

**SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE
STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE,
STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND
TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES
AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

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FINAL REPORT

The Final Report of the Second Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction consists of five parts and four appendices as follows:

Part I: Organization and Work of the Second Review Conference

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PART I: ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE**A. Introduction**

1. The Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction states in article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, that “a Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention” and that “further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties.”

2. At the 29 November to 3 December 2004 First Review Conference, the States Parties agreed to hold annually, until a Second Review Conference, a Meeting of the States Parties which will regularly take place in the second half of the year and that a Second Review Conference will take place in the second half of the year 2009. At the 24-28 November 2008 Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, the States Parties agreed to hold the Convention’s Second Review Conference in Cartagena, Colombia the week of 30 November to 4 December 2009. The meeting further decided to hold preparatory meetings in advance of the Second Review Conference in Geneva on 29 May 2009 and on 3-4 September 2009. In addition, the States Parties agreed to designate Ambassador Susan Eckey of Norway President of the Second Review Conference.

3. To prepare for the Second Review Conference, in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, the First Preparatory Meeting was held on 29 May 2009 and the Second Preparatory Meeting on 3-4 September 2009. The First Preparatory Meeting recommended for adoption at the Second Review Conference a provisional agenda, a provisional programme of work, draft Rules of Procedure for the Second Review Conference and cost estimates for convening the First and Second Preparatory Meetings. The First Preparatory Meeting also appealed for participation at the highest possible level during a high level segment that will take place on 3-4 December at the Second Review Conference.

4. The First Preparatory Meeting also recommended that, in keeping with the practice that has served the States Parties well at their formal meetings, the Co-Chairs of the four Standing Committees should serve as Vice Presidents of the Second Review Conference, namely: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Italy, Japan, Thailand, and Zambia. As well, the First Preparatory Meeting took note of the designation of Ambassador Clara Inés Vargas of Colombia as Secretary-General of the Second Review Conference, the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mr. Peter Kolarov, Political Affairs Officer of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch, as Executive Secretary of the Second Review Conference, and the request by the President-Designate that, in keeping with past practice, Mr. Kerry Brinkert, Director of the Implementation Support Unit, serve as the President’s Executive Coordinator.

5. The Second Preparatory Meeting recommended for adoption at the Second Review Conference estimated costs for convening the Second Review Conference.

6. To seek views on matters of substance, the President-Designate convened informal meetings in Geneva on 2 March 2009 and 5 November 2009 to which all States Parties, States not parties and interested organizations were invited to participate.

7. On 2 March 2009 the President-Designate, the Vice President of the Republic of Colombia, Francisco Santos Calderón, and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), publicly launched preparations for the Cartagena Summit and at a ceremony in Geneva. In addition, with the support of the European Union, five regional events were hosted and convened by the following States Parties in preparations for the Cartagena Summit: Albania, Nicaragua, South Africa, Tajikistan and Thailand.

8. The opening of the Second Review Conference was preceded on 29 November 2009 by a ceremony at which statements were delivered by the Vice President of the Republic of Colombia, Francisco Santos Calderón, the President of the Second Review Conference, Ambassador Susan Eckey of Norway, the President of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland, the Director of UNMAS, Mr. Maxwell Kerley, the ICBL Youth Ambassador, Ms. Song Kosal, and Ms. Olinda Girón Zemanate of Colombia.

B. Organization of the Second Review Conference

9. The Second Review Conference was opened on 30 November 2009 by the President of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland, who presided over the election of the President of the Second Review Conference. The conference elected by acclamation Ambassador Susan Eckey of Norway as its President.

10. At its first plenary meeting on 30 November 2009, the Second Review Conference adopted its agenda as contained in appendix I to this report. On the same occasion, the Second Review Conference adopted rules of procedure for the Second Review Conference, that will serve for future review conferences, as contained in document APLC/CONF/2009/3, the estimated costs for convening the Second Review Conference and Preparatory Meetings as contained in documents APLC/CONF/2009/PM.2/5 and APLC/CONF/2009/4, and its programme of work as contained in document APLC/CONF/2009/2.

11. Also at its first plenary meeting, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Italy, Japan, Thailand and Zambia were elected by acclamation as Vice-Presidents of the Second Review Conference.

12. The Conference unanimously confirmed the nomination of Ambassador Clara Inés Vargas Silva of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, as Secretary-General of the Conference. The conference also took note of the appointment by the United Nations Secretary-General of Mr. Peter Kolarov, Political Affairs Officer of the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, as Executive Secretary of the meeting, and the appointment by the

President of Mr. Kerry Brinkert, Director of the Implementation Support Unit, as the President's Executive Coordinator.

13. Also on 30 November 2009, the Conference heard a message by Mr. Ban-Ki Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

C. Participation in the Second Review Conference

14. 108 States Parties participated in the Conference: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

15. . One signatory that has not ratified the Convention participated in the conference as an observer, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and Rule 1, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure of the conference: Poland.

16. . A further 19 States not parties to the Convention participated in the conference as observers, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and Rule 1, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure of the conference: Bahrain, China, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, United States of America, and Viet Nam.

17. In accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the rules of procedure, the following international organizations and institutions, regional organizations, entities and non-governmental organizations attended the conference as observers: League of Arab States, Organization of American States (OAS), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Department of Safety and Security (DSS), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

(OCHA), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), World Bank Group, World Food Programme (WFP), European Union, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Campaign To Ban Landmines (ICBL).

18. In accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraph 4, of the rules of procedure, the following other organizations attended the conference as observers: APOPO International, International Peace Research Institute (PRIO), International Trust Fund For Demining And Mine Victims Assistance (ITF), Mine Action Information Center (James Madison University), Mines Awareness Trust (MAT).

19. A list of all delegations to the Second Review Conference is contained in document APLC/CONF/2009/INF.1

D. Work of the Second Review Conference

20. The Second Review Conference held ten plenary meetings from 30 November to 4 December 2009. At its first six plenary meetings, the Conference reviewed the general status and operation of the Convention. The conference concluded that, while progress continues to be made and while the Convention and the practices developed to guide implementation at the national and international levels have served as models for addressing the humanitarian problems caused by other conventional weapons, challenges remain.

21. At its sixth plenary meeting, the Conference considered the submission of requests under article 5 of the Convention by Argentina, Cambodia, Tajikistan and Uganda.

22. At its sixth plenary meeting, the Conference noted the Director of the GICHD's report on the activities of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), contained in annex III. States Parties expressed their appreciation for the manner in which the ISU is continuing a positive contribution in support of the States Parties' efforts to implement the Convention.

23. The seventh through tenth plenary meetings featured the Conference's high level segment. [...] representatives, at the highest possible level, of States Parties, observer States and observer organizations addressed the Conference during this high level segment.

E. Decisions and Recommendations

24. Taking into account the analyses presented by the President of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties of the requests submitted under article 5 of the Convention and the requests themselves, the Conference took the following decisions:

- (i) The Conference assessed the request submitted by Argentina for an extension of Argentina's deadline for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in

accordance with article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 January 2020.

- (ii) In granting the request the Conference noted that, while Argentina had put forward a “schematic plan” for implementing article 5 in mined areas that it has reported to be under its jurisdiction or control, Argentina itself has indicated that it “does not exercise territorial control over the land to be demined.” The conference further noted the importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of article 5 during extension periods.
- (iii) The Conference assessed the request submitted by Cambodia for an extension of Cambodia’s deadline for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 January 2020.
- (iv) In granting the request the Conference noted that, while it may be unfortunate that after almost ten years since entry into force a State Party is unable to clarify what remains to be done, it is positive that such a State Party, as in the case of Cambodia, has sought the input of all relevant parties to develop a methodology to produce an estimate.
- (v) Also in granting the request, the Conference further noted Cambodia’s commitment to carry out a “Baseline Survey” of all affected districts by the end of 2012 to produce greater clarity on the remaining implementation challenge, to regularly report on progress in carrying out the Baseline Survey, to report to the States Parties on the outcomes of the Baseline Survey, and to provide to the States Parties a revised work plan, schedule and budget. In addition, the Conference noted that all would benefit from progressively clearer information being used by Cambodia to develop and thereafter revise a single national clearance plan that takes into account the proficiencies and strengths of the various demining operators.
- (vi) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that, while total projected resource requirements are realistic based upon recent experience, Cambodia has projected that an additional US\$ 125 million would be required to actually complete implementation of article 5 during the extension period. In addition, the conference noted that the Cambodian Mine Action Authority is working to ensure that the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) becomes an accredited demining operator by the end of 2009 and to clarify RCAF clearance records to date.
- (vii) The Conference assessed the request submitted by Tajikistan for an extension of Tajikistan’s deadline for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in

accordance with article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 April 2020.

- (viii) In granting the request the Conference noted that, while no demining had taken place until more than four years after entry into force, since that time significant progress has been made, particularly by the release of land through resurvey. The Conference further noted that, while the plan presented is workable as concerns two of the three regions of Tajikistan in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced, differing views on the extent to which mechanical demining assets may be applicable suggest that Tajikistan may find itself in a situation wherein it could proceed with implementation much faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested. In this context, the Conference noted that doing so could benefit Tajikistan in ensuring that the dire humanitarian, social and economic impacts outlined by it in its request are addressed as quickly as possible.
- (ix) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that both Tajikistan and all States Parties would benefit if Tajikistan's national demining plan incorporated its intentions as concerns mined areas it has reported along the Tajik-Uzbek border, including by providing additional clarity on the location and status of areas suspected to contain mines along the Tajik-Uzbek border.
- (x) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that as Tajikistan projects that it will require slightly more funds on an annual basis than it has received in recent years, Tajikistan could benefit from increasing its frequency of contact with donors and clearly communicating the socio-economic development benefits that would flow from completing article 5 implementation.
- (xi) The Conference assessed the request submitted by Uganda for an extension of Uganda's deadline for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 August 2012.
- (xii) In granting the request, the Conference noted that Uganda found itself in a situation wherein less than two months before its deadline Uganda was still unclear whether it would be able to complete implementation of article 5.1 of the Convention by its deadline. The Conference further noted that Uganda itself had acknowledged that the late commencement of operations and establishment of a mine action programme contributed to this situation occurring and that once Uganda understood that it would require more time to complete implementation, it acted prudently by informing the 9MSP President, by asking that the President inform all States Parties of this matter and by promptly preparing and submitting a request for an extension.
- (xiii) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that, while the plan presented by Uganda is workable, the indication in the request that the clearance rate will

double during Uganda's dry season and that the introduction of a mechanical capacity could accelerate implementation suggests that Uganda may find itself in a situation wherein it could proceed with implementation much faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested. In this context, the Conference noted that doing so could benefit both the Convention and Uganda itself given the indication by Uganda of the socio-economic benefits that will flow from demining.

25. Also in the context of considering the submission of requests under article 5 of the Convention, the Conference noted that three of the States Parties that had submitted requests for extensions had highlighted the importance of obtaining resources in order to implement the plans contained in their requests. The Conference encouraged requesting States Parties, as relevant, to develop as soon as possible resource mobilisation strategies that take into account the need to reach out to a wide range of national and international funding sources. The Conference furthermore encouraged all States Parties in a position to do so to honour their commitments to fulfilling their obligations under article 6.4 of the Convention to provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities.

26. Also in the context of considering the submission of requests under article 5 of the Convention, the Conference noted that the ongoing effort to implement article 5 during States Parties' requested extension periods has the potential of making a significant contribution to improving human safety and socio-economic conditions.

27. Also in the context of considering the submission of requests under article 5 of the Convention, the Conference noted that the accounting of the remaining mined areas contained in many extension requests would serve as a foundation for a resource mobilisation strategy and greatly assist both requesting States Parties and all others in assessing progress in implementation during the extension period. The Conference encouraged those requesting States Parties that have not yet done so to provide an accounting of annual milestones of progress to be achieved during extension periods. The Conference furthermore encouraged all States Parties whose requests had been considered by the Second Review Conference to provide updates relative to their accounting of remaining mined areas and / or annual benchmarks for progress at meetings of the Standing Committees, at Meetings of the States Parties and at Review Conferences.

28. Also in the context of considering the submission of requests under article 5 of the Convention, the Conference warmly welcomed the report presented by the President of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties on the process for the preparation, submission and consideration of requests for extensions to article 5 deadlines, as contained in document APLC/CONF/2009/7 and agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement the recommendations contained therein.

29. In considering a meeting programme that would best meet the needs of the States Parties during the period following the Second Review Conference, the Conference took the following decisions:

- (i) To hold annually, until a third review conference, a meeting of the States Parties and informal intersessional meetings of the Standing Committees.
- (ii) To hold a third review conference at the end of 2014.
- (iii) To call upon the States Parties to be flexible and pragmatic in addressing changing circumstances by reviewing decisions, as necessary, regarding their 2010-2014 programme of meetings at each meeting of the States Parties prior to the third review conference.
- (iv) To call upon the Chair of the Coordinating Committee to continue the practice of keeping all States Parties apprised of the Coordinating Committee's efforts in fulfilling its mandate of coordinating matters relating to and flowing from the work of the Standing Committees with the work of the meetings of the States Parties.

30. With particular regard to meetings to be held in 2010, the conference took the following decisions:

- (i) To hold meetings of the Standing Committees in Geneva the week of 21-25 June 2010 with the length of individual meetings and their sequencing, and duration of the entire period of meetings to be established by the Coordinating Committee.
- (ii) To call upon the Coordinating Committee to review the operation of the Intersessional Work Programme, with the Chair of the Coordinating Committee consulting widely on this matter and presenting a report and, if necessary, recommendations to the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties.
- (iii) To hold the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties in Geneva the week of 29 November to 3 December 2010.
- (iv) To designate Gazmend Turdiu, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, President of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties.
- (v) To adopt cost estimates for the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in document APLC/CONF/2009/6.
- (vi) To elect the following States Parties to serve as the Co-Chairs and Co-Rapporteurs of the Standing Committees until the end of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties: Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies: Greece and Nigeria (Co-Chairs), Colombia and Switzerland (Co-Rapporteurs); Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration: Peru and Turkey (Co-Chairs), Australia and Uganda (Co-Rapporteurs); Stockpile Destruction: Bulgaria and Indonesia (Co-Chairs), Lithuania and the Philippines

(Co-Rapporteurs); The General Status and Operation of the Convention: Ecuador and Slovenia (Co-Chairs), Canada and Thailand (Co-Rapporteurs).

31. With particular regard to meetings to be held in 2011, the conference warmly welcomed the offer made by Cambodia to host and preside over the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties.

32. The conference adopted the document Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction: 2005-2009, which is contained as part II of this report, emphasising that while great progress has been made in ending the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines, much more needs to be done.

33. With the aim of supporting enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention, the Conference adopted the document, “Ending the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines: the Cartagena action plan 2010-2014”, which is contained as part III of this report.

34. The Conference adopted the document, A shared commitment for a mine-free world: the 2009 Cartagena declaration, which is contained as part IV of this report.

35. The Conference endorsed the President’s Paper on the Establishment of an open ended task force with a mandate to develop terms of reference for an evaluation of the Implementation Support Unit, which is contained as part V of this report,

F. Documentation

36. A list of documents submitted to the Second Review Conference is contained in appendix III to this report. These documents are available in all official languages through the United Nations Official Documents System (<http://documents.un.org>).

G. Adoption of the Final Report and conclusion of the Second Review Conference

37. At its final plenary meeting, on 4 December 2009, the Conference adopted its report, which is being issued as document APLC/CONF/2009/[...]. At its closing plenary meeting, the Conference expressed its heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of Colombia for their outstanding efforts in hosting the Second Review Conference – the Cartagena Summit on a mine-free world.
