ANTIPERSONNEL MINES: KEY FACTS & FIGURES

Source: Landmine Monitor Report 2014
International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)

The figures given in this paper are to be used with caution. They are often based on incomplete data collection, as many countries lack reliable means for data collection and statistics.

SUMMARY:

- As of March 1, 1999, when the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force, a total of 71 states had ratified the treaty. 162 countries are state parties to the Treaty (Oman is the last country to have acceded, in August 2014).

- One of the most significant achievements of the treaty has been the degree to which any use of antipersonnel mines by any actor has been stigmatized throughout the world.

- The only government that appears to have used antipersonnel mines continuously in the 1999–2013 period is Myanmar (Burma). However, since September 2013, information indicates a significantly lower level of new mine use (one incident reported in April 2014).

- Other states confirmed to have used antipersonnel mines in the period since 1999 include Eritrea (prior to acceding), Ethiopia (prior to ratification, but after signing), Georgia, Iraq (prior to acceding), Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan.

- The most extensive use of antipersonnel mines occurred on the border between India and Pakistan in 2001–2002.

- Only five states have used antipersonnel mines since 2009: Israel, Libya, Myanmar, Russia, and Syria. The only confirmed use by Government forces during this reporting period (September 2013 through October 2014) was in Syria and Myanmar (both not parties to the MBT), as well as by military forces in the internationally unrecognized breakaway area of Nagorno-Karabakh.

- In 2013, recorded casualties caused by mines, victim-activated improvised explosive devices, cluster munitions remnants, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) decreased to the lowest level since the monitor started recording casualties in 1999: 8,000 recorded casualties at the beginning of 2000; 3,308 new casualties recorded in 2013. This is a 24% decline compared with 4,325 in 2012.

- In 2013, there was an average of nine victims per day, indicating that many lives are being saved when compared to the 25 each day reported in 1999. As in previous years, the vast majority of the recorded casualties were civilians (79%).

- Casualties were identified in 52 states and three other areas in 2013, of which 34 are States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty - although down 26% in absolute numbers, the vast majority of recorded landmine/ERW casualties (79%) were civilians.

- 2013, child casualties accounted for 46% of all civilian casualties where the age was known, up seven percentage points from the 39% of recorded casualties for 2012; female casualties remained 12% of all casualties where the sex
was known.

- In Congo (Democratic Republic), Yemen and South Sudan, children made up more than 75% of all civilian casualties.

- Yemen was the only State Party to the Mine Ban Treaty where there was a significant increase in the number of mine/ERW casualties between 2011 and 2012. At 263, the number of casualties recorded in 2012 was the highest annual number recorded by the Monitor for Yemen since research began in 1999. There are credible reports of use of antipersonnel landmines by non-state armed groups in Yemen.

- It is estimated that there are hundreds of thousands of survivors of accidents caused by landmines and explosive remnants of war in the world. 31 State parties with significant number of mine/ERW casualties have reported between 226,000-358,000 landmine survivors over time through 2013.

- **Victim Assistance**: several States Parties with a high number of victims have reinforced their actions and services for victims through better coordination, planning and understanding of victims’ needs and problems. Challenges to availability, accessibility and sustainability of assistance and services for victims were identified in several countries, primarily due to declining international assistance on victim assistance.

- Increased international focus by governments and NGOs on disability issues and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has great potential to improve the lives of victims with disabilities in the medium to long term.

- The CRPD represents a potentially significant tool through which states can provide rights-based assistance to survivors and other victims who are persons with disabilities.

- **First confirmed use** (in 2011) of antipersonnel mines by State Party – Yemen – since the entry into force of the Treaty in 1999 and **allegation of use** by three States Parties since 2009 (South Sudan, Sudan, Turkey) + Cambodia/Thailand? (see below, in disputed territory)

- In the reporting period, **use** of antipersonnel mines by two non-signatory states to the Ottawa Treaty by Syria and Myanmar.

- Non-state armed groups have used anti-personnel mines in eight countries in the reporting period: in Afghanistan, Libya, Colombia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen, as well as in the breakaway area of Nagorno-Karabakh. The FARC (Colombia) is probably the most prolific user of antipersonnel landmines among rebel groups anywhere in the world.

- A significant number (at least 64) of NSAGs have committed to halt the use of AP landmines – by declaration or signing the Geneva Call Deed of Commitment.

- By October 2014, **56 states plus 4 other areas** still have an identified threat from antipersonnel mines.

- 11 countries are still identified as producers of antipersonnel mines (around 50 in 1999). Only India, Pakistan, South Korea and Myanmar are likely to actively produce AP mines.

- **No states, even not parties to the Ottawa Treaty, export antipersonnel mines.** For the last decade, global trade in antipersonnel mines has only consisted in low-level, illicit and unacknowledged transfers.

- Since the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force, a total of 88 States Parties have completed the destruction of their stockpiled antipersonnel mines, destroying more than 47 million mines.

- In 2013, **more than 160 million antipersonnel mines** were still being stockpiled by 33 non States Parties. However, after U.S. and China recent announcements regarding their stockpiles, the global total may now be less than 50 million.
• China has been destroying a very large quantity of anti-personal mines, but still don’t have a precise number of the amount they’ve destroyed. They will only be retaining a small number of mines for training purposes. ¹

• Among the 17 countries that stockpile AP landmines that are neither party to the MBT nor to CCW Protocols, 5 are also landmines producers: Iran, Korea North, Myanmar, Singapore and Vietnam.

• Global funding for mine action reached $647 million in 2013, compared to $681 million in 2012.

• In a decade nearly 2000 km² have been released through clearance or survey. In 2013, 185km² of mined areas were released through clearance.

• Poland is the last European country that ratified the Mine Ban Treaty and now all 28 European Union member states are States Parties.

• Oman was the last country joining the Treaty announcing it on the 3rd Review conference on The Mine Ban Treaty held in Maputo Mozambique in June 2014.

• The United States stated in December 2012 that a decision on the U.S. landmine policy review and the matter of accession to the Mine Ban Treaty would be announced "soon". In June and September 2014, the U.S. announced new policy measures to ban production and acquisition of AP landmines and accelerate stockpile destruction, thus signalling their 'clear aspiration to eventually accede to the Ottawa Convention"².

• On the 3rd Review Conference held in June 2014 in Maputo, U.S. delegation said that they will not produce any anti-personal munitions that are not compliant with the Ottawa convention in the future, including replacing such munitions as they expire in the coming years.

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES AFFECTED BY ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

As of October 2014, 56 states plus 4 other areas still have an identified threat from antipersonnel mines. Six additional States have either suspected or residual mine contamination:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina**, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic), Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti*, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan***, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Moldavia*, Morocco, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nagorno-Karabakh, Namibia*, Niger, North Korea, Oman, Palau*, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Philippines*, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Somaliland, South Korea, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, UK**, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Western Sahara, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Note: States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty are indicated in **bold**; other areas are indicated by *italics.*

* Countries with residual mine problems
**Argentina and the UK both claim sovereignty over the Falkland Islands/Malvinas, which still contain mined areas.
***Jordan reported completion of clearance in 2013, but it also reports ongoing survey and clearance of areas contaminated with antipersonnel mines.

¹ Information from the lobbying meeting with the delegation of China on the 3rd Review Conference in Maputo.
USE OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

- There was no confirmed use of landmines by a member of the Mine Ban Treaty from September 2013 to October 2014.
- Since 1999, the U.S. Department of State said it was aware of only one confirmed "operational employment" of an antipersonnel land mine by U.S. military forces -- "a single munition in Afghanistan in 2002".
- From September 2013 to October 2014 two non-States Parties have used antipersonnel mines: Syria and Myanmar.
- There are unofficial reports of landmine use in the conflict between Ukraine Government forces and Russian-backed separatists. By October 2014, it was not possible to determine whether AP landmines had been used or by whom.
- On the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty (December 2013), Yemen publically acknowledged the use of landmines by government forces in 2011. It is the first confirmed use of antipersonnel landmines by a State Party since the entry into force of the Mine Ban Treaty.
- Also allegations of use South Sudan, Sudan, Turkey and Cambodia/Thailand.
- Non-state armed groups have used anti-personnel mines in seven countries and one territory in the reporting period: in Afghanistan, Libya, Colombia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen, as well as in the breakaway area of Nagorno-Karabakh. This is one fewer country (Tunisia) and one more country (Yemen) than in the previous Monitor.

VICTIMS OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES AND EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

NB: the data collected does not differentiate between mine casualties and casualties of explosive remnants of war.

The year 2013 saw the lowest number (3,308) of new casualties ever recorded, since the Monitor started recording in 1999. Of the total casualties in 2013, 2,131 occurred among the 31 State parties to the MBT with significant number of survivors.

Data collection in the period from 1999 to 2013 in 31 Mine Ban Treaty States Parties:

- 31 Mine Ban Treaty States Parties with significant numbers of survivors are: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic), Croatia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, South Sudan, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- In 2013, the recorded number of casualties caused by mines and other explosive remnants of war decreased to 3,038—the lowest level since the Monitor started recording casualties in 1999—and nearly one-quarter fewer than in 2012.
- In decreasing order, Afghanistan, Colombia and Cambodia are the 3 countries where are recorded the highest number of annual casualties over the past 15 years (though with a steady decline). Together, these 3 countries represent 39% of all global casualties since 1999. Other countries with significant number of recorded casualties (more than

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3 State Department spokeswomen Marie Harf [http://online.wsj.com/articles/obama-administration-sets-course-to-sign-land-mine-ban-1403870731](http://online.wsj.com/articles/obama-administration-sets-course-to-sign-land-mine-ban-1403870731)
(100) in 2013 are Pakistan, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Myanmar.

- Between 1999 and 2013, in the 31 States Parties, females have represented 14% of all civilian casualties for which the sex was known (in 2013, like in 2012, they represented 12%). In the 31 States Parties, as in all mine/ERW-affected states, both men and boys are more likely to be exposed to mines/ERW in the course of their daily activities than are women or girls.

- In the 31 States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, children (under 18) represented 48%, or nearly half, of all civilian casualties occurring between 1999 and 2013 for which the age was known (in 2013, they represented 46%).

- In 2013, there have been 487 child casualties in Afghanistan, nearly half of civilian casualties in the country and 44% of all child casualties recorded globally. Children (57) made up 35% of civilian casualties in Colombia and Syria has the third highest number of child casualties in 2013 (50).

Data for 2013, for 52 states parties and non-states parties:

- In 2013, 3308 new casualties of mines and explosive remnants of war were recorded in 52 countries and 3 territories: 1,065 killed, 2,218 injured, for 25 casualties it was not known if the person survived the incident.

- The 52 states where casualties were identified in 2013 were: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Congo (Democratic Republic), Croatia, Egypt, Eritrea, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe; as well as three other areas: Nagorno-Karabakh, Somaliland, and Western Sahara.

The real figures are certainly higher, as many countries lack reliable means for data collection and statistics.

- In 2013, 4 new countries recorded casualties: Armenia, Cuba, Israel and Tunisia. States and areas with casualties in 2012 but none in 2013 are Belarus, Djibouti, Greece, Kenya, Mauritania, Montenegro, Peru, Philippines, South Korea, Ukraine and the area of Kosovo.

- Out of the 3308 new casualties recorded:

  - 79% of casualties for which the status was known were civilians;
  - 88% of casualties for whom the gender was known were male;
  - 46% of the civilian casualties for whom the age was known were children (84% of these were boys). This is a 7% increase compared to 2012 and the second highest percentage of child casualties, after 49% in 2007.

In 2013, there has been an average of nine victims per day (whereas 25 per day reported in 1999).

74% of recorded global casualties occurred in State parties.

- In some of the states with the greatest numbers of casualties, the percentage was even higher in 2013. In LAO PDR and Lebanon, children made up all reported civilian casualties. Children constituted 90% of all civilian casualties in Congo (Democratic Republic); 82% in Yemen and 75% in South Sudan.
In Syria (a State not-party to the MBT), casualties tripled in 2013 (201), compared to 2012 (63).

For civilians, most of the accidents take place in the course of their day-to-day activities (herding cattle, playing, looking for food, wood, metals, etc.), especially in rural areas.

TRADE IN ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

For the last decade, global trade in antipersonnel mines has only consisted in low-level, illicit and unacknowledged transfers. For the period covered by the report, only a small number of cases of this type of traffic in antipersonnel mines were reported.

2013: the abrupt appearance of mines in Sudan and Yemen raises the spectre that some form of market for antipersonnel mines exists. Presumably the mines in Yemen came from Somalia; the Sudanese mines contained markings in Farsi, although Iran claimed to have stopped exporting mines.

No states, even those which are not parties to the Ottawa Treaty, export antipersonnel mines.

PRODUCTION OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

1999: approximately 50 countries produced antipersonnel mines. There are 51 confirmed past and present producers of which 40 have ceased production, including 4 non-party states: Egypt, Israel, Nepal and U.S..

2013: 11 countries identified as producers of antipersonnel mines, either because they are producing them (4) or because they reserve the right to do so (7). These are:

China, Cuba, India, Iran, Myanmar (Burma), North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, South Korea and Vietnam. U.S. has been removed from the list following 06/27/14 announcement that U.S. foreshadows any future production/acquisition.

In bold = Countries liable to have actively produced antipersonnel mines in 2013.

- With the exception of China, Russia and the United States, the former biggest producers and exporters are now States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty.
- Active production may be ongoing in 4 countries: India, Myanmar, Pakistan and South Korea.
- Among the non-States Parties, four former producers have stopped the production of antipersonnel mines: Egypt, Israel, Nepal, and most recently the U.S..
- NSAGs in Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Tunisia produce AP landmines (mostly in the form of victim-activated IEDs)

FUNDING OF MINE ACTION

Global funding (international and national support) for mine action reached $647 million dollars in 2013, a decrease of 34 million (5%) from 2012, when the contributions recorded totalled $681 million.
International support in 2013 amounted to almost $446 million (a decrease of almost 51 million – 11% - from 2012)

Support was provided by 31 donors to 47 states and three other areas.

The top five donors accounted for 65% of all 2013 funding. In addition, reported national funding in 2013 amounted to almost U.S.$201 million (an increase of almost $17 million compared to 2012).

Top five donors in 2013: United States $113.9 million, Japan $64 million, Norway $49.6 million, European Union $39.6 million and the Netherlands $23.4 million.

From the 50 recipients in 2013, top five recipients of support for mine action in 2013 (accounting for 44% of international contributions) were, in descending order: Afghanistan (72.6 mil USD), Lao PDR (34.8 USD), (primarily for clearance of cluster munition remnants), Iraq (33.2 mil USD), Cambodia (32.9 mil USD) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (23.1 mil USD).

STOCKPILING AND DESTRUCTION OF ANTIPERSONNEL MINES

- At the time when the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force, at least 124 states\(^4\) possessed stockpiles of antipersonnel mines. A total of 156 of the 162 State parties do not stockpile AP landmines.

- A total of 88 States Parties have since completed the destruction of their stockpiled antipersonnel mines, destroying more than 48 million mines since 1999 (1 million in 2013):

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cap-Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Macedonia FYR, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldavia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New-Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Salvador, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

- A total of nearly 11 million antipersonnel mines await destruction by six States Parties\(^5\), including Belarus, Greece\(^6\), and Ukraine, which remain in violation of the treaty after failing to complete the destruction of their stockpiles by the treaty’s four-year deadline.

- 73 State parties retain AP landmines for training/research purposes

- States not party to the Mine Ban Treaty that have reported the destruction of some stockpiles of antipersonnel mines since 1999 include China (“more than two million”), Israel, Mongolia, Russia (about 10 million), the United States, and Vietnam. Up to 32 of the 35 states outside the treaty are believed to have stockpiles (3 Pacific States declared they do not stockpile : Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Tonga)

\(^4\) [http://www.themonitor.org/index.php/content/view/full/18719](http://www.themonitor.org/index.php/content/view/full/18719)

\(^5\) Belarus, Finland, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Poland and Ukraine.

\(^6\) The destruction process for Greece's mines halted after several explosions that killed 15 workers in October 2014 in Bulgaria.
Biggest mine stockpiles in the following countries (for a total of 45 million):

- Russia 26.5 million
- Pakistan 6 million (e)
- India 4-5 million (e)
- China less than 5 million
- USA 3 million (according to the statement by Rear Adm. John Kirby, department of Defence).

Note: (e) – estimated

- During the reporting period, NSAGs were reported to stockpile AP landmines in Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar and Pakistan

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

1999 to 2013: victim assistance is a component of mine action that evolves slowly.

By adopting the Maputo Action Plan 2014 - 2019, States Parties are committed to the ‘full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society’ through 2019.

The Maputo Action Plan also requires States Parties’ to take into account the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to the rights of persons with disabilities, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction.

Several States Parties with a high number of victims are reinforcing their actions and services for victims through better coordination, planning and understanding of victims’ needs and problems. As of 2014, 20 of the 31 State Parties have active victim assistance coordination programs or disability coordination programs that consider the issues facing mine/ERW survivors. All but one (Yemen) include survivors in their programming.

In 2013 and into 2014, nearly all 31 States Parties with significant numbers of mine/ERW victims had a victim assistance focal point. The number of states initiating programs for victim assistance and/or inclusive of mine/ERW victims (such as coordination for persons with disabilities or victims of armed conflict) had increased to 20. In 2013, 20 of the 31 States Parties with significant numbers of survivors had plans in place to promote the rights of landmine victims. Among the 20 States Parties actively coordinating victim assistance in 2013, in all but two cases, these efforts either collaborated with or were combined with programs coordinating disability assistance.

However, challenges to availability, accessibility and sustainability of assistance and services for victims were identified in several countries, primarily due to declining international assistance on victim assistance and new or intensified conflicts. Despite the progress made by affected states to fulfil their victim assistance obligations, the majority of victims experienced little benefit from the actions undertaken.

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7 According to the information from the meeting held in Maputo, June 2014 with representatives Chinese delegation.
8 http://online.wsj.com/articles/obama-administration-sets-course-to-sign-land-mine-ban-1403870731
9 Albania, Algeria, Angola, BiH, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, and Yemen. States with no plan: Afghanistan, Congo (Democratic Republic), Eritrea, Iraq, Nicaragua, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Turkey, and Zimbabwe.
10 Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Uganda.
MINE CLEARANCE AND RISK EDUCATION

In 2013, at least 185 km$^2$ of mined areas were cleared, destroying almost 275,000 AP mines. The global clearance figure is conservative and underestimates the extent of clearance due to the fact that several states do not report while others do not separate clearance from cancellation in their non-technical survey (NTS) or reduction by technical survey (TS). Together, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Croatia accounted for 75% of recorded clearance in 2013.

- **27 states and one other area have completed their clearance operations since 1999:**

Albania, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi**, Congo (Republic of), Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary*, Macedonia FYR, Malawi, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Zambia.

*Hungary officially announced completion of clearance at the 13th meeting of States Parties in December 2013
**Burundi declared completion of clearance in 2011 but in 2013 announced it still has suspected mined areas. In April 2014, it announced it had completed clearance in the remaining suspected areas - announcement reiterated in June 2014.

38 States Parties with extensions to their mine clearance deadlines/Article 5 obligations:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic)*, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea*, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Palau, Philippines, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen* and Zimbabwe*.

*Deadline extension request in 2014 approved at the Third Review Conference in June 2014 in Maputo.

In bold - six states listed above have not declared that they have (or still have) Article 5 obligations, but the Monitor believes they may be mine-affected and thus their fulfilment of their treaty obligations may be in doubt.

Comment: United Kingdom and Argentina both claim sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and have requested an extension to their clearance deadline for this contaminated territory.

Number of demining accidents in 2013: **85 casualties (9 dead, 76 injured)**. There have been 132 casualties in 2012 and 1,500 demines were killed or injured between 1999 and 2013. Afghanistan, Cambodia and Iran represent more than two-thirds of all deminer casualties globally in 2013.

ANTIPERSONNEL MINES: OBJECTIVES

- Universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty and compliance with its implementation, and notably compliance by the states with the deadlines provided for by the Treaty for the destruction of stockpiles and the clearance of contaminated areas.
(4 years and 10 years respectively from the date of entry into effect of the Treaty in the country).

- At the 3rd Review Conference of the MBT held in June 2014 in Maputo, State parties agreed to set the goal of a mine-free world by 2025, with the Maputo Declaration.

- The implementation of the Maputo Action Plan and national victim assistance plans, to improve the lives of mine and explosive remnants of war victims.

- Increase in the global resources dedicated to mine clearance, community awareness-raising and victim assistance.

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**OTTAWA TREATY: STATES PARTIES, SIGNATORIES AND NON-SIGNATORIES**

163 states are signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty (including 162 States Parties) as of November 2014


* Countries with residual mines problems
** Marshall Islands is the only signatory left to ratify

In **Bold**, the countries believed to have a massive AP mine contamination (defined by the Monitor as more than 100km²)
In *Italic*, the countries believed to have a heavy AP mine contamination (between 20 and 100km²) (+ one non-party State: Azerbaijan)

34 states are non-signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Burma/Myanmar, China, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Korea, North, Korea, South, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Palestine, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam
Nevertheless, it is notable that:

- 17 non states parties to the Treaty expressed their support for the ban on antipersonnel mines in the vote on the annual UN General Assembly resolution on the Ottawa Treaty resolution in December 2012. Among them, importantly, was China.

- 15 non-state parties took part in the 11th Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty that was held in Phnom Penh in December 2011, including China, India, Myanmar, Singapore, the U.S. and Vietnam.

- 11 non-state parties took part in the 3rd Review Conference of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty that was held in Maputo, Mozambique, in June 2014.

- On December 2013, not a single country opposed the adoption of UNGA Resolution 68/30 calling for universalization and full implementation of the MBT (165 in favour and 19 abstained). Among the abstentions were 2 State parties to the MBT (Yemen and Zimbabwe, neither of them has explained its vote) and 14 non-party States that have abstained to all MBT resolutions since 1997. 18 non-party States voted in support of Resolution 68/30. For the first time, non-signatory Libya voted in favour of the Resolution.

- On November 2014, UNGA Resolution 69/1 vote: 160 in favour, 0 against, 17 abstentions. Yemen and Zimbabwe (two State parties) voted in support of the Resolution, unlike last year.

- 13th Meeting of State-parties in December 2013: 14 non-party States attended (among them U.S. and China), 4 States declared completion of mine clearance (Bhutan, Germany, Hungary, Venezuela), 6 countries were granted mine clearance deadline extension (Chad, Mozambique, Niger, Serbia, Sudan, Turkey), 3 countries were in violation of the MBT for missing their deadline (Belarus, Greece, Ukraine).

- 3rd Review Conference in June 2014 in Maputo: 11 non-party Stated attended (among them U.S. and China), 4 countries were granted mine clearance deadline extension (Congo (Democratic Republic), Eritrea, Yemen, Zimbabwe), Ethiopia did not attend and could not ask for deadline extension.

- Total of 10 countries that requested mine clearance deadline extension last year. Ethiopia had indicated it would submit an extension request (June 2015 deadline) but had not yet done so as of November 2014.