

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

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Dead Sea, 18– 22 November 2007

Item 11 (c) of the agenda

**Consideration of the general status and
operation of the Convention**

Clearing mined areas

**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES PARTIES
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5 IN THE CONTEXT OF
QUESTIONS POSED BY THE CO-CHAIRS AT THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON MINE CLEARANCE, MINE RISK
EDUCATION AND MINE ACTION TECHNOLOGIES¹**

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Summary of Information provided by States Parties on the implementation of Article 5 in the context of questions posed by the Co-Chairs at the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies.

State Party	Plan ²	Progress ³	Remaining work ⁴	Impeding circumstances ⁵	Means dedicated ⁶	National ownership / local capacity ⁷	Priorities for assistance ⁸
Afghanistan		Afghanistan indicated in April that it cleared almost 1.2 billion m ² of land since 1989, which represents 60% of the total contaminated area. More than 323,000 anti-personnel mines have been detected and destroyed in the contaminated areas.	More than 700 km ² of land still heavily contaminated by 56 different types of landmines.	Lack of sustainable funding			
Albania	A National Completion Plan has been developed in accordance with Action 19 of the Nairobi Action Plan, which main goal is to clear all mined areas within the Treaty deadline in 2010. 700,000 m ² are planned to be cleared by the end of 2007.	As of April 2007, some 13 million m ² of land had been released through surveys and clearance. More than 11,040 anti-personnel mines had been found and destroyed in the mined areas. Only in 2006 some 1,380,928 m ² were released as mine free and 881 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed.	As of April 2007, 2.2 million m ² were left to be cleared in Albania.	Lack of adequate funding for demining.	The Ministry of Defence provides free of charge explosive materials for the demining operations; logistical support; and medical evacuation services with helicopter in case of accidents during mine clearance activities	A National Clearance Capacity has been established to clear the remaining contaminated areas.	Funding for mine clearance.
Algeria		As of 31 March 2007, 218,611 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed.	Before demining activities resumed in 2004, 50,006 hectares remained to be cleared, 129 km	Some areas cannot be accessed with demining machines.			

² What is your State's plan to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under your State's jurisdiction or control as soon as possible?

³ What progress has been made in the implementation of your State's national demining programme since the last time that an update was provided to the Standing Committee?

⁴ What work remains in order for your State to be in compliance with its obligation to have destroyed or ensured the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under your State's jurisdiction or control?

⁵ What, if any, circumstances may impede the ability of your State to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under your State's jurisdiction or control within ten years after entry into force of the Convention for your State? What is the prospective end-date for your State to have fully implemented Article 5?

⁶ What financial and technical means has your State dedicated to ensuring the fulfillment of your State's Article 5 obligations?

⁷ If mine action in your country is still conducted or partially managed by foreign organizations and/or international organizations, what are the steps that your State has taken to develop its national capacity?

⁸ What, if any, are your priorities for external assistance to support your State's fulfillment of its Article 5 obligations?

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			of border could not be accessed with demining machines, 505 km were still mined and 382 km needed to be rechecked.				
Angola	Angola's first Mine Action Strategic Plan covering the period from 2006 to 2011 was prepared through participatory process and approved by the Council of Ministers in September 2006.	Landmine Impact Survey was completed in 5 provinces and 304 Suspected Hazard Areas were reduced in 2006; an area of 6,875,437 sqm was demined and 1.277 km of roads were cleared. A total of 3,848 anti-personnel mines were found and disposed and the number of accidents decreased significantly to 60. The installation of IMSMA was completed in 14 provinces.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor demining technology available. - Problems in determining the type of minefield; mines placed in an unconventional method. 			New technologies for demining.
Argentina		Following the negotiations on the legal and technical aspects of the Feasibility Study in the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), the governments of Argentina and the UK agreed on a further Exchange of Notes in August 2006. This established the mechanism to carry out a field survey as part of the Feasibility Study, which includes the unexploded ordnances within the mined areas. Cranfield University was selected to conduct the survey, in					

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		<p>all 117 mined areas (without physically entering them) in December 2006. Two Argentinean and two British experts monitored the process. Following the successful completion of the Field Survey, Cranfield University submitted to the Joint Working Party its assessment, clearance options, estimated costs, environmental proposals and an illustrative schedule of work. The Joint Working Party is now using this information to produce its Final Report on the Feasibility Study.</p>					
Bhutan			<p>Two mined areas were marked very precisely on maps for future de-mining. However, the heavy monsoon rains have dislodged the mines. The effects of the heavy rainfall and the thick undergrowth have made it very difficult to remove the mines planted around the Forest Range Office in the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary. The removal of these mines could be completed only after three separate attempts were made. The de-mining programme in these two remote areas was</p>				

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			dangerous and difficult.				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The planned reduction of mine suspected areas and minefields in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2007 is about 207 km ² . In addition, it is planned to mark in 2007 an area of 133,5 km ² , which should reduce the risk significantly.	Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated in April 2007, that in 2006 it reduced some 239 km ² of previously mined areas, out of which 10 km ² through technical surveys and clearance operations and 229 km ² through analysis and estimation of suspected area within systematic and general survey. During the clearance operations, 3,500 anti-personnel mines, 164 anti-tank mines, and 1,500 unexploded ordnances were found and destroyed.			National authorities on different levels and local communities invested 10 million euros or about 45% of the total funding for mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2006.		
Burundi	The Republic of Burundi is committed to free the country from mines and explosive remnants of war by 2008.	Burundi indicated in April 2007 that a country wide General Community Survey was completed in May 2006 and gathered data on more than 97% of communities in Burundi. The survey confirmed the existence of 192 mine and explosive remnants of war hazardous areas. About 50% of the suspected hazard areas are believed to contain mines. 80% of the territory was cleared from mines/explosive remnants of war between April 2005 and 2007.	The Mine Action Coordination Centre priority for the first-half of 2007 is to complete the 12% of remaining suspected hazard areas in the three Southern Provinces.		The Government of Burundi provided six government representatives to the Burundi Mine Action Coordination Centre (BURMACC) in October 2006.	The UNMAS supported programme was completed in July 2006 and subsequently was transferred to the government of Burundi. The Government of Burundi requested in 2006 the UNDP's support to address its mine/explosive remnants of war problem.	
Cambodia		An area reduction policy was developed	An estimate of 447 km ² of priority				

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		and subsequently approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia on 24 May 2006. During 2006, 51,855 km ² were cleared and 76,234 anti-personnel mines were destroyed.	minefields remain to be cleared.				
Chad		In 2006, an area of 158,000m ² was cleared and 263 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed. In addition, 115 km of road were verified and cleared.	An area of 668.7 km ² remains still to be verified and cleared.	Lack of sufficient financial resources and attacks from rebels			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a technical survey to determine the remaining work. • Development of MRE in schools.
Chile		Chile stated in April 2007, that a total of 4,658 anti-personnel mines have been found and destroyed, only during 2006.	112,716 anti-personnel mines remain to be lifted in Chile.				
Colombia		Colombia declared in April 2007, that the demining capacities were in the process of being increased with 3 more teams. 10% of the 34 contaminated military units had been cleared and 20 impact surveys had been completed around these units.		Unstable situation in the country and use of anti-personal mines by illegal armed groups.	160 personnel from the armed forces in order to establish a demining capacity.		
Congo							
Croatia	Upon completion of the general survey expected in July 2007, Croatia will prepare a new plan to fulfil its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention.	According to information provided by Croatia in its Article 7 Report for year 2006, the mine threat has been removed from an area of 24.775.024 m ² while an additional 78.000.000 m ² were cancelled through general survey activities. During mine	Croatia indicated in April 2007, that an estimated area of some 1,040 km ² is considered still dangerous.	Technical challenges especially in forest regions, which make 54% of the total mine suspected area.	60,6% of total funds spent and contracted for demining were covered by the State budget.		

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		clearance activities some 2.698 mines were found and destroyed. In addition, 226 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed by the Croatian Ministry of Interior in 2006 in areas that are not registered as mined or mine suspected.					
Cyprus	Cyprus stated in April 2007, that some 185 anti-personnel mines in 2 minefields of the National Guard, were planned to be destroyed in 2007.	Since the last Meeting of State Parties, 280 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed in 2 minefields of the National Guard.	3,801 AP mines in 14 minefields must be destroyed by 1 July 2013.				
Democratic Republic of the Congo	The Democratic Republic of the Congo plans to establish a national structure to take over the responsibilities of coordination of mine action in the country.	The Democratic Republic of the Congo declared in April 2007 that since September 2006, 195,275 m ² were demined.	242 dangerous areas remained to be cleared as of September 2006.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of control by the Government over the whole territory. - Poor infrastructure and communication routes. 			
Denmark		Three areas in Skallingen were released in 2006. A total area of approximately 18.5 hectares was cleared and released in 2006. A large number of mines and mine components were detected and destroyed. A total of approximately 295 hectares is fenced.	Approximately 10% of the total area of Skallingen is mine affected.	Mines are located in dunes, beach and marsh habitat and the area is a very dynamic environment with fluctuations in ground levels over time due to the movement of dunes.	Approximately 22 million US dollars have been allocated by the Danish Government since November 2005 to clear the mines in the dune and beach areas of Skallingen.	The national Coastal Authority has undertaken the task of clearing the landmines.	
Ecuador		As of December 2006, Ecuador had destroyed 4,477 anti-personnel mines. The total area	According to the impact survey, the estimated number of mines to be				

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		cleared is 116,121 m ² . In April 2006 the demining units of Ecuador and Peru conducted humanitarian demining along the Chira river. The joint operations were completed in July 2006.	destroyed is 6,313, which are located in an area of approximately 482,675 sqm in the provinces of Zamora Chinchipe, Morona Santiago, Loja and Pastaza.				
Eritrea	A strategic plan 2005-2009 for Mine Action revised in 2006 is in place in Eritrea.	According to information provided in its Article 7 Report 2007, anti-personnel mines in Eritrea are destroyed as they are discovered in the demining sites. Since the beginning of operations in 2000 to 2006, some 7,994 anti-personnel mines have been destroyed. Only 100 anti-personnel mines are removed safely and transferred to the National Training Centre. A total of 3,101 anti-personnel mines were found and destroyed in the mined areas. Technical Survey was planned to commence in 2006 but since the requested fund was not acquired, it has been revised and proposed to commence in 2007, if the estimated fund is available.	A total of 752 areas are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, based on the LIS findings.				
Ethiopia	High priority areas are expected to be cleared by 2010 and the remaining areas before the	More than 31 million m ² of contaminated land had been cleared as of March 2007. 3,320 anti-personnel			6 manual demining teams; 6 mechanical teams, and 12 Mine Detection Dogs teams.	Mine Action in Ethiopia especially mine clearance and mine risk education is conducted by local	

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	Ethiopia's Article 5 obligation deadline.	mines had been found and destroyed out of which 1,725 only in 2006.			Main funding for demining covered by a government loan from the World Bank.	organizations.	
France		France declared in April 2007, that the study on pyrotechnics security for the demining of the La Doudah depots in Djibouti was in its final phase of approval. Demining experts were on site since September 2006 to finalize the preparation of the operations.	Demining of the ammunition depot of La Doudah in the territory of the Republic of Djibouti.				
Greece	Greece is planning to clear its mined areas well in advance of its Article 5 deadline.	As of 31 December 2006, Greece had completed demining operations in 50% of the areas contaminated with anti-personnel mines by clearing 33 areas. 14.503 anti-personnel mines (58%) had been detected and destroyed in total in these areas.	Demining operations are continuing in 24 areas.		The Land Minefield Clearance Battalion, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence is carrying out the clearance operations.		
Guinea Bissau	Guinea Bissau indicated in April 2007, that once the survey is completed, the results will be compiled and presented along with an "Action Plan for Completion" of Guinea-Bissau's Article 5 obligations.	In 2006, Guinea Bissau cleared 230,373 m ² and destroyed 19 anti-personnel mines. Guinea-Bissau is in the process of executing a Landmine Impact Survey.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to transport large quantities of munitions to the Central Destruction Sites. - Lack of explosives. 	There has been some material in-kind support, but no direct financial contribution by the Government.		
Jordan	- Primary clearance activities in Wadi Araba are expected to be completed by	Jordan indicated in April 2007, that in a 9 month period the Norwegian People's Aid cleared 63% of	The remaining hazard area in Jordan is approximately 9 million square meters divided in 3 major	Shortage of personnel for quality assurance activities comparing to the volume of demining work	Approximately 3,5 million US Dollars are committed by the Jordanian Government annually	Mine Action in Jordan is managed by the NCDR, which works closely with all national and	- Mobilizing the remaining support needed for the clearance of the northern border.

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	<p>2007. Sampling and verification will be undertaken by the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation's quality control unit before the area is registered as clear.</p> <p>– The area along the northern border will take approximately 24 months to complete.</p> <p>– The minefields along the Jordan Valley are planned for completion by the Jordanian Armed Forces and the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation by the end of 2007.</p>	<p>the total area, removing 32,000 anti-personnel mines in Wadi Araba. Mine clearance of the north-western corner of the Kingdom is ahead of schedule according to the National Plan. National Technical Standards and an independent Quality Assurance capacity have been created and are operational.</p>	<p>areas:</p> <p>– 250,000 m² in the south, in the area known as Wadi Araba along the border with Israel.</p> <p>– 7 million m² along the northern border.</p> <p>– 1 million m² of small scattered minefields located in the Jordan Valley.</p>	ongoing in country.	via the military resources in mine clearance and support for general running costs of the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR). Staff from Civil Defence, the Royal Geographical Centre and the Royal Medical Services are seconded to NCDR to coordinate the work more effectively.	international stakeholders.	– Support expansion and capacity development of the quality assurance capacity.
Malawi	<p>– Identify all mined areas by November 2007.</p> <p>– Survey all suspected areas by November 2007.</p>	<p>A National Committee for Landmines was established at the inter-Ministerial level to set policy and mobilize resources. The Mine/unexploded ordnance problem was included in the national development planning.</p>	<p>The only known mined area is along the border with Mozambique, which is 1,000 km. 16 camps have been identified for survey and possible clearance.</p>			<p>The initial component of the National Mine Action Office at the Ministry of Defence headquarters was established.</p>	
Mauritania		<p>– Mauritania indicated in April 2007, that it completed a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) at the end of 2006. It aims to present a revised strategy based on the LIS results. LIS preliminary results</p>		<p>Lack of technical expertise and of adequate mine action capabilities.</p>		<p>In November 2006, the National Commission for the implementation of the Convention and the National Bureau of Humanitarian Demining were placed under the responsibility of a</p>	

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		<p>indicate that the 310,000 km² of areas suspected to be mined have been reduced to 88 km².</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two technical surveys conducted after the LIS in two high impact areas identified that the contamination in these areas was low, which enabled Mauritania to release 2,150,900 m² of areas formerly suspected to be mined. - Humanitarian demining operations continued in the Nouadhibou and around Tmeimichatt, where 45,650 m² were cleared, 236 mines were destroyed, out of which 215 were anti-personnel mines. - 2,500,000 m² have been marked, mine risk education training was conducted amongst nomadic populations, tourist guides, and books and posters were as part of mine awareness campaigns. 				civilian Ministry and became the National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development.	
Mozambique		Mozambique indicated in April 2007 that over 7 million m ² were cleared and approximately 5 million m ² surveyed in Mozambique during 2006. The government	Mozambique indicated in April 2007 that from what was known, 442 areas remain mined in 57 districts of the six central and southern provinces.				

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		in collaboration with a number of operators had engaged in a confirmatory resurvey, to determine the extent of the remaining threat. An evaluation of the demining activities was undertaken by Halo Trust in 4 northern provinces with a view to declaring them free of mines in 2007.	The estimated extent of landmine contamination is approximately 48,5 million m ² .				
Nicaragua	Nicaragua's projection for 2007 is to destroy 15,227 landmines.	According to information provided by Nicaragua in April 2007, 13,918 mines were destroyed during 2006. Since the beginning of operations 921 mine fields have been cleared representing an area of 10,039,776 m ² .	19,795 mines are still pending to demine until the end of 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of sufficient number of detectors and protective means. - Lack of adequate funding. - Difficult terrain and poor access to minefields. 			
Niger							
Peru	A National Mine Action Plan which specifies the actions to be undertaken in fulfilling the Mine Ban Convention obligations is in process of approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peru indicated in April 2007, that clearance of the electricity pylons has been a priority and quality control has been conducted in about 1,711 of them. - A total of 59,974 anti-personnel mines were destroyed during the clearance of the Electric Pylons. - Mine Clearance has continued also along the border with Ecuador. 1,603 anti-personnel have been destroyed in this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peru indicated that approximately 800 Electric Pylons needed to go through quality control. - 35 dangerous areas remain still in the mountain range of Condor, along the border with Ecuador, representing 210,140 m². - A total of 50,000 anti-personnel mines need still to be destroyed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of infrastructures and access to minefields. - Frequent climate change. - Difficult topography. - Old protective equipments. 			

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		– In addition, Peru indicated it has identified all areas contaminated with anti-personnel mines in its territory.					
Rwanda	Rwanda indicated in April 2007, that the main priorities were to reinforce the National Demining Office with personnel and logistical support, deploy 90 reserve forces and acquire mechanical demining assets.	An area of 25,675 m ² was cleared in 2006, where 15 anti-personnel mines and 7 UXOs were found and destroyed. An additional area of 344,909 m ² was reduced as a result of Battle Area Clearance.	In order to meet the 2010 deadline, Rwanda needs to clear 629,416 m ² of contaminated land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inadequate resources such as: mine detectors; communication tools, transport means etc. – Steep gradient terrain of 85%. – Thick impenetrable vegetation. – Lack of funds for demining operations. – Wet and rainy climate conditions leading to few working hours. – Lack of comprehensive technical survey data on the type of anti-personnel mines. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need for mechanical demining assets. – Logistical support and funds to cater for operational needs. – Mine risk education to keep the locals informed of the danger of mines. – Need for technical survey to reduce the suspected contaminated area.
Senegal			149 suspected areas have been identified in 93 locations.		The Government has foreseen to add a budget line of approximately 300,000 US dollars to cover the basic functioning costs for the National Centre for Mine Action (CNAMS). In addition, the Government has made available the premises in the city of Ziguinchor to be used by the Mine Action Centre.	Senegal indicated in April 2007, that the National Commission for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention and the CNAMS had been established by Government Decrees in August 2006.	
Serbia		Serbia indicated in April 2007, that since the Serbian Mine	Minefields in Serbia are still located in an area of	Lack of adequate funding and specificity of the	Funding from the State budget of the Serbian Mine Action		Funding for the implementation of survey, marking and

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		Action Centre was established in 2002, an area of 3,000,000 m ² had been cleared and 4,500 mines of various types had been detected and destroyed.	approximately 3,500.000 m ² along the border with Croatia. It is estimated that there are still around 6,400 landmines of various types in this area, out of which 4,120 anti-personnel mines. The central part of Serbia is contaminated with unexploded ordnance and covers approximately 23,000,000 m ² .	mine problem.	Centre.		demining of the contaminated area.
Sudan		Sudan indicated in April 2007, that 737 dangerous areas had been cleared, consisting in an area of 3,261,542 m ² ; 12,000 km of roads were re-opened through assessment; 1,800 km of road were cleared of mines/UXO-s and re-opened.	A total of 1,168 dangerous areas are still to be cleared in Sudan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of maps for the mine affected areas. - Limitation of operational deployment due to climate, long rainy seasons. - Limited local mine/UXO clearance capacity developed. - Limited funding for national mine action capacity development efforts. 	Mine action is included into the national budgeting process and funds are allocated in 2006/2007 to cover the cost of the national personnel and some running costs.		
Tajikistan	The Tajikistan Mine Action Programme is being implemented in accordance with the Five Year Strategy. Within the framework of this strategic plan, Tajikistan intends to double the	In 2006, Tajikistan ⁹ cleared 307,3 km ² by identifying and destroying 1,101 mines and 56 UXOs. Since August 2006, the mine detecting dog teams were deployed, which has increased the speed of mine clearance.	Tajikistan indicated in April 2007, that more than 25 km ² of mine contaminated land remains still to be cleared in Tajikistan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely funding from donors. - Lack of mechanical demining machines. - Demining disputes and interactions with neighbouring Uzbekistan. 	The government increased its yearly contribution to the programme to 500,000 US dollars. In addition, the government provides relevant in-kind support for buildings and facilities, training materials	Tajikistan indicated in April 2007, that discussions between the Mine Action Centre, international organizations and relevant governmental structures were in progress regarding the way and stages of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional funding, in particular to finalize the "Completion Initiative". - Need of mechanical demining machines - Continued participation of staff in various training programmes.

⁹ There is a discrepancy in the Tajikistan statement at the Intersessionals in April 2007, regarding clearance figures for 2006: first paragraph states 307,3 km² cleared while the second one 270 km².

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	productivity and efficiency in 2007 and beyond. One of the main objectives is to complete mine clearance operations of high and medium priority areas by 2008.				and ammunitions, a stand-by helicopter for medical evacuation. The national Border Guards and the Ministry of Defence provide human resources free of charge in emergency situations. The national TV and radio broadcast mine action messages and film spots free of charge, mine action equipments are imported tax-free.	transferring responsibilities and management of operations to national authorities. Discussions were also taking place regarding the establishment of a national demining capacity. The completion of this process is anticipated to be completed in 2008.	
Thailand	Thailand is planning to adopt an Area Reduction Program in order to speed up the demining process. The implementation of this program could potentially reduce mine contaminated areas up to about 500 km ² within a year. The Thailand Mine Action Centre is in process of proposing a detailed work plan and budget for the Cabinet's approval.	Thailand reported in April 2007, that a total area of 11,138,604 m ² was cleared in 2006. In total between 2000-2006 up to 20,287,643 m ² have been cleared in Thailand. In addition, about 15,510,993 m ² of cleared mined areas were returned to the communities.					
Tunisia		Since May 2006, the Tunisian Army has continued to clear the minefields in the South East of the country, 2 minefields were totally cleared: – 3,503 anti-personnel mines and 785 anti-tank mines were removed from the minefield in the	Seven minefields remain to be cleared. They are marked and enclosed with barbed wire and concertina. These minefields are as follows: – one minefield located in the region of Bir Zar (173 anti-personnel mines and 81 anti-	Due to the hot season the clearance of minefields will start in November 2007 with a view to complete work within the deadline set by the Convention.		Tunisia relies on its local demining capacity. The Army is in charge of clearing the totality of minefields left. It is proceeding by manual methods using probe and different mine detectors.	Tunisia is looking to obtain financial assistance to fulfil its demining task.

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		region of Ras Jedir and destroyed and 726 anti-personnel mines and; – 318 anti-tank mines were removed from the minefield in the M'Guissem region.	tank mines); – Two minefields located in the region of M'Chiguig (493 anti-personnel mines and 15 anti-tank mines); – Four minefields located in the region of Borj El Khadra (777 anti-personnel mines and 749 anti-tank mines).				
Turkey	According to Turkey's "Mine Action Plan" the 510 km long minefield along the border with Syria will be cleared under the management of the Ministry of Finance, in conformity with the related Governmental Decree.	The "Specialized Mine Clearance Unit" of the Turkish General Staff continues its mine clearance activities.	Turkey reported in April 2007 that the number of emplaced anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines remains 819'669 and 164'497 respectively.				
Uganda	The Government of Uganda is establishing a national demining capacity and has doubled the demining teams since the 7MSP. The teams are engaged in clearance operations of suspected hazard areas in northern Uganda. It is anticipated that by 2009, Uganda shall have adequate capacity to carry-out technical surveys,	– As of April 2007, 13 suspected hazardous areas had been identified and demined in the District of Lira. – All affected areas in Kaberamaido district had been cleared. – 9 suspected hazardous areas were identified in Soroti, clearance was pending. – 91 suspected hazardous areas were identified in Gulu. – 153 suspected	– Mine Action Needs Assessments needed to be completed in Pader and Amuru districts in Northern Uganda and Bundibugyo and parts of Kabarole districts in the West. – The plans for demining and meeting the obligations will depend on the successful outcome of the peace negotiations and		Negotiations have been initiated to open a national budget line for mine action. It is anticipated that 300,000 US dollar will be allocated in 2007. A secondment mechanism is in place for additional demining capacity with the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. A capacity building programme through partnerships with the	Local capacity development is ongoing. Two Uganda Mine Action Centre staff from Operations Department completed Quality Management training while the Operations Manager completed an exchange programme at the Yemen Mine Action Programme.	– Deployment of two mine detection dog sets for area reduction and quality control. – The establishment of a mechanical capacity has become a priority due to the presence of minefields along the Sudan border.

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	explosive ordnance and mine clearance capacity to enable the Uganda Mine Action Centre to destroy all anti-personnel mines in the identified mined areas under Uganda's jurisdiction. It is planned during 2007 to further increase the capacity through the deployment of two mine detection dogs sets for area reduction and establish quality control. It is further planned to use mechanical demining equipment to clear the three recently identified minefields in the district of Kitgum near the border with Sudan.	hazardous areas were identified in Kitgum and clearance was pending. – 63 suspected hazardous areas had been identified in Amuru and completion of the needs assessment and clearance were pending. – 6 of the 56 identified suspected hazardous areas in Kasese had been cleared. – There had been no needs assessment in Pader district due to lack of funding.	the eventual end of conflict. The prospective end date of fulfilling the obligation under Article 5 is dependent on this factor.		GICHD, the International Mine Action Training Centre Nairobi, and cooperation with international NGOs and UNDP. The Uganda Mine Action Programme will move into a nationally executed programme in 2007.		
United Kingdom	See information on Argentina						
Venezuela			According to information provided in its Article 7 Report for year 2006, Venezuela has a programme to destroy anti-personnel mines in mined areas, scheduled to start in February 2007 and to be completed in April 2009. However, due to technical and environmental challenges Venezuela may not				

State Party	Plan ²	Progress ³	Remaining work ⁴	Impeding circumstances ⁵	Means dedicated ⁶	National ownership / local capacity ⁷	Priorities for assistance ⁸
			be able to keep this timeline.				
Yemen	A five year strategic plan is in place, which sets the priorities for clearance of the dangerous mined areas and marking of 14 minefields by 2007.	Yemen indicated in April 2007, that in 2006 some 87,231,408 m ² were released and 98 minefields were cleared in Yemen.			The Government of Yemen funds more than 50% of the total budget of the programme and will continue to do so in the future.	The programme is a nationally executed programme since 2003.	
Zambia	A more detailed nationwide assessment to identify all contaminated areas remains the priority activity for 2007.	Zambia reported in April 2007 that very limited clearance work had been undertaken during 2006.			The Zambian Government has made available in the first quarter of 2007 approximately 75,000 US dollars to facilitate mine action activities. In addition, 135,000 US dollars have been allocated by the government in 2007 for the running costs of the Zambian Mine Action Centre.		
Zimbabwe		Zimbabwe indicated in April 2007, that about 40% of the mined areas had been cleared. Humanitarian military demining is in progress on the 70 km double stretch of the Sango Border Post – Crooks Corner minefield in the south-eastern part of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 78 km minefields in Manicaland Province (65 km²). – 50 km minefield in Sheba forest to Beacon Hill (41.7km²). – 70 km double stretch Gonarezhou National Park.(116.7 km²). – 205 km Rwenya-Musengezi minefield (170 km²). 				Purchase of demining technical equipments.