

2025 Stocktaking Report: Machine Readable Travel Documents for Refugees and Stateless Persons



August 2025

This report presents UNHCR's analysis of State practice in relation to the issuance of travel documents to refugees and stateless persons on their territory.

1. Legal background

The issuance of a travel document is an obligation for States parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol ("[1951 Refugee Convention](#)")¹ and the [1954 Statelessness Convention](#) under Article 28, with additional criteria and requirements provided in the Conventions' Schedule and Specimen sections, as well as Article 6 of the [1969 OAU Convention](#). Through the examination of current practices, the report aims to take stock of how the States parties to the 1951 and 1954 Conventions implement these commitments, shedding light on current gaps that need to be addressed.

Furthermore, UNHCR's Executive Committee ([conclusion no. 13, 1978](#)) expresses the hope that "States which are not parties to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol will issue to refugees lawfully residing in their territory appropriate travel documents under conditions as similar as possible to those attaching to the issue of 1951 Convention Travel Documents" and ([conclusion no. 117, 2024](#)) calls upon States, in cooperation with UNHCR and with funding support from the international community, for the "issuance of machine-readable travel documents to enable refugees to pursue complementary pathways and durable solutions in ways that ensure protection from refoulement."

Article 13(2) of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) outlines that "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country", which in practice requires a travel document.

The [Convention on International Civil Aviation](#) under Standard 3.11² in its [Annex 9](#) on Facilitation requires that travel documents issued to refugees are machine readable. This Standard was introduced in 2016 and emphasized under [UNHCR's Executive Committee conclusion no. 114](#) (2017). In 2024–2025, the Standard was amended³ towards wider inclusivity of all 193 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Member States: the reference to "Convention Travel Documents" in the Standard's main text was amended and shifted into the accompanying note to utilize the broader term of "travel documents for refugees and stateless persons".

2. Scope and data of the report

According to the obligations of the above international treaties and UNHCR Executive Committee conclusions, the report will examine the practices from the States parties to the 1951 and 1954

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- 1 Article 28: "The Contracting States shall issue to refugees [or stateless persons] lawfully staying in their territory travel documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require, and the provisions of the Schedule to this Convention shall apply with respect to such documents. The Contracting States may issue such a travel document to any other refugee [or stateless person] in their territory; they shall in particular give sympathetic consideration to the issue of such a travel document to refugees [or stateless persons] in their territory who are unable to obtain a travel document from the country of their lawful residence."
 - 2 Standard 3.11 in Annex 9, 17th Edition, Amendment 30, was 3.12 in earlier editions.
 - 3 Standard 3.11: "Contracting States shall ensure that travel documents for refugees and stateless persons are machine readable, in accordance with the specifications of Doc 9303."

Conventions along with non-States parties.

The source of data for the report is an internal UNHCR survey launched in 2024 completed by UNHCR colleagues at the country or multi-country level to the best of their knowledge. As of August 2025, 167 countries had responded to the survey which is utilized for the figures within this report. The data is also updated by UNHCR as policy environments change. Elements of the survey data are available via an [interactive dashboard](#).



(Scan the QR code to access the dashboard)

3. Travel documents for refugees

Refugees cannot access or safely use their national passports due to persecution linked to their home countries. Travel documents issued for refugees by their hosting countries help them travel abroad legally for various purposes including to work, study, reunite with family members, access medical services or join events. This ability to travel internationally strengthens refugee self-reliance and autonomy.

As examined at an [Expert Roundtable](#) in 2024, there are several types of travel documents commonly issued to refugees:⁴

- **eMRCTD/MRCTDs (electronic and/or machine readable Convention Travel Documents)**
Travel documents for refugees linked to the 1951 Refugee Convention with protection safeguards. They are issued by hosting States and feature the machine readable zone (MRZ) which encodes personal data in a standardized format equipped for airport/border scanners. eMRCTDs have an electronic chip in addition to the MRZ.
- **Other eMRTDs/MRTDs (electronic and/or machine readable Travel Documents)**
Other types of travel documents with an MRZ issued to refugees outside of CTDs. eMRTDs have an electronic chip in addition to the required MRZ. These can include foreigner/alien passports or certificates of identity. Without a link to the 1951 Refugee Convention, protection safeguards may vary, which is why this type is noted as “needs review”.
- **Manual CTDs (Convention Travel Documents)**
Travel documents for refugees linked to the 1951 Refugee Convention and issued by States without the required MRZ. These include the UNHCR-procured CTD booklets issued by some States which are in use exceptionally due to the low remaining stock as States transition to MRCTDs. These would not be ICAO-compliant and therefore have significant limitations in use.
- **Other manual TDs (Travel Documents)**
Travel documents issued by States to refugees without the required MRZ. This is a broad category which includes various types of travel documents that may be issued to refugees. These would not be ICAO-compliant and therefore have significant limitations in use.

⁴ Note: this report does not cover one-way or emergency travel documents which have significant limitations and restrictions due to their purpose and scope.

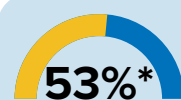
- **No CTD/RTDs**

In some cases, countries may not yet issue any type of travel document to refugees. Such environments, particularly in States with significant refugee populations, can contribute to irregular movements, barriers in accessing a solution, exploitation and unsafe practices.

Compliance for States parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention

Of the 149 States parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention, 79 countries issue machine readable CTDs (MRCTDs) to refugees.

An additional five countries issue other machine readable travel documents to refugees (MRTDs), such as Brazil and Angola which issue a foreigner passport to refugees. While the [Expert Roundtable Summary Conclusions](#) offer that non-States parties could issue machine readable travel documents, such as foreign passports or certificates of identity, with protection safeguards for refugees and stateless persons, further examination is needed in this area particularly when such documents are utilized by States parties. For this reason, Figure 2 below has labeled MRTDs as “needs review” when assessing compliance. For the remainder, 16 countries still exceptionally issue a non-ICAO-compliant manual type of CTD, and 36 countries do not issue refugee travel documents.



53%* of countries are fulfilling their obligation to issue MRCTDs to refugees.

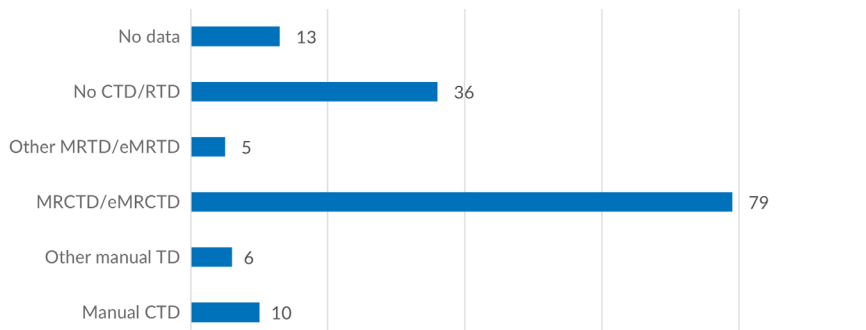


Compliance gap in MRCTD issuance by States Parties:

at least **35%**

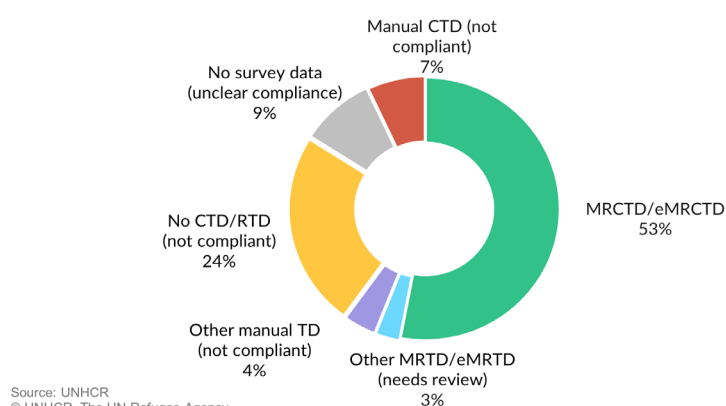
*Data unreported for 13 countries.

Figure 1 | Categories of Travel Documents issued by the 149 States parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention



Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder
© UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency

Figure 2 | Percentage of the 149 States parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention and their compliance in issuing MRCTDs



Source: UNHCR
© UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency

Issuance from non-States parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention

Looking beyond the States parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention, only one country (Cuba) is providing a machine readable travel document to refugees in the form of a certificate of identity and travel. A further 31 countries do not offer any kind of travel document to refugees, and 14 countries lack survey responses.

Issuance from the ICAO Member States

Of the 193 ICAO Member States, this amounts to 43 per cent not providing any type of machine readable travel document to refugees, along with a deficit of data for 14 per cent of countries.

Linking the survey results to population figures on UNHCR’s [refugee data finder](#), at least 17 million refugees are hosted in a country that does not issue any type of machine readable refugee travel document. This highlights the need for continued advocacy, capacity building and stakeholder support so that States can issue travel documents for refugees aligned to ICAO standards.

4. Travel documents for stateless persons

Similar to refugee travel documents, travel documents for stateless persons facilitate their access to opportunities and empower their inclusion in a global society. The types of travel documents for stateless persons correspond to the above categories listed under refugee travel documents.

Compliance for States parties to the 1954 Statelessness Convention

There are [99 States parties to the 1954 Statelessness Convention](#). UNHCR observed 35 States parties which are issuing machine readable CTDs (MRCTDs) to stateless persons, continuing the lower compliance trend when compared to MRCTDs to refugees.

An additional 10 countries provided a different type of machine readable travel document, often a foreigner passport. This represents a larger share (10 per cent vs. 5 per cent) than observed in MRCTDs for refugees. Only one country which is party to the 1954 Convention issues a manual type of travel document to stateless people.

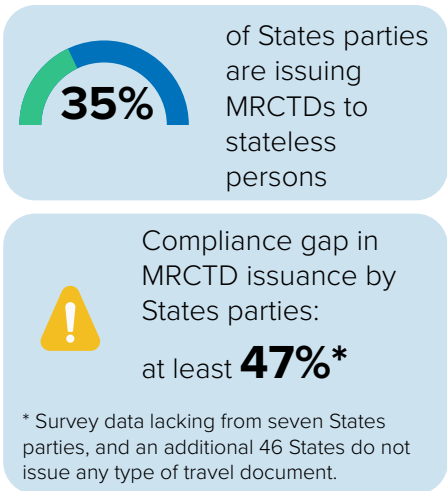
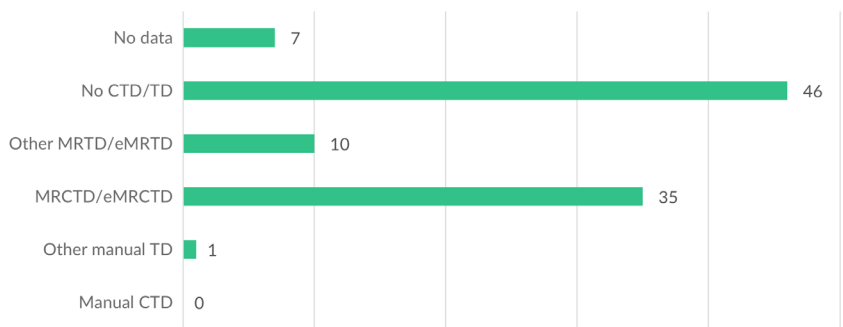
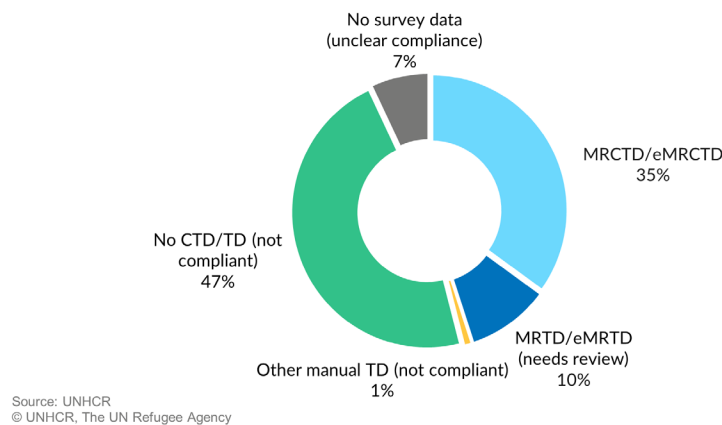


Figure 3 | Categories of Travel Documents issued by the 99 States parties to the 1954 Statelessness Convention



Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder
© UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency

Figure 4 | Percentage of the 99 States parties to the 1954 Statelessness Convention and their compliance in issuing MRCTDs



Issuance from non-States parties to the 1954 Statelessness Convention

Expanding analysis to non-States parties, nine additional countries from this group issue a machine readable travel document to stateless persons and four countries provide a manual type of travel document. Examples of these travel documents include certificates of identity, alien passports and IDs that facilitate regional travel. Approximately 62 additional countries are not providing any travel document to stateless persons with a lack of data for another 22 countries.

Issuance from the ICAO Member States

This totals to 53 per cent of ICAO Member States not providing machine readable travel documents to stateless persons along with a deficit of data for 14 per cent of countries.

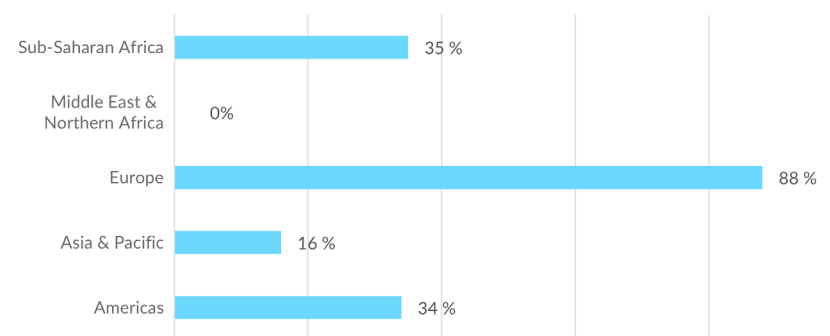
5. MRCTD issuance by region

When looking from a regional perspective, there are noticeable differences in MRCTD issuance rates that are worth examining.

Compared to other regions, Europe has the highest percentage of countries in their region issuing MRCTDs for refugees and stateless persons, but there is a notable difference in issuance rates by European countries between the two CTD types (88 per cent for refugees and 51 per cent for stateless persons). The Americas and Sub-Saharan Africa have a similar issuance rate of roughly 1/3 of countries for MRCTDs for refugees. However, for stateless persons, differences in MRCTD issuance emerge with the Americas reaching 20 per cent, while in Sub-Saharan Africa the total equals 0 per cent.

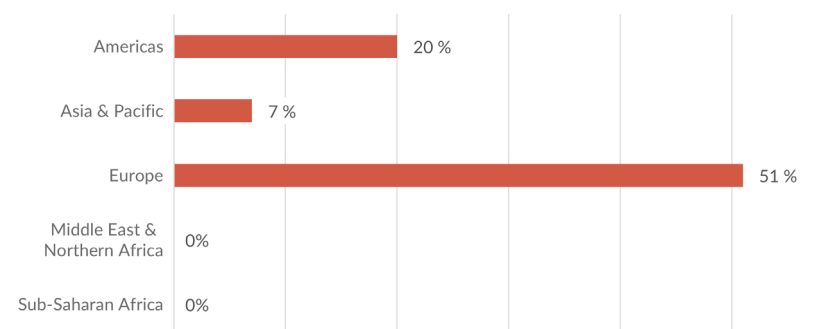
The MRCTD issuance rates are lower in the Asia and Pacific region and in the Middle East and Northern Africa region corresponding to the low number of States which are parties to both Conventions (1951 and 1954). Analyzing the data in this manner provides a clearer understanding that access to MRCTDs can vary significantly among regions and highlights the gaps between MRCTD issuance for refugees versus stateless persons.

Figure 5 | MRCTD issuance by region – refugees



Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder
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Figure 6 | MRCTD issuance by region – stateless persons



Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder
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6. Conclusion

While all national passports are now machine readable, travel documents for refugees and stateless persons lag behind to achieve this same standard. Overall, only 43 per cent of the 193 ICAO members are providing machine readable travel documents to refugees, while a mere 33 per cent are providing machine readable travel documents to stateless persons.

More support is needed to raise these rates and to help States include refugees and stateless persons in their documentation/civil registration systems. State-provided access to a travel document for refugees and stateless persons that adheres to international standards helps curb irregular movement, combat human trafficking, reduce exploitation, lower rates of those making risky journeys and strengthen border security, while still offering international protection when moving across borders.

“ Travel documents serve as a gateway for refugees to engage with the world, connect with their futures, and access opportunities. ”

Jean Marie,
Rwandan refugee in Kenya

Promisingly at the [2023 Global Refugee Forum](#), 15 States have made commitments to either begin issuing MRCTDs, to improve their systems or to support other States in doing so. This is a hopeful starting point to assist relevant States in their overdue transition from manual travel documents to machine readable ones to raise issuance rates while also working together to address regional differences. A key aspect of the regional differences in issuance rates

is the gap in practical recommendations for non-States Parties to the 1951 and 1954 Conventions in issuing machine readable travel documents to refugees and stateless persons which was explored at an Experts Roundtable in 2024.

It should also be noted that the current report mainly focuses on two aspects: a) if the country is issuing a travel document and which type, and b) if the the travel document is machine readable. In addition to these criteria, there are other compliance areas that could be explored once these key points on access and machine readability are in place. In particular, the Schedule of the 1951 and 1954 Conventions also outlines obligations on price and recognition of CTDs issued by other States that would be interesting to explore in future stocktaking reports.

Ultimately, a travel document is an enabling tool which can link refugees and stateless persons to opportunities and solutions, yet currently 17 million refugees live in countries without access to a machine readable travel document. In order to progress, States, along with UNHCR, ICAO, development actors and the private sector, must fund and support the inclusion of refugees and stateless persons into national systems, including their architecture into identity and document issuance frameworks. Providing this access aligns with UNHCR's [Global Compact on Refugees](#) to expand third-country solutions and ICAO's [Doha Declaration](#) on MRCTDs.

NOTE: To complement the report, two annexes are attached. The first outlines significant global and regional developments that have occurred since the last stocktaking update was issued in 2019. The second annex provides an accounting broken down by States which outlines their issuance type as well as if they are States parties to the 1951, 1954, or ICAO Conventions. By providing this information, we hope to continue the momentum towards future positive developments, provide transparency in the data used to populate the report and work together with States and actors to make any needed improvements.

Annex A — Key developments in 2019–2025



2023: At the Global Refugee Forum, a [multistakeholder pledge on refugee travel documents](#) was launched.

2024: UNHCR submitted a working paper to the ICAO Facilitation Panel highlighting gaps and obstacles in travel documents for refugees and stateless persons. This led to updating terminology in Annex 9 (previously Standard 3.12 and now Standard 3.11 in the 17th edition).

2025: UNHCR released a [public dashboard on travel documents](#) and published [Summary Conclusions](#) from an Expert Roundtable on Travel Documents for Persons in Need of International Protection and Stateless Persons and established a corresponding Working Group on Travel Documents. ICAO issued the [Doha Declaration](#) which commits to MRCTD issuance.

EUROPE

2020: Azerbaijan started issuing eMRCTDs valid for up to 5 years.

| **2024:** Serbia* started issuing MRCTDs valid for up to 5 years for refugees and for up to 1 year for subsidiary protection holders.

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

2024–2025: In Egypt, draft asylum legislation is under consideration by the government, which includes a provision (Article 12) for providing refugee travel documents.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Japan began issuing MRCTDs* and extended validity to up to 5 years under the amended immigration and refugee law. At the Global Refugee Forum, Kyrgyzstan pledged to begin issuing MRCTDs*, and Australia and New Zealand committed to support capacity building efforts to issue refugee travel documents.

AMERICAS

2023: Canada committed at the Global Refugee Forum to conduct research and share good practices.

| **2024 and 2025:** Mexico and Chile* began issuing eMRCTDs/MRCTDs.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

2019: Namibia* issued eMRCTDs. | **2020:** Kenya* launched MRCTDs. | **2021:** Sudan* began issuing MRCTDs (paused since 2023 due to conflict). Angola published Law No. 22/21 of October 18 enabling MRCTD issuance. |

2022–2025: Senegal commenced work on implementation of the 2022 asylum law including an MRCTD provision. | **2023:** Angola* began issuing MRTDs. At the Global Refugee Forum, Botswana, Chad, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, South Sudan committed to issue MRCTDs. | **2024:** Burkina Faso* fulfilled their pledge by extending their MRCTD validity period from 1 year to 5 years. Malawi* and Zimbabwe* successfully transitioned to eMRCTDs. Taking steps towards issuance, South Sudan extended the validity period of MRCTDs to 5 years with the possibility to renew abroad. | **2025:** Mali issued a decree on providing MRCTDs.

* indicates countries that issue only CTDs for refugees and not stateless persons

Annex B — Country-specific data

Country Name	Region	ICAO Member	1951C* Party	1954C Party	Travel Document for Refugees	Travel Document for Stateless Persons
Afghanistan	AP	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Albania	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Algeria	MENA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Andorra	E	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Angola	SA	Y	Y	Y	MRTD/eMRTD	No CTD/TD
Antigua and Barbuda	A	Y	Y	Y	No data available	No data available
Argentina	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Armenia	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Australia	AP	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Austria	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Azerbaijan	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Bahamas	A	Y	Y	N	No data available	No data available
Bahrain	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Bangladesh	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Barbados	A	Y	N	Y	No data available	No data available
Belarus	E	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Belgium	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Belize	A	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Benin	WCA	Y	Y	Y	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Bhutan	AP	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	A	Y	Y♦	N	Other manual TD	No CTD/TD
Bosnia and Herzegovina	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Botswana	SA	Y	Y	Y	Other manual TD	Other manual TD
Brazil	A	Y	Y	Y	MRTD/eMRTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Brunei Darussalam	AP	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Bulgaria	E	Y	Y	Y°	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Burkina Faso	WCA	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Burundi	EHAGL	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Cambodia	AP	Y	Y	N	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Cameroon	WCA	Y	Y	N	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Canada	A	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Cape Verde	WCA	Y	Y♦	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Central African Republic	WCA	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD

Chile	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
China	AP	Y	Y	N <	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Colombia	A	Y	Y	Y	MRTD/eMRTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Comoros	SA	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Cook Islands	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Costa Rica	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Côte d'Ivoire	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Croatia	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Cuba	A	Y	N	N	MRTD/eMRTD	No CTD/TD
Cyprus	E	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Czech Republic	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	AP	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Democratic Republic of the Congo	SA	Y	Y	Y	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Denmark	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Djibouti	EHAGL	Y	Y	N	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Dominica	A	Y	Y	N	No data available	No data available
Dominican Republic	A	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Ecuador	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Egypt	MENA	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
El Salvador	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Equatorial Guinea	WCA	Y	Y	N	No data available	No data available
Eritrea	EHAGL	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	Other manual TD
Estonia	E	Y	Y°	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Eswatini	SA	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Ethiopia	EHAGL	Y	Y	N	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Federated States of Micronesia	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Fiji	AP	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Finland	E	Y	Y	Y°	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
France	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Gabon	WCA	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Gambia	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Georgia	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Germany	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Ghana	WCA	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Greece	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Grenada	A	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available

Guatemala	A	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Guinea	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Guinea-Bissau	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Guyana	A	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Haiti	A	Y	Y	Y	No data available	No data available
Holy See	E	N	Y	***	No data available	No data available
Honduras	A	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Hungary	E	Y	Y	Y ^o	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Iceland	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
India	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
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Iraq	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Ireland	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
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Israel	MENA	Y	Y ^o	Y	MRTD/eMRTD	No CTD/TD
Italy	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Jamaica	A	Y	Y	N	No data available	No data available
Japan	AP	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	Other manual TD
Jordan	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Kazakhstan	AP	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Kenya	EHAGL	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Kiribati	AP	Y	N	Y	No data available	No data available
Kuwait	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Kyrgyzstan	AP	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Lao People's Democratic Republic	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Latvia	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Lebanon	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Lesotho	SA	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Liberia	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Libya	MENA	Y	N	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Liechtenstein	E	N	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Lithuania	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Luxembourg	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Madagascar	SA	Y	Y**>	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Malawi	SA	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Malaysia	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Maldives	AP	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Mali	WCA	Y	Y	Y	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Malta	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD

Marshall Islands	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Mauritania	MENA	Y	Y	N	Other manual TD	No CTD/TD
Mauritius	SA	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Mexico	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Monaco	E	Y	Y	N	No data available	No data available
Mongolia	AP	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Montenegro	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Morocco	MENA	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Mozambique	SA	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Myanmar	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Namibia	SA	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Nauru	AP	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Nepal	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Netherlands	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
New Zealand	AP	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Nicaragua	A	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Niger	WCA	Y	Y	Y	Other manual TD	No CTD/TD
Nigeria	WCA	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
North Macedonia	E	Y	Y	Y	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Norway	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Oman	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Pakistan	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Palau	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Panama	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Papua New Guinea	AP	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Paraguay	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Peru	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Philippines	AP	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Plurinational State of Bolivia	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Poland	E	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Portugal	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Qatar	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Rep. of Chad	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Republic of Korea	AP	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Republic of Moldova	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Republic of the Congo	SA	Y	Y>	N	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Romania	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD

Russian Federation	E	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Rwanda	EHAGL	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Samoa	AP	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
San Marino	E	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Sao Tome and Principe	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No data available	No data available
Saudi Arabia	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Senegal	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Serbia	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Seychelles	SA	Y	Y	N	No data available	No data available
Sierra Leone	WCA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Singapore	AP	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Slovenia	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Solomon Islands	AP	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Somalia	EHAGL	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
South Africa	SA	Y	Y	N	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
South Sudan	EHAGL	Y	Y	Y	manual CTD	No CTD/TD
Spain	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Sri Lanka	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
St. Kitts and Nevis	A	Y	Y**>	N	No data available	No data available
St. Lucia	A	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	A	Y	Y	Y	No data available	No data available
Sudan	EHAGL	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Suriname	A	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Sweden	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Switzerland	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Syrian Arab Republic	MENA	Y	N	N	No data available	No data available
Tajikistan	AP	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Thailand	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	Other manual TD
Timor-Leste	AP	Y	Y	N	No data available	No data available
Togo	WCA	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Tonga	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Trinidad and Tobago	A	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Tunisia	MENA	Y	Y	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Türkiye	E	Y	Y>	Y	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Turkmenistan	AP	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Tuvalu	AP	Y	Y	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD

Uganda	EHAGL	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Ukraine	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
United Arab Emirates	MENA	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	E	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
United Republic of Tanzania	EHAGL	Y	Y	N	Other manual TD	Other manual TD
United States of America	A	Y	Y♦	N	MRTD/eMRTD	No CTD/TD
Uruguay	A	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	MRCTD/eMRCTD
Uzbekistan	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	MRTD/eMRTD
Vanuatu	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Viet Nam	AP	Y	N	N	No CTD/RTD	No CTD/TD
Yemen	MENA	Y	Y	N	Other manual TD	No CTD/TD
Zambia	SA	Y	Y◦	Y◦	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD
Zimbabwe	SA	Y	Y	Y	MRCTD/eMRCTD	No CTD/TD

A = Americas	*and/or the 1967 Protocol
AP = Asia and Pacific	**Only Party to the 1951 Convention
E = Europe	♦ Only Party to the 1967 Protocol
EHAGL = East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes	> Geographical or Temporal Restriction
MENA = Middle East and Northern Africa	< Special circumstances for Hong Kong
SA = Southern Africa	*** Signatory with comment but no accession or ratification
WCA = West and Central Africa	◦ Reservation to Article 28