
**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**

Date ...

English only

Twenty-Second Meeting

Geneva, 1-5 December 2025

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention

**Status of implementation of the Convention by States Parties,
Progress Report 2024-2025***

Submitted by the President of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties (Japan), the Committee on Article 5 Implementation (Algeria, Norway, Thailand and the United Kingdom), the Committee on Victim Assistance (Austria, Burkina Faso, Netherlands, and Sri Lanka) and the Committee on Cooperative Compliance (Belgium, Cambodia, Germany and Peru)

I. Introduction

1. From 25 to 29 November 2024, the international community gathered in Siem Reap, Cambodia, 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 Fifth Review Conference *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 Fifth Review Conference, the States Parties adopted the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) 2025-2029. The SRAAP details the actions States Parties will take during the period of 2025–2029 to support implementation of the Convention, building on the achievements of the Nairobi, Cartagena, Maputo Action Plans, and Oslo Action Plan.

3. To ensure the effectiveness of the SRAAP, the States Parties appreciate the need to regularly monitor progress of the implementation of the actions contained within it. In particular, the States Parties highlighted that in order to monitor progress in implementing the SRAAP, the information submitted in the States Parties' annual Article 7 reports will serve as the main source of data to assess progress and that members of the Coordinating Committee and the President will be responsible for measuring progress within their mandate, with the support of the Implementation Support Unit. A baseline value for all indicators will be established based on data reported contained in Article 7 reports due by 30 April 2025, progress in subsequent years will be compared to this baseline. States Parties are encouraged to provide detailed information on implementation, allowing for as accurate an assessment as possible of the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029.

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

4. The purpose of the Progress Report 2024-2025 is to support the application of the SRAAP by measuring progress made during the period of 29 November 2024 to 5 December 2025 and, in doing so, to highlight priority areas of work for the States Parties in the period between the 2025 Twenty- Second Meeting of the States Parties (22MSP) and the 2026 Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties (23MSP). The information in this report builds upon the reports and observations presented by the Committees at the 17-20 June 2025 Intersessional Meetings and is aimed at tracking the implementation of the Actions of the SRAAP and their respective indicators. States Parties are invited to provide additional or updated information concerning their implementation efforts ahead of the closing of the 22MSP to complement the information in the report.

II. Overview of implementation

A. *Universalization*

5. Since the Fifth Review Conference, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Kingdom of Tonga and ratified and acceded, respectfully, to the Convention. As of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties (22MSP), the Convention has entered into force for 166 States.

6. There are now thirty-one States - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam - which are not yet party to the Convention.

B. *Article 3 - Exceptions (retained mines)*

7. Since the Fifth Review Conference, one State Party – Angola – has indicated that it no longer retains anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes under Article 3, and one State Party – Cambodia – indicated that the anti-personnel mines it retains do not meet the definition of Article 2 of the Convention.

8. There are now 58 States – Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, , Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo (Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Oman, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania (United Republic of), Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe – that report retaining anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

C. *Article 4 - Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines*

9. At the close of the Fifth Review Conference, two States Parties – Greece and Ukraine – had outstanding commitments under Article 4. Both of these States Parties are in non-compliance with Article 4 obligations, after the expiration of their four-year implementation deadline of 1 March 2008 and 1 June 2010, respectively.

D. *Article 5 - Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas*

10. Since the Fifth Review Conference, one State Party – Oman - has declared completion of its Article 5 obligations under the Convention.

11. There are now thirty-four States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, State of Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe – which are in the process of implementing Article 5 obligations.

E. Article 6 - Victim assistance (39 States Parties)

12. There are 39 States Parties - Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe – that have reported implementing victim assistance activities.

F. Article 7 - Transparency measures

13. Of the 166 States Parties to the Convention, 114 States Parties still have obligations to fulfil under the Convention and three States Parties have to confirm which obligations of the Convention are relevant through the submission of an initial transparency report in accordance with Article 7.1. 49 States Parties no longer have obligations but for the submission of updated information in accordance with Article 7.2.

14. In 2025, of the 163 States Parties which were due to submit a transparency report in accordance with Article 7.2, the following 79 States Parties (48%) submitted a report: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea Bissau, Holy See, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

15. Tuvalu's initial report has been due since 28 August 2012. The initial reports of Marshall Islands and Tonga are due respectively on 28 February 2026 and 30 May 2026.

G. Article 9 - National Implementation Measures

16. There are 42 States Parties - Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo (Republic of the), Dominica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu – have not reported the adoption of national legislation or if they consider existing national laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention.

III. Status of implementation by States Parties

*Afghanistan*¹

17. Article 5: In 2024, Afghanistan reported releasing 94,782,048 square metres in 7 regions, 26 provinces, and 80 districts, (10,044,926 square metres of anti-personnel mine contamination), destroying 695 anti-personnel mines, 408 anti-vehicle mines, 4,722 anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, and 174,471 other items of explosive ordnance. Afghanistan also reported the cancellation of 343 hazards measuring 79,578,593 square metres, including 9,025,300 square metres of mined areas, and 30,088,154 square metres contaminated by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature. Afghanistan further reported that 27,822,000 square metres previously recorded as initial hazardous area will be re-surveyed when accessibility allows.

¹ The Committee's conclusions should not be construed as tacit or implicit recognition of any entity but seeks to address the interest of the States Parties in achieving the humanitarian aims of the Convention and the importance of delivering essential humanitarian support to mine affected communities.

18. Afghanistan reported a remaining challenge of 1,259 mined areas measuring 102,620,945 square metres in 7 regions, including 1,219 Confirmed Hazardous Areas measuring 89,554,421 square metres and 40 Suspected Hazardous Areas measuring 13,066,524 square metres.

19. Afghanistan reported on challenges in implementation, including the funding of mine detection dogs.

20. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Afghanistan, and recommends Afghanistan placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline reporting on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size;
- Maintaining national mine action standards in line with international mine action standards;
- Strengthening national capacity and resource mobilisation to ensure predictable financing and sustainable progress in implementation.

21. Victim assistance: In 2025, Afghanistan reported 624 new casualties from mines and explosive ordnance, including 102 girls and women. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Ministry of Martyrs and Disability Affairs (MOMDA) and the Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC). Afghanistan continues implementing its 2021–2030 National Disability Inclusion Strategy and integrating victim assistance into broader frameworks. Rehabilitation services provided to 53,830 persons with disabilities including mine survivors, with support of International Committee of the Red Cross. Psychological counselling was provided to 9,232 individuals, and 344 persons received vocational training or livelihood packages. A centralised database managed by MOMDA tracks war-related disabilities and supports pension schemes. Challenges remain in expanding access to services in rural areas and barriers include geographic isolation, lack of inclusive employment programmes, and insufficient long-term financial support.

22. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Afghanistan, and recommends Afghanistan placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening inter-agency coordination;
- Expanding access to psychosocial support and socio-economic services;
- Improving inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representatives organisations in relevant programmes and policies.

Albania

23. Victim assistance: In 2025, Albania reported that the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MOHSP) coordinates victim assistance and its integration into national frameworks. Albania continues implementing the 2021–2025 National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities, aligned with the CRPD. Rehabilitation services are available through 11 regional hospitals and the University Trauma Hospital, with expanded access to prosthetics and physiotherapy. Socio-health centres have increased to 103 nationwide, offering psychosocial support and mental health services in the framework of the 2023–2026 Mental Health Action Plan. Legal reforms support inclusive employment and social housing, and mine survivors are included in planning processes such as the mid-term review of the disability plan.

24. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Albania, and recommends Albania placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Ensuring full integration of victim assistance in the implementation of the 2021–2025 National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities;

- Strengthening access to rehabilitation and psychosocial services, including peer support;
- Advancing socio-economic inclusion through employment and social protection measures.

25. The Committee also welcomes Albania's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Algeria

26. Victim assistance: Algeria reported total of 7,255 victims, with no new casualties in 2024. The Ministry of Mojahedin and Rights Holders, together with an Inter-ministerial Committee, coordinates activities related to victim assistance. In February 2025, Algeria adopted a new national law to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and mine survivors, reinforcing access to services. Rehabilitation services were provided to 681 mine victims in 2024. Psychological support is available nationwide through 294 community units. Algeria disseminated a national referral guide listing available assistance services and reported on efforts by the Accessibility Commission to upgrade infrastructures. Pensions for mine victims were increased by an executive decree, and Algeria emphasised its commitment to ensuring non-discriminatory access to health services, including in rural areas.

27. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Algeria, and recommends Algeria placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Implementation of the new national law protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and mine survivors;
- Providing information on the implementation of its disability/victim assistance national action plan;
- Advancing inclusive infrastructure and social protection measures.

28. The Committee also welcomes Algeria's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Angola

29. Article 3: In 2025, Angola reported that it no longer retains anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

30. Article 5: In 2024, Angola reported releasing 5,548,103 square metres, (140,430 square metres cancelled, 2,381,063 square metres reduced, and 3,026,610 square metres cleared), destroying 5,636 anti-personnel mines, 1,379 anti-vehicle mines, 1,152 items of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), and 1,283 items of abandoned explosive ordnance. Angola reported a remaining challenge of 965 mined areas measuring 57,068,936 square metres, including 886 confirmed hazardous areas (CHA) measuring 54,877,743 square metres and 79 suspected hazardous areas (SHA) measuring 2,191,193 square metres.

31. On 28 March 2025, Angola submitted a request to extend its deadline for a period of five-years to be considered by the 22MSP, until 31 December 2030. Angola reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) Lack of funding resulting in limited awareness raising activities and the marking of mined areas;
- (b) Lack of mine records;
- (c) Anti-personnel mines planted in non-standards ways;
- (d) High-density mined areas with mines containing low-metallic content; and
- (e) Adverse environmental conditions.

32. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Angola, and recommends Angola placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Identifying the precise perimeter of mined areas in the remaining provinces;

- Prioritizing clearance activities based on humanitarian and sustainable development needs;
- Development of a sustainable national capacity to address residual contamination.

33. The Committee also welcomes Angola's consideration of the Committee's Preliminary Observations to its future reporting efforts.

34. Victim assistance: In 2025, Angola reported 67 new mine casualties, including 45 survivors and 22 fatalities. Victim assistance is coordinated by the National Mine Action Agency (known as ANAM), which works with relevant ministries to integrate assistance broader national frameworks. Angola reported progress in expanding emergency medical care, inaugurating new hospitals in five provinces, strengthening the national medical emergency system, provided rehabilitation services to over 3,500 individuals, and distributing assistive technologies. Psychological support was offered through health units and NGOs in four provinces, and socio-economic inclusion was promoted via entrepreneurship training, education, and vocational support. Angola reported on inclusion of National Network of Women Mine Victims and other local representative organisations in planning and implementation. Key challenges in victim assistance implementation in Angola include limited financial resources, incomplete data collection across institutions, and slow progress in finalising a national action plan.

35. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Angola, and recommends Angola placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Adopting a National Mine Action Standard on Victim Assistance;
- Strengthening data collection and integration efforts;
- Developing an inclusive national plan on victim assistance/disabilities.

36. The Committee also welcomes Angola's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Antigua and Barbuda

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

38. Article 7: Antigua and Barbuda has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2000.

Argentina

39. Article 5: At the time of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties, Argentina reported that the sole circumstance that impeded its ability to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas reported to be under its jurisdiction or control was that Argentina had indicated that it did not have effective control over the areas in question.

40. On 11 March 2025, Argentina submitted a request to extend its deadline for a period of three years to be considered by the 22MSP, until 1 March 2029.

Bahamas

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

42. Article 7: The Bahamas has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Bangladesh

43. Article 3: Bangladesh retains 12,050 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

44. Article 9: Bangladesh has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Bangladesh's most recent Article 7 report (2025) indicated that necessary implementation measures were in progress.

Barbados

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

46. Article 7: Barbados has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2003.

Belarus

47. Article 3: In 2023, Belarus retained 4,489 anti-personnel mines.

48. Article 7: Belarus has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Belgium

49. Article 3: Belgium retains 911 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 23 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Benin

50. Article 9: Benin has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Benin's most recent Article 7 report (2024) indicated that the process of internalising the Convention's obligations had been underway for years but has not yet been completed. Act No. 2019-07 of 14 January 2020 on the regime governing arms, munitions and other related materials did not internalise the provisions of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. In a statement delivered at the Fifth Review Conference, Benin reported that the Government of H.E. Patrice Talon undertook to introduce into the National Assembly a bill to amend the law on the arms regime in Benin in order to include the provisions relating to breaches of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

51. Article 7: Benin has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Bhutan

52. Article 3: Bhutan reported retaining 66 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Bolivia

53. Article 9: Bolivia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In the Article 7 report Bolivia submitted in 2006, it indicated that, in the framework of Article 9, the draft Law on Weapons, Ammunition, Explosives, and other related matters is currently being processed at the National Congress for approval. Once the Law has been promulgated, the corresponding regulations will be elaborated, specifying the provisions and agreements contained in the Convention, with the firm purpose of regulating the manufacture, commercialization, deposit, possession, and other aspects related to the use of explosives in general in the national territory. Bolivia's most recent Article 7 report (2019) does not contain updated information on Article 9.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

54. Article 3: Bosnia and Herzegovina retains 803 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 14 anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

55. Article 5: In 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported releasing 6 mine suspected areas measuring 5,259,746 square metres, (3,355,270 square metres cancelled, 1,842,991 square metres reduced, and 79,891 square metres cleared), destroying 429 anti-personnel mines and 158 items of UXO. Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported releasing 10.172 square kilometres through individual tasks, destroying 574 anti-personnel mines, 21 anti-tank mines, and 403 items of UXO.

56. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported a remaining challenge of 459 mined areas measuring 822,595,274 square metres, including 164,519,054 square metres of CHA and 658,076,220 square metres of SHA.

57. On 27 May 2025, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted an updated work plan for the period 2025–2026. Bosnia and Herzegovina reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) Incomplete minefield records and legacy contamination from the war;
 - (b) Difficult and mountainous terrain limiting access to hazardous areas;
 - (c) Limited availability of financial and technical resources;
 - (d) Delays in finalising and adopting updated national strategies and standards;
- and
- (e) Environmental factors affecting operations.

58. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recommends Bosnia and Herzegovina placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Ensuring that evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans are in place;
- Identifying the precise perimeter of mined areas in the remaining provinces;
- Improving effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.

59. The Committee also welcomes Bosnia and Herzegovina's consideration of the Committee's Preliminary Observations to support its future reporting efforts.

60. Victim assistance: In 2025, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported 83 casualties, a continued decrease from previous years. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Mine Action Centre of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHMIC), working with ministries and private sector partners. Efforts included the construction and refurbishment of health and rehabilitation facilities and the training of rehabilitation professionals. Social and economic inclusion is promoted through employment quotas reserving 4% of public and 2% of private sector jobs for persons with disabilities, including mine survivors. BHMIC also initiated the development of a national standard on victim assistance aligned with IMAS 13.10, while work on a national action plan and comprehensive mine victim survey is ongoing. The discontinuation of an inter-agency coordination body in 2024 remains a challenge.

61. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recommends Bosnia and Herzegovina placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Developing and adopting a victim assistance/disability national inclusive action plan;
- Re-establishing of inter-agency coordination mechanisms;
- Strengthening inclusion and participation of mine survivors.

62. The Committee also welcomes Bosnia and Herzegovina's consideration of the Committee's Preliminary Observations to support its future reporting efforts.

Botswana

63. Article 9: Botswana has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2012, Botswana indicated that consultations were underway to enact legislation to domesticate the Convention. Botswana's most recent Article 7 report (2023) does not contain updated information on Article 9.

64. Article 7: Botswana has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Brunei Darussalam

65. Article 9: Brunei Darussalam has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Brunei Darussalam's most recent Article 7 report (2022) indicates that the drafting process of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Order 2006 remains ongoing and the Ministry of Defence continues to work closely with the Attorney General's Chambers to finalise the draft and enact the legislation. The draft Order prohibits the development, production, acquisition, possession, transfer, stockpiling, and placement of anti-personnel mines and also prohibits individuals from assisting, encouraging, or inducing, in any way, any person to engage in any prohibited activity. The Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Draft contains penalties, including fines or imprisonment for individuals found guilty of contravening provisions of the Order. Currently, the fines and terms of imprisonment are yet to be determined.

66. Article 7: Brunei Darussalam has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2022.

Bulgaria

67. Article 3: Bulgaria retains 3,416 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 21 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Burkina Faso

68. Article 5: Burkina Faso has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in 2024. The Committee noted that on 30 April 2025, Burkina Faso submitted to the Committee, to request an extension of its Article 5 deadline. Burkina Faso's request is for 3 years, until 31 December 2028.

69. Article 7: Burkina Faso has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Burundi

70. Victim assistance: Burundi has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in 2021 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Burundi to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

71. Article 3: In 2021, Burundi retained 4 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

72. Article 7: Burundi has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2021.

Cambodia

73. Article 5: In 2024, Cambodia reported releasing 859 mined areas measuring 100,077,493 square metres, (6,902,110 square metres cancelled, 32,011,534 square metres reduced, and 61,163,849 square metres cleared), destroying 4,849 anti-personnel mines and 6,094 items of explosive ordnance.

74. Cambodia reported a remaining challenge of 3,917 SHA measuring 424,238,236 square metres.

75. On 7 April 2025, Cambodia submitted a request to extend its deadline for a period of five years, until 31 December 2030, to be considered by the 22MSP. Cambodia reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) Unknown contamination and accidents outside recorded minefields;
- (b) Mountainous terrain and dense forests;
- (c) Continued risk-taking by affected communities;
- (d) Challenges along the Cambodia–Thailand border where incomplete demarcation hinders clearance;
- (e) The magnitude and nature of remaining contamination;
- (f) The discovery of new minefields;
- (g) The need to address multiple types of explosive ordnance; and
- (h) The need to balance mine action with development.

76. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Cambodia, and recommends Cambodia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline reporting on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size;
- Reporting on progress made to address mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. Cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

77. The Committee also welcomes Cambodia’s consideration of the Committee’s Preliminary Observations to support its future reporting efforts.

78. Victim assistance: In 2025, Cambodia reported 49 new casualties showing a continued decrease over the past three years. Cambodia continued implementing its Quality-of-Life Survey (QLS) which identified 4,175 persons with disabilities, including 3,206 mine/ERW survivors. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Disability Action Council through a Technical Working Group. In 2025, Cambodia reported that 25,260 persons with disabilities, including 8,630 mine/ERW survivors, received physical rehabilitation services through 11 Physical Rehabilitation Centres. Over 1,700 individuals received peer counselling, while 73 professionals were trained in psychosocial care. Community-based rehabilitation services were available in all 25 provinces, complemented by targeted socio-economic inclusion programmes. Cambodia reported that limited access to services remains a key challenge for mine/ERW survivors.

79. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Cambodia, and recommends Cambodia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening integration of data into a centralised mechanism;
- Expanding first aid;
- Building national capacity to make assistive technology more accessible and affordable.

80. The Committee also welcomes Cambodia’s consideration of the Committee’s Preliminary Observations to support its future reporting efforts.

81. Article 3: In its Article 7 report submitted in 2025, Cambodia reported that it retains 1,056 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, a decrease of 408 mines since its last submitted report in 2024. On 19 September 2025, Cambodia wrote to the Implementation Support Unit “to provide clarification regarding the mines reported by Cambodia in its previous Article 7 transparency report as being retained for permitted purposes under Article 3 of the Convention. Cambodia wishes to confirm that all of the mines in question are free from any

explosive content and therefore do not meet the definition of anti-personnel mines as set out in Article 2 of the Convention. The retained mines in question are held by three international demining organisations operating in Cambodia, namely the HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), and APOPO. Each of these organisations has clarified that all of their reported retained mines are free from explosives. These items are retained for training and demonstration purposes.”

Cameroon

82. Article 3: In 2023, Cameroon retained 1,885 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

83. Article 9: On 21 August 2025, Cameroon responded to a letter sent by the Chair of Committee on Cooperative Compliance to indicate that it considers its existing national legal, regulatory, administrative, and judicial framework to be sufficiently robust to prevent and repress any activity prohibited by the Convention, whether committed by individuals or legal entities under its jurisdiction or control. Cameroon indicated that although their legal instruments are not specific to the Convention, their scope and combined implementation ensure full compliance with the obligations enshrined in Article 9.

84. Article 7: The Article 7 report submitted by Cameroon in 2025 covered calendar years 2022 and 2023.

Canada

85. Article 3: Canada retains 1,475 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

86. Cape Verde

87. Article 3: In 2008, Cape Verde retained 120 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

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

89. Article 7: Cape Verde has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Chad

90. Article 5: In 2024, Chad reported releasing 290 kilometres of road in Ennedi-Ouest Province, along the Fada–Bodini, Fada–Kile–Tebi, and Wadi Ewou–Nohi axes, resulting in the identification and destruction of 95 explosive remnants of war (ERW). Chad also reported that clearance activities in Borkou Province, Faya locality, resulted in the discovery of 235 ERW, while in Tibesti Province, Bardai locality, 7 anti-personnel mines, 21 anti-tank mines, and 6 ERW were discovered. Chad reported that no new mined areas were identified during the reporting period.

91. Chad reported a remaining challenge of 119 mined areas measuring 77,615,244.646 square metres in three provinces, 71 CHA measuring 55,936,780.943 square metres and 48 SHA measuring 21,678,562.057 square metres.

92. Chad reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) A lack of funding resulting in limited survey, clearance, and mine risk education activities;
- (b) A lack of precise initial data of mined areas;
- (c) Incomplete and inconsistent data;
- (d) Unspecified mine disaggregation;
- (e) Need for further survey; and
- (f) Database issues.

93. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Chad, and recommends Chad placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Efforts to acquire an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS;
- Updating National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards;
- Including humanitarian and sustainable development criteria in survey, clearance, planning, and prioritisation.

94. Victim assistance: In 2025, Chad reported 25 casualties including 20 injured and 5 killed in 2024. Casualties continued to occur in Tibesti, Borkou, Ennedi and Lac regions. At the Intersessional Meetings in 2025, Chad provided an update on provision of some assistance such as tricycles, prostheses, orthoses and crutches in 2024, and that physical rehabilitation centres in N'Djamena and Moundou were renovated to better accommodate victims. Challenges facing victim assistance in Chad include scarcity of resources, lack of specialised medical professionals in affected areas and social stigma towards disabilities. Chad welcomes international cooperation and assistance to address gaps in victim assistance.

95. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Chad, and recommends Chad placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Reporting on Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan's Victim Assistance commitments, such as Actions 30 to 39, including on challenges experienced by mine victims;
- Strengthening inter-ministerial and inter-agency efforts;
- Integrating victim assistance into broader social, economic and development frameworks including mechanisms and programmes designed for implementation of the CRPD.

96. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Chad to consider including updates on victim assistance in its next Article 7 report, due 30 April 2026.

Chile

97. Victim assistance : Chile has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent updates on victim assistance were submitted in 2022 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Chile to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

98. Article 7: Chile has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Colombia

99. Article 5: In 2024, Colombia reported releasing 1,473,497 square metres in 27 municipalities across 14 departments, (75,044.78 square metres cancelled, 112.58 square metres reduced, and 1,398,340.23 square metres cleared), destroying 193 anti-personnel mines and 148 other explosive devices. Colombia also reported that 48 zones were declared free of suspicion of anti-personnel mines.

100. Colombia reported a remaining challenge of 495 mined areas measuring 3,058,873.05 square metres in 54 municipalities across 12 departments, including 214 CHA measuring 1,708,820.58 square metres and 281 SHA measuring 1,350,052.47 square metres.

101. On 31 March 2025, Colombia submitted a request to extend its deadline for a period of five years, until 31 December 2030, for consideration by the 22MSP. Colombia reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) a reduction in available resources and vulnerabilities due to high dependence on international funding;
- (b) Delays in the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement;
- (c) The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(d) A lack of capacity to unify total resources managed bilaterally between international donors and implementing organisations.

102. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Colombia, and recommends Colombia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline reporting on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size;
- Up-to-date national mine action standards in place in accordance with international mine action standards;
- Improving effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.

103. Victim assistance: In 2025, Colombia reported 109 new casualties recorded in 2024. In total Colombia reported over 12,500 victims, registered and with data disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, and disability. Colombia continued strengthening its national victim assistance system through national mine action authority (known as AICMA). Colombia advanced the development of a national victim assistance standard, with participation of survivors and other stakeholders and in alignment with the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan. Colombia reported that in 2024, 18 inter-agency mechanisms were formalised to improve access to health, rehabilitation, education, and employment. Colombia also reported expanded efforts in psychosocial support and peer-support initiatives. More than 1,200 survivors and families benefited from socio-economic inclusion programmes, and “Visor Julia” platform to map available services and facilitate referrals was launched. Challenges remain in reaching rural and remote areas and ensuring long-term access to assistive technologies and rehabilitation services.

104. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Colombia, and recommends Colombia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Expanding access to emergency medical and psychosocial care in rural areas;
- Building national capacity to ensure availability and affordability of assistive technologies;
- Providing an update on achievements and challenges in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks, such as those related to the CRPD implementation.

105. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Colombia to consider including updates on victim assistance in its next Article 7 Report, due 30 April 2026.

Comoros

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

107. Article 7: Comoros has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Congo, Republic of the

108. Article 3: In 2008, Congo retained 322 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

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

110. Article 7: Congo has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Côte d'Ivoire

111. Article 3: In 2024, Côte d'Ivoire retained 290 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Croatia

112. Article 5: In 2024, Croatia reported releasing 43,198,951 square metres, (8,463,471 square metres reduced by technical survey, and 34,735,480 square metres cleared), destroying 1,395 anti-personnel mines, 22 anti-tank mines, and 1,007 items of UXO. Croatia also reported that 8,520,168 square metres of mined area under the authority of the Ministry of Defence were released, including 750,000 square metres reduced by technical survey, and 7,770,168 square metres cleared, destroying 295 anti-personnel mines, 18 anti-tank mines, and 643 items of UXO. Croatia further reported that non-technical survey identified an additional 402,772 square metres of mined area. Croatia reported that Police Departments, during Explosive Ordnance Destruction activities and annual public risk education campaigns, destroyed 138 anti-personnel mines, 21 anti-vehicle mines, and 3,628 items of UXO. Croatia reported Karlovačka county to be free of contamination.

113. Croatia reported a remaining challenge of 49,335,002 square metres in 16 municipalities and 3 counties, including CHA measuring 43,133,281 square meters, and SHA measuring 6,201,721 square meters. Croatia also reported mined areas under the authority of the Ministry of Defence measuring 10.1 square kilometres.

114. Croatia reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- The challenge of surveying/demining in forests and on forested land.

115. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Croatia, and recommends Croatia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Updated information and clarity concerning the remaining challenges under the authority of the Ministry of Defence in a manner consistent with IMAS and disaggregated by SHAs and CHAs
- Having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education towards completion
- Development of a sustainable national capacity to address residual contamination and for the implementation of mine risk education programmes.

116. The Committee also welcomes Croatia's consideration of the Committee's Preliminary Observations to support its future reporting efforts.

117. Victim assistance: In 2025, Croatia reported 3 new mine casualties, bringing the total to 610 casualties and 473 indirect victims. Disaggregated data by gender and age were provided, and victim assistance has been integrated into broader national frameworks, including the 2021–2027 National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. This plan supports inclusive education, healthcare access, employment, and emergency preparedness for persons with disabilities, including mine survivors. Croatia reported that a new inter-ministerial coordination body was being established to oversee victim assistance. Rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and socio-economic inclusion services are available through interdisciplinary centres in all 21 counties. The advisory Commission, comprising ministries, scientific institutions, and 18 associations of persons with disabilities, plays a key role in shaping policy and strengthening coordination.

118. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Croatia, and recommends Croatia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Providing information on victim assistance focal point and inter-ministerial coordination body for victim assistance;
- Updating on employment opportunities in rural areas;
- Providing information on the provision of assistive technology.

119. The Committee also welcomes Croatia's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

120. Article 3: Croatia retains 3,564 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. A total of 72 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Cyprus

121. Article 3: In 2023, Cyprus retained 357 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

122. Article 5: Cyprus has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in 2024. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation encourages Cyprus to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

123. Article 7: Cyprus has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Czech Republic

124. Article 3: The Czech Republic retains 761 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 979 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

125. Democratic Republic of the Congo

126. Article 5: Democratic Republic of Congo has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in 2024. The Committee noted that on 10 June 2025, Democratic Republic of Congo submitted to the Committee, a fifth request for extension of its 31 December 2025 deadline. Democratic Republic of Congo request is for 36 months, until 30 April 2028.

127. Victim assistance: The Democratic Republic of the Congo has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent updates on victim assistance were submitted in 2019 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages the Democratic Republic of the Congo to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

128. Article 7: The Democratic Republic of the Congo has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Denmark

129. Article 3: Denmark retains 1,547 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 55 mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Djibouti

130. Article 3: In 2004, Djibouti retained 2,996 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

131. Article 7: Djibouti has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2005.

Dominica

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

133. Article 7: Dominica has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Dominican Republic

134. Article 9: In 2023, the Dominican Republic indicated that existing laws and measures were sufficient to implement Article 9. The Dominican Republic provided information on these measures, including the title of regulations and a law that that would be used in case of offences, namely "national regulations for the Control and Regulation of Weapons, Ammunition, and Related Materials, as well as the laws on Terrorism, Anti-Money

Laundering, and Counter-Terrorist Financing, provide for prison sentences for any attempt to manufacture, possess, smuggle, or illicitly traffic any war material.”

135. Article 7: The Dominican Republic has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Ecuador

136. Article 3: Ecuador retains 30 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 60 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes since Ecuador last submitted a report in 2022.

137. Article 5: In 2024, Ecuador reported that the 68th Engineer Battalion “COTOPAXI” released 4 mined areas containing the following ‘objectives’: PV-2_07, Obst_D-34, Obst_D-36, Obst_D-32, Obst_D-33, Obst_C-5, Obst_D-20, Obst_C-26, Obst_C- 23, Obst_D-22, Obst_D-25, Obst_D19, Obst_C-9. As a result, a total of 10,004 square metres were addressed, (5,814 square metres cancelled, and 4,190.00 square metres cleared), destroying 367 anti-personnel mines. Ecuador also reported that 20 SHA without geo-referenced points located in the ‘Cordillera del Cóndor’ sector were also registered.

138. Ecuador reported a remaining challenge measuring 22 mined areas measuring 9,964 square metres, estimated to contain 1,713 anti-personnel mines.

139. Ecuador reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) Complex Terrain;
- (b) Dense vegetation;
- (c) High Altitudes;
- (d) Adverse Weather;
- (e) Lack Of Infrastructure;
- (f) Limited Road Access;
- (g) Requirement For Air Transport for personnel, equipment, supplies, and medical evacuation;
- (h) Undiscovered/Unregistered areas;
- (i) Lack Of Precise Geographical coordinates; and
- (j) Natural disasters. Ecuador also reported challenges in performing quality control in areas cleared many years ago due to vegetation regrowth and natural changes, increasing the time and resources needed.

140. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Ecuador, and recommends Ecuador placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Identifying the precise perimeter of mined areas in the remaining provinces;
- Integrating mine risk education and reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection activities;
- Carrying out quality control in the most effective and efficient manner possible;
- Development of a sustainable national capacity to address residual contamination.

141. The Committee also welcomes Ecuador’s consideration of the Committee’s Preliminary Observations to support its future reporting efforts.

142. Article 9: Ecuador has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2025, Ecuador reported that “during 2024, no legal, administrative or other measures were taken to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention under the Convention. This information is unchanged since 2012 when Ecuador reported that “Reform to the law on the manufacture, import, export, sale and possession of weapons,

AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND ACCESSORIES published in the Official Reg. No. 544 of Monday, March 09, 2009. On February 5, 2009, the Regulations to the Law on the manufacture, import, export, sale and possession of weapons, ammunition, explosives and accessories were issued, establishing the scope of the law and its application. This classifies mines as weapons of war, their use being exclusively military.”

El Salvador

143. Victim assistance: In 2025, El Salvador reported a total of 5,129 registered mine and other explosive ordnance victims, including 3,972 survivors. The Institute for Administration of Veterans and Ex-Combatants Benefits (INABVE) serves as the national focal point for victim assistance and work in collaboration with relevant ministries and the National Council for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (CONAIPD). The rights and needs of victims are protected through national legislative measures, including national laws for veterans and Persons with Disabilities. El Salvador reported the availability of healthcare, rehabilitation, psychological support and socio-economic services, including the provision of economic compensation to 5,128 survivors and families of deceased survivors and 1,049 indirect victims in 2025, in addition to monthly pensions to 3,770 mine survivors. Plans include establishing a dedicated hospital for civil war victims, including mine survivors. Mine survivors and their representative associations were included in relevant efforts. One of the challenges is about the ageing survivor population and the increasing complexity of their needs.

144. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by El Salvador, including in response to the Committee’s Preliminary Observations.

145. Following the Committee’s review of the information provided by El Salvador, the Committee recommends El Salvador placing particular emphasis on efforts to implement and report on the following initiatives:

- Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination for victim assistance;
- Ensuring the safety and protection of mine survivors/persons with disabilities in situations of risks;
- Integrating peer support into relevant national healthcare frameworks ;
- The Committee also welcomes El Salvador’s consideration of the Committee’s [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Equatorial Guinea

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

147. Article 7: Equatorial Guinea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

Eritrea

148. Article 3: In 2013, Eritrea retained 101 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, 71 of which were inert.

149. Article 5: Eritrea has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in

2014. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation encourages Eritrea to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

150. Victim assistance: Eritrea has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent update on victim assistance was submitted in 2014 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Eritrea to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

151. Article 7: Eritrea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

Eswatini

152. Article 9: Eswatini has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Eswatini's most recent Article 7 report (2013) indicated that as the inter-ministerial committee was set in March 2006 into the question of legislation, the relevant positive information shall be disseminated in due course.

153. Article 7: Eswatini has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2013.

Ethiopia

154. Article 5: Ethiopia has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in 2024. The Committee noted that on 31 March 2025, Ethiopia submitted to the Committee, a third request for extension of its 31 December 2025 deadline. Ethiopia's request is for 5 years, until 31 December 2030.

155. Victim assistance: In 2025, Ethiopia reported continued efforts to integrate victim assistance into national frameworks, notably through the drafting of the 2026–2035 Ethiopian Disability Action Plan. The Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MOWSA), serving as the national focal point, coordinates efforts via a committee involving government ministries, organisations of persons with disabilities and international partners. Ethiopia reported the provision of over 600 prosthetic and orthopaedic services in conflict-affected regions, distribution of more than 18,000 assistive devices, and psychosocial support to over 10,000 individuals. Community-based rehabilitation, safe spaces for women and girls, and awareness campaigns were also expanded. Key challenges include limited geographic coverage, fragmented data systems, stigma, resource constraints, gaps in legal protections, and the absence of a centralised database to unify data collected by various agencies. At the 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Ethiopia highlighted the need for sustainable funding, improved coordination, and strengthened legal frameworks.

156. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Ethiopia, and recommends Ethiopia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening data collection and developing a centralised victim database;
- Expanding geographic coverage and accessibility of services;
- Enhancing inter-ministerial coordination on victim assistance.

157. The Committee also welcomes Ethiopia's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

158. Article 7: Ethiopia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Finland

159. Article 3: Finland retains 15,509 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 82 mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

France

160. Article 3: France retains 1,774 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, 3 mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Gabon

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

162. Article 7: Gabon has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2002.

Gambia

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

164. Article 9: At the Fifth Review Conference in 2024, the Gambia indicated that it considers existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9. The Gambia informed that while at current it has no exclusive legislation on anti-personnel mines, anti-personnel mines issues are captured under the Arms and Ammunition laws. This as relates to the Convention is deemed sufficient for its implementation.

165. Article 7: Gambia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2020.

Germany

166. Article 3: Germany retains 81 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 32 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Ghana

167. Article 9: Ghana has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In a statement delivered at the Fifth Review Conference Ghana reported that it has taken decisive steps to amend the existing laws and administrative actions governing arms control. The Draft Small Arms Bill which is currently at the Ministry of the Interior for consideration and submission to Cabinet for approval enshrines the principles of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. In the same vein, a National Control List which is expansive and controls the import and export of conventional arms, ammunition, its parts and components – which includes antipersonnel mines - is set to be submitted to Cabinet for approval into a working document. The Draft Bill makes provisions which are consistent with the demands of Article 9 of the Convention and this includes:

- (i) Effective arms control: strengthens arms control and disarmament processes, 2) Comprehensive Approach: covers licensing, manufacturing, trade, import/export, of arms as well as public risk education;
- (ii) Governance: establishes a structured Board for oversight and decision- making including competent authorities;
- (iii) International Compliance: aligns with international treaties and protocols;
- (iv) Offences: offers penal sanctions for offences.

168. Article 7: Ghana has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Greece

169. Article 3: Greece retains 5,497 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 10 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

170. Article 4: Greece reported 261,347 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed under Article 4. In 2024, Greece destroyed 73,591 stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

Further, Greece provided updated information to the President on 16 May 2025 indicating that 2,293 mines had been destroyed so far in 2025 and that the remaining number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines to be destroyed stood at 259,054, on 14 October 2025 indicating that 38,910 anti-personnel mines were destroyed after the Intersessional Meetings reducing the stockpile to 219,955 anti-personnel mines. Greece further indicated that “at this stage, in cooperation with the Hellenic Defence Systems Company and its subcontractor Demil Tech Company, Greece is preparing a timetable which will include two clear milestones:

- (i) The expected date of completion of the transportation of the remaining 158,869 anti-personnel mines from the territory of Greece to the facilities of Demil Tech Company in Croatia; and
- (ii) The completion date of the destruction process, notwithstanding, of course, any unforeseen circumstances beyond Greece’s control.” In a further update provided to the President on 11 November 2025, Greece indicated that 221,405 anti-personnel mines have already been transferred to the installations of Demil Tech in Croatia, of which 136,427 have been safely destroyed and that the relevant destruction protocols have been duly countersigned by the competent department of the Croatian Ministry of Defence. Greece further indicated that the current stockpile of anti-personnel mines was 206,986, of which 122,008 are stored at the warehouses of the Hellenic Armed Forces and 84,978 at the warehouses of Demil Tech in Croatia. The President appreciated Greece’s efforts to accelerate the transfer and destruction, and for keeping the President informed of the progress. The President concluded that Greece provided information on the status of its stockpile destruction programme, including information on the total number and types of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed and those destroyed during the most recent reporting period. The President encourages Greece to make further progress in its destruction programme, keep the States Parties regularly informed, in particular when a new timeline towards completion has been set.

Grenada

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

172. Article 7: Grenada has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Guinea

173. Article 9: Guinea has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Guinea’s most recent Article 7 report (2004) indicated that a draft law was submitted to the National Assembly and that this law provides for penal sanctions to prevent and repress activities prohibited by the Convention.

174. Article 7: Guinea has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Guinea-Bissau

175. Article 5: In 2024, Guinea-Bissau reported conducting 14 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tasks resulting in the clearance of 24,810 square metres and destruction of 227 explosive devices. Guinea-Bissau also reported that as a result of non-technical survey 5 hazardous areas were cancelled, 10 new hazardous areas were identified, including 2 CHA measuring 124,566 square metres and 8 SHA. Guinea-Bissau further reported that non-technical survey was conducted in northern (Oio) and western (Cacheu) regions, resulting in identification of 15 SHA measuring 187,209 square metres.

176. Guinea-Bissau reported a remaining challenge measuring 1,049,611 square metres, as well as 38 SHA of an unknown size requiring re-survey. Guinea-Bissau also reported 9 hazardous areas measuring 925,045 square metres requiring re-survey, and 28 one-off tasks also requiring survey.

177. Guinea Bissau reported on challenges in implementation, including that as of 31 December 2024 all international funding has ceased and mine action activities in Guinea-Bissau cannot continue without renewed funding.

178. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Guinea-Bissau, and recommends Guinea-Bissau placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening partnerships and coordination;
- Developing national work plans and strategies through inclusive consultations;
- Ensuring it has in place an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education.

179. The Committee also welcomes Guinea-Bissau's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

180. Victim assistance: Guinea-Bissau has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent updates on victim assistance were submitted in 2023 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Guinea-Bissau to consider including updates on victim assistance in its next Article 7 Report, due 30 April 2026.

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

Guyana

182. Article 3: In 2021, Guyana retained 80 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

183. Article 7: Guyana has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2021.

Haiti

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

185. Article 7: Haiti has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Honduras

186. Article 3: In 2005, Honduras retained 815 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

187. Article 7: Honduras has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2007.

Indonesia

188. Article 3: In 2020, Indonesia retained 2,050 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

189. Article 7: Indonesia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2020.

Iraq

190. Article 3: Iraq retains 20 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported destroyed in 2024.

191. Article 5: Iraq reported that in 2024, the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) addressed a total of 44 mined areas measuring 13,555,341 square metres, (11,084,354 square metres reduced and 2,470,987 square metres cleared), destroying 5,093 anti-personnel mines, and 3,563 other items of explosive ordnance. Iraq also reported that the DMA addressed 133 areas contaminated with Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) measuring 133,319,387 square metres, including 128,312,887 square metres cancelled, and 5,006,498 square metres cleared, destroying 6,107 IED, and 2,500 other items of explosive ordnance.

192. Iraq further reported that as a result of non-technical survey the DMA identified 36 mined areas measuring 138,077,956 square metres in 5 Provinces and 37 new areas contaminated with IED located in 5 Provinces measuring 100,807,391 square metres.

193. Iraq reported that in 2024, the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Authority (IKMAA) addressed a total of 2,752,357 square metres in 3 Provinces, (763,629 square meters reduced, and 1,883,170 square metres cleared), as well as an 'area prepared' measuring 105,558 square metres, destroying 2,411 anti-personnel mines, 1 anti-tank mine, 15 illumination mines, 1 IED and 739 other items of explosive ordnance. Iraq also reported that IKMAA addressed 13 areas contaminated with IED measuring 7,520 square metres, destroying 62 IED. Iraq also reported that IKMAA cleared 151 tasks destroying 3,167 items of UXO. Iraq further reported that IKMAA addressed a total of 40 dangerous areas measuring 159,808 square metres.

194. Iraq reported that in areas under the responsibility of the DMA a total of 450 mined areas located in 25 districts of 10 Provinces measuring 1,103,882,755 square metres, including 409 CHA measuring 1,024,619,079 square metres and 41 SHA measuring 79,263,677 square metres remain to be addressed. Iraq reported that in areas under the responsibility of the DMA a total of 1,694 areas contaminated with IED in 26 districts of 6 Provinces measuring 312,019,933 square metres, including 1,225 CHA measuring 167,204,267 square metres and 469 SHA measuring 144,815,666 square metres remain to be addressed.

195. Iraq reported that in areas under the responsibility of IKMAA a total of 3,156 mined areas located in 28 districts of 3 Provinces measuring 208,391,051 square metres, including 3,064 CHA measuring 191,672,995 square metres and 92 SHA measuring 16,718,056 square metres remain to be addressed. Iraq reported that in areas under the responsibility of IKMAA 44 areas contaminated with IED in 3 Provinces measuring 5,886,922 square metres, including 24 CHA measuring 5,161,778 square metres and 20 SHA measuring 1,756,747 square metres remain to be addressed.

196. Iraq reported on challenges in implementation, including unfavourable security conditions in certain areas, resource and financial gaps and infrastructure limitations. Iraq also reported on challenges faced to the implementation of risk education, including shortage of financial support for IKMAA risk education teams to warn communities were reduced and limited in scope. Unfortunately, teams were unable to adequately reach villages and communities contaminated by explosive ordnance, and accidents continued to occur with victims reported to be all male, primarily shepherds, and herb collectors.

197. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Iraq, and recommends Iraq placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Identifying the precise perimeter of mined areas in the remaining provinces;
- Reporting progress in addressing mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. Cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- Ensuring that an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education is in place.

198. The Committee also welcomes Iraq's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

199. Victim assistance: In 2025, Iraq reported 44 new mine casualties, bringing the total to 34,249 victims. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Directorate of Mine Action (DMAC) in collaboration with the *Authority for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs*, with support from 12 ministries and regional bodies. Iraq's 2023–2028 National Mine

Action Strategy integrates victim assistance as a core pillar, aiming for inclusive, rights-based services. Iraq highlighted progress in rehabilitation, mental health integration, and socio-economic support to over 5,000 victims. Key challenges include limited access in remote areas, shortages of trained personnel, economic hardship, and gaps in referral systems and assistive technology. Iraq reported ongoing work to unify victim data across ministries.

200. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Iraq, and recommends Iraq placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Finalising the establishment of system for unification of data on mine survivors and persons with disabilities;
- Strengthening coordination across ministries and regional bodies;
- Expanding access to services in remote areas and improving referral systems.

201. The Committee also welcomes Iraq's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Ireland

202. Article 3: Ireland retains 41 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, a decrease of 8 anti-personnel mines since Ireland's 2023 report.

Italy

203. Article 3: In 2022, Italy retained 563 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

204. Article 7: Italy has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Jamaica

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

206. Article 7: Jamaica has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2007.

Japan

207. Article 3: Japan retains 547 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 26 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Jordan

208. Victim assistance: Jordan reported a total of 1,025 mine survivors, with no new casualties in recent years. Victim assistance is coordinated by the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) under the guidance of the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Jordan continues to integrate victim assistance into broader national frameworks, including rehabilitation services provided by Princess Basma Hospital, the Royal Medical Services, and the Ministry of Health. Psychological support is offered through home visits and recreational projects, while socio-economic inclusion is promoted through financial aid, micro-loans, and income-generating initiatives. A working group oversees the integration of mine survivors into national surveys and census processes.

209. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Jordan, and recommends Jordan placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening peer support and referral mechanisms;
- Providing an update on progress in integrating victim assistance into broader national frameworks;

- Promoting survivor participation in planning and national data processes;
- The committee also welcomes Jordan's consideration of the committee's [preliminary observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

210. Article 3: Jordan retains 100 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Kenya

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

212. Article 7: Kenya has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. Although an Article 7 report was submitted in 2021, Kenya indicated that it had no updated information since the last report submitted in 2008.

Liberia

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

214. Article 7: Liberia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2014.

Madagascar

215. Article 9: Madagascar has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. Madagascar's most recent Article 7 report (2011) indicated that draft legislation related to the implementation of the Convention was in the phase of adoption in 2006.

216. Article 7: Madagascar has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2011.

Malawi

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

218. Article 7: Malawi has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

Maldives

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

220. Article 7: Maldives has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2024. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2006.

Mali

221. Article 3: Mali retains 600 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No antipersonnel mines have been reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

222. Article 5: Mali reported its initial transparency report submitted on 17 May 2001, that there are no mined areas under its jurisdiction or control. In 2024, Mali reported that there are no anti-personnel mines laid on Mali territory according to conventional standards, and therefore an absence of 'mined areas'. Mali further reported that in the particular security context of Mali, terrorism is rife in North, South, West and Central regions. Mali reported to be affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature. Mali reported that it does not

have information on the number of mined areas and their size, nor the exact number of mines present, it is aware that explosive devices are located in the areas of Menaka, Bankass, Mopti, Bandiagara, Koro, Nara, Sikasso, and Yorosso.

223. Mali reported that in 2024 explosive ordnance teams continued to work on the removal and destruction of improvised explosive devices (IED) and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

224. Mali reported on challenges in implementation, including challenges in EOD training and the need for equipment to better manage the evolving nature of improvised explosive devices.

225. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Mali, and recommends Mali placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Efforts to apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination;
- Ensuring that evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans are in place;
- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline reporting on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size.

226. The Committee also welcomes Mali’s consideration of the Committee’s [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

227. Victim assistance : Mali recorded 351 mine and explosive ordnance victims. In 2025, Mali reported 189 victims were provided with assistance through emergency medical care, psychosocial support, socio-economic reintegration, and referrals to specialised services. Mali reported that 59% of civilian victims survived injuries due to rapid first aid and specialised care. Rehabilitation services were provided by national and regional centres, and a new training centre for ortho-prosthetists was launched in 2023. Key challenges include limited financial resources, a shortage of specialised personnel with only 13 ortho-prosthetists serving the entire country, and restricted access to services in rural and remote areas, where lack of emergency transport and medical infrastructure contributes to high mortality rates.

228. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Mali, and recommends Mali placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Sharing information, disaggregated by gender, age and disability of all mine and explosive ordnance victims;
- Strengthening rehabilitation services and training for specialised personnel;
- Providing information on victim assistance focal point and inter-ministerial coordination.

229. The Committee also welcomes Mali’s consideration of the Committee’s [Preliminary Observations](#) to support improved reporting in future submissions.

Mauritania

230. Article 3 : Mauritania retains 628 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 30 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

231. Article 5: In 2024, Mauritania reported releasing 57,678 square metres of the Lewej2 minefield, (42,104 square metres reduced and 15,574 square metres cleared).

232. Mauritania reported a remaining challenge measuring 22 mined areas measuring 22,312,046 square metres.

233. Mauritania reported on challenges in implementation, including, the need for logistical support, organisational and operational support, and capacity building for PNDHDS central and Nouadhibou offices.

234. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Mauritania, and recommends Mauritania placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans and budgets;
- Strengthening partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant sectors;
- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.

235. The Committee also welcomes Mauritania's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

236. Victim assistance: In 2025, Mauritania reported 9 new casualties, bringing the total number of registered victims to 643, of whom 373 were killed and 270 survived. Victim assistance is coordinated by the National Programme for Humanitarian Demining and Development (PNDHD), working with the Ministry of Health to provide assistive devices to survivors. Mauritania reported the provision of psychological support to mine victims and persons with disabilities, as well as efforts to promote socio-economic inclusion through training and recruitment of mine victims for risk education activities, funded through the national budget. Key challenges include incomplete disaggregation data on mine victims and limited geographic coverage of services.

237. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Mauritania, and recommends Mauritania placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Improving registration and disaggregation of victim data by age, gender, and disability;
- Developing a national inclusive disability/victim assistance action plan;
- Enhancing inter-ministerial coordination and socio-economic inclusion initiatives;
- The Committee also welcomes Mauritania's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Mozambique

238. Article 5: Mozambique - in its Declaration of Completion of its Article 5 obligations of 2015 indicated 9 suspected hazard areas remained seasonally or permanently submerged under water in Inhambane Province. Mozambique reported that in 2016, five of the 9 areas became accessible and that technical survey resulted in their subsequent reduction and cancellation. Mozambique reported in 2018 and 2019, that the 4 remaining areas measuring 1,881 square metres remained inaccessible. Mozambique reported in 2022 that declared completion in 2015 and is now dealing with 'residual cases' throughout the country that sometimes cause some accidents. The Committee noted that, while Mozambique submitted information in 2024 and 2025, it had not provided updated information on its efforts to address the remaining areas in question and would welcome updates from Mozambique in this regard.

239. Victim assistance: Mozambique has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent updates on victim assistance were submitted in 2020 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Mozambique to consider including updates on victim assistance in its next Article 7 Report, due 30 April 2026.

240. Article 3: Mozambique retains 900 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Namibia

241. Article 3: In 2009, Namibia retained 1,634 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

242. Article 7: Namibia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

Nauru

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

244. Article 7: Nauru has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Netherlands

245. Article 3: The Netherlands retains 170 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 34 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Nicaragua

246. Victim assistance: In 2025, Nicaragua reported a total of 1,276 mine victims, with no new casualties recorded since 2010. Victim assistance is coordinated by the National Council for the Promotion and Enforcement of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, led by the Ministry of Health and involving 17 other public institutions and civil society representatives. The 2022–2026 National Human Development Plan integrates the needs of mine victims and promotes inclusive policies. Rehabilitation services are widely available including through 66 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Units and community-based programmes supported by 1,846 trained health workers. Assistive technologies, such as prosthetics and wheelchairs, are produced and distributed through national institutions, with support from international partners. Mental health services are provided through 17 psychosocial care centres, with ongoing efforts to improve access in rural areas. Mine survivors benefit from socio-economic inclusion initiatives and disaster risk reduction programmes. Key challenges include expanding services to remote communities and strengthening coordination among stakeholders.

247. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Nicaragua, and recommends Nicaragua placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Expanding access to rehabilitation and psychosocial services in rural areas;
- Strengthening inter-agency coordination;
- Enhancing socio-economic inclusion initiatives and disaster risk reduction programmes.

248. The Committee also welcomes Nicaragua's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Niger

249. Article 5: Niger has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in 2024. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation encourages Niger to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

250. Victim Assistance: Niger has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Niger to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

251. Article 7: Niger has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Nigeria

252. Article 5: Nigeria has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in 2023. The Committee noted that on 13 June 2025, Nigeria submitted to the Committee, a third request for extension of its 31 December 2025 deadline. Nigeria's request is for 3 years, until 31 December 2028.

253. Victim assistance: Nigeria has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent updates on victim assistance were submitted in 2023 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Nigeria to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

254. Article 9: Nigeria has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2012, Nigeria indicated that the domestication of the Mine Ban Treaty was still in progress. Nigeria's most recent Article 7 report (2023) does not contain updated information on Article 9.

255. Article 7: Nigeria has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Oman

256. Article 5 : On 18 June 2025, Oman declared that it had completed the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention.

257. Article 3: Oman retains 1,970 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 30 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes since Oman last submitted a report in 2021.

Palau

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

259. Article 7: Palau has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

Peru

260. Article 5: In 2024, Peru reported releasing 14 mined areas in Santiago sector measuring 22,625 square metres through clearance, destroying 746 anti-personnel mines. Peru also reported identifying an additional dangerous area adjacent to 'PV Gutierrez'. Peru reported a remaining challenge of 46 mined areas measuring 279,388 square metres.

261. Peru reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) Climate change "El Niño" phenomenon of 2017;
- (b) The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian demining operations;
- (c) The addition of "PV Gutierrez" objective, which was not considered in the previous request,

(d) Reallocation of national budget resources that impacted the humanitarian demining process in Peru.

262. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Peru, and recommends Peru placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Providing updated information and clarity concerning the remaining challenges in a manner consistent with IMAS and disaggregated by suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) and confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs);
- Updating National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards;
- Ensuring that a national, centrally managed information management system in place; and
- Strengthened dialogue with stakeholders and international partners on resource mobilisation and technical cooperation.

263. The Committee also welcomes Peru's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

264. Victim assistance: In 2025, Peru reported no new mine casualties and continued to provide victim assistance through the national mine action centre (known as CONTRAMINAS). Assistance is supported by Law 29973, which mandates inclusive healthcare and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities. Psychological support is provided through national health institutions, and socio-economic inclusion is promoted via employment quotas and the disability pension programme. Peru maintains mine victim data in the CONTRAMINAS database, and healthcare services are available in communities near affected areas. Multi-sectoral coordination involving National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (known as CONADIS) and relevant ministries continue to support implementation.

265. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Peru, and recommends Peru placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Providing information on victim assistance focal point and inter-agency coordination efforts;
- Developing a national disability action plan with provisions for mine survivors;
- Enhancing access to rehabilitation services and assistive products.

266. The Committee also welcomes Peru's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

267. Article 3 : Peru retains 482 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Romania

268. Article 3: In 2023, Romania retained 1,836 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

269. Article 7: Romania has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Rwanda

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

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

272. Article 7: Rwanda has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Saint Lucia

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

274. Article 7: Saint Lucia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

San Marino

275. Article 9: San Marino has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. San Marino's Article 7 report most recent Article 7 report (2025) indicated that the Republic of San Marino had not taken any measures to increase the transparency of nor prevent the use, stockpiling, production, or presence of landmines on its territory because it never uses, stocked, produced or had landmines on its territory.

Sao Tome and Principe

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

277. Article 7: Sao Tome and Principe has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Senegal

278. Article 5: In 2024, Senegal reported conducting non-technical survey in 132 locations in the Departments of Ziguinchor, Oussouye, Bignona and Goudomp. Senegal reported that as a result of survey conducted in 2024 a total of 1,071,755 square metres of hazardous area was identified, (44 mined areas measuring 963,870 square metres, including 9 mined areas in Ziguinchor department measuring 112,092 square metres, 3 mined areas in Oussouye Department measuring 164,000 square metres, 29 mined areas in Bignona department measuring 673,708 square metres, and 8 suspected mined areas in Bignon measuring 107,975 square metres, and 3 mined areas in Goudomp department measuring 28,875 square metres).

279. Senegal reported a remaining challenge of 75 dangerous zones in 36 localities, measuring 1,281,987.349 square metres, including 62 confirmed dangerous zones measuring 1,174,012.35 square metres and 8 suspected dangerous zones measuring 107,945 square metres, as well as 5 suspected dangerous zones of unknown size.

280. Senegal reported challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) The impact of security on the deployment of demining teams;
- (b) Mobilisation of financial resources remains a continuous concern for maintaining the pace of implementation and that Senegal seeks support from bilateral and multilateral partners to support its national efforts.

281. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Senegal, and recommends Senegal placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS;
- Ensuring the establishment and strengthening of a national, centrally managed information management system in place;

- Implementation of a detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities;
- Efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.

282. Victim assistance: In 2025, Senegal reported 8 new mine casualties, bringing the total number of registered victims to 870. Victim assistance is coordinated by the National Mine Action Centre (CNAMS), in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MOHSA). Despite financial constraints, Senegal provided medical care to 56 victims and rehabilitation support to 59 survivors, including 52 new prostheses and 13 repairs through the ISAD/ASVM centre. CNAMS also facilitated access to services via referral mechanisms and orientation support. Psychosocial care is provided in partnership with national institutions, while peer support is coordinated by survivor associations. Senegal has reported commitments to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), including implementing inclusive policies and community-based rehabilitation. Challenges include limited socio-economic support due to funding gaps and the need to update the victim assistance plan developed several years ago.

283. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Senegal, and recommends Senegal placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Developing a disability/victim assistance national action plan;
- Expanding socio-economic support and ensuring sustainable funding for victim assistance;
- Strengthening coordination and access to medical, rehabilitation, and psychosocial services;
- The Committee also welcomes Senegal's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

284. Article 3: Senegal retains 50 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, 13 of which have been defused. No antipersonnel were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Serbia

285. Article 5: In 2024, Serbia reported developing and submitting a non-technical survey project for Bujanovac Municipality and transferring national funds for matched donor funding through ITF Enhancing Human Security. Serbia further reported that a mixed non-technical survey team has been recruited, (including Serbian and Albanian surveyors) which will be trained and equipped to conduct required survey tasks. Serbia further reported that an international non-technical survey instructor is conducting training for representatives of the Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) and the survey team. Serbia reported one remaining SHA in Ravno Bučje village measuring 268,100 square metres, as well as newly discovered mine suspected areas in Bujanovac Municipality of unknown size.

286. Serbia reported on challenges in implementation, including the need for the recruitment, training and deployment of mixed survey teams for non-technical survey in Bujanovac municipality, and the need to secure funding for each subsequent technical survey and clearance project.

287. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Serbia, and recommends Serbia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Ensuring the establishment of an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline and identifying the precise perimeter of mined areas;
- Having an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategy in place;
- Having a national, centrally managed information management system in place containing up-to-date information on implementation at the national level;
- Progressing in the approval process of the decree on the protection against ERW developed by SMAC and the Ministry of Interior.

288. The Committee also welcomes Serbia's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

289. Victim assistance: In 2025, Serbia reported no new mine casualties and continues to support 516 registered civilian mine survivors and 205 indirect victims. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs (MOLEVS), in collaboration with the Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC), which oversees integration into national frameworks. Serbia adopted a new Strategy for the *Improvement of the Position of Persons with Disabilities (2025–2030)* and its Action Plan (2025–2027). A cooperation agreement between MOLEVS and SMAC strengthens intersectoral coordination. Rehabilitation services, including spa-based recovery, are provided through national programmes. Serbia allocated €687,000 to NGOs for socio-economic and psychosocial services and maintains a centralised victim database, though improvements are sought.

290. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Serbia, and recommends Serbia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening inclusion of mine victims in national disability strategies and action plans
- Providing information on victim assistance focal point and inter-ministerial coordination efforts
- Creating a directory of services to facilitate access to services

291. The Committee also welcomes Serbia's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

292. Article 3: In 2022, Serbia retained 3,134 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Sierra Leone

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

294. Article 7: Sierra Leone has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Slovenia

295. Article 3: Slovenia retains 199 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 20 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Solomon Islands

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

297. Article 7: Solomon Islands has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2018.

Somalia

298. Article 5: In 2024, Somalia reported releasing 67,183,026 square metres, (62,927,702 square metres cancelled and 4,253,324 square metres cleared), destroying 4 anti-personnel mines, 21 anti-tank mines, 809 items of UXO, and 1,494 submunitions. The Committee observed that Somalia reported to be affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature and welcomes Somalia applying all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination.

299. Somalia reported a remaining challenge of 462 mined areas measuring 122,901,262 square metres in 7 States, including 230 CHA measuring 110,718,172 square metres and 232 SHA measuring 12,183,090 square metres.

300. Somalia reported challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) Hit and run attacks from militia groups;
- (b) Current challenges in securing sufficient national funding allocations while approval of parliamentary bill is pending;
- (c) Unknown number of mines laid, with few or no mine field records for older minefields;
- (d) Lifting of mines for the harvesting of explosives; and
- (e) A lack of data on accident and casualties.

301. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Somalia, and recommends Somalia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Having an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategy in place;
- Reporting on up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards;
- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.

302. Victim assistance: In 2025, Somalia reported 53 mine/ERW casualties as well as 609 casualties caused by IED in 2024. Somalia Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) works together with Ministry of Women and Human Rights, the Ministry of Health, and the National Disability Agency (NDA) and other national and international agencies in relation to victim assistance implementation. In December 2023 NDA released findings of a national study to understand the needs and priorities of persons with disabilities, assisting decision making in matters related to disability/victim assistance. SEMA reported on partnering with a local NGO (Jubaland Mine Action Network – JUMAN) that aims to assist 500 persons with disabilities/ survivors in affected areas such as Jubaland region. Challenges include underreporting of casualties, stigma, limited medical infrastructure, and insecurity in affected areas. Lack of resources to implement the 2022 national victim assistance plan remains a challenge as well.

303. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Somalia, and recommends Somalia placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening national inter-ministerial coordination efforts;
- Providing information on delivery of tangible assistance to mine victims such as medical care, psychological support, peer support, rehabilitation and socio-economic support;
- Enhancing national capacity to make affordable assistive technology available, including in rural affected areas.

304. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Somalia to consider including updates on victim assistance in its next Article 7 Report, due 30 April 2026.

305. Article 9: Somalia has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2025, Somalia reported that “the Mine Action Parliamentary bill which has already been approved at the cabinet level and submitted to the lower parliament pending ratification, with expectations for its first reading and approval within the one-year period. The approval of the legislation will enable SEMA and Federal Government of Somalia to acquire financial support to undertake the requirement under the convention framework (Action #1 of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan).”

South Africa

306. Article 3: In 2020, South Africa retained 483 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

307. Article 7: South Africa has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2022.

South Sudan

308. Article 5: In 2024, South Sudan reported releasing 7 mined areas measuring 767,660 square metres, (189,441 square metres cancelled and 557,219 square metres cleared), destroying 150 anti-personnel mines and 141 other items of explosive ordnance.

309. South Sudan reported a remaining challenge of 114 mined areas measuring 4,943,561 square metres in 8 States, including 71 CHAs measuring 2,662,879 square metres and 43 SHAs measuring 2,280,682 square metres.

310. South Sudan reported challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) Lack of financial commitment of the Government of South Sudan to mine action;
- (b) Financial constraints limiting research and innovation;
- (c) Impacts of extreme flooding on clearance operations; and
- (e) No funding to support a study on the impact of explosive ordnance on soil.

311. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by South Sudan, and recommends South Sudan placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- An evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place;
- a timeline and process of approval in creating a sector-wide network for women working in mine action;
- National capacity in place to implement the Convention and address any previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas discovered following completion.

312. Victim assistance: In 2025, South Sudan reported 16 new mine and explosive ordnance casualties, bringing the total to over 5,300 victims. Victim assistance is coordinated by the South Sudan Mine Action Authority and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW), which leads multi-sectoral efforts involving other ministries, organisations of persons with disabilities, and international partners. A draft National Disability Bill and Action Plan was developed and await approval. Rehabilitation services are supported by the ICRC and Humanity & Inclusion, with over 1,500 assistive devices distributed and 850 individuals receiving psychosocial support. A referral pathway has been established, though the service access card was still pending, and no national service directory exists. Key challenges include the absence of a centralised victim database, limited emergency medical capacity due to ambulance shortages, inadequate rehabilitation services in rural areas, insufficient trained personnel, and lack of peer support systems.

313. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by South Sudan, and recommends South Sudan placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Establishing a centralised victim database and national service directory
- expanding rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and emergency medical services in rural areas
- Adopting the National Disability Bill and Action Plan and enhancing social and economic inclusion programmes

314. The Committee also welcomes South Sudan's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

315. Article 9: South Sudan has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2025, South Sudan's indicated that it still seeks financial support to organise meetings to orientate the legislative Assembly, the Government line Ministry, political opposition leaders and other line Ministries on the Mine Ban Convention and the need to established national legislation to prohibit anti-personnel mines by any armed conflicts again.

Spain

316. Article 3: Spain retains 923 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Sri Lanka

317. Article 5: In 2024, Sri Lanka reported releasing 164 'safe zones'² measuring 6,052,907 square metres, (53,735 square metres cancelled, 999,264 square metres reduced, and 4,999,908 square metres cleared), destroying 1,407 anti-personnel mines, 15 anti-tank mines, and 1,345 items of explosive ordnance.

318. Sri Lanka reported a remaining challenge of a remaining challenge of 840 mined areas measuring 23,195,088 square metres, including 634 CHA measuring 17,646,604 square metres, and 206 SHA, measuring 5,548,484 square metres.

319. Sri Lanka reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) The discovery of previously unknown mine contamination;
- (b) The financial crisis and COVID-19 pandemic resulted in operational breaks and reduced funding to Sri Lankan Army Humanitarian Demining Units; and
- (c) That operators are struggling to retain staff in mine affected areas due to significant numbers migrating for financial reasons with uncertainty around continued employment.

320. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Sri Lanka, and recommends Sri Lanka placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities;
- Integrate climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans;
- Efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.

321. The Committee also welcomes Sri Lanka's consideration of its [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

322. Victim assistance: In 2025, Sri Lanka reported 3 new mine and explosive ordnance casualties, bringing the total to 1,972 victims, with 93% located in the Northern and Eastern

² Sri Lanka defines a safe zone as, "an area free from the suspected presence of anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW), to be used for normal human activities".

Provinces. Victim assistance is coordinated by the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), which leads multi-sectoral efforts involving the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Services, and other stakeholders. A revised National Disability Rights Bill was under consideration, and a new Disability Action Plan was being developed. A Victim Assistance Committee has been established, and a national needs assessment survey covering 20% of victims was completed in early 2025. Rehabilitation services are available through six regional centres, including the Jaffna Jaipur Centre and Ragama Hospital. Key challenges include limited financial resources affecting rehabilitation and transport access, lack of awareness among survivors about available services, absence of a formal referral mechanism and service directory, and gaps in peer support integration. Mental health services are expanding under the revised National Mental Health Policy. Socio-economic inclusion efforts include vocational training, welfare grants, and community-based rehabilitation, but mine victims are often overlooked in broader disability programmes.

323. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Sri Lanka, and recommends Sri Lanka placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Ensuring the integration of victim assistance provisions into the new disability law and action plan;
- Improving awareness of and access to rehabilitation, psychosocial, and peer support and socio-economic services;
- Establishing a referral mechanism and service directory.

324. The Committee also welcomes Sri Lanka's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

325. Article 3: Sri Lanka retains 6,121 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, a decrease of 1,218 anti-personnel mines since 2023.

State of Palestine

326. Article 5: State of Palestine has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent report was submitted in 2024. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation encourages State of Palestine to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

327. Victim assistance: The State of Palestine has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent updates on victim assistance were submitted in 2024 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages the State of Palestine to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

328. Article 7: The State of Palestine has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Sudan

329. Article 5: In 2024, Sudan reported it addressed 10 mined areas containing a variety of explosive ordnance types, releasing 6 CHA, and 4 SHAs measuring 3,403,120 square metres. Sudan also reported that at the end of 2021 an Article 5 challenge of 13,275,840 square metres, and that during 2022 one a mined area measuring 77,912 square metres was identified as part of on-going survey and clearance activities, including; 34,914 square metres of task, (CHA IMSMA-DA-2689). Sudan further reported that 6 known and suspected mined areas measuring 21,499 square metres, were identified, (5 CHA measuring 21,029 and 1 SHA measuring 470 square meters).

330. Sudan reported a remaining challenge of 108 mined areas measuring 13,332,253 square metres, including 66 CHA measuring 3,369,164 square metres and 42 SHA measuring 9,963,089 square metres, including 19 mined areas measuring 1,124,649 square metres in Blue Nile, 86 mined areas measuring 12,185,613 square metres in South Kordofan, and 3 mined areas measuring 21,991 square metres in West Kordofan.

331. Sudan reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- The outbreak of the April 15, 2023 war significantly increased contamination levels in the capital, Khartoum, and other states affected by recent conflict, in addition to areas that were impacted prior to the war. Sudan also reported on the following challenges, among others:

- (a) shallowness of financing directed to the mine action program compared to the magnitude of mines' problem;
- (b) precarious security situation in some states;
- (c) Disadvantageous climatic conditions substantially limit the delivery of services, and
- (d) Accessibility and the geographical remoteness of some mine/ERW affected areas.

332. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Sudan, and recommends Sudan placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets;
- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS;
- Evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education.

333. The Committee also welcomes Sudan's consideration of its [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

334. Victim assistance: In 2025, Sudan reported 26 new mine and explosive ordnance casualties, increasing the total to 2,639 victims since 2002. Victim assistance is coordinated by the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), which leads multi-sectoral efforts involving the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare, prosthetic service providers, and organisations of persons with disabilities. A Victim Assistance Strategy was endorsed and disseminated, with mine survivors actively involved in planning and coordination. Rehabilitation services are available in secure areas, with new centres opened in partnership with the ICRC, and assistive technology services are being restored in four centres. Social and economic inclusion efforts continue through job opportunities, sports, and cultural activities, though 1,280 previous beneficiaries lost support due to the conflict. Major challenges include limited resources, ongoing conflict, inaccessibility of affected communities, damaged health facilities, absence of a national referral mechanism or service directory, and partial integration of peer support into public systems. Government funding remains minimal, and a resource mobilisation plan was under development.

335. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Sudan, and recommends Sudan placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Expanding access to rehabilitation, assistive technology, and psychosocial support in conflict-affected and remote areas;
- Establishing a national referral mechanism and service directory;
- Strengthening resource mobilisation, coordination, and integration of peer support systems.

336. The Committee also welcomes Sudan's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

337. Compliance: Allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines in Sudan – both by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and by the Sudan People's Liberation Army – North (SPLA-N) - surfaced in 2011 and 2012. In response to these allegations, Sudan immediately called for the establishment of an investigation board consisting mainly of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) under the supervision of the National Mine Action Center (NMAC), with a view to investigate and verify the validity of the allegations on the ground. The investigation board concluded that anti-personnel

landmines had never been used in the areas controlled by the government of Sudan, notably Hegaleg, Balila and Kalimo where those areas have been thoroughly investigated. Sudan has been engaged in a dialogue with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance since December 2014 regarding these allegations

338. On 1 February 2016, Sudan provided to the Committee two investigation reports on the alleged use of anti-personnel mines by the Sudanese Army. The investigations were conducted in the Kalimo district of Kadugli (South Kordofan) and in the Balila region (West Kordofan) in October 2015 and concluded that the Sudanese Army observed the obligations under the Convention and that no new anti-personnel mines were laid. While Sudan also provided the Committee with an investigative internal report for Hegaleg, which concluded that no new anti-personnel mines were laid, Sudan reported that the investigation board was unable to access the other areas, Jebel Kowa (Jabalko), Heiban, and Troji, where allegations have arisen due to the security situation. Sudan indicated that once the security situation improves, those previously inaccessible areas outside the government control will be considered for investigation by the investigation board.

339. Sudan stated at the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties in November 2023 that the security situation remained the same and no further investigation was carried out. At the 17-20 June 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Sudan reported that in the context of the ongoing war against Houthi militia, news and reports seem to now indicate that security forces have been able to access areas where the militia has laid anti-personnel mines and that it will hasten to verify this information.

340. As of November 2025, the security situation remained the same and no further investigation could be carried out as areas where incidents took place are outside Sudan's effective control.

341. The Committee appreciates Sudan's engagement with the Committee since the allegations surfaced and looks forward to engaging further with Sudan. The Committee welcomes that Sudan has continued to act upon Action #46 of the SRAAP-. The Committee would welcome continued updated information on the security situation and efforts made by Sudan to carry out investigations on allegations within areas under its jurisdiction or control.

Suriname

342. Article 9: Suriname has not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that it considers existing laws to be sufficient. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2008, Suriname indicated that the draft national legislation on the Prohibition, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines and their destruction (The Anti-Personnel Mines Law) will be submitted to the Minister of Defence, after the comments of the legislative experts of the Ministries of Justice and Police and Defence is received. Suriname's most recent Article 7 report (2021) contains no updated information on Article 9.

343. Article 7: Suriname has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2021.

Sweden

344. Article 3: Sweden retains 5,041 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 120 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Tajikistan

345. Article 5: In 2024, Tajikistan reported releasing 25 mined areas measuring 1,700,026 square metres in 2 regions, (640,691 square metres cancelled, 643,212 square metres reduced, and 415,853 square metres cleared), destroying 2,777 anti-personnel mines and 120 items of UXO (UXO). Tajikistan also reported that it conducted re-survey on 23 minefields, including 11 confirmed minefields, resulting in the identification of 383,203 square metres of mined area. Tajikistan further reported the identification of 7 new battle areas measuring 1,730,000 square metres.

346. Tajikistan reported a remaining challenge of 111 minefields, including 109 confirmed minefields measuring 6,132,708 square metres, and 2 suspected minefields measuring 621,000 square metres.

347. Tajikistan reported on challenges in implementation, including:

- (a) Difficult terrain and climate;
- (b) The need to increase national demining capacities;
- (c) Funding and the need to implement new methodologies for demining; and
- (d) Addressing suspected mined areas located near the Tajik-Uzbek border.

348. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Tajikistan, and recommends Tajikistan placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors;
- Integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets.

349. The Committee also welcomes Tajikistan's consideration of its [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

350. Victim assistance: In 2025, Tajikistan reported a total of 890 mine and explosive ordnance casualties, with no new incidents that year. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC), supported by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MOHSPP) and the Victim Assistance Technical Working Group (VATWG). Tajikistan reported progress in integrating victim assistance into national frameworks, expanding rehabilitation services, improving access to assistive technologies, and enhancing social inclusion through infrastructure upgrades and legal aid. Psychosocial support was provided through summer rehabilitation camps, benefiting over 600 mine victims since 2005. Challenges include insufficient services in rural areas and a lack of trained social workers, which affect the provision of assistance.

351. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Tajikistan. Following the Committee's review, the Committee recommends Tajikistan place particular emphasis on:

- Expanding access to rehabilitation services, assistive technologies, and psychosocial support in rural areas;
- Strengthening the participation and inclusion of survivors and their representative organisations;
- Providing an update on progress made in integrating victim assistance into broader frameworks.

352. The Committee also welcomes Tajikistan's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Tanzania, United Republic of

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

354. Article 7: Tanzania has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2009.

Thailand

355. Article 5: In 2024, Thailand reported releasing 32 mined areas measuring 5,220,035 square metres in 4 Provinces, (143,286 square metres cancelled, 4,766,726 square metres reduced, and 310,023 square metres cleared), destroying 17,544 anti-personnel mines and

132 items of UXO. Thailand also reported it conducted EOD tasks resulting in the destruction of 2 items of UXO in Si Sa Ket, 35 anti-personnel mines and 12 UXO in Surin Province, 21 anti-personnel mines and 97 UXO in Sa Kaeo Province, and 1 UXO in Trat Province. Thailand further reported that during the reporting period it identified an additional 465,591 square metres of confirmed hazardous area (CHA) in Si Sa Ket Province, and 10,456 square metres in Trat Province.

356. Thailand reported a remaining challenge of 72 mined areas measuring 17,041,562 square metres, including 64 CHA measuring 9,587,588 square metres and 8 SHA measuring 7,453,974 square metres, located in 6 Provinces.

357. Thailand reported challenges in implementation, including:

- Challenges in gaining access to areas along the border between Thailand and Cambodia.

358. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Thailand, and recommends Thailand placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Integrate climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans; and
- Detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities.

359. The Committee also welcomes Thailand's consideration of its [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

360. Victim assistance: In 2025, Thailand reported 3 new casualties, bringing the total to 667 registered mine survivors, with data disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and location. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEP), the Ministry of Public Health, and the National Institute for Emergency Medicine. Assistance is integrated into national policies and legal frameworks, including the Empowerment Act and the Universal Coverage for Emergency Patients policy. Thailand maintains a centralised disability database and referral systems, and a three-phase strategy has been adopted to improve support for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities. Information on indirect victims and affected families was not provided.

361. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Thailand, and recommends Thailand placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Expanding access to services for mine survivors and indirect victims;
- Strengthening inter-agency coordination efforts;
- Enhancing monitoring, reporting, and the integration of victim assistance into national policies.

362. The Committee also welcomes Thailand's consideration of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

Togo

363. Article 3: In 2004, Togo retained 436 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

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

365. Article 7: Togo has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2004.

Tunisia

366. Article 3: Tunisia retains 4,282 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. 38 anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes since Tunisia last submitted a report in 2023.

Türkiye

367. Article 5: In 2024, Türkiye reported releasing 3 mined areas measuring 5,743,843 square metres in 4 locations, (5,027,433 square metres cancelled, 35,546 square metres reduced, and 680,864 square metres cleared), resulting in the destruction of 179 anti-personnel mines, 5 anti-tank mines and 1 item of UXO (UXO). Türkiye also reported that a total of 276,998 square metres was identified as mined area through non-technical survey. Türkiye further reported that 50 military demining teams addressed 11 mined areas measuring 716,410 square metres in Hakkari, Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak, Tunceli, and Iğdır Provinces, destroying 184 mines.

368. Türkiye reported a remaining challenge of 3,656 mined areas measuring 219,903,460 square metres, including 2,000 CHA measuring 93,189,617 square metres estimated to contain 475,587 anti-personnel mines and 129,307 anti-tank mines, and 1,656 SHA measuring 126,713,843 square metres estimated to contain 93,856 anti-personnel mines, and 32,187 anti-tank mines.

369. Türkiye reported challenges in implementation, including earthquakes that occurred in 2023 that resulted in a significant transfer of European Union funds from humanitarian demining activities to mitigate the effects of the earthquake, and that international fund support for Türkiye's humanitarian demining activities has ceased. At the end of 2024, the Eastern Border Mine Clearance Project Phase-4 with the estimated cost of €20 million, had yet to be financed, and that if States Parties are interested in financing the project, a national budget contribution will be requested in return for the budget provided for TURMAC within the framework of National Budget possibilities. Türkiye further reported that TURMAC prepared a project document for capacity development of military demining units in order to fulfil its commitments under the Ottawa Convention in 2023. The project is planned to accelerate humanitarian demining activities by increasing the capacity of military demining units. However, in 2024, TURMAC was officially informed by letter that its project proposal was not approved by the European Union.

370. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Türkiye, and recommends Türkiye placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans; and
- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.

371. The Committee also welcomes Türkiye's consideration of its [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

372. Victim assistance: In 2025, Türkiye reported 10 new casualties, including 6 civilians and 4 military personnel, bringing the total number of mine and explosive ordnance victims to 4,166. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC), in collaboration with relevant ministries of family and social services, health, and labour and social security. Türkiye implements the 2023–2025 Disability Rights National Action Plan and 2030 Accessible Vision Document. Rehabilitation and psychological (including peer to peer support) services are offered through 106 centres. Türkiye is developing a unified disability database, integrating mine victim data into national systems. Challenges include delays in accessing physical and digital services due to bureaucratic procedures.

373. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Türkiye, and recommends Türkiye placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination to enhance integration of victim assistance into broader frameworks;

- Developing a national unified database;
- Ensuring inclusion and participation of mine survivors and their representative organisations in relevant programmes and policies.

374. The Committee also welcomes Türkiye's observance of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) and its provision of annual updates to support the preparation of future reports.

375. Article 3: Türkiye retains 5,719 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported used for permitted purposes in 2024.

Turkmenistan

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

377. Article 7: Turkmenistan has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2010.

Tuvalu

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

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

Uganda

380. Victim assistance: Uganda has not yet provided updated information on its progress and challenges in implementing the Convention in 2025. Its most recent updates on victim assistance were submitted in 2024 under Article 7. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Uganda to share updated information and reaffirms its readiness to provide support.

381. Article 3: In 2023, Uganda retained 1,660 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

382. Article 9: In 2024, Uganda indicated that the Penal Code Act of the Constitution of Uganda is the law that prohibits the manufacture, transfer, and use of anti-personnel mines.

383. Article 7: Uganda has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Ukraine

384. Article 5: In 2024, Ukraine reported it released 302 mined areas measuring 28,364,978 square metres, (7,013,092 square metres cancelled, 4,256,877 square metres reduced, and 17,095,009 square metres cleared), resulting in the destruction of 14,142 anti-personnel mines, and 215,402 other items of UXO. Ukraine also reported that 330 State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SES) pyrotechnic teams, including 82 mechanised demining units carried out 42,582 visits during the reporting period, surveying an area of 55,518 hectares, resulting in the identification and destruction of 86,535 IED, including 992 items of aircraft bombs. Ukraine also reported that the SES pyrotechnic teams destroyed a total of 16,878 anti-personnel mines.

385. The Committee observed that Ukraine reported to be affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature and encourages Ukraine to report, to the extent possible, on the disaggregation of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature from other types of IED.

386. The Committee observed that Ukraine provided some clarity³ concerning its remaining challenge. Ukraine reported a remaining challenge of 207 SHA measuring 105,877 square metres, located in 9 region/oblasts, including 7 SHA in Dnipropetrovska region

³ Some clarity" has been used when a State Party has provided, a summary table listing some information related to the number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines in each region / province / district within the State.

measuring 2,727 square kilometres, 9 SHA in Donetska region measuring 4,464 square kilometres, 29 SHA in Kyivska region measuring 11,041 square kilometres, 3 SHA in Zhytomyrska region measuring 3,948 square kilometres, 22 SHA in Mykolayivska region measuring 9,959 square kilometres, 40 SHA in Sumska region measuring 19,433 square kilometres, 32 SHA in Kharkivska region measuring 18,688 square kilometres, 7 SHA in Khersonska region measuring 6,835 square kilometres, and 48 SHA in Chernihivska region measuring 28,782 square kilometres.

387. Ukraine reported challenges in implementation, including amongst others:

- (a) The scale of contamination;
- (b) Ongoing military conflict; and
- (c) The deterioration of the security situation resulting in the prohibition of planned humanitarian demining operations.

388. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Ukraine, and recommends Ukraine placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Having an evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place;
- Preparing their Article 7 reports using the Guide to Reporting;
- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.

389. The Committee also welcomes Ukraine's consideration of its [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

390. Victim assistance: In 2025, Ukraine reported 215 mine/ERW casualties in 2024, showing a decrease from 510 casualties in 2023 and 377 casualties in 2022. The National Mine Action Authority's Secretariat established a centralised interactive database on mine and ERW accidents and victims, that assist with identification of the victims in need and service provision. 116 survivors with post-explosion traumas were provided with various assistance such as cash, medicines, rehabilitation equipment, surgery and computer hard and software required for remote empowerment and learning. At the Intersessional Meetings in 2025, Ukraine provided information on national systems in place for assisting mine/ERW victims from rescue, first aid to recovery and rehabilitation, engaging several national ministries and other agencies.

391. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Ukraine, and recommends Ukraine placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Providing an update on implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan's Victim Assistance commitments, such as Actions 30 to 39;
- Enhancing an integrated approach in victim assistance by strengthening inter-ministerial and inter-agency efforts;
- Maintaining and updating the unified disability database and ensuring comprehensive inclusion of mine victims in national policies.

392. The Committee on Victim Assistance encourages Ukraine to consider including updates on victim assistance in its next Article 7 Report, due 30 April 2026.

393. Article 4: As of 31 December 2024, Ukraine had 3,364,433 stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed under Article 4, including 3,363,828 PFM-type and 605 OZM-4 type mines which were left in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea occupied by the Russian Federation. This number remains unchanged from the last report. In 2024, Ukraine indicated that the anti-personnel mines declared as part of the implementation of Article 4 are in the warehouses of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and will be destroyed in accordance with the commitments made after the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognised borders. Ukraine further indicated that, if the warehouses and arsenals where anti-personnel mines are stored are

located in the territories occupied by Russia or if they have been subjected to air and missile strikes by the armed forces of the Russian Federation, information about such mines can be obtained only after the territory has been liberated, cleared and carrying out relevant inspections.

394. Ukraine indicated that there was no possibility whatsoever to conduct audit and verification of anti-personnel mines stockpiles. Ukraine further indicated that there were also stockpiles on the territories that had been recently liberated by Ukrainian Armed Forces, however, the non-stable security situation did not allow Ukraine to audit these stockpiles. Ukraine assured that anti-personnel mines that have been declared under Article 4 would be destroyed in accordance with the obligations after the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of Ukraine's territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders.

395. At the 17-20 June 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Ukraine indicated that it presently lacks both the security conditions and the financial capacity necessary to carry out further destruction of remaining stockpiles. Several storage facilities have been damaged, are located in temporarily occupied territories, or are otherwise inaccessible due to ongoing security risks. Ukraine acknowledged the requirement to submit a time-bound plan for the completion of its Article 4 obligations but regrettably indicated that, under current circumstances, the development of such a plan was not feasible.

396. The President concluded that Ukraine has provided updated information on the status of its stockpile destruction programme, including information on the total number and types of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed. Based on information previously submitted in 2023 and 2024, the President notes that the number of remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be subject to a review once the situation allows. The President notes that due to the ongoing aggression against Ukraine by Russia, progress in implementation of Article 4 by Ukraine is hampered, the stockpile destruction programme has been suspended, and a completion date is currently difficult to provide.

397. Compliance: the allegations of use of anti-personnel mines by the armed forces of Ukraine surfaced in a 31 January 2023 Human Rights Watch (HRW) Report which highlighted “apparent use of thousands of rocket-fired antipersonnel mines landing in and around the eastern city of Izium” by the armed forces of Ukraine. Ukraine indicated that the HRW Report had been noted that it would be duly studied by the competent authorities of Ukraine.

398. Ukraine's engagement in a cooperative dialogue with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance started in February 2023 regarding these allegations and the request by the Committee to investigate the allegation in an urgent manner. Ukraine stressed that it is “fully committed to the implementation of all international obligations in the field of mine action, including the non-use of anti-personnel mines as a means of warfare”, that it “continues to verify the information received” and that “upon completion of data verification, Ukraine will notify the Committee.”

399. In April 2024, in response to the Committee's request to provide updated information on Ukraine's verification efforts, including a timeline for these efforts, Ukraine indicated that it “possesses no verified information which would support the allegations made in the HRW report” and that “based on the data highlighted in the reports of some non-governmental organisations, Ukraine is verifying the received information”.. At the 18-21 June 2024 Intersessional Meetings, Ukraine indicated that “the investigative department of the Security Service of Ukraine in the Kharkiv region, under the procedural guidance of the Kharkiv Specialized Prosecutor's Office in the sphere of defence, is carrying out a pre-trial investigation concerning the use of anti-personnel mines by unidentified military personnel of individual military formations in the territory of the city of Izyum, Kharkiv region, and surrounding areas” and that” the pre-trial investigation in these criminal proceedings is ongoing.”

400. In response to the Committee's request to provide information on the status of its stockpiled antipersonnel mines, in particular, to ascertain the stockpiles that are under the control of Ukraine and those that are not, Ukraine indicated that the stockpiles that are under the control of Ukraine “will be destroyed after the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of its territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders.”

401. On 20 November 2024, media reports surfaced with regard to the transfer of anti-personnel mines by the United States to Ukraine. On 18 February and 26 May 2025, the Committee engaged in a cooperative dialogue with Ukraine to clarify the situation concerning potential transfer of anti-personnel mines. The Committee highlighted the importance of receiving updated information from the Ukrainian side on the alleged use of anti-personnel mines by the Ukrainian Armed Forces and an explanation on the potential transfer of anti-personnel mines by the United States.

402. At the 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Ukraine stated that they do not have any information on the transfer of anti-personnel mines that fall under the definition of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 2.

403. Since the 2025 Intersessional Meetings, the President has sought to clarify Ukraine's intentions on continued engagement. No further engagement has taken place between the Committee and Ukraine.

404. Ukraine's engagement after the allegations surfaced was appreciated by the Committee. The Committee encourages Ukraine to further engage with the Committee and other partners to resolve these matters as soon as possible, and to ensure that national investigations proceed and conclude.

Uruguay

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

406. Article 7: Uruguay has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2024.

Vanuatu

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

408. Article 7: Vanuatu has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2008.

Venezuela

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

410. Article 7: Venezuela has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2012.

Yemen

411. Article 5: In 2024, Yemen reported releasing 9 mined areas in 4 administrative divisions, (Abyan, Aden, Laheg, and Taiz), (748,124 square metres reduced by technical survey, and 425,315 square metres cleared), resulting in the destruction of 2 anti-personnel mines, and 9 other items of UXO. Yemen also reported that Yemen baseline survey (YBLS) continued in Abyan, Aden, Lahj, Al-Dhale, Al-hodeida, and Taiz divisions. Yemen further reported that emergency survey and clearance activities resulted in 10,918,373 square metres cleared, destroying 545 anti-personnel mines, 7,276 anti-tank mines, 52,818 items of UXO and 327 IED.

412. Yemen reported that through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has implemented an extensive mine action project under the banner of the MASAM Project to clear mines in Yemen, addressing through emergency clearance 86 areas measuring 10,493,427 square metres, destroying 246 anti-personnel mines, 3,257 anti-tank mines, 45,285 items of UXO, and 236 IED.

413. Yemen reported a remaining challenge of 147 mined areas measuring 7,975,002 square metres located in 5 administrative sub-divisions, (Abyan, Aden, Al-Hodeida, Laheg, and Taiz), including 109 CHA measuring 5,901,683 square metres, and 38 SHA measuring 2,073,319 square metres.

414. Yemen reported challenges in implementation, including amongst others; conflict extending into a large number of Yemeni governorates and resulting in a major contamination in cities, villages, roads, public facilities, water sources, and adjacent grazing areas. Yemen reported that Information Management is limited by funding and resources, which impacts the sustainability and full optimization of the IMSMA system. Yemen reported challenges due to the decrease in the Mine Action funding to YEMAC and YMACC. Yemen further reported that due to the security situation the ongoing conflict and its movement restricts and limits access, with the location of new large SHA requiring Yemen to alter priorities.

415. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Yemen, and recommends Yemen placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans;
- Establishing an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS;
- Detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities.

416. The Committee also welcomes Yemen's consideration of its [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

417. Victim assistance: In 2025, Yemen reported 476 new mine and explosive ordnance casualties, including 77 killed and 399 injured, with data disaggregated by gender and age. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Health Care, Welfare and Rehabilitation of Disabled. Healthcare services are available in most governorates, and rehabilitation centres operate in Aden, Hadramout, Taiz, and Marib, though access remains limited due to ongoing conflict, displacement, and resource constraints. Prostheses and mental health services are provided, but coverage is insufficient, while peer support and socio-economic inclusion remain minimal. Other challenges include scarcity of resources and prioritisation of victim assistance within mine action programmes, as well as ongoing conflicts hindering both collection of data and provision of services in concerned areas.

418. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Yemen, and recommends Yemen placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Developing a comprehensive national action plan, establishing a referral system, and strengthening data collection, including a centralised database;
- Expanding access to healthcare, rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and socio-economic inclusion programmes for survivors;
- Promoting inclusive planning with mine survivors and mobilising national and international resources to meet urgent needs.

419. The Committee also welcomes Yemen's observance of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) and the provision of annual updates to support the preparation of future reports.

420. Article 3: In 2019, Yemen retained 3,760 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. Yemen has since indicated that because of the conflict, the fate of the retained anti-personnel mines is unknown.

421. Compliance: Through an Official Communiqué on 17 November 2013, Yemen acknowledged and confirmed allegations of use of anti-personnel mines by the Republican Guard Forces in the area of Wadi Bani Jarmoz, near Sana'a, in 2011. Since then, Yemen has provided the States Parties an interim report (29 March 2014) and a final report (15 January 2015). According to these reports and information provided to the Committee on Cooperative Compliance, internal investigations were opened and referred to a military tribunal to consider and verify the evidence. However, according to Yemen, these procedures were halted due to internal security and political and technical restraints.

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

423. As of November 2025, the security situation remained the same and no further investigation could be carried out. Relevant authorities will be able to carry out investigations once the situation in Yemen stabilizes.

424. The Committee appreciates Yemen's engagement with the Committee since the allegations surfaced and looks forward to engaging further with Yemen. The Committee welcomes that Yemen has continued to act upon Action #46 of the SRAAP. The Committee would welcome continued updated information on the security situation and efforts made by Yemen to carry out investigations on confirmed allegations of use and the transfer of anti-personnel mines within areas under its jurisdiction or control.

Zambia

425. Article 3: In 2022, Zambia retained 907 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

426. Article 7: Zambia has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025. The most recent Article 7 report was submitted in 2023.

Zimbabwe

427. Article 5: In 2024, Zimbabwe reported releasing 19 'sectors' measuring 4,388,172 square metres (2,440,198 square metres reduced, and 1,947,974 square metres cleared), resulting in the destruction of 31,672 anti-personnel mines, and 19 other items of UXO (UXO). Zimbabwe also reported that re-survey identified an additional 233,374 square metres during the reporting period. Zimbabwe reported completion of the Rusitu to Muzite minefield during the reporting period and awaits official handover in 2025.

428. Zimbabwe reported a remaining challenge of 60 'sectors' in 4 mined areas measuring 11,999,499 square metres, including 20 'sectors' of the Musengezi to Mazoe mined area measuring 1,809,661 square metres, 10 'sectors' of the Mazoe to Rwenya mined areas measuring 3,456,201 square metres, 7 'sectors' of the Mazowe to Nyahuku mined area measuring 2,164,834 square metres, 11 'sectors' of the Nyahuku to Nyamapanda mined area measuring 2,941,201 square metres, 2 'sectors' of the Mwenezi to Sango Border Post mined area measuring 500,103 square metres, and 7 'sectors' of the Lusulu mined area measuring 797,363 square metres.

429. Zimbabwe reported challenges in implementation, including amongst others, the closure of APOPO, and a 50% capacity drop for HALO Trust after laying off 15 teams from the initial 30 teams as of March 2024. Zimbabwe reported that, with no new immediate funding opportunities, completion of its Article 5 deadline becomes extremely unattainable before 2030. Zimbabwe also reported that it is open to suggestions from the global community to help with the implementation of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan and will keep working on a strategy with both domestic and international partners, and that organisations will continue to work with communities to find solutions to lessen the number

of cattle that stray into mined areas even though clearance is moving along nicely to completely eliminate the risk.

430. The Committee on Article 5 Implementation welcomes the information provided by Zimbabwe, and recommends Zimbabwe placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets;
- Integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities including in their national strategies and work plans;
- Detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities.

431. The Committee also welcomes Zimbabwe's consideration of its [Preliminary Observations](#) to support its future reporting efforts.

432. Victim assistance: In 2025, Zimbabwe reported 10 new casualties, all injured deminers, bringing the estimated total to 1,692 mine and explosive ordnance victims, of whom 314 have been registered. Victim assistance is coordinated by the Department of Disability Affairs under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MOPLSW), with support from ZIMAC and a multi-sectoral Technical Committee involving all 26 ministries. Zimbabwe implements the 2021–2025 National Disability Policy and a costed Action Plan, including mine victims in social protection and disability programmes. Services include free healthcare, education, vocational training, psychosocial support, and empowerment loans, though rehabilitation and assistive technologies remain limited in rural areas.

433. The Committee on Victim Assistance welcomes the information provided by Zimbabwe, and recommends Zimbabwe placing particular emphasis on reporting on the following:

- Expanding access to rehabilitation, assistive technologies, psychosocial support, and peer support, particularly in remote areas;
- Strengthening the centralised disability database, improving technical capacity, and enhancing monitoring and reporting;
- Ensuring continued inclusion of mine victims in national social protection programmes and empowering survivors through education and vocational initiatives.

434. The Committee also welcomes Zimbabwe's observance of the Committee's [Preliminary Observations](#) and the provision of annual updates to support the preparation of future reports.

435. Article 3: Zimbabwe retains 450 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. No anti-personnel mines were reported to be used for permitted purposes in 2024.
