

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION
AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

GUIDE TO REPORTING

MAY 2015

DRAFT

BACKGROUND

Each State Party is required to submit information within 180 days after entry into force and thereafter provide updated information annually. In addition, the States Parties have, on numerous occasions, committed to be transparent on implementation in ways that go beyond what is minimally required under Article 7 of the Convention. All of the information provided, whether required or on a voluntary basis, is potentially extremely helpful for States Parties in supporting the implementation of the Convention, including in facilitating cooperation and assistance.

Between 1999 and 2014, the States Parties took approximately 70 decisions on reporting and the voluntary provision of information. These included the adoption of a voluntary reporting format in 1999, five subsequent amendments to it and the recognition and appreciation of efforts to develop a reporting guide in 2001. The sheer volume of these decisions and sometime contradictions between them led to confusion.

The purpose of this guide is to consolidate and streamline over 16 years' of decisions on reporting by providing updated and simplified advice on how States Parties may fulfil their reporting requirements. This guide aims to ease the reporting burden and improve transparency, which in turn could increase the opportunity for States Parties to understand current issues and possibly take action in a cooperative manner to address them.

This guide replaces previous reporting formats by providing guidance that can be applied in a flexible manner consistent with national circumstances, albeit with the proviso that useable, high-quality and comparable data are being obtained from all States Parties on relevant matters. This document stays within existing commitments, i.e., it does not to increase reporting commitments beyond what the States Parties have already agreed.

Given the mature state of the Convention, this document is intended to assist States Parties in the fulfilment of their obligation to provide updated information annually covering the previous calendar year. It is also intended to assist States Parties in providing information pursuant to political commitments such as those contained in the Maputo Action Plan. New States Parties that must fulfil the obligation of providing an initial transparency report may benefit from advice received directly from the Implementation Support Unit.

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I. A SUMMARY OF REPORTING OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

What States Parties are required to report is listed in nine subparagraphs of Article 7 of the Convention. These nine subparagraphs can more coherently be organized according to the six main topics for which information is required. In addition, political commitments agreed to by the States Parties point to other topics for which information is desired.

National implementation measures		Article 7.1(a) Political commitments (e.g., Maputo Action Plan)
Stockpiled anti-personnel mines		Article 7.1(b) Article 7.1(f) Article 7.1(g)
Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes		Article 7.1(c) Political commitments (e.g., Maputo Action Plan)
Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines		Article 7.1(d) Article 7.1(f) Article 7.1(g) Article 7.1(i) Political commitments (e.g., Maputo Action Plan)
Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines		Article 7.1(h)
Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities		Article 7.1(e)
Victim assistance		Political commitments (e.g., Maputo Action Plan)
Cooperation and assistance		Political commitments (e.g., Maputo Action Plan)

II. WHAT TO REPORT AND HOW TO REPORT IT

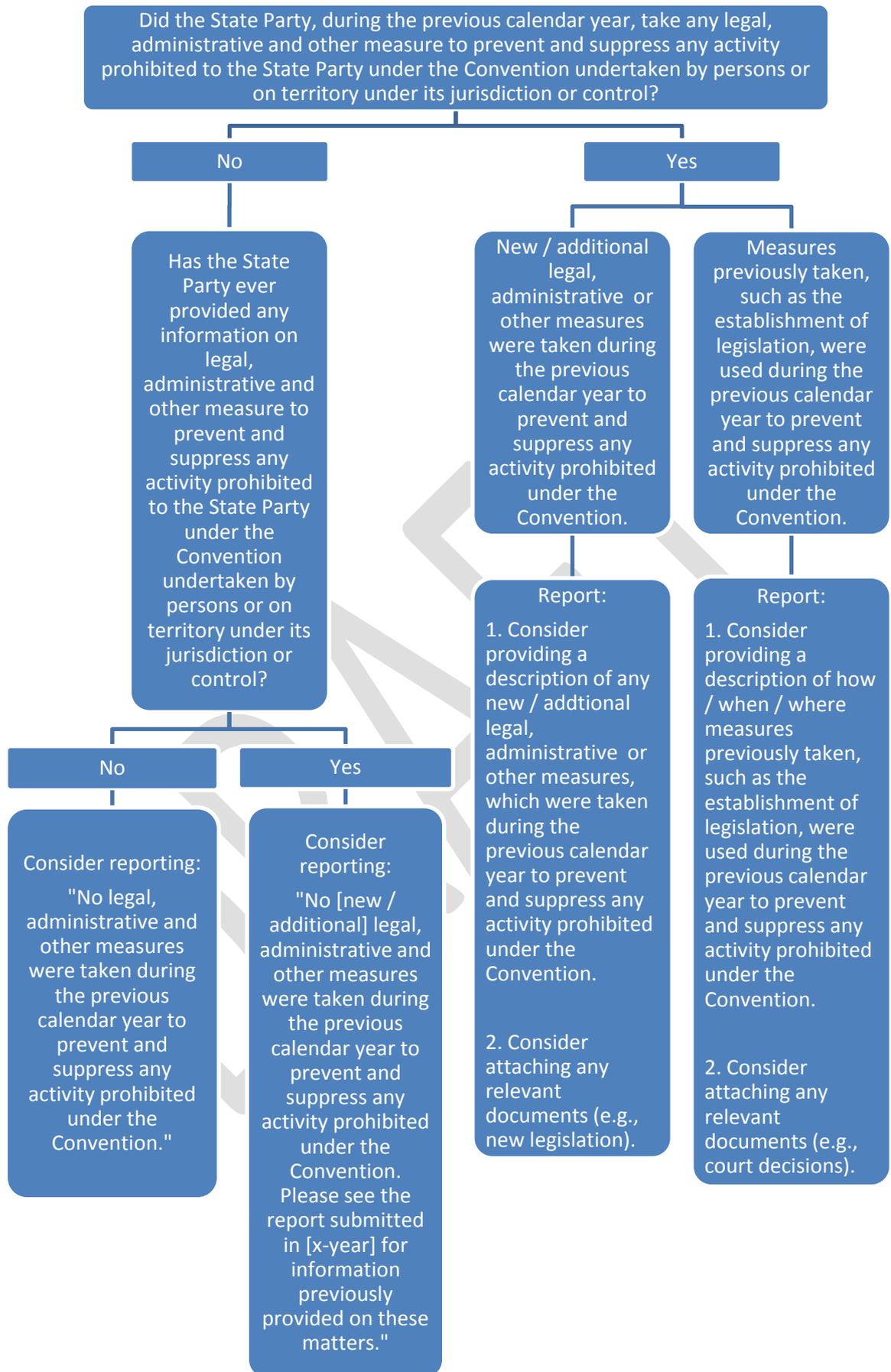
1. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information covering the previous calendar year on the following:

- All appropriate legal, administrative and other measures taken, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to the State Party under the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.¹

Most States Parties have already provided information either on legislation that they have established to prevent and suppress prohibited activities or on existing legislation that they consider to be sufficient. Therefore, until a time when additional States accede to the Convention, providing updated information may be relevant for few States Parties. That is, if a State Party has no new information covering the previous calendar year, it should not repeat information previously provided.

It is always possible, however, that States Parties may modify existing legislation and that those that have not taken any legal measures to date may adopt new legislation. In addition, the States Parties have agreed that reporting on this matter should include information “on the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention’s prohibitions.”²



2. STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

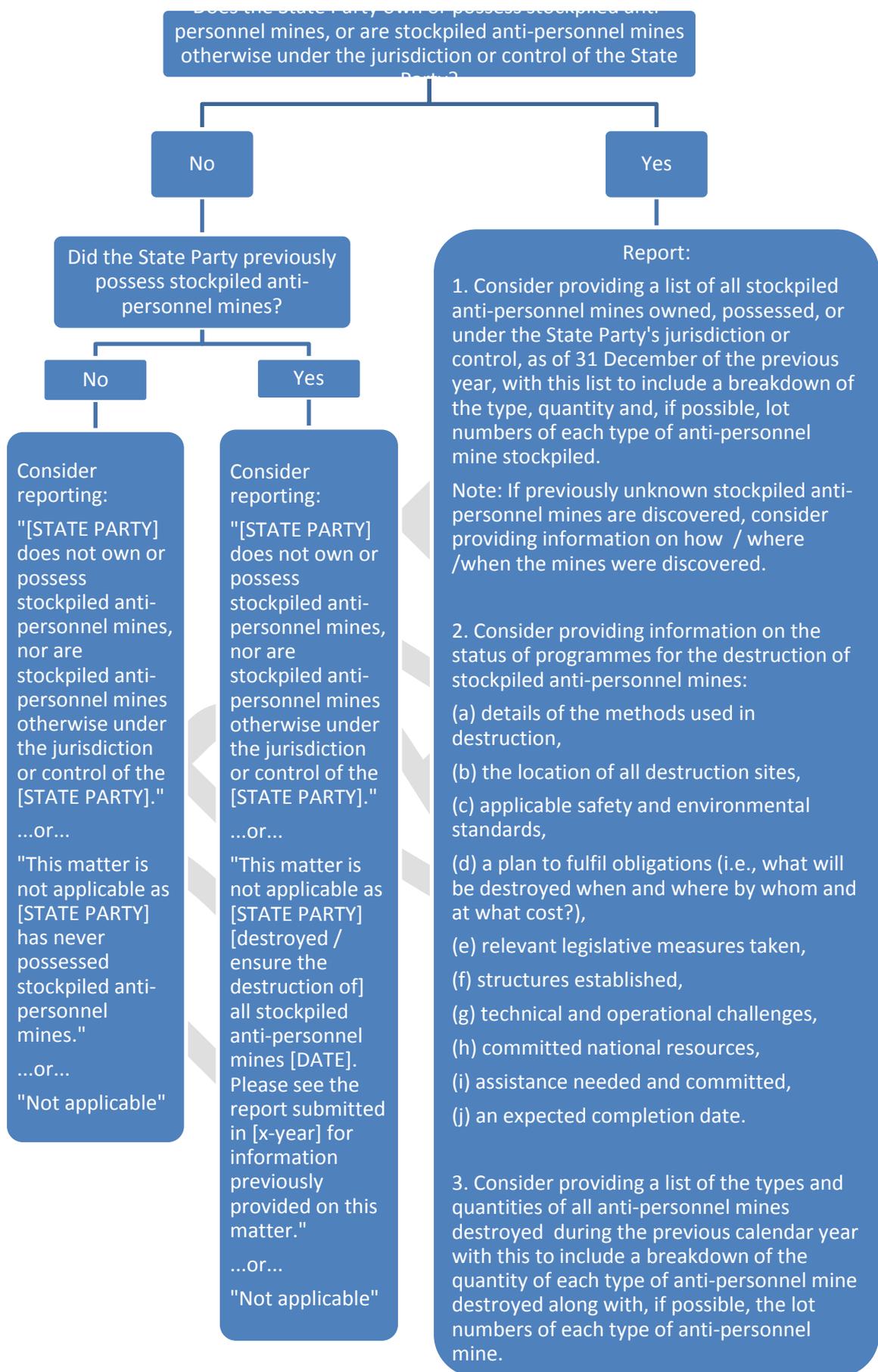
Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- “The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled.”³
- “The status of programmes for the destruction of (stockpiled) anti-personnel mines (...), including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”⁴
- “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines (destroyed during the previous calendar year), to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed (...) along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine (...).”⁵

The States Parties have also recognized the value of information that could be provided in addition to what is minimally required under Article 7. This includes “plans to implement Article 4,” “relevant legislative measures taken, structures established, committed national resources, assistance needed and committed, and an expected completion date” and “technical and operational challenges.”⁶

Practice had shown that previously unknown stockpiles may be discovered after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed. States Parties that discover such anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control are required to report on these mines and the destruction of them.⁷

Note that anti-personnel mines that a State Party has retained for permitted purposes under Article 3 of the Convention should not be reported as stockpiled anti-personnel mines. Anti-personnel mines that have been retained for permitted purposes should be reported separately, with this matter covered in the next section of this guide.



3. ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES RETAINED OR TRANSFERRED FOR PERMITTED PURPOSES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained (...) for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques (...).”⁸
- “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines (...) transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques (...).”⁹
- “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines (...) transferred for the purpose of destruction.”¹⁰
- “(...) the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3.”¹¹

It should be noted that “transfer” normally implies the movement of anti-personnel mines from one State to another and does not imply the movement of mines within a State.

Beyond what the information that is minimally required under Article 7, the States Parties have agreed to “report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.”¹²

Has the State Party retained anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques?

No

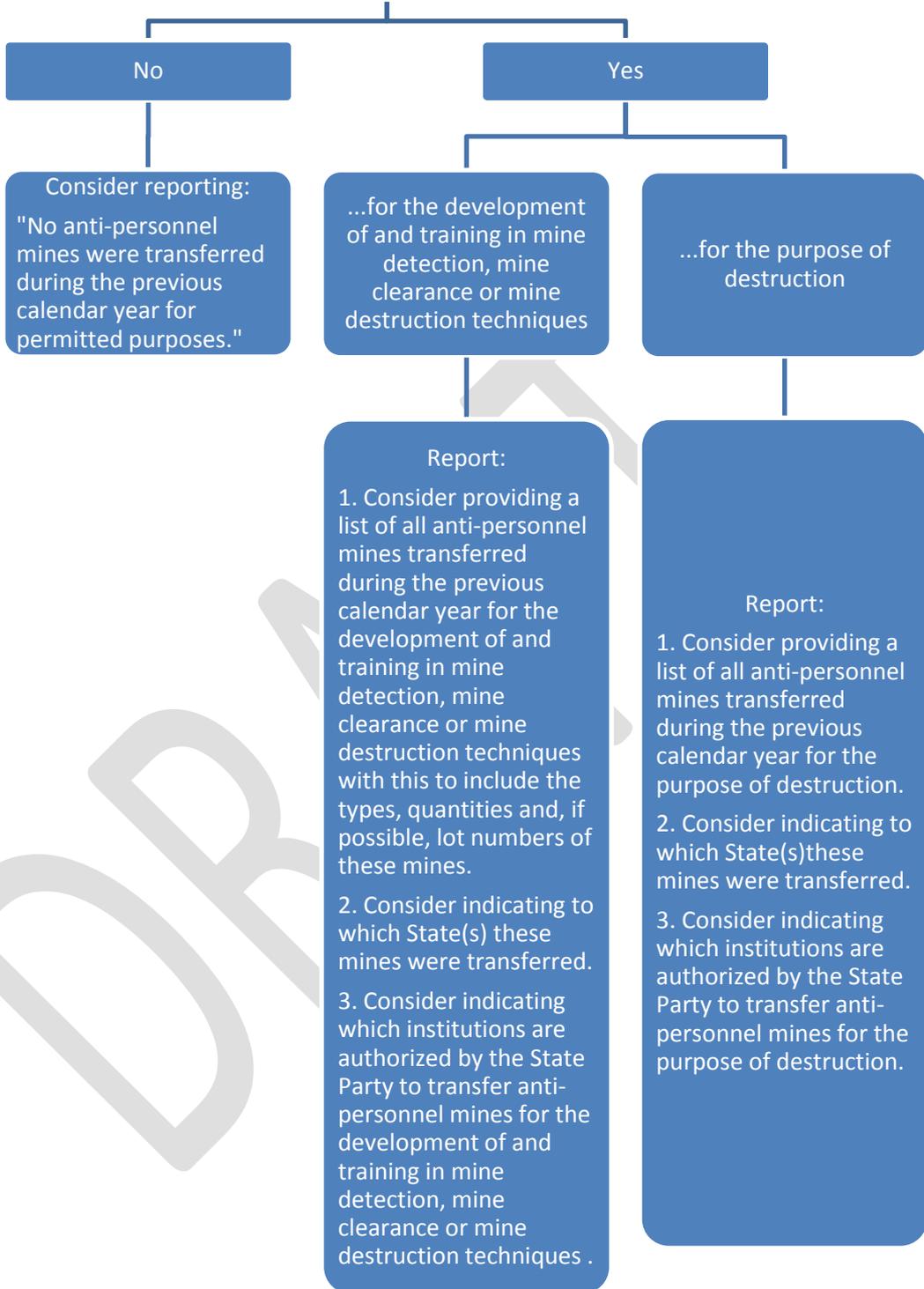
Consider reporting:
"No anti-personnel mines have been retained for permitted purposes."

Yes

Report:

1. Consider providing a list of all anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes, as of 31 December of the previous year, with this including the types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of these mines.
2. Consider indicating which institutions are authorized by the State Party to retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.
3. Consider providing information on the following:
 - (a) the actual use, for permitted purposes, during the previous calendar year, of retained anti-personnel mines,
 - (b) plans for the use, for permitted purposes, of retained anti-personnel mines,
 - (c) an explanation of any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

Did the State Party, during the previous calendar year, transfer anti-personnel mines (a) for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques or (b) for the purpose of destruction?



4. AREAS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO CONTAIN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- “To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under the State Party’s jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced.”¹³
- “The status of programmes for the destruction of anti-personnel mines (in mined areas under the State Party’s jurisdiction or control), including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”¹⁴
- “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed (in the course of fulfilling Article 5 obligations during the previous calendar year), to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed (...).”¹⁵
- “The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified (that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines).”¹⁶

The States Parties have agreed that information provided on “mined areas” should “identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey.”¹⁷

In determining what constitutes a “mined area that contains anti-personnel mines” or a “mined area that is suspected to contain anti-personnel mines”, the States Parties have acknowledged that the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) can help guide implementation.¹⁸

The IMAS imply that an area should only be considered as an area known to contain anti-personnel mines if the presence of anti-personnel mines has been confirmed “on the basis of direct evidence”, and, that an area should only be considered as an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines where there is reasonable suspicion of the presence of anti-personnel mines “on the basis of indirect evidence”.¹⁹

The IMAS are also helpful in guiding reporting on “the status of programmes for the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas.” The IMAS points to three actions that can be taken to address areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and three specific outcomes associated with these actions:

- “cancelled land” is “area concluded not to contain evidence of mine (and / or other explosive remnants of war) contamination following the non-technical survey of a suspected hazardous area / confirmed hazardous area”,²⁰
- “reduced land” is “area concluded not to contain evidence of mine (and / or other explosive remnants of war) contamination following the technical survey of a suspected hazardous area / confirmed hazardous area”, and,²¹
- “cleared land” is “area cleared through the removal and/or destruction of all specified mine and (other) explosive remnants of war hazards to a specified depth.”²²

Given the guidance provided by the IMAS, in reporting on progress in implementing Article 5, States Parties may wish to disaggregate information on the basis of the outputs (i.e., cancelled land, reduced land and cleared land), which in turn are related to different activities (i.e., non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance).²³

In reporting on the status of programmes for the implementation of Article 5, States Parties that have been granted an extended deadline may wish to report on time-bound commitments made in requests and on the decisions taken on requests.”²⁴

In reporting on the measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all mined areas, States Parties may wish to recall their agreement that such measures should be “part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations” programmes in question being “age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.”²⁵

Finally, practice had shown that previously unknown areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines may be discovered after mine clearance deadlines have passed. States Parties that discover such areas under their jurisdiction or control are required to report on these areas and otherwise fulfil obligations contained within Article 5.²⁶

Are there mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under the jurisdiction or control of the State Party?

No

Yes

Depending upon national circumstances consider reporting:

"There are no mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under the jurisdiction or control of the State Party[STATE PARTY]."

...or...

"This matter is no longer applicable as [STATE PARTY] completed implementation of Article 5 of the Convention [DATE]. Please see the report submitted in [x-year] for information previously provided on this matter."

...or...

"This matter is not applicable as there never have been mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under the jurisdiction or control of the State Party[STATE PARTY]."

...or...

"Not applicable."

Report:

1. If it is practical to do so, consider annexing a list of all areas known and all areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, which are under the State Party's jurisdiction or control, as of 31 December of the previous year. This list could include, for each area, (a) the number or name assigned to the area, (b) the subnational jurisdiction(s) (e.g., provinces, counties, departments, etc.) where the area is found, (c) geographic coordinates, (d) the size of the area in square metres, and (e) the status of the area (i.e., known to contain anti-personnel mines or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines).

Note: If previously unknown mined areas are discovered after deadlines have passed and / or completion has been declared, consider providing information on how / where / when the mines were discovered.

2. Consider including as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced

3. In the body of the report, consider providing a table that summarizes the information contained in the longer list of all mined areas, for instance, aggregating areas according to subnational jurisdiction(s) (e.g., provinces, counties, departments, etc.)

4. Consider providing a list, if practical, or a summary table if not, that documents progress during the previous calendar year disaggregated according to the outcomes of various methods used, i.e., the square metres of cancelled land, reduced land and cleared land. In addition, list the types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed during the previous calendar year as a result of carrying out efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention.

Are there mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under the jurisdiction or control of the State Party?

(CONTINUED)

No

(See previous page.)

Yes

Report:

5. If relevant, consider reporting on actions taken and the outcomes of actions taken during the previous calendar year pursuant to time-bound commitments made in the State Party's previous extension request and on the decisions taken on request.

6. Consider providing a list, if practical, or a summary table if not, of progress that is planned during the current year and in subsequent years.

7. Consider providing any other relevant information that would be useful for understanding the State Party's programme for implementing Article 5 of the Convention (e.g., applicable safety and environmental standards, resources made available, requirements for assistance, etc.)

8. Consider providing information on measures taken during the previous calendar year to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines. Consider indicating how such measures are part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations and how programmes in question are age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.

5. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- “The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance.”²⁷

Many – if not all – States Parties that either previously produced anti-personnel mines or currently own or possess anti-personnel mines have provided a great deal of information on the technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, owned or possessed.

In addition, a great deal of information is otherwise publicly available on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines, which may facilitate mine clearance.

Therefore, it is assumed that very little relevant updated information would now be forthcoming and there is no need to repeat information already provided.

However, if a State Party did have additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines produced, owned or possessed, it should report this.

Did the State Party previously produce anti-personnel mines and /or does the State Party currently own or possess anti-personnel mines ?

No

Consider reporting:
"This matter is not applicable as [STATE PARTY] has never produced anti-personnel mines nor does it currently own or possess anti-personnel mines."
...Or...
"Not applicable."

Yes

Did the State Party previously report all relevant information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines produced and / or owned or possessed?

No

Report:
Consider providing any information that is in addition to that previously provided on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines produced and / or owned / possessed.

Yes

Consider reporting:
"[STATE PARTY] has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines [produced / owned / possessed]. Please see the report submitted in [x-year] for information previously provided on these matters."

6. CONVERSION OR DECOMMISSIONING OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Each State Party is required to provide updated information on the following:

- The status of programmes for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.²⁸

Many – if not all – States Parties that previously produced anti-personnel mines have provided a great deal of information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

Therefore, it is assumed that very little relevant updated information would now be forthcoming and there is no need to repeat information already provided.

However, if a State Party did have additional information on the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities, it should report this.

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Did the State Party previously produce anti-personnel mines?

No

Consider reporting:
"This matter is not applicable as [STATE PARTY] has never produced anti-personnel mines."
...or...
"Not applicable."

Yes

Did the State Party previously report all relevant information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities?

No

Report:
Consider providing any information that is addition to that previously provided on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

Yes

Consider reporting:
[STATE PARTY] has no additional information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities. Please see the report submitted in [x-year] for information previously provided on these matters.

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7. VICTIM ASSISTANCE

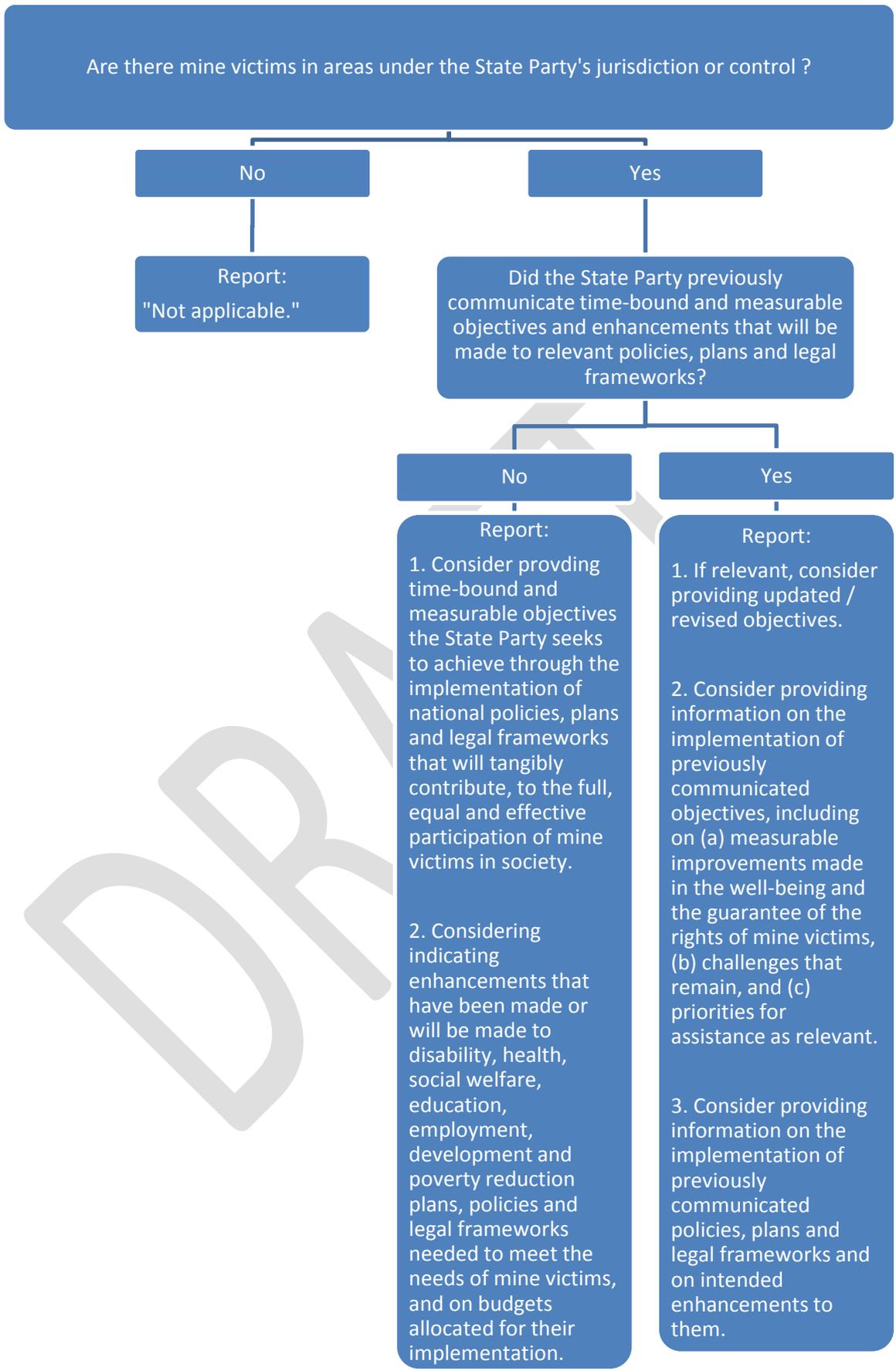
The Convention does not require States Parties to provide information on victim assistance. However, political commitments have been made that each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will provide the following information. It has also been agreed that this information could be furnished through a State Party's annual transparency report, as applicable:²⁹

- Initially, time-bound and measurable objectives that the State Party seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Subsequently, on an annual basis, revisions / updates to objectives and information on the implementation of them.
- Initially, enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. Subsequently, on an annual basis, information on efforts to implement these plans, policies and legal frameworks and efforts to enhance them.
- Measurable improvements made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims, challenges that remain and priorities for assistance as relevant.

These political commitments provide the basis "to address victim assistance with the same precision and intensity as for other aims of the Convention."³⁰ They do so by empowering individual States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control (a) to specify what positive change can be expected by certain points in time and then (b) to measure progress towards the achievement of this change.

Victim assistance is well understood to include (a) data on mine victims and on disability generally, (b) medical care, (c) physical rehabilitation, (d) psychological support, (e) economic inclusion, (f) social inclusion, (g) coordination, (h) referral to services, and (i) inclusion in relevant legislative, policy or planning processes.³¹ In reporting on victim assistance, States Parties could relate each of these elements to the commitments to establish and pursue the attainment of objectives and to enhance and implement plans, policies and legal frameworks.³²

States Parties that are also parties to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) may wish to draw from efforts that have undertaken in the context of fulfilling CRPD reporting requirements and from the conclusions and recommendations made on these reports by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.³³



8. COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

The Convention does not require States Parties to provide information on matters pertaining to Article 6 of the Convention – international cooperation and assistance. However, political commitments have been made to “maximize and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process (...) to provide information on matters (that) may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance (...).”³⁴ In addition, the States Parties have recognized the value of providing information to “to further enhancing partnerships and to supporting the full implementation of the Convention.”³⁵

It has been agreed that “all States Parties in a position to do so will effectively use all possible avenues to support States Parties seeking to receive assistance in mine clearance; mine risk education; stockpile destruction; adopting appropriate national implementation measures; as well as meeting victims’ needs and guaranteeing their rights.”³⁶ These States Parties in particular may wish to consider providing information on the range of support (e.g., financial, technical advice, the exchange of experience, etc.) that they have provided during the past calendar year for these purposes, and on what has resulted from this support.

States Parties that do wish to provide information on support that they have provided during the previous calendar year may also wish to provide information on the following commitments that were made at the Convention’s 2014 Third Review Conference:

- “States Parties in a position to provide assistance and those seeking to receive assistance, where relevant and to the extent possible, will enter into partnerships for completion, with partners specifying their responsibilities to each other, articulating age- and gender-sensitive time-bound objectives and targets, making financial or other commitments, if possible on a multi-year basis, and engaging regularly in a dialogue on progress and challenges in meeting goals.”³⁷
- “States Parties in a position to provide assistance will support plans and programmes that are informed by relevant and accurate information on contamination and the socio-economic impact of anti-personnel mines – including information which is collected from affected women, girls, boys and men, and is analysed from a gender perspective – and that promote and encourage gender mainstreaming.”³⁸
- “All States Parties will develop and promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through South-South cooperation and by sharing national experiences and good practices, resources, technology and expertise to implement the Convention.”³⁹

III. EXAMPLES OF WAYS TO PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION

REPUBLIC OF MINELANDIA

UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

SUBMITTED 15 APRIL 2015 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. National implementation measures

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention.

[...OR...]

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. See the report submitted in 1999 for information that has been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on measures that have been taken in the past.

[...OR...]

On 31 August 2014, the President of the Republic of Minelandia signed into law the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Act. This Act, an original language version of which is attached to this report as Annex I, establishes prohibitions and offences related to the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of anti-personnel mines, as well as obligations related to their destruction. This Act also provides for the collection of the information required to facilitate the drawing up of reports and clarifications under the Convention. The right of members of fact-finding missions to conduct inspections under Article 8 of the Convention is confirmed and access to places in accordance with the Convention is secured. In addition, this Act mandates the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs to carry out functions related to the destruction of stockpiled and emplaced anti-personnel mines, the retention of anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes and reporting to the depository on implementation.

[...OR...]

On 27 June 2014, a district court judge in Eastern Province issued a ruling declaring that two private individuals from Smalltown, Minelandia, were guilty of stockpiling several hundred anti-personnel mines in violation of the provisions of Minelandia's 1999 Law on Prohibited Weapons. The two individuals in question were sentenced to six

months in prison. Pending any appeal, anti-personnel mines no longer required for evidence will be provided to the Ministry of Defence for destruction.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

As of 31 December 2014, the Republic of Minelandia possessed 953,285 stockpiled anti-personnel mines:

Type	Quantity Possessed	Lot Numbers
M2	50,000	90210
	79,938	90211
	50,000	90212
DM31	241,760	L89-67
M16	529,292	Unknown
M14	2,295	Unknown
Total	953,285	

On 8 March 2014, the Republic of Minelandia's armed forces carried out a test destruction of 2,654 anti-personnel mines at the armed forces weapons testing range located 20 kilometres east of Bigcity, Minelandia.

Type	Quantity Destroyed	Lot Numbers
M2	2,000	90210
M14	654	Unknown
Total	2,654	

Mines were destroyed using open detonation. With a view to ensuring transparency, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Minelandia and representatives of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations were invited to witness the destruction event.

With the test destruction having been considered a success, Minelandia will proceed in June 2015 with destroying all remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines at a rate of approximately 40,000 mines per month leading to a prospective date of 30 June 2017 when it is expected that stockpiled destruction will be complete. Minelandia has committed MLĐ 43,345,000 (US\$ 875,000 at current exchange rates) for its destruction programme and has no requirements for external assistance.

Minelandia has established a Committee on Stockpile Destruction made up of senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Environment to monitor its programme for the destruction of anti-personnel mines, to ensure that destruction respects relevant legislative measures and to report as required.

The stockpile destruction programme will be carried out in accordance with the United Nations International Mine Action Standards on "principles and procedures for open burning and open detonation operations" (IMAS 11.20). The programme will also adhere to Minelandia's 1991 Act on Natural Resources, which contains provisions related to sustaining, safeguarding, avoiding, remedying, and mitigating the adverse effects of the use of natural resources, the 2005 Dangerous Goods Act, as concerns the transportation of anti-personnel mines and the storage of them, and the Labour Protection Act, as amended in 2009, concerning the safety of individuals involved in the destruction process. As the armed forces weapons testing range borders a Ramsar Convention listed site, the stockpile destruction programme will also adhere to regulations flowing from Minelandia's 1984 Ramsar Convention Implementation Act.

[...OR...]

As previously reported, on 3 March 2003, Minelandia completed the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines that it owned or possessed or that were under its jurisdiction or control, thereby complying with its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention by its 1 July 2005 deadline. However, on 29 February 2014, team of Minelandian People's Aid deminers working in Little District in Western Province discovered an abandoned weapons cache that included a small stockpile of anti-personnel mines. Given the type and origin of the munitions discovered, it is presumed that these were left behind by the Rebel Liberation Forces during the Minelandia's 1996-97 civil war. Minelandian People's Aid immediately informed the Ministry of Defence of the discovery of this weapons cache, which in turn authorised Minelandian People's Aid to destroy all weapons discovered, including all anti-personnel mines. These mines were destroyed on 3 September 2014 using an open burning technique in conformity with the United Nations International Mine Action Standards on "principles and procedures for open burning and open detonation operations" (IMAS 11.20) and local and national environmental standards and other relevant legislation.

Type	Quantity Destroyed	Lot Numbers
PMN	465	Unknown
POMZ2	95	Unknown
Total	560	

3. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

The Republic of Minelandia does not retain or transfer anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.

[...OR...]

As of 31 December 2014, the Republic of Minelandia retained 1,224 anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention:

Type	Quantity Retained	Lot Numbers
DM-11	324	LOT 47393-86
OZM-3	76	Unknown
PMN	123	Unknown
PPM-2	77	Unknown
MON-100	577	Unknown
POMZ-2	247	Unknown
Total	1,224	

The Republic of Minelandia has authorised the following institutions to retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes: the Armed Forces Technical Center for Weapons and Ammunition, the Armed Forces School of Dog Handling Training Centre and the Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute.

The Republic of Minelandia retains anti-personnel mines for training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment. During the course of 2014, authorised institutions used 29 anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes as follows:

Type	Quantity Used	Authorised Institution	Lot Numbers	Actual use
DM-11	15	Armed Forces Technical Center	LOT 47393-86	Used to test the new SuperClearer demining machine prior to its deployment in the field.
DM-11	5	Armed Forces School of Dog Handling Training Centre	LOT 47393-86	Used for the training of mine detection dogs
OZM-3	4	Armed Forces Technical Center	Unknown	Used to test the new SuperClearer demining machine prior to its deployment in the field.
POMZ-2	5	Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute	Unknown	Used to test the blast effect on new personal protective equipment, which is being developed for Minelandian People's Aid deminers.
Total	29			

In 2015, the Republic of Minelandia anticipates that authorized institutions will again make use of approximately 30 anti-personnel mines for ongoing programmes related to training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment.

During the course of 2014, the Republic of Minelandia transferred 5 anti-personnel mines to Minebanistan for permitted purposes. The sole institution authorised by the Republic of Minelandia to transfer mines for permitted purposes is the Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute. These mines were transferred to the Joint Research Institute's Minebanistan branch for the purposes of testing new destruction techniques.

Type	Quantity Transferred	Authorised Institution	Lot Numbers	Recipient State	Purpose of transfer
POMZ-2	5	Minelandia-Minebanistan Joint Research Institute	Unknown	Minebanistan	Testing on new destruction techniques involving lasers and high pressure water.
Total	5				

4. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

As of 31 December 2014, there were 124 areas in Minelandia known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 5,367,266 square metres and 41 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 3,999,629 square metres. See Annex II for complete list of these areas. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines remain in 19 districts in all five provinces of Minelandia as follows:

Summary of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2014

Province	District	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)
Northern	Cabrite	4	3	7	230'163	123'155	353'318
	Cancrinite	4	2	6	155'587	101'914	257'501
	Calcite	4	1	5	151'695	132'256	283'951
	All districts	12	6	18	537'445	357'325	894'770
Eastern	Carnalite	10	1	11	400'771	52'435	453'206
	Cerite	0	7	7	0	321'473	321'473
	Chalcocite	12	0	12	680'128	0	680'128
	Chromite	7	1	8	300'691	32'436	333'127
	Chromium	6	1	7	128'823	13'345	142'168
	All districts	35	10	45	1'510'413	419'689	1'930'102
Central	Cohenite	21	0	21	0	776'058	776'058
	Coloradoite	10	0	10	485'502	0	485'502
	Copper	4	0	4	183'359	0	183'359
	All districts	35	0	35	1'444'919	0	1'444'919
Southern	Corderoite	9	0	9	426'180	0	426'180
	Corundum	4	0	4	109'677	0	109'677
	Covellite	8	0	8	431'880	0	431'880

Province	District	Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)
	Creedite	7	0	7	253'797	0	253'797
	Cylindrite	14	10	24	652'955	549'310	1'202'265
	Cristobalite	0	4	4	0	489'178	489'178
	All districts	42	14	56	1'787'158	1'038'488	2'825'646
Western	Crocoite	0	5	5	0	794'754	794'754
	Crossite	0	6	6	0	1'389'373	1'389'373
	All districts	0	11	11	0	2'184'127	2'184'127
All provinces		124	41	165	5'367'266	3'999'629	9'366'895

During the course of 2014, Minelandia was able to declare that 23 areas totalling 1,096,999 square metres are now no longer dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of anti-personnel mines and are fit for normal human activity. (See Annex III.) Areas were released in four districts in two provinces, with the effort resulting in implementation being declared complete in Danburite District in Western Province. In the course of carrying out operations to release these areas, a total of 10,065 anti-personnel mines and 143 other explosive items (i.e., anti-vehicle mines and UXO) were destroyed.

Summary of area and areas released and devices destroyed, 1 January - 31 December 2014

Province	District	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
Southern	Corundum		130'673	74'163	204'836	3'460	78	4
	Cristobalite	301'513			301'513			6
	Subtotal	301'513	130'673	74'163	506'349	3'460	78	10
Western	Crocoite			228'916	228'916	5720	65	5
	Danburite	317597	21'384	22'753	361'734	885		8
	Subtotal	317597	21'384	251'669	590'650	6'605	65	13
	Total	619'110	152'057	325'832	1'096'999	10'065	143	23

In its request for an extended deadline, which was submitted in 2013, the Republic of Minelandia made time-bound commitments to enhance efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention. With respect to these commitments, in 2014, Minelandia enhanced its mine action information capacity by providing upgraded training to three information management officers and by upgrading its information management system to IMSMA version 12.3. With respect to the decision of the 2013 Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, which requested that Minelandia consider applying the full range of available means to efficiently and expediently release areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, in 2014, Minelandia adopted revised national standards for land release, which are based on IMAS 07.11, and trained 50 personnel in updated survey methodologies. These revised standards can be downloaded at www.minelandia.ma/mineactionstandards.

As noted in Annex II, the Republic of Minelandia has made projections for the year when each of the remaining 165 areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines would be released. In 2015, it is projected that XX areas known to contain anti-personnel mines totalling XX square metres and XX areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling XX square metres will be released in Northern Province.

Summary of projections for the number of areas and the amount of area (square metres) known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines to be released 2015-2019

		Northern	Eastern	Central	Southern	Western	Total areas	Total area
2015	Areas	13					13	
	Area	610'819						610'819
2016	Areas	5	30				35	
	Area	283'951	1'454'807					1'738'758
2017	Areas		15	35			50	
	Area		475'295	1'444'919				1'920'214
2018	Areas				52		52	
	Area				2'423'799			2'423'799
2019	Areas				4	11	15	
	Area				489'178	2'184'127		2'673'305
2015-2019	Areas	18	45	35	56	11	165	
	Area	894'770	1'930'102	1'444'919	2'825'646	2'184'127		9'366'895

Minelandia has committed MLD£ 43,345,000 (US\$ 875,000 at current exchange rates) per year from 2015 to 2019 to cover the costs of the Minelandian Mine Action Authority, which has responsibilities for priority setting, mine action information management, quality assurance and quality control, coordination with demining organization and cooperation partners, and establishing policy and standards. Minelandia requires approximately US\$ 5.2 million each year from 2015 to 2019 to cover the costs of survey and clearance. Minelandia can furnish a detailed project

proposal outlining its funding needs and expected results to those interested in supporting its efforts to complete implementation of Article 5.

All areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines have been marked and warning signs in both Minelandian and English are prominently displayed. Warning signs are replaced and maintained on a regular basis. Age-appropriate risk-reduction education has been incorporated into the school curriculum in every province. In addition, community liaison teams made up of both women and men regularly visit towns and villages that are most at risk to advise women and men on risk avoidance. Efforts are made to tailor messages according to community circumstances (e.g., according to the main economic, cultural and recreational activities carried in any particular locality).

Despite best efforts to change high risk behaviour, women, girls, boys and men still fall victim to mines in Minelandia, including four individuals who were killed and 12 who were injured in 2014.

Number of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines, 1 January - 31 December 2014

	Women	Girls	Boys	Men	Total
Killed	0	1	2	1	4
Injured	1	0	3	8	12
Total	1	1	5	9	16

5. **Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines**

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

The Republic of Minelandia has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed. See the report submitted in 2011 for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed.

[...OR...]

In addition to information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed (see previous reports), in April 2014 deminers from Minelandian People's Aid have unearthed an N15 anti-personnel mine. This mine, which was produced in Slovakia prior to its accession to the Convention, can be distinguished from other anti-personnel mines in that it appears identical to an ice hockey puck. However, the technical characteristics N15 anti-personnel mine are the same as those of the US-manufactured M14 anti-personnel mine. See past years' reports for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the technical characteristics of the M14 anti-personnel mine.

N15 anti-personnel mine	M14 anti-personnel mine
 A black, cylindrical anti-personnel mine with a textured surface. The words "OFFICIAL" and "MINES" are embossed on the side.	 A green, cylindrical anti-personnel mine with a textured surface and a small protrusion on top. It is resting on a grey concrete floor.

6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

The Republic of Minelandia has no additional information on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities. See the report submitted in 2001 for information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.

[...OR...]

In addition to information that has already been provided by the Republic of Minelandia on the conversion or decommissioning of three anti-personnel mine production facilities (see previous reports), in May 2014, a fourth munitions manufacturing facility, located in Nice City in Northern Province, was converted to other uses. This facility, which once produced the N27-Z anti-personnel mine as well as other munitions, is no longer equipped for munitions manufacturing and is now used as an elementary school. All facilities that at one time were used for to manufacture anti-personnel mines have now been converted or decommissioned.

7. Victim assistance

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

Minelandia does not have mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control.

[...OR...]

A. Data on direct and indirect victims

Assessment:

On the basis of survey efforts undertaken by various operators, the Minelandian Mine Action Authority has records of 1,140 individuals injured by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war since the end of the conflict in Minelandia, with data sex- and age-disaggregated as follows:

	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Totals
2012	89	423	22	212	746
2013	39	121	10	98	268
2014	2	84	13	27	126
Totals	130	628	45	337	1,140

All individuals recorded as having been injured by anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war received their injuries in Northern Province and Eastern Province. The Minelandian Mine Action Authority has no data on injuries in Central, Southern and Western provinces.

On the basis of a household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2012, it is understood that anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war are the source of 4.5 percent of all injuries in this province. This survey also concluded that 12.6 percent of the population of Northern Provinces lives with a disability, anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war the cause of disability for 0.5 percent of those living with a disability.

Minelandia has no data on indirect victims of anti-personnel mines. However, by relating 2013 census data to the geographic location of areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, it is possible to estimate that approximately 55,000 people live within 500 metres of an area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2015, the Minelandian Mine Action Authority will have expanded its coverage of data collection and information management of individuals killed or injured by anti-personnel mines or other explosive remnants of war to also cover Central, Southern and Western provinces.
- By 2016, data obtained by the Minelandian Mine Action Authority on individuals injured by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war will have been integrated into the Ministry of Health's national injury surveillance mechanism.
- By 2016, the Ministry of Health's national injury surveillance mechanism will have included "anti-personnel mine / other explosive remnant of war" as a listed cause of injury.
- By 2017, a household survey will have been carried out in Eastern Province to collect data on impairments and activity limitations and participation restrictions, related health condition and environmental factors.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2016, the national law on the realisation of the rights of persons with disabilities will have been amended to ensure that the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) becomes the unified standard used in Minelandia for collecting relevant data.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2014, draft amendments on the national law on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities, which in part would ensure that the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) becomes the unified standard used in Minelandia for collecting relevant data, were distributed to stakeholders for consultation.

B. Medical care

Assessment:

From the household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2012, it is known that individuals who suffer traumatic lower limb injuries from causes such as anti-personnel mines / other remnants of war, gun violence, motor vehicle accidents, et cetera do not receive adequate services. Moreover, persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, do not benefit equally from existing public health services.

When individuals do not get the health care services that they need in their districts, long and costly travel to provincial or national health care centres is normally required.

While the health care costs of low income individuals are covered by the National Health Care Plan, others who are required to obtain private health insurance are regularly discriminated against because of disability.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2018, The Ministry of Health will have established an Emergency Surgical Trauma Unit at the Calcite, Chromium and Cooper District Health Centres.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2016, the Ministry of Health will have established national health care standards related to care of persons with disabilities and frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that standards are met.
- By the end of 2016, the National Health Care Plan will have been amended to remove financial barriers to accessing services when these services are not provided in individuals' districts.
- By the end of 2015, a law will have been enacted making it illegal to deny health insurance to persons with disabilities.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2014, an Emergency Surgical Trauma Unit was established at the Calcite District Health Centre and a trauma surgeon was recruited to work at the Chromium District Health Centre, which is scheduled to open in 2015.

C. Physical rehabilitation

Assessment:

There is no rehabilitation doctor in all of Minelandia and there are less than 10 prosthetists, othotists and physical therapists in the whole country, with all of these located in the national capital and working at the national physical rehabilitation centre. The national physical rehabilitation centre cannot meet existing demand for its services. Moreover, many individuals who come from rural areas, such as landmine survivors,

either cannot afford to travel to access these services or cannot spend long periods away from their families or means of income.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2019, the Ministry of Health will have established a physiotherapy centre in each province.
- By the end of 2017, the Minelandian Technical University will have established a School of Prosthetics and Orthotics, which in turn will deliver an orthopaedic technologist programme and a bachelor's degree in prosthetics and orthotics.
- By 2019, there will be 10X the number of prosthetists, othotists and physical therapists in Minelandia as there were at the end of 2014.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2017, the National Health Care Plan will have been amended to include incentives for prosthetists, othotists and physical therapists to locate in provincial physical therapy centres.
- By the end of 2014, the Post-Secondary Education Act will have been amended to permit the establishment of physical rehabilitation programmes at the Minelandian Technical University.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- The target was met for amending the Post-Secondary Education Act to permit the establishment of physical rehabilitation programmes at the Minelandian Technical University, with the amendments having been adopted by the Council of Ministers on 30 September 2014.
- The Ministry of Health, on 31 October 2014, made a budget submission to the Ministry of Finance to fund the anticipated expansion of physical rehabilitation programmes.

D. Psychological support

Assessment:

Landmine survivors, as well as others exposed to a stressful event or situation of exceptionally threatening or catastrophic nature, often develop posttraumatic stress disorder. However, standardized screening tools to detect possible symptoms and to suggest the need for a formal diagnostic assessment are not available for use

in Minelandia. Basic counselling services are available only in the capital and more intensive psychotherapy programmes and unavailable due to a lack of psychiatric specialists in Minelandia.

Objectives:

- By working with international partners, basic counselling services will have been extended to each provincial capital by the end of 2016.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2016, the Ministry of Health will have proposed a National Mental Health Strategy, drawing in part from the experience of landmine survivors and others in rural areas who have been exposed to a stressful event or situation of exceptionally threatening or catastrophic nature.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- No actions in 2014 on psychological support to report on.

E. Economic inclusion

Assessment:

From the household survey carried out in Northern Province in 2012, it is known that the unemployment rate for persons with disabilities, including landmines survivors, is 50 percent. (Note: The overall average unemployment rate in Northern Province is 38 percent.) Poverty is widespread in rural areas, which the Government of Minelandia is targeting through its Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2019, the number of persons with disabilities who are employed will have doubled in Northern Province.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2017, a new policy will have been developed to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market, including through the provision of tax incentives to employ persons with disabilities, the recruitment of persons with disabilities in public administration and the development of self-employment programmes.

- By the end of 2015, the Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy will have been reviewed to ensure that it has mainstreamed disability-inclusive socio-economic development.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- No actions in 2014 on economic inclusion to report on.

F. Social inclusion

Assessment:

- There is an absence of efforts to guarantee the right of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, to live independently and to be included in the community, in particular in rural areas.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2017, Minelandia will have launched the Comprehensive Independent Living Programme to enable persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors, to access a whole range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support independent living and inclusion the community, especially in rural areas.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2017, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended to empower the National Disability Council to monitor and report on the implementation of the Comprehensive Independent Living Programme.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- An independent living pilot project was launched in Copper District in August 2014. Results of this pilot initiative will be made available by the end of 2015.

G. Coordination

Assessment:

The Minelandian Mine Action Authority has normally represented Minelandia in all Convention-related discussions. However, to date, interaction between the Minelandian Mine Action Authority and other relevant State entities, particularly the National Disability Council and the Ministry of Health, has been limited. Moreover, non-governmental organizations have directly engaged Minelandia's cooperation partners on initiatives that may be inconsistent with the priorities established in Minelandia's National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and National Health Care Plan.

Objectives:

- Beginning in 2015, the National Disability Council will convene inclusive quarterly stakeholders' meetings to ensure sound coordination in the pursuit of aims related to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the promise made to mine victims through the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2015, consultations will have been carried out at the provincial level on ways to update the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to bring it in line with Minelandia's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- By the end of 2016, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended, bringing it in line with Minelandia's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- In April 2014, the National Disability Council, with the support of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's Implementation Support Unit and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, staged an inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshop at the national level on updating the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This workshop has provided a template for subsequent inclusive consultations at the provincial level.

H. Participation

Assessment:

The United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has observed that more should be done to include persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes at all levels and, in particular, in the matters affecting them.

Objectives:

- By the end of 2015, persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors where relevant, and their representative organizations will have been involved in consultations carried out at the provincial level on ways to update the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to bring it in line with Minelandia's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Enhancements made / to be made to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- By the end of 2016, the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will have been amended to legally require the National Disability Council to consult with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes.

Results of efforts taken relative to objectives and anticipated enhancements to pertinent legislation, policies and plans:

- In April 2014, the National Disability Council, with the support of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's Implementation Support Unit and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, sought to address the concerns raised by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities regarding participation by staging an inclusive, multi-stakeholder workshop at the national level on updating the National Action Plan on the Equalization of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Results of this activity include that persons with disabilities and their representative organizations perceived that they are central participants in planning, executing and monitoring of public decision-making processes. In addition, this workshop has provided a template for subsequent inclusive consultations at the provincial level.

8. Cooperation and assistance

Not applicable.

[...OR...]

Minelandia is not a State Party in a position to provide assistance to other States Parties.

[...OR...]

While Minelandia is not in a position to provide financial assistance, it is able to share expertise and / or experiences as concerns mine clearance and victim assistance. In 2014, Minelandian Mine Action Authority hosted a visiting delegation from Minebanistan in order to exchange experiences and learn from one another's practices in non-technical survey. In addition, Minelandia's Ministry of Health provided an expert to contribute to the World Health Organizations' injury surveillance outreach project, which is intended to benefit up to five States Parties that are responsible for mine victims.

[...OR...]

The Minelandian Defence Forces maintain a capability to survey, search for, detect, clear and destroy landmines. This capability includes many types of detection equipment, mechanical clearance assets, disposal experts and specialist search and clearance teams.

Minelandia has been a consistent donor for many years in support of clearance operations related to landmines and unexploded ordnance. Minelandia contributed over € 18.0 million to humanitarian demining activities in 2014, providing support intended to benefit the following States Parties: Minebanistan and the Kingdom of Mines. Through funding provided to Minelandian People's Aid, more than 12 million square metres of land known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines was released in 2015. In addition, through its € 75,000 grant to the Convention's Implementation Support Unit, outreach efforts were carried out resulting in 15 mine-affected States Parties using the Convention's new reporting guide to provide high quality transparency information.

Annex I: Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Act

CÍL PRVNÍ ZAKAZ POUŽITÍ, SKLADOVÁNÍ, VÝROBY A PŘEVODU PROTIPĚCHOTNÍCH MIN A JEJICH ZNICĚNÍ

§ 1

(1) Zakazuje se vlastnit, držet a použít všechny typy protipěchotních min uvedeny v Umlouvě o zakazu použití, skladování, výroby a převodu protipěchotních min a o jejich zničení (dále jen "protipěchotní miny") nebo jejich součástí, pokud tento zákon nestanoví jinak.

(2) Zakazuje se výroba, výroba, převod, skladování nebo shromáždění zásob protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí.

(3) Zakazuje se použít a převažovat patentová práva na výrobu protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí a práva k patentům na výrobní postupy určeny pro výrobu protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí.

§ 2

(1) Každý, kdo má v držení protipěchotní miny nebo jejich součástí, je povinen ohlásit jejich počet Ministerstvu obrany (dále jen "ministerstvo") do 180 dnů ode dne nabytí účinnosti tohoto zákona a do 60 dnů po ohlášení je ministerstvu předat.

(2) Majitelé patentů pro výrobu protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí a majitelé patentů na výrobní postupy určeny pro výrobu protipěchotních min nebo jejich součástí jsou povinni ohlásit tuto

skutečnost ministerstvu do 90 dnů ode dne nabytí účinnosti tohoto zákona.

§ 3

(1) Do čtyř let ode dne účinnosti tohoto zákona zabezpečí ministerstvo zničení shromážděných zásob všech protipěchotních min.

(2) Ministerstvo může žít v držení nebo může žít přežít minimum protipěchotních min absolutně nezbytné pro účely výroby a výuky techniky detekce min, odminování nebo jejich zničení.

§ 4

(1) Každý, kdo má v držení protipěchotní miny nebo jejich součástí, podle dohledu nad dodržováním tohoto zákona. Dohled provádí ministerstvo.

(2) Vykonu dohledu se spolu s kontrolními pracovníky mohou účastnit i členové mezinárodní vyšetřující mise v souladu se smlouvou mandátem podle Umluvy o zakazu použití, skladování, výroby a převodu protipěchotních min a o jejich zničení.

(3) Každý, kdo má v držení protipěchotní miny nebo jejich součástí, je povinen umožnit kontrolním pracovníkům a členům mezinárodní vyšetřující mise přístup k požadované množství dohledu.

Annex II: Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of 31 December 2014, and the estimated date of completion

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
1	Northern Province	Cabriite	40.087051	15.107585	34'345		unknown	1995-1997	2015
2	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.966275	15.062510	72'342		unknown	1995-1997	2015
3	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.993392	15.022416	70'134		unknown	1995-1997	2015
4	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.491461	15.287426	53'342		unknown	1995-1997	2015
5	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.518929	15.270878		56'348	unknown	1995-1997	2015
6	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.076270	15.445724		34'458	unknown	1995-1997	2015
7	Northern Province	Cabriite	39.127431	15.726789		32'349	unknown	1995-1997	2015
8	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.258665	15.579792	45'567		unknown	1995-1997	2015
9	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.055202	15.451970	32'213		unknown	1995-1997	2015
10	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.331927	15.441865		56'347	unknown	1995-1997	2015
11	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.038809	15.722388		45'567	unknown	1995-1997	2015
12	Northern Province	Cancrinite	39.016914	15.723549	31'348		unknown	1995-1997	2015
13	Northern Province	Cancrinite	38.651337	16.502760	46'459		unknown	1995-1997	2015
14	Northern Province	Calcite	38.495319	16.116786	56'678		unknown	1995-1997	2016
15	Northern Province	Calcite	38.493721	16.114706	34'890		unknown	1995-1997	2016
16	Northern Province	Calcite	38.607606	16.341979		132'256	unknown	1995-1997	2016
17	Northern Province	Calcite	38.669304	16.335277	34'452		unknown	1995-1997	2016
18	Northern Province	Calcite	38.518841	16.283843	25'675		unknown	1995-1997	2016
19	Eastern Province	Carnallite	38.629531	16.495897	37'456		unknown	1995-1997	2016
20	Eastern Province	Carnallite	38.721625	16.676335	56'345		unknown	1995-1997	2016
21	Eastern Province	Carnallite	38.723249	16.675412	38'452		unknown	1995-1997	2016
22	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.738506	16.663085	54'342		unknown	1995-1997	2016
23	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.724941	16.675523	32'564		unknown	1995-1997	2016
24	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.718414	16.674950	31'987		unknown	1995-1997	2016
25	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.819487	16.595671	45'347		unknown	1995-1997	2016
26	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.816200	16.588970	23'278		unknown	1995-1997	2016
27	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.785272	16.738119	45'348		unknown	1995-1997	2016
28	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.659548	16.833000	35'652		unknown	1995-1997	2016

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
29	Eastern Province	Carrollite	38.781731	16.819245		52'435	unknown	1995-1997	2016
30	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.769679	16.857661		56'785	unknown	1995-1997	2016
31	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.812307	16.829198		42'123	unknown	1995-1997	2016
32	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.807497	16.909638		49'321	unknown	1995-1997	2016
33	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.726414	16.883031		54'237	unknown	1995-1997	2016
34	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.700436	16.791068		34'453	unknown	1995-1997	2016
35	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.721309	16.782659		38'678	unknown	1995-1997	2016
36	Eastern Province	Cerite	38.995764	16.879196		45'876	unknown	1995-1997	2016
37	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.769679	16.857661	38'903		unknown	1995-1997	2016
38	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.969795	16.896989	87'765		unknown	1995-1997	2016
39	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.769679	16.857661	56'786		unknown	1995-1997	2016
40	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.068903	16.776213	45'786		unknown	1995-1997	2016
41	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	39.143173	16.574032	70'876		unknown	1995-1997	2016
42	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.916143	16.813227	34'345		unknown	1995-1997	2016
43	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.927648	16.865669	56'786		unknown	1995-1997	2016
44	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.891309	16.840956	34'564		unknown	1995-1997	2016
45	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.968586	16.897926	78'305		unknown	1995-1997	2016
46	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.735659	16.150545	75'289		unknown	1995-1997	2016
47	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.705186	16.133531	46'378		unknown	1995-1997	2016
48	Eastern Province	Chalcocite	38.492456	16.353470	54'345		unknown	1995-1997	2016
49	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.491733	16.354799	12'342		unknown	1995-1997	2017
50	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.620128	16.110769	68'764		unknown	1995-1997	2017
51	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.566372	16.131246	70'231		unknown	1995-1997	2017
52	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.623781	16.111957	23'755		unknown	1995-1997	2017
53	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.615671	16.081215		32'436	unknown	1995-1997	2017
54	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.683885	16.659192		72'123	unknown	1995-1997	2017
55	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.651638	16.634724	31'134		unknown	1995-1997	2017
56	Eastern Province	Chromite	38.622356	16.635957	22'342		unknown	1995-1997	2017
57	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.612977	16.684411		13'345	unknown	1995-1997	2017
58	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.658442	16.641438	17'134		unknown	1995-1997	2017

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
59	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.721081	16.234995	23'347		unknown	1995-1997	2017
60	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.740019	16.214028	25'306		unknown	1995-1997	2017
61	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.761100	16.179760	24'347		unknown	1995-1997	2017
62	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.761100	16.199641	26'349		unknown	1995-1997	2017
63	Eastern Province	Chromium	38.541693	16.171821	12'340		unknown	1995-1997	2017
64	Central Province	Cohenite	38.481517	16.202152	23'321		unknown	1995-1997	2017
65	Central Province	Cohenite	38.688232	16.181655	34'256		unknown	1995-1997	2017
66	Central Province	Cohenite	38.699189	16.140820	32'367		unknown	1995-1997	2017
67	Central Province	Cohenite	38.739128	16.169424	22'098		unknown	1995-1997	2017
68	Central Province	Cohenite	38.746363	16.210465	27'456		unknown	1995-1997	2017
69	Central Province	Cohenite	38.725495	16.210160	34'357		unknown	1995-1997	2017
70	Central Province	Cohenite	38.605567	16.047240	35'567		unknown	1995-1997	2017
71	Central Province	Cohenite	38.569776	16.215046	45'675		unknown	1995-1997	2017
72	Central Province	Cohenite	38.537876	16.200259	32'256		unknown	1995-1997	2017
73	Central Province	Cohenite	38.539015	16.223865	45'432		unknown	1995-1997	2017
74	Central Province	Cohenite	38.537876	16.200259	39'341		unknown	1995-1997	2017
75	Central Province	Cohenite	38.542475	16.225885	32'367		unknown	1995-1997	2017
76	Central Province	Cohenite	38.528461	16.262815	34'327		unknown	1995-1997	2017
77	Central Province	Cohenite	38.529105	16.257957	38'456		unknown	1995-1997	2017
78	Central Province	Cohenite	38.524363	16.265730	37'320		unknown	1995-1997	2017
79	Central Province	Cohenite	38.601821	16.390413	57'321		unknown	1995-1997	2017
80	Central Province	Cohenite	38.486900	16.375343	25'453		unknown	1995-1997	2017
81	Central Province	Cohenite	38.521111	16.173940	37'347		unknown	1995-1997	2017
82	Central Province	Cohenite	38.509590	16.166769	56'732		unknown	1995-1997	2017
83	Central Province	Cohenite	38.513320	16.182437	53'342		unknown	1995-1997	2017
84	Central Province	Cohenite	38.502608	16.333775	31'267		unknown	1995-1997	2017
85	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.493376	16.335031	67'564		unknown	1995-1997	2017
86	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.531524	16.645037	69'563		unknown	1995-1997	2017
87	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.394301	16.544440	34'675		unknown	1995-1997	2017
88	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.440682	16.427772	43'421		unknown	1995-1997	2017

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
89	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.436289	16.445470	23'367		unknown	1995-1997	2017
90	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.507156	16.624384	54'879		unknown	1995-1997	2017
91	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.494401	16.584950	67'785		unknown	1995-1997	2017
92	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.490300	16.569428	34'238		unknown	1995-1997	2017
93	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.481945	16.549826	36'467		unknown	1995-1997	2017
94	Central Province	Coloradoite	38.518008	16.647162	53'543		unknown	1995-1997	2017
95	Central Province	Copper	38.519743	16.644867	33'463		unknown	1995-1997	2017
96	Central Province	Copper	38.472970	16.549989	35'786		unknown	1995-1997	2017
97	Central Province	Copper	38.474797	16.546719	23'345		unknown	1995-1997	2017
98	Central Province	Copper	38.469698	16.541268	90'765		unknown	1995-1997	2017
99	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.472088	16.542249	24'643		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S1	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.499734	17.284979	78'564		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S2	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.506005	17.278832	43'340		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S3	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.499552	17.283398	45'467		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S4	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.468620	17.403442	61'238		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S5	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.427851	17.389986	56'211		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S6	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.406651	17.471279	51'231		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S7	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.578738	17.428990	43'254		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S8	Southern Province	Corderoite	38.600339	17.413398	22'232		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S9	Southern Province	Corundum	38.554170	17.402015	27'347		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S10	Southern Province	Corundum	38.581061	17.271372	22'346		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S11	Southern Province	Corundum	38.580994	17.271340	32'219		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S12	Southern Province	Corundum	38.580786	17.271636	27'765		unknown	1995-1997	2018
S17	Southern Province	Covellite	38.686662	17.054723	98'765		unknown	1995-1997	2018
113	Southern Province	Covellite	38.696289	17.036479	39'543		unknown	1995-1997	2018
114	Southern Province	Covellite	38.742114	16.968823	52'123		unknown	1995-1997	2018
115	Southern Province	Covellite	38.752248	16.922973	39'675		unknown	1995-1997	2018
116	Southern Province	Covellite	38.996836	17.136259	67'894		unknown	1995-1997	2018
117	Southern Province	Covellite	38.781049	16.841370	54'211		unknown	1995-1997	2018
118	Southern Province	Covellite	38.776230	16.840555	44'342		unknown	1995-1997	2018

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
119	Southern Province	Covellite	38.785030	16.925895	35'327		unknown	1995-1997	2018
120	Southern Province	Creedite	38.551888	17.364874	48'453		unknown	1995-1997	2018
121	Southern Province	Creedite	38.593878	17.408565	56'431		unknown	1995-1997	2018
122	Southern Province	Creedite	38.851826	17.530293	32'311		unknown	1995-1997	2018
123	Southern Province	Creedite	38.862318	17.518705	23'043		unknown	1995-1997	2018
124	Southern Province	Creedite	38.834988	17.512175	35'201		unknown	1995-1997	2018
125	Southern Province	Creedite	38.533186	17.354400	24'245		unknown	1995-1997	2018
126	Southern Province	Creedite	38.525511	17.346390	34'113		unknown	1995-1997	2018
127	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.523574	17.338059	17'022		unknown	1995-1997	2018
128	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.512181	17.319592	67'894		unknown	1995-1997	2018
129	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.500085	17.327452	54'211		unknown	1995-1997	2018
130	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.499656	17.357640	44'342		unknown	1995-1997	2018
131	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.364565	17.672071	35'327		unknown	1995-1997	2018
132	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.413522	17.579802	48'453		unknown	1995-1997	2018
133	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.389597	17.573028	56'431		unknown	1995-1997	2018
134	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.364227	17.574022	32'311		unknown	1995-1997	2018
135	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.352971	17.580881	43'043		unknown	1995-1997	2018
136	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.357011	17.586734	35'201		unknown	1995-1997	2018
137	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.329036	17.629797	34'245		unknown	1995-1997	2018
138	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.329570	17.651152	54'113		unknown	1995-1997	2018
139	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.446839	17.628140	87'022		unknown	1995-1997	2018
140	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.466389	17.302362	43'340		unknown	1995-1997	2018
141	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.488402	17.290705		45'467	unknown	1995-1997	2018
142	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.471473	17.284461		61'238	unknown	1995-1997	2018
143	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.471732	17.278531		56'211	unknown	1995-1997	2018
144	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.461617	17.286425		51'231	unknown	1995-1997	2018
145	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.381879	17.420013		43'254	unknown	1995-1997	2018
146	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.396528	17.440486		52'232	unknown	1995-1997	2018
147	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.473616	17.424978		37'347	unknown	1995-1997	2018
148	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.476661	17.398297		122'346	unknown	1995-1997	2018

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)
149	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.470581	17.404958		42'219	unknown	1995-1997	2018
150	Southern Province	Cylindrite	38.448335	17.489920		37'765	unknown	1995-1997	2018
151	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.418180	17.518630		43'345	unknown	1995-1997	2019
152	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.438911	17.497128		223'342	unknown	1995-1997	2019
153	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.671565	17.327882		132'134	unknown	1995-1997	2019
154	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.624227	17.309403		90'357	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W1	Western Province	Crocoite	38.604657	17.318164		39'678	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W2	Western Province	Crocoite	38.628311	17.287147		76'402	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W3	Western Province	Crocoite	38.550692	17.240160		64'142	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W4	Western Province	Crocoite	38.538339	17.239375		73'251	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W5	Western Province	Crocoite	38627612	16493515		541'281	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W11	Western Province	Crossite	38627112	1624567		180'461	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W12	Western Province	Crossite	38612412	16223456		120'487	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W13	Western Province	Crossite	38601236	16213457		92'801	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W14	Western Province	Crossite	38.628950	16.256685		661'622	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W15	Western Province	Crossite	38.629099	16.242605		92'841	unknown	1995-1997	2019
W16	Western Province	Crossite	38.625913	16.239679		241'161	unknown	1995-1997	2019
TOTAL					5'367'266	3'999'629			

Annex III: Areas released, 1 January - 31 December 2014

Record Number	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed
S13	Southern Province	Corundum	40.087051	15.107585		4'765	14'345	19110	452	23
S14	Southern Province	Corundum	39.966275	15.062510		2'432	22'342	24774	242	53
S15	Southern Province	Corundum	39.993392	15.022416		70'134	11'134	81268	2423	2
S16	Southern Province	Corundum	39.491461	15.287426		53'342	26'342	79684	343	
S155	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.518929	15.270878	61'238			61'238		
S156	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.076270	15.445724	56'211			56'211		
S157	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.127431	15.726789	51'231			51'231		
S158	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.258665	15.579792	43'254			43'254		
S159	Southern Province	Cristobalite	39.055202	15.451970	52'232			52'232		
S160	Southern Province	Cristobalite	38.471473	17.284461	37'347			37'347		
W6	Western Province	Crocoite	38.471732	17.278531			56'211	56'211	324	
W7	Western Province	Crocoite	38.461617	17.286425			51'231	51'231	2432	
W8	Western Province	Crocoite	38.381879	17.420013			43'254	43'254	532	
W9	Western Province	Crocoite	38.396528	17.440486			52'232	52'232	2432	
W10	Western Province	Crocoite	38.473616	17.424978			25'988	25'988		65
W17	Western Province	Danburite	38.476661	17.398297	15223			15'223		
W18	Western Province	Danburite	38.470581	17.404958	23444			23'444		
W19	Western Province	Danburite	38.448335	17.489920	43555	2'345	8'742	54'642	34	
W20	Western Province	Danburite	38.418180	17.518630	12033	4'443	4'572	21'048	353	
W21	Western Province	Danburite	38.438911	17.497128		2'411	4531	6'942	432	
W22	Western Province	Danburite	38.671565	17.327882		5'663	2'452	8'115	54	
W23	Western Province	Danburite	38.624227	17.309403		6'522	2'456	8'978	12	
W24	Western Province	Danburite	38.604657	17.318164	223'342			223'342		
Totals					619'110	152'057	325'832	1'096'999	10'065	143

IV. EXAMPLE OF WHAT TO DO IF A STATE PARTY HAS NO UPDATED INFORMATION TO PROVIDE

The obligation under Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention is to provide updated information. It is likely that many States Parties will not have any updated information to provide. Therefore, they may wish to simply make this fact known through a note verbale.

Sample language for a note verbale when a State Party has no updated information to provide:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE'S NAME] presents its compliments to the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, and, with reference to [INSERT STATE'S NAME]'s obligation under Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on the Destruction to provide updated transparency information annually, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE'S NAME] wishes to advise that it has no updated information to provide relative to what was contained in [INSERT STATE'S NAME]'s most recent previous report.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of [INSERT STATE'S NAME] avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs the assurances of its highest considerations.

DRAFT

V. WHEN TO REPORT AND TO WHOM TO PROVIDE REPORTS

States Parties that have updates information to provide are required to submit this to the Convention's depository – the United Nations Secretary General – by 30 April of each year, with this information to cover the previous calendar year.

The Secretary-General has designated the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch, as the entity responsible for receiving reports and making them available. Reports should be submitted electronically, in at least one of the authentic languages of the Convention (i.e., Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian or Spanish) to the following

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Officer-in-Charge
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch
aplc@unog.org

States Parties are encouraged to also provide an electronic copy of their reports to the Implementation Support Unit. The Implementation Support Unit makes the most recent report submitted by each State Party available on the Convention's website and summarizes information contained in reports in order to support the work of the Convention's Committees. Copies of reports can be directed to the following:

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit
isu@apminebanconvention.org

VI. ENDNOTES

1. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

¹ Article 7.1(a) of the Convention indicates that the State Parties are to report initially, and then provide updated information annually, on “the national implementation measures referred to in Article 9.” Article 9 states that “Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.”

² In the Nairobi Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2004 First Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties that have applied their legislation, through the prosecution and punishment of individuals engaged in activities prohibited by the Convention, will share information on the application of implementing legislation through means such as Article 7 reports and the Intersessional Work Programme.” (See Action #62.)

In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will share information on implementing legislation and its application through reports made in accordance with Article 7 and the Intersessional Work Programme.” (See Action #60.)

In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has not yet done so, will, as soon as possible and no later than by the Fourth Review Conference, take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to prevent and suppress any activity that is prohibited the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control” and that “States Parties will report on such measures as required by the Convention and thereafter inform the States Parties of the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention’s prohibitions.” (See Action #29.)

2. STOCKPILED ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

³ Article 7.1(b) of the Convention.

⁴ Article 7.1(e) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”

⁵ Article 7.1(g) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.”

⁶ At their 2008 Ninth Meeting, the States Parties “warmly welcomed the proposal submitted by Lithuania and Serbia on ensuring the full implementation of article 4, as contained in document APLC/MSP.9/2008/WP.36, and agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement the recommendations contained therein.” These recommendations included that “States Parties in the process of implementing Article 4 should communicate to other States Parties, through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every meeting of the States Parties, plans to implement Article 4, successively reporting increasing progress that is being made towards the fulfilment of Article 4 obligations.” (See the Final Report of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 30, and, Annex III.)

In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties yet to complete their obligations under Article 4 will report on the progress of implementation of Article 4, including steps taken at national level, anticipated particular

technical and operational challenges, resources allocated and number of anti-personnel mines destroyed, to other States Parties through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference. (See Action #11.)

In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has missed its deadline for the completion of its Article 4 obligations will provide to the States Parties, through the President, by 31 December 2014, a plan for the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under its control or jurisdiction as soon as possible, and thereafter keep the States Parties apprised of efforts to implement its plan through annual transparency reports and other means.” (See Action #5.) Furthermore, it was agreed that “each State Party in the process of destroying its stockpiled anti-personnel mines will regularly communicate to the States Parties, through annual transparency reports and other means, plans to fulfil its obligations and progress achieved, highlighting as early as possible any issues of concern.” (See Action #6.)

⁷ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party which discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform the States Parties as soon as possible, report pertinent information as required by the Convention, and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after the report of their discovery.” (See Action #7.)

3. ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES RETAINED OR TRANSFERRED FOR PERMITTED PURPOSES

⁸ Article 7(1)d of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3.”

⁹ Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8.

¹⁰ See Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8.

¹¹ See Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8.

¹² In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.” (See Action #27.)

4. AREAS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO CONTAIN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

¹³ Article 7.1(c) of the Convention.

¹⁴ Article 7.1(f) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.”

¹⁵ Article 7.1(g) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.”

¹⁶ See Article 7.1(i). “The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.”

¹⁷ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will undertake all reasonable efforts to quantify and qualify its remaining implementation challenge as soon as possible, and report this information through its Article 7 transparency report by 30 April 2015 and annually thereafter” and that “this information should identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey.”

¹⁸ The States Parties, at their 2004 First Review Conference, recorded that “the IMAS concerning clearing mined areas and related activities have been developed in part to assist States Parties in fulfilling Article 5 obligations. These standards aim to reflect mine action norms and practices.” (See the Final Report of the First Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 54.)

The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “the implementation of Article 5 by some States Parties, particularly as evidenced in the Article 5 extension requests submitted by some, has again highlighted the value that States Parties derive from the United Nations International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 87.)

In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.” (See Action #9.)

¹⁹ International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3.

²⁰ International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3.

²¹ International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3.

²² International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3.

²³ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.” (See Action #9.) In agreeing to this, the States Parties referenced that “recommendations on applying all available methods for the full and expedient implementation of Article 5 were endorsed by the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties.” These recommendations include that “the States Parties acknowledge that three main actions can be undertaken to assess and, where applicable, to release land that has been previously identified and reported as part of a mined area: through non-technical means, technical survey, and clearance,” that “in order to ensure the expedient, efficient and safe release of mined areas, States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 are encouraged to develop national plans that employ, as required, the full range of methods, in addition to clearance, available to release land,” and, that “States Parties are encouraged to take all necessary steps to effectively manage information on changes in the status of previously reported mined areas and to communicate to other States Parties and relevant communities within their own countries such changes in status.” (See the Final Report of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 31, and Annex IV, paragraphs 9, 10 and 11.)

²⁴ At their 2010 Tenth Meeting, the States Parties “warmly welcomed the report presented by the President of the Second Review Conference on the process for the preparation, submission and consideration of requests for extensions to article 5 deadlines,” with this report stating that “the analysis of requests in 2010 underscored the importance, as has been recorded by the States Parties in the past, of the States Parties agreeing that those that have been granted extensions be asked to report regularly on time-bound commitments made in requests and on the decisions taken on requests.” (See the Final Report of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 23, and, Annex II, paragraph 10.)

At their 2012 Twelfth Meeting, the States Parties endorsed the recommendations contained in the paper entitled *Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process* and “agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement these recommendations.” These recommendations include that “States Parties that have been granted extensions should be requested to provide updates on efforts to implement the plans contained in their requests” and that “such reports should clearly document progress and challenges relative to what it committed to achieve.” (See the Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 25.) In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will apply the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper *Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process*.” (See Action #11.)

²⁵ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has reported mined areas under its jurisdiction or control will provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations. These programmes shall be age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.” (See Action #10.)

²⁶ At their 2012 Twelfth Meeting, the States Parties made the following commitments:

“(a) If after its original or extended deadline to implement Article 5 has expired, a State Party, as an exceptional circumstance, discovers a mined area (as defined by Article 2.5 of the Convention), including a newly mined area, under its jurisdiction or control that is known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, the State Party should immediately inform all States Parties and all stake-holders of the affected area of such a discovery and shall undertake to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area as soon as possible.”

“(b) If the State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area before the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference (whichever falls earlier), it should submit a request for an extended deadline, which should be as short as possible and no more than ten years, either to that Meeting or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery permits or to the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery does not permit, in accordance with the obligations enshrined in Article 5 and the process for submission of requests for extensions agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties. Requests submitted should be analysed also in accordance with the process agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and commonly practiced since 2008, and decided upon in accordance with Article 5.”

(c) States Parties concerned by the above mentioned decision shall continue to fulfil their reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Convention, including the obligation to report on the location of all mined areas that contain or are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control and on the status of programs for their destruction. Each State Party should also continue to provide updates relative to these and other commitments at meetings of the Standing Committees, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

(See the Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 28.)

5. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

²⁷ Article 7.1(h) of the Convention.

6. CONVERSION OR DECOMMISSIONING OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE PRODUCTION FACILITIES

²⁸ Article 7.1(e) of the Convention.

7. VICTIM ASSISTANCE

²⁹ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that:

(a) “Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, in a manner that takes into account sex- and age-disaggregated data, will do its utmost to assess the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victims to existing services where possible.”

(b) “Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Every year, these objectives should be updated, their implementation monitored, and progress in implementing them reported to the States Parties.”

(c) “Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. Every year, efforts to implement these plans, policies and legal frameworks and their enhancements should be communicated to the States Parties.”

(d) “Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to report in advance of the next Review Conference on measurable improvements made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims, challenges that remain and priorities for assistance as relevant.”

(See Actions #12, #13, #14 and #18.)

³⁰ Maputo Action Plan, Part IV.

³¹ The States Parties, at their 2004 First Review Conference, recorded that “one of the major advances made by the States Parties (...) has been to better understand the elements that comprise victim assistance” with this leading “to the generally accepted view that the priorities in this area include: understanding the extent of the challenge faced; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation, including physiotherapy, prosthetics and assistive devices; psychological support and social reintegration; economic reintegration; and, the establishment, enforcement and implementation of relevant laws and public policies.” (See the Final Report of the First Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 69.) The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “these six defined components have worked well to provide a framework for action.” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 118.)

³² A conceptual tool to assist States Parties in organizing information in a manner consistent with what is suggested in this guide was prepared by the Convention’s Committee on Victim Assistance and distributed on 28 November 2014 to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations (Geneva) of States Parties to the Convention that have indicated a responsibility for landmine survivors.

³³ The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “the States Parties have come to recognise that new developments and understandings, such as the comprehensive manner in which the CRPD records what is required to promote the full and effective participation and inclusion of mine survivors in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities, provide a standard by which to measure victim assistance efforts. The CRPD may provide guidance to all States Parties in meeting their responsibilities to persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, and their families. The CRPD can provide the States Parties with a more systematic, sustainable, gender sensitive and human rights based approach by bringing victim assistance into the broader context of policy and planning for persons with disabilities more generally. The CRPD has linkages to the six components of victim assistance, particularly through the promotion of: health, including emergency and continuing medical care; personal mobility, including physical rehabilitation and

assistive devices; psychological support; education, including primary to tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning; work and employment; adequate standard of living and social protection; participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport; inclusion; accessibility; inclusive development; awareness raising; statistics and data collection; and, legislation, policies and planning.” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 165.)

The States Parties, at their 2014 Third Review Conference, recorded that “since the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties continued to note the linkages between the CRPD and victim assistance and recognised that the CRPD can be used to provide a framework for all States in meeting their responsibilities to mine survivors and their families.” (See the Final Report of the Third Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 272.)

8. COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

³⁴ In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will maximise and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process as a tool to assist in implementation, including through the reporting format "Form J" to provide information on matters which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance, victim assistance efforts and needs and information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitization in all aspects of mine action. (See Action #55.)

³⁵ In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will contribute, as they deem useful, to the information exchange tool ‘Platform for Partnerships’ and will provide new or updated information on their needs for assistance or on assistance which they are in a position to offer, when feasible, with a view to further enhancing partnerships and to supporting the full implementation of the Convention.” (See Action #24.)

³⁶ Maputo Action Plan, Action #20.

³⁷ Maputo Action Plan, Action #21.

³⁸ Maputo Action Plan, Action #22.

³⁹ Maputo Action Plan, Action #23.