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FSC.EMI/235/21  
16 June 2021

ENGLISH only



**United States Mission  
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**

No. 2021/14

**Note Verbale**

The Mission of the United States of America to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, and has the honor to submit the reply of the United States of America to the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-Personnel Landmines and on Explosive Remnants of War and attachments referenced in the United States' reply.

The Mission of the United States of America to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

U.S. Mission to the OSCE  
Vienna, June 16, 2021



# **OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES**

**To be submitted no later than 31 May of each year  
(starting in May 2005)**

## **Part I**

1. Is your country a State Party to the 1996 Amended Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices annexed to the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)?

Yes.

### **If yes:**

2. Please attach the most recent annual report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 13 of the Amended Protocol or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.

The United States submitted an Annual Report on April 28, 2021. A copy is attached.

### **If no:**

3. Is your country considering ratification/accession to the Amended Protocol II?

Not applicable.

4. What measures have been taken to prevent the indiscriminate use of mines, booby-traps, and other devices?

U.S. policy and practice prohibit the indiscriminate use of all landmines (including anti-personnel landmines), booby-traps, and other devices. All U.S. practice related to these weapons meets or is more restrictive than the requirements of Amended Protocol II. Additionally, U.S. forces no longer employ non-self-destructing landmines (also known as “persistent” landmines), either anti-personnel or anti-vehicle, but rely exclusively on self-destructing/self-deactivating landmines that meet the requirements for self-destruction and self-deactivation that are specified in the Technical Annex of Amended Protocol II or are subject to more restrictive requirements.

Reporting relative to minefields requires a detailed report of intention, a report of initiation, and a report of completion. Reports of transfer (of control to another military unit) and reports of change are required as transfers or changes occur. Reports include the number and types of mines as well as their locations. Minefield locations are recorded on a standardized form. Hand-emplaced mines are recorded individually. Scatterable munition fields are recorded by their

perimeter. Commanders are instructed to make every attempt to mark these munition fields as soon as the tactical situation allows.

5. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance related to the implementation of this Protocol? If so, please describe.

No.

6. Does your country have the capacity to assist others related to this Protocol? If so, please describe.

The United States is a strong supporter of international humanitarian mine action efforts and mine action technology exchanges. The U.S. Department of State's Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) programs are highly successful but are only one component of the U.S. Government's robust Humanitarian Mine Action Program. The U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) also work to alleviate the harm caused by others' indiscriminate and illicit use of landmines. The United States was one of the first countries to support humanitarian mine action efforts, beginning in 1988 in Afghanistan. Since then, the United States consistently has been the world's single largest financial supporter of Conventional Weapons Destruction – including humanitarian mine action – providing more than \$4 billion since 1993 to more than 100 countries. U.S. efforts include training and support for mine clearance operations, mine risk education, survivors' assistance, research and development, training and support for physical security and stockpile management of explosive ordnance, and a public-private partnership program. The United States is also a leader in the development and sharing of mine clearance technology, techniques, and information.

More information can be found at:

- U.S. Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement:  
<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-arms-control-and-international-security-affairs/bureau-of-political-military-affairs/office-of-weapons-removal-and-abatement/>
- U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center:  
<https://home.army.mil/lee/index.php/units-tenants/humanitarian-demining-training-center>
- U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program:  
[www.humanitarian-demining.org](http://www.humanitarian-demining.org)
- U.S. Agency for International Development Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund:  
<https://www.usaid.gov/inclusivedevelopment>

## Part II

7. Has your country ratified or acceded to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction?

No.

8. (a) If yes, please attach the most recent report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.  
Not applicable.

(b) If no, is your country considering ratification/accession to the Convention?

The United States is reviewing its landmine policy. While the review is ongoing, the current policy remains in effect.

On April 8, 2021, in remarks to the UN Security Council, US Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield noted that “President Biden has been clear that he intends to roll back [the January 31, 2020] policy, and our administration has begun a policy review to do just that.”

(c) Has your country adopted legislation to address the humanitarian objectives of the Convention, or taken any specific measures regarding the use, production, storage, transfer, and destruction of anti-personnel landmines? In case a moratorium has been introduced, what is its scope and duration and when was it introduced?

Effective January 31, 2020, the United States instituted a new landmine policy overseen by the U.S. Department of Defense. The U.S. Department of Defense’s policy prohibits the operational use of any “persistent” landmines (landmines without a self-destruct/self-deactivation function).

9. Does your country have any specific measures in place to provide assistance to victims?

Established in 1989, the U.S. Agency for International Development’s Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) works to increase the availability of, and access to, a wide variety of programs benefiting people with disabilities in conflict-affected countries. Please see Form B of the attached CCW Amended Protocol II report for more information.

10. Does your country require assistance in mine clearance, stockpile destruction, mine awareness, and/or victim assistance? If so, please describe.

No.

11. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in mine action? If so, please describe.

Yes, the U.S. Department of State provided conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance that totaled \$206.4 million in Fiscal Year 2019 and is projected to provide \$228.5 million in Fiscal Year 2020 funds. CWD assistance includes funding for humanitarian mine action, and for destruction and security of small arms, light weapons, and conventional munitions. The United States remains the leading donor to CWD around the world, with U.S. contributions since Fiscal Year 1993 totaling more than \$4 billion. These funds have provided assistance to more than 100 countries. The United States cooperates with the United Nations, including the UN Mine Action Service, regional organizations, and other donor States. Please see Form B of the attached CCW Amended Protocol II report for more information.

## **OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR**

**To be submitted on a voluntary basis along with the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-personnel Mines no later than 31 May each year.**

1. Has your country notified the Depositary of its consent to be bound by the 2003 CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) once it enters into force? Is your country considering doing so?

The United States has notified the Depositary of its intent to be bound.

2. If yes, at what stage is the process?

Protocol V on ERW entered into force for the United States on July 21, 2009.

3. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance in clearing or otherwise minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.

No.

4. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in clearing and minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.

The United States takes a comprehensive approach to dealing with post-conflict explosive hazards. The U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction program provides assistance for a range of activities, including humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and conventional munitions destruction (including at-risk munitions and man-portable air defense systems – MANPADS), and physical security and stockpile management. In addition to funding the destruction of excess and obsolete SA/LW and munitions from national holdings, the program also funds the clearance of weapons caches left at the end of conflicts.

Please refer to the United States' 2021 Protocol V report, specifically updated Form E, for more information about countries that the United States assisted in Fiscal Year 2020 and the types of assistance that it provided. A copy is attached.

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**REPORTING FORMS  
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 2 (b) OF THE PROTOCOL AND THE  
DECISION OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING  
PARTIES TO PROTOCOL V**

(As adopted by the First Conference at its second plenary meeting on 5 November 2007)

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HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: United States of America

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):

Amanda Wall  
Attorney Adviser - Political Military Affairs  
Office of the Legal Adviser  
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DATE OF SUBMISSION: 28/04/2021

(dd/mm/yyyy)

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

☒ YES

☐ NO

☐ Partially, only the following forms:

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ H ☐ I ☐

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM A:** Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

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High Contracting Party: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting for time period from: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

Any other relevant information:



**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM B:** Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

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High Contracting Party: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting for time period from: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 4 and the Technical Annex:

Any other relevant information:

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM C:** Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war

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High Contracting Party: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting for time period from: \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 5 and the Technical Annex:

Any other relevant information:

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM D:** Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war

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High Contracting Party: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting for time period from: \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

Any other relevant information:

## - PROTOCOL V -

### **FORM E:** Steps taken to implement Article 7 and Article 8 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war and cooperation and assistance

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2019 to 30/09/2020  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

#### Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7 and Article 8:

The U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement's (PM/WRA) Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program responds to the humanitarian, social, and economic effects generated by all manner of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and at-risk arms and munitions that are surplus, obsolete, poorly secured, or otherwise at risk. CWD activities include humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of ERW, destruction of small arms, light weapons, and munitions (including at-risk man-portable air defense systems – MANPADS), and physical security and stockpile management assistance. Our assistance program includes projects to clear existing ERW (Article 7) dating as far as back as World War II.

PM/WRA finances this program with funds appropriated annually from the State Department's Nonproliferation, Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction sub-account. This assistance totaled \$206.4 million in Fiscal Year 2019 and is projected to provide \$228.5 million in Fiscal Year 2020 funds. The U.S. Government works closely with other governments, non-governmental organizations, and private companies to address the issues described above.

Clearance programs included both existing ERW (Article 7) and ERW cleared under Article 8, many times in the same program. ERW is addressed in conjunction with landmine clearance when appropriate for the program. In 2020, U.S. assistance supported ERW clearance in: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, Estonia, Iraq, Kosovo, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Senegal, Serbia, the Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

In addition to ERW clearance, PM/WRA supported activities that prevent future contamination, providing funding for training personnel and/or improvements to government weapons storage facilities in Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Malawi, Montenegro, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Ukraine. By helping countries secure their stockpiles, the United States helps to prevent the proliferation of conventional weapons and munitions, the latter of which might be at risk of becoming ERW, thus supporting the goals of Protocol V.

The United States also supports the destruction of aging and at-risk stockpiles of munitions. Most of these munitions are unlikely to function as intended for a variety of reasons. Destroying these munitions prevents them from exploding intentionally or from becoming ERW as a result of malfunction during use. Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Montenegro, Peru, Serbia, Somalia, Uganda, and Ukraine are States where the United States supported munitions destruction programs.

The State Department maintains a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) to address immediate post-conflict and post-depot explosion clearance and other requests related to addressing ERW. In Fiscal Year 2020, the QRF deployed to Kazakhstan.

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), serves an important source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in developing countries. Established in 1989, the Leahy War Victims Fund maintains a dedicated source of financial and technical support for persons with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from anti-personnel landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other

## - PROTOCOL V -

es resulting from armed conflict and civil disorder. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided \$312 million in assistance to more than 50 countries.

Originally tasked with delivering immediate care, the Leahy War Victims Fund widened its scope of activities to include development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve, and that support the establishment of a framework for sustainable services in developing countries. The Fund also contributes to the development of international standards and guidelines to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund promotes access to assistive technologies and ensures that such technologies are provided and used appropriately and effectively to optimize the functioning of conflict-affected persons with disabilities.

In Fiscal Year 2020, the Leahy War Victims Fund supported activities in Benin, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Georgia, Lao, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, and Vietnam with Fiscal Year 2019 assistance. In partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organization, the Fund also supported initiatives spanning multiple countries that provided direct assistance to individuals affected by conflict, trained service providers, supported the development of international standards related to rehabilitation and assistive technology, and increased access to appropriate services. Spending in Fiscal Year 2019 totaled approximately \$13 million.

For more information on U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction programs, please refer to the latest edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety* at <https://www.state.gov/reports/to-walk-the-earth-in-safety-2021/>

Any other relevant information:

### **FORM E(a):** Steps taken by States which have ERW victims to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2): Victim Assistance

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2019 to 30/09/2020  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2):

Not applicable; the United States is not an affected State. Please see the section on cooperation and assistance for a summary of what assistance the United States has provided to affected States for victims of ERW.

Other relevant information, guided by the Plan of Action on Victim Assistance:

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM F:** Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

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High Contracting Party: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting for time period from: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

Any other relevant information:

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM G:** Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

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High Contracting Party: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting for time period from: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

Any other relevant information:

**- PROTOCOL V -**

**FORM H:** Other relevant matters

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High Contracting Party: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting for time period from: \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_  
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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Any other relevant information:

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PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES,  
BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES  
AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996  
ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE  
USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE  
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS  
(PROTOCOL II, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

*Annual Report in Accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4*

Name of High Contracting Party:

**United States of America**

Date of Submission:

National Point of Contact:

**Amanda Wall**

Office of the Legal Adviser,  
Political-Military Affairs  
U.S. Department of State  
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email: wallaj@state.gov

*This report may be distributed to interested States,  
organizations, and the public.*

**Form A****Dissemination of information**

Article 13/4/a

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and to the civilian population;"

***United States reporting for time period through September 2020.***

Information to the armed forces

The relevant doctrine, operational and training publications, and courses of instruction of the armed forces of the United States are routinely revised to incorporate the requirements contained in the Amended Protocol regarding the use of mines, booby-traps, and other devices.

Information to the civilian population

The U.S. Government has provided to the American Red Cross a copy of the Amended Protocol and other relevant documents, and has asked that it incorporate information about the Amended Protocol in its programs for the education of the civilian population of the United States. In addition, the Department of State has produced nearly every year for over two decades a public report titled "To Walk the Earth in Safety" (the most recent edition was released in April 2021). This series of reports describe in detail the steps taken by the U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Program to address landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), explosive remnants of war (ERW), and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), which can affect the civilian population in countries recovering from conflict long after the conflict ends. Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) is a comprehensive approach that includes humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of ERW and IEDs, SA/LW (including at-risk munitions and man-portable air defense systems - MANPADS), stockpile and cache reduction, and physical security and stockpile management. The latest edition of "To Walk the Earth in Safety" may be found at the Department of State's website:

<https://www.state.gov/reports/to-walk-the-earth-in-safety-2021/>

The Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs and staff in the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

(PM/WRA) address foundations, corporations, and religious and civic groups, as well as students ranging from secondary- to university-level, to raise awareness of the landmine issue and encourage their participation in this comprehensive approach to CWD. Engagement takes place with domestic, foreign, and international entities. Over the years, PM/WRA has partnered with a number of civic groups and private organizations to expand further the reach of our efforts. Engagements in 2020 were more limited due to restrictions related to COVID-19 on travel and group gatherings. When possible, PM/WRA engaged domestic, foreign, and international entities through remote means.

**Form B**

**Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs**

Article 13/4/b

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;"

***United States reporting for time period through September 2020.***

Mine clearance programs

The U.S. Department of State provided conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance that totaled \$206.4 million in Fiscal Year 2019 and is projected to provide \$228.5 million in Fiscal Year 2020 funds. CWD assistance includes funding for humanitarian mine action, and destruction and security of small arms, light weapons, and conventional munitions. The United States remains the leading donor to CWD, which includes humanitarian mine action, with U.S. contributions since Fiscal Year 1993 totaling more than \$4.0 billion. These funds have provided assistance to more than 100 countries.

The U.S. CWD Program helps countries around the world to overcome threats from landmines, ERW, and at-risk weapons and munitions, regardless of whether the affected countries are party to either the Amended Protocol or the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. A State may face challenges from one or more of these types of weapons and munitions, and the comprehensive CWD program increases effectiveness of U.S. assistance by creating a flexible approach to addressing the relevant threats. Relevant to the Amended Protocol, the U.S. CWD program has increasingly dealt with clearance of IEDs. Consistent with the U.S. philosophy of helping other countries to develop the indigenous capacity to address these threats, the U.S. CWD Program also aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills of local personnel to sustain programs after U.S.-provided assistance is complete.

Landmine and IED clearance remains a focus of our comprehensive program. In Fiscal Year 2020, projects in Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand,

Ukraine, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, and the West Bank specifically addressed landmine and/or IED contamination.

Assistance is provided both bilaterally and multilaterally, including through the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the Organization of American States, as well as various non-governmental organizations and contractors.

(Form B, continued)

Rehabilitation programs

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), serves as an important source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in developing countries. Established in 1989, the Leahy War Victims Fund maintains a dedicated source of financial and technical support for persons with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from anti-personnel landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other injuries resulting from armed conflict and civil disorder. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided \$312 million in assistance to more than 50 countries.

Originally tasked with delivering immediate care, the Leahy War Victims Fund widened its scope of activities to include development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve and support for the establishment of a framework for sustainable services in developing countries. The fund also contributes to the development of international standards and guidelines to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund promotes access to assistive technologies and devices, such as wheelchairs, crutches, and prosthetics, ensures that such technologies and devices are provided and used appropriately and effectively to optimize the functioning of conflict-affected persons with disabilities

In Fiscal Year 2020, the Leahy War Victims Fund supported activities in Benin, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Georgia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, and Vietnam with Fiscal Year 2019 funds. In partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organization, the Fund also supported initiatives spanning multiple countries that provided direct assistance to individuals affected by conflict, trained service providers, supported the development of international standards related to rehabilitation and assistive technology, and increased access to appropriate assistive devices. Spending in Fiscal Year 2019 totaled approximately \$13 million.

**Form C**

**Technical requirements and relevant  
information**

Article 13/4/c

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide  
annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(c) steps taken to meet technical  
requirements of this Protocol and any other  
relevant information pertaining thereto;"

***United States reporting for time period through September 2020.***

No change since the 2015 report.
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**Form D****Legislation**

Article 13/4/d

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;"

***United States reporting for time period through September 2020.***

<u>Legislation</u>
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No change since the 2004 report.
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**Form E**

**International technical information  
exchange, cooperation on mine clearance,  
technical cooperation and assistance**

Article 13/4/e

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide  
annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(e) measures taken on international  
technical information exchange, on  
international cooperation on mine clearance,  
and on technical cooperation and  
assistance;"

***United States reporting for time period through September 2020.***

International technical information exchange

No change since the 2005 report.

International cooperation on mine clearance

The U.S. Government aims to increase international cooperation and coordination among donor nations, recipient nations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to accelerate humanitarian demining efforts worldwide.

In addition to working with the governments of mine-affected countries to provide mine clearance training, mine awareness, and survivor assistance programs (detailed in Form B), the United States works with other governments through regular meetings of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG). We also work with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to share information and increase coordination toward our common goal of eliminating landmines that threaten civilians. In Fiscal Year 2020, the United States also supported the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining's efforts to maintain and disseminate updated and new International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

Technical cooperation and assistance

No change since 2005 report.

**Form F**

**Other relevant matters**

Article 13/4/f

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide  
annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(f) other relevant matters."

*United States reporting for time period through September 2020.*

Other relevant matters

None.

**Form G****Information to the UN-database on mine-clearance**

Article 11 para 2      "Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance."

***United States reporting for time period through September 2020.***Means and technologies of mine clearance

- Deminer Personal Protection Equipment and Individual Tools
- Manual Mine Detection (with hand-held detectors)
- Mine Detection Dogs
- Mechanical Mine/Vegetation Clearance
- Mine Risk Education and Training
- Mine Action Center management and strategic planning (including information technology)
- Non-technical Survey
- Technical Survey

Lists of experts and expert agencies

- Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State
- Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (SO/LIC), U.S. Department of Defense
- Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate, U.S. Army Research, Development, and Engineering Command, U.S. Army
- Countermine Training Support Center, U.S. Army Engineer School
- Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC), U.S. Department of Defense

- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), U.S. Department of Defense
- Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF); Wheelchair and Disability Funds, U.S. Agency for International Development
- National Center for Environmental Health, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

(Form G, continued)

National points of contact on mine clearance

- Gerald Guilbert, Deputy Director, Programs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State

tel: 202-453-8310

- CAPT Scott Kraft, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, U.S. Department of Defense

tel: 703-692-6944