



# ANNUAL REPORT 2018



WELT OHNE MINEN  
WORLD WITHOUT MINES  
MONDE SANS MINES



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### Who we are

World Without Mines (WWM) is a private, politically independent and non-denominational Swiss foundation with headquarters in Zurich. Since 1997 we have been involved in the creation and preservation of livelihoods for people threatened by landmines and other explosive remnants of war. We stand up for the population in affected regions so that they can once again live in safety and use their land.

### What we do

World Without Mines is involved in the following fields of humanitarian mine action:

- We **clear minefields**: Mine clearing projects include the identification of risk areas, marking of minefields and removal of explosives. The land is then released for safe use again.
- We **make people aware of the danger of mines**: Disposal of anti-personnel mines is a meticulous and expensive business. Accidents can happen every day until a minefield has been cleared. One of our most important tasks is to warn inhabitants in affected areas of the risks and to show them how they can protect themselves against the danger of mines.
- We **inform the Swiss people** and increase attention to and awareness of the problems of anti-personnel mines.

### How we work

- World Without Mines works with locally well-established and widely accepted partner organisations.
- WWM supports only manageable projects which can be well monitored and in which our financial resources achieve the greatest possible benefit to the affected population.
- WWM is often active in forgotten regions or plugs gaps in which there is insufficient funding for humanitarian mine action.





### Dear Readers,

2018 was a very successful year for the World Without Mines Foundation. The support of our private and institutional donors made it possible for us to carry out all our planned mine clearance projects and sensitization campaigns in a total of seven countries. I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks for that!

911,704 square metres were cleared of mines and other explosive remnants of war. This means that we have now cleared an area of over 12.1 million square metres since the establishment of our

foundation in 1997. Thousands of people in countries such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia or Zimbabwe now have safe access to important resources such as farmland, wells, hospitals, schools or markets.

Unfortunately, however, we couldn't help everyone, and we also couldn't help everywhere in the world. Above all, the conflicts in countries such as Syria, Afghanistan or Iraq led once again to a very high number of people who became victims of mines and other explosive

remnants of war. According to the latest statistics (Landmine Monitor 2018), 2,793 people were killed and 4,446 injured, some of them seriously. Most of them were civilians. What particularly upsets me is that almost half of them were children. In some countries children even accounted for more than 90 percent. This makes me realise once again how important the work of our foundation is. For many years, we have been conducting risk awareness campaigns, especially tailored for the needs of children with the goal to enable children to better protect themselves against the danger of mines and other explosive remnants of war. For example, in South Sudan we train young people to become "peer risk educators", who act as role models for people of their own age and can pass on their knowledge later in their circle (school, circle of friends, etc.).

However, adults should also be informed about the dangers of mines and explosive remnants of war through sensitization campaigns and learn to deal safely with these threats. In 2018 we were able to reach 73,100 men, women and children with our training courses and to significantly minimise the potential risk in this way.

Apart from the horrifyingly high number of victims, there were, however, also encouraging news in 2018: Sri Lanka and Palestine joined the Ottawa convention, which is dedicated to the battle against landmines. This means that 164 countries have now taken this important step towards a world free of mines.

Sri Lanka in particular is pursuing the goal of being mine-free with great dedication. The government's vision is to achieve this by the end of 2020. We would like to support Sri Lanka in this goal in the coming year.

So that this and further projects in Europe, Asia and Africa can be implemented in 2019, we are hoping once again for the generosity of our donors. Please help us to move a step closer to our vision of a world without mines!



*C. Bolay Zraggen*

Claudine Bolay Zraggen  
President of the foundation board





We were active in a total of seven countries in 2018. In cooperation with our partner organisations we use the means at our disposal where they have the greatest effect. The operational office and the foundation board of World Without Mines monitor and evaluate the projects with the involvement of external experts. Compliance with the international standards of humanitarian mine action is monitored by the national mine coordination centres (MAC).



**Angola**

Elisa Kembo Troco Chivela is actually a nurse, but since May 2017 she has been campaigning to make her homeland safe again as one of the "100 Women in Demining for Angola". She grew up in the town of Benguela, which is badly affected by mines. She saw deminers doing their work for the first time in 2013. When she heard that new deminers were being trained, she registered immediately to become one. Today she is the first female Minefield Supervisor. Through her regular income Elisa has also been able to improve living conditions for herself and her daughter.



**Cambodia**

In June 2018 an EOD team ran a risk education course in a small village in the district of Choam Khsant, the surrounding area of which is strongly contaminated with explosive remnants of war. Suddenly a young man exclaimed that he had recently seen such a "thing" as the object that was depicted on the placard. He took a deminer to a field near his house and showed him his dangerous finds: two Vietnamese B40 rockets, and two Russian GK-2 rocket fuzes. They were immediately destroyed by the EOD team.



**Zimbabwe**

When Tashinga Chavhunga got married, he and his wife were given permission by the village headman to build their house near the village. What they didn't know when they were building it was that the property was located directly adjacent to two minefields. "We were like prisoners", Tashinga says. "We could not walk freely on our own land. "We were afraid to ever take our eyes off our son." The area around his house has now been cleared. In the future the family wants to cultivate the land and acquire cattle.

## Bosnia-Herzegovina

### Situation

The war in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1992-1995) left behind almost a million scattered landmines. About 75,000 mines and explosive remnants of war still threaten more than half a million people today (i.e. 15% of the population). Bosnia-Herzegovina is thus the European country with the highest contamination of explosive remnants of war. Large agricultural areas are still lying barren in the affected regions. Due to the high level of unemployment many families earn a living as peasant farmers from the cultivation of vegetables, cereals, fruit and berries. They are reliant on the clearance of the valuable agricultural areas.

Mine accidents continuously occur because there are mines outside the designated hazard zones or because villagers disregard the danger in everyday life out of existential necessity.



### Local partner

Our representative, Timka Opardija, was responsible for the local coordination with authorities, organisations and journalists. The mine clearance projects were selected in close coordination with the responsible local authorities and the national mine action centre (BHMAC). The local partner organisation Pazi Mine Vitez carries out the clearance work according to internationally applicable standards. The BHMAC is responsible for technical coordination, final inspection and certification of the work. The WWM branch office in Donji Vakuf was closed at the end of 2018.

### WWM activities in 2018

Four minefields were cleared in the district of Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje in 2018. The number of mines cleared was considerably higher than in previous years since they were placed along former frontlines. WWM also held awareness events in the district of Donji Vakuf, e.g. a workshop at a primary school for the information campaign on International

Mine Awareness Day (4 April). WWM participated in various sports events with promotion material about mines. Radio Donji Vakuf regularly reports on WWM activities in radio shows, on its website and in the social media.

### Results



44 anti-personnel mines, 12 tank mines and 11 other explosive remnants of war have been removed.



Around 104,049 square metres of land were cleared of mines. This area can be used for agriculture again.



Around 500 young people and adults have been made aware of the problem of mines through events and media reports.



## Laos

### Situation

Laos is the country with the highest contamination rate of unexploded cluster munitions. During the Vietnam War (1964 – 1973) the USA flew around 580,000 bomber missions over neutral Laos to cut off the supply to the Vietcong in South Vietnam. Up to 30% of the 270 million pieces of cluster munition did not explode. As a result, the economic development of the country has been inhibited to the present day. The extent of the contamination is the subject of a national survey that was launched in 2018 and will probably take until 2021. The results will form the basis for the longer-term planning and prioritization of the clearance tasks. It is certain that the clearance activities in Laos will continue for many years to come.



### Local partner

WWM has already been working since 2008 with UXO Lao, the largest national organisation for humanitarian mine action. The National Regulatory Authority (NRA), supervises and coordinates all mine action activities and guarantees compliance with international standards. The international expert Olivier Bauduin accompanied and monitored the project.

and children the safe way to behave when dealing with explosive remnants of war.

### WWM activities in 2018

In 2018 the activities were concentrated on the province of Khammouane. WWM supported two mine clearance teams and a risk education team. The two clearance teams were deployed in the highly contaminated districts of Boualapha and Nhommalath. Due to heavy monsoon rain and flooding, only 91 percent of the planned area could be cleared. Both teams had to interrupt their work from the end of July until 31 August 2018 after fields and paths and their accommodation had been flooded. The risk education team held events in 59 villages in order to teach men, women

### Results



1,807 explosive remnants of war, including 795 pieces of cluster munition, were identified and disposed of.



651,000 square metres of agricultural land were cleared and can be used for agriculture again.



167 individuals can use the land safely again after the release. 30,364 people, more than half of them children, have been sensitised for the dangers of explosive remnants of war.



## Democratic Republic of Congo

### Situation

Despite its abundance of commodities, the Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the poorest countries in the world. The country has not found peace for decades.

The solution to the mine problem in the DR Congo in the next few years appears by all means to be realistic. Internal organisations are working on it. However, armed conflicts over the past decades and armed conflicts that continually flare up have left behind explosive remnants of war that represent a much bigger problem for the population than mines. They weren't laid systematically and may be lurking everywhere.



### Local partner

WWM has been working since 2012 with the local partner organisation Afrilam. Afrilam is accredited in the DR Congo for non-technical surveys, risk education and – as the only local organization – for explosive ordnance disposal. The big advantage of this is that reported finds of explosives can not only be marked, but also efficiently cleared.

### WWM activities in 2018

In 2018 Afrilam concentrated its activities on the regions of Nyiragongo and Rutshuru (North Kivu region), where unrest, political tensions and a precarious security situation continue to prevail. WWM supported Afrilam's work with an explosive ordnance disposal team and a risk education team. They carried out systematic non-technical surveys and risk education for the villagers and school pupils. The explosive ordnance disposal team

investigated reported mine finds immediately, located and disposed of them.

### Results



46 explosive remnants of war were cleared during the EOD team's 10 missions.



27,066 people, almost half of them children, were sensitized to the problem of mines. 29,697 people have benefited indirectly.



75 Community Focal Points (50 men, 25 women) were educated and act in their districts as the contact for discovered mines and explosives.



## Zimbabwe

### Situation

During the war of independence in the 1970s, one of the densest mine belts in the world was laid in the north-eastern region bordering Mozambique. Up to 5,500 mines were laid per kilometre along the border – and this over hundreds of kilometres. Many of the mines are located directly adjacent to houses, schools and hospitals or make large areas of agricultural land inaccessible. Most of the region's inhabitants live on their meagre earnings from the cultivation of cotton, millet or livestock farming. Mine accidents with livestock regularly threaten the existence of families and endanger food security.



### Local partner

WWM has worked with HALO Trust since 2015. Our partner organisation is a pioneer in humanitarian mine action and brings along a wealth of experience, so that a reliable and professional implementation of the project is guaranteed. All activities are coordinated, planned and implemented with the national mine centre (Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre, ZIMAC).

### WWM activities in 2018

Thanks to the generous support of the city partnership of Winterthur, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen and Frauenfeld, WWM was able in 2018 to deploy two demining teams from HALO Trust in the Mashonaland province in Zimbabwe. The teams worked on minefields that lie very close to the Chisecha primary and secondary school as well as houses. With some fields the level of contamination was lower than expected and the team progressed more quickly. With others the recovery of the mines was very dangerous on account of their location and additional machines were used. The

deminers also informed the villagers about all the activities and the safe way to behave. The project was extended by a further component: 2,500 first reading books on the danger of mines were printed and will be used next year in schools for sensitization.

### Results



262 anti-personnel mines were identified and disposed of.



76,974 square metres of land were cleared.



4,073 people (including 2,240 children) can now safely access their land, water resources and schools.

2,339 inhabitants (including 1,461 children) learned more about the danger of mines and the safe way to behave.



## South Sudan

### Situation

South Sudan declared its independence in July 2011. But later civil war broke out. Following lengthy negotiations, the civil war opponents agreed on a new peace settlement in August 2018. It remains to be seen whether it holds up in the long run. The young country is currently enduring one of the most serious humanitarian crises worldwide. A large part of the population is acutely threatened by famine and is reliant on foreign aid. The poor economic situation, armed conflicts and widespread violence have robbed the people of their livelihoods and forced millions to flee.

Mines and explosive remnants of war are an additional danger and are hampering the humanitarian aid. In particular, children and adolescents become often victims of this dangerous legacy. Risk awareness is therefore the top priority.



### Local partner

Our partner organisation DanChurchAid (DCA) has been active in South Sudan since 2013. It is one of the leading organisations in mine risk education and implements its activities on the basis of need-oriented and target group-oriented concepts. DCA is presently the only organisation in South Sudan to train and deploy "Peer Risk Educators" and "Community Focal Points" for sustainable risk education.

selected children and adolescents were trained as so-called "Peer Risk Educators", who pass on their knowledge to people of the same age in their circle.

### WWM activities in 2018

In 2018 WWM supported a risk education team of DCA that was deployed in the Juba metropolitan region and in Nimule for risk awareness activities in schools and villages. To promote the individual responsibility of those affected and the sustainability of the project, "Community Focal Points", e.g. teachers, were specifically trained for risk awareness activities, to act as contact persons and inform their environment about mine-relevant topics and also to report contaminated areas to the responsible authorities. Further,

### Results



66 risk areas were marked and reported to UNMAS.



8,752 people (including 4,966 children) were trained in risk prevention.



202 Community Focal Points and 198 Peer Risk Educators were trained.



11 safety briefings for employees of aid organisations, so that they can better recognise warfare materials and take the necessary measures.





## Cambodia

### Situation

Between the 1960s and 1998, Cambodia was repeatedly the scene of armed conflicts and the reign of terror of the Khmer Rouge. As a result, the country – and in particular agricultural areas – is highly contaminated by mines, cluster munition and other explosive remnants of war. The national authority estimates that about 1970 square kilometres are still contaminated, of which about 645 square kilometres are contaminated with cluster munition. More than 80% of the population live in rural areas and in very poor conditions. They are dependent on the cultivation of e.g. rice, cashew nuts and fruits on their small parcels of land.



### Local partner

WWM cooperates with Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD). The national NGO, which is headquartered in Siem Reap, originated from the private initiative of the former child soldier Aki Ra and is accredited by the national mine coordination centre (CMAA). CSHD mainly concentrates on the clearing of remnants of war in remote regions, which are often not covered by other demining organisations. They cooperate closely with the local police authorities and villagers.

The American NGO "Landmine Relief Fund" (LMRF) cooperates with CSHD on project and finance management.

### WWM activities in 2018

In 2018 WWM supported two explosive ordnance disposal teams, each of which was deployed in three provinces. They respond to requests of the local villagers and police authorities, investigate and locate explosive remnants of war and dispose them immediately. A further task of the teams is to inform the inhabitants

affected at the deployment site on the specific dangers and to teach men, women and children (e.g. in schools) a safe way to behave.

### Results



The teams conducted 436 call-outs and disposed totally 253 anti-personnel mines, 7 anti-tank mines, 1,025 UXOs and 56 other explosive remnants of war.



35,847 square metres of land were cleared and can now be accessed and used again without danger.



4,092 people, including 2,084 children, were sensitised to the mine problem and can now deal more adequately with the risk.



## Angola

### Situation

Angola experienced one of the longest wars in the history of Africa between 1975 and 2002. Over a million people were displaced and large parts of the country were mined. Despite great progress in mine action none of the 18 provinces is free of mines yet. There is an extreme divide between rich and poor and the danger of mines in rural, marginalised regions represents an enormous stress specifically for the impoverished population. Minefields prevent access to land and water resources and inhibit the development of village communities. Also, mine accidents involving people and above all cattle occur very often. This means for the farmers not only the loss of a potential source of food but also considerable economic losses.

Unfortunately, the funds for mine action in Angola have steadily reduced in recent years and as a result the demining activities in the province of Benguela had to be stopped in 2014, even though the authorities had assigned a high priority to this region for demining.



### Local partner

Our partner organisation is HALO Trust, which has already been active in demining in Angola for over 23 years. In 2017 it launched the project "100 Women in Demining for Angola" in the province of Benguela. WWM contributed to this project from the very beginning.

fully passed. Apart from income, the assignment also helps the women to gain more responsibility, esteem and "empowerment".

### WWM activities in 2018

In 2018 WWM supported a female demining team that worked on the clearance of four minefields in the village of Kanenguerere (province of Benguela). In early 2019, the village will be eventually free of mines. A small school has already been built and this marks a very positive development for the small impoverished village. The female deminers themselves come from rural regions affected by mines. They have been carefully trained. In late 2018 the first Section Commander course took place, which also one of the WWM female deminer success-

### Results



55 anti-personnel mines and 9 explosive remnants of war were identified and disposed of.



43,834 square meters of land have been cleared of mines by the WWM women's team and handed over to the population for use again.



147 people have safe access to their agricultural resources once again.



## Bodies and development

The **Foundation Board** of World Without Mines is made up of seven people from different vocational areas and with broad experience in fields such as foundation work, humanitarian aid and development cooperation, finance and journalism. Each of them is familiar with one or more of the project countries from personal or professional experience. The voluntary commitment in strategic and individual operative areas enables WWM to retain its extremely lean structure.

In 2018 WWM was able to gain the support of further institutional donors and maintain donations at the existing level. This was due to the great dedication and trust of our long-standing private and institutional donors. One extraordinary donation that ought to be mentioned is the funding of the entire costs of the Zimbabwe project by the "City Partnership St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Winterthur and Frauenfeld".

The operational activities of World Without Mines are handled by the

**operational office.** The co-manager Sandra Montagne left WWM at the end of January 2018 to take up a new challenge. WWM thanks her for her outstanding work in expanding the operational office and wishes her all the best. The operational office is now headed by the previous co-manager Gabriela Fuchs with an 80% workload. Since June 2018 she has been supported by Thurid Gjedrem (40% workload) in communication and fundraising.

The **auditing firm** TAXBARGAIN AG (in Zurich) conducts the annual audits of World Without Mines.

In 2018 WWM was present at various humanitarian mine action events (e.g. the Swiss Army, GICHD). Within the context of the series of events "Humanity in Everyday Life" of the Bourbaki Panorama association in Lucerne, WWM had the opportunity to present its work to a wider audience and to take part in a panel discussion on the subject of "Flight and humanitarian missions in areas of conflict".

### Thank you very much!

During the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Timka Opardija fled with her children to Switzerland, where she learned about the work of the World Without Mines Foundation. Following her return to Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1999, she built up and managed the WWM branch office in Donji Vakuf with great joy and dedication. She organised intensive risk education events for schoolchildren, returning families and women's groups and later also coordinated all WWM demining activities. She took her well-earned retirement at the end of 2018. We would like to offer our heartfelt thanks for her tireless dedication. Hvala Puno!

## Foundation board and staff



### Foundation board (from left to right)

**Claudine Bolay Zraggen** (since 1997)  
*psychotherapist*

**Emanuel Christen** (since 1997)  
*orthopaedics specialist*

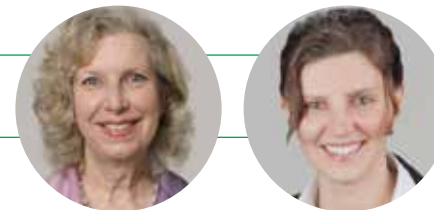
**Henriette Eppenberger** (since 2016)  
*professional curator*

**Thomas Fluri** (since 2015)  
*business economist*

**Carol Hofer** (since 2003)  
*foundation work*

**Reto Nigg** (since 2016)  
*business economist*

**Christian Schmidt** (since 2011)  
*journalist*



**Gabriela Fuchs** (since 2014)  
*managing director (80%)*

**Thurid Gjedrem** (since 2018)  
*communication & fundraising (40%)*



**Timka Opardija** (since 2005)  
*representative in Bosnia*

## Balance sheet as per 31 December

	2018	2017
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Liquid assets	807.153,80	822.439,98
Prepaid expenses	2.200,51	1.472,90
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>809.354,31</b>	<b>823.912,88</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	4.461,00	2,00
Intangible assets	1,00	1,00
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>4.462,00</b>	<b>3,00</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>813.816,31</b>	<b>823.915,88</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Outside capital</b>		
Financial liabilities	24.541,40	32.502,60
Deferred Income	3.968,95	10.683,95
Cambodia fund	0,00	19.484,64
Zimbabwe fund	44.604,67	0,00
SMART fund	25.000,00	25.000,00
DR Congo fund	0,00	50.000,00
Angola fund	50.000,00	50.000,00
South Sudan fund	0,00	50.000,00
Sri Lanka fund	50.000,00	0,00
Public relations work fund	35.000,00	50.000,00
<b>Total outside capital</b>	<b>233.115,02</b>	<b>287.671,19</b>
<b>Organisation capital</b>		
WWM organisation capital	50.000,00	50.000,00
Voluntary retained earnings		
- profit brought forward	486.244,69	437.688,01
- year-end result	44.456,60	48.556,68
<b>Total organisation capital</b>	<b>580.701,29</b>	<b>536.244,69</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>813.816,31</b>	<b>823.915,88</b>

## Operating statement from 1 January to 31 December

	2018	2017
<b>Earnings</b>		
Donations	12.239,27	6.100,00
Income from fundraising campaigns	852.392,72	932.612,98
Legacy	29.838,40	60.000,00
Earmarked donations	654.248,00	330.316,19
Other operating income	163,00	90,00
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1.548.881,39</b>	<b>1.329.119,17</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
<b>Direct project expenses</b>		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-119.850,37	-166.609,64
DR Congo	-109.636,45	-12.981,53
Laos	-190.322,81	-197.040,34
South Sudan	-108.063,00	-73.380,44
Zimbabwe	-230.395,33	-93.512,55
Nagorno-Karabakh	0,00	-43.256,00
Cambodia	-74.387,72	-55.215,36
Angola	-132.463,34	-66.033,03
Public relations work	-363.230,30	-358.700,76
Exchange differences	-3.284,00	830,55
<b>Total project expenses</b>	<b>-1.331.633,32</b>	<b>-1.065.899,10</b>
<b>Procurement of funds</b>		
Annual report	-4.219,14	-4.650,92
Benefactor support postage	-228,00	-804,20
Benefactor support secretariat	-13.269,40	-16.966,51
<b>Total procurement of funds</b>	<b>-17.716,54</b>	<b>-22.421,63</b>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Personnel expenses	-130.738,20	-125.492,55
Rental expenses	-13.230,90	-14.450,05
Office and administrative expenses	-42.188,55	-24.091,50
Depreciations	-2.977,05	-499,00
Asset management	-5.820,20	-5.373,01
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>-194.954,90</b>	<b>-169.906,11</b>
<b>Result prior change of fund capital</b>	<b>4.576,63</b>	<b>70.892,33</b>
Withdrawal from funds	184.484,64	147.148,99
Allocation to funds	-144.604,67	-169.484,64
<b>Annual result I (surplus)</b>	<b>44.456,60</b>	<b>48.556,68</b>
<b>Allocation to organisation capital</b>	<b>44.456,60</b>	<b>48.556,68</b>
<b>Annual result II following allocation</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>



## Statement of the change in capital

	Opening balance	Allocation	Use	Closing balance
<b>Internal resources</b>				
Capital	50.000,00			50.000,00
Retained earnings	486.244,69			486.244,69
Year-end result		44.456,60		44.456,60
<b>Organisation capital</b>				<b>580.701,29</b>
<b>Funds from the fund capital</b>				
Cambodia	19.484,64		-19.484,64	0,00
Zimbabwe	0,00	44.604,67		44.604,67
SMART	25.000,00			25.000,00
DR Congo	50.000,00		-50.000,00	0,00
Angola	50.000,00	50.000,00	-50.000,00	50.000,00
South Sudan	50.000,00		-50.000,00	0,00
Sri Lanka	0,00	50.000,00		50.000,00
Public relations work	50.000,00		-15.000,00	35.000,00
<b>Total Fund Capital</b>				<b>204.604,67</b>



*After clearance, fields can be cultivated again without danger.*

## Annex to the financial report

### Principles

#### General

The present annual report consists of the balance sheet, operating statement and annex and also contains the prior-year figures. It has been prepared and classified in accordance with the provisions of Swiss accounting law (Title 32 of the Swiss Code of Obligations). The significant valuation principles used are described below.

#### Valuation principles

- Assets and liabilities are carried at their nominal values.
- Tangible assets are depreciated in accordance with the maximum permissible Swiss Federal Tax Administration rates.
- Intangible assets (database) are stated in the balance sheet pro memoria at 1 Swiss franc.
- Appropriate provisions have been created to take account of potential risks.

#### Details of positions in the balance sheet and income statement

#### Liquid assets

The liquid assets include cash on hand and postal check account deposits.

#### Public relations expense

The expenses for public relations work concern our newsletter, which is published periodically and is aimed at informing the Swiss public about the current and ongoing problems with mines.

#### Further disclosures

#### Full-time positions

The annual average number of full-time positions in the reporting and prior years did not exceed 10.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date that have affected the book value of the reported assets or liabilities or need to be disclosed here.

#### Compensation for members of the foundation board

All members of the board are reimbursed for expenses in conjunction with their task, subject to presentation of receipts. Such receipts must be approved. Every year, the amount of CHF 600 is paid out in compensation for attendance at meetings, i.e. CHF 150 per meeting. Some members of the board waive such compensation in each case in favour of the foundation.





### Abbreviations

Afrilam	African Mine Action Organization
BHMAC	Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Centre
CSHD	Cambodian Self Help Demining
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority
DCA	DanChurchAid
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
LMRF	Landmine Relief Fund
NTS	Non-Technical Survey (surveys/inquiries among the local population)
NRA	National Regulatory Authority
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
WWM	World Without Mines Foundation
ZIMAC	Zimbabwe Mine Action Centre

### Imprint

Editors:	Thurid Gjedrem, Gabriela Fuchs, Carol Hofer, Christian Schmidt
Photos:	WWM, Afrilam, CSHD, DCA, Halo Trust, UXO Lao
Symbols:	Free use of the icons (created by OCHA, made available by <a href="http://www.flaticon.com">www.flaticon.com</a> )
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means one life saved**

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