

**Fourth 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**

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Review of the operation and status of the Convention

**Status of implementation of the Convention by  
States Parties with outstanding obligations**

**Submitted by the President of the Fourth Review Conference (Norway),  
the Committee on Article 5 Implementation (Austria, Canada,  
Colombia and the Netherlands), the Committee on Victim Assistance  
(Belgium, Chile, Italy and Mozambique) and the Committee on  
Cooperative Compliance (Iraq, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and  
Zambia)**

**Introduction**

1. Of the 164 States Parties to the Convention, 118 still have obligations to fulfil under the Convention and one State Party has to confirm which obligations of the Convention are relevant through the submission of an initial transparency report. 45 States Parties no longer have obligations but for the submission of updated information in accordance with Article 7.2.

**Article 3:** Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, , Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Article 4:** Greece, Sri Lanka, Ukraine

**Article 5:** Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Niger, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

**Article 9:** Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Palestine, State of, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao



Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, , Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

**Article 6:** Victim assistance: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

2. In 2019, of the 163 States Parties which were due to submit a transparency report in accordance with Article 7.2, the following 80 States Parties submitted a report: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. In 2019, of the 163 States Parties which were due to submit a transparency report in accordance with Article 7.2, the following 83 States Parties have not submitted a report to date: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Niger, Niue, North Macedonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, , Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

## **Afghanistan**

**Article 4:** Afghanistan destroyed 221 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines during 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Afghanistan reported a remaining challenge of 2,003 mined areas measuring 210,247,923 square metres, including 1,730 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 121,631,373 square metres and 273 suspected hazardous areas measuring 88,616,550 square metres. Afghanistan's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2023. Afghanistan has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period of 2019-2022. Afghanistan reported that it carries out its operations in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards. Afghanistan further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation noted that Afghanistan has provided a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee noted that with survey activities ongoing, the remaining challenge in Afghanistan will be further clarified following survey of SHAs at which time Afghanistan will be able to present more precise information on the remaining challenge. The Committee noted the importance of Afghanistan's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments. The Committee further noted Afghanistan's commitment to review the work plan on a continuous basis was essential and encouraged Afghanistan to regularly inform the States Parties of changes to the work plan, including on the impact of new hazards and re-survey on current capacities, annual clearance and survey plans. The Committee noted the importance of Afghanistan continuing to address

contamination by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature within the framework of Afghanistan's commitments under the Convention. The Committee further noted the importance of Afghanistan continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Afghanistan reported an average of 112 casualties per month in 2018, a decrease from 180 casualties per month in 2017, with over 50% of the casualty caused by "victim operated IEDs". Afghanistan reported that remaining contamination affected approximately 2.4 million Afghans. Afghanistan recently established the National Authority for Persons with Disability and Families of Martyrs dedicated to leadership, coordination, information management, and oversight of the services provided for persons with disabilities, war related victims and families of martyrs. Afghanistan reported implementing the 2016-2020 National Strategic Plan on Disability and Physical Rehabilitation and that a 10-year National Disability Strategy was being drafted in 2019 with the aim of mainstreaming activities related to victim assistance and disabilities. Afghanistan reported challenges in areas of data collection and shortages of resources for sustainable rehabilitation and other aspects of victim assistance. The Committee welcomed Afghanistan reporting on progress in implementation of its victim assistance commitments and encouraged Afghanistan to continue its efforts to integrate victim assistance into broader policies and programmes, ensuring substantive participation of landmine survivors and their organisations.

## Albania

**Article 6.3:** Albania reported a total of 1,003 mine victims including one casualty in 2018. Albania reported that their victim assistance efforts are integrated into broader national strategies and policies related to the rights of persons with disabilities, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction including in the 2016-2020 National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities which is under review. Albania reported a gradual increase in resources and technical capacity by the government in support of mine victims in recent years including through national vocational training centres around the country which are available for mine victims. Albania further reported on efforts to remove physical barriers to improve accessibility. The Committee welcomed Albania's reporting on progress in implementation of its victim assistance and noted the importance of Albania continuing to report on progress in implementation, including in areas such as psychological and psychosocial support, as well as on challenges in implementation.

## Angola

**Article 3:** Angola retains 1,304 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Angola reported a remaining challenge of 1,220 mined areas measuring 105,056,755 square metres, including 1,095 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 92,626,250 square metres, and 125 suspected hazardous areas measuring 12,430,505 square metres. Angola's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Angola has a survey and clearance plan for the period of 2019-2025. Angola reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards. Angola further reported on efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk education programmes. The Committee on the Implementation of Article 5 highlighted that Angola has provided a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation noting the need for Angola to continue implementing efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts Angola's timeline for implementation by deadline. The Committee noted the importance of Angola continuing to improve land release and certification techniques which could lead to Angola fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame. The Committee further noted the importance of Angola continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** In 2019, Angola reported 21 mine and explosive remnants of war casualties which resulted to 5 killed and 16 injured in the year 2018 including 12 boys, 3 girls, 2 men and 4 women in Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uige and Zaire provinces. In its 2018 report, Angola reported on progress in the delivery of physical rehabilitation including by assessing needs and delivering services, raising awareness, engaging mine victims and strengthening coordination. Angola reported that due to shortages of resources, around half of data collection/survey remained incomplete and many other aspects of planned activities were not carried out. In its 2018 report, Angola also reported on requirements for financial resources and the need for reactivation of “the Rapid Response Fund”. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted the importance of Angola reporting annually on assistance provided to mine victims including time-bound and measurable objectives to meet the needs and rights of mine victims.

### **Antigua and Barbuda**

**Article 7:** Antigua and Barbuda has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2000.

**Article 9:** Antigua and Barbuda has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

### **Argentina**

**Article 5:** Argentina reported that the sole circumstance that impeded its ability to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas reported to be under its jurisdiction or control was that Argentina had indicated that it did not have effective control over the areas in question. On 19 March 2019, Argentina submitted a request for consideration by the Fourth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 3 years, until 1 March 2023. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation noted the ongoing importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of Article 5.

### **Bahamas**

**Article 7:** The Bahamas has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

**Article 9:** The Bahamas has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. The Bahamas’ most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that Article 9 measures were not applicable.

### **Bangladesh**

**Article 3:** Bangladesh retained 12,050 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2016.

**Article 7:** Bangladesh has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2017.

**Article 9:** Bangladesh has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Bangladesh’s most recent Article 7 report (2017) indicated that necessary implementation measures were in progress.

### **Barbados**

**Article 7:** Barbados has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2003.

**Article 9:** Barbados has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Barbados’ most recent Article 7 report (2003) contained no information on Article 9.

## Belarus

**Article 3:** Belarus retains 4,505 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

## Belgium

**Article 3:** Belgium retains 2,066 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 52 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## Benin

**Article 3:** Benin retained 16 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2007.

**Article 7:** Benin has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

**Article 9:** Benin has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Benin's most recent Article 7 report (2008) indicated that the procedure for the domestication of obligations under the Convention had been initiated.

## Bhutan

**Article 3:** Bhutan retained 211 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2017.

**Article 7:** Bhutan has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

## Bolivia

**Article 9:** Bolivia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Bolivia's most recent report (2019) contains the same information as in 2006, i.e., that in the framework of Article 9, the draft Law on Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives and other related matters is currently being processed at the National Congress for approval. Once the Law has been promulgated, the corresponding regulations will be elaborated, specifying the provisions and agreements contained in the Convention, with the firm purpose of regulating the manufacture, commercialization, deposit, possession and other aspects related to the use of explosives in general in the national territory.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Article 3:** Bosnia and Herzegovina retains 834 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, an increase of 23 anti-personnel mines since 2017.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported a remaining challenge of 8,015 mined areas measuring 1,017,000,000 square metres. Bosnia and Herzegovina's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2021. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it is currently carrying out survey operations and is committed to submitting a third extension request containing a more accurate baseline and a plan for implementation. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported plans to revise and update its National Mine Action Standards. Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported on efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on the Implementation of Article 5 highlighted that Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided some clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation. The Committee further note the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina providing information on the remaining challenge disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas and confirmed hazardous areas and their relative size. The Committee further noted that with survey activities ongoing, the remaining challenge in

Bosnia and Herzegovina could be further clarified by presenting more precise information, including through the use of table as set out in the Guide to Reporting, on the number of areas and size of these areas required to be addressed. The Committee further noted the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina continuing to improve land release and certification techniques that could lead to Bosnia and Herzegovina fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame. The Committee further noted the importance of continued efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Bosnia and Herzegovina reported 4 casualties including 1 killed and 3 injured in 2019. In addition, 16 sheep were injured by a PROM-1 mine. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported progress in the areas of rehabilitation, social and economic inclusion, psychosocial support, accessibility, and data collection in collaboration with non-governmental organisations and with resources provided by national entities and international partners. In 2018, the Council of Ministers created a Coordination Body for victim assistance, to raise awareness on challenges and needs of mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW)/cluster munition victims, design projects, plans, and pursue initiatives to improve the social inclusion of the victims. The Committee noted the importance of further efforts to enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader domains and the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation.

## **Botswana**

**Article 3:** Botswana retains 1,102 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 9:** Botswana has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2012, Botswana indicated that consultations were under way to enact legislation to domesticate the Convention. Botswana's most recent Article 7 report (2019) does not contain updated information on Article 9.

## **Brazil**

**Article 3:** Brazil retains 364 anti-personnel under Article 3. 840 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## **Brunei Darussalam**

**Article 7:** Brunei Darussalam has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

**Article 9:** Brunei Darussalam has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Brunei Darussalam's most recent Article 7 report (2010) indicates that following Brunei Darussalam ratification, the Anti-Personnel Convention Order 2006 has been drafted. The Anti-Personnel Convention Draft Order 2006 prohibits the development, production, acquisition, possession, transfer, stockpiling and placement of anti-personnel mines. The Draft Order also prohibits individuals to assist, encourage or induce in any way, any person to engage in any activity. In the manner consistent with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Draft Order does not prohibit the acquisition, possession, transfer, or placement of no more than the minimum number of anti-personnel mines deemed necessary for the development of and training in, mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques.

## **Bulgaria**

**Article 3:** Bulgaria retains 3,318 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 6 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## Burundi

**Article 3:** In April 2017, Burundi retained 4 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 6.3:** In its most recent update on Victim Assistance (2018) Burundi reported collecting data on mine victims in the provinces of Mayor, Dubanza, Cibitoke, Muramvya, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rumonge, Rutana, Bujumbura, and Gitega identifying 481 mine victims which need assistance. Burundi reported on efforts made in areas of physical rehabilitation and livelihoods.. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted that Burundi reported efforts in identifying the needs of mine victims, but it has not reported on progress or challenges in the provision of other aspects of victim assistance. The Committee encourages Burundi to carry out additional efforts in this regard and to ensure that it reports annually on progress and challenges in meeting its victim assistance commitments.

**Article 7:** Burundi has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2017.

## Cambodia

**Article 3:** Cambodia retains 1,235 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 194 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Cambodia reported a remaining challenge of 9,805 suspected hazardous areas measuring 890,437,236 square metres. On 27 March 2019, Cambodia submitted a request for consideration by the Fourth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 5 years and 11 months, until 31 December 2025. Cambodia reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards. Cambodia also reported on efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that Cambodia has provided clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Cambodia providing information on the remaining challenges disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas and confirmed hazardous areas and their relative size. The Committee noted the importance of Cambodia's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation, particularly the impact of baseline survey efforts on annual projections. The Committee further noted the importance of Cambodia continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Cambodia reported 58 casualties in 2018 including 1 woman, 3 boys and 6 men killed and 5 women, 2 girls, 11 boys and 30 men injured. Cambodia reported having established various legal frameworks to support victims as well as persons with disabilities including the National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 and the new National Disability Strategy 2019-2023 to be adopted in 2019. Cambodia reported progress in implementation in most areas of victim assistance including in assessing the needs of mine victims, planning, strengthening coordination with relevant stakeholders, engaging and sensitising affected communities, public awareness and emergency response, including by providing approximately 250.000\$ on an annual basis to victim assistance activities. Measurable progress was reported in the provisions of rehabilitation and socio-economic supports including through vocational training, referrals, facilitation of integration/reintegration into schools, amongst other activities, benefiting over 45,000 mine victims and persons with disabilities. The Committee noted the importance of Cambodia's continued reporting on progress and challenges in all areas of victim assistance.

## Cameroon

**Article 3:** In August 2009, Cameroon retained 1,885 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 7:** Cameroon has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

**Article 9:** Cameroon has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Cameroon's most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that the procedure of adoption of national legislation was underway. Furthermore, a revision of the Penal Code which will incorporate breaches of International Humanitarian Law, including anti-personnel mines, is underway. In terms of disciplinary measures, Decree no 2007/199 of 7 July 2007 covering general discipline in the Defence Forces plans for the sanction of a military personnel in possession of a prohibited weapon (30 days of prison for a senior military officer and 45 days of confinement for other military officers). In addition, the use of a prohibited weapon represents a violation of rules, sanctioned by article 230 of the Military Justice Code, to years of prison.

## **Canada**

**Article 3:** Canada retains 1,878 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## **Cape Verde**

**Article 3:** Cape Verde retained 120 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2008.

**Article 7:** Cape Verde has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

**Article 9:** Cape Verde has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Cape Verde's most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that there was no internal legislation on mines because all existing mines in the country were destroyed in 2006.

## **Chad**

**Article 5:** In 2019, Chad reported a remaining challenge of 194 hazardous areas measuring 117,826,099 square metres, including 137 mined areas measuring 111,978,042 square metres. On 16 April 2019, Chad submitted a request for consideration by the Fourth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 5 years until 1 January 2025 containing a work plan for survey and clearance. Chad reported on the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that Chad has provided some clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Chad providing information on the remaining challenges disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas and confirmed hazardous areas. The Committee noted the importance of Chad's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation. The Committee further noted the importance of Chad ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, are in place for implementation of Chad's mine clearance commitments as soon as possible. The Committee also noted the importance of Chad continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Chad reported 22 mine casualties in 2018 including 11 killed and 11 injured in Borkou and Tibesti regions, showing a significant decrease compared to 136 casualties in 2017. Chad reported having in place a National Victims Assistance Action Plan 2018-2022 that is non-discriminatory. Chad reported progress in rehabilitation and engagements with affected communities to increase referrals and access to available services. Chad indicated shortages in financial resources as a key challenge in victim assistance. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted the importance of Chad carrying out further efforts to address all needs of mine victims and noted the importance of Chad reporting annually on progress and challenges in implementation as well as on time-bound and measurable objectives Angola seeks to achieve in meeting the needs and rights of mine victims.



## Chile

**Article 3:** Chile retains 1,192 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 1,005 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Chile reported a remaining challenge of 19 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 4,425,048 square metres. Chile's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2020. Chile reported that it has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period 2019-2020 and that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards. Chile further reported on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that Chile has provided a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation and was on track to meet its deadline.

## Colombia

**Article 5:** In 2019, Colombia reported that it characterises municipalities by 3 types of contamination, Type I: High Contamination - continuous reports of accidents and incidents, (199 municipalities), Type II: Medium contamination - accidents reported until 2009, (291 municipalities), Type III: Without humanitarian impact - low incidents/no report of accidents, (183 municipalities). Colombia's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2021. Colombia reported that it has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period of 2018-2021 and that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Colombia further reported on the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that Colombia had provided clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee also noted the importance of Colombia carrying out survey activities to clarify the remaining challenge and to provide information disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas and confirmed hazardous areas and their relative size. The Committee also noted the importance of Colombia continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Colombia reported that the Victim Assistance Intersectoral Technical Subcommittee sought to establish an action plan to ensure a more coordinated effort and planned to assess the overall situation of the victim assistance programme in the country. Colombia includes victim assistance activities in its National Policy on Comprehensive Action Against Antipersonnel Mines (2009-2019) and reported progress in the areas of psychological support, inclusion and participation of affected indigenous communities in mine action activities, as well as in areas of capacity building and the enhancement of coordination. Colombia further reported on progress in the areas of rehabilitation, social and economic inclusion, enhancements in the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies and programmes, participation of landmine survivors in victim assistance efforts and the removal of barriers to increase access to services. The Committee encourages Colombia to make further efforts to meet all social and economic needs as well as to enhance substantive participation of mine victims in relevant national policies and programmes. The Committee noted the importance of Colombia continuing to report on progress and on time-bound and measurable objectives to meet the needs and rights of mine victims as well as the challenges faced in implementation.

## Comoros

**Article 7:** Comoros has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

**Article 9:** Comoros has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Comoros' most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that given that the National Assembly and the Islands Assembly have not yet been established, Comoros has to wait until the legislative elections to seize Parliament on the subject of national legislation.

## **Congo, Republic of the**

**Article 3:** Congo retained 322 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2008

**Article 7:** Congo has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

**Article 9:** Congo has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Congo's most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that a Draft law and decree are with the General Secretariat of the Government for adoption and transmission to Parliament.

## **Côte d'Ivoire**

**Article 3:** In February 2014, Côte d'Ivoire retained 290 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 7:** Côte d'Ivoire has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

## **Croatia**

**Article 3:** Croatia retains 4,973 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 77 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Croatia reported a remaining challenge of 355.5 square kilometres in 8 counties, including 32.47 square kilometres of known or suspected area located near military sites. Croatia further reported that its remaining challenge consisted of 220.34 square kilometres of confirmed hazardous area and 135.21 square kilometres of suspect hazardous area, with these areas estimated to contain 31,862 anti-personnel mines and 6,430 anti-vehicle mines. Croatia's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2026. Croatia has a work plan for survey and clearance for the period of 2018 – 2026. Croatia reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards. Croatia further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that Croatia has provided clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Croatia's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation by their deadline. The Committee also noted the importance of Croatia continuing to improve land release and certification techniques that could lead to Croatia fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame. The Committee further noted the importance of Croatia continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Croatia reported that victim assistance is integrated into broader national policies and programmes, including through different laws and by-laws which are inclusive of the rights of landmine victims. Croatia also indicated that it had developed a "Questionnaire on Mine Victims" which will be used to conduct a survey among mine survivors and/or their family members. Croatia also indicated that there are four basic forms of assistance for mine victims in which ministries and all other relevant actors take parts, such as medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support and social reintegration, and economic inclusion in addition to emergency health care available in all 21 counties. Croatia reported that a multi-year project with the aim to enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks continued to be implemented over the course of 2018. The Committee noted the importance of Croatia continuing to report on progress and challenges in implementation of all areas of victim assistance.

## **Cyprus**

**Article 3:** Cyprus retains 440 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** Cyprus report that the sole circumstance that impeded its ability to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas reported to be under its jurisdiction or control – namely that it did not have effective control over the remaining areas in question – has not changed and that it was not aware of any progress. Cyprus reported that, since July 2013, there are no anti-personnel mines on the territory under its effective control. Cyprus’ deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 July 2022. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation noted the ongoing importance, of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of Article 5.

### **Czech Republic**

**Article 3:** The Czech Republic retains 2,180 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 26 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

**Article 5:** In 2019, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported a remaining challenge of 76 mined areas measuring 1,023,839 square metres, including 53 mined areas measuring 741,559 square metres and 23 mined areas measuring 282,280 square metres identified during a national survey. The Democratic Republic of the Congo’s deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 January 2021. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported that it has in place an updated work plan for survey and clearance. The Democratic Republic of the Congo further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that the Democratic Republic of the Congo has provided clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee further noted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo’s continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation by its upcoming deadline. The Committee also noted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported 33 casualties in 2018/2019 and that it also counts family members of victims, such as their children or dependents – as indirect victims – and registered 13 children whose parents were killed or injured in 2018. In total, 2,743 direct victims have been registered in the country. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported on progress in areas of medical care, rehabilitation, social and economic inclusion as well as in areas of coordination, awareness-raising and participation of landmine survivors through efforts undertaken by mine action authorities. The Committee noted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo enhancing efforts to integrate victim assistance into broader sectors including disabilities, development and poverty reduction domains. The Committee noted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo reporting on progress and challenges in all aspects of victim assistance.

### **Denmark**

**Article 3:** In March 2016, Denmark retained 1,783 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 7:** Denmark has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2016.

### **Djibouti**

**Article 3:** Djibouti retained 2,996 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2004.

**Article 7:** Djibouti has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2005.

## **Dominica**

**Article 7:** Dominica has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

**Article 9:** Dominica has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Dominica's most recent Article 7 report (2008) contained no information on Article 9.

## **Dominican Republic**

**Article 7:** The Dominican Republic has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

**Article 9:** The Dominican Republic has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. The Dominican Republic's most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that, in accordance with the terms of Article 9, the Dominican Republic has not adopted for the moment legal or administrative measures, to prevent or repress any activity prohibited to the States Parties that have acceded to the Convention, because, in the first place, there are no antipersonnel mines planted in its territory, or it does not possess arsenals of such warlike devices. However, it is in studying the application of possible measures in accordance with the Convention that will allow the Dominican Republic to identify a special legal framework as provided for by the Convention.

## **Ecuador**

**Article 3:** Ecuador retains 90 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Ecuador reported a remaining challenge of 4 confirmed hazardous areas, containing 60 objectives measuring 80,238 square metres with an estimated 3,260 anti-personnel mines. Ecuador's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2022. Ecuador reported that it has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period 2019-2022. Ecuador reported that activities are carried out in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards. Ecuador reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that Ecuador had provided a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee further noted the importance of Ecuador continuing to improve land release and certification techniques which could lead to Ecuador fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame. The Committee further noted the importance of Ecuador continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 9:** Ecuador has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

## **El Salvador**

**Article 6.3:** El Salvador reported a total of 4,814 registered conflict-related victims, including 378 women and 4,536 men, of which 708 persons died. El Salvador reported on progress made assessing the needs of victims, socio-economic inclusion and psychological support for 2,370 victims including those benefiting from the Fund for Protection of Persons Injured and with Disabilities due to the Armed Conflicts (FOPROLYD's). El Salvador reported on rehabilitation, psychological support and awareness-raising efforts having taken place between 2014 and 2018 for including for 1,815 mine victims in 2018. El Salvador reported an increase of 30% in national funding provided to FOPROLYD in the last five years and its efforts to develop a new plan for the period of 2019-2024 that will be inclusive of persons with disabilities, including landmine and armed conflicts survivors. The Committee encourages El Salvador to carry out further efforts to advance the integration of

victim assistance into broader disabilities, development, human rights and other national domains. The Committee further noted the importance of El Salvador reporting in a consistent manner on its progress and challenges in implementation.

## Equatorial Guinea

**Article 7:** Equatorial Guinea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

**Article 9:** Equatorial Guinea has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Equatorial Guinea's most recent Article 7 report (2014) indicated that at this time, the measures taken by Equatorial Guinea which have led to its adherence to the Convention on 16 September 1998 and its entry into force on 1 March 1999 constitute the sole legal basis on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production, transfer and destruction of anti-personnel mines. Notwithstanding the proven lack of stocks and mined areas in the territory of Equatorial Guinea, under the Equatorial Guinean Basic Law in the corollary provisions of Articles 8 and 9, the State is committed to fulfilling the obligations which derives from international treaties and ensuring the maintenance of the integrity of its territory through its armed forces. To this end, it takes all necessary precautions to prevent and repress all activities that remain prohibited by the Convention.

## Eritrea

**Article 3:** Eritrea retains 101 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, 71 of which are inert.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Eritrea had not submitted an update on progress in implementation of its Article 5 mine clearance obligation since 2014. In its 2014 request for extension, Eritrea indicated a remaining challenge of 434 mined areas measuring 33,432,818 square metres. Eritrea's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 February 2020. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation noted that in 2014, the Third Review Conference unanimously agreed to grant Eritrea an extension of its mine clearance deadline. The Committee noted that Eritrea had not acted upon the decisions of the Third Review Conference having failed to provide updates relative to recommendations and commitments contained in its extension request. The Committee noted that, in line with the process for submitting extension requests established by the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties, should Eritrea require an extension, it should have submitted an extension request for analysis by 31 March 2019. To date, Eritrea has not submitted an extension request or expressed its intention to do so. The Committee underlines the importance of Eritrea engaging with the Committee on this matter and submitting a request for extension as soon as possible. The Committee further noted the importance of Eritrea complying with its commitments under Article 7 to provide updated information on progress in implementation.

**Article 6.3:** Eritrea did not report on implementation of its victim assistance commitments since 2014. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Eritrea reporting on progress and challenges in this regard as soon as possible.

**Article 7:** Eritrea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

**Article 9:** Eritrea has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Eritrea's most recent Article 7 report (2014) contained no information on Article 9.

## Eswatini

**Article 7:** Eswatini has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2013.

**Article 9:** Eswatini has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Eswatini's most recent Article 7 report (2013) indicated that as the inter-ministerial committee was set in March

2006 into the question of legislation, the relevant positive information shall be disseminated in due course.

## **Ethiopia**

**Article 5:** In 2019, Ethiopia reported a remaining challenge of 261 mined areas measuring 1,056,349,551 square metres, including 35 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 6,304,538 square metres and 226 suspected hazardous areas measuring 1,050,045,013 square metres. On 31 March 2019, Ethiopia submitted a request for consideration by the Fourth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 5 years and six months until 1 December 2025. The request for extension included an updated work plan for survey and clearance including annual milestones for the period of the extension request. Ethiopia reported that activities are carried out in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that Ethiopia had provided a high degree of clarity on the remaining challenge. The Committee noted the importance of Ethiopia's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Ethiopia continuing to improve land release methodologies and carry out efforts to partner with mine clearance organizations which could lead to Ethiopia fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame. The Committee further noted the importance of Ethiopia ensuring the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** In 2018, Ethiopia reported progress in integrating victim assistance provisions into broader national programmes and policies primarily those pertinent to disabilities, health, education, employment, accessibility, development and poverty reduction. The report stated that the 2018 Ethiopian National Population and Housing Census included questions on persons with disabilities. In line with a national proclamation (916/2016/17) and Article 33 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), inclusion and participation are considered as a key principle in national efforts towards protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted that Ethiopia has reported measurable progress including on the advancement of the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies and programmes thus achieved most of its Maputo Action Plan commitments on victim assistance. The Committee further noted the importance of Ethiopia reporting on progress and challenges in implementation of victim assistance on an annual basis.

## **Finland**

**Article 3:** Finland retained 16,192 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2017.

**Article 7:** Finland has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

## **France**

**Article 3:** France retains 3,941 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## **Gabon**

**Article 7:** Gabon has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2002.

**Article 9:** Gabon has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Gabon's most recent Article 7 report (2002) indicated contained no information on Article 9.

## Gambia

**Article 3:** Gambia retained 100 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2012.

**Article 7:** Gambia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2013.

**Article 9:** Gambia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Gambia's most recent Article 7 report (2013) indicated that the National Contact Group had a meeting in October 2012 to discuss and finalise the National Implementation Measures.

## Germany

**Article 3:** Germany retains 583 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 9 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## Ghana

**Article 7:** Ghana has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2016.

**Article 9:** Ghana has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Ghana's most recent Article 7 report (2016) indicated that there is no legislation yet and that a technical Committee has been constituted to finalise a legislative instrument for the Treaty.

## Greece

**Article 3:** Greece retains 5,599 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 28 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 4:** Greece reported 343,413 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed under Article 4. In 2018, Greece destroyed 244,309 stockpiled anti-personnel mines and between January and May 2019, an additional 53,039 mines were destroyed. Greece also indicated that 33,526 mines had been transferred were planned to be destroyed. At the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties (16MSP), Greece indicated that the remaining stockpile was anticipated to be destroyed by the end of 2019. The President concluded that Greece provided information on the status of its stockpile destruction programme, including information on the total number and types of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed and those destroyed during the most recent reporting period. The President noted the importance of providing an update on the completion date. . In addition, the President encouraged Greece to complete the fulfilment of its Article 4 stockpile destruction obligations by the Fourth Review Conference.

## Grenada

**Article 7:** Grenada has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

**Article 9:** Grenada has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Grenada's most recent Article 7 report (2004) contained no information on Article 9.

## Guinea

**Article 7:** Guinea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

**Article 9:** Guinea has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Guinea's most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that a draft law was submitted to the National Assembly and

that this law provides for penal sanctions to prevent and repress activities prohibited by the Convention.

### **Guinea-Bissau**

**Article 3:** In April 2011, Guinea-Bissau retained 9 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 6.3:** In its most recent report (2011) Guinea-Bissau reported recording a total of 1,216 mine victims between 1968 and 2011. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Guinea-Bissau to report on progress and challenges on victim assistance on an annual basis.

**Article 7:** Guinea-Bissau has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2011.

### **Guyana**

**Article 7:** Guyana has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

**Article 9:** Guyana has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Guyana's most recent Article 7 report (2010) indicated that Article 9 was not applicable.

### **Haiti**

**Article 7:** Haiti has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

**Article 9:** Haiti has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Haiti's most recent Article 7 report (2009) indicated that it does not possess anti-personnel mines and that no legislative measure exists yet.

### **Honduras**

**Article 3:** Honduras retained 815 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2005.

**Article 7:** Honduras has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2007.

### **Indonesia**

**Article 3:** Indonesia retained 2,454 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2014.

**Article 7:** Indonesia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2015.

### **Iraq**

**Article 3:** Iraq retains 20 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Iraq reported a remaining challenge of 328 mined areas in seven governorates measuring 1,025,793,014 square metres under the responsibility of the Directorate of Mine Action and 3,181 mined areas in five governorates measuring 181,955,007 square metres under the responsibility of the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority. In 2017, Iraq was granted an extension of its mine clearance deadline until 1 February 2028. Iraq has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period of 2018-2028. Iraq reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Iraq further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that a high degree of



clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Iraq's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Iraq addressing contamination by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature within the framework of Iraq's commitments under the Convention. The Committee noted the importance of Iraq continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** In 2018, Iraq reported a total of 29,873 direct and indirect victims, including 4,559 casualties. Progress was reported in the development of an inclusive national plan of action as well as in the areas of health and rehabilitation through the services provided by the Ministry of Health and Environment, in strengthening coordination with relevant ministries and entities, in improving social and economic inclusion including by promoting social protection measures in favor of persons with disabilities. Iraq also highlighted its priorities in victim assistance, including to further strengthen coordination, improve health and rehabilitation, social and economic supports, develop a national database and proceed with developing and adopting a national inclusive plan of action. The Committee on Victim Assistance concluded that Iraq had taken measures to address the needs and rights of mine victims. The Committee encourages further efforts to ensure the participation of landmine survivors in the process, to ensure engagement by all relevant actors in the planning process and to allocate required financial resources to victim assistance activities. The Committee further noted the importance of Iraq reporting on progress and challenges in implementation of victim assistance on an annual basis.

**Article 9:** Iraq has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

## **Ireland**

**Article 3:** Ireland retains 55 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## **Italy**

**Article 3:** Italy retains 617 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 3 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## **Jamaica**

**Article 7:** Jamaica has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2007.

**Article 9:** Jamaica has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Jamaica's most recent Article 7 report (2007) indicated that no measure has been taken as there are no landmines in use in Jamaica. The legislation used to govern landmines is the Gunpowder and Explosives Act, which is to undergo an amendment to update and strengthen its provisions.

## **Japan**

**Article 3:** Japan retains 898 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 150 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## **Jordan**

**Article 3:** Jordan retains 100 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 6.3:** Jordan reported on progress in integrating the needs and rights of mine victims into broader national laws, policies and programmes including plans to address inclusive education, accessibility, independent living and awareness raising, under the leadership of the Higher Council on Disability of Jordan. Jordan reported on the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation's (NCDR) plans to reassess the needs of mine victims in 2019. Jordan further reported that the NCDR continued to enhance survivors' access to services and initiated income generating agricultural projects in areas with a high number of victims. Jordan further reported increasing efforts in raising awareness and accessibility, aiming to refurbish 60% of public facilities and buildings by 2029. The Jordan University and Jabal in Amman were made accessible as part of this project. Shortages of dedicated funding was reported to have affected NCDR's work to advance the integration of victim assistance. The Committee noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation on an annual basis.

## **Kenya**

**Article 3:** In March 2008, Kenya retained 3,000 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 7:** Kenya has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

## **Liberia**

**Article 7:** Liberia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

**Article 9:** Liberia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Liberia's most recent Article 7 report (2014) contained no information on Article 9.

## **Madagascar**

**Article 7:** Madagascar has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2011.

**Article 9:** Madagascar has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Madagascar's most recent Article 7 report (2011) indicated that draft legislation related to the implementation of the Convention was in the phase of adoption in 2006. The Permanent Mission is waiting for confirmation from competent authorities with regards to the draft legislation.

## **Malawi**

**Article 7:** Malawi has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

**Article 9:** Malawi has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Malawi's most recent Article 7 report (2010) contained no information on Article 9.

## **Maldives**

**Article 7:** Maldives has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2006.

**Article 9:** Maldives has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Maldives' most recent Article 7 report (2006) indicated that there was a strict control of importation, exportation and transshipment of anti-personnel mines into the country by any party, be it local or foreign.

## Mali

**Article 3:** In May 2005, Mali retained 600 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 7:** Mali has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2005.

## Mauritania

**Article 3:** Mauritania retains 728 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## Mozambique

**Article 3:** Mozambique retains 900 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 455 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** On 17 September 2015, Mozambique declared that it had completed the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control. In declaring completion, Mozambique indicated that 9 suspected mined areas remained on their records submerged under water on account of flooding in 2000, diverting the Limpopo River. Mozambique reported that there may be very little probability that mines would be detected in those submerged areas. Since declaring completion, Mozambique reported that five of these areas became accessible in 2016 and that technical survey resulted in their subsequent cancellation. Mozambique indicated that four areas measuring 1,888 square metres remain inaccessible. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation recalled that Mozambique reported that these mined areas are continuously monitored and will be addressed once the water level recedes and access is gained for their clearance. Mozambique further reported its commitment to continue including these areas in its transparency report and keep the States Parties informed on the status. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted the importance of Mozambique continuing its efforts to monitor and keeping the States Parties informed of the status of these areas. The Committee further noted the importance of Mozambique continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Mozambique reported having responsibility for approximately 10,000 mine and ERW survivors. Mozambique indicated that it has an action plan that address victim assistance. Mozambique indicated that by 2020 it shall ensure the approval and full dissemination of the Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including a free legal assistance mechanism. Mozambique indicated that victim assistance was suffering from financial constraints and highlighted several other long-standing challenges such as the need to create a national database, the need for housing, creating employment opportunities, equipping rehabilitation centres with required raw materials for production of prostheses and orthotics. The Committee on Victim Assistance concluded that Mozambique has not been able to meet many of its victim assistance commitments. The Committee encourages Mozambique to further its efforts to address the challenges reported, including by integrating the needs and rights of mine victims into broader frameworks.

## Namibia

**Article 3:** Namibia retained 1,634 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2009.

**Article 7:** Namibia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

## Nauru

**Article 7:** Nauru has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

**Article 9:** Nauru has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Nauru's most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that there were no national implementation measures. However, any legislative requirement will be included in the review process to adopt the 12 UN conventions on terrorism. Consultation between the Nauru Government and its mission to the UN is ongoing on this matter.

## Netherlands

**Article 3:** The Netherlands retains 889 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 85 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018

## Nicaragua

**Article 3:** Nicaragua retains 448 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 6.3:** Nicaragua reported on the identification of 126,316 persons with disabilities (51% women and 49% men) and reported that the National Human Development Plan facilitates the provision of comprehensive assistance to persons with disabilities at the national level, promoting access to appropriate, rehabilitation services, economic opportunities and social protection for all mine victim and promoting policies to eliminate physical, social, cultural, economic, political, and other barriers to guarantee their reintegration into society. Nicaragua also reported on efforts to ensure the availability of rehabilitation services through available hospitals and rehabilitation centres as well as through a "Todos con Voz" programme which provides mobility devices. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted the importance of Nicaragua's strengthened engagement with the Committee and continuing its efforts to report on time-bound and measurable objectives to promote socio-economic inclusion and social protection, strengthen local capacities, ensure the inclusion and participation of mine victims in relevant programmes and policies, promote the removal of environmental, behavioural and other barriers and on efforts to enhance coordination as well as challenges in implementation and the budget allocated for this support. The Committee noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation on an annual basis.

## Niger

**Article 5:** In 2019, Niger had not submitted an update on progress in implementation of its Article 5 mine clearance obligation for 2018. Niger had reported in 2017 a remaining challenge of 196,253 square metres. Niger's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 February 2020. Niger reported that it has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period of 2016-2020. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Niger providing updated information on the status and progress in implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Niger ensuring the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 7:** Niger has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

## Nigeria

**Article 3:** In March 2011, Nigeria retained 3,364 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 7:** Nigeria has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2012.

**Article 9:** Nigeria has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Nigeria's most recent

Article 7 report (2012) indicated that the domestication of the Mine Ban Treaty was still in progress.

## Niue

**Article 7:** Niue has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2007.

**Article 9:** Niue has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Niue's most recent Article 7 report (2007) contained no information on Article 9.

## Oman

**Article 3:** Oman retained 2,000 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2016.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Oman reported a remaining challenge of 923,000 square metres of suspected hazardous area. Oman's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 February 2025. Oman has a plan for survey and clearance for the period of 2019-2025. Oman reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards. The Committee on the Implementation of Article 5 highlighted that Oman has provided clarity on the status of implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Oman's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5. The Committee concluded the importance of Oman continuing to improve land release and certification techniques which could lead to Oman fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame. The Committee further noted the importance of Oman continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

## Palau

**Article 7:** Palau has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

**Article 9:** Palau has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Palau's Article 7 report from 2017 indicated that according to the Palau Constitution: "No persons except armed forces personnel lawfully in Palau and law enforcement officers acting in an official capacity shall have the right to possess firearms or ammunition unless authorized by legislation which is approved in a nationwide referendum by a majority of votes cast on the issue". Palau's Article 7 report from 2008 indicated that the Anti-Personnel Mine Prohibition Act of 2008 was introduced to the Palau Senate on 20 August 2008 by Senator Caleb Otto, SB No. 7-270 passed First Reading and is now in the Senate Committee on Judiciary & Governmental Affairs. There is now a delay of the passage of this Bill caused by the campaign season. National Elections was held on 4 November and it is anticipated that SB 7-270 will be acted on in the next Senate Regular Session in February 2009.

## Palestine, State of

**Article 5:** In 2019, the Committee noted that the State of Palestine, in its initial transparency report submitted on 28 November 2018, reported 6 mined areas in 3 districts measuring 354,992 square metres were currently being addressed. The State of Palestine's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 June 2028. The State of Palestine reported that clearance of known mined areas is expected to be completed by the end of 2020 and on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that some clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of the State of Palestine providing additional clarity on the remaining challenges. The Committee noted the importance of the State of

Palestine providing further information on efforts to address its remaining challenge by 2020. The Committee noted the importance of the State of Palestine reporting on its land release standards and its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 9:** The State of Palestine has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

## Peru

**Article 3:** Peru retains 2,015 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Peru reported a remaining challenge of 117 mined areas, measuring 411,660 square metres. Peru's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2024. Peru has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period up to its deadline for implementation. Peru reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Peru further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Peru reporting on its efforts to improve land release policies and their implementation. The Committee further noted the importance of Peru continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Peru reported progress in integrating the needs and rights of mine victims into national policies and programmes including in a number of legal frameworks. An assessment was conducted to classify the socio-economic needs of mine victims and found out that 36 mine survivors suffer from extreme poverty and 19 from poor conditions. Peru reported that the 2018-2021 National Human Rights Plan has included the rights of persons with disabilities and aims to close disparities and remove barriers including behavioural obstacles facing persons with disabilities. Peru's National Accessibility Plan 2018-2023 improves access to services by all persons with disabilities including mine survivors. Mine action authorities (CONTRAMINAS) continued working closely with the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS) to enhance the integration and to exchange information on a regular basis. Peru also reported progress in reparations of mine victims, access to justice, health care and health insurance and rehabilitation in favour of civilian mine victims. The Committee noted that Peru has acted upon its victim assistance commitments.

## Philippines

**Article 7:** Philippines has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2017.

**Article 9:** Philippines has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Philippines' most recent Article 7 report (2017) indicated that a Philippines Comprehensive Act on Landmines of 2013 was introduced on 1 July 2013 by Senator Gregorio B Honasan II during the first regular session of the 16<sup>th</sup> Congress and read on first reading and referred to the Committees on National Defence and Security and Finance on 30 July 2013. An act providing for a total ban on anti-personnel landmines, for other prohibitions or restrictions on the use of landmines, booby-traps and other devices, creating for this purpose a Philippines Coordinating Committee on Landmines and for other related purposes. Pending at the 16<sup>th</sup> Congress, Senate Bill No 211. Legislative status: pending in the Committee as of 30 July 2013.

## Romania

**Article 3:** Romania retains 2,395 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## Rwanda

**Article 3:** In April 2008, Rwanda retained 65 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 7:** Rwanda has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

**Article 9:** Rwanda has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Rwanda's Article 7 report (2006) indicated that the existing law "Décret-Loi no 12/79 relatif au Régime des Armes à feu et de leurs Munitions" prohibits illegal importation, use, transfer and possession of arms and ammunitions including mines. In order to address the requirements of Article 9 to the Ottawa Convention, efforts to enact legislation and administrative measures are underway; now a bill is in the Cabinet for approval.

## Saint Lucia

**Article 7:** Saint Lucia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

**Article 9:** Saint Lucia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Saint Lucia's most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that Saint Lucia has not yet enacted domestic implementing legislation. However, the Attorney General is aware of this treaty obligation.

## San Marino

**Article 9:** San Marino has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. San Marino's Article 7 report from 2007 indicated that the Republic of San Marino has not taken any measures to increase transparency of, not to prevent the use, stockpiling, production or presence of landmines on its territory because it never uses, stocked, produced or had landmines on its territory.

## Sao Tome and Principe

**Article 7:** Sao Tome and Principe has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

**Article 9:** Sao Tome and Principe has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Sao Tome's most recent Article 7 report (2008) indicated that no measure had been taken with respect to Article 9.

## Senegal

**Article 3:** Senegal retains 50 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, 13 of which have been defused.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Senegal reported a remaining challenge of 37 mined areas measuring 491,086.38 square metres, including, 48 confirmed hazardous and 11 suspected hazardous areas and 144 localities requiring survey. Senegal's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2021. Senegal reported that it has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period of 2017-2021 and that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Senegal's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas. The Committee further noted the importance of Senegal reporting on how increased clarity of its remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5 by their deadline. The Committee noted the importance of Senegal continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** In its 2017 report, Senegal indicated recording 829 mine victims including 593 survivors and 236 deaths. Progress was reported in areas of needs assessment to facilitate the free access of victims to physical rehabilitation, mental health and socio-economic integration. Advances were also reported in the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks including into emergency relief response provided by the country's armed forces. The report included information on provisions of rehabilitation and social and economic activities to mine victims with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The mine action authorities continued to coordinate activities with stakeholders and increasingly engaged relevant ministries and included mine survivors in relevant activities. Senegal reported that due to shortages of resource the National Plan of Action for Victim Assistance was not renewed as of 2014. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted that Senegal made efforts towards achieving its victim assistance objectives. The Committee noted the importance of Senegal reporting on progress and challenges in all aspects of victim assistance.

## **Serbia**

**Article 3:** Serbia retains 3,134 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Serbia reported a remaining challenge of 8 suspect hazardous areas measuring 1,731,520 square metres in four villages of Bujanovac municipality. Serbia's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2023. Serbia reported that it has a work plan for survey and clearance for the period leading to their deadline. Serbia reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest International Mine Action Standards. Serbia further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Serbia's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation by its deadline. The Committee further noted the importance of Serbia continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Serbia reported on plans to map relevant services and assess the availability and gaps. Serbia indicated that it continued to enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national frameworks including through a Victim Assistance Working Group which has been mandated to work with relevant ministries and institutions in this regard. Financial resources have been provided by the Republic of Serbia for these purposes on a continuous and regular basis. Progress was reported in healthcare, rehabilitation, social services, education, employment, gender equality, social protection including by improving access to services in rural areas and dismantling of barriers. Serbia reported that it intends to increase participation of landmine survivors including their inclusion in its delegation to meetings. Serbia has not provided time-bound and measurable objectives/ an action plan on victim assistance. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted the importance of Serbia developing a time-bound and measurable action plan for achieving the full objectives of victim assistance and noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation on an annual basis.

## **Sierra Leone**

**Article 7:** Sierra Leone has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

**Article 9:** Sierra Leone has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Sierra Leone's most recent Article 7 (2004) report indicated that appropriate enabling legislation was under consideration.



## Slovakia

**Article 3:** Slovakia retains 1,035 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 52 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## Slovenia

**Article 3:** Slovenia retains 272 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 6 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## Solomon Islands

**Article 7:** Solomon Islands has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

**Article 9:** Solomon Islands has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Solomon Islands most recent Article 7 report (2018) indicated that no specific national implementation measures have been taken. However, during 2017, the government of the Solomon Islands held a series of workshops with the aims of better regulating the UXO sector. As a result of these workshops, it has been agreed to draft a new UXO Act and it is intended that this Act will include the provisions necessary for the Solomon Islands to be compliant with the Convention. There are pieces of legislation within several Acts that implement the Ottawa Treaty. Eg the RSIP Act and the Act dealing with Explosive Disposal. A quick legislative survey will be done to ascertain the extent to which the treaty is covered under existing laws. This should also form a basis to determine whether an entirely new and stand-alone legislation will be necessary. This can be concluded within a month after consultations with relevant state agencies, e.g. Attorney, Generals Chambers, RSIP force Commissioner and local representative of the ICRC and NGOs.

## Somalia

**Article 5:** In 2019, Somalia reported a remaining challenge of 74 mined areas in 5 States measuring 72,189,354 square metres, including 16 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 6,572,693 square metres and 46 suspected hazardous areas measuring 59,779,584 square metres. Somalia indicated that the total also includes 12 mined areas in Southwest province measuring 5,837,076 square meters and 37 suspected hazardous areas of unknown size. Somalia's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 October 2022. Somalia reported that it has a plan for survey and clearance in place for the period up to its deadline for implementation, and on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that some clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Somalia providing information on the objectives and milestones for monitoring progress leading towards Somalia's 1 October 2022 deadline for the implementation of Article 5. The Committee noted the importance of Somalia's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Somalia continuing to disaggregate the challenge of anti-personnel mine contamination from other types of contamination. The Committee noted the importance of Somalia reporting on its efforts to improve land release policies and their implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Somalia continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Somalia reported having registered around 1,300 mine/ERW victims with plans being developed to verify the information. Somalia reported the launch of a national process to develop an inclusive action plan to meet the needs of mine survivors and persons with disabilities, with support provided by UNMAS and others. Somalia reported that some agencies providing some form of assistance to mine victims as part of their broader services, including the Ministry of Health, the ICRC/SRCS and NGOs. Somalia reported a lack of

financial resources as a key challenge hindering efforts. The Committee on Victim Assistance concluded that Somalia's victim assistance programme has suffered from the shortages of funding thus it has not been able to meet its victim assistance commitments under the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee recognised the importance of the development of the action plan. The Committee further noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation.

**Article 9:** Somalia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Somalia's most recent Article 7 report (2019) indicated that Somalia is aware of its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention. Although no clear measures have been taken so far, Somalia is committed to setting such measures in the near future and to report on them in the years to come.

## South Africa

**Article 3:** South Africa retained 576 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2013.

**Article 7:** South Africa has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

## South Sudan

**Article 5:** In 2019, South Sudan reported a remaining challenge of 147 mined areas measuring 29,781,285 square metres, including 69 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 3,276,155 square metres and 78 suspected hazardous areas measuring 26,505,150 square metres. South Sudan's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 9 July 2021. South Sudan reported that it has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period 2019-2021 and that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. South Sudan further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation had been provided. The Committee noted the importance of South Sudan's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation. The Committee further noted the importance of South Sudan continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** South Sudan reported a total of 56 casualties in 2018, including 24 boys, 5 men, 4 women, 7 girls injured and 2 men, 2 women, 7 boys and 5 girls killed. No progress was reported in achieving the MAP's victim assistance objectives. South Sudan reported that some organisations have been providing assistance to mine victims, such as the ICRC, HI and Organismo di Volontariato per la Cooperazione Internazionale (OVCI) through their projects targeting persons with disabilities. In 2019, South Sudan launched a national process to develop an action to meet the needs of mine survivors and persons with disabilities and aims at adopting the plan by the end of 2019. Lack of funding was reported as a long-standing challenge hindering efforts in victim assistance. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted that South Sudan's victim assistance activities have suffered from the lack of resources thus it has not been able to meet its Victim Assistance commitments under the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee welcomed South Sudan's efforts in developing a plan of action to address challenges. The Committee further noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation.

**Article 9:** South Sudan has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. South Sudan's most recent Article 7 report (2017) indicated that no additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention.

## Spain

**Article 3:** Spain retained 1,547 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2018.

**Article 7:** Spain has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

## Sri Lanka

**Article 3:** Sri Lanka retains 21,153 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 4:** Sri Lanka reported 56,712 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed under Article 4. In 2018, Sri Lanka destroyed 57,033 stockpiled anti-personnel mines. In its initial Article 7 transparency report, Sri Lanka indicated that it was anticipated that the remaining stockpile would be destroyed by the end of 2020. The President concluded that Sri Lanka provided information on the status of its stockpile destruction programme, including information on the total number and types of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed and those destroyed during the most recent reporting period, including a plan for the completion of the destruction of the remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Sri Lanka reported a remaining challenge of 280 mined areas measuring 24,002,670 square metres, including, 271 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 22,427,433 square metres and 9 suspect hazardous areas measuring 1,575,237 square metres. Sri Lanka's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 June 2028. Sri Lanka reported that it has a national plan for survey and clearance in place for the period of 2019-2021 and that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Sri Lanka further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation had been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Sri Lanka reporting on its efforts to improve land release policies and their implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Sri Lanka's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation and in line with Sri Lanka's plan to complete implementation well ahead of its deadline. The Committee further noted the importance of Sri Lanka continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Sri Lanka reported a total of 1,725 survivors of mine and ERW, including 1 casualty in 2019. Sri Lanka reported that the needs of mine survivors have been integrated into broader sectors including health, development, disabilities, human rights and other relevant domains. The Ministry of Health through its District General Hospitals across the Northern Province, which is heavily affected by mines/ERW, provides emergency response to all traumatic injuries. Physical rehabilitation of landmine survivors is covered by the five established rehabilitation centres in the country. Sri Lanka reported that it is addressing the issue of unemployment amongst persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, through the Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy. The Committee on Victim Assistance concluded that Sri Lanka was implementing the Maputo Action Plan's victim assistance actions and draws attention to the importance of more coordinated efforts in this regard. The Committee further noted the importance of Sri Lanka providing time-bound and measurable objectives. The Committee noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation.

**Article 9:** Sri Lanka has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Sri Lanka's most recent Article 7 report (2019) indicated that the Cabinet of Ministers instructed the Ministry of Justice to liaise with the Legal Draftsman's Department to draft enabling legislation, considering the dualist nature of the Sri Lankan legal system. Accordingly, a preliminary draft has been made available to which the Attorney General's Department has also provided their comments. Considering the importance of following an inclusive process, the draft will

be taken up for discussion among all key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Defence, pursuant to being submitted for the final approval of the Cabinet of Ministers.

## Sudan

**Article 3:** Sudan retains 739 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 285 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Sudan reported a remaining challenge of 18,919,048 square metres including 52 confirmed hazardous areas totalling 2,402,260 square metres and 42 suspected hazardous areas totalling 16,516,788 square metres. Sudan's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 April 2023. Sudan reported having a plan in place for survey and clearance including until 2023. Sudan reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Sudan further reported on efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that clarity on the status of implementation had been provided. The Committee also noted the importance of Sudan's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation. The Committee also noted the importance of Sudan continuing to provide updates on access to areas that at the moment are not accessible due to security concerns. The Committee also noted the importance of Sudan continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Sudan reported having a system in place to ensure the regular collection of data and indicated that there were 2,100 mines/ERW casualties recorded, including 13 in 2019. Progress in enhancing integration of victim assistance (VA) into broader policies and programmes, including frameworks of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and increasingly engaging disability actors was reported. Sudan also reported that the process of renewing its 2016-2019 VA Strategy began in 2019. With assistance from its partners, Sudan reported an increase in the availability of and accessibility to services including the provisions of assistive devices, socio-economic and health support to around 200 mine victims. While services continued to be provided in mine-affected regions such as Kassala, North Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, access to services in remote areas and resource shortages were reported as the key challenges. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted the importance of Sudan carrying out effort to build local capacity, ensure inclusion of mine survivors, strengthening the provision of psychosocial support and the removal of barriers for the inclusion of mine survivors. The Committee noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation.

**Compliance:** Allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines in Sudan – both by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and by the Sudan People's Liberation Army – North (SPLA-N) - surfaced in 2011 and 2012. Sudan has underlined that it complies fully with the Convention and has opened investigations to clarify several allegations that concern the areas of Troji, Hegleg, Jebel Kowa, Heiban, and Balila. Sudan provided to the Committee on Cooperative Compliance an investigative report for Hegleg and on 1 February 2016 two reports of investigations conducted in the Kilemo district of Kadugli (South Kordofan) and in the Balila region (West Kordofan). Sudan concluded that the Sudanese Army observed the obligations under the Convention and that no new anti-personnel mines were laid. Allegations in the regions of Heiban, Jebel Kowa and Troji could not be investigated as these regions remain outside the control of the Sudanese Government. The government has formed a committee of NGOs under the supervision of the National Mine Action Centre which carried out survey research and direct investigation through discussions with local inhabitants and military field commanders as well as corporate and humanitarian workers operating in the area. Security remains an impediment for investigations.

The Committee appreciates Sudan's engagement with the Committee over the course of 2019. The Committee was grateful for Sudan's updates during bilateral meetings with the Committee as well as its update during the intersessional meetings concerning the security situation which Sudan indicates continues to impede its investigation efforts. The Committee

further welcomes the additional information submitted by Sudan in response to the request from the Committee. The Committee welcomes continued updated information on the security situation in the remaining areas where allegations have surfaced and where Sudan indicated security presents an impediment to investigations. The Committee encourages Sudan to continue working with all partners in order to ensure that investigations can take place as soon as possible.

## Suriname

**Article 7:** Suriname has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

**Article 9:** Suriname has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Suriname's most recent Article 7 report (2008) indicated that the draft national legislation on the Prohibition, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction (The Anti-Personnel Mines Law) will be submitted with the Minister of Defence, after the comments of the legislative experts of the Ministries of Justice and Police and Defence is received.

## Sweden

**Article 3:** Sweden retains 6,009 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 5 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018

## Tajikistan

**Article 3:** Tajikistan retains 37 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Tajikistan reported a remaining challenge of 249 mined areas measuring 12,098,210 square metres, including 154 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 7,907,210 square metres and 95 suspected hazardous areas measuring 4,191,000 square metres. On 31 March 2019, Tajikistan submitted a request for extension of its Article 5 implementation challenge for consideration by the Fourth Review Conference until 1 April 2020-31 December 2025, (5 years and 8 months). The request for extension included an updated work plan for survey and clearance including annual milestones for the period of the extension request. Tajikistan reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Tajikistan further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Tajikistan's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5. The Committee further noted the importance of Tajikistan continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Tajikistan reported a total of 870 casualties (30% children), including 492 injured and 378 killed. Tajikistan reported on efforts to consolidate gender and age disaggregated data provided by the ICRC and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan into the National Mine Action Centre's database. Tajikistan reported on progress in meeting the needs of mine victims including in areas of health, rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial and socio-economic inclusion. Tajikistan reported that a considerable effort went to making the capital accessible for wheelchair users and in the coordination, inclusion and participation of landmine survivors. The Committee on Victim Assistance concluded that Tajikistan was meeting most of its commitments under the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee encourages Tajikistan to develop a measurable and time-bound action plan and associated budgets. The Committee further noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation.

## **Tanzania, United Republic of**

**Article 3:** In May 2009, Tanzania retained 1,780 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, including 830 deactivated anti-personnel mines.

**Article 7:** Tanzania has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

## **Thailand**

**Article 3:** Thailand reported that the 3,133 anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 in 2018 were destroyed in August 2019 and that, as a result, Thailand no longer retains anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Thailand reported a remaining challenge of 254 suspect hazardous areas located in 25 districts, of 10 provinces, totalling 360,001,368 square metres. Thailand's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 October 2023. Thailand has a workplan in place covering the period of its extension. Thailand reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Thailand further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Thailand's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation. The Committee further noted the importance of Thailand continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Thailand reported that victim assistance has been integrated into national programmes and policies of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Ministry of Public Health, while the Thailand Mine Action Centre (TMAC) continued follow up efforts to ensure implementation of victim assistance through broader sectors and services in the country. While survivors' needs such as rehabilitation, health and socio-economic inclusion have been integrated into social development, health and other relevant frameworks, TMAC provides rapid medical care to new casualties, as per its Humanitarian Mine Action Plan – 2018-2023. Thailand stated that it follows the aspiration of - leaving no one behind – with regards to mine victims with legal frameworks guaranteeing the rights of mine victims. The Committee on Victim Assistance highlighted the importance of Thailand continuing to report on all aspects of assistance to mine victims.

## **Togo**

**Article 3:** Togo retained 436 anti-personnel mines under Article 3 in 2004.

**Article 7:** Togo has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

**Article 9:** Togo has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Togo's most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that the development of legislation is ongoing.

## **Tunisia**

**Article 3:** Tunisia retains 4,405 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 55 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

## **Turkey**

**Article 3:** Turkey retains 9,259 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 44 anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Turkey reported a remaining challenge of 3,020 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 157,327,098 square metres containing 696,443 anti-personnel mines. Turkey also reported that a total of 701 suspected hazardous areas of an unknown size are

located on the border with Syria, Iraq, Iran and in areas other than borders. Turkey's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2022. Turkey reported that its national plan for survey and clearance for the period of 2019-2021 is expected to be approved and published in 2019 and that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Turkey further reported the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation had been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Turkey continuing to provide updates on the objectives and milestones leading towards Turkey's 1 March 2022 deadline for implementation of Article 5. The Committee also noted the importance of Turkey continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

## **Turkmenistan**

**Article 7:** Turkmenistan has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

**Article 9:** Turkmenistan has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Turkmenistan most recent Article 7 report (2010) contained no information on Article 9.

## **Tuvalu**

**Article 7:** Tuvalu has not yet submitted an initial Article 7 report.

**Article 9:** Tuvalu has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient.

## **Uganda**

**Article 3:** In April 2012, Uganda retained 1,764 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 6.3:** In an update provided in 2018, Uganda indicated enhancements in the integration of victim assistance into broader policies and programmes, including in areas of health, education, social protection and disabilities. Several national laws include provisions that protect the rights or address the needs of persons with disabilities including landmine survivors. Uganda reported that the Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Programme was instrumental in driving social norm change and broadly addressing stigma and discriminations facing persons with disabilities including landmine survivors across the country. Progress was reported in other areas of education, targeted initiatives to improve the living situation of women with disabilities, planning, policy, monitoring, coordination and participation. Challenges included data collection, the need for more awareness and resources. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted that Uganda had made progress in integrating victim assistance into broader domains, and further noted the requirement for annual reports on victim assistance.

**Article 7:** Uganda has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2012.

**Article 9:** Uganda has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Uganda's most recent Article 7 report (2012) contained no information on Article 9. Uganda's Article 7 report from 2005 indicated that legislation ready for parliamentary debate.

## **Ukraine**

**Article 3:** Ukraine retains 605 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 4:** As of 1 January 2019, Ukraine had 3,581,141 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed under Article 4. In 2018, Ukraine destroyed 892,320 stockpiled anti-personnel mines. At the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties (17MSP), Ukraine

indicated that within the framework of the Partnership for Peace programme, the MoD of Ukraine, the NATO Support and Procurement Agency and Ukraine's State Enterprise "Scientific Production Association "Pavlograd Chemical Plant" have concluded a contract which envisages the disposal of 3,192,696 PFM-1S type mines by 2021. The President concluded that Ukraine provided information on the status of its stockpile destruction programme, including information on the total number and types of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed and those destroyed during the most recent reporting period. The President concluded that given the current rate of destruction of mines it would be welcome if Ukraine indicated whether it still expects to achieve completion by 2021. The President further concluded that updated information would be welcome, including a detailed timetable containing milestones leading to the 2021 completion date and information on issues of concern which may potentially affect the projected timetable.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Ukraine reported a remaining challenge of 188 high priority areas and 181 mined areas in the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk. Ukraine's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 June 2021. Ukraine reported a national plan for survey and clearance is in place for the period of 2019-2021 and on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that clarity on the status of implementation had been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Ukraine providing information on the remaining challenges disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas and confirmed hazardous areas. The Committee further noted the importance of Ukraine continuing to report on efforts to improve land release policies and their implementation. The Committee further noted the importance of Ukraine continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 9:** Ukraine has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Ukraine's most recent Article 7 report (2019) contained no information on Article 9.

**Compliance:** The claims of use of anti-personnel mines in Ukraine relate to the documentation of alleged presence of various types of anti-personnel mines (PFM, MON and OZM series) on Ukrainian territory since early 2014, without clear determination as to the parties responsible for such use. Ukraine has engaged in a dialogue with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance since May 2015 regarding these allegations and has stressed that it complies fully with the Convention. Ukraine reiterated furthermore that its Armed Forces are authorised to use mines only in command-detonated mode (through electrical initiation). Ukraine informed the Committee that anti-personnel mines are being used in victim-activated mode (including MON-15 mines with tripwire) by non-state armed groups in areas in the south-east of the country which are not under its control. Ukraine further reported that during the course of clearance activities, mines that had never before been used in the territory of Ukraine (e.g. PMN2 and PMN4) were discovered.

The Committee appreciates Ukraine's engagement with the Committee over the course of 2019. The Committee was grateful for Ukraine's updates during bilateral meetings with the Committee and during the intersessional meetings. The Committee would welcome information from Ukraine on its efforts to take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention.

## United Kingdom

**Article 5:** In 2019, the United Kingdom reported that in 2018 a challenge of 5,557,380 square metres remained, with the size of other suspect hazardous areas to be determined. The United Kingdom's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 1 March 2024. The 2018 request for extension included an updated work plan for survey and clearance until 2024. The United Kingdom reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards, and that there no change in mine risk reduction activities. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that some clarity on the status of implementation had been provided. The Committee noted the importance of the



United Kingdom providing information on the remaining challenges disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas and confirmed hazardous areas. The Committee noted the importance of the United Kingdom's continued efforts to define the precise perimeter of mined areas and reporting on how increased clarity on the remaining challenge impacts the timeline for implementation of their commitments under Article 5. The Committee further noted the importance of the United Kingdom continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

## Uruguay

**Article 7:** Uruguay has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2017.

**Article 9:** Uruguay has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Uruguay's most recent Article 7 report (2017) contained no information on Article 9. Uruguay's Article 7 report from 2008 indicated the publication of Law 17-327 and Uruguay's Article 7 report from 2004 indicated that the legal department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with the Ministry of National Defence, are collecting information from texts of other member countries that have already approved a Law, to present a draft to the legislative branch.

## Vanuatu

**Article 7:** Vanuatu has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

**Article 9:** Vanuatu has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Vanuatu's most recent Article 7 report (2008) indicated that a legislative workshop is scheduled for 8-9 January 2008 to be undertaken by the ICRC Regional Delegation for the Pacific to assist Vanuatu on the drafting of domestic legislation on anti-personnel mines. Domestic implementing legislation is expected to be adopted in 2008.

## Venezuela

**Article 3:** In April 2012, Venezuela retained 4,874 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

**Article 7:** Venezuela has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2019. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2012.

## Yemen

**Article 3:** Yemen retains 3,760 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Yemen reported that while in 2014 there was a clear understanding of the remaining challenge, since conflict began in 2015 recontamination has occurred and with the current conflict ongoing there is a lack of data on contamination. On 28 March 2019, Yemen submitted a request for consideration by the Fourth Review Conference to extend its mine clearance deadline for a period of 3 years until 1 March 2023. The request for extension indicates that changes in the security situation negatively affected implementation. The request included an updated work plan for survey and emergency clearance with projected milestones for the period of the extension request. Yemen reported plans to revise and update its National Mine Action Standards, and on its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted that some clarity on the status of implementation had been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Yemen providing information on the remaining challenges disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas and confirmed hazardous areas. The Committee noted the importance of Yemen reporting on its efforts to improve land release policies and their implementation. The Committee noted the importance of Yemen continuing to address contamination by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature within the framework of Yemen's commitments

under the Convention. The Committee also noted the importance of Yemen continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Yemen reported 2,359 mine/ERW victims while acknowledging that some casualties have remained unreported. Yemen reported that the Yemeni Mine Action Centre has been making efforts in collaboration with other actors to provide emergency assistance including through community-based rehabilitation activities for which several social workers have been trained. Yemen has been recording casualties and creating information files for every registered victim to facilitate provisions of long-term rehabilitation and other supports in the future. Yemen highlighted challenges such as conflicts, lack of resources, occurrences of large casualties and lack of comprehensive surveillance system as some of the major obstacles facing its victim assistance programme in 2019. The Committee on Victim Assistance noted that Yemen faces enormous challenges and that it has not been able to meet its victim assistance commitments under the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee encourages further efforts to meet all the needs especially the need for emergency response of all Yemeni mine victims.

**Compliance:** Through an Official Communiqué on 17 November 2013, Yemen acknowledged and confirmed allegations of use of anti-personnel mines by the Republican Guard Forces in the area of Wadi Bani Jarmoz, near Sana'a, in 2011. Since then, Yemen has provided to the States Parties an interim report (29 March 2014) and a final report (15 January 2015), in accordance with its commitment made at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, to inform States Parties on (a) the status and outcome of Yemen's investigation; (b) the identification of those responsible for deploying anti-personnel mines, and subsequent measures taken; (c) information on the source of the antipersonnel mines and how those mines were obtained, particularly given that Yemen had long ago reported the destruction of all stockpiles; (d) the destruction of any additional stockpiles discovered and the clearance of the mined areas in question; and (e) actions to prevent and suppress any possible future prohibited activities undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control. According to these reports and to information provided to the Committee, internal investigations were opened and referred to a military tribunal in order to consider and verify the evidence. However, according to Yemen, these procedures were subsequently halted due to internal security, political and technical restraints.

In July 2015, new allegations of use of anti-personnel mines in the provinces of Aden, Abyan, and Lahij surfaced. Media reports referred to declarations made by both mine action officials and health officials. At the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Yemen informed that it had been made aware by the media of the use of anti-personnel mines in the centre and south of the country where battles were taking place. Yemen further informed that the locations of these mines remained unclear and affirmed that one of the Government's priorities was to collect evidence to provide specific information on the allegations. Investigations into allegations have not been possible due to the political and security situation which persists today.

The Committee appreciates Yemen's engagement with the Committee over the course of 2019. The Committee was grateful for Yemen's updates during bilateral meetings with the Committee and the intersessional meetings concerning the security situation which Yemen indicates continues to impede its investigation efforts. The Committee would welcome continued updated information on the security situation and efforts made by Yemen to carry out investigations on allegations and on the transfer and use of mines within areas under its jurisdiction or control.

## **Zambia**

**Article 3:** Zambia retains 907 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, an increase of 600 anti-personnel mines since it last submitted an Article 7 report in 2015.

## **Zimbabwe**

**Article 3:** Zimbabwe retains 450 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2018.

**Article 5:** In 2019, Zimbabwe reported a remaining challenge of 7 mined areas totalling 52,637,535 square metres. Zimbabwe's deadline for implementation of its obligations under Article 5 is 31 December 2025. Zimbabwe reported having a work plan in place for implementation by its deadline. Zimbabwe reported that implementation is being carried out in accordance with the latest land release standards. Zimbabwe further reported efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas through the provision of mine risk reduction and education programmes. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation highlighted a high degree of clarity on the status of implementation has been provided. The Committee noted the importance of Zimbabwe continuing to provide updates on the decisions of the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties on Zimbabwe's request for extension. The Committee further noted the importance of Zimbabwe continuing its efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas until all mined areas have been addressed.

**Article 6.3:** Zimbabwe reported 165 mine victims, including three accidents affecting two children and one adult in 2018, with a possible considerable number of mine victims yet to be identified and registered. Zimbabwe reported that the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare assists those living with disabilities regardless of the cause of disabilities, including to address their basic needs such as medical care, physical rehabilitation, economic and social inclusion. Zimbabwe reported that some victims have been provided with prosthetics with the support Halo Trust in recent years including 51 people in 2018. Zimbabwe reported challenges in data collection and rehabilitation in remote areas. The Committee on Victim Assistance concluded that Zimbabwe was undertaking some efforts in meeting the needs of mine victims thus achieved parts of its commitments under the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee highlighted the importance of a measurable and time-bound action plan, regular coordination, inclusion and participation of landmine survivors. The Committee noted the importance of continued reporting on progress and challenges in implementation.

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