
**Fifth Review Conference 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**

18 November 2024

English only

Siem Reap, 25-29 November 2024

Item 8 of the provisional agenda

Review of the operation and status of the Convention

Oslo Action Plan - Status of Implementation^{*,}**

Advanced copy

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

** The present report was submitted after the deadline in order to reflect the most recent developments/information.

Annex I

Oslo Action Plan - Status of Implementation

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

<i>Action</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Action #1	1	24 ¹	17 ²	21 ³	21 ⁴	21 ⁵
	2	76% ⁶	55% ⁷	50% ⁸	50% ⁹	52% ¹⁰

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

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #2	1	76% ¹¹	63% ¹²	62% ¹³	78% ¹⁴	69% ¹⁵
Action #3	1	60% ¹⁶	50% ¹⁷	58% ¹⁸	52% ¹⁹	45% ²⁰
	2	52% ²¹	49% ²²	69% ²³	50% ²⁴	TBD

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

¹² 21 of 33 States Parties implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 24 of the 44 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Chad, Croatia, Ecuador, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁶ 20 of the 33 States Parties implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 12 of the 44 States Parties implementing Article 5 and/or victim assistance – Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

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

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

²⁴ 41 of the 80 States Parties registered to attend the 19-21 June 2023 Intersessional Meetings registered women on their delegations.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #4	1	7 ²⁵	36% ²⁶	52% ²⁷	50% ²⁸	31% ²⁹
	2	0	0	0	0	TBD
	3	13 ³⁰	63% ³¹	50% ³²	53% ³³	47% ³⁴
Action #5	1	76% ³⁵	61% ³⁶	61% ³⁷	49% ³⁸	54% ³⁹

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

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

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 11 of 44 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

³⁰ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

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

³² 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.

³³ 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.

³⁴ 19 of 40 States implementing victim assistance - Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

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

³⁶ 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 - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe- reported that they were in the process of updating National Mine Action Standards during the reporting period.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ 19 of the 35 States Parties implementing Article 5 – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #6	1	25 ⁴⁰	17 ⁴¹	22 ⁴²	24 ⁴³	15 ⁴⁴
Action #7	1	6 ⁴⁵		19 ⁴⁶	18 ⁴⁷	
	2	19 ⁴⁸	24 ⁴⁹	19 ⁵⁰	15 ⁵¹	14 ⁵²
	3	11 ⁵³	5 ⁵⁴	5 ⁵⁵	6 ⁵⁶	

⁴⁰ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁴¹ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ 15 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

⁴⁵ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ 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.

⁵¹ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

⁵² Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

⁵³ Belgium, Canada, Estonia, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

⁵⁴ Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

⁵⁵ Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand and United Kingdom.

⁵⁶ Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand and United Kingdom.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #8	1	19 ⁵⁷	17 ⁵⁸	22 ⁵⁹	24 ⁶⁰	20 ⁶¹
	2	18 ⁶²	30 ⁶³	27 ⁶⁴	28 ⁶⁵	26 ⁶⁶
Action #9	1	24 ⁶⁷	29 ⁶⁸	19 ⁶⁹	12 ⁷⁰	15 ⁷¹

⁵⁷ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁵⁸ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

⁵⁹ 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.

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ 20 of the 44 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁶² Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Ukraine and Yemen.

⁶³ Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁶⁴ 18 States Parties implementing Article 5 – Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁶⁵ 28 States Parties implementing Article 5 - Angola, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁶⁶ 26 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance – Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

⁶⁸ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁶⁹ 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.

⁷⁰ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nigeria, Serbia, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁷¹ 15 of the 33 States Parties implementing Article 5 – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #10	1	74% ⁷²	70% ⁷³	71% ⁷⁴	70%	70% ⁷⁵
	2	19 ⁷⁶	15 ⁷⁷	23 ⁷⁸	21 ⁷⁹	TBD

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

⁷³ Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niu, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UK, Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

⁷⁴ 47 of the 164 States Parties have outstanding payments.

⁷⁵ 49 of the 164 States Parties have outstanding obligations.

⁷⁶ Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Türkiye.

⁷⁷ Algeria, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

⁷⁸ 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.

⁷⁹ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Peru, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Netherlands, and Türkiye.

<i>Universalisation</i>						
<i>Action</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Action #11	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	36% ⁸⁰	39% ⁸¹	42% ⁸²	TBD ⁸³	TBD ⁸⁴
	3	3% ⁸⁵	3% ⁸⁶	3% ⁸⁷	3% ⁸⁸	3% ⁸⁹
Action #12	1	21% ⁹⁰	21% ⁹¹	21% ⁹²	24% ⁹³	27% ⁹⁴
	2	169	169	170	TBD	TBD

⁸⁰ 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.

⁸¹ 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.

⁸² 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.

⁸³ 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.

⁸⁴ Armenia, Azerbaijan, India, Israel, Republic of Korea, Lao, People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Myanmar, and the United States of America. This indicator will be updated at the end of the year with the participation in the Fifth Review Conference.

⁸⁵ In 2020, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

⁸⁶ In 2021, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

⁸⁷ In 2022, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

⁸⁸ In 2023, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

⁸⁹ In 2024, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

⁹⁰ Egypt, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Korea, Rep. of, Morocco and Singapore reported having moratoria in place.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ Egypt, Georgia, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Korea, Rep. of, Morocco and Singapore reported having moratoria in place.

⁹⁴ Egypt, Georgia, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Korea, Rep. of, Morocco, Singapore and the United States of America reported having moratoria in place.

Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #13	1	0	1 ⁹⁵	0	0	0
	2	1 ⁹⁶	0	0	0 ⁹⁷	0 ⁹⁸
	3	216'252 ⁹⁹	41'653	0	0	8'475
Action #14	1	50% ¹⁰⁰	50% ¹⁰¹	50% ¹⁰²	0% ¹⁰³	0 ¹⁰⁴
Action #15	1	0 ¹⁰⁵	1% ¹⁰⁶	0 ¹⁰⁷	0 ¹⁰⁸	0 ¹⁰⁹
Action #16	1	32%	33% ¹¹⁰	30% ¹¹¹	39% ¹¹²	33% ¹¹³

⁹⁵ Sri Lanka.

⁹⁶ Sri Lanka has presented a timebound plan for implementation.

⁹⁷ 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.

⁹⁸ Greece has communicated that a completion date, foreseeing that the transportation and destruction of the remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be completed by the end of May 2025.

⁹⁹ Ukraine reported destruction since the Fourth Review Conference.

¹⁰⁰ Ukraine reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

¹⁰¹ Ukraine reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

¹⁰² Greece reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

¹⁰³ Greece communicated a timeframe for the destruction of its remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

¹⁰⁴ Greece communicated a completion date for the destruction of its remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

¹⁰⁵ Gambia has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpiled mines but has not reported on their destruction.

¹⁰⁶ Montenegro has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpile mines but has not reported on their destruction.

¹⁰⁷ The Gambia (in 2020) has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpiled mines but has not reported on their destruction.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

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

¹¹¹ 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.

¹¹² 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.

¹¹³ 20 of the 61 States Parties retaining mines: Angola, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Mauritania, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines

Action #17	1	0	0 ¹¹⁴	0 ¹¹⁵	0 ¹¹⁶	1 ¹¹⁷
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Survey and Clearance of mined areas

<i>Action</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Action #18	1	79% ¹¹⁸	73% ¹¹⁹	64% ¹²⁰	58% ¹²¹	69% ¹²²
	2	21% ¹²³	18% ¹²⁴	42% ¹²⁵	27% ¹²⁶	29% ¹²⁷

¹¹⁴ Iraq, Slovenia, Sudan and Zimbabwe reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

¹¹⁵ Iraq, Slovenia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe– reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes

¹¹⁶ Iraq and Zimbabwe - reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

¹¹⁷ Japan reported that it has been making efforts to replace the use of live mines by using simulated mines in some of its training. Iraq and Zimbabwe - reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

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

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

¹²⁰ 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.

¹²¹ 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.

¹²² 24 of 35 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

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

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

¹²⁶ 9 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹²⁷ 10 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Survey and Clearance of mined areas

Action #19	1	76% ¹²⁸	58% ¹²⁹	70% ¹³⁰	67% ¹³¹	69% ¹³²
Action #20	1	73% ¹³³	33% ¹³⁴	45% ¹³⁵	45% ¹³⁶	51% ¹³⁷
	2	2 ¹³⁸	0	0	0	0
Action #21	1	7 ¹³⁹	9 ¹⁴⁰	6 ¹⁴¹	7 ¹⁴²	7 ¹⁴³
	1	73% ¹⁴⁴	60% ¹⁴⁵	52% ¹⁴⁶	48% ¹⁴⁷	57% ¹⁴⁸

- ¹²⁸ 25 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- ¹²⁹ 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, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- ¹³⁰ 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.
- ¹³¹ 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.
- ¹³² 24 of 35 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- ¹³³ 24 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- ¹³⁴ 11 out of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, and Zimbabwe.
- ¹³⁵ 15 of 33 States Parties Angola, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- ¹³⁶ 15 States Parties – Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- ¹³⁷ 18 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- ¹³⁸ 1 State Party – Chile and the United Kingdom.
- ¹³⁹ 7 States Parties – Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Ukraine, Yemen.
- ¹⁴⁰ Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Ukraine, and Yemen.
- ¹⁴¹ 6 States Parties Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, and Yemen.
- ¹⁴² 7 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Türkiye, and Yemen.
- ¹⁴³ 7 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Iraq, Mali, Türkiye, and Yemen.
- ¹⁴⁴ 24 of 33 State Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo , Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
- ¹⁴⁵ 20 of 33 Stats Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.
- ¹⁴⁶ 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.
- ¹⁴⁷ 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.
- ¹⁴⁸ 20 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

	2	55% ¹⁴⁹	61% ¹⁵⁰	61% ¹⁵¹	52% ¹⁵²	60% ¹⁵³
Action #23	1	75% ¹⁵⁴	83% ¹⁵⁵	75% ¹⁵⁶	0%	63% ¹⁵⁷
	2	25% ¹⁵⁸	33% ¹⁵⁹	75% ¹⁶⁰	100% ¹⁶¹	50% ¹⁶²
Action #24	1	50% ¹⁶³	33% ¹⁶⁴	63% ¹⁶⁵	0%	25% ¹⁶⁶
Action #25	1	100% ¹⁶⁷	0	0	0	0
Action #26	1	55% ¹⁶⁸	45% ¹⁶⁹	52% ¹⁷⁰	39% ¹⁷¹	46% ¹⁷²

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

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

¹⁵¹ 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.

¹⁵² 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.

¹⁵³ 21 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

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

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

¹⁵⁷ 5 of 8 States Parties – Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Peru, and Serbia.

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

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

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

¹⁶¹ 1 State Party – Ukraine.

¹⁶² 4 of 8 States Parties – Cyprus, Niger, Peru, and Serbia.

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

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

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

¹⁶⁶ 2 of 8 States Parties – Guinea-Bissau and Serbia.

¹⁶⁷ 1 State Party – Chile.

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

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

¹⁷⁰ 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.

¹⁷¹ 13 States Parties – Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷² 16 of 35 States Parties – Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe

	2	18% ¹⁷³	24% ¹⁷⁴	33% ¹⁷⁵	12% ¹⁷⁶	26% ¹⁷⁷
	3	3% ¹⁷⁸	2% ¹⁷⁹	0	0	6% ¹⁸⁰
Action #27	1	24 ¹⁸¹	12 ¹⁸²	52% ¹⁸³	17 ¹⁸⁴	20 ¹⁸⁵

Mine Risk Education and Reduction

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #28	1	64% ¹⁸⁶	39% ¹⁸⁷	45% ¹⁸⁸	42% ¹⁸⁹	51% ¹⁹⁰

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

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

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

¹⁷⁶ 4 States Parties – Colombia, Thailand, Türkiye, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷⁷ 9 of 35 States Parties – Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Niger, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷⁸ 1 State Party – Mauritania.

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

¹⁸⁰ 2 States Parties – Burkina Faso and Mali.

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

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

¹⁸³ 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.

¹⁸⁴ 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.

¹⁸⁵ 20 of 35 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

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

¹⁸⁸ 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.

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

¹⁹⁰ 18 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Mine Risk Education and Reduction

Action #29	1	39% ¹⁹¹	42% ¹⁹²	39% ¹⁹³	36% ¹⁹⁴	46% ¹⁹⁵
	2	36% ¹⁹⁶	9% ¹⁹⁷	36% ¹⁹⁸	27% ¹⁹⁹	40% ²⁰⁰
Action #30	1	11 ²⁰¹	8 ²⁰²	11 ²⁰³	11 ²⁰⁴	16 ²⁰⁵
Action #31	2	8 ²⁰⁶	13 ²⁰⁷	15 ²⁰⁸	13 ²⁰⁹	14 ²¹⁰

¹⁹¹ 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.

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

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

¹⁹⁴ 12 States Parties – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁹⁵ 16 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

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

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

¹⁹⁹ 9 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, South Sudan, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

²⁰⁰ 14 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Mauritania, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

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

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

²⁰⁴ 11 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

²⁰⁵ 16 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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

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

²⁰⁸ 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.

²⁰⁹ 13 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

²¹⁰ 14 of 35 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Mine Risk Education and Reduction

Action #32	1	25 ²¹¹	21 ²¹²	23 ²¹³	22 ²¹⁴	27 ²¹⁵
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Victim Assistance

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #33	1	18 ²¹⁶	24 ²¹⁷	23 ²¹⁸	24 ²¹⁹	24 ²²⁰
	2	15 ²²¹	18 ²²²	18 ²²³	21 ²²⁴	21 ²²⁵

- ²¹¹ 25 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- ²¹² 21 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- ²¹³ 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.
- ²¹⁴ 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.
- ²¹⁵ 27 of 35 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- ²¹⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.
- ²¹⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- ²¹⁸ 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.
- ²¹⁹ 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.
- ²²⁰ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- ²²¹ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.
- ²²² Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.
- ²²³ Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- ²²⁴ 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.
- ²²⁵ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nicaragua, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<i>Victim Assistance</i>						
Action #34	1	13 ²²⁶	21 ²²⁷	19 ²²⁸	23 ²²⁹	22 ²³⁰
Action #35	1	4 ²³¹	14 ²³²	16 ²³³	18 ²³⁴	19 ²³⁵
	2	5 ²³⁶	19 ²³⁷	16 ²³⁸	21 ²³⁹	16 ²⁴⁰
Action #36	1	7 ²⁴¹	18 ²⁴²	17 ²⁴³	22 ²⁴⁴	22 ²⁴⁵

²²⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Thailand.

²²⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²²⁸ 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.

²²⁹ 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.

²³⁰ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²³¹ Afghanistan, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Thailand.

²³² Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Türkiye.

²³³ Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

²³⁴ Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²³⁵ Algeria, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Iraq, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²³⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Sudan, and Thailand.

²³⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²³⁸ Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

²³⁹ 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.

²⁴⁰ Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Iraq, Jordan, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁴¹ Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Sudan, and Thailand.

²⁴² Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁴³ Algeria, Angola, Chile, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

²⁴⁴ 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.

²⁴⁵ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Jordan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Victim Assistance

Action #37	1	7 ²⁴⁶	16 ²⁴⁷	11 ²⁴⁸	12 ²⁴⁹	15 ²⁵⁰
	2	7 ²⁵¹	10 ²⁵²	5 ²⁵³	8 ²⁵⁴	8 ²⁵⁵
Action #38	1	15 ²⁵⁶	19 ²⁵⁷	25 ²⁵⁸	26 ²⁵⁹	22 ²⁶⁰
	2	5 ²⁶¹	18 ²⁶²	16 ²⁶³	20 ²⁶⁴	17 ²⁶⁵

²⁴⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Thailand.

²⁴⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁴⁸ Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁴⁹ Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Serbia, South Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

²⁵⁰ Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nicaragua, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁵¹ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Peru and Thailand.

²⁵² Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Peru, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁵³ Croatia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Türkiye.

²⁵⁴ Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

²⁵⁵ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁵⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

²⁵⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁵⁸ 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.

²⁵⁹ 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.

²⁶⁰ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁶¹ Angola, Cambodia, Croatia, Sudan and Colombia.

²⁶² Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁶³ Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁶⁴ 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.

²⁶⁵ Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Jordan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<i>Victim Assistance</i>						
	3	6 ²⁶⁶	7 ²⁶⁷	3 ²⁶⁸	4 ²⁶⁹	5 ²⁷⁰
Action #39	1	15 ²⁷¹	19 ²⁷²	23 ²⁷³	22 ²⁷⁴	21 ²⁷⁵
Action #40	1	7 ²⁷⁶	16 ²⁷⁷	12 ²⁷⁸	14 ²⁷⁹	16 ²⁸⁰
Action #41	1	14 ²⁸¹	20 ²⁸²	19 ²⁸³	20 ²⁸⁴	19 ²⁸⁵

²⁶⁶ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

²⁶⁷ Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

²⁶⁸ Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina and South Sudan.

²⁶⁹ Algeria, Cambodia, Croatia and Thailand.

²⁷⁰ Algeria, Cambodia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Thailand.

²⁷¹ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

²⁷² Algeria, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁷³ 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.

²⁷⁴ 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.

²⁷⁵ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁷⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Thailand.

²⁷⁷ Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁷⁸ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

²⁷⁹ Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Mozambique, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁸⁰ Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Iraq, Nicaragua, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁸¹ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Thailand.

²⁸² Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²⁸³ 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.

²⁸⁴ 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.

²⁸⁵ Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

International Cooperation and Assistance

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #42	1	55% ²⁸⁶	55% ²⁸⁷	50% ²⁸⁸	50% ²⁸⁹	52% ²⁹⁰
	2	19 ²⁹¹	24 ²⁹²	19 ²⁹³	16 ²⁹⁴	14 ²⁹⁵
	3	1 ²⁹⁶	2 ²⁹⁷	2 ²⁹⁸	2 ²⁹⁹	0
Action #43	1	17 ³⁰⁰	30 ³⁰¹	28 ³⁰²	30 ³⁰³	26 ³⁰⁴

²⁸⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Colombia, Mauritania, Niger, Serbia, Senegal, Sudan, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

²⁸⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

²⁸⁸ 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.

²⁸⁹ 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.

²⁹⁰ 23 of 44 States Parties implementing mine clearance and victim assistance commitments - Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁹¹ 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.

²⁹² 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.

²⁹³ 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.

²⁹⁴ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

²⁹⁵ Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom.

²⁹⁶ Angola.

²⁹⁷ Angola and the United Kingdom.

²⁹⁸ Angola and the United Kingdom.

²⁹⁹ Cambodia and the United Kingdom.

³⁰⁰ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

³⁰¹ Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

³⁰² 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.

³⁰³ 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.

³⁰⁴ Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, the State of Palestine, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

	2	1 ³⁰⁵	1 ³⁰⁶	3 ³⁰⁷	4 ³⁰⁸	1 ³⁰⁹
Action #44	1	3 ³¹⁰	3 ³¹¹	3 ³¹²	3 ³¹³	3 ³¹⁴
Action #45	1	19 ³¹⁵	26 ³¹⁶	19 ³¹⁷	19 ³¹⁸	144 ³¹⁹
	2	5 ³²⁰	14 ³²¹	13 ³²²	10 ³²³	12 ³²⁴
	3	16 ³²⁵	21 ³²⁶	17 ³²⁷	18 ³²⁸	14 ³²⁹

³⁰⁵ Niger.

³⁰⁶ Mauritania.

³⁰⁷ Cambodia, Chad, Guinea-Bissau.

³⁰⁸ Senegal, Somalia, Tajikistan, Türkiye.

³⁰⁹ Peru.

³¹⁰ Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Tajikistan.

³¹¹ Afghanistan, Colombia and Serbia.

³¹² Angola, Cambodia and Colombia.

³¹³ Angola, Sri Lanka, Yemen.

³¹⁴ Algeria, Angola, and Yemen.

³¹⁵ 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.

³¹⁶ 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.

³¹⁷ 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.

³¹⁸ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

³¹⁹ Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

³²⁰ Austria, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand and Norway.

³²¹ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

³²² Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

³²³ Belgium, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland.

³²⁴ Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom.

³²⁵ Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

³²⁶ 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.

³²⁷ 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.

³²⁸ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

³²⁹ Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Action #46	1	6 ³³⁰	11 ³³¹	13 ³³²	7 ³³³	3 ³³⁴
Action #47	1	9 ³³⁵	9 ³³⁶	10 ³³⁷	10 ³³⁸	11 ³³⁹

Measures to ensure compliance

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #48	1	3 ³⁴⁰	2 ³⁴¹	2 ³⁴²	3 ³⁴³	3 ³⁴⁴
	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
Action #49	1	0	11% ³⁴⁵	8% ³⁴⁶	TBD	TBD ³⁴⁷
Action #50	1	68% ³⁴⁸	68% ³⁴⁹	71% ³⁵⁰	72% ³⁵¹	72% ³⁵²

³³⁰ Belgium, Canada, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

³³¹ Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

³³² Australia, Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

³³³ Australia, Canada, Germany, Finland, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

³³⁴ Belgium, Canada, and Switzerland.

³³⁵ Afghanistan, Argentina, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Lithuania, Spain, Thailand and Türkiye.

³³⁶ Australia, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Finland, Serbia, Tajikistan and the United Kingdom.

³³⁷ Australia, Cambodia, Ecuador, Lithuania, Peru, New Zealand, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

³³⁸ Australia, Brazil, Croatia, France, Japan, Peru, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Türkiye.

³³⁹ Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Lithuania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, and Türkiye.

³⁴⁰ Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen.

³⁴¹ Sudan and Yemen.

³⁴² Sudan and Yemen

³⁴³ Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen.

³⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

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

³⁴⁶ 2 of 23 States Parties with Article 3 and 5 obligations – Nigeria and Somalia.

³⁴⁷ Final percentage will be determined at the Fifth Review Conference.

³⁴⁸ 111 of the 164 States Parties.

³⁴⁹ 112 out of 164.

³⁵⁰ 117 of the 164 States Parties.

³⁵¹ 118 of the 164 States Parties.

³⁵² 118 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	“Armenia supports the Convention and is ready to take measures consistent with the provisions of the treaty but, to assume legally binding obligations, Armenia expects clearly observed readiness to reciprocate on the part of its regional neighbours. Therefore, Armenia’s full participation in the Convention is contingent upon a similar level of political commitment by other parties in the region to adhere to the treaty and comply with its regime.” (<i>Signing Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, 4 December 1997</i>)
Azerbaijan	<p>“Azerbaijan is not a state party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention for the obvious reasons arising from our assessment that the military posture of neighbouring Armenia does not allow us to become a full-fledged party to the Convention. One more issue relating to this Convention is that it does not address the responsibility for mine clearance of contaminated territories. In our view, this responsibility should rest with the state which deployed the mines, especially if it deployed them on the territory of another state.” (<i>Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties, 2023</i>)</p> <p>Azerbaijan supports the philosophy, purpose objective of the Convention and continues to make certain contributions to the implementation of the Convention’s objectives. Azerbaijan has also consistently voted in favour of the resolution on the implementation of the Convention at the United Nations General Assembly. Azerbaijan will consider joining the Convention in the context of complete demining of conflict affected territories and full restoration of the regional security. (...) Azerbaijan is committed to work towards a world free of anti-personnel mines and stand ready to support the international efforts contributing to this important goal (<i>Intersessional Meetings, 22 June 2022</i>)</p>
Bahrain	No official information submitted.
China	The Government of China accepts the principles of the Convention and abides by its humanitarian aspects. China is not a party to the Convention but it has not ceased cooperating and ensuring exchanges with States Parties. (...) China supports the efforts of the international community to resolve the humanitarian problems caused by landmines. (...) In 1996, China established a moratorium on the import of landmines not conforming to CCW amended protocol II. (...) China also trains demining personnel. (<i>17MSP, 2018</i>)
Cuba	“Cuba shares the legitimate humanitarian concerns associated with the indiscriminate and irresponsible use of mines. (..) It is not possible for Cuba to renounce the use of mines for the preservation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, corresponding to the right of legitimate defence, recognised in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.” (<i>Explanation of vote, UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention, 2016</i>)
Egypt	“Egypt acknowledges the humanitarian considerations which the Ottawa Convention attempted to embody and had actually imposed, based on the same considerations, a moratorium on its landmine production and export since the 1980s. However, Egypt views this convention as lacking balance between the humanitarian considerations related to anti-personnel mines and their legitimate military use for border protection. Most importantly, the convention fails to acknowledge the legal responsibility of States for demining anti-personnel mines they themselves have laid, in particular in territories of other States, making it almost impossible for affected States to meet alone the Convention’s demining requirements. This is particularly

true in the case of Egypt which still has millions of anti-personnel mines on its territories, planted by Second World War powers, requiring vast demining resources (...) The mentioned weaknesses are only complemented by the weak international cooperation system of the Convention which remains limited in its effect and much dependent on the will of donor States. The mentioned weaknesses of the Convention have kept the largest world producers and some of the world's most heavily affected States outside its regime, making the potential for its universality questionable and reminding us of all of the value of concluding arms-control and disarmament agreements in the context of United Nations and not outside its framework.”
(*Explanations of vote, UNGA First Committee resolution on the implementation of the Convention, 2010 and 2012*)

“Fully aware of the relevant humanitarian considerations, Egypt imposed a moratorium since the 1980s on the production and export of antipersonnel landmines, long before the conclusion of any conventions in this field including the Ottawa Convention which fell short of addressing many key elements associated with the threat of landmines. The possession, production, and stockpiling of conventional weapons are legitimate sovereign rights that rests entirely in the hands of each State according to its national security requirements. The transfers of conventional weapons remain also perfectly legitimate provided that the recipient is duly authorized by the Government of the importing State and that there are no limitations imposed by the Security Council.” (*Thematic debate on conventional weapons, UNGA First Committee, resolution on the implementation of the Convention, 2018*)

- Georgia Georgia “has never produced anti-personnel mines and doesn’t retain the option to produce them. In 1996, the President of Georgia declared a moratorium on producing, importing and using anti-personnel mines. Due to existing circumstances, it is not reasonable to join the Convention (...) The main reasons for not acceding to the Convention are the occupied territories and unstable environment surrounding them. (...) This situation will prevent Georgia from the fulfilment of Convention obligations.” (*Information sent to the ISU, 15 October 2009*)
- India “India believes that the availability of militarily effective alternative technologies that can perform cost-effectively, the legitimate defensive role of anti-personnel landmines will considerably facilitate the goal of the complete elimination of anti-personnel mines. India is a party to the Amended Protocol–II of the CCW which takes into account the legitimate defense requirements of States especially those with long and difficult borders like India. (...) India is observing a moratorium on the export and transfer of anti-personnel landmines. (...) India remains committed to increased international cooperation and assistance for mine clearance as well as rehabilitation of mine victims and has been contributing to this end through technical assistance and expertise.” (*Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties, 2022*)
- Iran “Anti-personnel mines have been used irresponsibly during the civil wars in certain regions of the world and consequently have claimed a great number of innocent lives, particularly among women and children, Iran welcomes every effort to stop this trend. However, the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention focuses mainly on humanitarian concerns and does not adequately take into account the legitimate military requirements of many countries, particularly those with long land borders, for the responsible and limited use of mines to defend their territories. Because of the difficulties related to monitoring extensive sensitive areas by established and permanent guarding posts or effective warning systems, unfortunately, anti-personnel mines continue to be the effective means for those countries to ensure the minimum-security requirements of their borders. While these defensive devices should be used under strictly established rules to protect civilians, more national and international efforts should also be made to explore new alternatives to such mines.” (*Explanation of vote, UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention, 2023*)
- Israel “Israel has undertaken additional concrete measures aimed at reducing the potential adverse consequences that may be associated with the use of anti-personnel landmines, and, in 1994, Israel unilaterally declared a moratorium on any export, sales or transfers of any type of anti-personnel mines. Since its initiation, the moratorium has been consistently extended for additional three-year periods and is currently in force until July 2026. (...) Some

State not Party

Position vis-à-vis the Convention

of Israel's borders are protected, inter alia, by minefields, which aim to prevent incursions into Israel by armed forces, other militants or terrorists. The overall instability in the Middle East, requires Israel to be vigilant and prepared for hostile infiltrations to its territory. (...) Consequently, Israel continues to view landmines, including anti-personnel mines, as an essential defensive tool that is effective in deterring and preventing infiltration into its territory and threats to its security.” (*Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties, 2023*)

Kazakhstan

“Kazakhstan completely supports the humane orientation of the Convention (...) There are a lot of objective reasons for which Kazakhstan is not ready to liquidate anti-personnel mines: 1) Kazakhstan has a big border with the neighbouring countries which should be covered and protected by armed forces, including by the use of anti-personnel mines in frontier areas of the country at the certain cases of conditions, 2) Full destruction or non-use of anti-personnel mines is unacceptable in the absence of alternative systems to defend the overland borders of the country (...) At the same time, in 1997, a moratorium on export of anti-personnel mines, including their re-export and transit, entered into force in Kazakhstan.” (*International Seminar “Confidence Building Measures and Regional Cooperation through Mine Action”, Almaty, 25-27 March 2007*)

Korea, DPR of

No official information submitted.

Korea, Republic of

In light of the unique security situation on the Korean Peninsula, the Republic of Korea is yet to accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention while it aligns itself with the objectives and purposes of the Convention and remains concerned about the humanitarian impacts of the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines. Sharing the humanitarian aims of the Convention, we have made various efforts to mitigate the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines. (...) We are also exercising strict control over anti-personnel mines and have maintained an indefinite extension of the moratorium on their export since 1997. In a related manner, the Republic of Korea has not installed anti-personnel mines for several years. (*Intersessional Meetings, 20 June 2024*)

Kyrgyzstan

“Along with speaking in favour of a complete landmine ban, our country advocates step-by-step advance to this goal. (...) Kyrgyzstan has never produced or exported landmines. All supplies that we have were left after the collapse of the Soviet Union. (...) Today the problem of mine clearance cannot be considered because of demarcation and delimitation of neighbouring countries’ borders. Our border issues with some neighbouring countries remain unsettled.” (*First Review Conference, 2004*)

Lao PDR

As a small country with limited resources and capacity to fulfill all international obligations, Lao PDR has prioritized the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions 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 Fourth 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. (...) our Department of International Organisations, 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. Despite facing resource constraints and limited capacity, Lao PDR has prioritized and maximized our national capacity to focus on implementing the Convention on Cluster Munitions aligned with our national socio-economic development. As a result, we have not yet fully acceded to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. However, 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. (<i>Intersessional Meetings, 21 June 2023</i>)
Lebanon	The Government of Lebanon has adopted a national mine action policy to deal with landmines and explosive remnants of war which affirms its aspiration “to become a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.” The Minister of Defence, head of the national mine action authority, for the first time, sent a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2019 stating that the Ministry of Defence has no objection to sign the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The Lebanese Army is committed to humanitarian mine action and therefore thrives to clear all contaminated areas, and does not use, stockpile, produce and transfer anti-personnel mines. (...) The Lebanon Mine Action Centre (LMAC) recognises the 2025 objective of a mine free world and works in a spirit of compliance with the Convention and with the IMAS. (<i>Fourth Review Conference, 2019</i>)
Libya	“The interim Government is not in a position to ratify the Convention for the time being. However, Libya shares the international community’s humanitarian concerns with regards to anti-personnel landmines because of their tragic impact on human lives and the environment, which impedes development, particularly since Libya has suffered from mines and war remnants since the Second World War. However, the Convention does not address the damage inflicted on States by the remnants of war and explosives resulting from occupation, or whose territories were the theatre of fighting between foreign countries. The Convention also does not establish a mechanism to assist affected countries suffering from mines placed by colonial States, or commit colonial States to removing, at their own expense, the mines they placed on the territories of other States.” (<i>Explanation of vote, UNGA First Committee resolution on the implementation of the Convention, 2015</i>)
Marshall Islands	“Although we still have not yet ratified the treaty, we have not taken any action which is contrary to the goals, objectives and principles and we have provided an unambiguous message of support for the treaty. (...) The Republic of the Marshall Islands government has never produced, used or stockpiled such landmines. We have very limited financial and technical resources, as well as the need to respond to some complex and immediate environmental situations. We value closely our relationship with the United States of America as defined under the Compact of Free Association, in which the USA provides primary assistance in our defence, in addition to other commitments. While ratification and implementing actions may be possible by our government, doing so may require an approach which exceeds the level of efforts needed to merely adopt “one size fits all” model legislation. We have also informed of the potential for remaining UXO from the WWII era. (...) It will not be until we complete an internal review of all signed and unsigned treaties that we can provide member states with an updated timeline for future activity. Until the moment when we are able to take our next steps – and that moment will occur – please understand that we remain supportive of this treaty as an original signatory and that our national policies are aligned with this treaty overarching goals and principles.” (<i>9MSP, 2008</i>)
Micronesia, Federated States of	“The Government of the FSM has indicated its full support to the concept of universalization and full implementation of the Convention (...) The FSM considers itself as a mine-free State. Regardless, the aspiration of the Government of the FSM to accede to the Convention remains intact. (...) The Government of the FSM is very close to fulfilling its internal legal requirements in order to accede to the Convention. Presently there is a draft resolution before the Congress of the FSM seeking approval to accede to the Convention. It is expected that Congress will take favourable action on the resolution in the upcoming January 2009 regular session.” (<i>Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, 2 June 2008</i>).

State not Party	Position vis-à-vis the Convention
Mongolia	<p>“The Government’s policy has laid the groundwork for accession via a step-by-step approach that involved amending legislation to allow release of the amount of stockpile, starting the destruction of stockpile and securing funding for stockpile destruction (...) Mongolia has a stockpile of 206,317 anti-personnel mines and it will destroy 380 mines in 2011. Let me underline that Mongolia seeks to accede to the Convention in the near future. Therefore cooperation, assistance and support through both bilateral channels and international organisations are appreciated for accelerating the process of Mongolia’s accession to the Convention.” (10MSP, 2010) “Mongolia continues to pursue a step-by-step (or phased) policy towards accession to the Convention due to a range of security and economic concerns.” (Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, 20 June 2011)</p>
Morocco	<p>Morocco fully supports the fundamental principles of the Convention. The commitment of Morocco for the elimination of anti-personnel mines is confirmed by its vote in favour of the various draft resolutions relative to the implementation of the Convention presented to the UN General Assembly. Morocco is committed to the universalization of the Convention, while recalling that to this end all conditions must be met, namely the resolution of the artificial regional conflict around the Moroccan Sahara. Morocco is fully aware of the necessity to reinforce the Convention and to this end regularly submits a voluntary transparency report in accordance with Article 7. In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, mines in storage only serve for instruction, in particular introduction and training on demining. For this purpose, the mines of the Defence Line are catalogued and monitored according to pre-established laying plans held by military engineering units. These mines were laid before the entry into force of the Convention and will be eliminated as soon as the artificial regional conflict imposed to Morocco is resolved. (...) Morocco's accession to the Convention is temporarily postponed for one reason only, linked to the definitive resolution of the artificial regional dispute over the Moroccan Sahara. (Intersessional Meetings, 21 June 2023)</p>
Myanmar	<p>Myanmar recognizes the importance of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention in putting an end to the suffering and human casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, in saving lives and in returning hope and human dignity. We also believe that universalization of the Convention is vital in reducing humanitarian harms. “The Myanmar Government has been very active in the mine action sector and has expanded the space for humanitarian mine action operators active in the country.” (...) Commitments and efforts in line with the spirit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention include: a) participating as an observer in meetings of the State Parties since 2003 with an aim to increase our understanding of the convention and its works, b) hosting a workshop in March 2019 with key ministries and the Presidency of the Convention to strengthen the knowledge and the implication of the various articles of the convention in a Myanmar context, c) hosting an international workshop to discuss how Myanmar can establish a National Mine Action Authority to lead and manage a humanitarian mine action programme, d) undertaking various exchange visits to other mine affected states to familiarise various ministries on the process of becoming a signatory, the conventions obligations and how to organise humanitarian mine action in general and e) working closely with the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC), with the country’s first annual financial contribution to the Centre since 2018-2019 financial year and enhancing technical cooperation in mine action.” (Fourth Review Conference, 2019)</p>
Nepal	<p>Though Nepal has not yet become a state party to the Convention, we are fulfilling most of the obligations of the Treaty. (...) Nepal does not produce landmines. Nepal has constituted a high-level taskforce to study and evaluate the opportunities and liabilities of the treaty and it will submit a report in near future. In the taskforce, there are representative from different ministries. We have, for the first time, allocated budget for mine action program through Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) where there are funds from donors and Government of Nepal as well. (Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, June 2010)</p>
Pakistan	<p>Pakistan supports the humanitarian objectives of this Convention and is guided by humanitarianism and respect for International Humanitarian Law and protection of civilian life. (...) Pakistan supports the balanced approach of the CCW Amended Protocol-II on APLs, which addresses the</p>

	humanitarian concerns while also taking into account the legitimate security requirements of states and the military utility of landmines. (...) While our security needs necessitate the use of APLs, this is done in accordance with international norms, safety parameters and humanitarian considerations. The use of landmines is exclusively by the military for defence purposes. Furthermore, Pakistan continues to scrupulously adhere to a policy of ban on all exports of mines and ensures that the private sector is not allowed to manufacture or to trade in landmines. (...) Pakistan has produced only detectable anti-personnel mines since January 1, 1997. Pakistan has itself been a victim of the use of landmines, including as IEDs, by terrorists and non-state actors. Notwithstanding their use by terrorists, Pakistan's security forces do not use mines for the maintenance of internal order and law enforcement or in counter-terrorism operations. Pakistan is supportive of an international legal instrument banning the <i>transfer</i> of APLs. Such an instrument will help in preventing the acquisition of landmines by non-state actors and terrorists as a majority of civilian casualties result from the use of landmines by such actors. We believe that the objective of the total elimination of anti-personnel mines can be promoted, inter alia, by making available non-lethal and cost-effective alternative technologies. (<i>Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties, 2023</i>)
Russian Federation	Russia does not exclude its possible accession to the Convention in the future and in the meantime continues to work to address a number of technical, organisational and financial issues related to implementation of the Convention. Russia also is undertaking effective measures to minimise the mine threat. (...) Russia has ceased production of the most dangerous blast-type anti-personnel mines. (<i>UNGA First Committee, Thematic debate on conventional weapons, 20 October 2017</i>)
Saudi Arabia	"Saudi Arabia has always supported the Convention (...) Saudi Arabia observes and respects the spirit of this Convention. It has never used anti-personnel mines, nor has produced them. Such mines have never been transferred to or from the Kingdom to any destination, be it governmental or otherwise. Saudi law forbids all authorities other than the armed forces from stockpiling mines." (<i>First Review Conference, 2004</i>)
Singapore	"As in the past years, Singapore supports and will continue to support all initiatives against the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines, especially when they are directed at innocent and defenceless civilians. With this in mind, Singapore declared a two-year moratorium in May 1996 on the export of anti-personnel landmines without self-neutralising mechanisms. In February 1998, Singapore expanded the moratorium to include all manner of anti-personnel landmines, not just those without self-neutralising mechanisms, and extended the moratorium indefinitely. We also support the work of the Convention by regularly attending the Meetings of the States Parties to the Convention. (...) At the same time, like several other countries, Singapore firmly believes that the legitimate security concerns and the right to self-defence of any State cannot be disregarded. A blanket ban on all types of anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions may therefore be counter productive." (<i>Explanation of vote, UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention, 2016 and 2018</i>)
Syrian Arab Republic	The occupation and illegal foreign presence in some Syrian areas, and the use of mines and improvised explosive devices by armed terrorist groups in those areas, constitute obstacles to accessing and clearing all areas contaminated with mines. In the occupied Syrian Golan, mines planted by the Israeli occupation continue to pose real risks to life and the homes of Syrian citizens and around their fields and villages which are a source of their livelihoods. In conclusion, fulfilling the humanitarian objectives of the Ottawa Convention requires respect for the basic pillars on which it was founded, most notably respect for national ownership of mine clearance operations, strengthening international assistance and cooperation, and providing financial and technical resources away from political conditionality. Syria renews its demand for the immediate and unconditional lifting of Western unilateral coercive measures and for support for its efforts to cleanse its entire territory of the evils of mines, terrorism and foreign occupation. (<i>Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties, 2022</i>)
Tonga	No official information submitted

<i>State not Party</i>	<i>Position vis-à-vis the Convention</i>
United Arab Emirates	“We have a stockpile of anti-personnel mines. We do not produce anti-personnel mines. We do not transfer antipersonnel mines to any party or any other country. We believe that the question of acceding to the Convention still needs further study and consultations before taking any decision.” (<i>Information sent by the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates in Geneva to the ISU, 25 September 2009</i>)
United States of America	In April 2021, the Biden-Harris Administration began a comprehensive interagency review of U.S. anti-personnel landmine policy. Following the conclusion of this review, President Biden decided to announce a new U.S. anti-personnel landmine policy. Under the new U.S. anti-personnel landmine policy, the United States will align its activities outside of the context of the Korean Peninsula with key provisions of the Ottawa Convention. This means the United States will: i) Not develop, produce, or acquire APL; ii) Not export or transfer anti-personnel landmines, except when necessary for activities related to mine destruction or removal, and for the purpose of destruction; iii) Not use anti-personnel landmines outside the Korean Peninsula; iv) Not assist, encourage, or induce anyone, outside the context of the Korean Peninsula, to engage in activity that would be prohibited by the Ottawa Convention; and v) Undertake to destroy anti-personnel landmines stockpiles not required for the defence of the Korean Peninsula. Additionally, the United States will undertake diligent efforts to pursue materiel and operational solutions that would be compliant with and ultimately allow the United States to accede to the Ottawa Convention, while ensuring our ability to respond to contingencies and meet our alliance commitments. The new policy reflects President Biden’s belief in the need to reduce the use of landmines worldwide and complements longstanding U.S. leadership in the clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war. (<i>Intersessional Meetings, 21 June 2022</i>)
Uzbekistan	No official information submitted
Viet Nam	“We are of the view that any efforts to ban landmines should take into account the legitimate national security concerns of states as well as their legitimate rights to use appropriate measures for self-defence. We support the humanitarian aspects of the Ottawa Convention but we could not sign it yet as it regrettably does not duly take into account the legitimate security concerns of many countries including Viet Nam.” (<i>Meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, June 2008</i>).

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

	State not party	Voted in favour of 2023 UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention [To be completed]	2023 voluntary Article 7 report	Participation in meetings of the Convention		Latest participation in an MSP/Review Conference	Moratorium in place
				2024 IM	21MSP		
1	Armenia	√		√	√	21MSP (2023)	
2	Azerbaijan			√	√	21MSP (2023)	
3	Bahrain	√				2RC (2009)	
4	China	√				18MSP (2020)	
5	Cuba					2RC (2009)	
6	Egypt					4RC (2019)	√ ³⁵³
7	Georgia	√				19MSP (2021)	√ ³⁵⁴
8	India			√	√	21MSP (2023)	√ ³⁵⁵
9	Iran						
10	Israel			√	√	21MSP (2023)	√ ³⁵⁶
11	Kazakhstan	√				16MSP (2017)	√ ³⁵⁷
12	Korea, DPR of						
13	Korea, Republic of			√	√	21MSP (2023)	√ ³⁵⁸
14	Kyrgyzstan	√				7MSP (2006)	
15	Lao PDR	√		√		20MSP (2022)	
16	Lebanon	√			√	21MSP (2023)	
17	Libya	√			√	21MSP (2023)	
18	Marshall Islands	√				9MSP (2008)	
19	Micronesia, Federated States of	√				11MSP (2011)	

³⁵³ Moratorium on landmine production and export since the 1980s.

³⁵⁴ In 1996, the President of Georgia declared a moratorium on producing, importing, and using anti-personnel mines.

³⁵⁵ India is observing a moratorium on the export and transfer of antipersonnel mines (2018).

³⁵⁶ 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).

³⁵⁷ In 1997, a moratorium on export of anti-personnel mines, including their re-export and transit, entered into force in Kazakhstan.

³⁵⁸ The Government of the Republic of Korea is enforcing a moratorium on their export for an indefinite extension of time (2022).

	State not party	Voted in favour of 2023 UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention [To be completed]	Participation in meetings of the Convention			Latest participation in an MSP/Review Conference	Moratorium in place
			2023 voluntary Article 7 report	2024 IM	21MSP		
20	Mongolia	√				11MSP (2011)	
21	Morocco	√	√	√	√	21MSP (2023)	√ ³⁵⁹
22	Myanmar	√		√	√	21MSP (2023)	
23	Nepal					10MSP (2010)	
24	Pakistan				√	21MSP (2023)	
25	Russian Federation					10MSP (2010)	
26	Saudi Arabia					4RC (2019)	
27	Singapore	√			√	21MSP (2023)	√ ³⁶⁰
28	Syria				√	21MSP (2023)	
29	Tonga	√				12MSP (2012)	
30	United Arab Emirates	√			√	21MSP (2023)	
31	United States of America			√	√	21MSP (2023)	√ ³⁶¹
32	Uzbekistan						
33	Viet Nam					12MSP (2012)	
	Total (33)	17	1	9	14		9

³⁵⁹ Morocco enforces a moratorium on the use of anti-personnel mines.

³⁶⁰ 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).

³⁶¹ A June 21, 2022, White House Fact Sheet stated the United States would not develop, produce, or acquire APLs; export or transfer anti-personnel mines; use antipersonnel mines outside of the Korean Peninsula; or assist, encourage, or induce anyone to engage in any activity prohibited by the Convention. According to the fact sheet, the United States would also destroy all antipersonnel stockpiles not required for the defense of South Korea.

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 Twenty-First 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	1,233,229	8,475	334,938	By the end of May 2025 ³⁶²
Ukraine	3,438,948	0	3,364,433 ³⁶³	Not communicated ³⁶⁴
Total	4,672,177	8,475	3,699,371	

³⁶² At the 18-20 June 2024 Intersessional Meetings, Greece indicated that it is foreseen that the transportation and destruction of the remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines at the installations of Demil-Tech company in Croatia would be completed by the end of May 2025, notwithstanding any future unforeseen circumstances.

³⁶³ Article 7 report submitted by Ukraine in 2021.

³⁶⁴ 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 61 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>2024</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Angola		1304	1304	1304	1304	536	511	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 the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and available National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) chapters.
Bangladesh				12050	12050	12050	12050	
Belarus		4505	4505		4492	4489	4489	
Belgium		2066	2044	2021	967	958	934	Education and training of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (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.
Bhutan					146	66		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		834	834	834		817	817	
Bulgaria		3318		3485		3445	3304	
Burundi	4 (2017)			4				

Cambodia	1235	3730 ³⁶⁵	927	1213	1298	1464	For training, display, and testing pieces, for training in Somlot and Battambang Office and for testing new detectors.
Cameroon	1885 (2009)						
Canada ³⁶⁶	1878	1649	1540	1491	1475	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 2023, Canada has 1475 anti-personnel 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	3636	In year 2024, 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" anti-personnel mines for training purposes.
Cyprus	435	435	435	410	380	357	
Czech Republic	2180	2155	2155	2138	2102	1740	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.

³⁶⁵ This number includes anti-personnel mines as well as other devices.

³⁶⁶ In 2018, Canada reported that 57 of the 1878 anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 are without fuses.

Denmark	1748	1736	1730	1702	1602	<p>Tripwires and tripwire devices have been removed from Danish Claymore Mines and subsequently replaced by electric detonators, whereby the mines can only be activated on command. The instruction manual also clearly states that the claymore mine is a command-initiated defence weapon. The Danish stock of anti-personnel mines is intended for demonstration, training and development purposes. These include demonstration of the effect of an anti-personnel mines, training of engineer units on how to clear anti-personnel mines and training of Conventional Munitions Disposal personnel, training of non-governmental organisations clearance teams, testing of mine detection and disposal equipment. New anti-personnel mines are only acquired in order to replenish stocks in order to continue training for the above-mentioned purposes. Anti-personnel mines are not used for the purpose of training in mine laying.</p>
Djibouti	2996 (2005)					
Ecuador	90	90	90	90		
Eritrea	101 ³⁶⁷ (2014)					
Finland	16192 (2018)	15982	15851	15771	15665	15591
France	3941	1842	1841	1771	1770	1777
						<p>Mines have been used for mine clearance training for conscripts.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Over the period 2017-2023 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.</p>
Gambia	100 ³⁶⁸ (2013)					

³⁶⁷ In its reports submitted in 2013 and 2014, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 101 mines were inert.

³⁶⁸ 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.

Germany	583	583	543	279	271	113	For demining research and testing purposes Germany retains stocks of Directional Fragmentation Mines MON50 / MON100 / MON200 which are operated in the command-detonated mode only. All Tripwires and tripwire devices have been removed from these Mines. These are not anti-personnel mines, as defined in Article 2 of the 1997 Anti-Personnel-Mine Ban Convention and therefore not prohibited under the Convention.
Greece	5599	5585	5570	5547	5527	5507	
Guyana	0		80				
Honduras	815 (2007)						
Indonesia	2148	2050				2050 ³⁶⁹	
Iraq	20	Unclear	Unclear	20	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. The Republic of Iraq has concluded that the number retained mines do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and we destroyed all anti-personnel mines that discovered or removed by clearance operation. The Republic of Iraq continues considering alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes and the Directorate for Mine Action (DMA) cooperates with the Ministry of Defence in the matter to continue exploring this matter. The 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		

³⁶⁹ While Indonesia did not submit an Article 7 report in 2024, it provided an update on Article 3 mines at the 2023 Intersessional Meetings.

Japan	898	803	719	663	617	573	During the reporting period, Japan used anti-personnel mines for education and training, in particular for testing demining machines. In 2024, Japan plans to use anti-personnel mines for education and training in mine detection and mine clearance. In terms of efforts to annually review the number of mines to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary, the Chief of Staff of Ground Self Defense Force (GSDF) and Commissioner of Acquisition, Technology & Logistics Agency (ATLA) reports to the Ministry of Defence the amounts of mines used and stored on a quarterly basis according to relevant internal regulations. Japan has been making efforts to replace the use of live mines by using simulated mines in some of training.
Jordan	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Kenya	3000 (2008)						
Mali	600 (2005)					600	
Mauritania	728	728	728	658	658	658	Mines are retained solely for training demining staff to detection, demining and mines destruction techniques.
Mozambique ³⁷⁰	900		No info	No info	No info	No info	
Namibia	1634 (2010)						
Netherlands	889	868	270	270	204	204	
Oman	2000 (2017)	No info	No info	2000			
Peru	2015	2015	1705	1330	956	482	During 2023, 474 antipersonnel mines were destroyed retained for training of military personnel. As of December 2023, 482 mines are available for anti-personnel for training and training. These mines will be destroyed by 2025.

³⁷⁰ 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.

Romania	2395	2249	2020	1836	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. Anti-personnel mines 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 ³⁷¹	50		50	50	50	Mines retained for training purposes have been collected during demining operations or extracted from rebel stocks before their destruction. These mines are available at the Military Engineers Training Centre in Bargny. The number of mines retained for permitted purposes has not changed because the needs expressed by the entities retaining these mines (Armed Forces and operators) have not changed. This means that for Senegal, the reported number of mines is the number absolutely necessary to reach the objectives related to the training and instruction of army and demining organisations personnel.
Serbia ³⁷²	3134	No info	No info	3134	3134	No info
Slovenia	272	256	249	229	229	219

³⁷¹ In its report submitted in 2019, Senegal indicated that 13 of the 50 mines retained have been defused.

³⁷² 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.

South Africa ³⁷³	576 (2014)			483				
Spain	1349	1357	1121	976	976	923	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, are made available to experts from other countries, through the humanitarian demining courses taught every year at the International Centre for Demining.	
Sri Lanka	21153		16718	14489	9825	7339	The Sri Lanka armed forces authorized to retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes: the Sri Lanka Army, Sri Lanka Navy, Sri Lank Airforce, and Special task force Katukurunda. It 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. During the course of 2023, authorized institutions used 2,366 anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes. In 2024, the Government of Sri Lanka anticipates that authorized institutions will again make use of approximately 1,750 anti-personnel mines for ongoing programmes related to training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment.	
Sweden	6009	6009	5964	5948	5173	5161		
Tanzania, United Rep. of ³⁷⁴	1780 (2009)							
Togo	436 (2004)							
Tunisia	4405	4375		4341	4320			
Türkiye	9259	6552	6439	6357	5728	5719	As of the end of 2023, Türkiye retained a total of 5,719 anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes such as certification/accreditation of mechanical demining machines, mine clearance equipment and mine detection dogs, and training of newly appointed military demining units.	
Uganda	1764 (2012)				1660	1660		
Ukraine	605 (2013)	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	
Venezuela	4874 (2012)							

³⁷³ 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.

³⁷⁴ 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.

Yemen ³⁷⁵	3760 (2017)	No info	No info on numbers	No info on numbers	No info on numbers	N/A	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 information 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 familiarise Staff College Students in minefield layout and densities and to prepare combat engineers in mine warfare. Activities include: mine identification, detection techniques, disposal techniques, minefield layout, minefield marking, detection techniques, and handheld disposal techniques.
Zimbabwe	450	450	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. The Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre (ZIMAC) will continue to report on developments on this front in its annual Article 7 reports.

³⁷⁵ 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						187 307 502 ³⁷⁶
							³⁷⁷
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	149 684 916 ³⁷⁸
Cyprus	1 July 2025						
Democratic Republic of Congo	31 December 2025						399 969 ³⁷⁹
Ecuador	31 December 2022						40 056 ³⁸⁰
Eritrea	31 December 2020						
Ethiopia	31 December 2025						726 008 475 ³⁸¹
Guinea-Bissau	31 December 2022	9	43 ³⁸²	52	1,093,840		1,093,840

³⁷⁶ The remaining challenge of Afghanistan as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

³⁷⁷

³⁷⁸ Croatia also reported mined areas under the authority of the Ministry of Defence measuring 19.8 square kilometres.

³⁷⁹ The remaining challenge of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

³⁸⁰ The remaining challenge of Ecuador as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

³⁸¹ The remaining challenge of Ethiopia as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

³⁸² Guinea-Bissau reported 43 suspected hazardous areas of unknown size located in 6 Regions.

<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>
Iraq ³⁸³	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 ³⁸⁴	31 December 2025						
Oman	1 February 2025						
Peru	31 December 2024						340 829
Senegal	1 March 2026	21	11 ³⁸⁵	32	208 091		208 091
Serbia	1 March 2023		1	1		390 300	390 300
Somalia ³⁸⁶	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		6 ³⁸⁷	18 302 728		18 302 728

³⁸³ The remaining challenge reported for Iraq are cumulative figures reported by DMA and IKMAA.

³⁸⁴ Nigeria reported the presence of mined areas in four States, Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Imo States

³⁸⁵ Senegal reported 11 suspected mined areas of unknown size.

³⁸⁶ The remaining challenge reported for Somalia are sourced from its updated work plan submitted 1 June 2023.

³⁸⁷ Zimbabwe reported a remaining challenge of 6 confirmed hazardous categorised into 113 sectors measuring 18,302,728 square metres.

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						187 307 502 ³⁸⁸ 389
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	149 684 916 ³⁹⁰
Cyprus	1 July 2025						
Democratic Republic of Congo	31 December 2025						399 969 ³⁹¹
Ecuador	31 December 2022						40 056 ³⁹²
Eritrea	31 December 2020						
Ethiopia	31 December 2025						726 008 475 ³⁹³
Guinea-Bissau	31 December 2022	9	43 ³⁹⁴	52	1,093,840		1,093,840
Iraq ³⁹⁵	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

³⁸⁸ The remaining challenge of Afghanistan as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

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³⁹⁰ Croatia also reported mined areas under the authority of the Ministry of Defence measuring 19.8 square kilometres.

³⁹¹ The remaining challenge of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

³⁹² The remaining challenge of Ecuador as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

³⁹³ The remaining challenge of Ethiopia as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

³⁹⁴ Guinea-Bissau reported 43 suspected hazardous areas of unknown size located in 6 Regions.

³⁹⁵ The remaining challenge reported for Iraq are cumulative figures reported by DMA and IKMAA.

<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>
Nigeria ³⁹⁶	31 December 2025						
Oman	1 February 2025						
Peru	31 December 2024						340 829
Senegal	1 March 2026	21	11 ³⁹⁷	32	208 091		208 091
Serbia	1 March 2023		1	1		390 300	390 300
Somalia ³⁹⁸	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		6 ³⁹⁹	18 302 728		18 302 728

³⁹⁶ Nigeria reported the presence of mined areas in four States, Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Imo States

³⁹⁷ Senegal reported 11 suspected mined areas of unknown size.

³⁹⁸ The remaining challenge reported for Somalia are sourced from its updated work plan submitted 1 June 2023.

³⁹⁹ Zimbabwe reported a remaining challenge of 6 confirmed hazardous categorised into 113 sectors measuring 18,302,728 square metres.

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 ⁴⁰⁰		142.4
Cambodia		345,284,511
Chad		
Colombia	37	1 784 256
Croatia ⁴⁰¹		63.7
Cyprus		
Democratic Republic of Congo		
Ecuador		
Eritrea		
Ethiopia		
Guinea-Bissau		
Iraq ⁴⁰²		158 097 330
Mauritania		
Niger		
Nigeria ⁴⁰³		
Oman		
Peru	46	180 965

⁴⁰⁰ Bosnia and Herzegovina in its 2023 Article 7 report, provided annual milestones in square kilometres.

⁴⁰¹ Croatia in its 2022 Article 5 updated work plan, provided annual milestones in square kilometres.

⁴⁰² The milestones reported for Iraq are cumulative figures reported by DMA and IKMAA.

⁴⁰³ 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).

<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>
Senegal ⁴⁰⁴	7	1 500
Serbia ⁴⁰⁵		390 300
Somalia		
South Sudan	30	1 512 024
Sri Lanka		
State of Palestine	4	370 500
Sudan ⁴⁰⁶		
Tajikistan	34	1 641 219
Thailand		9 233 724
Türkiye ⁴⁰⁷		1.3
Ukraine		
Yemen ⁴⁰⁸		
Zimbabwe		6 385 766

⁴⁰⁴ 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.

⁴⁰⁵ Serbia projected to address 390,300 metres in 2023 and to carry out a one-year non-technical survey (NTS) of Bujanovac municipality.

⁴⁰⁶ Sudan in its 2021 Article 7 report, provided milestones for the period 2022-2023 including projected milestones all types of explosive ordnance.

⁴⁰⁷ 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.

⁴⁰⁸ 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 2024⁴⁰⁹</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	X	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X	X	
Burundi				X
Cambodia	X	X	X	
Chad	X			
Chile	X			
Colombia	X	X	X	
Croatia	X	X	X	
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	X			X
El Salvador	X	X	X	
Eritrea				

⁴⁰⁹ As of 5 June 2024.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Article 7 report submitted in 2024⁴⁰⁹</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>
Ethiopia	X	X	X	
Guinea-Bissau	X			
Iraq	X	X	X	
Jordan	X	X	X	
Mali	X	X		
Mauritania	X	X		
Mozambique	X			X
Niger	X			
Nigeria				
Nicaragua	X	X	X	
Palestine (the State of)	X	X		
Peru	X	X	X	
Senegal	X	X	X	
Serbia	X	X	X	
Somalia				X
South Sudan	X	X	X	
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	
Sudan				
Tajikistan	X	X	X	
Thailand	X	X	X	
Türkiye	X	X	X	

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Article 7 report submitted in 2024⁴⁰⁹</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>
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 victimsⁱ</i>
Afghanistan	State Ministry for Martyrs and Disabled Affairs (SMOMDA, also known as MMD)	National Disability Strategy (2020-2030) ⁱⁱ	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 (BHMIC)	Victim Assistance Action Plan (2019- 2025) ⁱⁱⁱ	Mine Victims Database at the BHMIC	1,780

<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 victims¹</i>
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	Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) and the Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSAVYR)	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 Information Service (SISMAP)	12,301
Croatia	Mine Action Centre at the Civil Protection Directorate, 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

<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 victims¹</i>
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
Mali	National Commission for Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (CNLPAL)			
Mauritania	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)		PNDHD manages an casualty database	638
Mozambique	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MOGCSA)	National Action Plan for People with Disabilities including Mine Victims ^{iv}		Approx. 10,000
Niger	National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons (CNCCAI)			More than 500
Nigeria	National Humanitarian Mine Action Committee (NHMAC) and		NHMAC manages a casualty database	472

<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 victims¹</i>
	the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD)			
Nicaragua	National Council for the Promotion and Enforcement of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the National Council)	2022-2026 National Human Development Plan	A database exists under the « Todos Con Voz » programme registering persons with disabilities	1,276
Palestine (the State of)	Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC)			350 ^v
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) ^{vi}	Mine Victims Casualty Database at the CNAMS	870
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	630 survivors & 214 family members
Somalia	Somalia Explosive Management Authority (SEMA)	National Action Plan for Assistance to Survivors of Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (2020 – 2025) ^{vii}	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) ^{viii}	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database	5,916
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	1,765

<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[†]</i>
Sudan	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) & National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD)	National Disability Strategy 2020-2030 & National Victim Assistance Strategy ^{ix}	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	890
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	760
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	4,156
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	National Mine Action Authority Secretariat		National Mine Action Authority Secretariat manages a casualty database	1,007 ^x
Yemen	Mine Executive Action Centre (YEMAC) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA)		YEMAC manages a casualty database	8,297 ^{xi}
Zimbabwe	Department of Disability Affairs (DODA) at the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MOPLSW)	National Policy on Disability	DODA disability database	304 ^{xii}

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:

Afghanistan	Cyprus	Kiribati	St Kitts and Nevis
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:

Algeria	Greece	Mozambique	Samoa
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:

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Liberia	Solomon Islands
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
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	

i 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.

ii The plan was being developed in 2019/2020.

iii *Ibid.*

iv *Ibid.*

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

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

vii The plan was being developed in 2019/2020.

viii *Ibid.*

ix *Ibid.*

x In 2024, Ukraine reported 1,007 casualties for the periods of 2022 to 2024 due to mines and ERWs, also Ukraine reported that total civilian casualties reached 32 989 as a result of mines, EO and other types of weapons.

xi Yemen reported 8,297 casualties for the periods of 2022 to 2024, while indicating that not all casualties have been identified or registered.

xii Zimbabwe reported that the data on mine victims is not complete, casualties in areas contaminated by ERW have not been included and that a survey is to be conducted to identify all mine and ERW victims.
