

## **PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS**

### **COMMITTEE ON ARTICLE 5 IMPLEMENTATION (Algeria, Norway, Thailand (Chair), and the United Kingdom )**

#### **Intersessional Meetings 17 – 20 June 2025**

#### **PART 1: Introduction**

##### **I. Activities of the Committee**

1. The Committee first met on 13 January 2025 to discuss its work plan towards the Twenty Second Meeting of the States Parties and has met regularly since this time. During this meeting, the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) provided the Committee with an overview of the Committee's mandate as amended by the Fifth Review Conference and a calendar of work for the Committee in 2025. The Committee also selected amongst its members a gender focal point (the United Kingdom), and a focal point for Mine Risk Education (Algeria).
2. On 22 January 2025, the Committee wrote to three States Parties – Croatia, Ecuador and Oman – to follow up on their readiness to declare completion by the upcoming Article 5 deadlines.
3. On 23 January 2025, the Committee distributed communications to the following States Parties:
  - a. 14 States Parties with Article 5 deadlines in 2025/2026 that were obliged to submit a request for extension by 31 March 2025 – Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, and Zimbabwe- to recall to them the Article 5 extension request process established by the States Parties;
  - b. 6 States Parties – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, and Ukraine - that were due to submit updated work plans in 2025 in accordance with previously granted extension requests and provide additional information as requested by decisions taken by States Parties on their requests for extension;
4. From February to April 2025 the Committee participated with representatives of the Coordinating Committee in 4 bilateral meetings with the following States Parties: Colombia, Tajikistan, Türkiye, and Zimbabwe to discuss their progress and challenges in implementing their Article 5 commitments and respective obligations under thematic areas of the Convention. The Committee used this opportunity to remind States Parties of their obligations under the Convention and the importance of their adherence with the decision on their respective extension request, where relevant.
5. On 26 March 2025, the Committee together with the President and representatives of the Coordinating Committee participated in a workshop encouraging adherence of States Parties to their obligation to submit Article 7 reports by 30 April 2025 and encouraging States Parties to include detailed quantitative and qualitative information on implementation of their Convention obligations in line with the Guide to reporting and the commitments of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan. The workshop also encouraged States Parties to increase reporting on the methodologies employed in land release and mine risk education and risk reduction activities and on considerations of gender and diversity.

6. On 11 March 2025, the Committee received a voluntary declaration of completion from Oman of its Article 5 obligations under the Convention. Subsequently, the Committee met with Oman on 12 June 2025 to discuss matters related to the content of the declaration of completion submitted by Oman and to invite Oman to participate in the Intersessional Meetings to share the positive news with the States Parties. The Committee will continue collaborating with Oman on matters related to its declaration of completion in line with the recommendations of the States Parties contained in the document entitled “Reflections and understandings on the implementation and completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations” adopted by the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties which encourages States Parties to “consider sustaining a cooperative dialogue with the Committee on Article 5 Implementation concerning the content of the declaration of completion, which could lead to an enhanced declaration of completion.”
7. During the Intersessional Meetings, the Committee aims to engage with States Parties with Article 5 extension request deadlines in 2024/2025 to recall the process, and with States Parties with Article 5 extension request deadlines in 2026 to offer initial advice in the development of requests and consult with mine affected States Parties on matters related to the extension request process.
8. The Committee conducted a number of efforts to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the Article 5 extension request process as established by the States Parties, as follows:
  - a. Following receipt of extension requests from Angola (28 March 2025), Argentina (11 March 2025), Burkina Faso (30 April 2025), Cambodia (7 April 2025), Colombia (31 March 2025), Ethiopia (31 March 2025), Türkiye (28 March 2025), and Zimbabwe (1 April 2025) - the Committee reached out to expert organisations from to request expert input on these requests in accordance with the process established by the States Parties;
  - b. Three State Party – Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Senegal - communicated to the Committee delays in the preparation and submission of requests to extend their respective Article 5 deadlines. At the time of writing, a request by Senegal had yet been received;
  - c. One State Party – Mali – informed the Committee that it is in the process of collecting information to develop a request for extension and it would submit it by 31 March 2026.
  - d. As of 31 May 2025, of the 14 States Parties that were foreseen to submit request 6 States Parties - Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Tajikistan – had not submitted request for extension.
  - e. On 23 April 2025, the Committee sent a letter to all States Parties to inform them of the receipt of requests for extension submitted to date;
9. On 13 February 2025, in response to the communication from the Committee on Article 5, one State Party, – Croatia - indicated that it was on track to meet its Article 5 Implementation deadline (1 March 2026).
10. On 7 June 2025, in response to the communication from the Committee on Article 5, one State Party – Ecuador - indicated that it was no longer on track to meet its Article 5 implementation deadline (31 December 2026) and would subsequently need to submit a request for extension;

11. In accordance with the working methods of analysis of extension requests concerning conflicts of interest, adopted at the Ninth Meeting of States Parties, the United Kingdom excuse themselves from the analysis of the request submitted by Argentina, as well as Thailand has excused itself from the analysis of the request submitted by Cambodia
12. During the Intersessional Meetings, the Committee aims to engage with States Parties with Article 5 extension request deadlines in 2025 to discuss matters related to the request submitted by these States Parties as well as with States Parties with 2026/2027 deadlines to offer initial advice in the development of requests and consult with mine affected States Parties on matters related to the extension request process.
13. In the lead up to the Intersessional Meetings, the Committee worked on the development of preliminary observations based on information submitted by the States Parties in their Article 7 reports, updated work plans and extension requests. The methodology for the preparation of preliminary observations followed established practice as explained below.

## **II. Methodology for the preparation of preliminary observations**

14. The Committee is mandated to “review relevant information on Article 5 implementation submitted by States Parties, including in the context of Article 7 obligations and on efforts undertaken under Article 6 on international cooperation and assistance.”
15. The Committee is further mandated to “review relevant information provided by the States Parties on implementation of the commitments contained in the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan” and to “consider matters related to gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of women, girls, boys and men in mine-affected communities including mine survivors are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation.”
16. In preparing its observations the Committee drew upon information submitted by States Parties in 2025 in the context of Article 7 reporting, information contained in requests for extended deadlines submitted in 2025, information provided pursuant to decisions taken on requests such as in updated work plans and any additional information provided in writing by States Parties on Article 5 implementation.
17. In line with its purpose of intensifying efforts to ensure the full implementation of Article 5, and in an effort to build upon the approach established in 2015, taking into account the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP), adopted at the Fifth Review Conference, the Committee gave particular attention to the following:
  - a. Increased clarity regarding progress made and remaining implementation challenges, with this clarity being encouraged through Article 7 reports, Article 5 extension requests and information provided pursuant to decisions taken on requests;
  - b. Improvements in the measurability of Article 5 implementation over time, with improvements in the quality of information permitting greater understanding and comparability;
  - c. Efficient and expedient implementation of evidence based and costed national work plans to achieve completion with commitments to apply the most relevant land release standards and methodologies and including provision for sustainable “capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas discovered following completion;”

- d. Delivery of context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes to all affected populations and groups at risk based on needs assessment and tailored to the threat encountered by the population;
  - e. Integration of gender and consideration of the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in work plans and strategies.
  - f. Provision of quality information on progress and challenges in implementing Article 5 obligations of the Convention.
18. In line with the Guide to Reporting and relevant actions of the SRAAP, including Best Practices for Implementing the Convention, Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas, Mine Risk Education and Reduction, and International Cooperation and Assistance, the Committee prepared preliminary observations on the following matters:
- Clarity on progress in implementation
  - Clarity regarding remaining challenges
  - Implementation of national plans for clearance and survey, including establishment of national capacities, evidence based workplans, and prioritisation
  - Application of land release standards, policies and methodologies
  - Efficient implementation, innovative approaches, methods, and technological means
  - Actions related to commitments in extension requests and decisions on requests
  - Mine risk reduction and risk reduction
  - Best Practices in Implementation: Gender and consideration of the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, climate and environment considerations
  - International Cooperation and Assistance
  - Challenges in implementation of survey, clearance and mine risk education and risk reduction activities.
19. In reviewing information provided by States Parties on Article 5 implementation, the Committee noted different degrees of clarity regarding the location of all areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines. As a result, the following terminology :
- a. “High degree of clarity” has been used when a State Party has provided a list of all remaining areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and with this list including the estimated size of each area, the status of each area (i.e., “known” or “suspected”), and information on the geographic location of each area.
  - b. “Clarity” has been used when a State Party has provided a summary table of all remaining areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines according to regions / provinces / districts within the State, with this list including the number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines and the number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in each region / province / district within the State, and the estimated size of the area concerned per region / province / district.
  - c. “Some clarity” has been used when a State Party has provided a summary table listing some information related to the number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in each region / province / district within the State.

### III. Information provided by States Parties on Article 5 implementation

20. At the close of the Fifth Review Conference of the States Parties, 35 States Parties reported having an obligation under Article 5 of the Convention: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, State of Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
21. Since the Fifth Review Conference, one State Party – Oman – has informed the Committee that in December 2024 it completed its obligations under Article 5. In addition, one State Party – Croatia, has informed the Committee that it is on track to meet its 1 March 2026 deadline.
22. Of the now 35 States Parties that have reported mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as of 31 May 2025 the following 23 States Parties had provided information on progress in implementation: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
23. Of the 5 States Parties – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, and Ukraine- that were due to submit updated work plans by 30 April 2025 pursuant to decisions taken on their requests for extension;
- a. 2 States Party – Guinea-Bissau, Ukraine - submitted an updated work plan by 30 April 2025.
  - b. One State Party – Bosnia and Herzegovina – submitted an updated work plan on 30 May 2025.
  - c. One State Party – Iraq - is due to submit an updated workplan to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties.
24. As of 31 May 2025, the following States Parties had not submitted an updated work plan following the decisions of the States Parties; Chad (2025) and Niger (2025). The Committee would welcome further information on the process and timeline for submission of updated work plans from the States Parties.
24. One State Party – Mozambique - in its Declaration of Completion of its Article 5 obligations of 2015 indicated 9 suspected hazard areas that remain seasonally or permanently submerged under water in Inhambane Province. Mozambique reported that in 2016, five of the 9 areas became accessible and that technical survey resulted in their subsequent reduction and cancellation. Mozambique reported in 2018 and 2019, that the 4 remaining areas measuring 1,881 square metres remained inaccessible. Mozambique reported in 2022 that declared completion in 2015 and is now dealing with residual cases throughout the country, isolated cases that sometimes cause some accidents. The Committee welcomes the update from Mozambique on the efforts that were carried out to address the 4 remaining areas as well as the sustainable national capacity in place to address residual contamination.
25. Of the 35 States Parties in the process of fulfilling obligations under Article 5, as of 31 May 2025, 12 States Parties have not submitted Article 7 reports: Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus,

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, State of Palestine, Somalia, and Ukraine<sup>1</sup>.

**V. Observations of a general nature<sup>i</sup>**

26. The Committee has constructively engaged with States Parties under Article 5 obligations through written communication and during bilateral meetings which allow a cooperative dialogue to take place between the Committee and the States Parties.
27. The Committee observed that, as of 31 May 2025, 24 States Parties implementing Article 5 have submitted Article 7 reports, 3 States Parties less than had done so by this time in 2024 (27). The Committee noted that while some States Parties reported on implementation of the Oslo Action Plan 2020–2024 due to its ongoing relevance in 2024, others began aligning their victim assistance updates with the Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan 2025–2029 (SRAAP). The Committee also observed that the quality and coverage of some reports in addressing respective actions of the SRAAP established a strong baseline line for assessing progress of the States Parties implementing Article 5 of the Convention. The Committee recalls that submission of an Article 7 reports on an annual basis is an obligation under the Convention and encourages States Parties that have not submitted their Article 7 Reports to do so as soon as possible in order to establish a baseline of implementation of the SRAAP by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties.
28. The Committee observed that of the 11 States Parties that have not submitted reports in 2025, the following 2 States Parties had not submitted Article 7 Reports for two or more years – Eritrea (10 years), and Nigeria (2 years). The Committee looks forward to continued cooperation with these States Parties to ensure they submit, as soon as possible, an Article 7 report containing updated information on implementation efforts.
29. In this regard, the Committee recalled Action 47 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan: “States Parties implementing obligations under Article 4 or 5 or retaining or transferring anti-personnel mines in line with Article 3, that have not submitted an Article 7 report containing information on progress in implementing these obligations will submit transparency reports as soon as possible containing updated information on implementation. Should no information on implementation be submitted for two consecutive years, the President will assist and engage with the State Party concerned in cooperation with the relevant Committee”. The Committee will continue its work with the President in this regard.
30. The Committee observed that 6 States Parties – Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Mali, , Senegal, Ukraine, and Yemen – apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature in survey and clearance operations under Article 5 (Action 20).
31. The Committee encourages those States Parties which reported to be the affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature to ensure that they apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination as they do for all other types of anti-personnel mines, including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and disaggregate by types of mines when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7 obligations.
32. The Committee noted that many States Parties affected by improvised anti-personnel mines face challenges concerning access to affected areas. The Committee recognizes the challenges faced by

---

<sup>1</sup> Ukraine submitted on 30 April 2025 an update work plan in accordance with the decision of the States Parties on its Request for Extension granted by the Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties.

these States Parties and welcomes information from these States Parties on the status of access to these areas affected by anti-personnel mines and efforts to mitigate their impact.

33. Furthermore, two States Parties Côte d'Ivoire and Mexico in their efforts to ensure transparency in accordance with the Convention, reported incidents caused by improvised explosive devices. Mexico reported that the use of these weapons appears to be sporadic and not widespread and there are no areas that could be considered contaminated within its national territory. The Committee welcomes the information provided by these States and will engage with these States to gain additional clarity on the situation faced by these States.
34. The Committee observed that 2 States Parties - Algeria and Nicaragua - which have completed implementation of their Article 5 obligations, reported addressing residual contamination during the reporting period. The Committee further observed that Lithuania reported on national efforts to reduce contamination by explosive remnants of war. The Committee welcomes States Parties reporting on addressing residual contamination and on the sustainable national capacity in place to address any previously unknown mine areas discovered.
35. The Committee noted the importance of States Parties continuing to report updated information on contamination in areas under their jurisdiction or control and will continue to work with affected States Parties in this regard.
36. The Committee encourages those that have not submitted request to do so as soon as possible. The Committee has reiterated, on various occasions, that late requests impede the efforts of the Committee by limiting opportunities for interaction between the Committee and requesting States Parties. This has also resulted in some analyses being completed much later than they normally should have thus affected the ability of all States Parties to take informed decisions on requests.
37. The Committee further emphasizes the importance of States Parties that have been granted extensions to provide updates on efforts to implement the plans contained in their requests as well as States Parties decision on their requests for extension.

#### **Progress in implementation (Action 8, 20, 22)**

38. The Committee observed that 22 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – provided information on the implementation of the Convention and the SRAAP by 30 April in line with Article 7 reporting on progress made to address mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance (Action 22).
39. The Committee observed that 19 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported in a disaggregated manner by type of contamination (Action 22).

#### **Clarity regarding remaining challenge (Actions 17, 20, 22)**

40. The Committee noted the importance of States Parties that reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control carrying out evidence-based non-technical and technical survey as soon as possible to determine the precise perimeters of mined areas.

41. The Committee observed that 19 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline in line with IMAS (Action 17), to the extent possible.
42. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on establishing a baseline through inclusive consultations (Action 17).

**Implementation of national plans for clearance and survey, including establishment of national capacities, evidence based workplans, and prioritisation (Action 1-3, 18-21)**

43. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets (Action 1). The Committee observed that these States Parties also reported having strengthened partnerships and coordination of Convention implementation activities (Action 1).
44. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having sustainable national capacities in place able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme (Action 2).
45. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place (Action 3).
46. The Committee observed that 15 States Parties – Angola, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having reviewed and updated their national strategies and work plan based on new evidence (Action 3).
47. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey and clearance (Action 8). The Committee observed that these States Parties reported in their Article 7 reports updates to their national work plans, including adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including budgets for implementation, and requirements for assistance (Action 18).
48. The Committee observed that 20 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen – reported to be still in the process of survey (Action 18).
49. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand,



Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development criteria in survey, clearance, planning, and prioritisation (Action 9).

50. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on the consideration of inclusion of gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities (Action 19).

**Efficient implementation, innovative approaches, methods, and technological means (Action 4, 9, 25)**

51. The Committee observed that 20 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – highlighted their efforts to keep National Mine Action Standards up to date in accordance with International Mine Action Standards to ensure efficient, effective, and safe operations. (Action 4).
52. The Committee observed that 16 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on efforts to establish and maintain a national, centrally managed information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of implementation.
53. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance including through the application of up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in line with IMAS and promote the research, analysis, and adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to this effect.
54. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – report on efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance (Action 25).
55. The Committee observed that 14 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance (Action 25).

**Mine risk education and reduction (18, 23, 26-29)**

56. The Committee observed that 16 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having integrated mine risk education and reduction programmes within wider national plans (Action 26).
57. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on efforts to reduce the affected population's risk-taking behaviour and to increase knowledge and awareness (Action 26).

58. The Committee observed that 15 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having established an evidence-based priority-setting mechanism for mine risk education and reduction programmes (Action 27).
59. The Committee observed that 15 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having sustainable national capacities in place to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes (Action 28).
60. The Committee observed that 20 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported programmes including on priorities, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved, included information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors (Action 29).

**Best Practices in implementation: Gender and consideration of the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, climate and environment considerations: (Action 5, 6, 17)**

61. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people (Action 5).
62. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders (Action 5).
63. The Committee observed that 9 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan – reported integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities (Action 6).
64. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported establishing a baseline through inclusive consultations (Action 17).

**International Cooperation and Assistance (Action 40-42, 45)**

65. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported making national financial commitments to the implementation of survey and clearance (Action 40).
66. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported exploring all possible sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative sources (Action 40).

67. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance (Action 41).
68. The Committee observed that 20 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having a resource mobilisation plan in place (Action 41).
69. The Committee observed that 20 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe - reported having taken advantage of the Individualised Approach (Action 41).
70. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Iraq, Mali, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported efforts to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders (Action 42).
71. The Committee observed that 14 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported having established a National Mine Action Platform (Action 42).
72. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported sharing national experiences, best practices, and lessons learnt through international, regional, and bilateral cooperation (Action 45).
73. The Committee observed that 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported sharing scientific, methodological, and technological expertise to strengthen the Convention’s implementation (Action 45).

**Challenges in implementation of survey, clearance and mine risk education and risk reduction activities (Action 29, 41)**

84. The Committee observed that 20 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported programmes including on priorities, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved, included information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors (Action 29).
85. The Committee observed that 18 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe – reported on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance (Action 41).
74. The Committee has observed improvements in reporting by affected States Parties and encourages States Parties to reach out to the Convention’s Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and to the Committee in order to benefit from its advice and support in matters concerning the implementation of Article 5.

Table 1: Information on progress in implementation of Article 5 of the Convention as reported in 2025 - Article 7 Transparency Reports (submitted up to 31 May 2025)<sup>23456</sup>

	Reported Progress made				Reported Remaining Challenge					
State Party	Cancelled (m <sup>2</sup> )	Reduced (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of SHAs	Suspected Hazardous Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of CHAs	Confirmed Hazardous Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total number of mined areas to be addressed	Total area to be addressed (m <sup>2</sup> )
Afghanistan	39,113,454		10,044,926	49,158,380	40	13,066,524	1,219	89,554,421	1,259	102,620,945
Angola	140,430	2,381,063	3,026,610	5,548,103	79	2,191,193	886	54,877,743	965	57,068,936
Argentina										
Bosnia & Herzegovina	12,025,270	3,252,991	171,891	15,450,152		658,076,220		164,519,054	8,673	822,595,274
Burkina Faso										
Cambodia										
Chad										
Chile										
Colombia										
Croatia		9,213,471	42,505,648	51,719,119		6,201,721		43,133,281		49,335,002
Cyprus										
Democratic Republic of the Congo										
Ecuador	5,814		4,190	10,004	22	9,964			22	9,964
Eritrea										
Ethiopia										
Guinea-Bissau					47					1,974,656
Iraq	128,418,445	11,847,983	9,368,175	149,634,603	562	242,554,146	4,722	1,388,658,119	5,284	1,631,212,265
Mali										
Mauritania		42,104	15,574	57,678					22	22,312,046
Niger										
Nigeria										
Oman										
State of Palestine										
Peru			22,625	22,625					46	279,388
Senegal					13	107,945	62	1,174,012	75	1,281,957
Serbia										268,100
Somalia										
South Sudan	189,441		557,219	746,660	43	2,280,682	71	2,662,879	114	4,943,561
Sri Lanka	53,735	999,264	4,999,908	6,052,907	206	5,548,484	634	17,646,604	840	23,195,088
Sudan					42	3,369,164	66	9,963,089	108	13,332,253
Tajikistan	640,691	643,212	415,853	1,699,756	2	621,000	109	6,132,708	111	6,753,708
Thailand	143,286	4,766,726	310,023	5,220,035	8	7,453,974	64	9,587,588	72	17,041,562
Türkiye	5,027,433	35,546	680,864	5,743,843	1,656	126,713,843	2,000	93,189,617	3,656	219,903,460
Ukraine	7,013,092	4,256,877	17,095,009	28,364,978	207	105,877			207	105,877
Yemen		748,124	21,837,115	22,585,239	38	2,073,319	109	5,901,683	147	7,975,002
Zimbabwe		2,440,198	1,947,974	4,388,172					60	11,999,499
Total	192,771,091	40,627,559	113,003,604	346,402,254	2,965	1,070,374,056	9,942	1,887,000,798	21,661	2,994,208,543

**Table 2: Information provided by States on implementation on relevant actions of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan as reported in 2025 - Article 7 Transparency Reports (submitted up to 31 May 2025)<sup>7</sup>**

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup>Source: Information as provided by States Parties in their Article 7 reports submitted until 31 May 2025, unless otherwise stated. Article 7.2: The information provided in accordance with this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the last calendar year, and reported to the Secretary General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year". Accordingly, in order to accommodate States Parties, Article 7 Transparency reports were accepted by the Committee for the benefit of transmitting its general observations until 31 May 2025. Information submitted by States Parties after 31 May 2025 will be considered in the conclusions of the Committee submitted to the Twenty Second Meeting of the States Parties (22MSP).

<sup>2</sup> Source: In order to monitor progress in implementing the Siem Reap Angkor Plan information submitted in the States Parties' annual Article 7 reports serve as the main source of data for Table 1 and Table 2 unless otherwise stated.

<sup>3</sup> Note : All figures reported in square kilometres have been converted to square metres for consistency in this table.

<sup>4</sup> Data for Ukraine's implementation of relevant Actions of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan are sourced from its updated work plan submitted 30 April 2025.

<sup>5</sup> The total of the column 'total (m<sup>2</sup>)' is not always the cumulative total of the columns concerning cancelled, reduced and cleared areas given that some States Parties have not presented information on areas released in a disaggregated manner.

<sup>6</sup> The total of the column 'total area to be addressed (m<sup>2</sup>)' is not always the cumulative total of the columns concerning suspected and confirmed hazardous areas given that some States Parties have not presented information on areas released in a disaggregated manner.

<sup>7</sup> Data for Ukraine's implementation of relevant Actions of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan are sourced from its updated work plan submitted 30 April 2025.