The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to Implementation Support Unit of CCW and has the honour to enclose herewith the Compliance Report CCW 2012 of Albania as well as the Report on Amended Protocol II and relevant annexes, prepared by Albanian Mine & Munitions Coordination Office.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Implementation Support Unit of CCW in Geneva the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 21 October 2013
pursuant to the Decision of the Third CCW Review Conference on the establishment of a Compliance mechanism applicable to the Convention, as contained in its Final Declaration, Annex II, Paragraph 5 (CCW/CONF.III/11, Part II)

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: ALBANIA

PARTY TO:
- Protocol I (Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments)
- Protocol II (Protocol on Mines Booby-Traps and Other Devices)
- Amended Protocol II (amended Protocol on Mines Booby-Traps and Other Devices)
- Protocol III (Protocol on Incendiary Weapons)
- Protocol IV (Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons)
- Protocol V (Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War)

ACCEDED TO:
- The amendment to Article I of the Convention

DATE OF SUBMISSION: October 2013

(NOTE: the recommended deadline for submission of the national reports was fixed by the 2007 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties at 1 October of each calendar year)

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT1 (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):
Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO)
Tel/Fax: +355 42 269 280
Rr. "Donika Kasrrioti" Pallati Nr. 14, Ap. 3A
Tirana, Albania

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

☐ NO

☐ Partially, only the following forms: A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

NOTE: unless otherwise indicated all reports will be made public.

Note: Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the above Decision the High Contracting Parties have agreed "to provide information to the Secretary-General in advance of the Meeting, which will be circulated by the Secretary-General to all the High Contracting Parties, on any of the following matters:

Please indicate individually for the CCW and each Protocol (if different).
(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed forces and to the civilian population;

(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;

(c) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols;

(d) Measures taken on technical co-operation and assistance; and

(e) Other relevant matters."

Each of the items listed above are provided as separate individual forms to be filled out by each High Contracting Party accordingly.
Reporting period: from [dd/mm/yyyy] to October 2013

Form A: Dissemination of information:
- changed
- unchanged
  (last reporting year:)

Form B: Technical requirements and relevant information:
- changed
- unchanged
  (last reporting year:)

Form C: Legislation:
- changed
- unchanged
  (last reporting year:)

Form D: Technical cooperation and assistance:
- changed
- unchanged
  (last reporting year:)

Form E: Other relevant matters:
- changed
- unchanged
  (last reporting year:)

NOTE: This Summary Sheet may be used only after the High Contracting Party has submitted its first national report pursuant to the Decision of the Third CCW Review Conference. Only the reporting forms which are indicated as "changed" have to be submitted thereafter together with the Cover page and the Summary Sheet.
FORM A: Dissemination of information

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed forces and to the civilian population;"

High Contracting Party: ALBANIA

Reporting period: from 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012

☒ additional information of dissemination of information on CCW Amended Protocol II to armed forces and civilian population is contained in the National Annual Report provided in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 2012

☒ additional information on dissemination of information on CCW Protocol V is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2012

Information to the armed forces, including the extent to which the CCW and its Protocols are part of military manuals and the training curriculum of its armed forces:

The Albanian Armed Forces personnel directly involved in ERW/UXO recovery and disposal are issued with appropriate instructions, operating procedures and receive training consistent with the relevant provisions of these Protocols.

In addition, army personnel from the Albanian Armed Forces, who participate in Joint International Peacekeeping Missions are briefed on the purpose and provisions of the Convention and its annexed Protocols.

Information to the civilian population, including information on any programs, courses or documentation to disseminate the CCW to non-military audiences:

All 39 villages affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance in northeastern Albania were covered regularly with Risk Education activities until clearance operations were successfully completed in 2009. As such the number of accidents decreased from 152 in 1999 to the last 2 accidents in 2005. The overall decline in the number of accidents was representative of the effective mine clearance and MRE activities taking place in the region. The MRE were effective in reaching all targeted groups in the affected region and were carried out in an integrated manner involving several stakeholders and implementing partners including UNICEF, ICRC, Albanian Red Cross, the NPO-Victims of Mines & Arms Kukës - Association (VMA), the demining organizations and the village based Anti-mine Committees under coordination and monitoring of the Albanian Mine Action Executive.

In addition, Risk Education activities are continuing around the unexploded ordnance/ Explosive Remnants of War contaminated hotspots in Albania and are closely linked with the community liaison efforts. In cooperation with the Albanian Red Cross (ARC) and with the financial support from the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO) coordinates and monitors vital risk education activities in order to raise caution on ammunition threats and prevent new accidents among civilians living around the contaminated areas. Awareness materials and official warning signs are produced and distributed in the affected areas in cooperation with the ARC. Signs are erected around ammunition affected hotspots pointing out and warning the public on explosive hazards. Warning posters with risk education messages are also installed in the most dangerous
areas identified during AMMCO's technical and socio-economic surveys. Hotspots sites that AMMCO has assessed as high risk areas and areas under clearance by the AAF are properly marked. Improved communication between locals and relevant authorities is advancing safety and building trust in affected communities. Risk education instructors are collecting data disaggregated by sex and age on people injured by UXO in all 12 regions in Albania. This allows AMMCO to support the Ministry of Health and other related agencies in assisting UXO/Mine survivors and other disabled people.

Any other relevant information:

N/A
FORM B: Technical requirements and relevant information

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto:"

High Contracting Party: ALBANIA

Reporting period: from [dd/mm/yyyy] to 31/12/2012

Additional information on steps taken to meet technical requirements of Amended Protocol II and other relevant information pertaining thereto is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(c) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 2012

Additional information on steps taken to meet technical requirements of Protocol V and other relevant information pertaining thereto is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2012

Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols:

Amended Protocol II - para 4 (c) Art.13

a) Recording

No records of minefields were made available to the Albanian Government after the Kosovo conflict, which rendered the work of the clearance organizations more difficult. Albania has never made use of anti-personnel mines or booby-traps in its territory.

2. Specifications on detectability

Albania has ratified the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in 1999 and does not produce any anti-personnel mine. In addition, Albania has completed the destruction of its APM stockpile since 4 April 2002 and it has decided to not retain any anti-personnel mines for training purposes.

3. International signs for minefields and mined areas.

All minefields were properly marked in compliance with the international mine action standards and the Amended Protocol II until their final clearance in 2009.

Protocol V - Article 9 and Technical Annex

a) Munitions production

The Republic of Albania does not produce any weapons or ammunition in its territory.

b) Munitions Management

The Albanian Armed Forces standards for the safe stockpiling, storage, packing of ammunition in arm army depots, the aim to minimize the risk of uncontrolled explosions are as follows:

STANAG 4123; AASTP-3 - Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Hazard Classification of
Military Ammunition and Explosives

Law Nr. 9272, date 16.09.2004, "On the adherence of the Republic of Albania to the European Agreement "On international road transport of dangerous items (ADR) and the signature protocol".

National standards on management, storage and administration of weapons, ammunition and explosives approved by the Minister of Defence and the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, as set out in technical rules and regulations, manuals, respective orders and instructions.

The Armed Forces for the safe transport of ammunition are based on legal acts, dispositions and administrative acts as follows:

2. Law nr.8308, date 13.03.1998 "On the road transport".
3. Law nr.9272, date 16.09.2004, "On the adherence of the Republic of Albania to the european agreement "On international road transport of dangerous items (ADR) and the signature protocol".
4. Law nr. 9126, date 29.07.2003, "On the civilian use of explosive charges in the Republic of Albania".
5. Orders and instructions of the Minister of Defence and the Chief of General Staff of the Albanian Armed Forces.

- Collection (tracing of arms and ammunition) is authority of the State Police. The Armed Forces are responsible of storing the weapons and ammunition handed over by the State Police.
- Measures and Procedures for lab and firing tests of ammunition are as follows:
  1. The test of chemical stability of the propellant with HPTLC
  2. Physical-chemical sensitivity tests of the firing primers.

Any other relevant information:

N/A
FORM C: Legislation

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(c) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols;"

High Contracting Party: ALBANIA

Reporting period: from [dd/mm/yyyy] to 31/12/2012 [dd/mm/yyyy]

☒ additional information of legislation related to Amended Protocol II is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(d) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year 2012

☒ additional information on legislation related to Protocol V is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2012

Legislation, including the status and content of national legislation to prevent and suppress violations of amended Protocol II:

On 11 November 1999, Law No. 8547 on the Ratification of the Convention “On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of the APM and their Destruction” was passed in the Republic of Albania. This law brought into legal force the obligations of Albania in terms of the Ottawa Convention.
2. Decree No. 2488 dated 23.11.1999 of the President of the Republic of Albania implemented Law No.8547.
3. Decision of the Council of Ministers No.269, dated 25.05.2000 "On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of the APM and their Destruction"
5. The Law no. 9515, date 18.04.2006 on "The implementation of the convention on the Ban of use, storage, action and transfer of the anti-personnel mines and their destruction” approved by the Parliament.

Any other relevant information, including the regulations and policies (other than national legislation) adopted to implement the CCW’s obligations and ensure compliance with its Protocols:

N/A
**FORM D**: Technical cooperation and assistance

**Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:**

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:"

(d) Measures taken on technical co-operation and assistance;"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Party: ALBANIA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting period: from</td>
</tr>
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Additional information of measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance is contained in the National Annual Report provided in accordance with paragraph 4(e) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 2012

Additional information on measures taken on international technical cooperation and assistance is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2012

International technical co-operation, including relevant experiences in seeking or providing technical assistance and cooperation:

> During the implementation of the Mine Action Programme in Albania, a great benefit has been drawn from cooperation and share of expertise at technical level in particular within the region of Southeast Europe through structures like the SEEMACC - South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council, the Regional Mine Detection Dogs Centre, the International Trust Fund of Slovenia or other regional initiatives such as the RASR - Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction, the RACVIAC, etc. The cooperation in framework of these structures or initiatives has been essential for ensuring sharing of valuable information, technical expertise and resources as well as considerable funding support not only for clearance operations but also in the significant areas of victim assistance and risk education. In addition, the coordination and monitoring structure (AMAE) has cooperated bilaterally in joint initiatives with several mine action centers such as: Montenegro, Kosovo and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

International technical assistance:

> International organizations such as the GICH, the ICRC, UNMAS, Institute of Rehabilitation Slovenia etc. have supported the programme with specific technical expertise in various areas such as Information Management, mine action legislation, victim assistance, technical standards, etc.

Any other relevant information:

> The mine clearance operations during the implementation of mine clearance operations were funded by several donors including: The European Union and the Governments of United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada and Czech Republic while implementing partners for mine clearance include: the local authorities of Kukes Region, the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) in Slovenia, the UNDP, UNMAS, DanChurchAid, the Swiss Foundation for Demining, RONCO, HELP and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICH).
FORM E: Other relevant matters

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

"The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(e) Other relevant matters."

High Contracting Party: ALBANIA

Reporting period: from [dd/mm/yyyy] to 31/12/2012

☐ additional relevant information is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(a) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 2012

☐ additional relevant information is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2012

Other relevant matters:

N/A
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)

REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: ALBANIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: October 2013

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT:
Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (Former AMAE)
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Tirana, Albania
(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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 ☐
Form A

Dissemination of information

Article 13, paragraph 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;"

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

ALBANIA

Reporting for time period from: to: 31/12/2012

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:
The Albanian Armed Forces personnel involved in ammunition clearance and disposal operations are issued with appropriate instructions, operating procedures and receive training consistent with the relevant provisions of this Protocol.

In addition, army personnel from the Albanian Armed Forces, who participate in Joint International Peacekeeping Missions are briefed on the purpose and provisions of this Protocol.

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

All 39 villages affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance in northeastern Albania were covered regularly with Risk Education activities until clearance operations were successfully completed in 2009. As such the number of accidents decreased from 152 in 1999 to the last 2 accidents in 2005. The overall decline in the number of accidents was representative of the effective mine clearance and MRE activities taking place in the region. The MRE were effective in reaching all targeted groups in the affected region and were carried out in an integrated manner involving several stakeholders and implementing partners including UNICEF, ICRC, Albanian Red Cross, the NPO-Victims of Mines & Arms Kukësi - Association (VMA), the demining organizations and the village based Anti-mine Committees under coordination and monitoring of the Albanian Mine Action Executive.
### Form B

**Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

Article 13, paragraph 4 (b)  
"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...]:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:"

**Remark:**

High Contracting Party:  
**ALBANIA**

Reporting for time period  
| from: | to: 31/12/2012 |
MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

Albania has suffered a contamination of landmines and explosive remnants of war as a result of the Kosovo conflict in 1999. A post-conflict general survey by the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) right after the conflict identified originally 15.25 km² of mine contaminated area in 39 villages and affecting approximately 25,000 people along the 120 kilometer Albanian/Kosova border in the districts of Kukes, Has and Tropoje. The threat identified in these areas included anti-personnel and anti-tank mines laid by FYR forces, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and sub-munitions from FYR rocket artillery and at least six NATO cluster strikes within Albanian territory.

The Government of Albania responded swiftly by conducting rapid surface clearance, which dramatically reduced civilian casualties. However, the work was not carried out in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and the area had to be re-cleared.

In addition, in order to adequately implement mine action, an inter-ministerial body – The Albanian Mine Action Committee (AMAC) was established to act as the overall policy making body for mine action. At the same time, an operational body – the Albanian Mine Action Executive (AMAE) was in charge to carry out the mine action program under direction of the AMAC and responsible of coordination and monitoring of: mine/UXO clearance, risk education and victim assistance.

From 2000-2009 international demining organizations conducting survey operations and humanitarian demining in Albania included RONCO, HELP, the Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD) and Dan Church Aid (DCA).

As a result of these coordinated efforts about 16,608,055 square meters of area in which anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance were known or were suspected to be emplaced were released through survey and clearance and certified as free of threat by AMAF at the end of 2009. This work culminated in the destruction of more than 12,452 anti-personnel mines, 152 anti-tank mines and 4,965 UXO-s. A list of areas cleared and mines and unexploded ordnance found and destroyed in these areas is at Annex A.

The clearance operations throughout these years were funded by several donors including: The European Union and the Governments of United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada and Czech Republic while implementing partners for mine clearance include: the local authorities of Kukes Region, the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) in Slovenia, the UNDP, UNMAS, DanChurchAid, the Swiss Foundation for Demining, RONCO, HELP and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).
REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

A broad integrated mine victim assistance strategy has been adopted since 2003 with the goal of building a sustainable Albanian capability to provide health care assistance, rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration of mine/UXO victims in Albania. The main objectives are:

- Fitment of prostheses to lower limb amputees and rehabilitation of sight impaired in Albania and upper limb amputees and difficult cases abroad.
- Build a capacity in Northeast Albanian to fit all types of prostheses.
- Inform mine survivors and the communities on the rights of people with disabilities.
- Economic reintegration of mine victims through vocational training and a micro-financing scheme to establish home-based economies.
- Build a capacity in Northeast Albania to surgically treat trauma and amputee victims and improve the quality of medical, social, and rehabilitative services.

Several initiatives have been taken to achieve these objectives including:

- The Prostheses Workshop established since March 2005 at Kukës Regional Hospital is supported with raw materials and equipments with funds by DFID through UNDP Albania from 2005, US State Department and Austria through ITF Slovenia and since 2007 it has been producing new prostheses for lower limbs for all amputees. A full set of the physiotherapy equipments has been delivered to Kukës Hospital with funding from France and EC and surgical equipments were delivered to Tropoja Hospital funded by EC through UNDP.

- A Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (PMR-Phase I & II & III) project started in May 2006 implemented by Handicap International and funded by US DoS has developed a sustainable national response to the PMR needs of mine victims and other people in need.

- ICRC has supported the National Prosthetic Orthotic Center (NPOC) in Tirana with raw materials and with monitoring/coaching visits. In addition, the NPOC has been supplied with equipments and raw materials with funds from the EC through mine action programme.

- A Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) network was established in Northeast Albania since 2005. The CBR network comprised of 30 nurses worked in the mine affected villages. Medical kits were distributed to these nurses in Kukës, Has and Tropoja while 2 physiotherapists and 6 nurses received training abroad, funded by France.

- 131 mine amputees classified as difficult cases have received physical rehabilitation and prostheses in Slovenia since 2001.
- 84 mine victims and their families have been assisted in establishing home based economies in animal husbandry.
- 95 mine/UXO survivors and their family members from Kukës, Has and Tropoja completed vocational training courses, funded by EC and SIDA through UNDP and with funding from US State Department through the ITF.

During 2012, the Victims’ assistance activities continued to cover a wide range of support to the mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities in Albania including: ongoing healthcare, physical rehabilitation and provision of prostheses, and their socio-economic
reintegration. These activities were monitored and coordinated by the Albanian Mines and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO) and carried out in cooperation with various implementing partners including the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Sciences, Kukës Regional Hospital, Directorates of Public Health in Kukes, UNDP, International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security (ITF) in Slovenia, University Rehabilitation Institute Republic of Slovenia and the NGO “Albanian Association for Assistance Integration and Development” (ALB-AID).

Data and detailed statistics on the casualties from mines/UXOs ERW and cluster munitions throughout the country are available and disaggregated by age and gender. These data are recorded in IMSMA database and regularly shared with the relevant actors. A total of 979 mine/unexploded ordnance and AXO/explosive remnants of war (ERW) casualties (145 killed; 834 injured) have been identified throughout the territory between 1997 and 2012. The casualty database for Kukes region contains detailed information on 272 mine and ERW casualties (34 killed; 238 injured) for the period 1999–2012 while countrywide the AXO casualty database records 707 casualties (111 killed; 596 injured).

Medical and Physical rehabilitation services are available to men, women, boys and girls and are provided to the mine/UXO survivors and other amputees. The prosthetic workshop in Kukes Regional Hospital has provided with new prostheses 20 amputees and repairs for at least 70 amputees during 2012. In addition, during this year about 500 people in need received physiotherapy services at the physiotherapy unit in former mine affected areas.

Positive steps have been made regarding the health services. New guidelines have been issued by the Health Insurance Institute for the general practitioners/family doctors at Primary Health Care. This contract arrangement provides the obligations for medical home visits and all other relevant assistance for people with disabilities. Priority was given to the extension of the list of medicines available which treat the severe illnesses.

In September 2012, the Ministry of Health in close cooperation with the University Rehabilitation Institute Slovenia organized in Kukes Regional Hospital a 4 days theoretical and practical training workshop on “Rehabilitation of people following amputation and provision with rehabilitation aids”. Target groups for this training were 13 participants: surgeons, orthopedists, nurses, physiotherapists and prosthetic/orthotic technicians from several hospital departments in Albania. Funding from this training was made possible from the Slovenian Government.

In the area of the economic and social inclusion, during 2012 a new computer and literacy training program, for 20 mine/ERW survivors, persons with disabilities and their family members was implemented in the former mine affected areas by the local organization ALB-AID. This project was supported by the Vodafone Albania Foundation.

Albania ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on 15 November 2012, and with support from UNDP Albania is undertaking a review of the disability-related legal and policy frameworks in order to assess their compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
Form C  Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13, paragraph 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;"

Remark:

High Contracting Party: ALBANIA

Reporting for time period from: to: 31/12/2012

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

a) Recording

No records of minefields were made available to the Albanian Government after the Kosovo conflict, which rendered the work of the clearance organizations more difficult. Albania has never made use of anti-personnel mines or booby-traps in its territory.

2. Specifications on detectability

Albania has ratified the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in 1999 and does not produce any anti-personnel mine. In addition, Albania has completed the destruction of its APM stockpile since 4 April 2002 and it has decided to not retain any anti-personnel mines for training purposes.


N/A

4. International signs for minefields and mined areas.

All minefields were properly marked in compliance with the international mine action standards and the Amended Protocol II until their final clearance in 2009. Albania has currently no landmine contaminated areas in its territory.
ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:
N/A
Article 13, paragraph 4(d)  

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

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;"

**Remark:**

High Contracting Party:  
ALBANIA

Reporting for time period from: to:  
31/12/2012

**Legislation:**

On 11 November 1999, Law No. 8547 on the Ratification of the Convention "On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of the APM and their Destruction" was passed in the Republic of Albania. This law brought into legal force the obligations of Albania in terms of the Ottawa Convention.

2. Decree No. 2488 dated 23.11.1999 of the President of the Republic of Albania implemented Law No.8547.

3. Decision of the Council of Ministers No.269, dated 25.05.2000 "On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of the APM and their Destruction".


5. The Law no. 9515, date 18.04.2006 on “The implementation of the convention on the Ban of use, storage, production and transfer of the anti-personnel mines and their destruction” approved by the Parliament.
Form E

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

Article 13, paragraph 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:"

Remark:

High Contracting Party: ALBANIA

Reporting for time period from: to: 31/12/2012

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

During the implementation of the Mine Action Programme in Albania, a great benefit has been drawn from cooperation and sharing of expertise at technical level in particular within the region of Southeast Europe through structures like the SEEMACC - South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council, the Regional Mine Detection Dogs Centre, the International Trust Fund of Slovenia or other regional initiatives such as the RASR - Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction, the RACVIAC, etc. The cooperation in framework of these structures or initiatives has been essential for ensuring sharing of valuable information, technical expertise and resources as well as considerable funding support not only for clearance operations but also in the significant areas of victim assistance and risk education. In addition, the coordination and monitoring structure (AMAE) has cooperated bilaterally in joint initiatives with several mine action centers such as: Montenegro, Kosovo and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

The clearance operations throughout the implementation of the mine action programme were funded by several international donors including: The European Union and the Governments of United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada and Czech Republic while implementing partners for mine clearance include: the local authorities of Kukes Region, the
International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) in Slovenia, the UNDP, DanChurchAid, the Swiss Foundation for Demining, RONCO, HELP.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

International organizations such as the GICHD, the ICRC, UNMAS, Institute of Rehabilitation Slovenia etc. have supported the programme with specific technical expertise in various areas such as Information Management, mine action legislation, victim assistance, technical standards, etc.
**Form F**

<table>
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<th>Other relevant matters</th>
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| Article 13, paragraph 4 (f) | "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary […] on […]:
(f) other relevant matters." |

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party: **ALBANIA**

Reporting for time period
from: __________________________ to: 31/12/2012

**OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:**

N/A
Form G  Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11, paragraph 2.

“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.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

ALBANIA

Reporting for time period

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

Destruction of landmines in contaminated areas was carried out through open detonation in compliance with international mine action standards and the National Technical Safety Standards. In addition, the disposal operations were carried out in accordance with the applicable environmental standards.

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

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Internet: www.mfa.gov.al