

FIRST 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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**DRAFT REVIEW
OF THE OPERATION AND STATUS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE
PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTIPERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION: 1999-2004**

Prepared by the President-Designate

Introduction

1. The very purpose of the Convention is to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by antipersonnel mines. The preamble to the Convention emphasises that the path towards fulfilment of this humanitarian promise is undertaken through the pursuit of both humanitarian and disarmament actions, particularly: ensuring universal adherence to the Convention's comprehensive prohibitions; destroying existing stockpiled antipersonnel mines; clearing mined areas; and, assisting the victims. The Convention also foresees that certain matters are essential for achieving progress in these areas, including: cooperation and assistance; transparency and the exchange of information; and, measures to prevent and suppress prohibited activities, and to facilitate compliance.

2. The Convention came into being as a result of unprecedented partnership and determination. Since it was adopted in Oslo on 18 September 1997, the Convention's unique spirit of cooperation has been sustained, ensuring the Convention's rapid entry into force and over five successful years of implementation. A great deal of progress has been made. However, considerable challenges remain. This review is intended to document what has been accomplished and to take stock of the essential work that lies before the States Parties in ensuring that the Convention indeed lives up to its promise.

I. Universalizing the Convention

3. Article 15 indicates that the Convention was to be open for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States, from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and at the United Nations headquarters in New York from 5 December 1997 until its entry into force. Between 3 December 1997 and the Convention's entry into force on 1 March 1999, 133 States signed the Convention, thereby indicating their agreement with the Convention's object and purpose and an intention to ratify the Convention.

4. Article 16 states that the Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval of the Signatories and that it shall be open for accession by any State that did not sign the Convention. This article also states that the instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depository – which Article 21 notes is the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Between 3 December 1997 and 3 December 2004, a total of [143] States – over 70 percent of all States – had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General, including 124 of the States that signed the Convention in accordance with Article 15. (See Appendix I.)

5. Article 17 states that the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession had been deposited. On 16 September 1998, Burkina Faso became the 40th State to deposit such an instrument, thereby assuring the Convention's entry into force on 1 March 1999.¹ In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, the Convention has since entered into force for [all 143 States] which have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General. [Nine (9)] of the Convention's 133 signatories have not yet ratified, accepted or approved the Convention: [Brunei Darussalam, the Cook Islands, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, the Marshall Islands, Poland, Ukraine and Vanuatu]. However, in accordance with Article 18 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, these signatories are obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Convention.

6. In addition to the impressive quantitative progress in universalizing the Convention, important qualitative gains have been made. The **production** of antipersonnel mines has decreased significantly. According to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), at one time more than 50 States produced anti-personnel mines. Thirty-three (33) of these States are now parties to the Convention, thereby having agreeing to be bound by the Convention's prohibition of the production of anti-personnel mines: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe.² Hence the majority of countries that at one time produced anti-personnel mines will never again do so. In addition, according to the ICBL at least three States not parties – Finland, Israel and Poland – have ceased production and, according to the ICBL, others have not produced antipersonnel mines for several years including Egypt, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

7. The global **trade** in anti-personnel mines has effectively ceased. By having joined the Convention, [143] of the world's States have accepted a legally-binding prohibition on transfers of anti-personnel mines. Even for most States not parties this has become the accepted norm,

¹ Joining Burkina Faso in assuring a 1 March 1999 entry into force of the Convention were the following other 39 States: Andorra, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Grenada, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Niue, Norway, Peru, Samoa, San Marino, South Africa, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

² The current versions of the names of States are used even though production of antipersonnel mines took place while some States possessed different names.

with many of these States having put in place moratoria or bans on transfers of the weapon, including, according to the ICBL, China, Cuba, Egypt, the Republic of Korea, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Ukraine, the United States of America and Vietnam. It is significant that from 1999 to 2004 there has been no acknowledged legal trade in anti-personnel mines with any trade likely limited to a very low level of illicit trafficking.

8. The **use** of anti-personnel mines has decreased dramatically. Use of antipersonnel mines was widespread, and increased exponentially throughout the last decades of the twentieth century. The campaign for and the establishment of the Convention changed this. Not only does the Convention's prohibition on the use of anti-personnel mines bind its [143] members, but the Convention's norm of non-use also has enjoyed widespread acceptance by States not parties. Since the Convention entered into force, the ICBL's annual *Landmine Monitor* has reported a sharp decline in the use of the weapon. The use of anti-personnel mines has been stigmatized – as evidenced both by this decline in use and by statements made by many States not parties attesting to their agreement with the goals of the Convention, and their intentions to eventually join.

9. The States Parties have deplored any use of anti-personnel mines. Thus, in addition to demanding that all States cease use, the States Parties have affirmed that progress to free the world from anti-personnel mines will be enhanced if **armed non-State actors** embraced the international norm established by the Convention. The States Parties have urged all such actors to cease and renounce the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines according to the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, and to allow actions to eliminate the effects of mines to take place. The States Parties have welcomed the efforts of the United Nations, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and non-governmental organisations in engaging armed non-State actors on a ban on anti-personnel mines. The States Parties have expressed their appreciation for the work of these organizations and as well as their desire that individual States Parties that are in a position to do so facilitate this work. Impressive progress has been made with armed non-State actors within the following States having adhered to the Geneva Call's *Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action*: Burundi, India, Iraq, Myanmar, the Philippines, Somalia and Sudan.

10. Efforts to universalize adherence to the Convention have been important manifestations of the Convention's spirit of **partnership and cooperation**. States Parties, and international, regional and non-governmental organizations have undertaken countless activities, individually and in cooperation and coordination with each other, to promote universalization of the Convention in all types of fora. Such efforts have contributed greatly to further adherence to the Convention.

11. The preamble to the Convention highlights “the role of **public conscience** in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the call for a total ban on anti-personnel mines (...)” The ICRC and the ICBL in particular have perpetuated the voice of public conscience since the Convention's entry into force, playing a central role in promoting universal adherence to the Convention. The United Nations has contributed to this effort. The United Nations General Assembly annually has voted to “(invite) all States that have not signed the Convention (...) to accede to it without delay” and to “(urge) all States that have signed but not ratified the

Convention to ratify it without delay.”³ The United Nations system has had as one of its objectives in its mine action strategy to see that “all States regularly (are) encouraged to ratify, accede to and comply with, existing international instruments on landmines.”⁴ In addition, the United Nations Secretary-General – the Convention’s depository – has called for universal adherence to the Convention. The General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) has annually since 1996 called for a mine-free Western Hemisphere and has called on its member States to join the Convention. Other regional organizations, such as the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), MERCOSUR, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) have also played roles in promoting adherence to the Convention, where appropriate.

12. Despite great progress towards universal adherence, [51] States have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention. (See Appendix II.) Among these States are several which could have a significant impact on the global disarmament, as well as humanitarian, goals of the Convention, for example because they still produce, stockpile or have anti-personnel mines laid on their territory. These States not parties include [12] States which, according to the ICBL, have used anti-personnel mines since the Convention entered into force: [Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan, as well as Iraq under its former regime.] Moreover, according to the ICBL [15] States not parties continue to produce anti-personnel mines or have not produced mines for some time but retain the capacity to produce anti-personnel mines: [China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, the United States of America and Vietnam.] According to the ICBL, a small number of States not parties hold vast stockpiles of anti-personnel mines, including the three permanent members of the United Nations Security Council that remain outside of the Convention.⁵ In addition, while some States not parties accept the Convention’s norms, others still consider the 1996 Amended Protocol II to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) to be their point of reference.

13. Whereas almost every State in the Western Hemisphere, Africa and Europe has become a party to the Convention, the rate of adherence remains low in Asia, the Middle East and amongst the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States – this despite vigorous bilateral and regional efforts to promote the Convention in these regions.

14. A compelling case has been made regarding how the terrible humanitarian consequences that result from antipersonnel mine use greatly outweigh their limited military utility. This case has been made, inter alia, by senior active and retired military officers from many States Parties and States not parties – and by virtue of close to three-quarters of the world’s States having accepted the Convention. Some States not parties, however, continue to claim that antipersonnel mines are necessary. Others have linked the possibility of accession to the Convention to the resolution of a territorial, regional or internal dispute or conflict. Such States have not joined the Convention despite the evidence of the indiscriminate nature of antipersonnel mines, the

³ See for example Resolution 58/53, *Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction*, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 8 December 2003. (A/RES/58/53).

⁴ See for example: *United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2001-2005* (A/58/260/Add.1) and the *UNICEF Mine Action Strategy 2002-2005*.

⁵ See paragraph 26.

devastating socio-economic consequences of these *hidden killers*, and that removing anti-personnel mines from border areas constitutes a crucial means of promoting security and building confidence.

15. The States Parties repeatedly have stated that assistance and cooperation for mine action will flow primarily to those that have forsworn the use of anti-personnel mines forever through adherence to, implementation of, and compliance with the Convention.⁶ One of the most severely mine-affected States Parties, Angola, for example, has stated that its ratification of the Convention facilitated a 100 percent increase in the mine action contributions it received.⁷ However, one State not party, Ukraine, has indicated that assistance for the destruction of its large stockpile of anti-personnel mines must be in place before it would be in a position to join the Convention.

16. Some States have joined the Convention notwithstanding the fact that armed non-State actors engage in acts prohibited by the Convention in the sovereign territory of these States Parties. One State not party, Sri Lanka, however, has suggested that accession to the Convention may be linked to a commitment to an end to the use of anti-personnel mines by an armed non-State actor in its sovereign territory.

17. Some States with no objections to the Convention remain outside it simply because ratification or accession to it is one of many competing priorities for scarce administrative resources. In addition, accession to the Convention is not possible on the part of at least one State – Somalia – given that it currently does not have a functioning or recognized government in place.

18. Finally, while universalization of the Convention itself means adherence to it by all States, universal acceptance of the Convention's norms is impeded by armed non-State actors that continue to use, stockpile, and produce anti-personnel mines.

II. Destroying stockpiled antipersonnel mines

19. The preamble to the Convention indicates that the States Parties believe it necessary to do their utmost to assure the destruction of anti-personnel mines. This indication is translated into action in Article 4, which states that “except as provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.”

20. Moreover, with respect to fulfilling Article 4 obligations, Article 7.1 requires that each State Party report:

⁶ See for example the Declaration of the Fifth Meeting of the States Parties (APLC/MSP.5/2003/5).

⁷ See the report of the 4858th meeting of the United Nations Security Council, 13 November 2003, (S/PV.4858), page 22.

- “the total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled;
- “the status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with (Articles 4 ...) including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;” and,
- “the types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with (Article 4...), along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine (...)”

21. The destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 4 is an obligation that has been, would have been or is relevant for [79] States Parties:[Sixty-seven (67)] States Parties reported, in accordance with Article 7, that they held stockpiled antipersonnel mines when the Convention entered into force for them: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Niger, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe.[Nine (9)] States Parties reported that they had destroyed their stockpiled antipersonnel mines prior to entry into force: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Luxembourg, Mali, Namibia, Norway and South Africa. [Three (3)] of the States Parties that have not yet provided an initial report in accordance with Article 7 hold or may hold stockpiled antipersonnel mines based on statements made elsewhere: Burundi, the Central African Republic, and Guyana.

22. [Sixty-six (66)] States Parties reported, in accordance with Article 7, that they did not hold stockpiles when the Convention entered into force for them.⁸ These States Parties are: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, the Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Timor Leste and Zambia. [Seven (7)] of the States Parties that have not yet provided an initial report in accordance with Article 7 are presumed not to hold stockpiled antipersonnel

⁸ This includes those 9 States Parties mentioned above that reported that they had destroyed their stockpiled antipersonnel mines prior to entry into force.

mines based on statements made elsewhere: Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia and Sao Tome and Principe.

23. States Parties' fulfilment of their Article 4 obligations has been one of the Convention's great success stories. All States Parties whose deadlines for destruction have occurred have now reported completion of their stockpile destruction programmes. Today, [126] States Parties now no longer have stockpiled anti-personnel mines. Together the States Parties have destroyed more than [37 million] landmines. The Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction has contributed significantly to this success by providing a forum for States Parties to provide updates on efforts to destroy stockpiled mines and for others to indicate what assistance is available to support these efforts. Furthermore, through this forum, a general understanding has developed that, with the exception of PFM mines⁹, stockpile destruction is relatively simple and does not pose significant environmental problems.

24. Destroying anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 4 has produced improvements in planning, understanding destruction methods, destruction technologies, economic efficiencies and safety and environmental aspects. As an example at least one State Party, Albania, established a demilitarization facility to destroy its mines and now has taken on other important demilitarization projects. Additionally many State Parties have improved their technical and safety skills based on lessons learned in open detonation of their mines.

25. The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) have been developed.¹⁰ With respect to Article 4 obligations, the IMAS inform national authorities of the technical and logistical issues involved in stockpile destruction, explain systems and procedures that can be used at the national level to plan the destruction of a State's stockpile, establish the principles and procedures for the safe conduct of large-scale destruction operations using open burning or open detonation techniques, and provide a consistent framework for a monitoring system as part of the destruction process.

26. The number of parties for which the obligation to destroy stockpiled antipersonnel remains relevant has been narrowed considerably to include [17] States: [Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Mauritania, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Turkey and Uruguay.] By [1 April 2008] the last of these States Parties is obliged to have completed its destruction programme. It is estimated that together these States Parties hold more than [10.2 million] antipersonnel mines. While the number of States Parties for which stockpile

⁹ See paragraph 27.

¹⁰ The IMAS were developed to improve safety and efficiency in mine action by providing guidance, by establishing principles and, in some cases, by defining international requirements and specifications. They provide a frame of reference which encourages the sponsors and managers of mine action programmes and projects to achieve and demonstrate agreed levels of effectiveness and safety. They provide a common language, and recommend the formats and rules for handling data which enable the accurate and timely exchange of important information. The preparation and application of IMAS are shaped by five guiding principles: first, the right of national governments to apply national standards to national programmes; second, standards should protect those most at risk; third, emphasis on building a national capacity to develop, maintain and apply appropriate standards for mine action; fourth, to maintain consistency with other international norms and standards; and fifth, compliance with international conventions and treaties. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) manages the development and updating of the IMAS on behalf of the UN.

destruction is relevant is now small, a challenge exists in the fact that the numbers of mines held by a few individual States Parties is high. This challenge would be increased should additional stockpile-holding States join the Convention in the period following the First Review Conference. For example, the ICBL has estimated that six States not parties combined – China, India, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America – may hold more than 180 million stockpiled antipersonnel mines.

27. From a technical perspective, the remaining main challenges include the destruction of a unique type of mine, the PFM1 mine. This mine is particularly difficult to destroy as it cannot be disarmed once armed and it contains a liquid explosive that gives off toxic fumes once detonated. This is a matter that is relevant for one State Party, Belarus, that holds millions of these mines. In addition, some States not parties including one signatory, Ukraine, have large stockpiles of them and thus the destruction of those stockpiles would be an important challenge should they join the Convention. Efforts are underway to identify appropriate destruction technologies and it is hoped that affordable solutions will be forthcoming soon after the First Review Conference. Another technical challenge relates to a lack of expertise by some States Parties to develop and implement national stockpile destruction plans.

28. From a financial perspective, it must be recalled that some States Parties, particularly developing countries, do not possess the financial means to destroy their stockpiles of anti-personnel mines given pressing needs in other areas. Similarly it should be recognised that while an investment of typically less than US\$ 1 per mine will destroy a stockpile of mines, the costs to clear emplaced mines are hundreds or thousands of times higher.

29. In some post-conflict or otherwise complex situations it may be challenging to find and account for all stockpiled anti-personnel mines that are under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party. Ammunition depots may have been decentralized, and / or may have been in the hands of more than one entity, possibly rendering the accounting and collection process more difficult and complex and slowing this process. In the future, such situations conceivably could lead to a State Party discovering previously unknown stockpiles after destruction was complete, and perhaps following the deadline by which they were to have completed destruction.

30. A small number of the [17] States Parties that must still complete the implementation of Article 4 do not or may not have control over their entire sovereign territories. In areas that are beyond their control, stockpiles of anti-personnel mines may be present. However, it is important to recall that Article 4 obliges States Parties to destroy stockpiles under their jurisdiction or control. Hence, nothing stands in the way of States Parties fulfilling their obligations in areas under their control, and henceforth proceeding promptly with destruction in other areas when conditions permit.

III. Clearing mined areas

31. The preamble to the Convention indicates that the States Parties, in acting upon their determination to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, “(believe) it necessary to do their utmost to contribute in a coordinated and efficient manner to face the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world.” The obligation to

remove anti-personnel mines ultimately rests with each mine-affected State Party to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 5. These States Parties must:

- “make every effort to identify all areas under (their) jurisdiction or control in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced;”
- “ensure as soon as possible that all antipersonnel mines in mined areas under (their) jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed;” and,
- undertake “to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under (their) jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of (the) Convention for (a particular) State Party.”

32. Under Article 7, each State Party must report annually to the Secretary General of the United Nations:

- “to the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control;”
- “the status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with (Article 5);”
- “the types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of (the) Convention;” and,
- “the measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.”

33. In reports submitted in accordance with Article 7, the following [48] States Parties have reported areas under their jurisdiction or control that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines and hence must fulfil the obligations contained in Article 5 and the relevant reporting requirements: [Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Jordan, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.] Of these [3 States Parties – Costa Rica, Djibouti and Honduras – have indicated that they have completed implementation of Article 5.]

34. In addition to the above-mentioned 48 States Parties, based upon statements it has made the following one State Party has areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines: Burundi.

35. While each mine-affected State Party holds ultimate responsibility for fulfilling the obligations contained in Article 5, Article 6 contains provisions related to cooperation and assistance. Under this Article, each State Party in fulfilling its obligations “has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible.” With

particular regard to fulfilling Article 5 obligations, Article 6 states that each State Party “shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention.” And, “States Parties may request the United Nations, regional organizations, other States Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental fora to assist its authorities in the elaboration of a national demining program.”

36. Article 6 also contains various responsibilities related to facilitating assistance and cooperation. This Article states that “the States Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of mine clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.” It requires “each State Party in a position to do so” to provide assistance “for mine clearance and related activities” and “for mine awareness programs.” Finally, “each State Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

37. Based upon what is contained in Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the Convention, it is possible to discern that the following actions are required in order to implement Article 5:

- the identification of mined areas;
- the development and implementation of a mine action plan and programme;
- the reduction of risk by verifying and marking suspected areas and protecting civilians from mined areas awaiting clearance, and through mine risk education;
- the clearance of mined areas;
- an effective exchange of technologies;
- reporting and sharing information; and,
- cooperation and assistance.

This section of the review of the general status of the Convention will cover all of these areas with the exception of reporting and sharing information, and cooperation and assistance, which will be covered elsewhere in the review.

Identifying mined areas

38. Whereas when the Convention entered into force little in precise terms was known about the global landmine problem or the problem faced by most affected States, since the Convention was established, significant methodological, organization and operational advances have been made in identifying areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. These advances are not limited to identifying areas containing antipersonnel mines only but include areas containing mines and UXO. Moreover, advances have pointed towards greater understanding of not only the extent of mine and UXO contamination but also the impact of such contamination. This has helped the prioritisation process for mine clearance, freed-up land for economic and social activity and contributed to decreases in the number of new mine victims.

39. Assessment missions have emerged as a means to help define the scope and nature of a landmine / UXO problem, identify constraints and opportunities related to the development of mine action initiatives and recommend comprehensive responses. Since the Convention was established, UN Inter-Agency Assessment Missions have been conducted in the following [14]

States Parties which have reported areas containing antipersonnel mines or which have not yet provided an initial transparency report but which evidence suggests are mine-affected: [Burundi, Ecuador, Jordan, Malawi, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe].

40. The establishment of the Convention was the impetus for the development of the Global Survey Initiative to better understand the global landmine problem. The Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) methodology defines the problem in terms of location and socio-economic impacts experienced by affected communities. Landmine Impact Surveys have helped improve national planning efforts, and have provided baseline data for measuring performance. LIS have been completed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Mozambique, Thailand and Yemen as well as in some States not parties. In addition, LIS are underway or nearing completion in the following States Parties: Afghanistan, Angola and Eritrea. The LIS has proven useful to States Parties while at the same time lessons learned have shed light on its limitations, which are being taken into account in future survey efforts. Challenges ahead include developing survey methodology to address countries with more limited levels of contamination or those of vast size and ensuring that data remain updated, relevant and operationally useful for mine clearance tasking, including years after the surveys have been conducted.

41. Other forms of assessments and surveys have been carried out in other States Parties and in some States Parties such efforts have proven unnecessary given the degree of existing information already available on the extent and impact of mined areas. However, States Parties that have not yet done so need to act with urgency to ensure that every effort is made to identify all areas under their jurisdiction or control in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. This is especially relevant for those States Parties with Article 5 clearance deadlines that occur in 2009. (See Appendix III for an overview of the clearance deadlines of the States Parties mentioned in paragraphs 33 and 34.)

42. In the context of reporting in accordance with Article 7.1(c) and through other means, relevant States Parties have provided information related to identifying areas under their jurisdiction or control in which antipersonnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. This information is summarised in Column A in the table contained in Appendix IV.

National planning and programme development

43. Many States Parties have proceeded in the development and implementation of national programmes to fulfil Article 5 obligations through the establishment of effective and transparent mine action structures. In many cases this has involved establishing bodies separating the policy making function from the operational implementation of the programme. Legislation has proven to be important in setting out roles and responsibilities, providing legal authorisation for various actors to act in certain areas, and governing legal issues such as insurance and responsibilities to victims. States Parties' experience in national planning and programme development has shown that coordination is best achieved when simple and manageable solutions are found through cooperative efforts involving national and sub-national governments, mine action operators, affected communities and other development actors.

44. The evolving role of information management in supporting national planning and programme implementation and hence in supporting fulfilment of Article 5 obligations has been

discussed extensively within the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies. Since 1999, mine action information needs have been increasingly addressed through the development of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), which was developed by the GICHD. The IMSMA to some extent has contributed to standardised mine action information. By 2004, the following States Parties were receiving IMSMA support: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yemen and Zambia. Challenges ahead include ensuring that information management is simplified in order to be of benefit to national authorities in meeting their obligations under Article 5 in the Convention, continuing to improve the system while maintaining it as a user-friendly system, and ensuring that information is made available to all relevant stakeholders.

45. As noted, the States Parties are required in accordance with Article 7.1(f) to report on “the status of programmes for the destruction of antipersonnel mines in accordance with (Article 5).” In the context of reports submitted and through other means, relevant States Parties have provided information related to their plans and programmes to implement Article 5. This information is summarised in Column B in the table contained in Appendix IV.

Marking and protecting mined areas

46. States Parties are obliged to ensure that all antipersonnel mines in mined areas under (their) jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means until these mines have been cleared. This is part of the larger effort undertaken by States Parties to reduce risk to civilians and thus prevent further suffering caused by antipersonnel mines. The effective implementation of this obligation has been aided by the development of the IMAS on marking mine and UXO hazards. These standards articulate that marking systems should take account of local materials freely available in the contaminated region and that these materials should have little, if any, value or practical use for other purpose in order to prevent them from being removed. In addition, these standards emphasize that marking systems need to be maintained and systems to mark, monitor and protect mined areas should be integrated into mine risk education programmes if clearance is not to be undertaken rapidly.

47. In the context of reporting in accordance with Article 7.1(i) on “the measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5,” the following [25] States Parties have provided information regarding the steps they have taken to fulfil their obligations to ensure that all antipersonnel mines in mined areas under (their) jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means: [Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, the Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Honduras, Jordan, Malawi, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe].

48. One of the biggest challenges associated with reducing risks to communities through marking, monitoring and protecting of mined areas awaiting clearance relates to the broader challenge faced by many States Parties in simply gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the extent and impact of mined areas under their jurisdiction or control. Other challenges

include that fencing off large swathes of territory and maintaining fencing and markings are expensive propositions, that monitoring requires precious human resources, and that communities in resource-deprived areas have often procured the fencing used for their own day-to-day purposes. Experience has shown that engaging affected communities in the marking process significantly reduces the chances of markings being damaged or removed, however, clearing mines is the only 100 percent safeguard against more incidents. Finally, other challenges to marking, monitoring and protecting of mined areas awaiting clearance relate to ongoing instability in areas suspected of being mined and the absence of operational mine action structures.

Mine risk education

49. While Article 6.3 obliges States Parties in a position to do so to provide assistance for mine awareness programmes, the term “mine awareness” is not defined by the Convention. Since 2001 the States Parties generally have used the term “mine risk education” rather than “mine awareness.”¹¹

50. Since the Convention was established, the field of mine risk education (MRE) has evolved to become more standardised and professional. It is now accepted that MRE should be incorporated into broader mine action programmes, ensuring an effective two-way information exchange both to ensure the effectiveness of MRE programmes and to obtain information from affected communities to support mine clearance priority-setting. It has been stressed that MRE programmes should include a clear communications strategy, targeting a variety of different audiences in a manner that takes age and gender into consideration, as well as social, economic, political and geographical factors. It has been emphasised that a careful assessment of needs should be carried out. For example, needs assessments may overcome a tendency to focus on MRE activities on children, which are not necessarily the category most at-risk, and challenge the assumption that, simply because a State Party is affected by landmines, an MRE programme is necessary or appropriate. In addition, it has been emphasised that effective monitoring and evaluation systems need to be developed to continuously measure mine risks and the impact of programmes on reducing risk.

51. As noted, States Parties are required to report on “the measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.” In reports submitted in accordance with Article 7, the following [32] States Parties provided information related to such measures having been taken: [Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Croatia, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Jordan, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen and Zimbabwe].

52. MRE programmes are intended to see at-risk individuals adopt safe behaviours. However, changes in annual casualty rates do not necessarily mean that these programmes or other measures to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to

¹¹ The term “mine risk education” is defined by the IMAS as “educational activities which seek to reduce the risk of injury from mines / UXO by raising awareness and promoting behavioural change including public information dissemination, education and training, and community mine action liaison.”

mined areas have been effective. Many other factors contribute to fluctuations in casualty rates including, for example, the movement of refugees, internally displaced persons and nomadic groups, the economic situation, the need to access food, water or firewood, ongoing hostilities and the presence or absence of mine clearance activities. Effective monitoring systems should measure the contribution of MRE to achieving this end. With these points in mind, annual casualty rates of States Parties in which such information is available do contribute to an overall assessment of progress that has been made and challenges that remain in ending the suffering caused by antipersonnel mines. (See Appendix V.)

53. The fact that many States Parties do not have the means to obtain accurate data on casualties or even a general sense of the extent to which populations are at risk underscores the need for assessments in order to determine what needs to be done to initiate or advance MRE activities. Another challenge confronting efforts to reduce risk is the fact that in some States Parties, where annual casualty rates have declined and where MRE programmes are being carried out, the number of new casualties remains at an alarmingly high rate. In addition, an increasing challenge faced by many States Parties is the need to integrate MRE programmes into broader relief and development activities and education systems, both to take advantage of synergies and to rationalise activities in environments where resources are scarce. In addition, at least one State Party has indicated that additional challenges include ongoing instability in areas suspected of being mined and the absence of operational mine action structures.

Clearing mined areas

54. As noted in paragraphs 33 and 34, 3 States Parties have cleared mined areas in accordance with their Article 5 obligations and 46 are still in the progress of doing so. The operational experience of and lessons learned by these States Parties have substantially advanced the clearance of mined areas. It is now widely recognized that a variety of clearance assets based on the prevailing conditions is necessary – assets that generally fall into one of three broad categories: manual deminers, mine detection dogs (MDD) and mechanical systems. Many States Parties have learned that the key to success is to employ a combination of systems based on the capabilities and effectiveness of each type of asset and to correctly sequence their employment. In addition, many States Parties have demonstrated that Technical Survey operations – rapidly verifying that parts of suspected hazardous areas are clear in order to focus manual deminers on areas actually containing mines – will be important in assuring the fulfilment of Article 5 obligations.

55. The IMAS concerning clearing mined areas and related activities have been developed in part to assist States Parties in fulfilling Article 5 obligations. These standards aim to reflect mine action norms and practices.

55bis. Efforts to fulfil obligations under Article 5, particular clearance obligations, have been greatly aided by the extensive work, contribution and sacrifices of thousands of deminers in mine-affected countries. Without their dedication significant progress in clearing mined areas would not have been achieved. These women and men – some of whom are landmine survivors – include nationals of mine-affected States Parties, as well as international mine action operators.

56. As noted, the States Parties are required to report on progress made in clearing and destroying antipersonnel mines in accordance with Article 5 obligations. The exact wording of

the reporting obligation contained in Article 7.1(g) incorporates disarmament terminology. When this reporting provision is narrowly applied States Parties may forgo an opportunity to communicate progress in a richer manner, particularly by providing additional quantitative and qualitative information related to how their efforts are contributing to the humanitarian aims of the Convention. This point was recognized at the Fourth Meeting of the States Parties in 2002, which encouraged States Parties to maximize the potential of the Article 7 reporting format as an important tool to measure progress and expressed their appreciation for and agreed to act upon suggestions made in a President's Paper – suggestions which included taking full advantage of Article 7 reporting as a State Party's official voice in communicating with other States parties on broader implementation matters. In addition, the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies has provided a valuable forum for States Parties that must fulfil Article 5 obligations to communicate their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance.

57. In the context of reports submitted in accordance with Article 7 and through other means, relevant States Parties have provided information related to their progress in clearing mined areas in accordance with Article 5. This information is summarised in Column C in the table contained in Appendix IV.

Exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information

58. A variety of means have emerged for States Parties to exercise their “right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of (the) Convention”, and to fulfil their responsibility to facilitate such an exchange. In addition to bilateral exchanges and exchanges between authorities and field operators, the UN, the OAS, other regional organizations and organizations like the GICHD have served to produce and disseminate relevant information. The International Test and Evaluation Programme (ITEP) has emerged as a forum for technology-developing countries to cooperate in the testing and evaluation of equipment, systems and methods as well as to avoid duplication in testing and evaluation. As well, Meetings of the States Parties – which are mandated in Article 11 of the Convention to consider inter alia “the development of technologies to clear antipersonnel mines” – and meetings of the Standing Committees have served as fora for actors to present needs and views and provide updates on developments. In addition, a variety of countries and organizations have held or sponsored meetings and workshops specifically dedicated to the exchange of information relating to the development and testing of technology suitable for possible use in mine action. Some of these meetings have become regular annual events and have consecutively contributed to the greater knowledge of technologies available.

59. While the Convention does not limit exchanges of equipment, material and scientific and technological information to matters concerning Article 5 and while some progress has been made in matters pertaining to the care and rehabilitation of landmine victims, for the most part such exchanges indeed have focused on matters pertaining to the fulfilment of Article 5 obligations. Within the context of Article 5 obligations, exchanges can be said to relate to either those pertaining to existing equipment and technologies or those pertaining to future prospects. While there have been advances in both areas since the Convention entered into force, for the most part progress has been mixed.

60. Technologies which were the mainstays of clearance efforts when the Convention was established continue to be some of the most significant elements of the demining *toolbox*. While basic manual techniques have essentially remained unchanged, other mine clearance technologies have evolved and new operational procedures have been developed. Progress is now being made in studying various tools in the existing toolbox in order to increase efficiency and safety. The sensitivity of metal detectors has been increased but in so doing the susceptibility of metal detectors to false alarms from small metal fragments or metallic compounds in certain soils, including those soils commonly found in South-East Asia and Africa has also increased. Dogs can be used more reliably today and are in more wide-spread use. In addition, the quality and applicability of machines have improved. Mechanical mine clearance systems are being employed on an ever widening scale. Moreover, the availability of different machines on the international market continues to expand. Finally, advances have been made in personal protective equipment, binary explosives and in information technology.

61. Tests have been conducted on combined ground penetrating radar / metal detectors and on infrared detectors. The use of animals other than dogs to detect antipersonnel mines is being investigated, with certain types of rats showing some promising results in operational use. In addition, advances have been made in remote explosive scent tracing (i.e., REST – a technique involving taking air samples from suspected mined areas to detection dogs). As well, the potential of using trained honey bees has also been explored and may offer a very quick and low cost sustainable solution. The use of genetically modified plants is an additional area of potential low cost, low risk, detection capability and more research is currently underway on this possibility.

62. A significant injection of funding into research and development of new technologies has been made. Additional investments will be needed to overcome remaining challenges, including those pertaining to close-in detection and area reduction. The small size of the market for mine action technologies affects development efforts and market size is further complicated by the fact that often potential solutions are not universally applicable but rather are country or region-specific. There is a need to maintain an appropriate level of technology in mine-affected States Parties, ensuring that it is affordable, sustainable and adaptable to local conditions. That is, an emphasis developing new technologies must not overshadow productivity increases which could be achieved by supplying existing technology, particularly mechanical clearance assets and mine detection dogs. Finally, while there have been recent examples of improvements in information and idea exchange between end users of technology and those developing it, this relationship needs to be further strengthened through workshops, field demonstrations and visits to mine-affected countries.

63. According to Article 6.6 “each State Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance”. Since the Convention entered into force, the United Nations’ electronic information network *E-mine* – a central repository of mine-related information – has replaced the database on mine clearance established by the United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs in 1995.

IV. Assisting landmine victims¹²

64. The preamble to the Convention expresses the wish of the States Parties “to do their utmost in providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration of mine victims.” This wish is translated into an obligation in Article 6.3 in that “each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care in and rehabilitation of, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims (...).” Article 6.3 continues by indicating that such assistance may be provided through a variety of means, including “the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis.”

65. One of the early steps taken by the States Parties, particularly through the work of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, was to clarify terms that are central to fulfilment of the aim of providing assistance to landmine victims, particularly the terms *victim* and *victim assistance*. It is now generally accepted that *victims* include those who either individually or collectively have suffered physical or psychological injury, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights through acts or omissions related to mine utilization. A broad approach to what is considered a landmine victim has served a purpose in drawing attention to the full breadth of victimisation caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance. However, quite naturally the majority of attention has been focused on providing assistance to those individuals directly impacted by mines. These individuals have specific needs for emergency and ongoing medical care, rehabilitation and reintegration, and require legal and policy frameworks to be implemented in such manner that their rights are protected.

66. In addition to increasing their awareness of the specific rights and needs of landmine victims, the States Parties, particularly through the work of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, have also developed a clear sense of the place of assistance to mine victims in broader contexts. Those individuals directly impacted by mines are a sub-group of larger communities of persons with injuries and disabilities. While victim assistance has been referred to as an integral component of mine action, there are important contextual differences between humanitarian demining and activities related to assisting in the care, rehabilitation and reintegration of landmine victims. The challenges associated with clearing mine / UXO-contaminated areas are relatively distinct from other humanitarian, development or disarmament challenges. Consequently humanitarian demining has developed as a relatively new and specialized discipline. However, the problems faced by landmine victims are similar to the challenges faced by other persons with injuries and disabilities. Victim assistance does not require the development of new fields or disciplines but rather calls for ensuring that existing health care and social service systems, rehabilitation programmes and legislative and policy frameworks are adequate to meet the needs of all citizens — including landmine victims. However, it does require that a certain priority be accorded to health and rehabilitation systems in areas where landmine victims are prevalent.

¹² Notwithstanding the fact that the term “mine victim” has a negative connotation relative to the term “mine survivor”, the former is used predominately in this document as it is a term used in the Convention.

67. The work to implement the Convention has resulted in the commonly held view that the call to assist landmine victims should not lead to victim assistance efforts being undertaken in such a manner as to exclude any person injured or disabled in another manner. Furthermore, the impetus provided by the Convention to assist mine victims has provided an opportunity to enhance the well-being of not only landmine victims but also all other persons with war-related injuries and persons with disabilities. Assistance to landmine victims should be viewed as a part of a country's overall public health and social services systems and human rights frameworks. However, within those general systems, deliberate care must be taken to ensure that landmine victims and other persons with disability receive the same opportunities in life — for health care, social services, a life-sustaining income, education and participation in the community — as every other sector of a society. Health and social services must be open to all sectors of society, including landmine victims and other persons with disabilities.

68. Another commonly held view that has emerged from the work of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration is that providing adequate assistance to landmine survivors must be seen in a broader context of development and underdevelopment. The mine-affected States Parties have different capacities. Many are not in a position to offer an adequate level of care and social assistance to their populations and to mine victims in particular. Many of the mine-affected States Parties, particularly those in Africa, have a low Human Development Index score – a measure established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assess the level of well-being of a country's population. Moreover, many of these States Parties have some of the world's lowest rankings of overall health system performance. A political commitment within these countries to assist landmine survivors is essential but ensuring that a real difference can be made may require addressing broader development concerns. It is now widely recognized that victim assistance should be integrated into development plans and strategies. By doing so, development efforts that assist mine victims will benefit from these victims' contributions to their country's development through their full participation in social and economic spheres.

69. The States Parties have come to recognize that victim assistance is more than just a medical or rehabilitation issue – it is also a human rights issue. In this vein, it has been stressed that victim assistance should be guided by principles including: national ownership; the non-discrimination of victims; the empowerment of victims; an integrated and comprehensive approach, including a gender perspective; the participation of all relevant government agencies, service providers, non-governmental organizations and donors; transparency and efficiency; and, sustainability.¹³

70. One of the major advances made by the States Parties, particularly through the work of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, has been to better understand the elements that comprise *victim assistance*. This effort was particularly assisted by a consultative process led by the United Nations Mine Action Service, which led to the generally accepted view that the priorities in this area include:

- understanding the extent of the challenge faced;
- emergency and continuing medical care;

¹³ An initial description of these principles was contained in a document entitled *Victim Assistance: A Comprehensive Integrated Approach*, which was distributed by Switzerland at the 1999 First Meeting of the States Parties.

- physical rehabilitation, including physiotherapy, prosthetics and assistive devices;
- psychological support and social reintegration;
- economic reintegration; and,
- the establishment, enforcement and implementation of relevant laws and public policies.

Progress has been made but challenges remain in each of these areas.

Understanding the extent of the challenges faced

71. The States Parties have come to recognize the value and necessity of accurate and up-to-date data on the number of new landmine casualties, the total number of survivors and their specific needs, and the extent / lack of and quality of services that exist to address their needs in order to use limited resources most effectively. This matter was acted upon by the World Health Assembly even before the Convention entered into force when in 1998 it requested the Director-General of the World Health Organization “to strengthen the capacity of affected States for the planning and execution of programmes for (inter alia) better assessment of the effects of anti-personnel mine injuries on health through the establishment or reinforcement of surveillance systems.”¹⁴ In response, in 2000 the World Health Organization published *Guidance for surveillance of injuries due to landmines and unexploded ordnance* as a standardized tool for information gathering on mine / unexploded ordnance victims as well as guidance on how to use this tool. This tool subsequently served as the model for the design of elements of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) related to data on victims – a system that is supported in 26 States Parties: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yemen and Zambia.

72. Despite advances made in data collection tools and methodology, and in information systems, many mine-affected States Parties still know little about the prevalence of new victims, the numbers of survivors or their specific needs. Even in many countries with functioning data collection and information management systems like the IMSMA it is believed that not all mine casualties are reported or recorded. This is particularly the case in countries experiencing ongoing conflict, or with minefields in remote areas, or with limited resources to monitor public health services. In addition, some of the best data collection exercises are performed by actors other than States Parties themselves, with national ownership over this matter not yet achieved. The challenge for many States Parties during the period 2005 to 2009 will be to enhance their mine victim data collection capacities, integrating such systems into existing health information systems and ensuring full access to information in order to support the needs of programme planners and resource mobilization.

Emergency and continuing medical care

¹⁴ Fifty-First World Health Assembly, *Concerted public health action on anti-personnel mines*, (16 May 1998, A51/VR/10).

73. The States Parties have come to see emergency and continuing medical care as being emergency first-aid and adequate medical care including competent surgical management. It is acknowledged that the provision of appropriate emergency and continuing medical care, or the lack of it, has a profound impact on the immediate and long-term recovery of mine victims. While some progress has been made in the training of trauma surgeons and those providing emergency first-aid, many mine-affected countries continue to report a lack of trained staff, medicines, equipment and infrastructure to adequately respond to mine and other trauma injuries. Moreover, while guidelines¹⁵ have been developed to assist States Parties, a challenge remains in applying these guidelines.

74. In addition, a profound challenge that many States Parties need to overcome is to ensure that healthcare workers in mine-affected areas are trained in emergency first-aid to respond effectively to landmine and other traumatic injuries. The training of lay-people in mine-affected communities in some States Parties has proven to be effective in lowering mortality rates by providing care as soon as possible after accidents. Lessons from such experiences should be applied. Training is also a challenge for many States Parties with respect to trauma surgeons and nurses in order that they receive appropriate training as an integral component of studies in medical schools and continuing education. As well, many States Parties face the ongoing challenge of ensuring that medical facilities can provide an adequate level of care and that they have the staff, equipment, supplies and medicines necessary to meet basic standards. Moreover, some States Parties face problems related to the proximity of services to mined areas and difficulties in transporting to these facilities those who require care.

Physical rehabilitation and prosthetics

75. Physical rehabilitation is a crucial means to landmine victims' ultimate aim: full reintegration. The States Parties have come to see this aspect of meeting the needs of landmine victims as involving the provision of services in rehabilitation and physiotherapy and the supply of prosthetic appliances and assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and crutches, to promote the physical well-being of mine survivors with limb loss, abdominal, chest and spinal injuries, loss of eyesight, or deafness. Progress has been made in the development of guidelines¹⁶, in the training of technical staff in prosthetics / orthotics in mine-affected countries and by virtue of the fact that the Convention has increased attention on physical rehabilitation and prosthetics. However, needs in this area continue to exceed the level of resources applied to it. Moreover, as the number of landmine survivors continues to increase, so too will resource needs. Physical rehabilitation and prosthetic services are preconditions to the full recovery and reintegration of landmine survivors.

¹⁵ Relevant guidance documents include the ICRC's *Assistance for Victims of Anti-personnel Mines: Needs, Constraints and Strategy* and *Care in the Field for Victims of Weapons of War* and the Trauma Care Foundation's *Save Lives, Save Limbs*.

¹⁶ Relevant guidance documents include the World Health Organization's *Prosthetics and Orthotics Services in Developing Countries – a discussion document*; the Landmine Survivors' Network's *Surviving Limb Loss, Life after Injury: A rehabilitation manual for the injured and their helpers*, by Liz Hobbs, Sue McDonough and Ann O'Callaghan), and, *Implementing Prosthetics & Orthotics Projects in Low-Income Countries: A framework for a common approach among international organizations* (forthcoming), by Anders Eklund, et al; and Handicap International's *A review of assistance programs for war wound and other persons with disabilities living in mine-affected countries: May 2004 lessons learned workshop report*.

76. Thus, major challenges for many States Parties during the period 2005-2009 will be to: increase, expand access to and ensure the sustainability of national physical rehabilitation capacities; increase the number of trained rehabilitation specialists including doctors, nurses, physiotherapists and orthopedic technicians; provide rehabilitation services in mine-affected communities, ensuring that landmine victims have access to transportation to these services; and, engage all relevant ministries as well as national, regional and international health and rehabilitation organizations to ensure effective coordination in advancing the quality of care and increasing the numbers of individuals assisted. Coordination among all actors in this field will be key to improving results and thus the States Parties should look favourably upon processes that encourage cooperation, collaboration and efficiency.

Psychological support and social reintegration

77. The States Parties have come to see psychological support and social reintegration as being activities that assist mine victims to overcome the psychological trauma of a landmine explosion and promote social well-being. The causal relationship between psychological and social factors has also been recognized. These activities include community-based peer support groups, associations for the disabled, sporting and related activities, and where necessary, professional counselling. Appropriate psycho-social support has the potential to make a significant difference in the lives of mine victims. While progress has been made in some mine-affected communities, this is an area that has not received the attention or resources necessary to adequately address the needs of mine victims. The challenge for States Parties during the period 2005 to 2009 will be to increase national and local capacity in these areas with efforts to do so involving the engagement of all relevant actors including relevant ministries, trauma recovery experts, academics, relevant international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations and agencies working with other vulnerable groups. In addition, efforts to provide psychological and social support should take full advantage of the fact that mine victims themselves are resources who can act as constructive partners in programmes.

Economic reintegration

78. The States Parties have come to see economic reintegration as being assistance programs that improve the economic status of mine victims in mine-affected communities through education, economic development of the community infrastructure and the creation of employment opportunities. Those landmine survivors who have participated in the work of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration have indicated that their highest priority is economic reintegration. While progress has been made in developing guidelines¹⁷ and in implementing programs in some mine-affected communities – including, for example, training in agriculture, bee-keeping, handcrafts, literacy, livestock breeding and trades, and in micro-credit initiatives, in many continues there continues to be few opportunities for mine victims to receive vocational training or to access employment and other income generation activities. The economic status of mine victims depends largely upon the political stability and economic situation of the communities in which they live. However, enhancing opportunities for economic reintegration contributes to self-reliance of mine victims and community development. The challenge for many States Parties during the period 2005 to 2009 will be to build and

¹⁷ See for example, the World Rehabilitation Fund's *Guidelines for Socio-Economic Integration of Landmine Survivors*.

develop sustainable economic activities in mine-affected areas that would benefit not only those individuals directly impacted by mines and UXO but their communities. This is a profound challenge to overcome given that economic reintegration of landmine victims must be seen in the broader context of economic development.

Laws and public policies

79. The States Parties have come to see laws and policies as being legislation and actions that promote effective treatment, care and protection for all disabled citizens, including landmine victims. Many mine-affected States Parties have legislation to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and to provide social assistance, for example, in the form of pensions. However, it remains a challenge for many of these States Parties to fully implement the provisions of the legislation, to provide pensions that are adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of living and to ensure accessibility to public and private infrastructure.

80. Progress has been made by many mine-affected States Parties in the development of plans of action to address the needs of mine victims, or more generally to improve rehabilitation services for all persons with disabilities. Moreover, some of these States Parties have integrated such plans into broader development or poverty reduction plans, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. The challenge for those States Parties for which the responsibility to ensure the well-being of landmine victims is most pertinent during the period 2005 to 2009 will be to further develop and implement plans to address the needs and rights of mine victims, and more generally to improve rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration services for all persons with disabilities.

81. The States Parties have recognized the importance and the benefits of the inclusion of landmine survivors in a substantive way in the work of the Convention – at the international level – including in Meetings of the States Parties and in the Intersessional Work Programme, but particularly within landmine survivors' home countries where decisions affecting their well-being ultimately are taken. A challenge for the States Parties during the period 2005 to 2009 will be to ensure that efforts to ensure such substantive participation do not subside but rather are enhanced.

82. In addition to outlining the priority elements of *victim assistance*, the work of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration has underscored that the ultimate responsibility for victim assistance rests with each State Party within which there are landmine survivors and other mine victims. This is logical given that it is the basic responsibility of each State to ensure the well-being of its citizens, notwithstanding the fundamental importance of the international donor community supporting the integration and implementation of the policies and programmes articulated by States Parties in need. As noted, the Convention articulates the responsibility of all States Parties to provide for the well-being of mine victims in general terms, indicating that assistance shall be provided “for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration of mine victims.” However, the work of the Standing Committee has brought to the attention of the States Parties existing and widely accepted instruments and declarations which provide further guidance in fulfilling this responsibility to mine victims, which as noted, are a sub-group of all persons with disabilities.

83. The declaration of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights¹⁸, adopted by consensus by 171 States, reaffirmed “that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal and thus unreservedly include persons with disabilities” and that “any direct discrimination or other negative discriminatory treatment of a disabled person is therefore a violation of his or her rights.” This declaration also stated that “persons with disabilities should be guaranteed equal opportunity through the elimination of all socially determined barriers, be they physical, financial, social or psychological, which exclude or restrict full participation in society” and called upon the United Nations General Assembly to adopt standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

84. In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly, without a vote, subsequently adopted the United Nations Standard Rules for Persons with Disabilities¹⁹ – a document whose importance was highlighted at various meetings of the Standing Committee and widely distributed to the States Parties. The purpose of the Standard Rules is to ensure that all persons with disabilities, as members of their societies, may exercise the same rights and obligations as others. While not compulsory, the Standard Rules imply a strong moral and political commitment on the part of the UN General Assembly, and hence on the part of all States Parties to the Convention, to take action for equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

85. The success and lessons learned from the work to implement the Convention have helped inspire further efforts at the international level to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities. In this regard, the States Parties have been apprised of, and have discussed during meetings of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, ongoing negotiations on a draft United Nations convention on the rights of people with disabilities.

86. The work of the States Parties, particularly through discussions in Meetings of the States Parties and in the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration, has led to an accepted view that all States Parties in a position to do so have a responsibility to support mine victims – regardless of the number of landmine victims within a particular State Party. In addition, the Standing Committee has highlighted that this responsibility is most pertinent for – and hence the challenges faced in fulfilling it most profound in 23 States Parties in which these States Parties themselves have indicated there likely are hundreds, thousands or tens-of-thousands of landmine survivors: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Yemen.

87. While not forgetting the responsibilities to landmine victims wherever they may be, a greater emphasis must be placed on the fulfilment of the responsibilities to landmine victims by the above-mentioned States Parties and on providing assistance where necessary to these States. This becomes a more focused challenge for the Convention during the period 2005 to 2009. In Appendix VI this challenge is illustrated in more precise terms through summaries of the extent

¹⁸ World Conference on Human Rights. *Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*, (United Nations document A/CONF.157/23, 12 July 1993).

¹⁹ See United Nations General Assembly document A/RES/48/96 of 20 December 1993.

of the problem faced by these States Parties, their plans to address these problems and their priorities for assistance.

V. Other matters essential for achieving the Convention's aims

Cooperation and assistance

88. Article 6 states that “in fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible.” It outlines that “each State Party in a position to do so” shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs, for mine clearance and related activities, and for the destruction of stockpiled antipersonnel mines. Furthermore, it obliges each State Party giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of the Article “to cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of agreed assistance programs.”

89. The Convention is clear that fulfilling obligations to destroy stockpiled antipersonnel mines and to clear mined areas is the responsibility of each individual State Party, just as ensuring the well-being of a country's citizens – including mine victims – is a national responsibility. Nevertheless, Article 6 emphasizes that cooperation and assistance are important elements available to those States Parties which may require support in fulfilling their obligations.

90. It is possible to account for over US\$ 2.2 billion having been generated since the Convention was established in the context of efforts to assist States in pursuing the aims of the Convention. Almost 40 States Parties have been donors to mine action, along with several States not Parties as well as international organisations. Global funding levels have remained relatively constant for the past several years – a remarkable fact given that public awareness of the landmine problem was at its peak in 1997.

91. Some States Parties that are not considered to be traditional donors also have made meaningful contributions in the context of efforts to assist others in implementing the Convention. Examples include peace keepers assisting in clearing mined areas, defence cooperation programmes used to train staff from developing countries in humanitarian demining, in-kind contributions of expert advisors, and participation in victim assistance initiatives.

92. The challenge for both traditional and non-traditional “States Parties in a position to do so” will be to ensure a renewed commitment to assist others during the period 2005-2009, through means such as dedicated funds to assist in the implementation of the Convention and by mainstreaming support to mine action through broader humanitarian, development, peace-building and peace support programmes. In addition, States Parties in a position to do so face the ongoing challenge of bridging the gap between humanitarian relief efforts and development programmes.

93. The States Parties have affirmed that assistance in implementing the Convention is a collective matter. It is important that financial resources continue to be provided by States Parties in a position to do so. However, it is equally important that affected States Parties themselves

take full ownership for this responsibility by making national resource commitments. Evidence suggests that this indeed is occurring. Of the mine-affected States Parties, a total of [24] have voluntarily reported a combined total of over US\$ [200] million having been dedicated to mine action from national sources since the Convention entered into force.

94. States Parties can advance measures to take full ownership over their responsibilities by integrating mine action in their national development plans. This is logical given that the presence or suspected presence of mined areas in most affected countries obstructs economic development and reconstruction and inhibits the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons. It is equally logical that over time fulfilling the Convention's obligations will contribute to development, thus increasing the capacity of mine-affected States Parties and lessening their need for outside assistance. The development situation faced by each mine-affected State Party naturally is different and therefore each individual party itself must discern the place of mine action within overall development priorities, taking into consideration the need to meet its obligations under Article 5.

95. The presence or suspected presence of mined areas can exacerbate poverty and efforts to clear these mines can help reduce poverty. The following [3] States Parties have taken action on this front by incorporating into their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) efforts to clear mined areas and to enhance the opportunities of persons with disabilities: [Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia and Chad]. In doing so, these States Parties have demonstrated to others how this important basis for assistance from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund can be used in the context of fulfilling Convention obligations. In addition, other States Parties have used other methods to incorporate obligations under the Convention into overall poverty reduction plans.

96. The role of the World Bank and of regional development banks more generally has been highlighted as a potential source of funding for those States Parties requiring assistance. Some States Parties already have accessed loans whereas others have benefited from grants having been awarded by the World Bank's Post Conflict Fund. An ongoing challenge, however, rests in ensuring that mine-affected States Parties are made well aware of the availability of loans and grants in the context of fulfilling Convention obligations.

97. The Convention makes it clear that assistance may be provided through a variety of means, including, inter alia, the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their international federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis, or by contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action²⁰, or other regional funds.

98. The United Nations system has played a leading role in assisting over 20 mine-affected States Parties in implementing the Convention and in supporting mine action in States not parties and in mine affected regions. Since 1999, UNMAS has managed over US\$ 150 million in contributions made to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action. The OAS has been instrumental in supporting the implementation of the Convention in the Americas,

²⁰ The Convention refers to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance. Since the Convention was adopted, the name of this fund has changed.

supporting more than 10 States Parties in the Western Hemisphere and having established a political, financial and technical commitment to assist its member States in mine action. In addition, the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance has served as an important funding channel in South Eastern Europe, NATO has filled a significant niche in supporting the destruction of stockpiled mines in Europe and Central Asia and the European Union has been one of the largest contributors to mine action, including stockpile destruction. Most recently, the OSCE has begun supporting the implementation of the Convention in Central Asia.

99. The ICRC has generated and applied almost US\$ 100 million since the Convention entered into force to assist in the care and rehabilitation of landmine victims and to deliver mine risk education programmes. Other organizations, particularly member organizations of the ICBL, have also made important contributions in these areas, in addition to support provided by them for mine clearance and related efforts. Moreover, since the Convention was established the GICHD has become an important source of assistance, through operational support, research, and support for the general operations of the Convention.

100. A challenge facing all these actors is to ensure that they remain as committed to the aims of the Convention in the future as they have in the past. Their efforts have been instrumental to ensuring that progress is made in implementing the Convention, but much more needs to be done. In particular, while great progress has been made in building national capacity, challenges remain in ensuring that national authorities acquire full ownership over efforts to implement the Convention. As demonstrated by the advances made in integrating mine action into the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process, efforts should be made to ensure the sustainability of support and, where relevant, to integrate mine action into relevant ongoing activities. In addition, many organizations have been successful in acquiring the financial and in-kind support of private organizations and individuals. It will be a challenge over the next period of implementation to ensure that this level of commitment continues.

101. While a great deal of funding will be required to fulfil obligations over the next five years, the States Parties have learned that cooperation and assistance in the context of fulfilling the Convention's aims is about more than simply money. Of equal importance is the matter of how well finite resources are spent and on what. It will be an increasing challenge for the States Parties to ensure greater cost-effectiveness in implementation, applying lessons such as those related to effective coordination and advancing national ownership.

102. Another challenge for States Parties in a position to do so will be to ensure that necessary support for some of the first mine-affected States to have joined the Convention does not disappear before Article 5 has been fully implemented. For their part, these mine-affected States Parties face the challenge of increasing their own national contributions to finish the effort while at the same time effectively communicating ongoing needs for external resources.

103. Providing for the care, rehabilitation and reintegration of landmine victims often requires that attention be given during the entire lifetime of these individuals. Addressing this challenge will not be easy for the States Parties in which there are large numbers of landmine victims. In many cases this challenge can only be overcome with the assistance of States Parties in a position to do so in contributing a necessary amount of resources and energy to victim assistance.

104. While assistance in destroying stockpiled mines is required by only a small number of States Parties, very few States Parties in a position to do so have provided such support. With some of the newest States Parties possessing larger numbers of mines awaiting destruction, collectively the States Parties must overcome the challenge of ensuring cooperation in this area of implementation.

Transparency and the exchange of information

105. Through Article 7, the Convention contains an important mechanism to assure transparency in implementation. This Article requires that each State Party openly and regularly shares information on the following:

- The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9;
- The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, including a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled;
- To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, antipersonnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, including as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced;
- The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3;
- The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities;
- The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;
- The types and quantities of all antipersonnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of the Convention for that State Party, including a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4;
- The technical characteristics of each type of antipersonnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines, at a minimum including the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance; and
- The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.

106. In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1, each State Party must provide an initial report in accordance with Article 7 to the depository “as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.” A total of 141 of the [143] States, which have ratified or acceded to the Convention have been required to submit such an initial report. All have done so with the exception of the following [8] States Parties: [Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Liberia, Saint Lucia, and Sao Tome and Principe]. (See Appendix VII.)

107. In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, each State Party must provide updated information to the depository annually, covering the last calendar year and reported not later than 30 April of each year. Each State Party obliged to provide such a report in 2004 has done so with the exception of the following [26] States Parties: [Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Niue, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Seychelles, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Zimbabwe]. (See Appendix VII.)

108. Article 7, paragraph 3, indicates that Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit reports received in accordance with Article 7 to the States Parties. At the 1999 First Meeting of the States Parties, the States Parties agreed on the ways and means to ensure the distribution of these reports. In particular, they agreed that it would be practical and cost-effective to make the reports available on the Internet, to encourage States Parties to submit their reports electronically and to be pragmatic regarding the matter of translations of reports. Moreover, it was agreed to provide all interested actors with access to the reports submitted given that such access is consistent with the Convention’s humanitarian purpose. As well, the First Meeting of the States Parties adopted a common reporting format. Together these ways and means have proven to serve the States Parties well during the first five years in which they have been used. In addition, the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General has done a commendable job in receiving reports and making them available – without additional costs borne by the States Parties.

109. Most types of information contained in reports submitted in accordance with Article 7 have been referred to elsewhere in this review. Three areas not previously covered include information related to mines retained or transferred for purposes described in Article 3, the conversion or decommissioning of antipersonnel mine production facilities, and, the technical characteristics of mines at one time produced or currently held by States Parties.

110. The following [74] States Parties have reported antipersonnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques in accordance with Article 3:[Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe]. The tables in Appendix VIII provide an overview of the number of mines reported retained and transferred in various years in accordance with this Article. Some of these States Parties on a voluntary basis have provided information on the intended purpose and actual use of these mines.

111. The following [22] States Parties have reported on the conversion or decommissioning of antipersonnel mine production facilities: [Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Peru, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland].

112. The following [65] States Parties have provided technical characteristics of antipersonnel mines produced or currently held, giving information as may facilitate identification and clearance of antipersonnel mines: [Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe].

113. At the 2000 Second Meeting of the States Parties, the States Parties reviewed the technical ways and means of circulating reports, adopting *Form J* to provide States Parties with an opportunity to report voluntarily on matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. The States Parties further recommended the use of this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims. Since the adoption of *Form J*, the following [59] States Parties have made use of this voluntary means of reporting: [Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Yemen and Zimbabwe].

114. At the 2002 Fourth Meeting of the States Parties, the States Parties again reviewed the technical ways and means of circulating reports. On the basis of suggestions contained in a President's Paper, States Parties were encouraged to maximize the potential of the reporting format as an important tool to measure progress and communicate needs and agreed to act upon, as appropriate, particular suggestions made in this paper. As noted, these suggestions included encouraging States Parties to use the opportunity to provide "supplementary information", in such a way that it could help facilitate cooperation and assistance efforts.

115. The Intersessional Work Programme, established by the States Parties in 1999, has complemented the official and legally-required exchange of information through Article 7. By employing principles such as coherence, flexibility, partnership, informality, continuity and effective preparation, this Programme has been successful in particular in the following areas:

- raising awareness;
- reaching common understanding on diverse issues;
- identifying best practices;
- sharing experiences and information on means available to address the landmine problem and,
- providing the opportunity for different actors involved in mine action issues to meet and discuss ideas.

Most importantly, the Intersessional Work Programme has provided a forum both for mine-affected States Parties and those in the process of destroying stockpiled mines to share information on their problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance, and for those in a position to do so to share information on the support that they can provide. In this sense, the informal information exchange made possible through the Intersessional Work Programme has significantly supported the operationalization of the Convention's cooperation and assistance measures.

116. Since the Convention's entry into force, the States Parties at their annual Meetings of the States Parties and at meetings of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention have shared information and exchanged views on the application of many of the Articles of the Convention. In particular, the following matters have been subject to discussion:

- With respect to Article 1, States Parties have discussed paragraph 1, sub-paragraph c of the Article (i.e., that each State Party undertakes never to assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention), - and how they understand its application when engaged in military operations with States not party to the Convention. In addition, States Parties have discussed whether the transit of antipersonnel mines by a State not party to the Convention relates to this provision.
- With respect to Article 2, the States Parties have discussed whether the Convention's definition of an antipersonnel mine as "a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons" relates to mines that are fitted with sensitive fuses or sensitive anti-handling devices.
- With respect to Article 3, the States Parties have discussed what constitutes "the minimum number (of antipersonnel mines) absolutely necessary" which may be retained in accordance with Article 3 "for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques."

117. Non-governmental organizations have played an important role in the exchange of information related to the implementation of the Convention. In particular, the ICBL's *Landmine*

Monitor initiative has provided the States Parties and others with a detailed independent information source on the actions of all States regarding the pursuit of the Convention's aims.

118. An important challenge in the period following the First Review Conference will be to ensure that the remaining [8] States Parties that have not yet submitted an initial transparency report in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1, do so as soon as possible. Moreover, while the overall reporting rate has exceeded [75] percent in the year of the Review Conference, it will be a challenge to ensure that the States Parties continue to comply with their annual reporting obligations following the Review Conference. This continues to be particularly important for States Parties that are in the process of destroying stockpiled mines in accordance with Article 4, those that have decided to retain antipersonnel mines in accordance with Article 3 and those undertaking measures in accordance with Article 9. Moreover, annual reporting by mine-affected States Parties will become increasingly important to confirm that Article 5 obligations have been fulfilled or to communicate, at the earliest possible stage, challenges that must be overcome in order to ensure that these obligations can be fulfilled.

119. It will also be important for States Parties to ensure the vibrancy not only of Meetings of the States Parties but also of informal means to share information (e.g., the Intersessional Work Programme and regional conferences and seminars) and non-legally-binding ways to be transparent (e.g., openness in the destruction of antipersonnel mines and in clearing mined areas).

Preventing and suppressing prohibited activities, and facilitating compliance

120. States Parties are individually and collectively responsible for ensuring compliance with the Convention.

121. The primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Convention rests with each individual State Party establishing and applying, as necessary, measures outlined in Article 9. This Article obliges each State Party to take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under the Convention undertaken by persons or territory under its jurisdiction or control.

122. Under Article 7, paragraph 1(a), each State Party must report to the Secretary General of the United Nations on "national implementation measures referred to in Article 9" and annually update this report. The following [37] States Parties have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations: [Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad & Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.] In addition, the following [18] States Parties have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention: [Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Guinea-Bissau, the Holy See, Ireland, Lesotho, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Tunisia.]

123. [Thirty-one (31)] States Parties have reported that they are in the process of adopting legislation to implement the Convention: [Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, El Salvador, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Seychelles, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, and Yemen.] [Fifty-seven (57)] States Parties have not yet reported that they have taken any legislative measures in accordance with Article 9. The challenge for the period 2005 to 2009 is for all States Parties that have not yet done so to ensure that they have in place the legislative measures required by Article 9 and to report on such measures in accordance with Article 7.

124. In addition to reporting legal measures, some States Parties have reported other measures mentioned in Article 9 to prevent and suppress prohibited activities. These measures include the systematic dissemination of information regarding the Convention's prohibitions to their armed forces, the development of armed forces training bulletins, the distribution of the text of the Convention in military academies and directives issued to police forces. However, few States Parties have reported taking measures as these or otherwise harmonising military doctrine with the Convention's obligations. Thus, it will be an ongoing challenge for most States Parties to ensure that such measures to prevent and suppress prohibited activities - in addition to legal measures - are taken and reported upon.

125. Article 8 provides the States Parties with a variety of means to facilitate and clarify questions related to compliance. During the period covered by this review, one State Party, Canada, has facilitated an informal dialogue on these means. Outcomes of this dialogue included the generally accepted sense that compliance with the provisions of the Convention must be seen in the context of cooperation to facilitate implementation. Moreover, the States Parties, in recognizing the need to secure full compliance with all obligations of the Convention, have affirmed their commitment to effectively implement the Convention and to comply fully with its provisions. They have made this affirmation in the spirit of cooperation and collaboration that has characterized the Ottawa process. In this regard, States Parties have acknowledged their responsibility to seek clarification of these concerns in this cooperative spirit in the event of serious concerns of non-compliance with any of the obligations of the Convention.

126. No State Party has submitted a request for clarification to a Meeting of the States Parties in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2, or has proposed that a Special Meeting of the States Parties be convened in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 5. This fact, combined with the overall exceptional level of compliance with the Convention, underscores the States Parties' commitment to the aims of the Convention and is a testament to their agreement, as stated in Article 8, paragraph 1, "to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance by States Parties with their obligations under this Convention."

127. In accordance with Article 8, paragraph 9, the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs has fulfilled the UN Secretary-General's responsibility to prepare and update a list of names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts designated for fact finding missions authorized in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 8. The Department for Disarmament Affairs has regularly communicated this information to all States Parties. Since the Convention entered into force, the following States Parties have provided the names of qualified

experts: [Bulgaria, Croatia, Fiji, France, Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Thailand].

128. One State Party, Colombia, has indicated that it faces the challenge of armed non-state actors carrying out prohibited activities on its sovereign territory. Such actors are required to comply with the Convention in that their activities are subject to the jurisdiction of the State in question and they may be called to account for violations of the Convention in accordance with the national implementation measures established by the State Party under Article 9.

Implementation Support

129. As noted, the First Meeting of the States Parties in 1999 established the Intersessional Work Programme “to ensure the systematic, effective implementation of the Convention through a more regularized programme of work.” In establishing this Programme, the States Parties recognized the importance of having intersessional Standing Committees on issues related to the operation of the Convention to “engage a broad international community for the purpose of advancing the achievement of the humanitarian objectives of the Convention.” The aim of the exercise was “to organize the work within the framework of the Convention in a way which promotes continuity, openness, transparency, inclusiveness and a cooperative spirit.”

130. Originally five “Standing Committees of Experts” were established. At the Second Meeting of the States Parties in 2000, the States Parties reduced this to four “Standing Committees” as “technologies for mine action” became a subject matter incorporated into the work of the Standing Committee responsible for mine clearance. In addition, the Intersessional Work Programme was made more efficient through the agreement to hold all Standing Committee meetings consecutively during two sessions a year, each of one week duration. As well, the States Parties recommended that those in a position to do so “consider making voluntary contributions to have additional languages made available for the intersessional meetings.” The European Commission subsequently responded to this call and has since ensured that interpretation has been provided in English, French and Spanish at meetings of the Standing Committees without any cost to the States Parties.

131. The Third Meeting of the States Parties in 2001 made a minor adjustment to the committee structure, shifting responsibility for mine awareness from the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance. The Fourth Meeting of the States Parties in 2002 saw the States Parties agree that the Intersessional Work Programme in the lead-up to the First Review Conference should focus with even greater clarity on those areas most directly related to the core objectives of the Convention: to destroy anti-personnel mines that remain in stockpiles; to clear areas containing anti-personnel mines; to provide assistance to landmine victims; and, to ensure universal acceptance of the ban on anti-personnel mines. The Fifth Meeting of the States Parties in 2003 reaffirmed the need to continue to focus with great clarity on the areas most directly related to these core aims.

132. At each of the Meetings of the States Parties, Co-Chairs and Co-Rapporteurs of the Standing Committees have been elected, with the practice being that one year’s Co-Rapporteurs are elected as the subsequent year’s Co-Chairs. A table containing the names of those States Parties which have served as Co-Chairs and Co-Rapporteurs is contained in Appendix IX.

133. The States Parties have recognized the value and importance of the Coordinating Committee, established at the Second Meeting of the States Parties in 2000, in the effective functioning and implementation of the Convention. In fulfilling its mandate, the Coordinating Committee has been practical-minded and has applied the principle of flexibility with respect to its coordination of the Intersessional Work Programme. In addition, the Coordinating Committee has operated in an open and transparent manner, having made available summary reports of its meetings on the web site of the GICHD and through updates provided by the Chair of the Coordinating Committee to the States Parties.

134. The States Parties have noted the work undertaken by these interested States Parties through the establishment of the Sponsorship Programme in 2000, which has ensured widespread representation at meetings of the Convention. In addition, the States Parties have expressed their appreciation to the GICHD for efficiently administering the Sponsorship Programme and at no additional cost to the programme's donors. Since its establishment, the following States Parties have made voluntary contributions to the Sponsorship Programme: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The challenge in coming years will be to sustain the necessary level of funding for the Sponsorship Programme following the First Review Conference. In addition, those who have benefited from the programme will need to review their required level of assistance in order to ensure necessary support for others.

135. The States Parties have expressed their appreciation for the manner in which the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), established as part of the GICHD pursuant to a mandate agreed to at the Third Meeting of the States Parties in 2001, is making a positive contribution in support of the States Parties' efforts to implement the Convention. The ISU has met the States Parties' expectations in supporting the Convention's Presidents, the Coordinating Committee, Standing Committees, the Sponsorship Programme, in its work related to communications and liaison, and, budgeting and planning, and through the establishment of the Convention's documentation centre.

136. Many States Parties have heeded the call to provide on a voluntary basis the necessary financial resources for the operation of the ISU, with the following States Parties having made contributions to the ISU Voluntary Trust Fund since it was established in 2001: [Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland]. The challenge in coming years will be for past donors to make ongoing contributions and for additional States Parties to contribute, on a regular basis, to this valuable implementation mechanism.

Appendix I
Ratification / accession and entry into force dates

State	Ratification / accession date	Entry-into-force date
Afghanistan	11 September 2002	1 March 2003
Albania*	29 February 2000	1 August 2000
Algeria*	9 October 2001	1 April 2002
Andorra*	29 June 1998	1 March 1999
Angola*	5 July 2002	1 January 2003
Antigua and Barbuda*	3 May 1999	1 November 1999
Argentina*	14 September 1999	1 March 2000
Australia*	14 January 1999	1 July 1999
Austria*	29 June 1998	1 March 1999
Bahamas*	31 July 1998	1 March 1999
Bangladesh*	6 September 2000	1 March 2001
Barbados*	26 January 1999	1 July 1999
Belarus	3 September 2003	1 March 2004
Belgium*	4 September 1998	1 March 1999
Belize*	23 April 1998	1 March 1999
Benin*	25 September 1998	1 March 1999
Bolivia*	9 June 1998	1 March 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	8 September 1998	1 March 1999
Botswana*	1 March 2000	1 September 2000
Brazil*	30 April 1999	1 October 1999
Bulgaria*	4 September 1998	1 March 1999
Burkina Faso*	16 September 1998	1 March 1999
Burundi*	22 October 2003	1 April 2004
Cambodia*	28 July 1999	1 January 2000
Cameroon*	19 September 2002	1 March 2003
Canada*	3 December 1997	1 March 1999
Cape Verde*	14 May 2001	1 November 2001
Central African Republic	8 November 2002	1 May 2003
Chad*	6 May 1999	1 November 1999
Chile*	10 September 2001	1 March 2002
Colombia*	6 September 2000	1 March 2001
Comoros	19 September 2002	1 March 2003
Congo	4 May 2001	1 November 2001
Costa Rica*	17 March 1999	1 September 1999
Côte d' Ivoire*	30 June 2000	1 December 2000
Croatia*	20 May 1998	1 March 1999
Cyprus*	17 January 2003	1 July 2003
Czech Republic*	26 October 1999	1 April 2000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 May 2002	1 November 2002
Denmark*	8 June 1998	1 March 1999
Djibouti*	18 May 1998	1 March 1999
Dominica*	26 March 1999	1 September 1999
Dominican Republic*	30 June 2000	1 December 2000
Ecuador*	29 April 1999	1 October 1999
El Salvador*	27 January 1999	1 July 1999
Equatorial Guinea	16 September 1998	1 March 1999
Eritrea	27 August 2001	1 February 2002
Estonia	12 May 2004	1 November 2004
Fiji*	10 June 1998	1 March 1999
France*	23 July 1998	1 March 1999

REVISION TO APLC/CONF/2004/L.3

Page 36

State	Ratification / accession date	Entry-into-force date
Gabon*	8 September 2000	1 March 2001
Gambia*	23 September 2002	1 March 2003
Germany*	23 July 1998	1 March 1999
Ghana*	30 June 2000	1 December 2000
Greece*	25 September 2003	1 March 2004
Grenada*	19 August 1998	1 March 1999
Guatemala*	26 March 1999	1 September 1999
Guinea*	8 October 1998	1 April 1999
Guinea-Bissau*	22 May 2001	1 November 2001
Guyana*	5 August 2003	1 February 2004
Holy See*	17 February 1998	1 March 1999
Honduras*	24 September 1998	1 March 1999
Hungary*	6 April 1998	1 March 1999
Iceland*	5 May 1999	1 November 1999
Ireland*	3 December 1997	1 March 1999
Italy*	23 April 1999	1 October 1999
Jamaica*	17 July 1998	1 March 1999
Japan*	30 September 1998	1 March 1999
Jordan*	13 November 1998	1 May 1999
Kenya*	23 January 2001	1 July 2001
Kiribati	7 September 2000	1 March 2001
Lesotho*	2 December 1998	1 June 1999
Liberia	23 December 1999	1 June 2000
Liechtenstein*	5 October 1999	1 April 2000
Lithuania*	12 May 2003	1 November 2003
Luxembourg*	14 June 1999	1 December 1999
Madagascar*	16 September 1999	1 March 2000
Malawi*	13 August 1998	1 March 1999
Malaysia*	22 April 1999	1 October 1999
Maldives*	7 September 2000	1 March 2001
Mali*	2 June 1998	1 March 1999
Malta*	7 May 2001	1 November 2001
Mauritania*	21 July 2000	1 January 2001
Mauritius*	3 December 1997	1 March 1999
Mexico*	9 June 1998	1 March 1999
Monaco*	17 November 1998	1 May 1999
Mozambique*	25 August 1998	1 March 1999
Namibia*	21 September 1998	1 March 1999
Nauru	7 August 2000	1 February 2001
Netherlands*	12 April 1999	1 October 1999
New Zealand*	27 January 1999	1 July 1999
Nicaragua*	30 November 1998	1 May 1999
Niger*	23 March 1999	1 September 1999
Nigeria	27 September 2001	1 March 2002
Niue*	15 April 1998	1 March 1999
Norway*	9 July 1998	1 March 1999
Panama*	7 October 1998	1 April 1999
Papua New Guinea	28 June 2004	1 December 2004
Paraguay*	13 November 1998	1 May 1999
Peru*	17 June 1998	1 March 1999
Philippines*	15 February 2000	1 August 2000
Portugal*	19 February 1999	1 August 1999
Qatar*	13 October 1998	1 April 1999
Republic of Moldova*	8 September 2000	1 March 2001

State	Ratification / accession date	Entry-into-force date
Romania*	30 November 2000	1 May 2001
Rwanda*	8 June 2000	1 December 2000
Saint Kitts and Nevis*	2 December 1998	1 June 1999
Saint Lucia*	13 April 1999	1 October 1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*	1 August 2001	1 February 2002
Samoa*	23 July 1998	1 March 1999
San Marino*	18 March 1998	1 March 1999
Sao Tome and Principe*	31 March 2003	1 September 2003
Senegal*	24 September 1998	1 March 1999
Serbia and Montenegro	18 September 2003	1 March 2004
Seychelles*	2 June 2000	1 December 2000
Sierra Leone*	25 April 2001	1 October 2001
Slovakia*	25 February 1999	1 August 1999
Slovenia*	27 October 1998	1 April 1999
Solomon Islands*	26 January 1999	1 July 1999
South Africa*	26 June 1998	1 March 1999
Spain*	19 January 1999	1 July 1999
Sudan*	13 October 2003	1 April 2004
Suriname*	23 May 2002	1 November 2002
Swaziland*	22 December 1998	1 June 1999
Sweden*	30 November 1998	1 May 1999
Switzerland*	24 March 1998	1 March 1999
Tajikistan	12 October 1999	1 April 2000
Thailand*	27 November 1998	1 May 1999
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	9 September 1998	1 March 1999
Timor Leste	7 May 2003	1 November 2003
Togo*	9 March 2000	1 September 2000
Trinidad and Tobago*	27 April 1998	1 March 1999
Tunisia*	9 July 1999	1 January 2000
Turkey	25 September 2003	1 March 2004
Turkmenistan*	19 January 1998	1 March 1999
Uganda*	25 February 1999	1 August 1999
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	31 July 1998	1 March 1999
United Republic of Tanzania*	13 November 2000	1 May 2001
Uruguay*	7 June 2001	1 December 2001
Venezuela*	14 April 1999	1 October 1999
Yemen*	1 September 1998	1 March 1999
Zambia*	23 February 2001	1 August 2001
Zimbabwe*	18 June 1998	1 March 1999

* = signatory State

Appendix II
States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention

Armenia	Marshall Islands*
Azerbaijan	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Bahrain	Mongolia
Bhutan	Morocco
Brunei Darussalam*	Myanmar (Burma)
China	Nepal
Cook Islands*	Oman
Cuba	Pakistan
Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea	Palau
Egypt	Poland*
Ethiopia*	Republic of Korea
Finland	Russian Federation
Georgia	Saudi Arabia
Haiti*	Singapore
India	Somalia
Indonesia*	Sri Lanka
Iran	Syrian Arab Republic
Iraq	Tonga
Israel	Tuvalu
Kazakhstan	Ukraine*
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates
Kyrgyzstan	United States of America
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Uzbekistan
Latvia	Vanuatu*
Lebanon	Viet Nam
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	

* = signatory State

Appendix III

Deadlines for States Parties to destroy or ensure the destruction of antipersonnel mines in mined areas under their jurisdiction or control in accordance with Article 5

[INSERT EXCEL TABLE]

Appendix IV

Summary of information provided by the States Parties on the fulfilment of Article 5 obligations

	<u>Column A:</u> Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	<u>Column B:</u> Plans and programmes	<u>Column C:</u> Progress in clearing mined areas
Afghanistan	The known mine and UXO contaminated area is estimated to total approximately 788.7 square kilometers in 206 districts of 31 provinces. Of this total, 157.7 square kilometers is considered “high impact” areas which include important agricultural land, irrigation systems, residential areas, grazing land and roads.	The Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA) has been operating since 1989. A 10-year mine action strategy was endorsed by the government in 2003. It aims between 2003 and 2003 to clear high impact areas and to mark medium and low impact areas, and, between 2008-2012 to clear medium and low impact areas. Afghanistan’s objectives during the period 2005-2009 include: achieving safer, more efficient and more effective implementation of its strategy; gathering information on the impact of hazards at the community level and gathering precise technical and geographical information on contaminated areas; ensuring that priority areas are made mine and UXO-free; and, reducing injuries and casualties by promoting safer behaviour.	Nearly 300 square kilometres of minefields and 522 square kilometres of battle area have been cleared since 1989 with 250,000 anti-personnel mines and 3.3 million items of UXO destroyed. In addition 10.6 million Afghans have received mine risk education training.
Albania	A 120 kilometre long stretch of Albanian territory along the border with the Province of Kosovo is suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. In 1999, a landmine impact survey identified 102 contaminated areas in the Tropoje, Has and Kukes districts covering 15.25 million square metres.	The Albanian Mine Action Programme has been established and has been mainstreamed into the regional development strategy of the Kukes prefecture. Albania’s objectives during the period 2005-2009 include: completing all impact and technical surveys by December 2005, prioritizing all high and medium impact areas for clearance; clearing all high and medium impact areas by December 2006; clearing all low impact areas by December 2008; and, reducing life-threatening activities through mine risk reduction education among vulnerable groups within 39 affected villages.	Between 2000 and 2003, around 10 million square metres of formerly contaminated land were released through survey and clearance activities with 6,804 anti-personnel mines destroyed. Of the original 15.25 million square metres of suspected mined areas, less than 6 million square metres remain today.
Algeria	Mined areas, inherited from the colonial period, are located on Algeria’s eastern border with Tunisia and western border with Morocco. These areas cover 5,676 hectares and contain 3,064,180 anti-personnel mines. Additionally, some areas in the north are suspected to be mined.	Algeria is in the process of drafting its national demining programme.	Over 25 years of demining activities, 7,819,120 mines laid over 1,482 kilometres were destroyed and 50,006 hectares were cleared, which represents 58 percent of all mined areas in Algeria. Mine-affected areas have been marked.
Angola	All 18 Angolan provinces are thought to be affected by mines. A landmine impact survey was commenced in 2003 in order to determine	The Landmine Impact Survey, which will be completed in 2005, will be critical for the elaboration of a strategic plan for the period 2006-2010. In the interim, Angola’s objectives	Prior to the commencement of the landmine impact survey demining activities had taken place in Angola

	<u>Column A:</u> Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	<u>Column B:</u> Plans and programmes	<u>Column C:</u> Progress in clearing mined areas
	the nature and scope of the problem in Angola.	include: completing the landmine impact survey; extending the coordination activities of the National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) to the provinces; developing the capacity of the National Demining Institute (INAD); and, improving operational output without compromising quality and safety.	for several years and institutional structures (i.e., CNIDAH and INAD) had been established. Currently 32 organizations – including 22 Angolan non-governmental organizations – and 12 commercial enterprises are active in mine clearance and mine risk education. In 2002 and the first quarter of 2003, non-governmental organisations working in mine action reported clearing of about 2.8 million square metres of land, surveying of about 7.8 million square metres and destroying more than 5,000 mines and 13,000 pieces of UXO.
Argentina	The Falklands / Malvinas are affected with 20,000 mines.	Following an agreement concluded on 11 October 2001, Argentina and the United Kingdom are working together to assess the cost and feasibility of mine clearance options in the Falklands / Malvinas.	On 26-27 October 2004, a meeting of the Joint Argentine-British Working Group took place in London to carry out the feasibility study for demining the Malvinas Islands.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	It is estimated that there are over 18,000 suspected minefields located mostly between the former lines of confrontation. A landmine impact survey completed in December 2003 identified 1,366 mine impacted communities of which 11 percent were categorised as “high impact” and 51 percent “medium impact. Approximately 2,000 square kilometres are suspected of containing mines.	In 2002 a variety of structures were integrated into the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BH MAC) and the national demining strategy was introduced. The landmine impact survey allowed for improved priority setting and led to a revised strategy. During the 2005-2008 period Bosnia and Herzegovina plans to reduce suspected mined areas by 716.39 square kilometres using systematic survey, clear 21 square kilometres, permanently mark 140 square kilometres and urgently mark 510 square kilometres. Other objectives includes: further reducing risks to populations through an integrated mine risk education programme, building mine clearance and mine risk education capacities and working with others to create conditions for the development of new technologies and more effective mine action.	From 1997 to the end of 2003, approximately 50 square kilometre were cleared and 180 square kilometres of suspected areas were reduced further through general and technical surveys.
Burundi	Fourteen (14) areas have been identified as mined or suspected to be mined in 5 different	Burundi does not yet have a national mine action programme yet. With the help of UNICEF, a mine risk education	

	Column A: Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	Column B: Plans and programmes	Column C: Progress in clearing mined areas
	provinces.	programme has been functioning since July 2003.	
Cambodia	A landmine impact survey completed in April 2002 identified 4,466 square kilometres of areas suspected to contain mines or UXO. Almost half of Cambodia's 13,908 villages in all 24 provinces are affected by mines with approximately 12 percent of these facing high levels of contamination. Approximately 5 million people are at risk. Approximately 10 percent – or 424.7 square kilometres – of suspected mined areas are considered high priorities.	The Cambodian Mine Action Authority was established in September 2000 to coordinate, manage and plan mine clearance. It prepared a national mine action strategy in 2003 which aims to integrate mine action into the national development policy and eradicate mine casualties and clear suspected mined areas by 2012. Cambodia's objectives for the period 2005-2009 include: reducing the number and size of suspected mined areas; permanently marking low impact suspected areas; update the landmine impact survey; prioritise high impact areas, clearing all of them by 2009; strengthening the deliver of mine risk education; and ensuring the effectiveness of national coordination.	Between 1992 and 2003, approximately 251.72 square kilometres were cleared with 419,794 anti-personnel mines, 12,633 antitank mines and 949,922 UXO destroyed.
Chad	A landmine impact survey completed in May 2001 identified 249 affected communities in 23 of Chad's 28 departments, 417 arease suspected of containing mines and 1,081 square kilometres of suspected affected areas.	Chad has developed a national strategic mine action plan which is taken into account in Chad's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Chad aims to free the country from mines and UXO by 2015. Its objectives for the period 2005-2009 include: carrying out technical survey efforts by 2006, clearing all remaining mined areas along the Sudan border; marking and fencing all low and medium impact areas by 2005; clearing minefields in the Wadi Doum area; and, further developing, building the capacity of and integrating mine risk education.	Between September 2000 and December 2003 over 2.2 million square metres were cleared with 11,931 mines, 65,551 UXO and 94 bombs destroyed.
Chile	Chile has indicate that 114,830 mines are laid in 26 areas of Regions I and II (northern Chile), 123 mines are laid in Region V (central Chile) and 8,490 mines are laid in 10 different areas of Region XII (southern Chile). There are a total of 308 minefields in Chile.	The National Demining Plan was completed in January 2003 and demining activities started that same year. For the 2004-2005 period, Chile plans to clear 16 minefields contaminated with 13,582 AP mines in Regions I, II and XII.	In 2003-2004, Chile cleared the 123 mines of Region V and it is currently conducting demining activities in 5 minefields of Region I, where so far, 765 AP mines have been found and destroyed.
Colombia	According to the records of the Colombian Antipersonnel Mine Observatory, for the period 1990-April 2004, there were 3,085 identified mined areas, of which 772 have been located precisely. Some marked minefields are located around public infrastructure. Illegal armed groups continue to use antipersonnel mines massively and indiscriminately.	The Antipersonnel Mine Observatory records areas as being mined, the areas where accidents have taken place, areas where the Defence sector reports military demining, and areas reported mined or suspected to be mined. In November 2003, the OAS Programme of Assistance for Integral Mine Action opened an office in Colombia to develop, in collaboration with the national authorities and other entities, projects related, amongst others, to the reduction of the impact of mines in various areas of the country. The Government of Colombia is moving forward with	

	<u>Column A:</u> Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	<u>Column B:</u> Plans and programmes	<u>Column C:</u> Progress in clearing mined areas
		the identification of mined areas located around public infrastructure under the jurisdiction of the military forces. The school of military engineers is drawing up a manual of procedures for the destruction of mines in these mined areas.	
Congo, Republic of	Areas in the south-west of Congo, on the border with Angola, might be mined.	Further investigations will be conducted to determine whether the suspected mined areas are indeed mined and what kind of demining programme needs to be put in place.	
Costa Rica	Areas close to Costa Rica's northern border were reported contaminated with mines.	The contaminated area was divided in 4 operational modules. Demining was carried out by the Zapadores Unit.	Costa Rica destroyed 338 mines and some explosive artefacts located on a 178 kilometre stretch of border. At a ceremony on 10 December 2002 Costa Rica became the first State Party to announce that it had completed its mine clearance obligations in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention.
Croatia	In 2004, an estimated 1350 square kilometres were suspected to be mined, with mines found in 14 of the 21 counties of the Republic of Croatia.	Croatia has a National Mine Action Programme containing annual targets for survey and clearance activities for the period 2000-2010.	Through clearance activities and the conduct of general and technical surveys, Croatia has reduced the size of its suspected mined areas to 1,350 square kilometres from approximately 4,500 square kilometres since 2000. Between 1998 and January 2003, 173.62 square kilometres were demined and handed over to the community. There are approximately 300,000 explosive remnants of war still laid in minefields.
Cyprus	There are 23 minefields containing 5,000 anti-personnel mines that are under the control of the Republic of Cyprus. Cyprus has records for all its minefields.	A programme for the destruction of mines in mined areas is currently under consideration.	From 1983 to January 2002, Cyprus cleared 10 minefields adjacent to the buffer zone and more than 11,000 mines were destroyed between January 2000 and January 2002. All remaining minefields under the control of the Republic of Cyprus are

	Column A: Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	Column B: Plans and programmes	Column C: Progress in clearing mined areas
			fenced and marked in accordance with Article 5 obligations.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Suspected mined areas affect 165 villages in 11 provinces.	Some demining activities have taken place but a demining programme is not yet in place.	
Denmark	Mines from the Second World War are located on the 10-kilometre long peninsula of Skallingen. This area contained approximately 8,300 antipersonnel mines and 1,600 antitank mines but parts of the minefields have been engulfed into the North Sea. The remaining minefields are located in a long narrow area stretching from north to south and at the southern end of Skallingen.	Once the new mapping of the area is completed, a plan for handling the remaining mines will be worked out.	
Djibouti	Three (3) areas suspected of containing mines were reported.	Djibouti had a 3-year demining programme.	Djibouti cleared a total of 40,080.7 square metres and destroyed 509 mines and 40 UXO. The demining programme was completed at the end of 2003 with Djibouti announcing on 29 January 2004 that it had fulfilled its Article 5 clearance obligations.
Ecuador	Ecuador has reported 5 mine-affected areas and 2 suspected mined areas, all located on the border with Peru, with 6,682 mines emplaced over an estimated area of 426,481 square metres. Four (4) provinces and 7 cantons are affected or suspected to be affected.	In 1998, Ecuador and Peru agreed to clear landmines from their bordering territories. In March 2001, Ecuador signed an agreement to implement the OAS Assistance Programme for Mine Action. Demining operations are projected to be completed by 2010. Ecuador's objectives include: for 2004: clearing 15 dangerous areas; completing demining activities in Loja and Piura; destroying 665 antipersonnel mines and clearing 17,017 m ² . For 2005: clearing 12 dangerous areas; destroying 331 antipersonnel mines and clearing 33,340 m ² in the Morona Santiago province.	
Eritrea	A landmine impact survey identified 481 mine affected communities and approximately 129 square kilometres of suspected mined area. There are a total of 132 mined areas under the control of Eritrea, with 87 of these considered high or medium impact.	Eritrea's objectives for the period 2005-2009 include: completing technical surveys, marking, clearance and the deliver of mine risk education to enable 65,000 internally displaced persons to return by the end of 2006; clear the remaining 116 high and medium impacted communities by the end of 2009, clearing approximately 48 square kilometres of	From 2000 to June 2004, Eritrea cleared 52,484,762 square metres, destroying 4,781 antipersonnel mines and 50,399 UXO.

	<u>Column A:</u> Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	<u>Column B:</u> Plans and programmes	<u>Column C:</u> Progress in clearing mined areas
		land; and, reducing casualties through mine risk education and by carrying out marking in the 344 low impact communities.	
France	La Doudah military depot, under French control in Djibouti, is suspected to contain mines.	The suspected area in Djibouti was partially surveyed in 1989 and is now marked and fenced. Another survey was recently conducted and the details of the clearance that has to be carried out should be announced shortly.	
Greece	A total of 24,751 anti-personnel mines are emplaced in minefields close to Greece's borders. Additionally there are old minefields from the Second World War throughout Hellenic territory, especially in north-western Greece.	The Hellenic Army established a Land Minefield Clearance Battalion (LMCB) in 1954. Greece indicated that it will fulfil its Article 5 obligations within the timeframe laid by the Convention.	Greece has cleared its border with Bulgaria, destroying 25,000 mines and hundreds of UXO. Demining is currently taking place on the Albanian border. The minefields on Greece's border with Turkey are fenced. Between 1954 and 28 May 2002, more than 150,000 square kilometres have been cleared.
Guatemala	Guatemala has no defined mined areas, but mines and explosive devices are scattered over its territory in 13 districts.	In August 1997, the first demining plan was approved and the programme began operations in December of 1997. Guatemala aims to complete its demining programme in June 2005.	During demining operations conducted between January 2001 and March 2004, Guatemala destroyed 169 explosive artefacts, some of which were antipersonnel mines.
Guinea Bissau	In order to measure the extent of the problem, a general impact survey of Bissau's suspected areas was launched in 2004. Seventeen (17) suspected minefields have been identified in areas in Bissau and its surroundings. Other suspected areas exist in the east and the northern region bordering Senegal.	Guinea-Bissau's objectives during the period 2005-2009 include the following: marking all suspected areas in Bissau by 2005; addressing the mine and UXO problem in Bissau by 2006; identifying and marking all other suspected areas by 2008; and, addressing the mine and UXO problem in these areas outside of Bissau by 2009.	Between November 2000 and April 2004, close to 610,000 square metres of land in the Bissau capital were cleared with 2,509 mines and 15,000 UXO destroyed.
Honduras	Mined areas have been reported on the border with Nicaragua in the districts of Cortes, Paraiso, Choluteca and Olancho.	Completion of Honduras' mine clearance programme was scheduled for the end of July 2004.	Since September 1995, Honduras has cleared 446,798.7 square metres, destroying 2,189 mines.
Jordan	Jordan's original mine clearance challenge going back to 1993 included 60 million square metres of mined area, 496 minefields and approximately 309,000 emplaced mines.	The Royal Engineering Corps of Jordan started a demining programme in 1993. Jordan's strategic plan is to be a mine-free country by 2009. The plan consists of three phases: 1999-2005: demining in the Jordan Valley and the Eastern Heights, 2005-2007: demining in the Security zone, 2007-2009: demining of the remaining suspected areas in the West. It aims	Between 1993 and 2003, 25.5 million square metres and 183 minefields were cleared with 101,356 mines and 10,000 UXO destroyed. All minefields in Jordan are marked and fenced.

	Column A: Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	Column B: Plans and programmes	Column C: Progress in clearing mined areas
		to clear approximately 10 million square metres of land per year in coming years thereby fulfilling its clearance requirements by 2009.	
Macedonia, the FYR of	The north-western areas of the FYR of Macedonia are Areas contaminated by mines and UXO have been reported in the north-western part of the country in addition to 4 to 5 UXO contaminated areas in the south-east which are remnants of the First and the Second World Wars.	A demining plan was adopted in 2003 with the government acquired full responsibility for mine action. It is envisaged that the entire country will be cleared by 2007.	Approximately 6 million square metres have been cleared with 22 mines and 776 UXO destroyed.
Malawi	Suspected mined areas exist along the 1,000 kilometre border with Mozambique, particularly in 16 areas that served as refugee or combatants' camps and 33 areas that served as Malawi Young Pioneers camps.	A United Nations assessment mission conducted in August 2003 has provided the initial basis for national planning with a view to being free of mines by 2009. Malawi's objectives during the period 2005-2009 include: identifying all mined areas by 2005; prioritizing clearance tasks by 2005; conducting mine risk education programmes in affected areas; and, clearing all high impact areas by the end of 2006, all medium impact areas by the end of 2008 and all low impact areas by the middle of 2009.	
Mauritania	The northern part of Mauritania is mine-affected, particularly areas of enormous mineral exploitation potential.	The objective of Mauritania is to be mine free by 2011. In 2000 Mauritania received assistance to set up a humanitarian demining programme and a National Bureau for Demining. For 2004, 6 demining operations were planned with it anticipated that they would cover 30,000 square metres.	Between June 2002 and 30 April 2004, Mauritania destroyed 5,505 mines. In the first half of 2004, demining operations cleared 10,000 square metres.
Mozambique	A landmine impact survey completed in 2001 indicated that all 10 provinces were affected by mines, but particularly the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia, Inhambane and Maputo which represent 70 per cent of the suspected contaminated areas. As of January 2004 583 villages and a population of approximately 1,022,501 were still affected by mines. Suspected mined areas of high and medium impact total 130,801,989 square metres.	The Mozambican national coordination mechanism (IND) oversees the executive of Mozambique's national mine action plan, which during the period from 2002 to 2006 aims to: clear all high and medium impact sites; destroy all UXO; survey and mark remaining low impact areas; and, put in place a national mine risk education programme. Specific objectives include: conducting technical surveys of all suspected mined areas that are greater than 1 square kilometre (i.e., in aggregate terms approximately 20.6 percent of the all suspected areas); conducting technical surveys on all high and medium impact areas between 10 square metres and 1 square kilometre (i.e., in aggregate terms 27 percent of all suspected areas); reassessing three low impact areas that comprise a disproportionately large	Between 2000 and 2003, 45,743,119 square metres of land have been cleared and 45,017 mines and 16,310 UXO destroyed.

	<u>Column A:</u> Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	<u>Column B:</u> Plans and programmes	<u>Column C:</u> Progress in clearing mined areas
		portion (34 percent) of all suspected areas; develop and maintain a marking system; launch a comprehensive national mine risk education programme; safely and cost-effectively clear all high and medium impact suspected areas.	
Nicaragua	The records of the Nicaraguan Army initially indicated that 135,643 mines had been emplaced and that there were 991 targets to clear. An additional 10,054 mines were recently added to the records of the army.	The Humanitarian Demining Programme of Nicaragua aims for the destruction of all emplaced mines within the 10-year timeframe set by the Convention. To fulfil this objective, a term of 5 years (2000-2004) was initially estimated but it is likely that the programme could be extended until 2006. The programme is implemented with the support of the OAS Programme of Assistance for Integral Mine Action. Demining is carried out by the Nicaraguan Army through the small demining units of the body of engineers. Nicaragua plans to clear some 70 remaining minefields by the end of 2006.	As of March 2004, 827 mined areas had been cleared and 77.14% of the initial quantity of reported mines had been destroyed. As of July 2004, 838 mined areas, representing an area of 7,685,494 square metres had been cleared and 109,921 mines had been destroyed.
Niger	The areas of Air, Mangùèni, Plateau du Djado and Plaine du Talak are mined. Four additional areas are suspected to be mined. Niger has very limited knowledge on its mined areas.	Niger has a draft mine action plan for the 2004-2006 period which does not include demining objectives yet but focuses on identifying and marking the mined areas.	
Peru	Peru's mined areas are located at the border with Ecuador, with an original estimate of 120,000 made. Some mines have also been emplaced around key infrastructure, especially high tension electrical towers.	In May 2001, the OAS and the Government of Peru signed an agreement to coordinate international support for Peru through the OAS Mine Action Programme. The OAS Programme seeks to ensure the following: define exact locations of minefields along the border with Ecuador by conducting impact studies of the areas and clear the mines according to annual objectives set by the National Demining Plan.	As of March 2004, Peru had destroyed 103,490 mines. In December 2003, Peru completed clearance activities in the districts of Tumbes and Piura, at the border with Ecuador. In the last trimester of 2003, the Peruvian and Ecuadorian Armed Forces started a joint demining operation in the area of Los Limos and Pueblo Nuevo.
Rwanda	Rwanda's original mine clearance challenge included 35 suspected mined areas totalling 1,437,387 square metres. In addition, the UXO problem is more widespread than the problems posed by mines. A landmine impact survey completed in January 2003 identified that 54 percent of the original suspected areas	Rwanda created its National Demining Office in 1995 to address issues related to antipersonnel mines. Rwanda is currently thinking of setting up an accelerated demining programme to fulfil its Article 5 obligations.	A total of 46 percent of suspected mined areas have been cleared with 1,265 mines and 29,843 UXO destroyed.

	Column A: Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	Column B: Plans and programmes	Column C: Progress in clearing mined areas
	still needed to be cleared. As of April 2004, there were 639,770.2 square metres that remained to be cleared.		
Senegal	In Senegal, 3 areas are considered to be mine-affected: along the border with Guinea Bissau, the Ziguinchor region and the Kolda region. Exact locations of mined areas and quantity of mines are not known.	In 2004, Senegal drafted a national mine action strategy, proposals for mine action legislation and for the creation of a mine action coordination centre. The documents have been sent to the relevant authorities and approval by the prime minister is pending.	Between 1996 and June 2004, 1,759 mines were destroyed during demining operations of the national army.
Serbia and Montenegro	Mined areas in Serbia and Montenegro are located at the border with Croatia in the area of the village of Jamena and at the border with Albania, in the municipalities of Plav and Rozaje. It has been assessed that the mined area near Jamena could cover 6,000,000 square metres and also contain anti-vehicle mines and UXO.		In 2003, 485,500 square metres, approximately 8 percent of the mined areas in Jamena was demined and 1,441 mines were destroyed. In the same area, between March and September 2004, Serbia and Montenegro cleared 674,400 square metres and destroyed 1,060 anti-personnel mines and 215 anti-vehicle mines. In 2003, 19 locations in the municipalities of Plav and Rozaje in the border area with Albania were demined, reducing the number of mined locations to 46. An area of 192,400 square metres is currently being demined at the Albanian border.
Sudan	It is estimated that mines or other explosive remnants of war may affect 30 percent of Sudan. Suspected areas are in Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Bahr Al-Ghazal, Jonglei, Blue Nile, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains, Lakes and Kassala. Sudan's borders with Eritrea, Chad, Libya and Egypt are also mine affected. The presence or suspected presence of mines had both a humanitarian and development impact. The World Food Programme has estimated that the food security of 2 million people is affected	The lack of information on mine and UXO contamination and its impact remains the most important obstacle to mine action progress in Sudan. The United Nations, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM) have agreed on a policy framework for mine action in Sudan prescribing a "one-country" approach. Sudan is currently working to develop structures that can address mine action needs adequately. The next step will be to address immediate to medium term mine action needs and to prepare for a post-conflict long term mine action plan. Objectives for the period 2005-2009 include: building national capacity to manage the national mine action programme; identifying mined areas	In 2003-2004, Sudan released 3,068,066 square metres by clearance, while destroying 215 anti-personnel mines.

	<u>Column A:</u> Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	<u>Column B:</u> Plans and programmes	<u>Column C:</u> Progress in clearing mined areas
	by mines.	through a modified landmine impact survey; clearing all high impact areas before 2009; establishing a mine risk education programme; and, developing a sound resource mobilization strategy.	
Suriname	Suriname has one mined area containing 13 mines. It is marked and under surveillance.	The Inter-Departmental Commission on Antipersonnel Mines is currently preparing a programme for clearing Suriname's mined area. Demining activities should be conducted in collaboration with the OAS.	
Swaziland	Mined areas are located along the Swaziland-Mozambique borderline.	Demining was expected to commence in 2000.	
Tajikistan	Mined and suspected areas can be found in the Central Region as a result of the 1995-97 civil war, along the Afghan border in areas under the control of Russian which contain Soviet-laid and Russian-maintained minefields and along the border with Uzbekistan as a result of mines laid by Uzbekistan.	In 2004, the Government of Tajikistan approved a 5-year Strategic Plan (2004-2008) which aims to eliminate all mine incidents and ensure that economic activity and development projects are not impeded by landmines or UXO. Specific objectives include: conducting a general mine action assessment of affected communities located along the border with Uzbekistan and in the Sugd Region; progressively assessing the extent of mine-contaminated areas along the border with Afghanistan as responsibility for the border is handed over by the Russian border troops; continuing technical surveys in the Central Region; marking areas along the border with Uzbekistan; carrying out mine risk education programmes in concert with technical survey and mine clearance efforts; and, by 2006, expanding survey and clearance capacity to six survey teams, four manual clearance teams and four mine detection dog teams.	From 1997 to 2002 Tajikistan neutralised and destroyed more than 3,000 pieces of mines and explosives. A general mine action assessment has been completed in the Central Region, reducing the amount of suspected area of 29 square kilometres and 124 linear kilometres of road / rail.
Thailand	A landmine impact survey completed in 2001 indicated that mine-affected provinces are located at the country's borders with Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia and Myanmar and 934 suspected areas representing 2,556.7 square kilometres.	The Thailand Mine Action Centre has been established with four Humanitarian Mine Action Units which are deployed along the Cambodian border.	Demining officially started in 2000. As of May 2004, 1,641,126 square metres in 6 provinces had been cleared and 1,397,986 square metres were handed over for community use. A total of 721 mines were destroyed during demining operations.
Tunisia	Tunisia has 9 mined areas containing 3,526 antipersonnel mines and 1,530 antitank mines. There are also some areas suspected to be	A January 2003 United Nations interagency assessment mission assessed the extent of the landmine problem.	Over the last five years, the units of military engineers of the Tunisian army recovered and destroyed around

	Column A: Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	Column B: Plans and programmes	Column C: Progress in clearing mined areas
	contaminated with unexploded ordnance from the Second World War.		4,500 mines and other devices.
Turkey	Turkey' original mine clearance challenge included 936,663 anti-personnel mines laid between 1957 and 1998, with 615,419 of these mines laid along Turkey's border with Syria.	Mine clearance coordination centres, mine clearance teams and a working group on mine clearance and detection methods have been established. In 2004 clearance priorities include areas in Diyarbakir, Batman, Mardin, Bitlis, Bingöl, Tunceli and Göle provinces. Objectives for 2005 including clearance in Hakkari, Van and Sirnak provinces. Mine clearance along the border with Syria is another priority for Turkey. To this end Turkey has allocated US\$ 17 million to clear an estimated 306 million square metres, which will be used for agricultural purposes.	Mined areas have been marked and fenced in accordance with international norms. In 1998 Turkey commenced mine clearance operations and by the end of 2003 14,840 mines had been removed and destroyed and 48,120 square metres cleared.
Uganda	Mine contamination in Uganda is limited to the northern, western and north-eastern regions. There are 3 affected districts in the North, 3 in the West and 2 in the North-East.	No survey has been carried out to map exact locations of mined areas. In the West, where peace has returned, the government is ready to commence mapping and eventually clearance but is waiting for assistance. The North on the other hand is still affected by an ongoing conflict and survey and clearance cannot take place.	Limited demining by the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) has already been carried out in the West to remove mines that were obvious and those on roads and access trucks. Similarly in the North the UPDF have provided responsive clearance as to when need arises. In 2002-2003, 231 mines were removed.
United Kingdom	Around 16,600 mines remain in the Falklands / Malvinas.	In October 2001 a Memorandum of Understanding was agreed between the UK and Argentine governments to enable a feasibility study of mine clearance options in the Falklands. As of April 2003, work towards a UK-led study funded by Argentina was still underway.	Some clearance of anti-personnel mines was conducted immediately after the 1982 conflict, lifting about 1,400 mines but was stopped after several injuries to those involved. A total of 149 mines were destroyed between 1997 and 2001. A further 50 were destroyed as they were exposed to the surface. The 101 minefields are marked and fenced.
Venezuela	It has been reported that there are 13 areas contaminated by mines containing a total of 3,016 anti-personnel mines.	All minefields will be cleared by April 2009. Three (3) will be cleared by the end of 2007, 4 by the end of 2008 and the remaining 4 by April 2009.	As of August 2004, there were 11 minefields containing 1,036 mines, all of them are fenced.
Yemen	A landmine impact survey completed in 2000 identified 14 high impact communities, 86 medium impact communities and 494 low	Based on the findings of the landmine impact survey, a strategic plan was developed. The Yemen National Mine Action Committee was established in 1998 as to hold overall	Since clearance began in 1999, 224 square kilometres of suspected and mined areas have been returned to

	<u>Column A:</u> Areas in which antipersonnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced	<u>Column B:</u> Plans and programmes	<u>Column C:</u> Progress in clearing mined areas
	impact communities. A total of 1,078 suspected areas were identified.	responsibility and ensure accountability for demining activities and the Yemen Mine Action was established as the implementing agency. Yemen envisages that it will be in full compliance with its clearance obligations by the end of March 2009. Specific objectives between 2004 and 2009 include: clearing all high impact communities, 47 medium impact communities and 22 low impact communities within 2004; clearing remaining medium impact and 27 percent of low impact communities by 2008; and, ensuring that all at-risk individuals are exposed to mine risk education using YEMAC and Yemen Mine Awareness Association capacities. Specific clearance goals are: 64 square kilometres in 2004, 83 square kilometres in 2005; 93 square kilometres in 2006; 95 square kilometres in 2008; and, 98 square kilometres in 2009.	communities.
Zambia	Zambia has suspected mined areas along its border with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia and Angola and also around former Freedom Fighters' Camps. A national survey completed in May 2004 indicated 41 mined areas, most of which are low impact.	The national demining plan is currently being refined based on the conclusions of the national survey. Zambia estimates that it can complete its clearance obligations by 2007. Its specific objectives between now and then include: implementing a marking operation by 2005; expanding mine risk education programmes to cover approximately 250,000 at-risk Zambians and approximately 130,000 refugees; and, clearing the 41 mined areas by 2007.	National demining clearance capacity has been established and 650 kilometres of clearance has been conducted on the Gwembe-Tonga road.
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe's original mine clearance challenge included over 210 square kilometres of suspected mined areas in four border provinces in addition to UXOs found in all nine provinces. In the affected provinces, mines restrict socio-economic development, including development of the tourist industry.	Zimbabwe has formed the National Mine Action Authority (NAMAZ) to regulate mine action activities and the Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre to coordinate demining and the National Demining Office to carry out demining. Zimbabwe envisages clearing all minefields by its 2009 deadline to do so. Its objectives during the period 2005-2009 include: identifying and surveying all mined areas; carrying out mine risk education campaigns in all affected provinces; and, clearing all mined areas by 2009 with the sequencing of clearance based upon socio-economic priorities.	To date 40 percent of the original 210 square kilometres of suspected area has been cleared. Around 221,773 mines have been destroyed.

Appendix V
Annual landmine casualty rates¹

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Afghanistan	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1,800*	1,200*
Albania	no data	no data	no data	191	35	8	7	
Angola	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	270
Bosnia and Herzegovina	632	290	149	95	100	87	72	54
Cambodia	4,301	2,293	2,148	1,155	862	828	833	755
Colombia	122	94	59	50	143	268	627	666
Croatia	124	121	94	58	22	32	24	9
Mozambique	211	130	134	60	29	80	47	14
Nicaragua	13	18	27	11	9	17	9	3
Senegal	5	167	198	78	65	56	48	20
Yemen	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	9

Notes:

* Estimate

¹ May include UXO casualties as well. As was noted previously in this document, most States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control do not yet have the capacity to collect and report data on annual numbers of new victims. Hence, this table includes only data from those States Parties for which relevant data are available.

Appendix VI**Problems faced by States Parties in which there are significant number of landmine victims, and their plans to address these problems, progress and priorities for assistance**

	Problems, plans, progress and priorities for assistance
Afghanistan	<p>Problems faced: In 2003, landmines and unexploded ordnance killed approximately 370 Afghans and left more than 1,000 survivors and it is estimated that in total there are more than 100,000 survivors in Afghanistan. At least one-third under the age of 18 and as many as 10 percent being women and girls.</p> <p>Plans and progress and priorities: The Afghan Ministry of Martyrs and Disabled coordinates assistance and empowerment efforts for the disabled, including mine survivors. Afghanistan plans to mainstream the policy for disabled into schools, regular vocation training courses and employment. It aims to fight discrimination against the disabled through mass media campaigns and related awareness raising activities in schools, the development of disability awareness training materials in national languages and the training of national language trainers, and, advocacy to promote national legislation related to the rights of people with disabilities.</p>
Albania	<p>Problems faced: Since the 1998 Kosovo crisis, 34 people have been killed and 236 injured from mines and UXO in the Northeast of Albania.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: Albania is implementing an integrated mine action plan adopted in 2004, which includes the physical, social and economic reintegration of mine/ UXO survivors. The National Trauma Centre, with ICRC support, has been providing lower limb and partial foot prosthesis to mine amputees since 2000. Upper limb amputees and difficult cases have been treated at the Slovenia Institute of Rehabilitation since 2001 with ITF support. In 2004, 18 victims will receive prostheses and rehabilitation in Slovenia. A prosthesis support centre will be established in Kukes regional hospital by December 2004 with UNDP support. In 2004-2005, 2 prosthesis technicians will receive advanced training in India with ICRC-SFD support. A revolving fund for socio-economic reintegration of mine and UXO victims has been established by local NGO-VMA, with American State Department and ITF support, and has assisted 39 mine survivors and their families in 2003-2004 with cows and beehives for generating income. In 2004-2005, a community based rehabilitation network will be established in the mine affected villages of Northeast Albania by VMA with UNDP and ITF support.</p>
Angola	<p>Problems faced: A Landmine Impact Survey will be completed in mid-2005 which will help assess the extent of the problem. Therefore there is a need for funds to be able to implement a nationwide evaluation project to know how many mine victims there are, where they are, and what assistance facilities are available for health, physical and psychological rehabilitation, education, professional training, and social and economic reintegration. Also there is a need for funds to be able to recruit for 12 months, one international technical assistant to assist the sub-commission for support and social reintegration of landmine victims.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: Support and assistance to mine victims is part of the national framework to support persons with disabilities, directed by the National Programme for Physical and Sensorial Rehabilitation within the Operational Plan 2001-2005 of the Health Ministry. There are 9 orthopaedic centres in Angola. The national NGO, ANDA, in partnership with Fund Lwini is implementing small projects for socio-economic reintegration for disabled people who want to return to their areas of origin. These include vocational training and microcredit financed by the Angolan Government. LARDEF is implementing small projects for training and socio-economic reintegration for disabled people including mine victims. Handicap International provides technical support to the S.Paulo Social Centre for training and social reintegration. German Technical Cooperation GTZ also provides technical support to the S.Paulo Centre and capacity building for the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Angolan government is working on indicators for evaluation. The National and Intersectorial Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) was established by Presidential decree in September 2001 to plan, co-ordinate and control the National Mine Action Programme. It has two sub-commissions: one for demining and mine risk education and one for support and social reintegration. Under existing legislation war veterans – many of whom are landmine victims – have a right to a personal monthly allowance.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>Problems faced: Up until the end of 2003, 4,825 persons were injured or killed by mines or UXO with males aged 19-39 making up to 40 percent of the victims, and children younger than 18 years</p>

	<p>making up to 20 percent of all victims. Economic reintegration remains the greatest problem.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: A working group exists to prepare a landmine victim assistance strategy on the basis of Handicap International and UNICEF's analysis of the existing assistance services. There are 7 rehabilitation centres, 7 health resorts and 60 community centres, which deal with physical therapy. There are 3 psychiatric hospitals, established together with the community centres, and 27 orthopaedic-prosthetic workshops. Victim assistance programmes include financial support for the purchase of prosthetic devices, material assistance, rehabilitation, psycho-social support and socio-economic reintegration. Under existing legislation civilians and war veterans have rights to personal disability allowance, allowance for care and assistance by a third person, orthopaedic allowance, family disability allowance, and, child allowance. International assistance is still needed to fill the gaps in the provision of assistance to landmine victims.</p>
Burundi	<p>Problems faced: Burundi has a considerable number of victims. Medical emergency services are non-existent, as well as transportation to medical centres. There are five hospitals in Burundi with four of these in the capital. The most difficult cases are treated abroad, mainly in Kenya and South Africa. There are four centres providing physiotherapy and equipment in Burundi. The four centres are not able to meet the needs of the patients. A workshop for orthopaedic equipment called Centre National d'Appareillage et de Rééducation functions well. The two other workshops are dependent on private support. There are four centres for socio-economic reintegration, mostly for war victims.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: Some associations for psychological and social support are being put in place slowly: L'Association Burundaise pour l'Assistance des Handicapés Physiques, and L'Union des Personnes Handicapées. Burundi needs financial support to strengthen the four centres for physiotherapy and equipment, in the areas of rehabilitation of the hospital buildings, new equipment and training of personnel.</p>
Cambodia	<p>Problems faced: It is estimated that there are approximately 40,000 landmine survivors in Cambodia.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) is assisting the Disability Action Council (DAC) in developing a long-term strategic plan. The plan will identify inter-sectorial programmes and resources to support them. The CMAA is a regulatory authority that has the responsibility for co-ordination and monitoring of mine action. It is both a regulator and the government's focal point for designing policies, plans and programmes and for establishing a necessary legal framework governing mine related issues. Over the next five years, Cambodia's priorities are to: 1) Initiate, enable and if needed, co-ordinate all relevant agencies so that they are capable of delivering integrated and sustainable services, 2) develop information networks on victim assistance, 3) promote the development of effective and appropriate rehabilitation services and programs, 4) support and promote the inclusion of victims in all development projects / programmes and activities, 5) develop quarterly and annually progress forms for relevant organisations and agencies to send regular reports to the national authority, 6) conduct field monitoring of organisations and agencies to check that all government policies and guidelines on disability rehabilitation, socio-economic integration and anti-discrimination are implemented, and 7) call an annual meeting of victim assistance for all relevant organisations / agencies, key ministries and stakeholders. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Youth Rehabilitation and Veterans is finalising the draft law "Rights of People with Disabilities". The law has been submitted to the Council of Ministers' Legal Council for review with the hope that the Royal Government will endorse it and will pass on to the National Assembly in due course. Mine victims are included within the contents of the bill.</p> <p>Ongoing victim assistance funding is required.</p>
Chad	<p>Problems faced: The 2001 Landmine Impact Survey 2001 indicated that 1,688 people had been injured or killed in mine incidents in Chad.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: Chad does not have a national mine victim assistance plan. Nevertheless, Chad's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) sets out targets vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities.</p>
Colombia	<p>Problems faced: Colombia has a significant number of victims, with approximately 40 percent of victims civilians living below the poverty level. Artificial limbs and other forms of assistance are expensive, and, geographic distance makes it difficult to reach help.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: The state has been active in providing physical and economical rehabilitation for victims. Colombia has taken a systematic approach for reintegration which</p>

	includes: information on rights and physical / economic reintegration. A manual is produced for emergency situations. Personnel are trained for medical assistance. Priorities include taking the psychological dimension into account and pursuing a holistic approach.
Croatia	<p>Problems faced: According to the Croatian Mine Victims Association (CMVA) 1,890 individuals have suffered from mine incidents during the period 1991 to June 2004, 420 of whom suffered fatal injuries. The largest numbers of victims were in Karlovac, Sisak, Osijek and Zadar counties. The majority of landmine victims are adult male farmers, while women make up about 5.26 percent of victims. Of the total number of landmine victims in Croatia, 104 were under the age of 18. Deminers accounted for 6.24 percent of all mine victims. Unemployment remains the main problem along with the large differentials in rights and entitlements following mine injury.</p> <p>Plans and progress and priorities: The DUGA centre for psycho-social rehabilitation, established in 2004, will host 500-600 mine victims a year in Rovinj, where workshops have been held every summer since 2001. The centre will be open to all mine victims from South Eastern Europe, with 10-15 percent of the places reserved for mine victims from other regions of the world. All levels of emergency care are highly developed in Croatia. There are four specialised hospitals for treatment of amputees, although 75 percent of the cases are treated in Zagreb. Pre- and post-prosthetic care is available, although the availability of wheelchairs is insufficient. All public institutions and government owned companies in Croatia are obliged by law to employ disabled people when possible, although this is difficult to enforce, especially in times of high unemployment. Laws covering mine victims' medical needs and rights have been passed, but some mine victims are not fully aware of their rights or how to obtain them. The CMVA has published an information brochure on this issue and is strengthening its regional capacities by educating special representatives in each of Croatia's 14 mine-affected counties, who are themselves mine victims. With respect to external funding, Croatia puts priority on capacity building. More needs to be done when it comes to education and mine awareness in general, as well as monitoring and enforcing the laws.</p>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<p>Problems faced: It is assumed that years of war have led to many mine victims.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: Qualified medical personnel are only available in the capital. The DRC aims to care for survivors by fitting prostheses but suffers from a lack of adequately qualified staff. To care for the socio-economic needs of victims, a social fund for victims was set up in February 2002 by the President. A National Vocational Training Committee also exists. There is an absence of national legislation to assist mine victims; legal assistance is required from other countries.</p>
El Salvador	<p>Problems faced: There are approximately 7,000 mine victims, mostly from rural areas. There is a need for mine victims to be fitted with prosthetics suitable for the Salvadoran climate.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: A physical rehabilitation and psychological reintegration program is being implemented to benefit civilians and military personnel affected by mines. Another important initiative was the establishment of the Centre for Prosthetics and Orthotics. The government continues to make efforts to protect survivors through legal means, such as the "law for the protection of injured and disabled persons as consequence of the armed conflict" and the "law for equal opportunity for disabled people". These laws guarantee health care and productive reintegration of disabled people, as well as equal opportunities in society.</p>
Eritrea	<p>Problems faced: The magnitude of the mine victim problem is not yet fully known, but, at present, data on 100,000 persons with disability are being analysed for a National Survey for People with Disability, which will mature into a socio-economic database to monitor the reintegration process. The Landmine Impact Survey has identified landmine survivors in mine-affected communities and has found that the most affected group is young male herders and that there are 5,385 mine victims in mine affected communities. This number is expected to increase with the return of displaced persons and with improved data collection.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: The Mine Action Strategic Planning Process was scheduled for July and August 2004. The completion of the National Survey for People with Disability is scheduled for March 2005. In 2003, the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare endorsed a strategic plan for 2002-2006 – "Direction to Establish a Model of Victim Support Utilising Community Based Rehabilitation in Eritrea". This provides a plan for victim support in Eritrea and the participatory priority setting process involved over 800 persons, many of whom have their own disability. The victim support programme in Eritrea seeks to: change attitudes of the communities</p>

	<p>where landmine survivors and other people with disability live for improved social reintegration; use community based rehabilitation to realise priorities within the national development plans with regard to people with disability; and, build access to other services such as the orthopaedic workshops, enabling child landmine survivors to attend school and providing seed money loans to set up small businesses for poverty reduction. The Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare is working to develop plans in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. The Ministry has prepared “the emergency care proposal” to train communities to respond to the golden hour of emergency. Continuing medical care is an area where partnership is being built to respond to traumatic injuries, surgery and additional medical care. A project was funded in 2004 to assist landmine survivors and other persons with disability to access the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare’s orthopaedic workshops. Social support and changing attitudes are areas of focus in Eritrea. Community-based rehabilitation committees exist. Concerning economic reintegration, a pilot seed loan money scheme has been extremely successful and the continuation of this project is the top priority within victim support. As the work on the international Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities persons with disabilities proceeds, Eritrea will use this information to open a participatory dialogue with respective ministries to develop a framework for victim support that complies with the Convention. There is a need for capacity building at the orthopaedic workshops and to continue to build good relations with the community to find solutions. There is a need for raw materials, training in management of upper limbs, developing simple aids and equipment production. (Wheelchair manufacturing is anticipated to begin in 2005 or 2006.)</p>
Guinea-Bissau	<p>Problems faced: According to a countrywide survey of mine casualties launched in 2002, 616 landmine survivors were identified: Almost 35 percent are children, 20 percent are women and 45 percent are men. Only 9 percent of the victims have been treated by the national physical rehabilitation capacity. Landmine survivors are prevalent in northern region (35 %), in the capital area (25 %), in the southern part of the country (19 %) and in eastern region (21 %). Treatments available for victims are scarce. The specialised Centre for Surgery and Rehabilitation of Disabled was destroyed during the 1998-99 conflict. The cost of treatment is a major hurdle for many victims, even when they have access to a public hospital. The hospital itself frequently suffers from inadequate resources. There are no special service providers in psychological and social support. The main problem is to provide work for the landmine survivors and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: The objective is to improve access for persons with physical disabilities through the rehabilitation of the specialised centre for surgery and to increase national capacity in physical rehabilitation. The objective is to offer victims physical rehabilitation, psychological support and assistance to reintegrate into Guinean society. The objective is to promote the reintegration of mine victims and disabled persons into society by promoting sports activities and facilitating relevant income-generating projects. There is a need to reinforce the article 5 of the National Constitution in order to include the landmine / UXO victim assistance concept. A complete and comprehensive national plan is needed which includes awareness campaigns on the needs of persons with disabilities. Other challenges include the inclusion of mine / UXO victims in category of “war victims” so they can access the same rights for compensation, the non-discrimination between the victims of the Liberation War and the victims of the 1998-99 conflict, and, the non-discrimination between mine / UXO victims and other disabled or injured people. Guinea-Bissau requests assistance to further improve the national organisations, care services and workshops. It requests assistance to develop a first response unit, including training in first aid and follow up activities, and, assistance in other areas.</p>
Mozambique	<p>Problems faced: There is limited information about mine victims. Since mine action started in 1992, about 2,300 victims have been registered. Of those, only a minority have benefited from victim assistance programming.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: It was reported that there are 60 physiotherapy services, 10 orthopedic centres, and 10 transit centres specifically designated to host those handicapped undergoing treatment. The current programme of victim assistance (conducted by Landmines Survivors Network – LSN) covers areas such as physical rehabilitation, vocational training and provision of tools for mine victims to conduct their own business, as well as moral support between the mine victims themselves. Out of the 321 assisted mine victims, only 12 have been declared as no longer in need of assistance as they were considered fully rehabilitated and able to conduct a normal life. Mozambique has raised with LSN the question of expanding its activities to</p>

	<p>other provinces and work is underway to meet this end. If more financial support was provided more organisations would be in a position to support landmine survivors. Such support would be geared towards socio-economic reintegration as well as to ensure maintenance work and / or distribution of prosthetics.</p>
Nicaragua	<p>Problems: According to the International Red Cross estimates Nicaragua has more than 2000 landmine survivors or unexploded ordnance victims. However officially there are 781 registered survivors. Ninety-five (95) percent of victims are of limited economic resources and live in remote zones of difficult access. Centres of specialized attention are located only in the capital and in two cities in the north of the country. Therefore for each treatment session, transportation, accommodation and nourishment must be provided for the victim and a companion which results in the high maintenance cost of this program. The State has only one center for the production of prosthesis which covers only 10 percent of the demand at the national level based on United Nations statistics on Nicaragua which reflects that more than 500,000 persons suffer some kind of disability. Private centers provide prosthetics and orthotics services but at a higher cost.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: In 2002 a program on socio economic reintegration program was initiated through which 106 landmine survivors or unexploded ordnance victims have been trained, with the result being a coverage of 10 percent of the victims eligible for training. Since 1995 the victim assistance program has attended to 90 percent of the officially registered victims (approximately 690 persons), which have been provided specialized medical and psychological treatment, prosthetics and / or orthotics services, physical rehabilitation, as well as the possibility to be included in a program of socio economic reintegration. The National Commission on Demining (CND) plans to maintain the current Integral Attention Program to Landmine Survivor Program (PAICMA) at least until 2010, when the State may have had the opportunity to develop its own programs and physical capacities of the national centers for health and rehabilitation attention.</p>
Peru	<p>Problems faced: The National Commission for Action Against Mines continues to develop a comprehensive registry of landmine victims. While this effort continues, it relies on information available from the ICRC. According to the ICRC, between 1992 and 2003, there have been 238 new mine victims. Most of the mine victims are poor people in rural areas. To be able to develop an adequate policy for survivors, it is necessary to find out who the victims are.</p> <p>Plans and progress and priorities: All public health establishments in the country are able to give emergency aid. The state hospitals are able to provide trauma care and can give attention to patients affected by mines. Health insurance exists, but does not include rehabilitation. The National Rehabilitation Institute offers a program for physical and psychological care, and training. The services are not free. The institute is situated in Lima, meaning that the access is difficult for people in the rural areas. The CEFODI Centre trains persons with disability in diverse trades. Peru has received support from the Red Cross to set up a pilot vocational training programme. National victim assistance policies are contained within general policies on disabled persons. The legal basis for this policy is in the General Law for Disabled Persons, which guarantees the rights of disabled persons to health and welfare services, access to public housing and equal opportunities for employment. The Government of Peru is promoting the "Plan of Equal Opportunities" in which the state assumes commitments to reduce poverty and promote equal opportunities, as well as prioritizing assistance to vulnerable groups and those in extreme poverty. There is a need to strengthen reintegration activities.</p>
Senegal	<p>Problems faced: Handicap International (HI) reports every year on the number of victims, with 643 survivors registered since 1996.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: Victim assistance is conducted through: individual assistance, socio-economic reintegration and follow-up of victims individually. The hospitals have limited resources, but were recently offered new equipment. Orthopaedic centres exist in the most affected regions. The government sends specialists to these hospitals. There has been success in the reintegration of the survivors. Training courses have been conducted for different vocations. In 2002, kits of medical equipment were distributed to disabled people, including survivors. HI has conducted micro finance projects. Vocational training of disabled people is in place. A vast programme of reconstruction of socio-economic structures is being implemented. The World Bank is carrying out an overall survey with respect to demining and economic rehabilitation of the region. There are plans for setting up demining centre, putting in place an income generating</p>

	<p>mechanism. The mine victims have constituted associations, joining with organisations that work in the area of rehabilitation.</p>
Serbia and Montenegro	<p>Problems faced: The greatest numbers of victims are among persons more recently displaced from Kosovo and Metohija, and refugees from earlier hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. No organised response to injuries was in place at the outbreak of hostilities, and injuries were dealt with as best as possible within the existing civilian health care system. Consequently, consolidating data remains a great challenge. It is estimated that between 1992 and 2000 there were 1,500 new mine victims, with approximately 1,450 surviving. In the field of psychological and social support, no comprehensive database has been compiled. There is no targeted education of health professionals concerning post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among landmine victims. The international community is expected to help implement mine victims assistance projects, plans and programmes by working with donors and professional organizations and associations on providing material, technical and educational support to the achievement of these humane goals.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: On 11 August 2004, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Montenegro established a Commission for Anti-Personnel Mine Victims Rehabilitation, consisting of eight prominent experts from the field of physical therapy, rehabilitation and psycho-social reintegration, the work of which is coordinated by an expert designated by the Ministry. The Commission also includes representatives of other Ministries of the Republic of Montenegro, representatives of union-level Ministries and experts from the Republic of Serbia, dealing with the same problems. The main objectives of the Commission's work plan is: assistance to mine victims (establishment of databases, social care and medical and material assistance, international cooperation and realization of donors' assistance projects in equipment and other material supplies needs by victims); assistance to medical institutions and personnel providing therapy and rehabilitation to mine victims (coordination of medical personnel education programmes, procurement of equipment and orthopaedic aids, improvement of technical and material conditions for the treatment of, and work with, mine victims); creation of material conditions for economic reintegration of mine through cooperation with domestic and international economic institutions in the implementation of programmes of work training and employment; raising the level of social awareness of the problems of APMs and the need to provide assistance to victims (media publicity and education). A Council of Health Workers will be established in the Republic of Serbia to implement physical rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes. To coordinate the activities, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia has designated its representative, who presented a detailed update to the State Parties in June 2004. The main objectives to be achieved by the project, subject to the receipt of international assistance, include: elaborating a programme for the establishment of a central mine victim database, aimed at providing concrete assistance to individual mine victims; and establishment of a continuous process of work with mine victims from physical therapy and rehabilitation over psychological recovery to full personal social reintegration. A phased programme of activities has been devised, which includes: establishing regional centres in Serbia and Montenegro to organize full-scale activities of medical and psycho-social rehabilitation; establishing a mine victims database on the regional principle to provide data for a central register (numerical, classification, including description of mine victims' needs); establishing mobile expert teams to tour institutions and visit parent, educate and organize therapy and report on priority needs; training regional expert teams and local personnel; and, elaborating re-training and gainful employment programmes for mine victims (with international assistance and cooperation with economic entities). Since the establishment of the institutions and the launch of activities, the first concrete results have been achieved in the area of: elaboration of part of the database for mine victims in Montenegro (260 persons registered and processed so far), initially treated, rehabilitated or reported in the territory of Montenegro; and conceptualization of a seminar to be held in Serbia on the "Development of an Assistance Programme for Mine Victims within the Mechanisms of the Ottawa Convention", to take place in Belgrade by the end of 2004, targeting medical and other professional working with mine victims from regional health and social care centres in Serbia and Montenegro.</p>
Sudan	<p>Problems faced: The mine / UXO problem has yet to be ascertained but it is estimated that there are 10,000 victims in Sudan, with 1,090 victims registered at the National Mine Action Office (NMAO). Fifty (50) percent of registered victims are male and one out of four is a child. Approximately 70 percent of registered victims survived. Approximately 29 percent who did not died while on the way to the health facilities or upon arrival at them. In Kassala, 84 percent of the</p>

	<p>registered victims were transported more than 50 km to reach the nearest health facility and 14 percent were carried on foot. Survivors are vulnerable and one of the most neglected groups. Health services are inadequately equipped to deal with injuries. The Preliminary Health Care Units / Centres are unable to deal with internal injuries caused by fragmentation.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: The Ministry of Welfare and Social Development is the focal point for persons with disabilities. A National Orthopaedic Centre in Khartoum, and satellite centres in six states, is managed by the National Authority for Prostheses and Orthopaedics, supported by the Government of Sudan and the ICRC. The Sudan Landmine Information and Response Initiative (SLIRI) has been implementing needs assessment surveys. SLIRI data is currently sensitive because most of the victims are combatants and were injured during conflict. The WHO has training programmes in first aid. The majority of Sudanese Red Crescent volunteers are well-trained in first aid, however, hospitals are not sufficiently prepared or equipped. There are plans for a prosthetics centre in Rumbek (South Sudan), with smaller operations in other counties of Bahr el Ghazal. ABRAR has peer to peer programs for mine victims, and has organised two camps with athletic and psychological programmes. The National Vocational Training Institute in Khartoum has the capacity to train 40 to 200 people in a variety of skills. Ten landmine victims have graduated in computer maintenance from the Elamam Elmahadi University. The University of Sudan agreed to provide five mine victims per year access to free courses. Legislation obliges organisations to reserve five percent of their occupational positions for persons with disabilities. Priorities for assistance include: victim assistance capacity development to effectively implement and coordinate victim assistance throughout Sudan; support for a country-wide survey to determine the actual extent of mine / UXO victims' problems and needs; the development of psycho-social counselling services; the strengthening of decentralised Preliminary Health Care Units / Centres to deal with trauma injuries; support for and expanded physical rehabilitation centres; and, support for socio-economic reintegration programmes linked to peace-building, poverty reduction and repatriation of displaced persons.</p>
Tajikistan	<p>Problems faced: During the last five to six years over 100 people have been injured by landmines.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: An agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, National Red Crescent Society and ICRC has been signed for a prosthetic plant and rehabilitation centre. A boarding school for disabled persons offers professional rehabilitation. Pensions for disabled persons including mine victims is part of a law on the provision of pensions. In addition the rights of disabled persons are protected by the law on social security.</p>
Thailand	<p>Plans and progress: The Thai Government has an initiative to develop national programmes on victim assistance, particularly regarding physical rehabilitation and economic reintegration in mine affected areas along the Thai-Cambodia border. Victim assistance has been integrated into the work of the various government departments. The Ministry of Public Health is responsible for providing emergency medical care, the Ministry of the Interior for rehabilitation activities, Ministry of Labour for vocational training and job opportunities, and the Ministry of Education for providing proper education.</p>
Uganda	<p>Problems faced: Some parts of northern and eastern Uganda suffer from insecurity caused by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). This armed conflict has created increased congestion in internally displaced persons camps and unsafe road network in the northern Uganda. Consequently, social, relief, development, and health services have been severely disrupted. There are not enough ambulances. Victims are mostly transported by military vehicles. Hospitals exist, but are long distances from affected areas and have been devastated by the armed conflict. Between July 1998 and May 2003 there were 1,183 amputees identified. Out of these 385 (27.3 percent) were due to landmines and 629 were fitted with prosthesis, with 221 (35 percent) being landmine victims. The most affected group is men between 18-40 years old. The demands of other pressing problems (e.g., HIV / AIDS) further complicates the ability to meet the needs of mine victims.</p> <p>Plans, progress and priorities: Uganda has carried out victim support programmes which involve community-based psychological and social support, sustainable livelihood opportunities, improved access to sanitation, facilities, and strengthening of local health care services. A spin-off effect of a mine awareness campaign has been a much higher degree of reporting of mine incidents. Latrines in schools have been designed to accommodate persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Health is currently leading and guiding the co-ordination of relevant activities. Priorities include placing surgeons in the hospitals in Acholi, physiotherapy / prosthetics services.</p>

Yemen	Plans and progress: Yemen is continuing its victim assistance programme with a second survey underway. Yemen Mine Association Disabilities (YMAD), which is run by survivors, is in the process of reintegrating 100 survivors (20 women, 80 men). The goal is to open a file for each victim, thereafter to transfer the victims to specialists around Yemen and finally to provide equipment for the victims. There is need for some victims to undergo further surgery. The most difficult cases are sent to Italy for medical help.
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Appendix VII
Reports submitted in accordance with Article 7

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan					Y	Y
Albania			N	Y	Y	Y
Algeria				N	Y	Y
Andorra	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Angola					N	Y
Antigua and Barbuda		Y	N	N	N	N
Argentina		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bahamas	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Bangladesh			N	Y	Y	Y
Barbados	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Belarus						Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belize	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Benin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bolivia	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Bosnia Herzegovina	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Botswana			Y	N	N	N
Brazil		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Burkina Faso	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Burundi						N
Cambodia		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cameroon ²					N	N
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cape Verde				N	N	N
CAR					N	N
Chad		N	N	Y	Y	Y
Chile				Y	Y	Y
Colombia			N	Y	Y	Y
Comoros					Y	Y
Congo (Brazzaville)				Y	N	Y
Costa Rica		N	Y	Y	N	N
Cote d'Ivoire			N	N	N	Y
Croatia	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cyprus					N	Y
Czech Republic		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DRC					Y	Y
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Djibouti	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dominica		N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominican Republic			Y	Y	Y	N

² On 14 March 2001, prior to ratifying the Convention, Cameroon submitted a voluntary Article 7 report.

REVISION TO APLC/CONF/2004/L.3

Page 62

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ecuador		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
El Salvador	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Equatorial Guinea	N	N	N	N	N	N
Eritrea				N	Y	N
Estonia						
Fiji	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gabon			N	Y	N	N
Gambia ³					N	N
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ghana			N	Y	N	N
Greece						Y
Grenada	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Guatemala		N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Guinea	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Guinea-Bissau				Y	Y	Y
Guyana						N
Holy See	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Honduras	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iceland		N	N	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jamaica	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Japan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Kenya			Y	Y	N	Y
Kiribati			Y	N	N	Y
Lesotho	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Liberia		N	N	N	N	N
Liechtenstein		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lithuania ⁴						Y
Luxembourg		N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macedonia, FYR of		N	N	Y	Y	Y
Madagascar		N	Y	N	N	N
Malawi	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Malaysia		Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Maldives			N	Y	N	N
Mali	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Malta				Y	Y	Y
Mauritania			Y	Y	Y	Y
Mauritius	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Moldova			N	Y	Y	Y
Monaco	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

³ On 28 August 2002, prior to ratifying the Convention, Gambia submitted a voluntary Article 7 report.

⁴ On 2 July 2002, prior to ratifying the Convention, Lithuania submitted a voluntary Article 7 report.

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Mozambique	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Namibia	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Nauru			N	N	N	Y
Netherlands		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Zealand	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nicaragua	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Niger		N	N	Y	Y	Y
Nigeria				N	N	Y
Niue	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Panama	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Papua New Guinea						
Paraguay	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Peru	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philippines ⁵			Y	Y	Y	Y
Portugal		Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Qatar	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Romania			N	Y	Y	Y
Rwanda			Y	N	Y	Y
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Saint Lucia		N	N	N	N	N
St Vinc. & Grenadines				N	N	Y
Samoa	N	N	N	Y	N	N
San Marino	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Sao Tome & Principe						N
Senegal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Serbia & Montenegro						Y
Seychelles			N	N	Y	N
Sierra Leone				N	N	Y
Slovakia ⁶		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovenia ⁷	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Solomon Islands	N	N	N	N	N	Y
South Africa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sudan						Y
Suriname					Y	Y
Swaziland	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tajikistan		N	N	N	Y	Y
Tanzania			N	N	Y	Y
Thailand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Timor-Leste						Y

⁵ Philippines submitted its initial Article 7 report on 12 September 2000, before it was due.

⁶ Slovakia submitted its initial Article 7 report on 9 December 1999, before it was due.

⁷ While Slovenia did not submit an Article 7 report in 2000, it submitted 2 reports in 2001, one of which covers the period from October 1999 to 30 April 2001.

REVISION TO APLC/CONF/2004/L.3

Page 64

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Togo			N	N	Y	Y
Trinidad and Tobago	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Tunisia		Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Turkey						Y
Turkmenistan	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Uganda		N	N	Y	Y	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Uruguay				Y	N	Y
Venezuela		N	N	Y	Y	N
Yemen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Zambia ⁸				N	N	Y
Zimbabwe ⁹	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N

⁸ Zambia submitted its initial report on 31 August 2001, before it was due.

⁹ While Zimbabwe did not submit an Article 7 report in 2004, it submitted 2 reports in 2003, one of which covers calendar year 2003.

Appendix VIII
**Antipersonnel mine reported retained by the States Parties for reasons permitted under
Article 3 of the Convention**

Table 1: Antipersonnel mines reported retained in accordance with Article 3

State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Afghanistan ¹⁰						
Albania				0	0	0
Algeria					15030	
Andorra		0				
Angola						1390
Antigua and Barbuda		0				
Argentina ¹¹		3049	13025	2160	1000	1772
Australia	~10000	~10000	7845	7726	7513	7465
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas				0		0
Bangladesh				15000	15000	15000
Barbados					0	
Belarus						0
Belgium	5980	5816	5433	5099	4806	4443
Belize	0					0
Benin	0	0		0		0
Bolivia	0					
Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹²		2165	2405	2405	2525	2652
Botswana ¹³						
Brazil ¹⁴		17000	16550	16545	16545	16545
Bulgaria	10446	4000	4000	3963	3963	3688
Burkina Faso ¹⁵		0				
Burundi						
Cambodia		0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon ¹⁶			500			
Canada	1781	1668	1712	1683	1935	1928
Cape Verde						
Central African Republic						
Chad ¹⁷				0	0	0

¹⁰ In its reports submitted in 2003 and 2004, Afghanistan indicated that a decision on the number of mines to retained was pending. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2004, Afghanistan indicated that it currently retains 370 inert mines.

¹¹ In its report submitted in 2000, Argentina indicated that an additional number of mines to be retained by the Army was under consideration at that time. In its report submitted in 2002, Argentina indicated that 1160 mines were retained to be used as fuses for antitank mines FMK-5 and that 1000 will be consumed during training activities until 1 April 2010. Additionally, in Form F, Argentina indicated that 12025 mines would be emptied of their explosive content in order to have inert mines for training.

¹² In its reports submitted in 2001 and 2002, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that 222 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less. In 2003, it indicated that 293 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less and in 2004, it indicated that 439 if the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less.

¹³ In its report submitted in 2001, Botswana indicated that a "small quantity" of mines would be retained.

¹⁴ In its report submitted in 2001, Brazil indicated that all mines retained would be destroyed in training activities during a period of 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention for Brazil, that is by October 2009.

¹⁵ In its reports submitted in 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2003 Burkina Faso indicated that "nothing yet" was retained.

¹⁶ In a report submitted prior to ratifying the Convention in 2001, Cameroon reported the same 500 mines under Article 4 and Article 3.

REVISION TO APLC/CONF/2004/L.3

Page 66

State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Chile				28647	6245	6245
Colombia				0	986	986
Comoros					0	0
Congo				372		372
Costa Rica			0	0		
Cote d'Ivoire						0
Croatia	17500		7000	7000	6546	6478
Cyprus						1000
Czech Republic		4859	4859	4849	4849	4849
Democratic Republic of the						
Denmark	4991	4934	2106	2091	2058	2058
Djibouti					2996	2996
Dominica				0	0	0
Dominican Republic			0	0	0	
Ecuador		16000	16000	4000	3970	3970
El Salvador			0	96	96	96
Equatorial Guinea						
Eritrea					222	
Estonia						
Fiji	0			0		
France	4361	4539	4476	4479	4462	4466
Gabon				0		
Gambia				0		
Germany	3006	2983	2753	2574	2555	2537
Ghana				0		
Greece						7224
Grenada			0			0
Guatemala			0	0	0	0
Guinea						0
Guinea Bissau ¹⁹				0	0	
Guyana						
Holy See	0			0	0	0
Honduras	1050		826			826
Hungary	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Iceland				0	0	0
Ireland	130	129	127	125	116	103
Italy		8000	8000	7992	803	803
Jamaica		0		0	0	0
Japan	15000	13852	12513	11223	9613	8359
Jordan	1000	1000		1000	1000	1000
Kenya			3000	3000		3000
Kiribati			0			0
Lesotho		0			0	
Liberia						

¹⁷ In its report submitted in 2002, Chad reported that the quantity of mines retained for training purposes would be indicated in the next report.

¹⁸ In its reports submitted in 2003 and 2004, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the decision concerning mines retained is pending.

¹⁹ In its report submitted in 2004, Guinea-Bissau indicated that it would retain a very limited number of AP mines.

State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Liechtenstein		0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania ²⁰				8091		3987
Luxembourg			998	998	988	976
Macedonia, FYR of	50			0	4000	4000
Madagascar			0			
Malawi ²¹					21	21
Malaysia ²²		0		0	0	0
Maldives				0		
Mali			3000		900	900
Malta				0	0	0
Mauritania ²³			5728	5728	843	728
Mauritius ²⁴				93	93	0
Mexico	0	0			0	0
Moldova, Republic of				849		736
Monaco			0	0	0	0
Mozambique		0	0	0	1427	1470
Namibia						9999
Nauru						0
Netherlands		4076	3532	4280	3866	3553
New Zealand	0		0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	1971		1971	1971	1971	1810
Niger ²⁵				0	146	0
Nigeria						3364
Niue	0			0		
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama				0	0	
Papua New Guinea						
Paraguay			0			
Peru		9526	5578	4024	4024	4024
Philippines		0	0	0	0	0
Portugal ²⁶		~3523	~3523	1115		1115
Qatar					0	0
Romania				4000	4000	2500
Rwanda ²⁷			0		101	101
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0					
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and the						0
Samoa				0		

²⁰ In its report submitted in 2004, Lithuania indicated that fuses of MON-100 and OZM-72 mines had been changed to remotely controlled and that they no longer fall under the Convention's definition of APMs. These mines will not appear in next year's exchange of information.

²¹ In its reports submitted in 2003 and 2004, Malawi indicated that mines declared under Article 3 were dummy mines.

²² In its report submitted in 2004, Malaysia indicated that, for the purpose of training, the Malaysian Armed Forces is using practice antipersonnel mines.

²³ In its reports submitted in 2001 and 2002, the mines reported by Mauritania under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

²⁴ In its reports submitted in 2002 and 2003, the mines reported by Mauritius under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

²⁵ In its report submitted in 2003, the mines reported by Niger under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

²⁶ In its report submitted in 2000, Portugal indicated that only 3000 of the retained mines were active, the rest was inert.

²⁷ In its report submitted in 2003, Rwanda indicated that the 101 mines declared under Article 3 had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes.

REVISION TO APLC/CONF/2004/L.3

Page 68

State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
San Marino			0	0		0
Sao Tome and Principe						
Senegal	0		0	0	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro						5000
Seychelles					0	
Sierra Leone						0
Slovakia	7000		1500	1500	1486	1481
Slovenia	7000		7000	3000	3000	2999
Solomon Islands						0
South Africa ²⁸	11247	11247	4505	4455	4400	4414
Spain	10000		4000	4000	4000	3815
Sudan						5000
Suriname ²⁹					296	296
Swaziland		0				
Sweden ³⁰	0	0	11120	13948	16015	15706
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan					255	255
Tanzania, United Republic of					1146	1146
Thailand ³¹	15604	15604	5000	4970	4970	4970
Timor-Leste						0
Togo					436	436
Trinidad and Tobago				0		
Tunisia		5000		5000	5000	5000
Turkey						16000
Turkmenistan ³²					69200	
Uganda				2400		
United Kingdom ³³	4437	4519	4919	4949	4899	1930
Uruguay				500		500
Venezuela				2214	5000	
Yemen	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000

²⁸ In its report submitted in 1999, South Africa indicated that 10992 of the 11247 mines declared under Article 3 were empty casings retained for training of members of the SNDF.

²⁹ In its report submitted in 2004, although Suriname reports these 296 mines as retained under Article 3, it mentions that from 1995 there were no mines retained for training in mine detection or clearance.

³⁰ In its report submitted in 2001, Sweden indicated that 11120 mines declared under Article 3 were complete mines or mines without fuses. In its report submitted in 2002, it indicated that 2840 of the declared mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2003, it indicated that 2782 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2004, it indicated that 2840 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies.

³¹ In its report submitted in 1999, Thailand indicated that the 15604 retained mines included 6117 Claymore mines.

³² In its report submitted in 2004, Turkmenistan indicated that it started the process of destruction of 60000 antipersonnel mines in February 2004. Later the same year it indicated that the remaining 9200 mines would be destroyed during the year.

³³ In its report submitted in 1999, the United Kingdom reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, 1056 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010, 434 inert training shapes and 859 mines of foreign manufacture. In its report submitted in 2000, it reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, 1056 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010, the inert shapes have been taken off the total since they don't fall under the Convention's definition of a mine and 1375 mines of foreign manufacture. In its report submitted in 2001, it reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, 1056 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010 and 1775 mines of foreign manufacture. In its report submitted in 2002, it reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, 1056 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010 and 1805 mines of foreign manufacture. In its report submitted in 2003, it reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, (the UK is currently working towards their destruction), 1028 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010 and 1783 mines of foreign manufacture.

State	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Zambia			6691			3346
Zimbabwe		946	700		700	

Key:

Number of mines reported retained in a particular year:	Numeric value
No report was submitted as required or a report was submitted but no number was entered in the relevant reporting form:	
No report was required:	

Table 2: Antipersonnel mines reported transferred in accordance with Article 3³⁴

State	Reporting year	AP Mines transferred	Additional information
Afghanistan	2004	370	Transferred from MoD ammunition depots to UNMACA and MAPA implementing partners
Belarus	2004	7530	Transferred for training
Belgium	1999	11	Inert mines
	2000	11	Inert mines
Cambodia	2000	1454	Transferred for training from 1993 to 2000
	2001	1454	Transferred for training from 1993 to 2000
	2002	1877	Amongst newly discovered mines, another 423 mines were transferred for training. Total number of mines transferred for training since 1993 is 1877
	2003	2117	240 mines transferred for training in 2002
	2004	2483	366 mines transferred for training in 2003
Canada	2000	67	Transferred from Georgia
	2001	4	Transferred from the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre in Kosovo
	2002	180	(154 remaining) transferred from the USA
		110	Transferred from the Former Yugoslavia
Denmark	1999	92	Transferred to Engineer Regiment Denmark
	2000	57	Transferred to Engineer Regiment Denmark
	2001	92	Transferred from Denmark to Sweden on 12/10/99
		189	Transferred from Denmark to Sweden on 12/10/99
		864	Transferred from Denmark to the Netherlands on 08/12/99
	2003	33	Transferred for demonstration in Denmark
	2004	30	Used for demonstration and training purposes
Ecuador	2002	1644	4 of which were transferred to the US Navy
	2003	1664	4 of which were transferred to the US Navy
Italy	2003	8	No transfer outside of Italian territory
	2004	8	No transfer outside of Italian territory
Netherlands	2001	864	Transferred from Denmark on 8 December 1999
Nicaragua	1999	286	Transferred by the Nicaraguan Army to the OAS/Inter-American Defence Board Demining Assistance Programme
	2001	286	Transferred by the Nicaraguan Army to MARMINCA
	2002	286	Transferred by the Nicaraguan Army to MARMINCA
	2003	124	Transferred by the Army to UTC for mine detecting dogs
	2004	124	Transferred by the Army to UTC for mine detecting dogs
Romania	2004	3265	Transferred from the Romanian MoD to the Department of the US Navy
South Africa	1999	4830	5000 mines were transferred to MECHEM by the SANDF and retained for research and training purposes by MECHEM on Inventory 100732 dated 10 October 1997. 170 mines were used for demonstration and training purposes. 4830 mines remain
	2000	4830	Same information as reported previously
United Kingdom	2000	516	Various non-UK type mines
	2001	490	Mines of foreign manufacture
	2002	30	Mines of foreign manufacture transferred to the UK
Yemen	1999	4000	Transferred from military central storage facilities in Sana'a and Aden to Military Engineering Department Training facility in Sana'a
	2000	4000	Same information as reported previously

³⁴ This table includes only those States Parties that reported mines transferred in accordance with Article 3.

State	Reporting year	AP Mines transferred	Additional information
	2001	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2002	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2003	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2004	4000	Same information as reported previously

Appendix IX
Co-Chairs and Co-Rapporteurs of the Standing Committees³⁵: 1999-2004

	General Status and Operation of the Convention	Stockpile Destruction	Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration³⁶	Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies³⁷	Technologies for Mine Action³⁸
1999 - 2000	Co-Chairs: - Canada & South Africa Co-Rapporteurs: - Belgium & Zimbabwe	Co-Chairs: - Hungary & Mali Co-Rapporteurs: - Malaysia & Slovakia	Co-Chairs: - Mexico & Switzerland Co-Rapporteurs: - Japan & Nicaragua	Co-Chairs: - Mozambique & UK Co-Rapporteurs: - the Netherlands & Peru	Co-Chairs: - Cambodia & France Co-Rapporteurs: - Germany & Yemen
2000 - 2001	Co-Chairs: - Belgium & Zimbabwe Co-Rapporteurs: - Norway & Thailand	Co-Chairs: - Malaysia & Slovakia Co-Rapporteurs: - Australia & Croatia	Co-Chairs: - Japan & Nicaragua Co-Rapporteurs: - Canada & Honduras	Co-Chairs: - the Netherlands & Peru Co-Repporteurs: - Germany & Yemen	
2001 - 2002	Co-Chairs: - Norway & Thailand Co-Rapporteurs: - Austria & Peru	Co-Chairs: - Australia & Croatia Co-Rapporteurs: - Romania and Switzerland	Co-Chairs: - Canada & Honduras Co-Rapporteurs: - Colombia & France	Co-Chairs: - Germany & Yemen Co-Rapporteurs: - Belgium & Kenya	
2002 - 2003	Co-Chairs: - Austria & Peru Co-Rapporteurs: - Mexico & the Netherlands	Co-Chairs: - Romania and Switzerland Co-Rapporteurs: - Guatemala & Italy	Co-Chairs: - Colombia & France Co-Rapporteurs: - Australia & Croatia	Co-Chairs: - Belgium & Kenya Co-Rapporteurs: - Cambodia & Japan	
2003 - 2004	Co-Chairs: - Mexico & the Netherlands Co-Rapporteurs: - New Zealand & South Africa	Co-Chairs: - Guatemala & Italy Co-Rapporteurs: - Bangladesh & Canada	Co-Chairs: - Australia & Croatia Co-Rapporteurs: - Nicaragua & Norway	Co-Chairs: - Cambodia & Japan Co-Rapporteurs: - Algeria and Sweden	

³⁵ Until the end of the 1999-2000 Intersessional Work Programme, the Standing Committees were called “Standing Committees of Experts.”

³⁶ Until the end of the 2000-2001 Intersessional Work Programme, this Standing Committee was called the “Standing Committee on Victim Assistance, Socio-Economic Reintegration and Mine Awareness”.

³⁷ Until the end of the 1999-2000 Intersessional Work Programme, this Standing Committee was called “the Standing Committee of Experts on Mine Clearance” when it was merged with the “Standing Committee of Experts on Mine Action Technologies” to become the “Standing Committee on Mine Clearance and Related Technologies.” Following the end of the 2000-2001 Intersessional Work Programme, it became the “Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Awareness and Mine Action Technologies”, with the name again changing following the 2001-2002 Intersessional Work Programme to become the “Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies”.

³⁸ At the Second Meeting of the States Parties, the decision was taken to merge “the Standing Committee of Experts on Mine Clearance” and the “Standing Committee of Experts on Mine Action Technologies” into the “Standing Committee on Mine Clearance and Related Technologies.”