

Analysis of (81) Article 5 Extensions From 2009 through the 18th MSP (2020)

Prepared by

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1 Introduction

Significant progress has been made in the implementation of article 5 clearance obligations under the AP Mine Ban Convention with 20 States Parties completing clearance before their 10-year deadlines and another 12 States declaring completion after deadline extensions. However, in the second decade following the Convention's entry into force (2009-2019) a worrying pattern of delayed implementation, missed deadlines, partial or non-implementation of conditions stated in extension decisions and repeated extension requests became apparent.

This challenge to the Convention's humanitarian objectives was recognized by the 2019 Review Conference through Actions 23 and 24 of the Oslo Action Plan, which committed States to providing as part of extension requests detailed, costed, multi-year plans for both clearance and mine risk reduction activities. It was also addressed, in part, through efforts of States Parties and the ISU to promote shorter requests and to include prescriptive language (on reporting, submission of updated plans and other implementation guidance) in extension decisions made over the past decade.

However, the current accumulation of 65 extensions by the 27 States Parties currently facing article 5 obligations (with further requests expected in 2021) and the fact that only 4 of these appear to be "on track" to meet current deadlines¹ send a clear signal that further improvements in the extension process are needed to promote national ownership, more political attention by

both donor and affected States and greater investment of resources. Delayed clearance also carries significant humanitarian and socio-economic costs with 6 of the 7 States with the highest number or reported casualties² in 2019 being among the 27 States with outstanding clearance obligations.

The present document illustrates trends that have become evident in the process States Parties to the AP Mine Ban Convention have been using since 2008 to extend the 10-year deadline for clearance of all "mined areas" (i.e., whether known or suspected) under article 5 of the Convention. Although each individual extension has its own reasons and reflects challenges in a given context, there has been little overall examination of the extension process itself and the implications of current practice for the humanitarian objectives of the Convention.

This study examines key aspects of 81 article 5 extensions accorded to 39 State Parties since 2008 and takes note (in the **annexed table**) of a variety of indicators associated with each extension including:

- (a) a State's knowledge of contamination at the time of extension,
- (b) whether a detailed work plan for completion existed at the time of extension,
- (c) the relationship between the scale of contamination and overall years allowed for clearance, and
- (d) whether the State is "on track" to meet its latest extended deadline.

For extensions accorded since the 2019 Oslo Review Conference, the table also indicates whether the State concerned had a detailed, costed multi-year, funded clearance workplans, as States Parties committed to in Action 23 of the Oslo Action Plan, and whether they contained similar plans for mine risk education in affected communities in accordance with Action 24.

The study also considers whether States with ongoing article 5 obligations are "on track" to fulfill the collective commitment of States Parties at the 2015 Review Conference to completion in 2025.

The data presented in the annexed table has been synthesized as a contribution to efforts to evaluate implementation to date of the 2019 Oslo Action Plan and to help identify priorities for the 19th Meeting of States Parties to be held 15 – 19 November 2021 in The Hague, Netherlands. However, the data itself reflects decisions and analysis of extensions adopted by States Parties themselves, as well as assessments from the 2020 Mine Action Review country profiles concerning the extent of contamination and whether a State is "on track" to meet current deadlines and the 2025 completion goal of all States Parties.

Although considerable data is presented that is specific to individual States, the purpose of the review is not to evaluate performance of specific States but rather to provide an overview of the extension process itself, to understand the extent to which common criteria for extensions and their length are being applied, to highlight trends that should be of concern and to provide "food for thought" on how the process can be improved to better support the Convention's humanitarian objectives.

¹ According to Mine Action Review 2020 country profiles

² Reported in Landmine Monitor 2020

This paper was prepared in consultation with the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and its Landmine Monitor report. It complements the ICBL's recent report³ published in parallel that focuses on other aspects of the Article 5 implementation and extension process and makes additional recommendations.

2 Overview

The categorization below is taken from the annexed table of 81 extensions requests from 2008 to 2020. The categorization is intended to identify overall trends in implementation of article 5 obligations and the process of extending article 5 deadlines. It is not an analysis of implementation efforts by specific States which may be impeded by security conditions, lack of access to mined areas, resource constraints or other factors. States are grouped according to the following indicators:

Long-term implementation challenges – Over 20 years since EIF, massive/heavy/medium contamination, lacking full knowledge of contamination, not on track to meet current deadline

Medium-term implementation challenges – Over 15 years since EIF, medium/light contamination, not on track to meet current deadline

Potential implementation successes – Light contamination or on track to meet current deadline (or progress not clear)

Specific implementation challenges – Newly discovered contamination within 10 years but little or no progress on article 5 obligations & 3-4 extensions received or high casualties

A Long-term implementation challenges

Of the 27 States that have had Article 5 extensions to date and still have clearance obligations, 13 have faced **long-term implementation challenges** (see color coded annex) in implementing article 5 obligations. Four of these States were among the seven with highest recorded casualties in 2019 according to Landmine Monitor 2020: Afghanistan (1,538 casualties), Colombia (111) Iraq (161), Yemen (248).

Of the 13 States in this category 1 has already had four extensions (until 26 years after EIF for Chad), 3 have had three extensions (until 28 years after EIF for Bosnia-Herzegovina, 27 for Senegal, 24 for Yemen, 7 have had two extensions (until 27 years after EIF for Croatia, 25 for Cambodia, 24 for Colombia, 22 for Angola, 20 for Ethiopia, 25 for Tajikistan & 24 for Thailand) and 2 have had one (until 20 years after EIF for Afghanistan & 20 years for Iraq).

None of the States in this category had a full understanding of the scope of contamination at the time of their current extension and only Croatia had submitted a comprehensive plan for completion. For some, the security situation impedes gaining a full understanding of contamination whereas the challenge in others appears to be a lack of national ownership, capacity or resource commitments. The years of non-clearance of

AP mines around military facilities by one of these States (Senegal) has raised compliance concerns⁴.

B Medium-term implementation challenges

Of the 27 States that have had Article 5 extensions and still have clearance obligations, 5 are facing **medium-term implementation challenges**.

These States (and the time from EIF to the end of their current extension and number of extensions granted) are: Ecuador (23 years/3 extensions), Eritrea (18 years/3 extensions), Turkey (19 years/1 extension), Sudan (19 years/2 extensions), South Sudan (15 years/1 extension).

None of these five States had a full understanding of the scale of contamination or a comprehensive plan for completion.

None of these States are considered to be “on track” to meet their current deadlines (MA Review).

One of these States (Eritrea) is in formal noncompliance with article 5 obligations by virtue of missing its (third) deadline in 2020 and not submitting an extension request⁵.

C Specific implementation challenges

Three States face **specific implementation challenges**. These have reported newly discovered contamination within the past 10 years but have reported little progress on article 5 obligations, received 2-4 extensions to date or have high numbers of reported casualties.

³ “Completion in 2025? In 2030? In our Lifetime?”, May 2021

⁴ ICBL statement to the 2020 MBC Intersessional Meetings on Senegal's extension request.

⁵ See Final Report of the 18th Meeting of States Parties, 2020, para. 94.

The States facing these challenges are: Niger, Nigeria and Ukraine with Niger having received 4 extensions and Ukraine 2. Nigeria with 239 casualties and Ukraine with 324 casualties are among the 7 States with the highest number of casualties in 2019 according to Landmine Monitor 2020.

One of these States (Niger) reports mined areas around military facilities⁶.

D Nonreporting of apparent mined areas

Two other States Party, Mali and Cameroon may not have fulfilled their reporting and/or clearance obligations. UN reports from Mali in 2019 indicate significant numbers of victims of improvised AP mines that remain unreported in its article 7 reports (which have not been submitted since 2005). Cameroon⁷ informed the UN General Assembly of an increase in mine/IED casualties, with various other sources reporting the same, suggesting that it has article 5 obligations under the APMBC. However, it has not filed an article 7 report as required since 2009. Mali with 345 casualties in 2019 was among the seven States with the highest number of casualties in 2019 according to Landmine Monitor 2020.

3 Number and nature of extensions

Twenty States Parties have completed article 5 obligations without requesting an extension.

Since 2008 when the first extensions were made 39 States Parties have made 81 article 5 extension requests that

have been approved by a MSP or Review Conference. Of the 39 requesting States only 12 have gone on to complete article 5 obligations.

There are 4 recent States Parties with article 5 responsibilities facing deadlines between 2022 and 2028. Two of these, Somalia and the State of Palestine, are considered unlikely to be in a position to meet their deadlines and are therefore likely to require extensions. Somalia is expected to request an extension in 2021. However, 2 other recent State Parties, Oman and Sri Lanka, are considered to be “on track” to meet their current article 5 obligations.

4 Total years allowed for clearance under the Convention as compared to the extent of contamination

Based on a classification of the extent of contamination (by Mine Action Review 2020) it is evident that the total period allowed for clearance under the Convention is barely different for countries with massive, heavy, medium and light contamination.

Average total years accorded to date for clearance by countries receiving extensions are:

Massive contamination
(>100km²) = 21.6 years average (3 states)

Heavy contamination
(>20km²) = 23.4 years average (5 states)

Medium contamination
(2-20 km²) = 20.9 years average (10 states)

Light contamination
(<2km²) = 21.5 years average (8 states)
or extent unclear

The length of time accorded for states with light contamination is of particular concern with 4 states having been accorded 20 years or more (DR Congo 20 years, Ecuador 23 years, Peru 25 years, Senegal 27 years).

5 Length of extensions granted in the absence knowledge by the State Party of the full scope of contamination

Of 81 requests approved since 2008 23 reflected that the State had a full understanding of the scope of contamination, although the earliest requests were made 9 years after entry into force of the Convention for the requesting State.

Of 26 States requesting second extensions 18 did not have a full understanding of the scope of contamination at the time of the request, often 15 or more years after entry into force.

Of 10 States requesting third extensions none had a full understanding of the scope of contamination at the time of the request, often 15-20 or more years after entry into force.

Of 3 States requesting fourth extensions none had a full understanding of the scope of contamination at the time of the request, often 20 or more years after entry into force.

⁶ Extension request presentation of Niger, 17 March 2020

⁷ Cameroon statement to the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 23 October 2019

6 Length of extensions granted in the absence of detailed plans to meet new deadlines

Of 81 requests only 25 presented detailed plans aimed at completion of clearance within the requested deadline. Several of these plans were incomplete.

Of 26 States requesting second extensions 9 presented detailed plans for completion of clearance within the requested deadline. Several of these plans were incomplete.

Of 10 States requesting third extensions only 1 presented detailed, though incomplete, plans for completion of clearance within the requested deadline.

Of 2 (Chad & Niger) States requesting fourth extensions neither presented detailed plans for completion of clearance within the requested deadline.

The one State (Zimbabwe) that requested five extensions presented detailed plans in its last request for completion of clearance within the requested deadline.

7 States not on track to meet current deadlines

Four of 27 states with remaining obligations are “on track” to meet their current deadlines (according to Mine Action Review, produced by to MAG, Halo Trust and NPA).

8 Implementation of Oslo Action Plan commitment (Action 23) to integrate detailed multi-year survey and clearance plans into future extension requests

Three of the 9 states that received extensions in 2020, after the Oslo Action Plan was adopted, included detailed survey and clearance plans as required by the Action Plan.

9 Implementation of Oslo Action Plan commitment (Action 24) to integrate detailed multi-year MRE plans into future extension requests

None of the 9 states that received extensions in 2020, after the Oslo Action Plan was adopted, included detailed (or any) MRE plans as required by the Action Plan.

10 Implementation of Oslo Action Plan Action 49 concerning States that have not reported progress in implementing article 5 for two years.

Three States with clearance obligations (Eritrea, Niger and Nigeria) have not reported clearance activities for 2 or more years which should trigger direct engagement to ensure compliance by the Convention’s Presidency. Based on publicly available UN reports Mali and Cameroon have mined areas that they have neither reported nor engaged in clearance.

11 Implementation of the 2015 Review Conference objective of completion by 2025

Of 27 States whose deadlines have been extended and still have clearance obligations 3 (DR Congo, Mauritania and Serbia) are considered to have a “high” chance of meeting the collective Review Conference objective of completion by 2025, according to Mine Action Review (MAR).

Six other States (Ecuador, Niger, Peru, Thailand, Sudan and Zimbabwe) are considered to have a “medium” chance of completion by 2025.

Seventeen States are evaluated by MAR as having a “low” chance of completion by 2025: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen. The likelihood of completion by Cyprus is evaluated as “unclear”.

Five States already have extensions that go beyond 2025 and two recent States Parties have clearance deadlines in 2028. At least five additional extension requests are expected to be made in 2021.

Based on the above it may be necessary for States Parties, at upcoming meetings of States Parties, to recognize that their objective of clearance completion by 2025 has become unrealistic, to focus on shorter, more rigorous extensions and to reframe collective objectives before the 2024 Review Conference in a manner that better supports the Convention’s urgent humanitarian purposes based on the recommendations below.

12 Conclusions and recommendations for the management of future extension requests

The above analysis suggests that, although impressive progress has been made by a significant number of States, for those which have needed extensions a pattern of “delayed clearance” and routine extension of clearance deadlines by Meetings of States Parties has become the norm rather than the exception under the Mine Ban Convention. This can undermine the humanitarian objectives of the Convention as a whole and the collective commitments by States Parties, such as the Completion 2025 initiative and specific action points of the Oslo Review Conference.

The problem of missed deadlines and repeated extension requests was recognized by the 2019 Review Conference through Actions 23 and 24 of the Oslo Action Plan, which committed States to providing detailed, costed, multi-year plans both for clearance and mine risk reduction activities. However, this commitment has not yet been fully implemented either by most States that submitted extension requests in 2020 or by States Parties collectively, which approved extensions not meeting these requirements at the 2020 Meeting of States Parties.

While it is encouraging that Action 49 of the Oslo Action Plan recognized the lack of reported progress in clearance over 2 years as a compliance issue and requested the Convention’s Presidency to engage States concerned, it is not evident that this has had the desired impact. Similar attention by the Presidency is needed in relation to States Parties that have mined areas on their territory but have neither reported on these areas nor on the clearance efforts required by article 5.

Reversing the trend of delayed clearance by a large number of States, and concerns about compliance by several States, will require a new collective effort to re-think and re-frame the process of planning, analyzing and deciding upon future extension requests. In this regard new practices and guidelines for extensions should be considered by States Parties, adopted by future Meetings of States Parties and promoted by the Presidency, Co-Chairs of the Article 5 Committee and ISU.

The **guiding principle underlying future extension decisions** should be that extensions will only be granted for the period covered by the detailed, costed, multi-year clearance and mine risk education plans that all States Parties agreed to at the Oslo Review Conference. This more rigorous process is essential, in particular, when States have not been able to fulfill the conditions of previous extensions. Special consideration will be needed for contexts where access to mined areas is not possible due to security conditions or lack of control of the territory concerned.

In order to avoid further loss of momentum under the Convention and to begin reversing the trends identified above **the 19th Meeting of States Parties in the Hague should adopt a new framework for the submission, analysis and approval of future extension requests that establishes clear objective parameters for the analysis of requests and the amount of time that may be granted based on the presence or absence of concrete clearance and MRE plans.** The establishment of such a revised framework should be considered a key priority of the 19th Meeting of States Parties and is essential to ensuring that the Convention’s promises and humanitarian objectives are fulfilled.

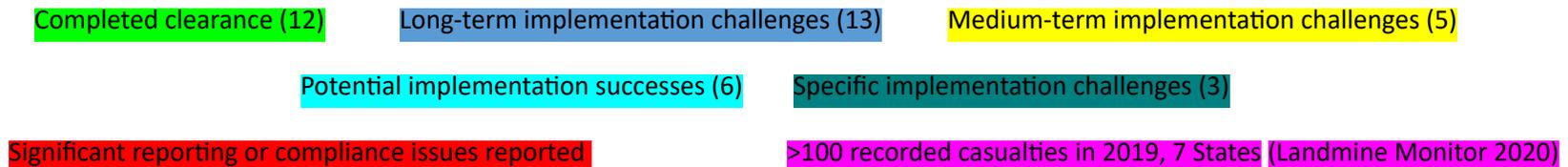
States Parties should also focus particular attention on the needs and plans of the 6 States Parties identified as “potential successes” in the annexed table, in order to help ensure that the States’ plans and the resources available will lead to the completion of clearance in the near future and in any case before the 2025 completion objective.

Annex

History of (81) Article 5 Extensions

Through the 18th MSP (2020)

Granted to 39 States
of which 12 have completed clearance



The categorization above is intended to identify overall trends in implementation of article 5 obligations and the process of extending article 5 deadlines. It is not an analysis of implementation efforts by specific States which may be impeded by security conditions, lack of access to mined areas, resource constraints or other factors. Sources for the information entered into each column are indicated at the top of the table. States appear in the table based on when they received their first extensions, with States receiving extensions from 2009 listed first, 2010 second etc.

Explanation of categories

Long-term implementation challenges – Over 20 years since EIF, massive/heavy/medium contamination, lacking full knowledge of contamination, not on track to meet current deadline

Medium-term implementation challenges – Over 15 years since EIF, medium/light contamination, not on track to meet current deadline

Potential implementation successes – Light contamination or on track to meet current deadline (or progress not clear)

Specific implementation challenges – Newly discovered contamination within 10 years but little or no progress on article 5 obligations & 3-4 extensions received or high casualties

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2009	2021	2019		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2021	2021		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2027	2027	heavy 28 years	no	no	no	-	low	no	no	MA Review: 2027 deadline is "achievable" if land release methods are used by all operators, but warns that land release and clearance rates were far below targets in 2019. Latest request states most MRE was for schools but that adult males are "vast majority" of victims
Chad	2009	2011	2011		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2014	2014		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2020	2020		partial	no	-	-	-	-		
		2025	2025	medium 26 years	no	no	no	-	low	-		MA Review: first clearance in 3 years in 2019
Croatia	2009	2019	2019		?	-	-	-	-	-		

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
		2026	2026	medium 27 years	no	yes	no	-	low	-		MA Review: Clearance by deadline would require significant increase in capacity/output in more challenging terrain
Denmark	2009	2011	2011		no	no	--		-	-		
		2012	2012		yes	yes	-	Yes 2012	-	-		
Ecuador	2009	10/2017	10/2017		yes	yes	-	-	-	-		
		12/2017	12/2017		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2022	2022	light 23 years	no	no	no	-	medium	-		MA Review: Significant reduction in clearance since 2015. Completion unlikely "without an accurate estimate of remaining contamination, a clear plan for completion, and a significant increase in land release output".
Jordan	2009		2012		yes	yes	-	Yes 2012	-	-		

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
Mozambique	2009	03/2014	03/2014		yes	yes	-	-	-	-		
		12/2014	12/2014		yes	yes	-	Yes 09/2015	-	-		
Nicaragua	2009	2010	2010		yes	yes	-	Yes 2010	-	-		
Niger	2009	No mined areas declared			-	-	-	-	-	-		
	new mined area	2015	2015		no	no	-	-	-	-		2,400 sq/m mined area and 5 suspected MAs discovered
		2020	2016		no	no	-	-	-	-		Mined area now reported as 39K sq/m & new MA of 196K discovered
		2020	2020		no	no	-	-	-	-		MSP requests full work plan by 04/17

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
		2024	2024	light 9 years	no	no	no	-	medium	no	no	Detailed plan with milestones requested by 04/21 MA Review: "Niger has demonstrated only very modest progress or effort to comply with the APMBC and the request does little to build confidence in prospects for completion." Limited contamination includes 117K/m2 of mines near a military based and contamination since 2018 from improvised APMs.
Peru	2009	2019	2017		yes	no	yes	-	-	-		
		2025	2024	light 25 years	yes	yes	yes	-	medium	-		New mined areas discovered since prior request.
Senegal	2009	2016	2016		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2021	2021		no	no	-	-	-	-		MA Review: No clearance in 2018-2019. Yet extended by 5 years in 2020.

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
		2026	2026	light 27 years	no	no	no	-	low	no	yes	Full knowledge of mined areas not known 21 years after EIF. "Non-clearance of mined areas around military facilities has raised serious compliance concerns" (ICBL statement to 2020 Intersessional Meetings) Updated work plan requested by 04/23
Thailand	2009	2018	2018		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2023	2023	heavy 24 years	no	no	no	-	medium	-		MA Review: Reports NPA view that "Thailand's Article 5 deadline...is too ambitious due to the lack of sufficient clearance... and because the border demarcation issues with Cambodia, which prevent access to certain mined areas.
United Kingdom	2009	2019	2019		yes	no	-	-	-	-		

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
		2024	2024		yes	yes	-	Yes 2020	-	-		
Venezuela	2009	2019	2014		-	-	-	yes	-	-		
Yemen	2009	2015	2015		no	no	-	-	-	-		
248 casualties in 2019		2020	2020		no	no	-	-	-	-		New contamination suspected in 5 governates
		2023	2023	heavy 24 years	no	no Focus on urgent humanitarian needs	no	-	low	-		New contamination and disruption of clearance due to armed conflict. Clearance focused on life-saving interventions and civilian infrastructure.
Zimbabwe	2009	2015	2011		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2013	2013		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2015	2015		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2018	2018		no	no	-	-	-	-		

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		2025	2025	medium 26 years	yes	yes	yes	-	medium	-		MA Review: Significant clearance increases in 2018-19. Zimbabwe is just on track to meet 2025 deadline, although progress... "may be impacted by the political and economic instability internally and will require sustained international funding through to completion".
Argentina	2010	2020	2020		yes	no	-	-	-	-		Lack of control of territory Falklands/Malvinas
		2023	2023		yes	yes	-	See UK declaration 2020	-	-		"
Cambodia	2010	2019	2020		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2025	2025	massive 25 years	no	no	no	-	low	-		Updated work plans requested by 8/2022 and 04/2024
Tajikistan	2010	2019	2020		no	no	-	-	-	-		

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
		2025	2025	medium 25 years	no	no	no	-	low	-		MA Review: "Tajikistan is within sight of completion but without a major increase in donor funding will not be able to achieve it by 2025. Its extension request set ambitious land release targets that far exceed its achievements to date".
Uganda	2010	2012	2012		yes	yes	-	Yes 2012	-	-		
Colombia 111 casualties in 2019	2011	2021	2021		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2025	2025	medium 24 years	no	no	no	-	low	no	yes	Updated detailed workplan due 04/23 Including multi-year MRE plans.
Guinea Bissau	10/2011	01/2012	01/2012		no	yes for confirmed areas	-	Yes 12/2011	-	-		

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Mauritania	2011	2015	2016		yes	yes	-	-	-	-		
		2021	2021		yes	yes	-	yes. 2018 (but new contamination)	-	-		
		2022	2022	light 17 years & 1 for new	no	no	Unknown pending survey		high	no	no	New suspected mined areas found. If confirmed to be under Mauritanian jurisdiction/control a new detailed request including multi-year MRE plans is due in March 2021.
Eritrea	2012	2015	2015		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		02/2020	02/2020		no	no	-	-	-	-		New mined areas discovered. Detailed workplan requested by 04/2015 but has not submitted progress reports since 2014.

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		12/2020	12/2020	medium 18 years & needs extension	no	no	no	-	low	-		No clearance reported since 2013. Progress report, detailed survey and work plans requested by 03/2020. No extension report, new request or plans submitted. In non-compliance since 31/12/2020 (Final report, 18 th MSP, para 94)
DR Congo	2012	2014	2015		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2020	2021		no	no	-	-	-	-		Detailed survey and work plan requested by 04/15
		2022	2022	light 20 years	no	yes ? for suspected mined areas	yes	-	high	no	no	MA Review: Latest extension requests lacks detailed time-bound plans
Congo, Rep.	2011	2013	2013		-	-	-	Yes, 12/12	-	-		
Chile	2012	2020	2020		yes	yes	-	Yes, 2020	-	-		
Algeria	2012	2017	2017		yes	yes	-	Yes, 2017	-	-		

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
Cyprus	2013	2016	2016		yes	no	-	-	-	-		Clearance impeded by lack of control of mined areas
		2019	2019		yes	no		-	-	-		"
		2022	2022	light 19 years + new ext.	yes	no	no	-	unknown	-		"
Angola	2013	2018	2018		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2025	2025	heavy 22 years	no	no	no	-	low	-		Progress noted on identifying mined areas and clearance but full understanding of scale of contamination and detailed completion plan requested.
Afghanistan	2013	2023	2023	massive 20 years + new ext.	no	yes for confirmed mine areas	no	-	low	-		Knowledge of full scale of contamination and clearance impeded by security conditions.

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
Turkey Request for extension through 2025 submitted in '21 with 3 rd extension request in 2025 announced.	2013	2022	2022	heavy 19 years + new ext.	no	yes for confirmed areas	no	-	low	-		Border clearance subject to security conditions, resources. Extension request to 2025 expected. MA Review: Despite significant improvements in recent years neither 2022 or 2025 completion dates can be achieved without a dramatic acceleration in mine clearance operations.
Sudan	2014	2019	2019		no	Yes, though March 2015	-	-	-	-		
		2023	2023	medium 19 years	no	Yes, but incomplete	no	-	medium	-		MA Review: Clearance impeded by security situation to most of the known impacted communities in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. Also, lack of international support.

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
Serbia	2014	2019	2019		no	no	-	-	-	-		MSP decision states that Serbian plan is "workable but lacks ambition"
		2023	2023	light 19 years	no	Yes, but incomplete	yes	-	high	-		MSP considers early land-release and completion possible.
Ukraine 324 casualties in 2019	2016	2016	2016		New mined areas from 2014	no	-	-	-	-		In non-compliance 2016-2018 prior to submission/approval of extension request. (Final report, 16th MSP, para 35)
		2021	2021		no	no	-	-	-	-		
		2023	2023	medium 9 years	no	Yes, for known-accessible areas	no	-	low	no	no	Emergency/infrastructure demining prioritized. Remainder impeded due to lack of control.
Ethiopia	2015	2020	2020		no	Yes through 2017	-	-	-	-		

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
		2025	2025	medium 20 years	no	no	no	-	low	-		MA Review: "Ethiopia has been at best, overly ambitious, or at worst, negligent in its projections and estimations for completion of survey and clearance in recent years".
Iraq 161 casualties in 2019	2018	2028	2028	massive 20 years	no	no	no	-	low	-		MA Review: "Iraq will not meet the deadline given the sheer scale of the contamination remaining...(however) Iraq has the potential to achieve major reductions in estimates of remaining contamination in the course of its extension period".
South Sudan	2021	2026	2026	medium 15 years	no	Yes, partial	no	-	low	no	yes	Detailed plans requested every two years from 2022. MA Review: Completion by 2026 appears "overly ambitious"

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extension approved to:	Extent of contamination vs. total years granted (MA Review 2020)	Full knowledge of mined areas when extended? (MSP decision)	Detailed Work Plan for Completion? (MSP decision or analysis group report)	On track to meet latest deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion declared by State	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-24)	Detailed multi-year clearance plan in post-2019 request? (Oslo AP-23)	Comments (Information from the State's extension request, or from MA Review when indicated.)
Nigeria 239 casualties in 2019	2012	2021	2021	light 2 years since discovery	New mined areas discovered	no	?	-	low	no	no	Extension focused on survey with detailed clearance plans to come in second request by 03/21

**Facing Clearance Obligations
Prior to initial deadline
(4 states)**

State	Initial deadline	Initial request to	Extensions approved to:	Full knowledge of mine areas by 2020?	Work Plan for Completion?	On track to meet deadline? (MA Review 2020)	Article 5 Completion?	Chances of meeting 2025 objective? (MA Review 2020)	MRE Plan in request (per Oslo AP)?	Comments
Somalia	2022		medium 10 + new extension	no	no	no	-	low	-	Lacks full knowledge of contamination due to security/ access situation. Expected to make 5 year extension request in 2021.
Oman	2025		light 10 years	?	?	yes		medium		
Palestine	2028		medium 10 years	yes	no	no	-	low	-	Clearance impeded as most mined areas under Israeli control

Sri Lanka	2028		medium 10 years	yes	?	yes	-	medium	MRE significantly reduced due to international funding cuts	
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Mined areas not reported by the State Party

Mali – UNMAS reports 99 casualties from victim activated devices (improvised AP mines) in 2019. But Mali has not submitted an article 7 report since 2005. It needs to file such a report and request an extension and clearance plan (if confirmed or suspected mined areas are reported). **345 total casualties in 2019**

Cameroon – Cameroon¹ informed the UN General Assembly of an increase in mine/IED casualties with various other sources reporting the same, suggesting that it has article 5 obligations under the APMBC. However, it has not filed an article 7 report as required since 2009.

Completed Clearance Obligations without an extension (20 States)

Albania, Bulgaria, Bhutan, Burundi, Costa Rica, Djibouti, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Macedonia FYR, Malawi, Rwanda, Suriname, Swaziland, Tunisia & Zambia.

¹ Cameroon statement to the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 23 October 2019.

AP Mine Ban Convention

Analysis of (81) Article 5 Extensions
From 2009 through the 18th MSP (2020)

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