

**Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention
on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,
Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel
Mines and on Their Destruction**

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Final report

Part Two

**Achieving the aims of the Cartagena Action Plan:
The Geneva Progress Report 2012-2013**

Introduction

1. From 30 November to 4 December 2009, the international community gathered at a high level in Cartagena, Colombia to reaffirm the commitment of States, international organisations and civil society to ending the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines and to achieving a world free of mines. At this historic event – the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World – the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, while inspired by their collective achievements, expressed their will to strengthen their efforts to overcome remaining challenges.
2. With the aim of supporting enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention in the five year period following the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties adopted the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 and pledged to translate this action plan into sustainable progress while acknowledging their respective local, national and regional circumstances with regard to its practical implementation.
3. To ensure the effectiveness of the Cartagena Action Plan, the States Parties appreciate the need to regularly monitor progress of the application of the actions contained within it. The purpose of the Geneva Progress Report 2012-2013 is to support the application of the Cartagena Action Plan by measuring progress made during the period 8 December 2012 to 5 December 2013 and, in doing so, to highlight priority areas of work for the States Parties in the period between the 2013 Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties (13MSP) and the 2014 Third Review Conference. It is the fourth in a series of annual progress reports prepared by the States Parties in advance of the Third Review Conference.

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I. Universalization

4. Since the 2012 Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties (12MSP), the Convention entered into force for Poland on 1 June 2013. The Convention has now entered into force for all 161 States that have ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention. One of the Convention's 133 signatories has not yet ratified, accepted or approved the Convention: the Marshall Islands, notwithstanding that, in accordance with Article 18 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Marshall Islands is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Convention.

5. Given their resolve to achieve universal adherence to the Convention and its norms, the States Parties agreed at the Cartagena Summit to seize every opportunity to promote ratification of and accession to the Convention, particularly in regions with low adherence to the Convention, and to promote and encourage adherence to the norms of the Convention.¹ In light of the universalisation challenges noted in Cartagena and commitments made to overcome these challenges, His Royal Highness Prince Mired Raad Al-Hussein of Jordan has continued to make himself available to engage States not party to the Convention at a high level. In 2012, a similar commitment was made by Colombian music artist and anti-landmines activist, Juanes. In addition, in June 2013 it was announced that Her Royal Highness Princess Astrid of Belgium would also engage in high level promotion of the Convention. The efforts of Prince Mired, Princess Astrid and Juanes are being supported by the European Union (EU) through an EU Council Decision in support of the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan.

6. Individual States Parties continued their efforts to promote acceptance of the Convention, including through Belgium's ongoing efforts as Coordinator of the informal Universalisation Contact Group.

7. The States Parties continued to use the annual United Nations General Assembly resolution on the universalisation and implementation of the Convention as one measure of States' acceptance of the Convention's norms.² On 3 December 2012, this resolution was adopted by 165 votes to none, with 19 abstentions. The following 18 States not parties voted in favour of this resolution: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Poland, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga and the United Arab Emirates.

8. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to encourage and support the universalisation efforts of all relevant partners, including international, regional and non-governmental organizations.³ The International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and its member organisations continued to promote acceptance of the Convention by States not party to the Convention, including in Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Egypt, Georgia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Viet Nam. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continued to promote adherence to the Convention at a high-level with a number of States not party, including the Mongolia, Oman and the United States of America. The ICRC has also promoted the Convention's humanitarian norms with non-State actors in various contexts. As well, on 6 June 2013, the 43rd General Assembly of the Organisation of American States adopted a resolution to urge States which have not yet

¹ Cartagena Action Plan, actions #1 and #3.

² United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/32.

³ Cartagena Action Plan, action #2.

done so to ratify or consider acceding to the Convention as soon as possible to ensure its full and effective implementation.

9. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to condemn and continue to discourage in every possible way any production, transfer and use of anti-personnel mines by any actor.⁴ Since the 12MSP, several States Parties, the ICBL and others again expressed deep concern about new use of anti-personnel mines in the Syrian Arab Republic.

10. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to encourage States not party to the Convention, particularly those that have professed support for the humanitarian objectives of the Convention, to participate in the work of the Convention.⁵ In 2013, in keeping with the States Parties' tradition of openness, all States not party to the Convention were invited to participate in the Intersessional Work Programme and the 13MSP and its preparations. Ten States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention registered to take part in the May 2013 Intersessional Work Programme and [...] States not party to the Convention attended the 13MSP as observers.

11. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to continue promoting universal observance of the Conventions' norms by condemning and taking appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines by armed non-State actors.⁶ Since the 12MSP, one additional armed non-State actor signed the Geneva Call's "Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action", bringing to 43 the number of armed non-State actors that have now made this commitment. Nevertheless, the view was expressed that when engagement by non-governmental organizations of armed non-State actors is considered, vigilance is required to prevent terrorist organizations from exploiting the Ottawa Process for their own goals. Some States Parties continue to be of the view that when engagement with armed non-state actors is contemplated, States Parties concerned should be informed and their consent would be necessary in order for such an engagement to take place. One State Party reiterated its concern regarding the engagement on the basis of one previous signing of the "Deed of Commitment" of the Geneva Call as inconsistent with the above view.

II. Stockpile Destruction

12. At the close of the 12MSP there were six States Parties for which the obligation to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines remained relevant. This included: Belarus, Greece and Ukraine, which had been non-compliant with respect to their Article 4 stockpile destruction obligation since 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively; Finland, which had previously indicated that it would need to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines; and Guinea-Bissau and South Sudan, which had indicated that they had discovered previously unknown stocks of anti-personnel mines. At the close of the 12MSP, 154 States Parties no longer held stocks of anti-personnel mines (other than anti-personnel mines that States Parties are permitted to retain under Article 3), either because they never held stocks or because they had completed their destruction programmes. As of 7 December 2012, together the States Parties had reported the destruction of over 44.5 million anti-personnel mines.

⁴ Cartagena Action Plan, action #5.

⁵ Cartagena Action Plan, action #6.

⁶ Cartagena Action Plan, action #4.

13. Since the 12MSP, Belarus, Greece, and Ukraine continued their efforts to ensure the destruction of their stockpiles. In addition since the 12MSP, Finland reported on its stockpile destruction efforts and the Convention entered into force for Poland, which had previously indicated a need to destroy stocks. As well since the 12MSP, Guinea-Bissau did not report the destruction of previously unknown stocks of anti-personnel mines and South Sudan indicated that in fact its declaration of the discovery of previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines was an error. Hence, there are six States Parties for which the obligation to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines remains relevant and there continues to be 155 States Parties which now no longer hold stocks of anti-personnel mines. Of these 155 States Parties, two States Parties which are presumed not to hold stocks – Equatorial Guinea and Tuvalu – have not yet officially confirmed this by submitting initial transparency information as required in accordance with Article 7. Equatorial Guinea's report was due on 28 August 1999 and Tuvalu's on 28 August 2012. In addition, of these 155 States Parties, one State Party – Somalia – indicated in its initial transparency report that it was currently putting forth efforts to verify if in fact it holds anti-personnel mines in its stockpiles and would report on its findings.

14. The 12MSP's Geneva Progress Report again acknowledged that the complexity of destruction of PFM1-type anti-personnel mines combined with the limited number of entities capable of destroying these mines, the vast numbers of these mines held by Belarus and Ukraine, the inadvisability of transferring these mines for destruction and the high cost of destruction had resulted in a compelling implementation challenge for both States Parties. The 12MSP's Geneva Progress Report also recalled that the destruction of PFM mines is significantly more challenging and complex, technically and financially, than the destruction of other anti-personnel mines.

15. The Geneva Progress Report 2011-2012 recorded that, at the close of the 12MSP, Belarus had 3,356,636 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed and that destruction was pending the completion of the construction of the destruction facility and the environmental and safety assessment. As of 27 May 2013, Belarus possessed the same number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines to be destroyed.

16. On 27 May 2013, Belarus reported to the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that the construction of the destruction facility for the PFM-1 mines in its final stages. Belarus also indicated that the air and solid wastes from the detonation of the mines would be recycled in accordance with European Union standards and that the European Commission was financing the project at the level of 3.9 million euros. Belarus further indicated that the construction project was 90 per cent ready, that a timeframe for the start of the destruction process could not be provided yet and that construction is awaiting the set-up of chambers to clean the air emanating from the destruction and the set-up of the alarm system. Belarus reported that at the beginning of 2013, the project was audited by the European Commission and that in April 2013 the financial agreement between the Government of Belarus and the European Commission was amended to extend the practical phase of the project. The meetings of the Steering Committee with the participation of representatives of the Government of Belarus, the European Commission and the Spanish company EXPAL take place on a regular basis.

17. Since May 2013 the following developments took place within the project, a gas-off treatment chamber was made in Germany. In November 2013, the gas-off treatment chamber was delivered to the destruction facility and Spanish experts are currently in the process of installing and adjusting the gas-off treatment chamber. In January 2014, the Spanish company EXPAL is planning to finalize its work related to testing of the purification equipment and to start testing the destruction of the first batch of PFM-1 mines.

18. The Geneva Progress Report 2011-2012 recorded that, at the close of the 12MSP, Greece had 953,285 stockpiled anti-personnel mines. The Geneva Progress Report also

recalled that negotiations were ongoing with regards to contractual issues between the competent authorities and Hellenic Defence Systems EAS and that in the meantime the Greek Armed Forces had proceeded to locate the mines in a single military ammunition warehouse so that destruction could proceed immediately once the green light would be given by the Ministry of Defence. As of 27 May 2013, Greece possessed the same number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines to be destroyed. On 27 May 2013, Greece reported to the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction that a modified contract for the destruction of the remaining mines was signed on 29 April 2013 by EAS and the Greek Ministry of Defence. Greece indicated that the destruction will take place in the facilities of the Bulgarian subcontractor, the company VIDEX, with funds from the Greek Ministry of Defence. The Greek Armed Forces will be proactive, with the transport of the mines to the Greek-Bulgarian border taking place with the escort of police and military forces and with Greek officers present, on a random sampling basis, during both the delivery and the destruction of the mines.

19. Greece reported that on 7 June 2013, EAS submitted all the relevant documents, including an end-user certificate to the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Finance in order to re-launch the destruction process of anti-personnel mines at the facilities of the sub-contractor VIDEX. In taking this process forward, a request for an International Import Certificate was in turn submitted by VIDEX to the Bulgarian Ministry of economy and Energy on 2 July 2013, resulting in the subsequent issuance of the relevant certificate by the competent Bulgarian authorities on 17 October 2013. On 2 December 2013, the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Finance issued the export licenses. As a result, at this stage the only remaining pending documents which are required for the commencement of the shipment of mines to Bulgaria are the transport licenses, which are expected to be issued by the competent Greek and Bulgarian authorities within the next weeks. Despite the ongoing financial crisis, Greece indicated that it is in the final stages of the necessary procedures and that it expects transport and destruction of stockpiled mines to begin in early 2014.

20. The Geneva Progress Report 2011-2012 recorded that, at the close of the 12MSP, Ukraine had 5,922,485 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed. Ukraine indicated that as of September 2013, 280,000 PFM-1 were destroyed with assistance provided within the second phase of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Partnership for Peace Trust Fund project on small arms, light weapons, ammunition. As of September 2013, Ukraine possessed 5,642,485 stockpiled anti-personnel mines to be destroyed.

21. Ukraine also informed that in order to increase the pace of demilitarization it was agreed to include the destruction of the 3 million units of PFM-1 into the mentioned second phase of North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Partnership for Peace Trust Fund project with the understanding that this process will be funded by the contribution of the European Union of around 1.8 million Euros. Ukraine also reported that all necessary legislative procedures were completed to endorse the implementation agreement with the NSPA (the former North Atlantic Treaty Organization Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA)) in order to supervise this process and costs and that the European Commission declared that it reserved funds for the destruction of all anti-personnel mines stockpiles in Ukraine through its European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. Ukraine further reported that additional coordination measures were implemented before the actual funds are transferred to Pavlograd. On February 1, 2013 Agreements on Disposal of PFM-1 (1S) Anti-Personnel Mines were signed between the NSPA and the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine as well as between Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and Pavlograd Chemical Plant at the NSPA office in Kiev.

22. Ukraine also reported that it was subsequently informed by the European Union and NATO partners that the assessment process of NSPA performance on this particular project

is in its final phase as the reports were transmitted to Brussels for approval and that it was expected that the European Union could start transferring the resources through NSPA during October 2013. Ukraine indicated that it still expects the financial support pledged by the European Commission to carry out the destruction process. In addition, with the purpose of raising awareness of the global community about this project and the existing problems, as well as to explore the possibilities of expanding the number of financial contributors, several information events were organized in 2013 together with Ukraine's NATO partners at NATO Headquarters in Brussels and at the State enterprise "Ukroboronservis" in Kiev.

23. Ukraine reported that the current number of mines for disposal is 5,435,248 PFM-1 (1S) and that as of today Ukraine managed to dispose 1,218,433 mines (among those 567,672 PFM-1 mines). Over the course of 2013 a total of 332,352 PFM-1 mines have been disposed. Ukraine further reported that until 2015 it plans to destroy 3 million units of PFM-1 mines within the framework of NATO's Partnership for Peace programme Phase 2, once funding is provided by the European Union. Ukraine further reported that it is constructing an additional site for dismantling ammunition which will significantly increase the rate of destruction of PFM-1 anti-personnel mines.

24. Concern was again expressed that three States Parties have failed to comply with the four-year deadline to destroy or ensure the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned, possessed or under their jurisdiction or control. The early completion of stockpile destruction programmes was encouraged and it was recalled that the Cartagena Action Plan provides guidelines for getting back into the status of compliance.⁷ It was recalled that at the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have missed their deadlines for completion of obligations under Article 4 will provide an expected completion date.⁸ It was noted that the States Parties in question have not yet done so. It was also noted that all States Parties have a role in being vigilant in ensuring that those with stockpile destruction programmes are on track to meet their obligations, including through the provision of international cooperation and assistance. In addition, it was again noted that Belarus, Greece and Ukraine each have expressed a deep commitment to the Convention and the fulfilment of their obligations.

25. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Finland indicated that the destruction of its stockpile commenced shortly after entry into force with the destruction of 220,455 mines and that the destruction process will be finalised by the end of 2015, well before the deadline provided by the Convention. As well, Finland reported that 809,308 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remain to be destroyed.

26. In its initial report submitted on 28 November 2013, Poland indicated that it had 16,957 stockpiled anti-personnel mines and that the remaining anti-personnel mines and their components were stored in five central storage facilities – Drawno, Duninów, Krapkowice, Osowiec, and Stawy – where they are awaiting destruction. Poland indicated that in 2014 a contractor would be chosen to destroy the mines.

27. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, the Co-Chairs recalled that in action #12 of the Cartagena Action Plan, it was agreed that "all States Parties will, when previously unknown stockpiles are discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed, report such discoveries in accordance with their obligations under Article 7, take advantage of other informal means to share such information and destroy these mines as a matter of urgent priority."

⁷ Cartagena Action Plan, actions #7, #8 and #9.

⁸ Cartagena Action Plan, action #9.

28. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, it was recalled that at the 12MSP, Guinea-Bissau and South Sudan, which had previously reported previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines but had not yet reported the destruction of these mines. In addition, it was recalled that Côte d'Ivoire reported to the 12MSP that it had destroyed previously unknown stocks and that additional information would be furnished in 2013.

29. Guinea-Bissau did not provide an update on the matter of its discovery of previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

30. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, South Sudan recalled that it reported a small number of stockpiled of anti-personnel mines discovered in former military camps of the Sudanese armed forces. South Sudan further reported that the mines in question are a small part of a larger weapons cache that was discovered, which will need to be destroyed in its totality as soon as South Sudan gets the funding and when all necessary arrangements are completed. South Sudan also indicated that it does not have any other known stockpiles. In information provided to the Implementation Support Unit on 12 November 2013, South Sudan indicated that its statement regarding previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines was actually an error.

31. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the military and political authorities of Côte d'Ivoire discovered 1,818 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines and that 1,526 of these mines were destroyed and 292 kept for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention.

III. Mine clearance

32. The Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties's Geneva Progress Report recorded that as of 3 December 2012, there were 36 States Parties that had formally indicated they had to fulfil the obligation contained in Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention. Since the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties (12MSP), four States Parties – Bhutan, Germany, Hungary and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela – reported that they have completed implementation of Article 5. Bhutan's efforts to comply with Article 5 involved clearing 1,360 square metres of mined area in Nganglam in 2010 and three locations in Gobarkunda totalling 4,030 square metres in 2013, in addition to 30,000 square metres of mined areas in Manas prior to entry into force of the Convention for Bhutan. Germany's efforts to comply with Article 5 involved a technical survey and clearance of a sample area in the 10,000 square metres suspected area which did not confirm the suspicion of anti-personnel mine contamination. Hungary's efforts to comply with Article 5 involved clearing or otherwise declaring safe an area amounting to 1,007,747 square metres. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's efforts to comply with Article 5 involved destroying 1,073 anti-personnel mines emplaced in 13 mined areas around six naval posts. Both Bhutan and Venezuela used their own resources to carry out their mine clearance operations.

33. There are now 32 States Parties that have formally indicated that they must still fulfil the obligation contained in Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

34. In the Cartagena Action Plan, it was agreed that States Parties that have been granted an extension to their initial Article 5 deadline will complete implementation of Article 5 as soon as possible but not later than their extended deadlines, ensure progress toward completion proceeds in accordance with the commitments made in their extension requests and the decisions taken on their requests, and report regularly on such progress to the meetings of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences. To facilitate action with respect to this commitment, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies invited each State Party that has been granted an extended deadline to provide updates to the States Parties with respect to a variety of commitments made and milestones contained in their extension requests.

35. The Co-Chairs invited Afghanistan to update the Standing Committee on the commitment made by Afghanistan to carry out, in 2013, non-technical survey of 863 impacted communities and 15,361 non-impacted communities, and “village by village search” in 863 impacted communities and 2,295 non-impacted communities. The Co-Chairs further invited Afghanistan to report on any revisions to its work plan, and the reasons for these revisions, as well as its commitment to review its work plan on a continuous basis using an inclusive approach that was so important in the preparation of the extension request. In addition, the Co-Chairs invited Afghanistan to report information relative to the annual milestones for progress as contained in section 17.7 of Afghanistan’s extension request.

36. Afghanistan reported that during the first month of the extension request (April 2013) a total of 176 hazards covering 6.9 square kilometres had been cleared and four hazards covering 0.2 square kilometres have been cancelled. Afghanistan reported that its community survey is behind targets due to the fact that only 33 teams out of the 58 required have been funded and due to an unexpended increase in the number of communities not registered in the gazetteer.

37. It was recalled that the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties (11MSP) noted that Algeria may benefit from discussion of its situation with other States Parties that have experience in clearing similar terrain and which face similar challenges and that such mutual cooperation could be mutually beneficial and could lead to improved clearance rates, and the value of Algeria ensuring the use of the full range of technical and non-technical means to release suspected hazardous areas. The Co-Chairs invited Algeria to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Algeria’s extension request, including its commitments to: conclude operations in a 4.5 hectare mined area in the Wilaya de Tlemcen commune of Marset Ben M’hidi; begin and conclude operations in a 2.4 hectare mined area in the Wilaya de Tlemcen commune of Bab-El-Aesa; begin and conclude operations in two mined areas totalling 4.65 hectares in the Wilaya de Tlemcen commune of Maghnia; begin operations in a 64.5 hectare mined area in the Wilaya de Tlemcen commune of El Bouihi; continue operations in a 650 hectare mined area in the Wilaya de Naam communes of Mechria, Naam and Ain Safra; begin and conclude operations in a 84 hectare mined area in the Wilayad’ElTaref commune of Zitouna; begin operations in 72 hectares of mined areas in the Wilaya de El’Taref commune of Ain-El Karma; and, conclude operations in a 66 hectares mined area in the Wilaya de Souk-Ahras commune of Taoura.

38. Algeria reported that, to date, a total of 876,507 mines of various origins have been neutralized: 696,930 mines have been cleared during mine clearance work, 159,110 stockpiled mines have been destroyed, 1,062 isolated mines have been located and destroyed, 379 isolated mines have been located and destroyed around known or suspected areas, 3,119 mines were destroyed pursuant to a court decision and an additional 15,907

mines emplaced by the Algerian army in 1994-1995 have been located and destroyed. In total 6,704,652 hectares of terrain have been addressed. Cleared areas of the municipality of El Meridj in the Wilaya of Tebessa and Bab El-Assa in the Wilaya of Tlemcen are pending turnover to the local authorities. The clearance of mined areas continues in accordance with the work plan within Algeria's request for extension. Military units in charge of the demining programme are currently deployed in Tlemcen, commune of Boukanoun, Nâama, commune of Moghrar, El Tarf, commune of Aïn El Karma, Tébessa, commune of Aïn Zerrouk, Souk Ahras, commune of Zaârouria.

39. It was recalled that the 12MSP requested that Angola provide additional information or clarity to the 13MSP on the following: estimated costs for implementation, including by clarifying the costs that Angola's State budget would cover as part of the overall cost of implementation; the actual size and location of the areas to be addressed by public entities, annual and geographically-specific milestones of expected progress, and a specification of how the areas to be addressed by public entities relate to the 2,116 remaining suspected hazardous areas reported in the request; how this amount of area relates to the number of remaining suspected hazardous areas reported in the extension request, how the areas which will be cleared by operators over the course of 2013-2017 have been prioritized, and how this activity relates, if at all, to Angola's non-technical survey project; the outcomes of Angola's non-technical research project which aims to update the data of suspected areas in the country; the assessment of survey information it is carrying out in partnership with the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid; and, the outcomes of efforts to ensure the integrity of a national mine action information system, including efforts to obtain, enter and manage information provided by all actors carrying out survey and/or demining activities in Angola. The Co-Chairs invited Angola to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Angola's extension request.

40. Angola reported that in the first quarter of 2013 a total of 8,373,650 square metres have been addressed resulting in the destruction of 328 anti-personnel mines, 26 anti-tank mines, 26,356 pieces of unexploded ordnance and 218,974 kilograms of different materials. In the process, a total of 228 kilometres of road and 13 kilometres of power lines have been cleared. Concerning the national database, joint efforts to update the data have been carried out which has enabled Angola's national demining authority to set a more balanced baseline which more accurately reflects actual contamination levels. These actions have included visits to two provinces for data consolidation as well as a round table attended by six operators to analyse data discrepancies. Angola reported that the current baseline includes 1,425 areas with a total size of 1,560 square kilometres. Concerning non-technical survey, a total of 3,625 areas were covered throughout 18 provinces resulting in 1,121 active areas, 2,355 expired (cleared or discredited) areas and 149 areas in progress. Concerning the mapping project, the following tasks have taken place: procurement and purchasing of the necessary technical resources to implement the project; training of 35 technicians on handling their technical equipment; drafting of technical dictionary for data management; appointment of field teams, and; preparation of the provincial "folders" with mine action background information.

41. It was recalled that, with respect to Argentina, the Second Review Conference noted the importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of article 5 during extension periods. Argentina reported no changes.

42. It was recalled the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties (9MSP) noted the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina providing clarity regarding which areas of what size and at what locations remain to be addressed in each administrative area. The Co-Chairs invited Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Bosnia and Herzegovina's extension request, including its

commitment to address a total 179.4 square kilometers (32.75 square kilometers by survey of “III priority category” areas, 9.27 square kilometers by clearance, 21.63 square kilometers by technical survey, 115.75 square kilometers by general survey).

43. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that since December 2012 not much has happened in the area of clearance of marked minefields and that Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued with planned activities, as set out in the General Strategy of Demining Activities, adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period of 2009 – 2019. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that the appointment of two new members of the Commission for Demining, which was holding back the activities of the Commission, has been completed. Due to funding shortfalls and extreme weather in the winter and early spring, planned activities have continued at a slower pace but Bosnia and Herzegovina still hopes to meet its goals by the end of this year. Bosnia and Herzegovina estimates that the suspected mine contaminated area totals 1,250 square kilometres. Bosnia and Herzegovina plans to reduce “III priority category” areas using a new methodology, with this effort to be completed by the end of this year. This should reduce suspected hazardous areas by at least 70 square kilometres as well as prepare 30 square kilometres of area for demining operations. Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed its commitment to complete demining activities as set out in its national strategy by 2019, noting that this is largely dependent on the availability of donor funds, which are scarce, and continue to fade away.

44. It was recalled that Cambodia would carry out a “Baseline Survey” of all affected districts by the end of 2012 to produce greater clarity on the remaining implementation challenge, to regularly report on progress in carrying out the Baseline Survey, to report to the States Parties on the outcomes of the Baseline Survey, and to provide to the States Parties a revised work plan, schedule and budget. The Co-Chairs invited Cambodia to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Cambodia’s extension request, including the commitments made by Cambodia to, by the end of 2012, finalize its Baseline Survey and to revise the work plan presented in its request and to clear a total of 41,811,778 square meters.

45. Cambodia reported that that latest Baseline Survey results indicate 15,578 suspected hazardous areas measuring a total of 1,914.8 square kilometres. In its third year of implementation of its National Mine Action Strategy all agencies are mostly on track. The National Mine Action Strategy and Monitoring and Evaluation framework has been developed and the National Mine Action Strategy has been evaluated in 2013 with the results soon to be available. From 2010 to August 2013, a total of 281,960,000 square metres have been addressed resulting in the destruction of 65,136 anti-personnel mines, 1,744 anti-tank mines and 117,109 unexploded ordnance.

46. The Co-Chairs invited Chile to provide updates on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Chile’s extension request, including Chile’s commitment to clear a total of 26 areas in the provinces of Arica and Parinacota (14), Antofagasta (ten) and Magallanes and AntarticaChilena (two) measuring a total of 4,221,145 square metres destroying in the process a total of 15,049 anti-personnel mines and 8,380 anti-tank mines, and its commitment to certify a total of 26 mined areas in the provinces of Arica and Parinacota (14), Antofagasta (ten) and Magallanes and AntarticaChilena (two).

47. Chile reported that it has, to date, destroyed 38 per cent of its mines corresponding to the destruction of 69,460 of 181,814 emplaced mines. Chile has also addressed 34.32 per cent of the areas to be addressed corresponding to 7,965,825 square metres of a total of 23,207,281 square metres.

48. It was recalled that in its request Colombia has provided a clearance plan only for the period 2011 to 2013 and that Colombia had been requested to present to the 13MSP a revised implementation plan that contains and takes into account a clearer and more

substantiated understanding of the location and nature of contamination and that includes revised annual projections of which areas would be addressed when and how. The Co-Chairs invited Colombia to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Colombia's extension request, including that the following would be completed in 2013: a total of 2,575,932 square metres would be addressed through non-technical survey; a total of 1,717,288 square meters would be addressed through clearance; capacity would be increased to 14 national demining squads, 17 civilian demining squads and 15 non-technical survey teams; and, the 2011-2013 plan would be fully implemented to address contamination in 14 municipalities addressing a total of 11,378,482 square metres of dangerous area and 4,551,393 square metres of mined area.

49. Colombia reported that, to date, four civilian organisations have requested accreditation with one organization, the HALO Trust, having been accredited and currently ready to initiate demining activities. Also, the National Navy has offered to create a new platoon in 2013 and the the National Army has proposed the creation of a new platoon per year in 2013 and 2014 with 12 platoons expected by 2014. Colombia has identified 100 municipalities affected by anti-personnel mines with 20 of these having been identified as safe for demining activities. Of these 20, 8 have been subjected to interventions by the demining battalions and an additional two having been requested by the HALO Trust for intervention. Colombia reported that it continues to implement the Humanitarian Demining Action Plan with the Humanitarian Demining Battalion carrying out activities in seven municipalities in 2012 and with two municipalities, San Carlos and El Dorado, having been declared "free of suspicion of anti-personnel mines". In 2013 Colombia will develop a Humanitarian Demining Action Plan for the period of 2014-2016 which will be presented at the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

50. The Co-Chairs invited Croatia to provide updates on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Croatia's extension request, including Croatia's commitment to address 125 square kilometers (25 square kilometers reduced through general survey, 50 square kilometers to be reduced by technical survey and 50 square kilometers reduced through clearance) which would remove the threat from agricultural lands. Croatia reported that the current mine suspected area totals 669 square kilometres. Since January 2013, mine clearance activities have reduced suspected hazardous areas by 9.2 square kilometres, with non-technical survey further reducing an additional 10.2 square kilometres and that the beginning of the year 292 anti-personnel mines, 299 anti-tank mines and 11,213 pieces of unexploded ordnance were located and destroyed.

51. Croatia further reported that by the end of August of this year, the entire border between Hungary and Croatia will be cleared of mines. In addition, efforts are underway on a new Law on Mine Action that will be more in tune with the provisions of the Convention and will enable more efficient and more responsible use of national resources by redefining Croatia's land release methodology and consolidating small dispersed projects into large ones, thus increasing both cost effectiveness and safety for deminers.

52. It was recalled that, with respect to Cyprus, the 12MSP noted the importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of article 5 during extension periods. Cyprus reported no changes.

53. It was recalled that, for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a general mine action assessment (GMAA) and a general Mine action survey (GMAS) were important to obtaining clarity and producing a detailed plan, and that the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties (11MSP) had noted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo keeping the States Parties apprised of efforts to implement the GMAA and GMAS and the outcomes of these efforts. The Co-Chairs invited the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in the

Democratic Republic of the Congo's extension request, including its commitments to carry out non-technical survey between January 2013 to November 2014 with the aim of releasing the 70 suspected mined areas and to carry out technical survey to determine the precise location and dimensions, as well as other characteristics, of the 12 confirmed areas prior to clearance activities.

54. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported that it still has insufficient information to meet the requirements of Article 5 and that only 30 per cent of the area to be surveyed has been surveyed. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported that a national survey, which will take place in 5 phases, will last nine months from 1 May 2013 and was initiated on 25 March 2013. However, the Democratic Republic of the Congo will not be able to submit a request for extension before January 2014 given that the survey will be completed only by January 2014.

55. The Co-Chairs invited Ecuador to provide updates on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Ecuador's extension request, including Ecuador's commitment to carry out technical survey, clearance and quality assurance in 11 areas in the Province of Morona Santiago sector of Soldado Monges and Remolinos. Ecuador reported that over the course of 2012 a total of 16 mined areas have been addressed and 8 areas have been subject to verification during demarcation activities with 21,910 square metres cleared and 47,106 square metres cancelled culminating in the destruction of 813 anti-personnel mines and five pieces of unexploded ordnance. As of 31 December 2012 the remaining challenge included a total of 466,872.50 square meters containing a total of 15,595 mined: ten areas in the province of Morona Santiago measuring 287,097.50 square meters and containing 10,560 mines; ten areas in the Province of Pastaza measuring 10,000 square meters and containing 29 mines; six areas in the Province of Zamora Chinchipe measuring 169,775 square meters and containing 5,006 mines.

56. It was recalled that the 11MSP had noted the importance of Eritrea developing as soon as possible resource mobilisation strategies that take into account the need to reach out to a wide range of national and international funding sources and that Eritrea might benefit from outreach to international mine action operators or advisors in order to take advantage of the latest survey methods, equipment and lessons learned on land release as well as to access additional sources of international funding. The Co-Chairs invited Eritrea to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Eritrea's extension request, including its commitments to carry out non-technical survey and technical survey of the remaining areas to cancel areas or confirm mined areas while simultaneously continuing demining operations.

57. Eritrea reported that since December 2012 a total of six areas in Gash Barka measuring 1,705,462 square metres and a total of 12 areas in Debub measuring 4,413,406 square metres have been cancelled through non-technical survey. In total 112 areas have been verified as mine free measuring 38,489,385 square kilometres and a total of 35 areas measuring 4,438,318.45 square meters have been cleared. Eritrea is well aware that there remains extensive tasks that need to be carried out in the second half of this year, mainly in resurveying and is looking forward to increased operational progress to achieve the planned objectives before submitting a second extension request.

58. It was recalled that the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties (10MSP) had noted that Mauritania's resource mobilization efforts could benefit from communicating in more detail its cost projections for acquisition of transport and mine clearance equipment and for land release and that the 10MSP had requested that Mauritania continue to report on its progress by providing information disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey. The Co-Chairs invited Mauritania to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Mauritania's extension

request, including its commitments to address four mined areas in 2013 totalling 13,808,740 square metres.

59. Mauritania reported that during the first trimester of 2013 a total of six areas have been addressed measuring 22,893,745 square metres with 19,525,600 square metres having been addressed through non-technical survey, 2,272,042 square metres having been addressed through technical survey and 1,096,103 square metres having been addressed through clearance.

60. Mozambique reported that, while its extension request submitted in 2008 estimated that approximately 12.2 million square metres remained to be addressed prior to Mozambique's 1 March 2014 extended deadline, an additional 22.2 million square metres of mined area had since been discovered. Mozambique further reported that while this significantly added to its implementation challenge, its results in addressing mined areas greatly exceeded projections contained in its 2008 extension request, with over 28.7 million square metres addressed between 2008 and 2012 and with 20,479 anti-personnel mines destroyed during this period. Mozambique indicated that, as of January 2013, 249 suspected hazardous areas totalling 10.8 million square metres remained to be addressed with it expected that all but 2.9 million square metres of this located along Mozambique's border with Zimbabwe would be addressed by Mozambique's extended deadline. On 24 May 2013, Mozambique submitted a request for an extension until 1 January 2015 to deal with this remaining challenge.

61. The Co-Chairs invited Peru to provide updates on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Peru's extension request, including Peru's commitment to clear four objectives measuring 37,400 square meters on its border with Ecuador. Peru reported that over the period of April 2012 to March 2013 a total of 4,021 anti-personnel mines had been destroyed in 8 objectives (PACHA 2, CG-91, CG-92, CENEPA 1, CENEPA 2, CENEPA 3, PV2-01 and PV2-02) on its border with Ecuador. Peru further reported that a total of 64 areas containing a total of 13,325 mines remain to be addressed on its border with Ecuador.

62. It was recalled that Senegal had committed to undertake technical survey activities and to develop a cancellation procedure which could result in implementation that proceeds much faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested by Senegal and in a more cost-effective manner. The Co-Chairs invited Senegal to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Senegal's extension request, including its commitments to develop a land release method, to revise its national strategy and demining plan if necessary, and to carry out additional investigations in the areas that were inaccessible when Senegal submitted its request.

63. Senegal reported that since December 2012, it carried out technical survey in 27 localities with 19 areas confirmed as dangerous. The total number of localities containing confirmed hazardous areas is 46. A total of 66 localities have been released since 2012: 14 through demining and 52 through non-technical surveys. A total of 296 localities remain to be surveyed and an estimated 333,415 square metres to be addressed.

64. It was recalled that the 10MSP had noted the value of Tajikistan's national demining plan incorporating Tajikistan's intentions as concerns mined areas it had reported along the Tajik-Uzbek border, including by providing additional clarity on the location and status of areas suspected to contain mines along the Tajik-Uzbek border. The Co-Chairs invited Tajikistan to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Tajikistan's extension request, including its commitments to clear or reduce a total of 42 areas measuring 700,000 square metres along the Tajik-Afghan border and to clear or reduce three areas totalling 100,000 square metres in Tajikistan's Central Region.

65. Tajikistan reported that in 2012 a total of four areas were subject to clearance measuring 2,150,000 square metres on the Tajik-Afghan border. Tajikistan also reported

that the 2011 non-technical survey data of the Tajik-Uzbek border in four of the most affected districts was compared to new border delimitation information and the location of landmine accidents. This comparison concluded that all accident locations occurred on the Uzbek side of the border with only one accident having occurred on the Tajikistan side of the border. As of May 2013 the remaining contamination includes 134 areas to be cleared or reduced on the Tajik-Afghan border measuring 4,890,000 square metres and 30 areas to be cleared or reduced in the Central Region measuring 2,280,000 square metres. In 2013 and 2014 Tajikistan aims to conduct non-technical survey in all affected areas to better define perimeters and land release methodologies to release no less than 1,500,000 square metres of suspected hazardous area, create a clear prioritisation system and prepare an updated work plan to complete Article 5 implementation.

66. The Co-Chairs invited Thailand to provide updates on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Thailand's extension request, including Thailand's commitment to clear 44 mined areas measuring 41.05 square kilometres. Thailand reported that in 2012 a total of 20.6 square kilometres have been addressed with 20.3 square kilometres being addressed through non-technical survey and technical survey and 0.3 square kilometres addressed through full clearance.

67. Thailand reported that, in 2012, it cleared 20.6 square kilometres of confirmed hazardous areas, with 20.3 square kilometres released using non-technical and technical surveys and 0.3 square kilometres released through the use of full clearance methods and with ten square kilometres have passed quality control and 7.9 square kilometres of that having been handed to local stakeholders. The results of Thailand's efforts to date has been to reduce the amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to 524.97 square kilometres in eighteen provinces. Thailand further reported that, in the past year, it has achieved a twofold increase in total land cleared and released relative to the year before. To enhance this effort, Thailand has trained 40 new deminers and it will continue to put efforts in furthering the development of best practices in land release.

68. It was recalled that it was agreed at the 9MSP that the United Kingdom would provide as soon as possible, but not later than 30 June 2010, a detailed explanation of how demining is proceeding and the implications for future demining in order to meet the United Kingdom's obligations. It was also recalled that the 9MSP noted the value of the United Kingdom providing clarity on a schedule for fulfilling its obligation under Article 5.1 as soon as possible. In addition, the commitment of the United Kingdom was recalled to provide regular reports on the following elements: establishment of a national mine action authority and other implementation bodies; establishment of the necessary regulatory framework; progress on contracts let and budgets made available; progress in clearance; environmental, ecological and technical assessments undertaken. The Co-Chairs invited the United Kingdom to provide updates on these matters.

69. While the United Kingdom did not provide a schedule for fulfilling its obligations, it did report the clearance of 190 anti-personnel mines from Sapper Hill and 488 anti-personnel mines and 568 anti-tank mines from Surf Bay during phase 1; technical survey and referencing with 3.49 square kilometres of land released during phase 2, and; 296 anti-personnel mines, 32 anti-tank mines and 6 booby traps located and destroyed during phase 3. The United Kingdom reported that in total 4.6 square kilometres have been reduced, 22 hectares have been cleared and 4.7 square kilometres have been addressed through battle area clearance.

70. It was recalled that the 9MSP noted the value of Yemen providing further clarity regarding the extent of its remaining challenge and on steps taken by it to overcome the technical challenges that have posed as impeding circumstances in the past. The Co-Chairs invited Yemen to provide updates on these matters and on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in Yemen's extension request, including its commitment to clear 2,055,582 square

metres in Ibb, Hadhramoot, Al-Jawf, Mareb and Shabowah. Yemen reported a total of 2,585,414 square metres cleared in 2013 in Abyan, Al Dhale, Amran, Ibb and Sa'ada culminating in the detection and destruction of 70 anti-personnel mines, six anti-tank mines, 1,326 pieces of unexploded ordnance and one booby trap.

71. The Co-Chairs invited Zimbabwe to provide updates on commitments made in Zimbabwe's extension request, including Zimbabwe's commitments to develop national standards, relocate the mine action centre out of military cantonment, develop a national strategic plan and work with implementation partners to ensure a common approach to reporting and information management. The Co-Chairs also invited Zimbabwe to provide updates on 2013 milestones for progress as contained in its request, including completion of Segment 1 of Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield and initiation of Segment 2 of the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner Minefield (32 kilometre double stretch from Mwenzi River to Sango Border Post), completion of survey of mined areas, training and deployment of mine clearance teams by international organizations, and clearance of 1,503,000 square metres from the Musengezi to Rwenya (203,000 square meters), Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner (700,000 square meters) and Rusitu to Muzite Mission (600,000 square meters) minefields.

72. Zimbabwe reported that it continues to implement the plan contained in its extension request and has engaged the international community and other State Parties for assistance in order to address the remaining implementation challenge. Zimbabwe indicated that this year the squadron which is posted at the Sango Border Post to Crooks Corner minefield is carrying out survey and clearance of the secondary minefield and quality assurance of part of the primary and secondary minefield and has embarked on the survey and clearance of the suspected hazardous areas in Kariba, discovering and destroying 163 improvised explosive devices and releasing an area of 6,600 square metres. With the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross, a mine risk education course was set for July 2013, the development of Zimbabwean National Mine Action Standards is currently taking place, and improvements have been made to information management. Norwegian People's Aid has conducted non-technical survey of Burma Valley and Sheba Forest to Beacon Hill minefields, has imported demining equipment into the country, led a deminer training course and was tasked to survey and clear the Burma Valley minefields. Zimbabwe also reported that the HALO Trust has been given the green light to commence demining operations, that Zimbabwe and Mozambique are working on details regarding demining their common border, and that the African Union has indicated its willingness to support Zimbabwe through the provision of mine clearance equipment and emergency trauma bags.

73. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control will do their utmost to identify, if they have not yet done so, the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or are suspected to be emplaced, and report this information.⁹ It was also agreed that these States Parties will do their utmost to ensure that all available methods are applied where and as relevant, by developing and implementing applicable national standards, policies and procedures for releasing land through technical and non-technical means that are accountable and acceptable to local communities, including through the involvement of women and men in the acceptance process, and, that such States Parties would provide information on the areas already released, disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey.¹⁰ As well, it was agreed that these States Parties will do their utmost to

⁹ Cartagena Action Plan, action #14.

¹⁰ Cartagena Action Plan, actions #15 and #17.

take full national ownership of their Article 5 obligations by developing, implementing and regularly reviewing national mine action strategies and associated policies, plans, budget policies and legal frameworks, inform the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance on their implementation, and provide annually, in accordance with Article 7, precise information on the number, location and size of mined areas, anticipated particular technical or operational challenges, plans to clear or otherwise release these areas.¹¹ Since the 12MSP, States Parties continued efforts to act in accordance with their Cartagena Summit commitments.

74. Burundi reported that additional suspicious areas were identified by the Department of Energy and Mines surrounding high tension electrical towers in the provinces of Bururi, Bujumbura and Bubanza. In June 2013, an external assessment of the remaining implementation challenge was made, concluding that Burundi needs to conduct a non-technical survey of 66 small areas surrounding electricity pylons and of 22 former military positions, with the areas around each pylon being no larger than 200 square metres and with it considered unlikely that mines would be found. It was further concluded that Burundi can complete implementation by its 1 April 2014 deadline with the amount of work required likely to last 26 weeks.

75. Ethiopia had previously reported three areas known to contain mines in the area of Tigray and 312 areas suspected to contain mines in the areas of Afar, Somali, Oromia and Gambela. Ethiopia had previously reported that the known mined areas and suspected mined areas are not accessible due to infrastructure and road problems and remoteness around the border area. No additional information was provided in 2013.

76. Iraq reported that the remaining work will be carried out according to its strategic plan, that non-technical survey in five provinces (Albasra, Thee Qar, Misan, Almuthana, Wasit) has been completed and that due to floods in Wasit and Misan Provinces, non-technical surveys need to be recalculated due to the drifted mines. Iraq indicated that highly mine affected areas are in Albasra, Misan, Wasit, Dyala, but that efforts in Dyala are moving forward very slowly due to the unstable security situation. In addition, Iraq reported that by the end of 2013, Thee Qar will be the first province in which implementation is complete.

77. Niger, through a request for an extended deadline, indicated that one area known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 2,400 square metres had been identified along with four areas suspected to contain mines, each of an unknown size. Niger requested an extended deadline until 31 December 2015.

78. Serbia, through a request for an extended deadline, indicated that as of March 2013 a total of ten “risk areas” measuring 1,221,196 square metres remained to be cleared and a total of 12 “suspected areas” measuring 2,080,000 square metres remained to be surveyed. Serbia requested an extended deadline until 1 March 2019.

79. Somalia reported that contamination in the southern part of the country has not been quantified but that Landmine Impact Surveys were carried out in Somaliland, Puntland and Sool and Sanaag regions with 356 affected communities and 772 suspected hazardous areas identified in Somaliland, 35 affected communities and 47 suspected hazardous areas identified in Puntland, 90 affected communities and 210 suspected hazardous areas identified in Sool and Sanaag. Somalia further reported that as of 30 March 2013 a total of 333 mined areas with an unknown size remained to be addressed. Somalia indicated that this did not include the South and Central Somalia regions (Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Hiraan, Galgaduud, Mudug, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Juba and Middle Juba) where it is known that contamination is extensive.

¹¹ Cartagena Action Plan, actions #16 and #17.

80. South Sudan recalled that, as of September 2012, a total of 707 areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remained to be addressed amounting to 159,367,011 square metres. South Sudan further reported that the list of these areas provided in its initial transparency report should serve as a benchmark against which progress in implementation can be measured in future years.

81. Sudan, through a request for an extended deadline, reported that 279 areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war remain to be addressed totalling approximately 38 square kilometres, with 50 per cent of the areas located in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. Sudan further reported that these States are not secure for humanitarian demining operations at this stage due to on-going conflict. Sudan requested an extended deadline until 1 April 2019.

82. Turkey, through a request for an extended deadline, reported that a 3,514 areas totalling 213,582,010 square metres and containing 814,099 anti-personnel mines and 163,823 anti-tank mines remain to be cleared on its borders with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as in areas other than borders. Turkey requested an extended deadline until 1 March 2022.

83. At the Cartagena Summit it was agreed that States Parties that have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control but due to exceptional circumstances need to request an extension to their ten-year deadline will inform the States Parties of these exceptional circumstances in due time, develop the extension request in line with the recommendations made by the 7MSP and utilise the opportunity for informal dialogue with the group mandated to analyse the extension request.¹² Since the 12MSP, requests were received by the President from Chad (2 May 2013), Mozambique (24 May 2013), Serbia (27 March 2013), Sudan (28 March 2013) and Turkey (28 March 2013). In keeping with the decisions of the 7MSP, the President informed the States Parties of the receipt of these requests and instructed the Implementation Support Unit to make these requests available to all interested actors on the Convention's web site.

84. At the 12MSP, the States Parties made commitments should a State Party, after its original or extended deadline to implement Article 5 has expired, as an exceptional circumstance, discovers a mined area (as defined by Article 2.5 of the Convention), including a newly mined area, under its jurisdiction or control that is known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines. It was agreed that if such a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas before the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference (whichever falls earlier), it should submit a request for an extended deadline, which should be as short as possible and no more than ten years, either to that Meeting or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery permits or to the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery does not permit, in accordance with the obligations enshrined in Article 5 and the process for submission of requests for extensions agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties. It was further agreed that requests submitted should be analysed also in accordance with the process agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and commonly practiced since 2008, and decided upon in accordance with Article 5. Since the 12MSP, requests for extended deadlines were received by the President from Germany (15 April 2013) and Niger (1 July 2013).

85. Further to the commitments made at the Cartagena Summit, representatives of each requesting State Party and the group mandated to analyse the extension requests engaged in informal dialogue with a view to the analysing group seeking a better understanding of the

¹² Cartagena Action Plan, action #21.

requests and to offer advice and suggestions to requesting States Parties. This cooperative process resulted in requesting States Parties clarifying many questions about their requests and with two States Parties (Mozambique on 3 October 2013 and Sudan on 30 July 2013) submitting revised, improved requests.

86. At the 12MSP, the States Parties adopted recommendations regarding the process of analysing requests submitted under Article 5 of the Convention with a view *inter alia* to accelerate the analysis process in order to increase its efficiency. In 2013, the group mandated to analyse the extension requests was hampered in doing so because of requests that were submitted late or in an incomplete manner which saw revised requests submitted similarly late.

87. It was also noted that the following States Parties with deadlines in 2015 will submit extension requests for consideration at the Third Review Conference: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Yemen and Zimbabwe. It was further noted that one additional State Party has a deadline that occur in 2015: Ethiopia. In light of the dates of the Third Review Conference, it was recommended by the 12MSP President that requests for consideration at the Third Review Conference should be submitted no later than 15 December 2013.

88. In recalling that it has been agreed that States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 would “ensure and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their efforts,” at least in part by “using the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) as a frame of reference to establish national standards and operational procedures in order to be of benefit to national authorities in meeting their obligations under Article 5,” at the 29 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance States Parties, were informed of important amendments to the IMAS concerning land release.

89. It was noted that the amended IMAS point to more consistent and unambiguous use of terminology, and the use of terminology that aligns itself with terms used in the Convention. In particular, it was noted that the two-tiered classification of “Suspected Hazardous Area” and “Confirmed Hazardous Area”, which is simple, well-defined and should be easily understood, aligns itself well with Convention obligations to deal with areas known, and areas suspected, to contain anti-personnel mines. It was further noted that the amended IMAS also provide the basis for more effective reporting under the Convention and for monitoring of implementation.

IV. Victim assistance

90. The Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance (Austria and Colombia) indicated that one of their main aims in 2013 was to further identify what progress has been made in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan and what additional progress is expected prior to the Convention’s Third Review Conference. In this context, they invited States Parties responsible for significant numbers of mine victims to provide more specific and updated information further that furnished by these States Parties in 2012 on their efforts to fulfil Cartagena Action Plan commitments on victim assistance.

91. The Co-Chairs recalled that Afghanistan provided information in 2012 which highlighted challenges faced in developing and monitoring the implementation of laws, plans, policies and programmes in Afghanistan as a result of the lack of a comprehensive disability data system. The Co-Chairs invited Afghanistan to inform the States Parties of Afghanistan’s plans to develop a comprehensive mechanism for data collection and management as concerns disability. No update was provided on this matter. The Co-Chairs further recalled that Afghanistan, in 2012 noted that, by the time of the Third Review

Conference, it plans to renew its national plan of action on disability. The Co-Chairs invited Afghanistan to inform the States Parties of the status of Afghanistan's efforts to review the successes and shortcomings of the previous plan and to commence a new national planning process. Afghanistan reported that it, along with disability stakeholders, drafted the Afghanistan National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, shared it with stakeholders for consultation, and is committed to follow up with a revision.

92. The Co-Chairs also recalled that Afghanistan plans, by the time of the Third Review Conference, to have revised its national disability legislation through a consultative process to ensure coherence with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities. The Co-Chairs invited Afghanistan to inform the States Parties the status of Afghanistan's efforts to revise relevant legislation. Afghanistan reported that it had amended some articles of the Law on the Rights and Benefits of Disabled Persons with these published in Afghanistan's Official Gazette on 18 March 2013 and that Afghanistan's Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled will continue to pursue complete amendments to the disability law to bring it in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

93. In addition, Afghanistan shared information with the States Parties on significant progress having been made in its health sector since 2001, noting that 17 physical rehabilitation centres are functional in the country. Afghanistan also reported that its Ministry of Public Health launched a four-year disability and physical rehabilitation strategy on 6 May 2013 and that the Ministry has also developed a national mental health strategy.

94. The Co-Chairs recalled that Albania provided information in 2012 which highlighted that, in preparing to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities, Albania was considering ways to strengthen and improve its inter-ministerial/inter-sectorial coordination for disability in line with article 33 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities. The Co-Chairs invited Albania to inform the States Parties the details regarding how it intends to do so and what progress has already been made. Albania reported that it has now acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, Albania is currently implementing a project "Promoting Disability Rights in Albania, Support Programme on the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities". This project includes a full review of the disability-related legal and policy frameworks with the aim to assess their compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities.

95. The Co-Chairs recalled that Albania provided information in 2012 which highlighted the challenges faced in implementing its national plan of action due to limited financial resources. The Co-Chairs invited Albania to inform the States Parties of the Albanian government's current commitment to fund implementation and how is Albania supplementing its own effort by attracting additional outside resources. Albania recalled that its national victim assistance plan is contributing to the emergency and continuing medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological support, and socioeconomic reintegration, data collection, implementation of relevant laws and policies for all mine/unexploded ordnance victims throughout Albania.

96. The Co-Chairs recalled that Albania reported in 2012 that it plans to develop new national legislation on disability through a consultative process involving relevant ministries, survivors, other persons with disabilities and their representative organisations. The Co-Chairs invited Albania to inform the States Parties the status of Albania's efforts to develop national disability legislation, and how are survivors, other persons with disabilities and their representative organisations consulted. Albania reported that an inter-ministerial working group has been created to develop the new national legislation and that this group

has prepared, through a consultative process, a draft framework law on the rights of persons with disabilities. In line with article 33 of Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities, the draft law defines the inter-ministerial coordination group allowing the National Council for Disability to assign representatives from nine related ministries and five persons with disabilities or their representative organizations. Albania noted that the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities is the leading ministry on disability issues.

97. In addition, Albania shared the following information with the States Parties:

(a) Albania reported that it has collected data and detailed statistics, disaggregated by age and gender, on the casualties from mines, cluster munitions and other unexploded ordnance. These data are collected at national scale and shared regularly with other stakeholders.

(b) Albania reported that it continues to work in cooperation with partners in strengthening medical care and physical rehabilitation capacities with these being equally available to men, women, boys and girls.

(c) Albania also reported that a non-governmental organisation is carrying out an assessment of the socioeconomic and medical needs of the survivors from abandoned explosive ordnance in six regions of Albania, with the findings from this project to be shared at a national workshop in November 2013.

(d) Albania reported that the prosthetic workshop at the Kukes Regional Hospital will be upgraded with equipment, raw materials and components for the repairs and the production of prostheses and orthoses and that the hospital's rehabilitation unit will continue to assist not only mine and UXO survivors but also others in need

98. The Co-Chairs recalled that Angola provided information in 2012, which highlighted the efforts of Angola's national demining commission (CNIDAH) to collect data on landmine victims. The Co-Chairs invited Angola to inform the States Parties of the system that is being used to collect these data, how this effort relates to broader national data collection and information management concerning healthcare and disability, the status of national efforts to understand the prevalence of disability more generally across Angola, and how the CNIDAH's project to collect data on landmine/other explosive remnants of war (ERW) victims feeds into these broader efforts. While Angola did not report on how the CNIDAH's data collection and information efforts relate to broader national data collection and information management concerning healthcare and disability, Angola did report on its mine victim registration project in six provinces. Angola noted that, in the province of Huambo, all persons with disabilities are registered and that as of 29 May 2013 3,494 persons with disabilities, including 1,361 mine victims had been registered.

99. The Co-Chairs recalled that Angola provided information in 2012 which highlighted the efforts of CNIDAH to enhance social inclusion and psychological well-being for landmine survivors through inclusive sports projects. The Co-Chairs invited Angola to inform the States Parties specifically Angola's hope to achieve through these efforts in time for the Third Review Conference and how Angola is ensuring that these efforts are consistent with the States Parties' understandings regarding non-discrimination between those injured by mines or other ERW and those persons disabled by other causes. While Angola did not report on how CNIDAH's efforts in these areas are consistent with States Parties' understandings regarding non-discrimination, Angola did report on the outputs of various economic and social inclusion, psychological support and physical rehabilitation initiatives, including that CNIDAH has reinforced its staff by recruiting an expert in the area of psychosocial reintegration.

100. The Co-Chairs recalled that Bosnia and Herzegovina provided information in 2012 that highlighted national efforts to collect and manage data on landmine and other ERW victims. The Co-Chairs invited Bosnia and Herzegovina to inform the States Parties the status of efforts to collect data on landmine and other ERW victims, and the plan to integrate these data into broader national information management systems for healthcare and disabilities. The Co-Chairs also recalled that Bosnia and Herzegovina provided information in 2012 that highlighted the adoption of a national disability policy in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a national “Strategy and Action Plan for Equality of Possibilities for Disabled Persons in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2010-2014”. The Co-Chairs invited Bosnia and Herzegovina to inform the States Parties what activities have been developed to support implementation of this national strategy.

101. The Co-Chairs invited Burundi to inform the States Parties of examples of how it has acted to implement Cartagena Action Plan victim assistance commitments, progress that has been made, and challenges it has encountered in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan.

102. The Co-Chairs recalled that Cambodia provided information in 2012 which highlighted challenges faced in data collection due to limited resources and capacity. The Co-Chairs invited Cambodia to inform the States Parties of the status of Cambodia’s efforts to enhance data collection through measures such as including a category for landmine survivor on the next general population census, acquiring relevant information from non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, and enhancing the acquisition of data on the provision physical rehabilitation services, and what in particular in these areas does Cambodia anticipate achieving by the time of the Third Review Conference. Cambodia reported that its 2008 census recorded 192,538 persons with disabilities (with Cambodia providing information disaggregated by age and sex) and that Cambodia anticipates that the next general population census scheduled to be conducted in 2018 would provide more complete data.

103. The Co-Chairs recalled that Cambodia provided information in 2012 which highlighted on-going efforts to review implementation of the National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities including Landmine/ERW survivors (2009-2011) and to develop a new National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018. The Co-Chairs invited Cambodia to inform the States Parties the status of Cambodia’s efforts to review the effectiveness of the old plan and to develop the new plan, and what Cambodia learned from the implementation of its 2009-2011 plan and how will a new plan be monitored and evaluated. Cambodia reported that a sub-decree was issued on 2 May 2013 assigning responsibilities to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and Disability Action Council to develop the National Disability Strategic Plan.

104. In addition, Cambodia shared information with the States Parties on its physical rehabilitation, community-based rehabilitation, vocational training and public sector affirmative action efforts. Cambodia also highlighted the decision of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to designate a new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022, and the ESCAP’s adoption of the Incheon Strategy to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

105. The Co-Chairs invited Chad to inform the States Parties of examples of how it has acted to implement Cartagena Action Plan victim assistance commitments, progress that has been made, and challenges it has encountered in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan.

106. The Co-Chairs recalled that Colombia provided information in 2012 which highlighted on-going efforts to create a single national victim database in which all information on landmine and other ERW survivors will be collected - disaggregated by age,

gender, ethnicity and status (civil or military) – and stored for access by public entities, local authorities, international organizations and civil society organizations. The Co-Chairs invited Colombia to inform the States Parties how this effort relates to broader national data collection and information management as concern healthcare and disability, and how Colombia is ensuring that this effort is consistent with the States Parties understandings regarding non-discrimination. Colombia did not provide information regarding how its single national victim database links to the broader national data collection and information management as concerns healthcare and disability.

107. The Co-Chairs recalled that Colombia provided information in 2012 that highlighted its effort to raise awareness of the rights, needs, and capacities of persons with disabilities including landmine and other ERW survivors. The Co-Chairs invited Colombia to inform the States Parties the degree these efforts had an impact and how Colombia measures the results of these efforts. While Colombia did not share information regarding its awareness raising activities, it did report that there are 13 national associations of victims currently functioning across the country. Colombia indicated its plans to develop activities to strengthen the participation of these associations.

108. The Co-Chairs recalled that Colombia provided information in 2012 which highlighted national efforts to convert its plan for Attention and Reparation for Victims into various local and municipal action plans. The Co-Chairs invited Colombia to inform the States Parties the status with respect to the development of these plans, and if this assisted Colombia in overcoming its challenges regarding coordination across the 27 national entities responsible for implementation of the national plan. Colombia did not provide further information on its efforts to translate the national plan into local and municipal action plans.

109. In addition, Colombia reported that as of 31 April 2013, the total number of landmine survivors in Colombia is 10,309. Colombia has identified that 1,011 of that total were children at the time of the accident and consequently has placed a special emphasis on child victims. A National Intersectoral Board has been established to further protect child victims, to promote their participation, and to ensure their needs and expectations are taken into consideration in the formulation of policies, plans, programmes and projects.

110. The Co-Chairs recalled that Croatia provided information in 2012 which highlighted challenges in data collection due to lack of a centralised mechanism to collect disability data. The Co-Chairs invited Croatia to inform the States Parties the progress that has been made in establishing a centralised data collection system and how these efforts relate to broader national efforts to collect disability data.

111. The Co-Chairs recalled that the Democratic Republic of the Congo provided information in 2012 which highlighted efforts to enhance data collection systems for victim assistance. The Co-Chairs invited the Democratic Republic of the Congo to inform the States Parties the system that is currently in place for collecting data on landmine and other ERW victims and how this effort relates to broader national efforts to collect data regarding disability. The Co-Chairs also recalled that the Democratic Republic of the Congo provided information in 2012 which highlighted challenges due to weak coordination mechanisms for disability issues at both national and local levels. The Co-Chairs invited The Democratic Republic of the Congo to inform the States Parties the status of efforts to strengthen coordination mechanisms for disability at different levels across the country.

112. The Co-Chairs recalled that the Cartagena Action Plan highlights the importance of establishing a functional mechanism to enhance cooperation between relevant government ministries, organisation of persons with disabilities, international agencies and non-governmental organisations in order to ensure coordination in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The Co-Chairs invited El Salvador to inform the States Parties of

its approach to coordinating the efforts of various actors working on disability and victim assistance matters, the national entity that has been designated lead focal point for disability matters, and its focal point for victim assistance.

113. The Co-Chairs invited Eritrea to inform the States Parties of examples of how it has acted to implement Cartagena Action Plan's victim assistance commitments, and the progress that has been made. Eritrea reported that progress has been made with respect to the planning, capacity building, and service provision. The National Policy on Disability for 2012 to 2016 has been developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare in consultation with other relevant actors. The Ministry of Health has been undertaking capacity building of health personnel and has developed training guidelines on disabilities. In addition, 48 specialised high health technology equipment and accessories have been procured for to enhance the capacity of the National Physiotherapy Centre. Eritrea further reported that its community based rehabilitation programme has expanded to almost all of the 57 sub-zobas in the country with the support of approximately 3,000 community volunteers. The three orthopaedic workshops in Eritrea have been producing prostheses, wheel chairs, sticks and crutches, and items have been distributed to 32,000 persons at no cost to the individuals concerned. As well, Eritrea reported on a revolving loan scheme which was introduced as a pilot and has now been expanded to all sub-zobas. In the past five years, over 5,000 families, including families of landmine victims, have benefitted from this fund.

114. The Co-Chairs invited Eritrea to inform the States Parties challenges that it has encountered in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan. Eritrea reported that it continues to face challenges in meeting its commitments due to a shortage of skilled health personnel, particularly in remote areas. Eritrea highlighted that emergency response and psycho-social support capacities need to be strengthened nationwide and expanded to remote and rural areas which are hard to access. Eritrea noted that inter-sectoral coordination needs to be further strengthened and partnerships need to be built in order for sustainable progress to be made.

115. The Co-Chairs invited Eritrea to inform the States Parties of its objectives in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan. While Eritrea did not report on the specific activities it intends to undertake in the lead up to the Third Review Conference, it did reiterate the high political commitment of the Government of Eritrea to disability and the new National Policy of Disabilities that aims to ensure the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities included landmine and other ERW survivors to rehabilitation, health, education, employment, culture and family integration.

116. The Co-Chairs recalled that Ethiopia provided information in 2012 which highlighted challenges with sharing information regarding disability related activities and achievements across relevant various ministries and bodies. The Co-Chairs invited Ethiopia to inform the States Parties how Ethiopia intends to address these challenges and enhance or facilitate the flow of information and specifically what Ethiopia hopes to achieve by the time of the Third Review Conference. Ethiopia recognised that successful implementation of the new national action plan will require enhanced collaboration between relevant stakeholders and, to this end, has established the National Implementation Monitoring Coordinating Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and comprised of other key ministries, disabled persons' organisations, and other relevant organisations. Ethiopia reported that it is now working to establish Regional Implementation Monitoring Coordinating Committees with five established to date. By the time of the Third Review Conference, Ethiopia plans to have established a sixth regional committee and to ensure that all regional committees have incorporated a new national plan into their annual work plans and are reporting regularly to the national committee.

117. The Co-Chairs recalled that Ethiopia provided information in 2012 which noted the lack of a comprehensive mechanism for the systematic collection of data regarding disabilities, including landmine and other ERW survivors. The Co-Chairs invited Ethiopia to inform the States Parties the progress that has been made with respect to enhancing methods of data collection and data management and to bring systems in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities requirements. Ethiopia reported that the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has been collaborating with the Census Committee to see that the census scheduled for 2017 will gather data on disabilities, including landmine survivors.

118. The Co-Chairs recalled that Ethiopia provided information in 2012 which highlighted a Memorandum of Understanding that had been signed between the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development to promote physical accessibility in public buildings, especially focusing on the Ethiopian building code. The Co-Chairs invited Ethiopia to inform the States Parties of some of the concrete outcomes that have resulted from this and how implementation is monitored and evaluated. While Ethiopia did not report on progress made as concerns physical accessibility, it did report on progress in implementing the National Physical Rehabilitation Strategy noting that there are 15 prosthetics-orthotics centres in the country providing physical rehabilitation and orthopaedic devices, with some government run and others operated by non-governmental organizations. Outreach programmes have been established and are operating in 25 locations in eight regions of the country to service those that cannot access the centres. In addition, Ethiopia reported that in April 2013, 24 physiotherapists and orthopaedic technicians from the regions completed training and that in September 2013 the next cohort will commence training to build capacity in the country.

119. The Co-Chairs recalled that Ethiopia provided information in 2012 which highlighted that it is preparing to submit its initial report on measures taken to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Co-Chairs invited Ethiopia to inform the States Parties the progress that has been made in preparing the initial report, and the degree this report will effectively serve as a means for Ethiopia to highlight how it is fulfilling Cartagena Action Plan commitments in the context of broader approaches to disability. Ethiopia reported that, in accordance with Article 35 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities, it has submitted its comprehensive report on measures taken to give effect to its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities. The report was prepared through a consultative process in which Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs collaborated with Disabled People's Organization and other relevant stakeholders.

120. In addition, Ethiopia shared the following information with the States Parties: The National Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities, adopted in 2012, is now in the process of being translated into the national language, Ahmaric, and training and awareness-raising on the plan will take place before the end of the year. Ethiopia further reported that the issue of disabilities has been incorporated as a component in the Ethiopia Growth and Transformation Plan 2010-2015.

121. The Co-Chairs recalled that Guinea-Bissau provided information in 2012 which highlighted its objective to establish a national coordination mechanism on victim assistance. The Co-Chairs invited Guinea-Bissau to inform the States Parties if a national coordination mechanism consisting of relevant government ministries, organisations of persons with disabilities, international agencies, and non-governmental organisations as well as other relevant actors now have been established. The Co-Chairs also recalled that the information provided in 2012 highlighted the priority that Guinea-Bissau places on enhancing methods of collecting, managing, and disseminating data on landmine and other ERW casualties. The Co-Chairs invited Guinea-Bissau to inform the States Parties on the

progress that has been made in enhancing national systems to collect, manage, and disseminate data on landmine and other explosive remnants of war casualties, how this effort relates to broader national data collection and information management as concern healthcare and disability, and how Guinea-Bissau is ensuring that this effort is consistent with the States Parties' understandings regarding non-discrimination between those injured by mines or other explosive remnants of war and those persons disabled by other causes.

122. The Co-Chairs recalled that Iraq provided information in 2012 that highlighted inter-ministerial efforts to work towards the development of a national disability action plan inclusive of landmine and other ERW survivors. The Co-Chairs invited Iraq to inform the States Parties the status of national efforts to develop a national plan of action, and how landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities are involved in the process of developing a plan and how their involvement is foreseen in its implementation. Iraq did not provide any information on the status of national efforts to develop its national plan of action.

123. The Co-Chairs recalled that Iraq indicated that its Parliament has approved ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities. The Co-Chairs invited Iraq to inform the States Parties if Iraq now deposited its instrument of ratification, and if not, the date that Iraq will complete this process. Iraq reported that on 24 March 2013 it deposited its instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities.

124. The Co-Chairs recalled that Iraq provided information in 2012 which highlighted efforts of the Ministry of Health, with the support from the World Health Organization, to develop a national injury surveillance system. The Co-Chairs invited Iraq to inform the States Parties the status of efforts to develop the system and to make it operational countrywide, and how the victim data collection efforts of the Ministry of Environment and the Directorate of Mine Action efforts are feeding into this broader national effort. Iraq reported that it had launched a survey on persons with disabilities including landmine victims. The survey seeks to gather age and sex disaggregated data and evaluate needs in order to inform the development of plans and programmes that could eventually be conducted in collaboration with relevant ministries and social organisations. Data from the survey conducted in Batran Village, a heavily mine affected village in Albasra province in the South of Iraq, indicated that there are 123 survivors in the village expressing needs that include prosthetic devices, physical rehabilitation, training and income generating opportunities. Each survivor identified during the survey was granted financial assistance and the village has been prioritized for development and reconstruction activities in collaboration with the local government.

125. In addition, Iraq shared further information regarding its efforts to construct centres for the production of prosthetic limbs and to provide physical rehabilitation. Iraq noted some of the challenges it is facing which include: lack of data, leading to a short-fall in capacity of the centres that are being constructed; obtaining quality materials to provide prosthetic devices which suit the needs and living situations of the survivors; lack of technical capacity to produce and fit prosthetic devices and deliver training and physical rehabilitation.

126. The Co-Chairs recalled that Jordan provided information in 2012 which highlighted the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation's (NCDR) efforts to collect data on casualties across the country and to disseminate them to a network of disability stakeholders. The Co-Chairs invited Jordan to inform the States Parties the status of efforts to create an online platform for sharing data on victims with disability stakeholders, and given the end of Jordan's large-scale demining programme, the State entity that will take the lead on and acquire responsibility for victim assistance / disability efforts, which have been led by the NCDR. Jordan reported that since completion of its demining programme,

the country's efforts have shifted to meeting the needs of survivors in areas of health care, rehabilitation, and social integration. Jordan reported that the NCDR has been providing equipment and materials for health care centres using funding secured through mine action.

127. In addition, Jordan shared information about increased collaboration with the Jordan Agricultural Credit Corporation which has provided micro-credit to survivors, with 20 survivors in 2012 able to establish an income generating project. It is foreseen that another 40 survivors will benefit from similar loans in 2013. Jordan also reported that, in March 2013, in collaboration with the Hashemite Committee for Disabled Soldiers, 40 survivors were taken to Mecca, Saudi Arabia to perform Umrahas part of an on-going project that seeks to boost the morale of survivors. Similar activities are planned for the near future.

128. The Co-Chairs recalled that Mozambique provided information in 2012 which highlighted that it is preparing to submit its initial report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Co-Chairs invited Mozambique to inform the States Parties of the progress made in preparing the initial report, and the degree that this report will effectively serve as a means for Mozambique to highlight how it is fulfilling Cartagena Action Plan commitments in the context of broader approaches to disability. Mozambique reported that it is still in the process of preparing its initial report and noted that the initial CRPD report will contain information on assistance provided to landmine victims.

129. The Co-Chairs recalled that Mozambique provided information in 2012 highlighting the adoption of its National Action Plan on Disabilities adopted for the period 2012 to 2019. The Co-Chairs invited Mozambique to inform the States Parties the extent a budget has been developed for implementation of the plan, and the Mozambican government's current commitment to fund implementation of the plan and how Mozambique is supplementing its own effort by attracting additional outside resources. Mozambique recalled that a number of policies, strategies and guidance tools have been adopted and are currently in the process of implementation including its National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, which defines and directs the disability activities in the country, and a regulation establishing accessibility standards for the construction and use of buildings and public spaces.

130. While Mozambique did not report on its efforts to fund its national action plan, it did report on results achieved in implementation of the plan including that, in 2012, 25,524 persons with disabilities benefited from physical rehabilitation services in ten orthopaedic centres operating in the country, of whom 18,718 were assisted for the first time. In total, 4,021 orthopaedic devices were provided through these services. In addition, in the area of social assistance, there are 18,817 persons with disabilities receiving monthly cash transfers. Mozambique further reported that initiatives have been developed to facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities in 6,059 income generation projects, including through the employment of 2,849 people with disabilities in public institutions. In the area of education, 3,228 children with special educational needs were integrated into regular schools and 444 in special schools and Mozambique's Institute for the Blind. This year three education resource centres became functional with the capacity to assist about 254 children and youth with special needs regions in South, Central and North of Mozambique.

131. The Co-Chairs invited Mozambique to inform the States Parties the system Mozambique has in place to monitor implementation of its National Action Plan on Disabilities and to evaluate its effectiveness on an on-going basis. Mozambique reported that the plan is implemented through the annual planning of relevant ministries and sectors of the State that share responsibility for meeting the rights of persons with disabilities. Mozambique reported that coordination between these actors is essential and that monitoring of the National Action Plan on disabilities is conducted through presentation of the annual report on its implementation to the council of ministers.

132. In addition, Mozambique reported the total number of persons with disabilities in Mozambique is estimated at 475,011 individuals (249,752 male and 225,259 female), corresponding to about two per cent of Mozambique's population. Mozambique also reported that it has begun the process of developing a law on protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and that non-governmental organisations in collaboration with the government are conducting a needs assessment on the social conditions of landmine victims in 12 districts of Inhambane and Sofala, two of the most mine-affected provinces in Mozambique.

133. The Co-Chairs invited Nicaragua to inform the States Parties of examples of how it has acted to implement the Cartagena Action Plan victim assistance commitments, progress that has been made, and challenges it has encountered in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan.

134. The Co-Chairs recalled that Peru provided information in 2012 which highlighted national efforts to develop a broader response to data collection and information management as concerns disability. The Co-Chairs invited Peru to inform the States Parties the status of Peru's efforts to determine the prevalence of disability across the country and record the cause and the type of disability. Peru indicated that disability statistics have been gathered in Peru through its national census since 1940 and that the 2007 census indicated a 10.89 per cent disability prevalence rate across the country. Peru reported that a specialised national survey on disability has been conducted across 340,000 households and that, of these households, 37,000 include a person with a disability. Peru further indicated that the number of people living with disabilities as a result of landmine incident in Peru is 336 and that there have been no new victims since 28 October 2007.

135. The Co-Chairs recalled that Peru provided information in 2012 which noted that, by the time of the Third Review Conference, Peru intends to have revised its national comprehensive General Law on Persons with Disabilities. The Co-Chairs invited Peru to inform the States Parties the status of the revision process. Peru reported that revised law was enacted on [...], that it was drafted in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities and that it was developed through an inclusive and consultative process, as recommended by the concluding observations made by the CRPD Committee in April 2012. Peru provided numerous examples of how the law should benefit persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors.

136. The Co-Chairs recalled that Peru provided information in 2012 which highlighted the need to revise its national action plan for the equalisation of opportunities for persons with disabilities to be inclusive of landmine and other ERW survivors and to bring it in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities obligations. The Co-Chairs invited Peru to inform the States Parties the status of efforts to revise the national action plan. Peru reported that a workshop to commence the process of revising its National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2009-2018 was held from 24-25 April, funded by the European Union and supported by the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), bringing together relevant government ministries, regional government, civil society, landmine survivors and other relevant stakeholders from across the country to participate in a dialogue regarding the progress made, challenges and lessons learnt from implementing the current plan of action and to identify priorities and objectives for the new plan.

137. In addition, Peru shared information about national funding for disability highlighting a new government initiative adopted in December 2012, which provides for the establishment of four disability programmes with the aim of including disability issues in the perspective of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Furthermore, Peru reported that over the past two years, the Public Budget Law has increased resources allocated specifically for disability (including prevention, treatment and rehabilitation) to US\$ 200 million each year distributed amongst relevant ministries and regional and municipal

governments. As well, Peru highlighted efforts in the areas of economic participation of persons with disabilities.

138. The Co-Chairs recalled that Senegal provided information in 2012 which highlighted its legislation to enhance the participation of survivors and other persons with disabilities in their communities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities standards. The Co-Chairs invited Senegal to inform the States Parties of how public awareness has been raised regarding the new legislation and to remark on whether there is evidence that this new legislation is already making a difference. The Co-Chairs further invited Senegal to inform the States Parties how implementation of the new legislation is being monitored and evaluated. In addition, the Co-Chairs recalled that Senegal provided information in 2012 noting that a mid-term review of the national action plan for landmine survivors would be conducted in the lead up to the Third Review Conference. The Co-Chairs invited Senegal to inform the States Parties of the status of the mid-term assessment.

139. Senegal reported that it continues to implement its national action plan for landmine survivors and that an evaluation of that plan is currently underway. In terms of coordination, Senegal reported that meetings are regularly held for the regional committees and the department of mine action. Senegal reported that it has recorded 807 mine survivors. In terms of service provision, free access is provided to certain hospitals and free medication is provided for survivors of landmines and other ERW. In addition, Senegal reported that it is currently undertaken a project which supports survivors to continue education through monitoring support, provision of supplies and equipment to educational institutes in mine affected regions and by providing scholarships to support the participation of mine victims. Senegal indicated that its intended next steps are to finalise the review of its national plan of action and to enhance the socio-economic inclusion and support to education.

140. The Co-Chairs recalled that Serbia provided information in 2012 highlighting the challenges of weak inter-ministerial coordination and its plans to overcome this challenge through the establishment of a new coordination body. The Co-Chairs invited Serbia to inform the States Parties the progress that has been made in addressing the challenge of weak inter-ministerial coordination and specifically what will be achieved in this area by the time of the Third Review Conference. The Co-Chairs also recalled that Serbia provided information in 2012 highlighting the challenges faced due to the lack of a centralised comprehensive system for the collection of data on disability. The Co-Chairs invited Serbia to inform the States Parties that efforts that have been undertaken to establish a centralised comprehensive data collection and information management system on disability. In addition, the Co-Chairs recalled that Serbia provided information in 2012 noting that, by the time of the Third Review Conference, it plans to have enhanced its efforts to raise awareness of the rights, needs, and capacity of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, through the use of mass media. The Co-Chairs invited Serbia to inform the States Parties the degree that awareness has been raised, and how these efforts are being monitored and evaluated.

141. The Co-Chairs invited Somalia to inform the States Parties of examples of how it has acted to implement the Cartagena Action Plan victim assistance commitments, progress that has been made, and challenges it has encountered in applying the victim assistance aspects of the Cartagena Action Plan.

142. The Co-Chairs recalled that the information provided by South Sudan in 2012 highlighted that one of the objectives contained in the national mine action strategy, as concerns victim assistance, is that South Sudan will accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities by the end of 2013. The Co-Chairs invited South Sudan to inform the States Parties the status of South Sudan's accession process and when South Sudan

anticipates completing this process. The Co-Chairs also recalled that the information provided by South Sudan in 2012 highlighted efforts that have been undertaken to understand the prevalence of disability in three provinces. The Co-Chairs invited South Sudan to inform the States Parties the status of efforts to gather further information enabling a greater understanding of disability prevalence in South Sudan nation-wide. In addition, the Co-Chairs recalled that the information provided by South Sudan in 2012 highlighted that it aims to adopt national legislation to protect the rights of victims and persons with disabilities by 2013. The Co-Chairs invited South Sudan to inform the States Parties the status of efforts to review existing relevant legislation, identify gaps, and develop new legislation in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities standards.

143. The Co-Chairs recalled that Sudan provided information in 2012 that highlighted challenges faced in ensuring the functioning of the coordination body for victim assistance due to the extent of the challenge, the size of the country, and the current political and security environment, including the diversion of resources planned for disability and development programmes to respond to national emergencies. The Co-Chairs invited Sudan to inform the States Parties how Sudan plans to enhance coordination, and how Sudan will ensure that victim assistance coordination in turn is part of broader health care and disability coordination.

144. Sudan reported that its National Council for Persons with Disabilities is responsible for all matters relating to disability such as health, education, socio-economic inclusion including planning, policy making, awareness-raising, and coordination. The council operates in the regions through 15 State councils. Sudan further reported that its national mine action centre is an active member of the council and thereby has the opportunity to feed into decision-making processes and to ensure that the rights and needs of mine and other ERW victims are represented in broader disability efforts. Sudan also reported that, in addition to the council, inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms (i.e., working groups) for victim assistance exist in two regions of Sudan, are led by the national mine action centre, and meet monthly with relevant stakeholders.

145. The Co-Chairs recalled that Sudan provided information in 2012 that highlighted the national health surveillance system established by the Ministry of Health. The Co-Chairs invited Sudan to inform the States Parties if the data that have been acquired by the national demining programme on landmine and other ERW victims and survivors has been integrated into this broader national health surveillance system. Sudan reported that national health surveillance system continues to be under establishment at the level of the Federal Ministry of Health and Ministries of Health at the state level.

146. The Co-Chairs recalled that Sudan provided information in 2012 that highlighted its effort to raise awareness of the rights, needs and capacities of persons with disabilities including landmine and other ERW survivors. The Co-Chairs invited Sudan to inform the States Parties the degree the awareness has been raised, and how these efforts are being monitored and evaluated. While Sudan did not provide information specific to its awareness raising activities, it did report on efforts to enhance inclusion of mine and other ERW survivors through empowering two victims' associations, in Blue Nile and in South Kordofan States, to carry out efforts in the areas of social integration, economic empowerment, and psychological rehabilitation.

147. In addition, Sudan shared the following information with the States Parties:

(a) Sudan reported that, as of April 2013, its national mine action centre had registered 1,350 casualties and that efforts have been made to enhance data collection in the Darfur region of Sudan through the training of 247 additional personnel to conduct data

collection. Survivors and persons with disabilities have benefitted from this training, along with health staff from government dispensaries/clinics in remote areas.

(b) Sudan reported that it continues to implement its National Strategic Framework for Victim Assistance and its National Victim Assistance Work Plan, both of which were developed in accordance with the Cartagena Action Plan. Sudan noted that both documents are in need of revision given the evolving country context.

(c) Sudan reported that 14 victim assistance projects were undertaken during the period 2012-2013 and that 275 persons with disabilities (including landmine and other explosive remnants of war survivors) benefitted from these projects with 150 of which received an income generating activity such as livestock or commercial activity. Sudan also reported that physical rehabilitation services continue to be provided by Hope Medical City and National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics with the technical support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

148. The Co-Chairs recalled that Tajikistan provided information in 2012 indicating that it is in the process of developing an action plan for landmine and other ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities for the period 2012-2015. The Co-Chairs invited Tajikistan to inform the States Parties the status regarding the development of the national action plan. Tajikistan reported that it has developed such an action plan with specific, measureable and time-bound objectives and indicators and that the plan will soon be approved as part of a mid-term review of the Tajikistan's 2010-2015 mine action strategy.

149. The Co-Chairs recalled that Tajikistan provided information in 2012 that highlighted Tajikistan's plans to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities by the time of the Third Review Conference. The Co-Chairs invited Tajikistan to inform the States Parties the status regarding Tajikistan's efforts to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities. Tajikistan reported that on 3 April 2013 the President of the Republic of Tajikistan signed Order #2200 on the "National Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan to implement the recommendations of the United Nations member States to the universal periodic review of the Republic of Tajikistan on Human Rights for 2013-2015". The plan includes the aim to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities and its optional protocol and is accompanied by a schedule of activities to achieve this end. Tajikistan indicated its intention to be a state party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities by the time of the Third Review Conference.

150. The Co-Chairs recalled that Tajikistan provided information in 2012 that highlighted the priority afforded to the issue of accessibility in Tajikistan. The Co-Chairs invited Tajikistan to inform the States Parties the efforts that have been undertaken to increase availability of and accessibility to appropriate services for female and male mine victims and who have suffered injuries, including in rural and remote areas. Tajikistan reported that its Agency for the Construction and Architecture made an order to develop a new construction norm on physical accessibility in accordance with international standards on accessibility and the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities. The first draft of the document was prepared by February 2013 and has to pass several steps before entering into force, with one of these being to seek comments from disabled persons' organizations.

151. In addition, Tajikistan shared other information regarding the fulfilment of its responsibilities to survivors:

(a) Tajikistan recalled that its victim assistance programme has been rebranded as the Disability Support Unit in order to reinforce the notion that efforts to assist the victims should be part of broader disability and development frameworks.

(b) Tajikistan reported that its Coordination Council for Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities is now functioning as a consultative body.

(c) Tajikistan reported that in 2012, 12 casualties were registered, including eight survivors and four individuals who were killed. Tajikistan provided age and sex disaggregated data on these victims and also noted that the total number of registered victims in Tajikistan is 846, of which 478 were injured and 368 killed.

(d) Tajikistan reported that, in 2012-2013 the ICRC conducted a needs assessment survey, with 140 survivors and/or their families and that the ICRC plans to expand support to landmine survivors and other victims through micro-economic initiatives for 200 families in 2013. Tajikistan indicated that 12 contracts with families were signed in the first quarter of 2013.

(e) Tajikistan reported that ten male mine survivors received prostheses from its National Orthopaedic Centre in 2012 and that the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled continued support to the centre and is strengthening services and pursuing sustainability, including by supporting training. Tajikistan also reported that the centre was able to acquire new equipment through support from the United Nations Development Programme.

(f) Tajikistan reported that the United Nations Development Programme supported 80 landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities in receiving training to become peer supporters. In addition, Tajikistan reported that the Tajik Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions continued its Survivors' Network Project and noted that most of those who have graduated from the programme have been successful in finding gainful employment. Tajikistan also noted the efforts of other non-governmental organizations in the areas of community based rehabilitation and psycho-social support.

(g) Tajikistan reported on its on-going cooperation with Afghanistan, noting that a team from Afghan planned to visit Tajikistan in mid-June 2013 to discuss implementation of the two States' cooperation plan for mental health.

152. The Co-Chairs recalled that Thailand provided information in 2012 which highlighted efforts to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities in a manner which takes into account its obligations to assist landmine and other ERW survivors including through supporting sustainable community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programmes. The Co-Chairs invited Thailand to inform the States Parties the description of Thailand's approach to CBR, how successful Thailand has been in ensuring services are accessible in all parts of the country, and the efforts that have been made to ensure that landmine and other ERW survivors are aware of and able to access CBR programmes. In addition, the Co-Chairs recalled that Thailand provided information in 2012 which highlighted efforts to enhance victim assistance efforts in the region through promoting regional and bilateral cooperation in a manner that focused on exchanging experience. The Co-Chairs invited Thailand to inform the States Parties the status of Thailand's initiative to enhance cooperation efforts in the region, and the further regional and bilateral cooperation activities Thailand foresees undertaking in advance of the Review Conference in 2014.

153. Thailand reported that to provide quality care to survivors, Thailand integrates victim assistance into the national policy, plans and frameworks related to persons with disabilities whereby the rights and benefits of landmine survivors are the same rights and benefits the Country provides to any other persons with disabilities. This translates to a system that is inclusive and does not marginalize landmine survivors. Thailand further emphasised the linkage between the Cartagena Action Plan as it relates to victim assistance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and that since the ratifying the CRPD in 2009, Thailand has worked on creating a rights-based society empowering persons with disabilities, including mine victims. Thailand further reported that since its Persons with Disabilities Act of 2007 was enacted, it has established a Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities which supports an ever growing array of activities and projects related to the protection and enhancement of quality of life for

persons with disabilities including rehabilitation, education, vocational training, and other support mechanisms. The fund also provides micro-finance to persons with disabilities both to individuals and groups and all landmine survivors are entitled to these benefits.

154. The Co-Chairs recalled that Uganda provided information in 2012 that highlighted the challenges it faces with respect to data collection and information management given the lack of a centralised information management system for disability. The Co-Chairs invited Uganda to inform the States Parties of the status of national efforts to develop a centralised system and when Uganda expects such a system to be in place.

155. Uganda recalled that its Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance requires the establishment of a reliable qualitative and quantitative database on disability by 2014. In its efforts to achieve this objective, Uganda has undertaken a review of the existing data collection tools on disability in use in Uganda and has harmonised these into one single standard tool for use by all stakeholders. Uganda reported that it has conducted surveys to identify survivors, noting that 1,124 survivors have been identified to date. In addition, Uganda reported that a needs assessment of survivors and other persons with disabilities in mine-affected communities was conducted and that a mapping of all disability-related services and providers in mine-affected districts was undertaken. The mapping identified 42 service providers in the north and 4 in a district in the western part of the country. Uganda noted that its intended next steps are to recruit, train and deploy required human resources for effective data management and dissemination at all levels, and to establish a functional central coordinating body to serve as a point of reference for disability-related information.

156. The Co-Chairs recalled that Uganda provided information in 2012 that highlighted efforts to review all national legal and policy frameworks relevant to disabilities to determine if existing frameworks are in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities and to ensure that they effectively address the rights and needs of persons with disabilities including landmine and other ERW survivors. Co-Chairs invited Uganda to inform the States Parties the status of national efforts to review the National Policy on Disability and the Ugandan Persons with Disabilities Act and make the necessary modifications in order to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities including mine survivors in accordance with the standards set by the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities.

157. Uganda reported that in early 2013, a review of its National Policy on Disability and the Persons with Disability Act commenced and is due for completion at the end of the year. The aim of the review is to assess whether current legislation is in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons of Disabilities and identify what modifications would be necessary. In addition, Uganda recalled that its Guidelines on Physical Accessibility, which were adopted in 2011, have now been used to draft and finalise the national Building Control Bill. Finally, Uganda reported that it has completed drafting a set of Guidelines on Disability.

158. In addition, Uganda recalled that its Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance includes as an objective to increase access to quality health care services in mind-affected communities by 2014. Uganda reported that, as of May 2013, 649 survivors have accessed medical treatment for various complications caused by landmines and other ERW.

159. The Co-Chairs invited Yemen to inform the States Parties of three examples of how the State has acted to implement Cartagena Action Plan victim assistance commitments, the progress that has been made, the main challenges that it has encountered, and the remaining objectives that it still anticipates meeting between now and the Third Review Conference in 2014. Yemen shared its data collection figures with the States Parties noting that the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre recorded 28 victims during the period 2007 to 2013. Yemen noted that survivors of landmines and other ERW have been identified by survey and have

been through an examination phase in order to be provided with medical support in accordance with their needs. The types of medical support provided included surgery, wheelchairs, artificial limb, physical therapy, crutches, and shoes.

160. On 30-31 May 2013, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance convened an experts' workshop which aimed to lay the groundwork for the development of international guidelines on assistance to child victims. The workshop identified the state of, tools and instruments available, and the stage of implementation in affected countries. The workshop also gathered input from affected States and other stakeholder on what aspects should be covered by guidelines to be established.

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

(a) Cooperation and assistance

161. The Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance (Ecuador and Thailand) sought to build upon the cooperation and assistance agenda for the Convention which had been spelled out by the President of the Second Review Conference in 2010 and which had been followed up on since. This included efforts to advance work started in 2012 on a Platform for Partnerships information exchange tool. The Co-Chairs invited all States Parties to contribute to this effort, which was established on a trial basis as a tool to exchange information on the breadth of assistance available to implement the Convention. The Co-Chairs emphasised that, in addition to financial assistance, other forms of assistance, including expertise, equipment and the exchange of experience, are also valuable. As such, almost any State Party is a potential contributor of assistance. The Co-Chairs informed the States Parties that information on available assistance provided by some States Parties has been made available by the Implementation Support Unit at the following webpage: <http://www.apminebanconvention.org/platform-for-partnerships/>.

162. In follow-up to a 2012 discussion on regarding the pros and cons of existing or possible new funding mechanisms, the Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance explored in more detail one such mechanism – the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which is often referred to as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) Trust Fund. It was noted by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) that all eight of the trust fund's thematic priorities are of high relevance in effectively protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including survivors of mines and other explosive remnants of war. The OHCHR noted that, in May 2012, the trust fund released its first call for applications to United Nations Country Teams, who coordinate and lead the country level projects, and that by the end of 2012, eight priority countries received funding

163. The OHCHR noted that a project funded by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) Trust Fund in Mozambique serves as an example of how a State Party responsible for significant numbers may benefit in that the project in Mozambique fulfils the following key criteria: alignment with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the human rights-based approach to disability; national ownership among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders; participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in the development, implementation and monitoring of the project; and sustainability in terms of focusing on legal and policy reform.

164. With a view to continuing to enhance cooperation and assistance under the Convention, particularly in light of the Convention's 2014 Third Review Conference, Thailand, with the support of Australia and the ISU, convened the Bangkok Symposium on Cooperation and Assistance: Building Synergy Towards Effective Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation on 24-25 June 2013. A wealth of knowledge, experience and views were shared during the Symposium, with some key conclusions emerging as follows:

(a) The Convention's promise to landmine survivors will be, in large part, achieved through the integration of activities into broader approaches to disability. It is important, therefore, that the challenges faced by landmine survivors be evident within disability discussions and that those from the disability world continue to participate in cooperative efforts to implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

(b) The fact that a so-called landmines world is part of a larger world means that the resources to fuel the fulfilment of our aims could come from wide-ranging sources. The challenge, therefore, is two-fold. First, there is a challenge in terms of making use of the full range of funding sources, be they specifically related to mine action or not. Second, there is a challenge in ensuring that funds that are invested are actually achieving their desired ends.

(c) Also as concerns cooperative efforts to fulfil the Convention's promise to landmine survivors, it is clear that there is a need to focus more intensively on sustainability. Addressing the needs and guaranteeing the rights of landmine survivors are national responsibilities which will remain for the long-term. Programmes and services embedded in a national health care system will need to take this point into account. Those requiring external resources to ensure sustainability should make sure that their resource needs are communicated as priorities in broader development frameworks.

(d) Building upon the need to ensure sustainability is the imperative to establish partnerships and to do so from the outset. For example, partnerships are essential for achieving national ownership over a sustainable physical rehabilitation programme. Partnerships are key to individual States Parties taking on a leading role in sharing its experience and capacities. Partnerships are important to overcome capacity constraints. In addition, as has been evident in regional cooperation, partnerships enable partners to do more together than they could on their own.

(e) A central theme, if not the central theme, throughout the symposium was the fundamental place of national ownership – both to facilitate cooperation and assistance, and to actually comply with the Convention's obligations. This point was highlighted from the outset during the keynote address by His Royal Highness Prince Mired. In addition, national ownership was mentioned during every panel discussion and alluded to by almost every panellist. The implementation of the Convention is the responsibility of each individual State Party in areas under its control or jurisdiction. Those that have understood and internalised this point have generally been more successful in deepening relations with partners, in mobilising resources, and in producing results.

165. The importance of a complementary twin-track approach to victim assistance was recalled in which efforts are made both to eliminate barriers that exclude persons with disabilities in all aspects of development assistance and to take specific actions that promote the individual and collective empowerment of persons with disabilities, including mine victims.

166. In the Cartagena Action Plan, it was agreed that all States Parties will strengthen partnerships between affected and non-affected States Parties and among affected States Parties to identify and mobilise new technical, material and financial resources of support for activities to implement the Convention.¹³ In a manner that relates to this commitment, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), as part of its Arabic Language Outreach Programme held its first annual workshop in Dubai in December 2012, prepared to hold its second annual workshop in Kuwait in December 2013, and staged a training event in Jordan on operational efficiency and land release for 14 Arabic-speaking demining programmes. In addition, the GICHD initiated a Persian Language Outreach Programme, holding a workshop in Tajikistan in February 2013.

167. In the Cartagena Action Plan, it was agreed that all States Parties will contribute to the further development of the United Nations' International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) to be used as a frame of reference to establish national standards and operational procedures for addressing all aspects of mine and other explosive ordnance contamination.¹⁴ As noted, since the 12MSP, important amendments were made to the IMAS on land release. In addition since the 12MSP, the GICHD has continued to manage and coordinate the IMAS process and has produced a multi-language IMAS compact disk, along with providing support to individual States Parties to develop national standards.

(b) Transparency and the exchange of information

168. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have not submitted their initial Article 7 report will immediately fulfil their obligation to initially submit and annually update Article 7 transparency reports.¹⁵ At the close of the 12MSP, two States Parties – Equatorial Guinea and Tuvalu – had not yet complied with the obligation to report as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of the Convention for that State Party, on the matters for which transparency information is required in accordance with Article 7.1. In addition, 90 States Parties had provided information as required, in accordance with Article 7.2, covering the previous calendar year. 67 States Parties had not done so.

169. Since the 12MSP, three States Parties – Finland, Poland and Somalia – have submitted their initial report in accordance with Article 7.1 and two States Parties are still not compliant with their obligation to report in accordance with Article 7.1: Equatorial Guinea and Tuvalu. Equatorial Guinea's initial report was due on 28 August 1999 and Tuvalu's on 28 August 2012. In addition in 2013, the following 70 States Parties did not provide updated information covering calendar year 2012 in accordance with Article 7.2 as required: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Togo,

¹³ Cartagena Action Plan, action #47.

¹⁴ Cartagena Action Plan, action #49.

¹⁵ Cartagena Action Plan, action #54.

Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

170. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties will maximise and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process as a tool to assist in implementation, including through the reporting format “form J” to provide information on matters which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance, victim assistance efforts and needs and information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitisation in all aspects of mine action.¹⁶ Since the 12MSP, 49 States Parties have made use of “form J”:

(a) The following 24 States Parties used “form J” to volunteer information on victim assistance and needs: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iraq, Italy, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe.

(b) The following 7 States Parties used “form J” to volunteer information on numbers of new mine incidents and victims: Croatia, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe.

(c) The following 21 States Parties used “form J” to volunteer information on international cooperation and assistance: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Thailand.

(d) No State Party used “form J” to volunteer information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitisation in all aspects of mine action.

(e) Several States Parties used “form J” to volunteer information on other matters related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on: mine action research, mine risk education, clearance of unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war, conversion of Claymore mines to command activated, Article 3 retained mines, humanitarian demining/explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training, participation in international meetings and capacity building.

(f) Several States Parties used “form J” to complement the information provided elsewhere in their annual submission of information on required areas of reporting, including on programmes for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention and on measures to provide warnings to the populations in relation to mined areas.

171. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties will regularly review the number of anti-personnel mines retained for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention to ensure that it constitutes the minimum number absolutely necessary for these purposes and destroy all those exceeding that number. It was agreed that all States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and the actual use of anti-personnel mines retained, explain any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

172. Since the 12MSP, Angola reported 135 fewer anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012 and indicated that the decrease in the amount of retained anti-personnel mines was due to the fact that the last reports did not mention the number of mines used for training. Mines retained are used by the Angolan Armed Forces (AAF) for the purposes of development and training, and mines for instruction have been provided to National

¹⁶ Cartagena Action Plan, action #55.

Institute for Demining and other different mine action operators. Argentina reported ten fewer anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012 and that these mines were used by the Institute of Scientific and Technical Investigation for Defence for the “Mine destruction systems without explosives” project. Australia reported 3,654 fewer anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012 and that stocks are regularly reviewed, with a significant portion of the stock destroyed after the 2012 review. Australia further reported that in total, around 70 per cent of the stock originally retained when Australia ratified the Convention has been destroyed. Australia also indicated that it views the retention of anti-personnel mines as essential for Australian Force training requirements, including the destruction and disposal of anti-personnel mines, mine awareness and countermine training and to undertake research into the effects of anti-personnel mines.

173. Belarus reported 8 fewer anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012. Belgium reported 472 fewer anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012 for the purpose of education and training of EOD specialists and deminers with live ammunition as well as for demolition exercises in order to reduce the quantities of mines in the Armed Force’s possession. Bhutan reported to the 12MSP having retained 4,001 fewer anti-personnel mines than it had reported in 2007, with these mines to be used for all officers and troops to be given basic and specialized trainings in mine clearance and the removal of improvised explosive devices. Bhutan indicated that a week-long training is conducted for all officers and troops annually and that this training includes mine identification and awareness, minefield marking and layout, detection and destruction techniques.

174. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported 164 fewer mines than it did in 2012 and that mines are used for mine detection dog training and training polygons in demining areas. Brazil reported 1,326 fewer anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012 and that it retains anti-personnel mines for military training purposes, to allow the Brazilian armed forces to adequately participate in international demining activities for the purpose of training in mine detection, clearance and destruction. Chile reported 216 fewer anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012 and that these 216 mines were destroyed to train the deminers of the Chilean army and Chilean navy in the detection, deactivation and destruction of anti-personnel mines.

175. Croatia reported 58 fewer anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012 and that 52 mines were used during testing and evaluating of demining machines on the test polygon in Cerovec, CROMAC-CTDT Ltd and 6 mines were used by the Training Company of Engineering regiment in its regular training and education for deminers. The Czech Republic reported 83 fewer mines than it did in 2012 and indicated that retained anti-personnel mines are used to train and or educate EOD personnel in mine detection, mine clearance and destruction techniques. Denmark reported 47 fewer mines than it did in 2012 and indicated that the mines are retained to be used for research and development by the Danish Defence Research Establishment and to be used for training in mine detection.

176. Ecuador reported five fewer mines than it did in 2012 with these mines having been used in a course of the National Demining School. Ecuador plans to use annually ten anti-personnel mines to be destroyed in training as well as potential research. Planned training activities include a basic demining course (five mines) and an explosive ordnance disposal course (five mines). Eritrea reported 71 fewer mines than it did in 2012. Germany reported 19 fewer mines than it did in 2012 and indicated that the necessary quantities, types and estimated future requirements are reviewed on an annual basis. Germany further indicated that since the Second Review Conference, 64 mines were disassembled for using as inert training mines, 67 were used for different development programmes in mine protection and clearance and 19 surplus retained mines were destroyed. In addition, Germany indicated that the latest review of requirements will lead to an early and additional destruction of 1,300 anti-personnel by the end of 2014. Iraq reported 706 fewer anti-personnel mines than

it did in 2012 and that these are used for mine detection dogs and mine detector training by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG). Ireland reported 1 fewer mine than it did in 2012 and reported that the Irish Defence Forces use live anti-personnel mines in the development and validation of mine render safe procedures, in training personnel in these procedures, in testing and validating mechanical mine clearance equipment and in training of personnel in the use of such equipment. In addition, Ireland indicated that minimum metal content mines are used, as required, in the calibration and testing of mine detection equipment.

177. Italy reported ten fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012 and indicated that warfare mines are used for bomb disposals and pioneers training courses. Japan reported 258 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012 and indicated that in 2012 anti-personnel mines were used for education and training in mine detection and mine clearance, and research and development of mine clearance equipment. In addition, Japan indicated that in 2013, it plans to use anti-personnel mines for education and training in mine detection and mine clearance. Jordan reported 50 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012. Lithuania reported 1,183 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012 and indicated that the mines are fitted with command-controlled fuses. Mozambique reported 320 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012 and indicated that 98 of these mines are inert without explosives and detonators.

178. The Netherlands reported 80 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012. Peru reported 25 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012. Slovenia reported two fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012. Spain reported eight fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012. Sweden reported 164 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012. Thailand reported 24 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012, and that in 2012, the Thailand Mine Action Centre and the Royal Thai Army conducted a training programme for 40 individuals using 24 mines, with this course an integral part of Thailand's continuous plan to increase the number of deminers to accelerate the mine clearance operation without compromising safety. Tunisia reported 50 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2012. Turkey reported 109 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2012 and indicated that mines were used during the Partnership for Peace Training Centre Mine and EOD course, featuring the participation of 761 personnel from 16 countries. In addition Turkey indicated that there are plans to use a minimum of 700 of these mines for the training of staff to be employed for mine clearance along the Syrian border and that an overall reassessment of the number of mines retained for training purposes by Turkey is being considered. Zambia reported 1,213 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012 and indicated that mines were retained to prepare troops proceeding on United Nations peacekeeping missions, to familiarise staff college students in minefield layout and density and to prepare combat engineers in mine warfare. Zimbabwe reported 50 fewer anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012.

179. Cambodia reported 72 more anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012. France reported 15 more anti-personnel mines retained than it did in 2012 and indicated that its stocks of anti-personnel mines retained had increased by 111, 96 anti-personnel were destroyed during the course of 2012, including 53 anti-personnel mines destroyed in training at the Direction générale de l'armement Diving School, 36 anti-personnel mines destroyed in training at the Groupe Central d'intervention NEDEX, six anti-personnel mines destroyed by the Direction générale de l'armement and one anti-personnel mine was transferred to the Wehrtechnische Dienststelle für Waffen und Munition in Germany. South Africa reported 11 more anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012, indicating that these additional mines had been recovered during 2012. Ukraine reported 605 more anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported 149 more anti-personnel mines than it did in 2012 indicating that the increase from 311 reported in 2012 reflected the dynamic nature of the threat on current United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland operations.

180. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have maintained under the provision of Article 3, the same number of anti-personnel mines over periods of years, and have not reported on the use of such mines for permitted purposes or on concrete plans for their use, would be encouraged to report on such use and such plans and to review whether these anti-personnel mines are needed and constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and to destroy those that are in excess of this number.

181. Algeria reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (5,970) that since 2010 it has reported retained. Bangladesh reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (12,500) that since 2007 it has reported retained. Benin did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (16) that it reported retained in 2008. Botswana did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (1,019) that it reported retained in 2012. Bulgaria reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (3,672) that since 2010 it has reported retained. Burundi reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (four) that since 2008 it has reported retained. Cameroon did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (1,885) that it reported retained in 2009.

182. Canada reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (1,921) that since 2011 it has reported retained. Cape Verde did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (120) that it reported retained in 2009. Colombia reported that it had destroyed all 586 mines that it had previously indicated had been retained. Congo did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (322) that it reported retained in 2009. Cyprus reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (500) that since 2010 it has reported retained.

183. Djibouti did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (2,996) that it reported in 2005. Ethiopia did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (303) that it reported in 2012. Gambia reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (100) that since 2012 it has reported retained. Greece reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (6,158) that since 2010 it has reported retained. Guinea-Bissau did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (nine) that it reported retained in 2011. Honduras did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (826) that it reported retained in 2007. Indonesia reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (2,454) that since 2010 it has reported retained. Kenya did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (3,000) that it reported retained 2008.

184. Mali did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (600) that it reported in 2005. Mauritania reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (728) that since 2005 it has reported retained. Namibia did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (1,634) that it reported in 2010. Nicaragua reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (448) that since 2011 it has reported retained. Nigeria did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (3,364) that it reported in 2012. Portugal reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (694) that since 2011 it has reported retained. Romania reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (2,500) that since 2004 it has reported retained.

185. Rwanda did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (65) that it reported in 2008. Senegal reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (37) that since 2012 it has reported retained. Serbia reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (3,149) that since 2012 it has reported retained. Slovakia did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (1,272) that it reported in 2012. Sudan did not provide new information to update the

number of anti-personnel mines (1,938) that it reported in 2012 [to be confirmed]. United Republic of Tanzania did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (1,780) that it reported in 2009. Togo did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (436) that it reported in 2004. Uganda did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (1,764) that it reported in 2012. Uruguay did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (260) that it reported in 2008. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not provide new information to update the number of anti-personnel mines (4,874) that it reported in 2012. Yemen reported no change in the number of anti-personnel mines (3,760) that since 2012 it has reported retained.

186. Côte d'Ivoire provided new information by indicating that it retained 290 more anti-personnel mines. Finland provided information indicating that it decided to retain 16,500 anti-personnel mines that will be transferred on a yearly basis to the Finnish Defence training organisations. Poland provided information indicating that it does not retain anti-personnel mines for the purposes permitted under Article 3. Somalia provided information by indicating that it does not retain anti-personnel mines for the purposes permitted under Article 3 and should it decide to do so in the future, it would report on the numbers and types retained and the entities authorized to retain such mines as well as on the plans for actual and future use and explain any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

187. The Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Bulgaria and New Zealand, wrote to States Parties to encourage them to make use of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 20 and 24 May 2013 to volunteer updated information on mines retained for permitted purposes under Article 3. The Co-Chairs expressed an interest in hearing from States Parties their reasons for increasing or decreasing quantities of retained mines and in hearing from States Parties that have reported the same numbers of mines retained for a number of years without having yet volunteered information on the purposes for which these mines have been retained and on plans for their use. The invitation to provide updates was seized by 12 States Parties.

188. The Article 7 Contact Group Coordinator continued raising awareness on the importance of reporting and exchanging information and recalled the objectives contained in the roadmap for better reporting: by the Third Review Conference, all initial reports should have been submitted and all States Parties with key obligations to implement should have provided updated information. The Article 7 Contact Group and its Coordinator continued consultations and discussions on the development of tools to facilitate reporting and encouraged all interested States Parties to take part in the process.

(c) Measures to ensure compliance

189. At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have not developed national implementation measures will, as a matter of urgency, develop and adopt legislative, administrative and other measures in accordance with Article 9, to fulfil their Convention obligations under this Article and thereby contributing to full compliance with the Convention. At the close of the 12MSP, there were 63 States Parties that had reported that they had adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 and there were 35 States Parties that had reported that they considered existing national laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9. The remaining 60 States Parties had not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 or that they considered that existing laws were sufficient to give effect to the Convention.

190. Since the 12MSP, three States for which the Convention recently entered into force, Finland, Poland and Somalia, did not report either having adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 or indicated that they considered existing laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention. In addition, Bhutan indicated that with regards to national legislation, the Bhutan Civil and Criminal procedure code contains relevant provisions which would adequately cover implementation of the Convention for the time being. There are now 63 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9, 36 States Parties that have reported that they consider existing national laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention and 62 States Parties have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 or that they consider existing laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention. (See APLC/MSP.13/2013/WP.8, annex III.)

191. It was recalled that in the Cartagena Action Plan it was agreed that all States Parties will, in case of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention, work together with the States Parties concerned to resolve the matter expeditiously in a manner consistent with Article 8.1. In acting upon this commitment, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention (Bulgaria and New Zealand) wrote to both Cambodia and Thailand to express their gratitude for their longstanding commitment to comply with the Convention and to note that they were encouraged that landmine removal is on the agenda of a Cambodia-Thailand Joint Working Group. In this context, the Co-Chairs invited Cambodia and Thailand to share with other States Parties information on how joint efforts were proceeding to clear mines along their common border.

192. Cambodia responded to the Co-Chairs' invitation, indicating that pursuant to the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) Order for Provisional Measures, dated 18 July 2011 and based on the result of discussion of the Eighth Meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC) in Phnom Penh on 21 December 2011, the Joint Working Group had held three meetings (Bangkok on 3-5 April 2012, Phnom Penh on 26-28 June 2012 and Bangkok on 17-19 December 2012). Cambodia further indicated that the ninth meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC) was held in Bangkok from 15-17 May 2013, that the meeting focused on general cooperation along and across the borders of Cambodia and Thailand, including mine action cooperation, and that the meeting maintained that both sides agreed to encourage Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) and Thai Mine Action Centre (TMAC) as well as relevant authorities of both countries to determine the priority areas along the common border for de-mining cooperation under the framework of the Joint Boundary Commission. Cambodia added regarding the demining in the areas adjacent to Preah Vihear temple, that both governments have given an approval to task CMAA and TMAC to jointly conduct de-mining based on a Joint Demining Plan, details of which Cambodia shared with the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention. Cambodia further noted that CMAA and TMAC had planned to meet at the end of June 2013 in Thailand to consolidate a deployment plan. Cambodia subsequently reported that this was delayed until further notice.

193. Thailand welcomed, in particular, the outcomes of the 9th Meeting of the General Border Committee (GBC), chaired by both countries' Defense Ministers and indicated that it is also looking forward to the next meeting between Thailand Mine Action Center (TMAC) and Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAA). Thailand expressed the hope that the two countries will work together even more closely in the area of mine action and that this constructive approach will lead to the possibility of joint demining along Thai-Cambodia border in the future.

194. The Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention wrote to Sudan to recall that in 2012 the International Campaign to Ban

Landmines had brought to the States Parties' attention allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines in Sudan in 2011 and 2012. The Co-Chairs invited Sudan to share with information on any investigations that have been carried out and on their results and any related legal proceedings. No information was provided.

195. The Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention wrote to Turkey to thank Turkey for having kept the States Parties informed regarding previous concerns about compliance on its territory and to note that their understanding from recent news reports was that a court verdict had now been rendered with respect to one such concern and that a senior military officer had been convicted in a case that concerns Turkish soldiers killed and injured by mines planted by the Turkish armed forces. Given this development, the Co-Chairs invited Turkey to share this news and related details. The Co-Chairs also suggested that, if it was the case that anti-personnel mines were used by the Turkish armed forces, Turkey may wish to clarify what additional legal, administrative and other steps are being taken to prevent a repetition of any such prohibited activities in the future.

196. Turkey responded to the Co-Chairs' invitation by indicating that further to certain allegations in the Turkish media with regard to an explosion which claimed the lives of soldiers in the Cukurca Province of Turkey in April 2009, an investigation was initiated with the matter subsequently brought before the Turkish General Staff Military Court. Turkey further indicated that on 19 April 2013 the court rendered its verdict and sentenced a Turkish Brigadier General to 6 years and 8 months of imprisonment due to causing death and injury by negligence. Turkey noted that this was the initial verdict of the court of first instance, not the final decision, with the verdict open to an appeal process. Turkey committed to share with the States Parties further developments in due course.

197. Turkey also responded to the Co-Chairs' invitation by indicating that another allegation that had appeared in the press on a possible use of a M2A4 type mine in the Sirnak Province on 9 April 2009 has also been addressed in a careful and in-depth manner. Turkey further indicated that a detailed investigation was undertaken which concluded that that there had not been an explosion and that the registry of Turkish Armed Forces showed that the mine allegedly in question was destroyed before the end of 2009, together with the stockpiled ones. Turkey also added that it is aware of news in the Turkish press regarding an explosion on 1 May 2013 and that it is currently being investigated. Turkey added that, as in other cases, any possible developments will be shared with the ISU and the States Parties in due course.

198. The Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention wrote to Yemen to recall that in 2012 the ICBL had brought to the States Parties' attention allegations concerning the emplacement of anti-personnel mines at the Ministry of Industry building in Sana'a in 2011. The Co-Chairs invited Yemen to share information on the possible new use of anti-personnel mines, noting that any new use of anti-personnel mines would be in contravention of one of the main provisions of the Convention – that anti-personnel mines shall not be used under any circumstances. The Co-Chairs also suggested that if such use is confirmed, they would encourage Yemen to share with States Parties efforts Yemen is undertaking to prosecute those involved and to take steps to prevent any additional prohibited activities from being undertaken in Yemen.

199. Several States Parties expressed deep concern about recent reports on use allegations concerning States Parties of the Convention. Particular concern was expressed with respect to reports of the use of anti-personnel mines in Yemen. Concerning this case, the 12MSP President reported that he had acted on States Parties' obligations under Article 8.1 of the Convention "to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance," meeting with Yemen's delegation and expressing that the response by Yemen should contain the following six aspects: an immediate investigation into the use of anti-personnel mines in the

area in question; the identification and prosecution those responsible for deploying anti-personnel mines; the identification of the source of the anti-personnel mines and how these mines were obtained, particularly given that Yemen had long ago reported the destruction of all stocks; the destruction of any additional stocks discovered and the clearance of the mined areas in question as soon as possible; action, as soon as possible, to prevent and suppress any possible future violation of the Convention; and, all of these matters being undertaken in an extremely timely and transparent matter. Yemen responded to this matter by reaffirming its commitment to full compliance with the Convention and by informing the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that Yemen will conduct a thorough investigation.

200. Canada informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that two Canadian citizens were criminally charged in March 2013 on numerous weapons-related offenses, after an illegal arms cache, which included landmines, was found at their private home in Canada. Canada indicated that while it was not able to comment further as the matter was still before the courts, the case demonstrates the effectiveness of the mechanisms which Canada has put in place to prosecute those who breach Convention obligations. Canada committed to report on the outcome of the case at the next meeting under the Convention, as appropriate.

201. Since the 12MSP, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) continued fulfilling the Secretary-General of the United Nations' responsibility to prepare and update a list of names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts designated for fact finding missions authorised in accordance with Article 8.8.

(d) Implementation Support

202. In adopting the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", the 10MSP agreed that the ISU shall "report in written form as well as orally on the activities, functioning and finances of the ISU to each Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference, and to informal meetings under the Convention as appropriate." At the 30 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, the Director of the ISU provided a written and oral report. The report recorded the lengthy set of activities consistent with this mandate and the ISU's 2013 work plan, and provided highlights of work undertaken by the ISU during the first five months of 2013.

203. With respect to its substantive efforts, in 2013 the ISU carried out its activities in accordance with its 2013 work plan and budget, which was adopted by the 12MSP. The ISU provided advice to States Parties on matters related to implementation and compliance (including in-country support to States Parties regarding Article 5 implementation and applying the understandings adopted by the States Parties on victim assistance), assisting States Parties in maximising participation in the Convention's implementation processes, providing strategic direction to Co-Chairs and the Coordinator of the Sponsorship Programme, supporting the States Parties mandated to analyse Article 5 extension requests, supporting States Parties in preparing transparency reports, leading seminars and providing training on understanding the Convention and its operations, supporting the President and individual States Parties in undertaking universalization efforts, providing advice on applying the lessons learned from implementing the Convention, supporting the 13MSP President-Designate and the Third Review Conference President-Designate, continuing to serve as the authoritative source of information on the Convention and maintaining the Convention's Documentation Centre.

204. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed that those in a position to do so would provide necessary financial resources for the effective operation of the Implementation Support Unit.⁵ In January 2013, the President used targeted fundraising

appeals to complement common appeals which had been traditionally distributed to all States Parties. As of 9 September, contributions in support of the Implementation Support Unit's 2013 work plan were received from the following States Parties: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway and Turkey. As well, the following States Parties had entered into contracts to contribute to the Implementation Support Unit's 2013 work plan: the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

205. In addition to carrying out its core work plan, the Implementation Support Unit executed other activities, in a manner consistent with its mandate, when additional funds were made available to fully fund these efforts. When funding previously received from Australia, the Implementation Support Unit continued work on two research projects related to victim assistance. The first initiative is examining the role of mine action programmes and national authorities in victim assistance, particularly with regard to the sustainability of efforts. The second initiative is advancing research undertaken by the Implementation Support Unit in 2011 on the role of development assistance in supporting victim assistance. In addition, the Implementation Support Unit received funding from Australia to carry out targeted implementation and universalization support efforts in the Pacific and to support Thailand in convening a June 2013 symposium on cooperation and assistance. As well, in December 2012, the Implementation Support Unit concluded administrative arrangements necessary to begin implementation of an European Union Council Decision in support of the implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan. This Council Decision involves the ISU supporting States Parties in fulfilling various Cartagena Action Plan commitments related to mine clearance, victim assistance and universalization.

206. In accordance with the agreement between the States Parties and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) on implementation support, the GICHD continued its roles in hosting the ISU as well as hosting the intersessional work programme and supporting the sponsorship programme. On 3 May 2013, Director of the GICHD provided the 12MSP President with a report on the agreement, with this report made available to all States Parties on the Convention's website.

207. In keeping with established tradition, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention undertook the task of consulting with States Parties to identify a list of nominees to serve as new Co-Chairs following the 13MSP. On 11 March 2013, the Co-Chairs wrote to all States Parties to indicate that they were seeking one new State Party for each of the five Standing Committees. At the 27 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, the Co-Chairs again reminded delegations of their written appeal. [On the basis of interest expressed to the Co-Chairs and consultations with interested delegations, the Co-Chairs proposed a set of five new States Parties which were elected at the 13MSP to serve two-year terms.]

208. At the 10MSP, the States Parties endorsed recommendations which included that "the States Parties should keep an open mind to how to restructure the week of meetings of the Standing Committees to ensure its on-going effectiveness."¹⁷ Pursuant to this, the meetings of the Standing Committees in 2013 were organized to last only four days. In addition, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance convened a parallel technical workshop on child mine victims.

¹⁷ Final Report of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, annex VI: Review of the Intersessional Work Programme, recommendation #6.

209. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed to support the efforts of the President and Coordinating Committee to ensure effective preparations and conduct of meetings of the Convention.¹⁸ Since the 12MSP, the Coordinating Committee met eight times to fulfil its mandate to coordinate matters relating to and flowing from the work of the Standing Committees with the work of the 13MSP.

210. At the 10MSP, the States Parties endorsed recommendations which included that “the States Parties, and in particular States Parties that are party to more than one related instrument, should pursue coherence in the scheduling of meetings of relevant instruments, particularly those meetings that deal with the clearance of explosive hazards and assistance to the victims of conventional weapons” and that “the States Parties should regularly evaluate the potential for synergy in the work of various related instruments, while acknowledging the distinct legal obligations of each.”¹⁹ On the basis of discussion at the 30 May 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, the Co-Chairs concluded that there was a strong support for the Coordinating Committees of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) aiming to schedule the intersessional meetings of each Convention during the same week in 2014. At the 3 July 2013 meeting of the Coordinating Committee, on the basis of a discussion of the idea of scheduling meetings of the Convention during the last 2.5 days of the week of 7 April 2014, the Chair concluded that the optimal proposal would be to see that intersessional work would take place the afternoon of 9 April, that a second preparatory meeting in advance of the Third Review Conference would take place all day on 10 April, and that additional intersessional work could take place on 11 April subject to the Coordinating Committee considering what, if any, additional intersessional work may be required given the short period of time between the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties and the Third Review Conference. It was noted that the approach to intersessional work to take place between the 13MSP and the Third Review Conference would be without prejudice to how the States Parties may wish to organize their meeting programme following the Third Review Conference.

211. At the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties agreed that those in a position to do so would contribute to the Sponsorship Programme thereby permitting widespread representation at meetings of the Convention, particularly by mine-affected developing States Parties.⁹ In 2013, the following States Parties contributed to the Australian coordinated Sponsorship Programme: Australia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands Norway and Switzerland. At the May 2013 meetings of the Standing Committees, 19 representatives of 19 States Parties were sponsored. At the 13MSP, 28 representatives of 21 States Parties were sponsored. In 2013, the Sponsorship Programme again helped enable States Parties live up to the commitment they made at the Cartagena Summit to ensure the ensure the continued involvement and effective contribution in all relevant Convention related activities by health, rehabilitation, social services, education, employment, gender and disability rights experts.

212. Since the 12MSP, the States Parties, in keeping with their Cartagena Summit commitment, continued to recognise and further encourage the full participation in and contribution to the implementation of the Convention by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their International Federation, the United Nations, the Geneva

¹⁸ Cartagena Action Plan, action #63.

¹⁹ Final Report of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, annex VI: Review of the Intersessional Work Programme, recommendations #8 and #9.

International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, international and regional organisations, mine survivors and their organisations, and other civil society organisations.²⁰

²⁰ Cartagena Action Plan, action #62.

Annex I

Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported as of 31 December 2012</i>	<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported destroyed in 2013</i>	<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining</i>
Belarus ²¹	3,356,636	0	3,356,636
Côte d'Ivoire ²²	1,526	1,526	0
Finland ²³	809,308		809,308
Greece ²⁴	953,285	0	953,285
Guinea-Bissau ²⁵			
Poland ²⁶			16,957
Ukraine ²⁷	5,922,485	280,000	5,642,485
Totals	11,043,244	281,526	10,778,671

²¹ Statement delivered by Belarus at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction on 27 May 2013.

²² Statement delivered by Côte d'Ivoire during the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction on 27 May 2013. The mines were actually destroyed in 2012 but this information was not included in the 2011-2012 Geneva Progress Report.

²³ Initial Article 7 report, 1 July to 31 December 2012 and statement delivered by Finland during the Standing Committee Meeting on Stockpile Destruction on 27 May 2013.

²⁴ Statement delivered by Greece during the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction on 27 May 2013.

²⁵ Statement delivered by Guinea-Bissau during the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, 1 December 2011.

²⁶ Initial Article 7 report submitted by Poland on 28 November 2013.

²⁷ Information provided by Ukraine to the Implementation Support Unit on 6 September 2013.

Annex II

Mines reported retained since the First Review Conference for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Afghanistan ¹	1076	1887	2692	2680	2618	2618		0	0
Albania	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
Algeria	15030	15030	15030	15030	6000	5970	5970	5970	5970
Andorra	0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Angola	1390	1460	2512			2512		1439	1304
Antigua and Barbuda									
Argentina ²	1680	1596	1471	1380	1268	1142	1046	867	857
Australia	7395	7266	7133	6998	6785	6947	6927	6788	3134
Austria	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0				0				
Bangladesh	15000	14999	12500	12500	12500			12500	12500
Barbados									
Belarus	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6022
Belgium	4176	3820	3569	3287	3245	3204	3100	3041	2569
Belize									
Benin		30	16	16					
Bhutan ³			4491					490	490
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0								
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴	2755	17471	1708	1920	2390	2255	1985	1624	1,460

¹ In its reports submitted in 2003 and 2004, Afghanistan indicated that a decision on the number of mines to retain was pending. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2004, Afghanistan indicated that it currently retained 370 inert mines. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2005, Afghanistan indicated that the Government had yet to develop a formal policy on the number of mines retained for development and training purposes. The Government on a case-by-case basis approves the number and type of anti-personnel mines retained by United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan on behalf of the Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan.

² 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.

³ In a statement delivered on 30 May 2013 at the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Bhutan indicated that it retains 490 mines under Article 3.

⁴ 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 of the mines reported under Article 3 were

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Botswana								1019	
Brazil ⁵	16125	15038	13550	12381	10986	10051	8976	7913	6587
Brunei Darussalam ⁶			0			0			
Bulgaria	3676	3676	3670	3682	3682	3672	3672	3672	3672
Burkina Faso ⁷									
Burundi ⁸				4	4	4		4	4
Cambodia	0		0	0	0	0	0	1118	1190
Cameroon ⁹	3154				1885				
Canada ¹⁰	1907	1992	1963	1963	1939	1937	1921	1921	1921
Cape Verde					120				
Central African Republic									
Chad ¹¹	0	0	0		0	0			0
Chile	5895	4574	4484	4153	4083	3346		3228	3012
Colombia	886	886	586	586	586	586	586	586	0
Comoros									
Congo	372	372	372		322				
Cook Islands			0				0		
Costa Rica	0					0			0
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0		0	0			292
Croatia	6400	6236	6179	6103	6038	5954	5848	5775	5717

fuse-less. In its report submitted in 2005, it indicated that 433 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less and also that the total of Article 3 mines was higher because it included the mines kept by demining companies, which had not been previously reported. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2010, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that the 2,255 mines were without fuses.

⁵ 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. In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2009, Brazil indicated that it intends to keep its Article 3 mines up to 2019.

⁶ In its report submitted in 2007, Brunei Darussalam indicated that there were no live anti-personnel mines prohibited by the Convention retained for the development and training in Brunei Darussalam. For these purposes, the Royal Brunei Armed Forces is using anti-personnel mines that are not prohibited by the Convention.

⁷ In its reports submitted in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007 and 2008, Burkina Faso indicated that "nothing yet" was retained.

⁸ In its report submitted in 2009, Burundi indicated that the Directorate of Humanitarian Mine and UXO Action, with the assistance of Mines Advisory Group Burundi, recovered 41 anti-personnel mines on 29 April 2009. The mines are currently stored in a MAG Burundi facility. In its report submitted in 2010, Burundi indicated that these 41 mines have since been destroyed.

⁹ In a report submitted prior to ratifying the Convention in 2001, Cameroon reported the same 500 mines under Article 4 and Article 3. The 3154 mines reported in 2005 also appeared in both forms B and D. In its report submitted in 2009, Cameroon indicated in Form B that 1,885 mines were held and in form D that some thousands of mines were held for training purposes.

¹⁰ 84 of the 1941 mines reported in 2007 are without fuses.

¹¹ In its report submitted in 2002, Chad reported that the quantity of mines retained for training purposes would be indicated in the next report.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Cyprus ¹²	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	500	500	500
Czech Republic	4829	4829	4699	4699	2543	2497	2473	2443	2360
Democratic Republic of the Congo ¹³								5	
Denmark	1989	60	2008	2008	1990	1950	1893	1879	1832
Djibouti	2996								
Dominica	0								
Dominican Republic					0				
Ecuador				1000					
	2001	2001	2001	14	1000	1000	910	905	900
El Salvador	96	72			0				0
Equatorial Guinea									
Eritrea ¹⁵	9		109	109	109	172	172	172	101
Estonia	0		0	0	0				0
Ethiopia ¹⁶				1114	303	303	303	303	
Fiji									
Finland								16500	16500
France	4455	4216	4170	4152	4144	4017	4017	3941	3956
Gabon									
Gambia					0	100		100	100
Germany	2496	2525	2526	2388	2437	2261	2201	2130	2111
Ghana									0
Greece	7224	7224	7224	7224	7224	6158	6158	6158	6158
Grenada						0			
Guatemala	0				0	0	0		0
Guinea									
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁷		109		109	9	9	9		

¹² In a letter addressed to the President of the Second Review Conference on 29 April 2010, Cyprus indicated that the number of Article 3 mines had been reviewed and brought down to 500.

¹³ In its report submitted in 2012, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the retained mines were found in the province Orientale and Bas Congo province and were defused and kept for training purposes.

¹⁴ In a statement received on 12 September 2007, Ecuador indicated that it destroyed 1,001 anti-personnel mines on 14 August 2007.

¹⁵ In its report submitted in 2005, Eritrea indicated that the mines retained were inert. In its report submitted in 2007, Eritrea indicated that nine of the 109 mines retained were inert. In its report submitted in 2008, Eritrea indicated that eight of the 109 retained mines were inert. In its reports submitted in 2010 and 2012, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 172 mines retained for training were inert. In its report submitted in 2013, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 101 mines were inert.

¹⁶ At the 9MSP, Ethiopia indicated that 1,114 anti-personnel mines were going to be retained under Article 3.

¹⁷ In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Guinea-Bissau indicated that it would retain a very limited number of anti-personnel mines. In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2008, Guinea-Bissau indicated that amongst the 109 retained mines, 50 POMZ2 and 50 PMD6 do not contain detonators or

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Guyana		0				0			
Haiti					0				
Holy See	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Honduras		815	826						
Hungary	1500		0		0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0								0
Indonesia				4978	4978	2454	2454		2454
Iraq ¹⁸				9	86	535	1421	793	87
Ireland	85	77	75	70	67	66	64	62	61
Italy	806	806	750	721	689	674	669	643	633
Jamaica	0		0						
Japan	6946	5350	4277	3712	3320	2976	2673	2419	2161
Jordan	1000	1000	1000	950	950	900	850	900	850
Kenya		3000		3000					
Kiribati									
Kuwait				0	0	0			
Latvia		1301	902	899	899	118	0	0	0
Lesotho							0		
Liberia									
Liechtenstein	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania ¹⁹			0		0	0	1563	1488	305
Luxembourg	956	956	900	855		800	599	0	0
Madagascar							0		
Malawi ²⁰	21				0	0			
Malaysia ²¹	0				0	0	0	0	0
Maldives									
Mali	600								
Malta	0	0		0	0				
Mauritania ²²	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728

explosive. In its report submitted in 2009, Guinea-Bissau indicated that the 50 POMZ2 were transferred for metal use and the 50 PMD6 were eliminated and used as wood.

¹⁸ Iraq submitted two reports in 2012, one of which indicated 0 mines retained and the other 793.

¹⁹ 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 anti-personnel mines. These mines will not appear in next year's exchange of information. In its reports submitted in 2010 and 2012, Lithuania indicated that mines retained under Article 3 were fitted with command – controlled fuses and functioning as remotely detonated devices.

²⁰ In its reports submitted in 2003 and 2004, Malawi indicated that mines declared under Article 3 were dummy mines.

²¹ In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Malaysia indicated that, for the purpose of training, the Malaysian Armed Forces is using practice antipersonnel mines.

²² In its reports submitted in 2001 and 2002, the mines reported by Mauritania under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Mauritius ²³	0							0	
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Montenegro			0	0	0	0	0		0
Mozambique ²⁴	1470	1319	1265		1963	1943		1683	1363
Namibia	6151	3899			1734	1634			
Nauru									
Netherlands	3176	2878	2735	2516	2413	2214	2021	1830	1750
New Zealand ²⁵	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	1040	1021	1004	1004	1004	963	448		448
Niger ²⁶	146	146			146			0	
Nigeria	0	0			3364	3364	3364	3364	
Niue									
Norway	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau				0	0		0		
Panama					0				
Papua New Guinea ²⁷									
Paraguay		0	0			0			
Peru	4024	4012	4012	4000	4047	2060	2040	2040	2015
Philippines	0					0	0	0	
Poland									0
Portugal ²⁸	1115	1115	1115		760	697	694	694	694
Qatar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Moldova	249	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
Rwanda ²⁹	101	101		65					

²³ In its reports submitted in 2002 and 2003, the mines reported by Mauritius under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

²⁴ In its report submitted in 2009, Mozambique indicated that 520 of the retained mines were inherited from an Norwegian People's Aid mine detection training camp. This camp is not used as training falls outside of the Institute for National Demining scope of work so the mines will be destroyed in June 2009. In its report submitted in 2012, Mozambique reported that 98 of the 1683 mines retained under Article 3 were inert.

²⁵ In its report submitted in 2007, New Zealand indicated that it retains operational stocks of M18A1 Claymores which are operated in the command-detonated mode only. Other than the M18A1 Claymores, the New Zealand Defence Force holds a very limited quantity of inert practice mines, used solely in the training of personnel in mine clearance operations, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention.

²⁶ In its report submitted in 2003, the mines reported by Niger under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

²⁷ In its report submitted in 2004, Papua New Guinea indicated that it had a small stock of command-detonated Claymore mines for training purposes only by the Papua New Guinea Defence Force.

²⁸ In its report submitted in 2000, Portugal indicated that only 3000 of the retained mines were active, the rest was inert.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Saint Kitts and Nevis									0
Saint Lucia									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									
Samoa			0						
San Marino	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe			0						
Senegal ³⁰	0		24	24	28	28	28	37	37
Serbia ³¹	5000	5507		5565	3589	3159	3159	3149	3149
Seychelles	0								
Sierra Leone									
Slovakia	1427	1427	1427	1422	1422	1422	1372	1272	
Slovenia ³²	2994	2993	2993	2992	2991		2978	2982	2980
Somalia									0
Solomon Islands									
South Africa ³³	4388	4433	4406	4380	4356	4356	4355	4356	4367
South Sudan								0	0
Spain ³⁴	2712	2712	2034	1994	1797	1735	1729	1718	1710
Sudan	5000	10000	10000	4997	1938	1938	1938	1938	0 tbc
Suriname ³⁵	150	150	150	0					
Swaziland									0
Sweden ³⁶	14798	14402	10578	7531	7364	7364	7150	7094	6930

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ In its reports submitted in 2007 and 2008, Senegal indicated that the 24 mines it retains under Article 3 were found during demining operations or in rebels stocks held before they were destroyed in August-September 2006. These mines have been defused and are used to train deminers. In its report submitted in 2010, Senegal indicated that 4 of the mines retained for training have been defused. In its report submitted in 2012, Senegal indicated that 13 of the 37 mines retained under Article 3 have been defused.

³¹ In its report submitted in 2009, Serbia indicated that all fuses for 510 PMA-1 type and 560 PMA-3 type had been removed and destroyed.

³² In its report submitted in 2013, Slovenia reported 2982 anti-personnel mines retained in Form B and 2980 mines retained in form D.

³³ 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 South African National Defence Force.

³⁴ While Spain did not submit an Article 7 report in 2000, the report submitted in 2001 covered calendar year 2000.

³⁵ In its report submitted in 2004, although Suriname reports 296 mines as retained under Article 3, it mentioned that from 1995 there were no mines retained for training in mine detection or clearance. In its report submitted in 2008, Suriname indicated that the last 146 mines retained under Article 3 were destroyed.

³⁶ 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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	255	225	105	0	0	0	0		0
Thailand ³⁷	4970	4761	4713	3650	3638	3626	3466	3374	3350
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4000	0	0		0		0		0
Timor-Leste									
Togo									
Trinidad and Tobago		0			0	0	0	0	
Tunisia	5000	5000	5000	4995	4980	4980	4910	4890	4840
Turkey ³⁸	16000	15150	15150	15150	15125	15125	15100	15100	14991
Turkmenistan ³⁹	0					0			
Tuvalu									
Ukraine		1950	1950	223	211	187	170	0	605
Uganda	1764			1764	1764	1764		1764	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁴⁰	1937	1795	650	609	903	833	673	311	460

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 reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, it indicated that 2840 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2009, Sweden indicated that 2780 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2012, Sweden indicated that 2,750 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies.

³⁷ In its Article 7 report submitted in 1999, Thailand indicated that the 15604 retained mines included 6117 Claymore mines. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2010, Thailand reported the transfer of all its mines for training and destruction.

³⁸ In a statement delivered at the Standing Committee Meeting on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 30 May 2013, Turkey indicated that the number of mines retained had decreased of 50 to 14,991.

³⁹ In its report submitted in 2004, Turkmenistan indicated that it started the process of destruction of 60000 antipersonnel mines in February 2004. In a statement to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 25 June 2004, it indicated that the remaining 9200 mines would be destroyed during the year.

⁴⁰ 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 do not 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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is currently working towards their destruction), 1028 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010 and 1783 mines of foreign manufacture.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
United Republic of Tanzania	1146	1146	1102	950	1780				
Uruguay				260					
Vanuatu		0							
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4960	4960	4960	4960	4960	4960	4874	4874	
Yemen	4000	4000				3760	4000	3760	3760
Zambia	3346	3346	3346	2232	2120	2120	2120	2120	907
Zimbabwe ⁴¹	700	700	700	600	550		550	500	450

⁴¹ In its report submitted in 2008, Zimbabwe reported 700 mines retained for training in form D and indicated that 100 had been destroyed during training in 2007 in form B.

Annex III

Legal measures taken in accordance with Article 9

(a) **States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations**

Albania	Australia	Austria
Belarus	Belgium	Belize
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil	Burkina Faso
Burundi	Cambodia	Canada
Chad	Colombia	Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Croatia	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti
El Salvador	France	Germany
Guatemala	Honduras	Hungary
Iceland	Ireland	Italy
Japan	Jordan	Kiribati
Latvia	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg
Malaysia	Mali	Malta
Mauritania	Mauritius	Monaco
New Zealand	Nicaragua	Niger
Norway	Panama	Peru
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Senegal	Serbia
Seychelles	South Africa	Spain
Sweden	Switzerland	Timor Leste
Trinidad and Tobago	Turkey	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Yemen	Zambia	Zimbabwe

(b) **States Parties that have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligations**

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Algeria	Andorra
Argentina	Bhutan
Bulgaria	Central African Republic
Chile	Denmark
Estonia	Ethiopia
Greece	Guinea-Bissau
Holy See	Indonesia
Kuwait	Lesotho
Lithuania	Mexico
Montenegro	Mozambique
Namibia	Netherlands
Papua New Guinea	Poland
Portugal	Qatar
Republic of Moldova	Romania
Samoa	Slovakia
Slovenia	Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Tunisia
Ukraine	United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	

(c) **States Parties that have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that they consider existing laws to be sufficient**

Afghanistan	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas	Bangladesh	Barbados
Benin	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Botswana
Brunei Darussalam	Cameroon	Cape Verde
Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire
Dominica	Dominican Republic	Ecuador
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Fiji
Finland	Gabon	Gambia
Ghana	Grenada	Guinea

Guyana	Haiti	Iraq
Jamaica	Kenya	Liberia
Madagascar	Malawi	Maldives
Nauru	Nigeria	Niue
Palau	Paraguay	Philippines
Rwanda	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia
San Marino	Sao Tome and Principe	Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands	Somalia	South Sudan
Sudan	Suriname	Swaziland
Thailand	Togo	Turkmenistan
Tuvalu	Uganda	Uruguay
Vanuatu		
