



**Seeking to End the Suffering and Casualties
Caused by Anti-Personnel Mines**

Cambodia | 25-29 November 2024



1 Agenda at-a-Glance

SUNDAY 24	MONDAY 25	TUESDAY 26
<p>07:30 – 10:00</p> <p>March for a Mine-Free World</p> <p>A walk from Angkor Wat Temple to Bayon Temple. Buses depart at 06:30 from official hotels.</p>	<p>09:00 – 12:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 1. Opening of the Review Conference • Item 2. Adoption of the Agenda • Item 6. Renewing Political Commitment to the Convention (High Level Segment) 	<p>09:00 – 12:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 7. Presentation of Requests Submitted Under Article 5 and of the Analyses of These Requests (Continued) • Item 8. Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Universalization (b) Destroying Stockpiled Anti-Personnel Mines
<p>13:00 – 16:00</p> <p>Visit to CMAC's Peace Museum of Mine Action</p> <p>A guided tour and educational experience on the legacy of mines in Cambodia. Buses depart at 12:30 from official hotels.</p>	<p>12:00 – 14:00</p> <p>The Third Disability Summit 2025 Hosted by: Jordan, Germany, IDA, and GDS Sec. Room: Malis Khmer and Sign Language Interpretation</p>	<p>12:00 – 14:00</p> <p>Sharing Good Practice in Strengthening Rehabilitation and Disability Inclusion in Cambodia Hosted by: Australia and ACCESS 2 Room: Malis Interpretation: EN / SP / KH</p>
	<p>Landmine Monitor 2024 Briefing</p> <p>Hosted by: ICBL and Landmine Monitor Room: Romchong</p>	<p>Sustainable Impact of National Ownership and Strategic Planning – Sharing Best Practices from Angola & Iraq Hosted by: Germany, HALO Trust, GICHD, and HI Room: Romchong</p>
	<p>Strengthening National Capacity for Sustainable Mine Action: Through Africa & Asia Partnership Hosted by: Japan JICA, Cambodia CMAA, UNMAS Room: Nakry</p>	<p>From Oslo to Siem Reap: Taking Stock of Gender and Diversity in Implementation Hosted by: Norway, UNIDIR, and GDWG Room: Nakry</p>
	<p>Strengthening Compliance with Humanitarian Norms: Lessons and Experiences from the Convention Hosted by: Norway, Philippines, and NPA Room: Kravan</p>	<p>From Receiving to Contributing: Cambodia Hosted by: Cambodia CMAA and UNDP Room: Kravan</p>
	<p>14:00 – 17:00 *</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 3. Election of the Vice-Presidents • Item 4. Confirmation of the Secretary-General • Item 5. Organisation of Work • Item 7. Presentation of Requests Submitted Under Article 5 and Analyses of These Requests 	<p>14:00 – 17:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item 8. Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Clearing Mined Areas
<p>18:30 – 21:00</p> <p>President's Welcome Dinner</p> <p>The magnificent Bayon, built in the late 12th century as state temple of the King Jayavarman VII and second largest temple in the Angkor Complex, serves as backdrop stage for the delegates' welcome dinner.</p> <p>Participants are requested to wear their traditional national costumes or Khmer traditional attire. Buses depart at 17:30 from official hotels.</p>	<p>17:00 – 18:30</p> <p>Sudan: Mine Action in Emergency Humanitarian Relief, Peacebuilding, and Recovery Efforts Hosted by: Sudan NMAC and UNMAS Room: Malis Room Interpretation: Arabic-English</p> <p>Middle East and North Africa Mine Action: Past, Future, and Improvised Explosive Devices Host: Protection Against Armaments & Conseq. Room: Nakry</p> <p>Sharing/Learning for Mine Survivors: Promoting A Victim-Centred Approach Host: Amputee Self-Help Net. Uganda & UNDP Room: Romchong</p>	<p>17:00 – 18:30</p> <p>Investing in Action: A Conversation with Survivors and other Advocates about Empowering their Work Hosted by: Austria, ICBL and HI Room: Malis Room</p> <p>Afghanistan: Prospects for Mine Action and Opportunities for Integrated Approach Host: United Kingdom, HALO Trust, GICHD Room: Nakry</p> <p>Introduction of Japanese Innovative Technologies in Mine Action Host: Japan, NEC Corp, CMAC, ALISys Room: Romchong</p>

i * Note: VA Experts Programme takes place on Tuesday 26 November from 14:00 to 16:45 at Room Malis.

1 Agenda at a Glance

WEDNESDAY 27	THURSDAY 28	FRIDAY 29
<p>09:00 – 12:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Item 8. Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Assisting the Victims 	<p>09:00 – 12:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Item 8. Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) Other Matters Essential for Achieving the Aims of the Convention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cooperation and Assistance ii. Transparency in Implementation iii. Measures to Ensure Compliance iv. Implementation Support 	<p>09:00 – 12:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Item 6. Renewing the Political Commitment to the Convention (High Level Segment) <i>(continued)</i>
<p>12:00 – 14:00</p> <p>The Road to Article 5 Completion in the Americas Hosted by: Colombia and OAS Room: Malis Interpretation EN / SP</p>	<p>12:00 – 14:00</p> <p>A Multi-Stakeholder Approach to Supporting Implementation of the Convention Hosted by: European Union, EEAS Room: Malis Interpretation: AR / EN / FR / SP</p>	<p>12:00 – 14:00</p> <p>Mine Action and Restorative Justice: A Path to Peace Hosted by: Colombia, Norway, and CCBL Room: Malis Interpretation EN / SP</p>
<p>Pioneering Change: How Innovation Is Shaping the Future of Mine Action Hosted by: UNOPS, GICHD, HALO Trust Room: Romchong Room</p>	<p>Mine Action as an Enabler of Nexus - Towards Sustainable Development and Improved Lives Hosted by: UNDP, UNMAS, and DRC Room: Romchong</p>	<p>Steps to a Safer Future: Successes and Challenges in Landmine Clearance (2019-2024) Hosted by: HALO Trust, MAG, MAR, NPA Room: Romchong</p>
<p>Innovative Finance in Mine Action: Progress to Date & New Initiatives Hosts: United Kingdom, APOPO, Symbio Imp. Room: Nakry</p>	<p>Reflections on Promoting and Enhancing National Ownership of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education of EORE Hosted by: Colombia, HI, and EORE Adv. Group Room: Nakry</p>	<p>Addressing Border Contamination: Challenges & Opps for a Mine-Free World Hosted by: Switzerland, ICRC, and GICHD Room: Nakry</p>
<p>Do No Harm? Addressing Environmental Issues in Humanitarian Mine Action Hosts: United Kingdom, NPA, CEO, EIMA Room: Kravan</p>	<p>Pathways to Completion: A Sustainable Approach to Treaty Implementation for All Mine-Affected States Hosted by: MAG, HALO Trust, and GICHD Room: Kravan</p>	<p>Addressing the Improvised Mines & Delivering Emergency Care in Fragile Settings Hosted by: UN Inter-Ag. CGMA and SAS Room: Kravan</p>
<p>14:00 – 17:00*</p> <p><i>No afternoon session is scheduled for this day. Cambodia kindly requests the honour of your presence in an organised tour of the Angkor Wat temples.</i></p>	<p>14:00 – 17:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Item 9. Financial status of Assessed Contributions Pursuant to Article 14 Item 10. Consideration of the 2025-2029 Five-Year Work Plan and Budget and of the 2025 Work Plan and Budget of the Implementation Support Unit Item 11. Consideration of Submissions of States Parties as Provided for in Article 5 Item 12. Dates, Duration, and Locations of Future Meetings Item 13. Recommendation for Adoption of the Final Documents 	<p>14:00 – 17:00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Item 6. Renewing The Political Commitment to the Convention (High Level Segment) <i>(continued)</i> Item 14. Any Other Business Item 15. Adoption of the Final Document Item 16 Closure of the Review Conference
	<p>17:00 – 18:30</p> <p>Innovation in Humanitarian Mine Action – The view from Ukraine Hosted by: Ukraine, UNDP Ukraine, and APOPO Room: Malis Interpretation ENG / UKR</p>	<p>17:00 – 21:00</p> <p>President's Farewell Reception At the Sokha Conference Centre</p>
	<p>Youth Implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty Hosted by: Mines Action Canada Room: Romchong</p>	



The Fifth Review Conference of the States Parties to Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction has been aptly named,

THE SIEM REAP–ANGKOR SUMMIT ON A MINE-FREE WORLD

The Summit, hosted at the highest political level possible under the auspices of Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei HUN MANET, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, takes place from **25 to 29 November 2024** in Siem Reap.

The hosting of the Summit in this city and country is of great significance. In a way, the Convention is returning to a place where the mine ban movement started over three decades ago thanks to a historic partnership between civil society and like-minded states.

The Summit is an opportunity for the international community to recall how much it has been accomplished and to set a goal to achieve the work that still remains to be done.

The Fifth Review Conference, is a formal, diplomatic meeting of the 164 States that have accepted to be bound by the instrument.

Over 80% of the world's States – including most that at one time used, stockpiled, produced or transferred anti-personnel mines, and are or have been affected by anti-personnel mines – are now part of this humanitarian disarmament treaty.

The vast majority of States not party abide by the global norm established by the Convention. An important number of these States are also attending the Summit as Observers.

PURSUING THE PURPOSE OF THE CONVENTION

The Convention seeks “to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by antipersonnel mines” through the pursuit of four core aims: universal acceptance of a ban on anti-personnel mines; destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines; clearance of mined areas; and, assistance to mine victims. To achieve these aims, it is essential to facilitate compliance, provide cooperation and assistance, foster transparency and the exchange of information, and to provide implementation support. In mine affected communities around the world, the Convention’s implementation has been critical in preventing new casualties.

CONVENTION PRESIDENCY

The Senior Minister attached to the Prime Minister of Cambodia, H.E. Dr Ly Thuch, who is also the First Vice-President of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) was elected to preside over the Convention.

“The Summit is a springboard to further action and an opportunity to state that the commitment to this cause will not end until the task is complete all over the world.”

With support of stakeholders around the world, H.E. Ly Thuch has spared no effort in the year leading up to the Summit, bringing attention to the cause, promoting the Convention and its norm, and attendance to the Summit.



Photos clockwise, meeting with the Pope, speaking to the media in Ghana, meeting with Viet Nam in New York and in Hanoi just a few days ago, a regional universalization workshop co-sponsored with ICRC, and meeting with Georgia with support of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovenia and the European Union.

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07:30-10:00 March for a Mine-Free World



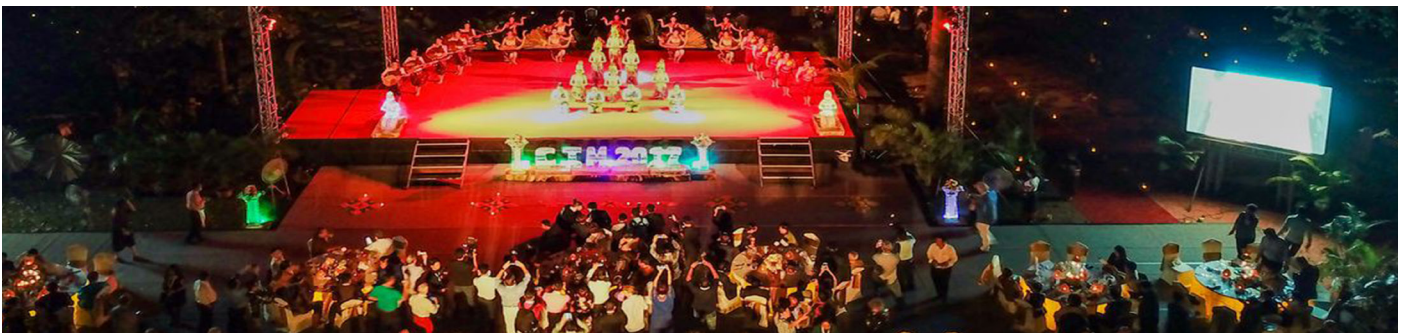
The four-kilometre route from Angkor Wat Temple to Bayon Temple takes delegates through breathtaking landscapes and historical landmarks, offering a unique opportunity to connect with the rich culture and heritage of an ancient land. En route, participants are treated to glimpses of other awe-inspiring temples, such as the South Gate of Angkor Thom with its towering stone faces. Delegates are highly encouraged to wear the t-shirt that will be provided for this purpose. Buses depart at 06:30 from the official hotels.

13:00 – 16:00 Peace Museum of Mine Action



The CMAC Peace Museum of Mine Action serves as a dedicated venue for education, training, and awareness-raising concerning the devastating impact of war, the critical process of peacebuilding, and the essential activities involved in demining. Buses depart at 12:40 from official hotels.

18:30 – 21:00 The President's Welcome Dinner



The magnificent Bayon, built in the late 12th century as state temple of the King Jayavarman VII and second largest temple in the Angkor Complex, serves as backdrop stage for the President's welcome dinner. **Participants are requested to wear their traditional national costumes or Khmer traditional attire.**

09:00-10:30**1. Opening of the Review Conference**

The Convention President, **His Excellency Dr Ly Thuch**, Senior Minister attached to the Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) is set to formally open the Fifth Review Conference.

Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei HUN Manet, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia is to deliver the keynote address.



Other speakers include the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, and in representation of survivors and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Wrood Taleb Eqyoosh.

Delegates are encouraged to stay in their seats following the opening ceremony so that the Samdech Prime Minister can join the plenary for a family photo.



Family photo taken with the Prime Minister of Kenya during the First Review Conference, the 2004 Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World.

THE ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION

The 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, also known by its many informal names: APLC, Ottawa Convention, or Mine Ban Treaty, was born of an unprecedented partnership between civil society and like-minded states which concluded in the adoption of this historic instrument in Oslo, Norway on 18 September 1997. Scan the code to find the Convention's Text and to read more on the process that led to its adoption.



Once adopted, the Convention opened for signature two months later in Ottawa, Canada. A ceremony took place on 3 and 4 December 1997 featuring the participation of dozens of world leaders. In the photos above left to right, ICBL Jody Williams and Hon. Lloyd Axworthy of Canada congratulate each other; in the background, the then-UN Secretary General, and ICRC President. At centre, Angola's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs signing the Convention. At right, Tun Channareth, member of the Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines receives a ceremony copy of the signed treaty – as a symbol of the promise made to mine victims all over the world.

Signing of the Convention remained open until it entered into force on 1 March 1999, six months after the fortieth instrument of ratification was presented. This year, marks the 25th anniversary since entry into force. Convention membership has grown from 125 that day in Ottawa to 164, representing more than 80% of the world's states.

For their determination in calling for the Convention, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and its Coordinator Jody Williams were jointly awarded the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize. This occurred at a ceremony in Oslo, Norway only days after the signing of the Convention.



The Convention returned to Oslo on the 20th anniversary of its entry into force for the Fourth Review Conference, the Oslo Review Conference on a Mine-Free World. Norway held its ceremonial opening in the same place where the ICBL and its Coordinator had received the Nobel Peace Prize twenty years earlier. In Norway, the States Parties adopted the Oslo Action Plan, which guided efforts from 2020 to now.



10:30 – 12:00**Renewing the Political Commitment to the Convention – High Level Segment**

During this agenda item, any Head of Delegation at the level of Head of State or Government, Minister or Deputy-Minister are invited to renew their State's political commitment to the Convention outlining their State's vision for the Convention's future and plans to support its implementation. Precedence is given to such representatives of States Parties, followed by high level representatives of States not party. In keeping with past practice, brief messages may be delivered by organisations represented at a high level or by individuals invited to do so.

State Parties' high level delegates are invited to sign a ceremonial copy of the Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration on a Mine-Free World following their statement. Heads of Observer delegations, wishing to do so, may sign a witness sheet. Ceremonial signings are photographed. Members of the Delegations are encouraged to participate in a photo with their Head of Delegation during the signing.

**12:00 – 14:00 Side Events****The Third Disability Summit 2025**

Room: Malis

Hosted by: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (HCD), Federal Republic of Germany, International Disability Alliance, and Global Disability Summit Secretariat

This side event offers participants a unique opportunity to contribute to real, transformative change in the lead-up to the Third Global Disability Summit (GDS) in 2025. Established in 2017, the GDS brings together global, regional, and national leaders to strengthen commitments and action towards disability-inclusive sustainable development and humanitarian efforts. Co-presided and co-organised by Germany, Jordan, and the International Disability Alliance (IDA), GDS 2025 aspires to expand global efforts to promote equality and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities, translating international obligations into bold, practical policies. At the Siem Reap-Angkor Summit on a Mine-Free World, the hosts will reaffirm the principles of national ownership and international cooperation, as outlined in the Convention, to further encourage the meaningful action needed for lasting change.

Interpretation: International sign language, Khmer

Strengthening National Capacity for Sustainable Mine Action: Through Africa & Asia Partnership

Room: Nakry

Hosted by: Japan's International Cooperation Agency, Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

This side event serves to highlight the collaborative efforts between Cambodia, Japan, and the United Nations to build national capacities of African countries in mine action. Cambodia, as President of the Convention in 2025 is a recognised global leader in mine action. In leveraging national expertise gained over the past three decades Cambodia has provided invaluable support in strengthening the national capacities of other States Parties. This collaborative approach, strongly backed by JICA and UNMAS ensures that Cambodia's experience and knowledge are effectively transferred to African nations, such as Nigeria and South Sudan, facing similar challenges. The event features panellists from UNMAS, JICA, CMAC, and Africa, providing insights into ongoing efforts to strengthen mine action and enhance capacities across continents.

12:00 – 14:00 Side Events

Landmine Monitor Briefing 2024

Room: Romchong

Hosted by: International Campaign to Ban Landmines and Landmine Monitor

Members of the Landmine Monitor editorial team are to present key findings on global mine ban policies, including the use, production, trade, and stockpiling of landmines.

The event is also set to cover progress and remaining challenges in addressing the impact of mine contamination and casualties, focusing on clearance, risk education, and victim assistance efforts. Additionally, panellists are to discuss global trends in mine action funding, offering insights into the current status of national and international support for mine action.

Strengthening Compliance with Humanitarian Norms: Lessons and Experiences from the Convention's Implementation

Room: Kravan

Hosted by: Norway, Philippines, and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)

In times of rising global tensions, building trust and ensuring adherence to commonly agreed norms and rules is more urgent than ever. Strengthening and protecting the humanitarian disarmament conventions is an essential part of these efforts. The humanitarian imperatives that led to the creation of conventions such as this one are just as pressing today as before. Protecting civilians is still at the core of our collective commitments. The side event will highlight the continued relevance and success of the Convention and demonstrate how States and operators alike work together to promote the norm and strengthen compliance, 25 years after its inception. National and regional efforts to implement the full range of the Convention are showcased by drawing on experiences from Southeast Asian states and other regions. Future actions and strategies to ensure continued commitment to and universal endorsement of humanitarian disarmament conventions, both globally and in Southeast Asia will be presented.

14:00 – 15:00

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The Conference will be asked to adopt the agenda recommended on 20 June 2024 at the First Preparatory Meeting.

3. Election of the Vice-Presidents

The Conference will be asked to elect the senior members of the Convention's Committee as Vice-Presidents of the Conference: Algeria, Colombia, Japan, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, and Zambia.

4. Confirmation of the Secretary-General

The Conference will be asked to confirm the Secretary-General of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority H.E. Ly Panharith, as the Secretary-General of the Fifth Review Conference. H.E. Ly Panharith is to offer brief remarks as Secretary-General of the Fifth Review Conference.

5. Organisation of Work

The Conference will be asked to adopt its Programme of Work which was recommended on 20 June 2024, at the First Preparatory Meeting.





Mine clearance operations sometimes take place in remote, harsh conditions. In the photos above at left, a clearance site sits atop a small mesa in the jungle between Ecuador and Peru accessible only by helicopter; at right, a minefield clearance operation in Niger.

15:00 – 17:00

7. Presentation of Requests Submitted Under Article 5 and of the Analyses of These Requests

The Conference will be asked to consider requests for the extension of mine clearance deadlines that have been submitted by **Afghanistan, Chad, Cyprus, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Peru, and Serbia.**

In keeping with past practice, States Parties requesting extensions are given the opportunity to present a brief summary of their request (up to eight minutes). Following each presentation, the Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation will present a brief analysis of the request. After, the floor is open for comments, questions, or views on the request. States Parties have until Wednesday 27 November to consult one another on the extension requests before they turn to formal consideration of these requests on Thursday 28 November 2024.



In 2019, the Netherlands as Convention President, established an informal Cooperation and Assistance Fund (CAF) to promote implementation of Action 47 of the Oslo Action Plan including for the sharing of good practices and knowledge. Thanks to this fund, a delegation from Nigeria recently visited Türkiye's Mine Action Centre (TURMAC) to learn more on Türkiye's experience in meeting its Convention obligations. In 2011, precisely in Cambodia, Nigeria declared completion of its Article 5 obligation – since then however, Nigeria has found newly mined areas and is currently experiencing heavy contamination at the hands of armed non-state actors.

17:00 – 18:30 Side Events

Bandaep Prateep Ceremony

Room: Outside the Convention Centre

Hosted by: Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines and JRS Cambodia

A boat Prateep ceremony is to take place as delegates leave. Dancers including on wheelchairs and musicians including with disability will present Prateeps boats from natural flowers and banana bases, representing each country.

The boats will be blessed and then put on the water as a symbol of weapons of war being taken away. A peace which Cambodia now enjoys, but many places do not. Each country representative will be clothed with a kroma.



Mine Action in Emergency Humanitarian Relief, Peacebuilding, and Recovery Efforts: Global Lessons from Sudan and Other Emergency Contexts

Room: Malis

Hosted by: Sudan's National Mine Action Centre and UNMAS

This side event will address the increasing impact of explosive hazards in emergency and conflict settings, with a focus on Sudan. Ongoing conflicts in regions like Lebanon, Myanmar, Syria, Ukraine, and West Bank, have left populated areas littered with explosive remnants, causing widespread civilian casualties and severely disrupting essential infrastructure. These remnants continue to pose immediate threats to communities, hinder humanitarian access, delay reconstruction, and prevent the return of displaced populations. The discussion will highlight the Convention's role in supporting immediate humanitarian response, promoting peacebuilding, and enabling early recovery. Through the lens of Sudan's conflict and other overlooked crises, participants are to explore how humanitarian mine action actors, including national authorities, work within these complex environments to protect affected populations and pave the way for post-conflict recovery.

Interpretation: Arabic, English

The Middle East and North Africa Mine Action: the Past, Future, and Improvised Explosive Devices

Room: Nakry

Hosted by: Protection Against Armaments and Consequences

This side event will explore the implementation of mine action in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region over the past five years, with a special focus on the growing issue of improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The discussion will address both, current challenges and future approaches to integrating IEDs into broader mine action strategies in the region.

Sharing/Learning for Mine Survivors' Organisations: Promoting a Victim-Centred Approach

Room: Romchong

Hosted by: Amputee Self-help Network Uganda (ASNU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Victim assistance (VA) organisations will share their strategies to promote a victim-centred approach and lessons learnt. Panellists including mine victims and their representing organisations will also share their experience and ideas for engagement with affected communities to promote victim-led advocacy and peer-counselling. The side event is an opportunity for mine survivor organisations to share their experience, discuss how to promote peer support and victim-led advocacy and hear examples from four organisations including UNICEF.



In fulfilment of the objectives of the Oslo Action Plan, the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Welfare of Uganda (responsible for VA implementation), ensured the participation of survivors from the western and northern regions of the country including an ICBL representative during the 7th Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) and Community Based Inclusive Development (CBID) Conference.

09:00 – 12:00

7. Presentation of Requests Submitted Under Article 5 and of the Analyses of These Requests (continued)

8. Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention

Delegations wishing to take the floor on thematic matters under this agenda item are kindly reminded not to exceed five minutes.

(a) Universalization

Opening remarks by keynote speaker, followed by the President providing an overview of the status of universalization of the Convention and detailing how universalization has been addressed in the proposed conference outcome documents.

States not party may wish to provide brief updates on the status of their efforts to accede to the Convention. Other delegations may comment on the universalization aspects of the proposed outcome documents or otherwise share views on the pursuit of universalizing the Convention. In particular, delegations may wish to reflect on progress made since the Fourth Review Conference, remaining challenges, and how these could be overcome over the next five years.



In October 2024, a Universalization Task Force composed by the Convention President and the Special Envoy HRH Prince Mired Raad Zeid Al-Husseini met with parliamentarians and ambassadors of States not party, Bahrain, Tonga, and Nepal. HRH was also a keynote speaker before 700 delegates attending the General Debate of the 149th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly in Geneva, where he spoke on the impact of anti-personnel mines and key issues related to disability and armed conflict.



09:00 – 12:00

(b) Destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Opening remarks by keynote speaker, followed by the President providing an update on the status of stockpile destruction and detailing how this has been addressed in the conference's proposed outcome documents.

States Parties responsible for destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines¹ are invited to provide updates on the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines, reflect on accomplishments since the Fourth Review Conference, share remaining challenges, and plans to overcome them.

States Parties that have discovered previously unknown stockpiles are invited to provide brief updates on their efforts to fulfil their destruction obligations.

Other delegations may comment on the stockpile destruction aspects of the proposed outcome documents or otherwise share views on stockpile destruction.



In 2017, Algeria destroyed the last of its anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes (photo at the top of the page). In 2021, Sri Lanka announced having fulfilled its Article 4 obligation (photo above).

Article 4: A State Party has four years to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control.

This area of the implementation of the Convention has been a great success with 89 of the 91 States Parties that have reported stockpiles having completed their stockpile destruction programmes. In total, nearly 54 million stockpiled anti-personnel mines have been destroyed by the States Parties. This number includes 205,000 previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines discovered after deadlines had passed. In total, 162 of 164 States Parties no longer have stockpile destruction obligations. Challenges remain as two States Parties have missed their deadlines.

⁴Greece and Ukraine

12:00 – 14:00 Side Events

Sharing Good Practice in Strengthening Rehabilitation and Disability Inclusion in Cambodia

Room: Malis

Hosted by: Australia (Embassy of Australia in Cambodia) and the Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services (ACCESS 2) programme.

In Cambodia physical rehabilitation services for mine and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) survivors began in the 1980s. While services continue to improve, a key challenge for States Parties is ensuring the funding and sustainability of victim assistance after States, like Cambodia, meet their Article 5 mine clearance obligations. In support of this goal, the draft Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan emphasizes integrating victim assistance into broader national policies and legal frameworks to ensure long-term effectiveness. The Australian Government's ACCESS 2 programme has worked with Cambodian stakeholders to strengthen rehabilitation services in the country's health system and promote social and economic inclusion for people with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors. The side event will feature experts from government, service providers, and mine/ERW survivors, sharing insights from ACCESS 2 and best practices for integrating victim assistance into national frameworks.

Interpretation: Khmer, English, Español

The Sustainable Impact of National Ownership and Strategic Planning – Sharing Best Practices from Angola and Iraq

Room: Romchong

Hosted by: Germany, Geneva Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), HALO Trust, Humanity and Inclusion

This event seeks to highlight the lasting, sustainable impact of national ownership in mine-affected countries when developing and implementing evidence-based national mine action strategies. Representatives from the Angolan and Iraqi national authorities will share their approaches to national ownership, successes in diversifying funding and partnership opportunities; raising international awareness on the extent of landmine contamination; and strengthening national capacity and strategies. Attendees will gain insights into how the Angolan and Iraqi governments have successfully aligned their mine action strategies with broader national priorities, humanitarian impact, and community needs, such as sustainable development, post-conflict reconstruction, and environmental security. It is hoped that lessons and best practices demonstrated by these case studies can be applied to ongoing humanitarian mine action efforts in other contexts. Furthermore, these case studies will highlight the type of support that is needed from the international community to strengthen national ownership, supported by inclusive national strategies and frameworks.

Special Envoy of the Convention Her Royal Highness Princes Astrid of Belgium, Prince Lorenz, and the Ambassador of Belgium met with representatives of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia to discuss the Convention and its norms.

Her Royal Highness has been involved in the work of the Convention since 2000.



2 Programme of the Siem Reap-Angkor Summit – Tuesday 26 November

12:00 – 14:00 Side Events (continued)

From Oslo to Siem Reap: Taking Stock of Gender and Diversity in the Implementation of the Convention

Room: Nakry

Hosted by: Germany, Norway, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the Gender and Diversity Working Group (GDWG).

Five years after gender and diversity considerations were first included in the Oslo Action Plan, this side event seeks to assess the progress made since 2019 and identify remaining gaps. This discussion brings together Gender Focal Points, representatives from mine-affected states, key donors, the GDWG, and partners. The session will explore advancements, insights from field operations, and highlight ongoing challenges and opportunities to take gender and diversity considerations seriously in the implementation of the Convention. Key themes will include: Best practices for gender and diversity in mine action; Integrating the Women, Peace, and Security agenda; and the Feminist Foreign Policy in the context of humanitarian disarmament. The Convention Gender Focal Points are to present their Working Paper and the formal evaluation of the GDWG, funded by Norway, will be launched offering a comprehensive review of achievements and lessons learnt.

From Receiving to Contributing: Cambodia

Room: Kravan

Hosted by: Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Cambodia.

Humanitarian mine action began in 1992 in Cambodia; since then, over 3,000 square kilometres of land have been cleared and more than four million anti-personnel mines and other ERW destroyed. In addition to this remarkable success, Cambodia shares its technical expertise on mine clearance and capacity development with countries worldwide. This side event aims to highlight Cambodia's transformation from recipient to contributor in global mine action, bringing together implementing partners sharing their experience and insight and encouraging interactive discussion on how to enhance global mine action practices. The UN and UNDP have been supporting mine action in Cambodia since 1991, including the establishment of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) in mid-1992. This support encompasses managing the UN Trust Fund for demining and providing technical and advisory services to CMAC. Following the creation of the CMAA in 2000, UNDP expanded its support to include developing CMAA capacity and subnational structure for mine action.



Photos clockwise: Meeting with the Croatian and Serbian mine action centres; universalization meeting with the Republic of the Marshall Islands; and inclusive consultations with mine-affected communities on upcoming Article 5 extension request in Colombia.



2 Programme of the Siem Reap-Angkor Summit – Tuesday 26 November

14:00 – 16:45 Siem Reap Victim Assistance Experts Meeting

As of October 2024, 39 States Parties have reported mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control². The Committee on Victim Assistance – Burkina Faso, Netherlands (Gender Focal Point), Slovenia (Chair) and Zambia – therefore provides “advice to the States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments” by facilitating “discussion on ways and means of enhancing victim assistance to ensure the wellbeing of mine victims.”

To support their mandate, the Committee regularly hosts VA Experts Meetings in the margins of formal and informal meetings of the Convention providing a platform to States – Parties and not party – to exchange experience, lessons learnt, and best practices with VA and disability rights organisations on how best fulfil the rights and meet the needs of mine and other explosive ordnance (EO) victims.

Objectives

The VA commitments outlined in the 2025-2029 SRAAP,³ embrace substantial and conceptual improvements throughout the ten Actions (30 to 39) and their indicators with emphasis on cooperation with relevant broader sectors. This is an encouraging development, as it allows for adjustments and reinforcement of efforts carried out during the past five years rather than divert from them. As 2025 – the first year of SRAAP implementation – approaches, it is time to start paving the way for the new Plan’s full, effective, and measurable implementation over the next five years.

Therefore, the Committee on Victim Assistance is providing a platform for expert discussion on Actions 30 – 39, taking advantage of lessons learnt over the last five years to ensure significant and measurable progress toward the Sixth Review Conference in 2029. A critical look will be given at issues such as strengthening national capacity, coordination and ownership, amongst others. To support States, the Committee is also set to present and seek feedback on a draft Checklist developed to assist in measuring progress over the next five years.

The Experts Meeting runs concurrent to plenary session (8.c) and held in English, (French tbc), Khmer, Spanish.



During the June Intersessional Meetings, the Committee on Victim Assistance Slovenia, held an Experts Meeting to gather feedback towards the new Action Plan.

The Convention was the first instrument to take into account the rights of persons affected by a weapon, serving as reference for many other subsequent disarmament instruments. With this, the concept of victim assistance (VA) was born. Since then, the States Parties have agreed that VA is a rights-based approach that needs to be integrated into wider domains related to the rights of persons with disabilities and in par with development efforts.

²Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo DR, Croatia, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe

³<https://www.apminebanconvention.org/en/review-conferences/5revcon/second-preparatory-meeting/>

14:00 – 17:00**7. Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention (continued)****(c) Clearing Mined Areas**

Opening remarks by a keynote speaker, followed by the President detailing how mine clearance and risk education and reduction have been addressed in the Conference's proposed outcome documents. The Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation is to comment and present the Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

States Parties in the process of clearing mined areas⁴ and implementing risk education and reduction measures are welcome to provide brief updates (five minutes) on efforts pursuant to past Decisions of the Meetings of the States Parties / Review Conferences. In particular, reflect on their accomplishments since the Fourth Review Conference, remaining challenges, and how these can be overcome over the next five years.

In their statements, delegations are encouraged to provide information on considerations for gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities and the environment, in their implementation efforts.

Other delegations may comment on aspects related to mine clearance and mine risk education and reduction of the *Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP)*, share views on mine clearance, and on how the Plan will be implemented during the 2025-2029 period.

The incoming Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation is to present the Committee's priorities for implementation for 2025.



In February, Ghana with support of the Chair of the Committee on Article 5, the Convention President, and the European Union hosted a conference on the humanitarian impact of improvised anti-personnel mines in West Africa and the Sahel. The conference which gathered more than 40 States Parties and organisations, resulted in a rich exchange of experience between States Parties and organisations including local ones that work in affected regions.



⁴Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, State of Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

States Parties shall make every effort to identify all areas under their jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel (AP) mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and have ten years to destroy all AP mines in these areas. If a State Party is unable to do so in ten years, it may submit a request for an extension of the deadline. The States Parties shall make every effort to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained in these areas have been destroyed.

Of the 65⁵ States Parties that have reported mined areas, **30 have reported completion of their obligation** in compliance with Article 5:

1999: Bulgaria	2010: Nicaragua
2002: Costa Rica	2012: Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Gambia, Jordan, Uganda
2004: Djibouti, Honduras	2013: Bhutan, Germany, Hungary, Venezuela
2005: Guatemala, Suriname	2014: Burundi
2006: North Macedonia	2015: Mozambique
2007: Eswatini	2017: Algeria
2008: France, Malawi	2020: Chile, United Kingdom*
2009: Albania, Greece, Rwanda, Tunisia, Zambia	

35 States Parties are still in the process of fulfilling their Article 5 obligation.

STATE PARTY	ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE	STATE PARTY	ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE
Afghanistan	1 March 2025	Niger	31 December 2024
Angola	31 December 2025	Nigeria	31 December 2025
Argentina	1 March 2026	Oman	1 February 2025
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 March 2026	Peru	31 December 2024
Burkina Faso	TBD	Senegal	1 March 2026
Cambodia	31 December 2025	Serbia	31 December 2024
Chad	1 January 2025	Somalia	1 October 2027
Colombia	31 December 2025	South Sudan	9 July 2026
Croatia	1 March 2026	Sri Lanka	1 June 2028
Cyprus	1 July 2025	State of Palestine	1 June 2028
DR Congo	31 December 2025	Sudan	1 April 2027
Ecuador	31 December 2025	Tajikistan	31 December 2025
Eritrea	31 December 2024	Thailand	31 December 2026
Ethiopia	31 December 2025	Türkiye	31 December 2025
Guinea Bissau	31 December 2024	Ukraine	1 December 2033
Iraq	1 February 2028	Yemen	1 March 2028
Mali	TBD	Zimbabwe	31 December 2025
Mauritania	31 January 2026		

* See APLC/MSP.18/2020/MISC.4

⁵**Mozambique:** since declaring completion in 2015, indicated that it has four suspected areas that remain underwater and that no intervention in these areas can be carried out at present. **Guinea-Bissau:** since declaring completion in 2012, indicated that previously unknown mined areas had been identified under its jurisdiction or control. **Nigeria:** since declaring completion in 2011, indicated that newly mined areas had been identified under its jurisdiction or control. **Mauritania:** since declaring completion in 2018, indicated that new areas had been identified under its jurisdiction or control.

17:00 – 18:30 Side Events

Introduction of Japanese Innovative Technologies in Mine Action

Room: Romchong

Hosted by: Japan, ALISys Co., Cambodian Mine Action Centre, IOS. Inc., NEC Corporation (Japan), NEC Laboratories Europe.

An event showcasing cutting-edge Japanese technology revolutionising and offering new solutions for mine detection and humanitarian demining. Digital Transformation for Landmine Area Prediction - NEC's Humanitarian AI Platform is used in Cambodia to enhance landmine detection and accelerate clearance operations. AI-driven predictive tools help protect individuals in contaminated regions. Dual Sensor Advanced Landmine Imaging System (ALIS) is a state-of-the-art sensor combining a metal detector and Ground Penetrating Radar. ALIS detects landmines and visualizes objects beneath the soil, providing critical data for safer and more effective clearance. ALIS has been successfully used in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, and Ukraine. Minefield Excavation Using Compressed Air offers an innovative method for minefield excavation using compressed air to safely expose buried landmines eliminating direct contact, enhancing deminer safety, and accelerating demining without detonation risk.

Investing in Action – A Conversation with Survivors and other Advocates about Empowering their Work for Local and Global Change

Room: Malis

Hosted by: Austria, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, and Humanity & Inclusion

This informal, conversation-style event will highlight how localisation of advocacy can empower survivors and other campaigners to advance the goals of the Mine Ban Treaty in their country. The event brings to light how support for local organisations enable survivors' groups and others working on behalf of mine-affected communities, to achieve powerful and sustainable impact. In addition to a short panel, participants are encouraged to share their experiences, lessons learnt, and ideas for having even greater impact in the future.

What is Possible in Afghanistan? Prospects for Mine Action and the Opportunities for an Integrated Approach

Room: Nakry

Hosted by: United Kingdom, GICHD, and HALO Trust.

This side event is to discuss the realities of operating in Afghanistan in 2024, opportunities for progress, and prospects for integrated approaches to mine action. Afghanistan remains one of the most acute humanitarian crises globally, exhibiting some of the highest contamination and civilian accident rates from decades of consecutive conflict and minelaying. Despite a challenging political backdrop, the cessation of conflict has created a window of opportunity to expand operations to save lives and livelihoods. HALO Trust will offer perspectives on key challenges and opportunities. Co-hosted by Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the event will include a discussion between donors and implementing partners from across the humanitarian space on the enabling role of mine action, need to encourage broader integration, and what donors and operators can do to break down the funding silos which limit the possibilities for this type of work on a larger scale.



09:00 – 12:00

(d) Assisting the Victims

Opening remarks by keynote speaker, followed by the President detailing how victim assistance has been addressed in the Conference's proposed outcome documents, and conclusions and recommendations from the Committee on Victim Assistance.

States Parties that carry out victim assistance activities⁶ are invited to provide brief updates (five minutes), reflecting on accomplishments since the Fourth Review Conference, remaining challenges, and how these can be overcome in the next five years. Delegations are encouraged to include information on their consideration for gender and the diverse needs of mine affected communities in implementation.

Other delegations may comment on the victim assistance aspects of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan or otherwise share views on victim assistance or how Plan implementation for the 2025-2029 period.

The incoming Chair of the Committee on Victim Assistance is to present the Committee's priorities for 2025.



Slovenia, as Chair of the Committee on Victim Assistance, co-chaired with the Convention President a regional dialogue on victim assistance. States Parties and survivor organisations from the Western Balkans and Tajikistan provided rich input towards a new Action Plan to be adopted at the Summit in Cambodia.

⁶Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, State of Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

12:00 – 14:00 Side Events

The Road to Article 5 Completion in the Americas

Room: Malis

Hosted by: Colombia and Organization of American States

This dialogue aims to foster collaboration and the exchange of knowledge and experience of the efforts carried out to clear landmines and explosive remnants of war around the world. Panellists will showcase the efforts carried out by States Parties in the Americas which have completed Article 5 and by those working towards completion. Many countries in the Americas have faced significant challenges to complete the clearance of all known mine fields. Highlighting the experience and lessons acquired in 20 years of efforts is key. The event will emphasize on the resilience and commitment by these countries in overcoming obstacles through innovation and community engagement. A mine-free hemisphere has been a regional goal, one supported with the integration of mine action into national agendas. The event will therefore underscore the need for ongoing international support, regional cooperation, and continued investment to achieve clearance completion and ensure safer communities across the region.

Interpretation: Spanish, English

Pioneering Change: How Innovation Is Shaping the Future of Mine Action

Room: Romchong

Hosted by: United Nations Office for Project Services, GICHD, and HALO Trust

As the landscape of conflict continues to evolve, exacerbated by challenges like climate change, innovation is more critical than ever. This session will focus on three key themes: governance and standards, advanced technologies in AI and remote sensing, and practical technologies for clearance. Innovation can take the form of policy, methodology, technology, or other products and processes. Panellists will discuss how such innovations can benefit the sector, with real-world examples from conflict-affected countries such as Afghanistan, Syria, Ukraine, and beyond. Learn how AI, satellite imagery, machine learning, and other advanced tools are enhancing planning, prioritisation, and clearance operations, making them faster, safer, and more cost-effective. The event highlights best

practices, new technologies, and future investment areas aimed at addressing global challenges and improving operations. See how innovation is driving tangible improvements in safety and speed. Engage with leading experts, collaborate on solutions, and shape the future of mine action to help save lives and reduce risks for vulnerable communities.

Innovative Finance in Mine Action: Progress to Date & New Initiatives

Room: Nakry

Hosted by: United Kingdom, APOPO, and Symbio Impact

Despite generous support, the mine action sector continues to face a multi-billion-dollar shortfall. At the Fourth Review Conference in 2019, States Parties agreed to “Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to meet Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.” Innovative finance creates opportunities to address funding deficits to enable development, respond to new emergencies, and support States Parties with time-bound Convention obligations. Mechanisms include Development Impact Bonds (DIBs), which link mine action to post-clearance development and encourage additional development funding, a global frontloading mechanism and financial products in the private sector. This event brings together stakeholders to discuss progress, including APOPO’s development impact bond in Cambodia (Minefields to Rice fields), advances in a global frontloading mechanism, and emerging initiatives in Ukraine. It focuses on next steps to scale up and accelerate new and successful initiatives, to consider the paths ahead for innovative finance.

Do no harm? Addressing Environmental Issues in Humanitarian Mine Action

Room: Kravan

Hosted by: United Kingdom (FCDO), Norwegian People’s Aid, Conflict, Environment Observatory, and the Environmental Issues and Mine Action Working Group (EIMA)

If not properly managed, mine action can result in adverse environmental effects. Climate change and extreme weather can also negatively impact both programmes and communities. (continues)

12:00 – 14:00 Side Events (continued)

Notably, the SRAAP is set to incorporate environmental and climate change considerations. Progress has included recent updates to IMAS 07.13 on environmental management, increased awareness, and development of specific tools to help manage environmental risks. There is a growing number of practical initiatives, and it is important to share and learn from across the sector. Members of the EIMA Working Group will deliver 'lightening presentations', showcasing examples of diverse work undertaken, and the ambitions and opportunities available covering: IMAS 07.13 and what has changed; Mine Action Review's latest publication on policy development and good practice; NPA's Green Field Tool, Using Open-Source Data to better understand risk; examples from operators, including the Colombia Campaign to Ban Landmines (CCBL) and HALO Trust; recording success and using reporting indicators.

14:00 – 17:00

No afternoon session scheduled. Delegates are kindly invited to join the Convention President in a private tour to Angkor Wat.

On 14 December 1992, Angkor Wat Temple, the heritage of humanity and world wonder, was declared by UNESCO as 'Tangible Cultural Heritage'. Angkor Wat is considered one of the most important archaeological sites in Southeast Asia. The largest religious monument in the Angkor complex, Angkor Wat is an architectural masterpiece with perfect composition, balance, proportions, reliefs, and sculpture making it one of the finest monuments in the world.

Appropriate attire is required when visiting temples in Angkor Wat. Wear long pants (covering the knees) and shirts/blouses covering the shoulders. Skirts, above-the-knee shorts, tank tops, and other similar open clothing are not allowed within temple grounds. Please note that delegates could be turned away from temples by not adhering to these guidelines.

Buses depart at 14:30 from the Convention Centre and return at 17:00 dropping delegates in their respective hotels.



For decades, this part of Cambodia was heavily contaminated with anti-personnel mines.

Today, thanks to Government, donors, and stakeholder efforts, minefields have given room to development of a growing tourism industry, benefiting the local population and showcasing Cambodia's heritage.

Photo, Associated Press.



Photos from left, universalization meetings with Singapore and Tonga, the latter supported by Germany and the EU. Last photo, a victim assistance expert in Sri Lanka showcases the 2024 national VA strategy.

09:00 – 17:00**8. Review of the Operation and Status of the Convention (continued)****(e) Other Matters Essential for Achieving the Aims of the Convention****(i) Cooperation and Assistance**

Opening remarks by keynote speaker, followed by the President detailing how cooperation and assistance have been addressed in the Conference's proposed outcome documents.

The Chair of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance is to provide comments and present their conclusions and recommendations. All delegations can take the opportunity to share views on cooperation and assistance (5 minutes) and reflect on their since the Fourth Review Conference, remaining challenges, and on how these can be overcome over the next five years.

Delegations are encouraged to include information in their statement concerning their consideration for gender, the diverse needs of mine affected communities, and the environment in their cooperation and assistance efforts.

All delegations may comment on the cooperation and assistance aspects of the SRAAP or otherwise share views on cooperation and assistance and how the 2025-2029 Plan may be implemented nationally.

The incoming Chair of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance is to present the 2025 Committee's priorities.

(ii) Transparency in Implementation

Opening remarks by keynote speaker, followed by the President detailing how transparency has been addressed in the Conference's proposed outcome documents. All delegations are welcome to share views (five minutes) on transparency, reflect on their accomplishments since the Fourth Review Conference, remaining challenges, and how these can be overcome in the next five years.

All delegations may comment on the transparency aspects of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan or otherwise share views on cooperation and assistance and how the 2025-2029 Plan may be implemented nationally.

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

In the context of Article 9 obligations, 75 States Parties have reported having adopted legislation, 43 consider their existing laws to be sufficient, 46 States have not yet reported on either having adopted legislation or any existing laws to be sufficient.

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo (Republic of), Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Rwanda, St Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

Some of these have reported that adoption remains pending or is being considered. For others, no new information is available.

⁷Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen.

(iii) Measures to Ensure Compliance

Opening remarks by keynote speaker, followed by the President detailing how compliance has been addressed in the Conference's proposed outcome documents. The President, in his capacity of Chair of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance, provides brief comments and present the Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

States Parties in alleged non-compliance⁷ are given the opportunity to provide a brief update on the situation, on ongoing investigations, and on measures in place to prevent and suppress activities prohibited by the Convention.

All delegations are given the opportunity to share views (five minutes) on compliance, reflect on their accomplishments since the Fourth Review Conference, remaining challenges, and on how these can be overcome in the next five years. All delegations may comment on the compliance aspects of the Plan, otherwise share views on compliance, and how the 2025-2029 Plan may be implemented nationally.

The incoming Chair of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance presents the Committee's 2025 priorities for implementation.

(iv) Implementation Support

Implementation of the Convention is facilitated by a machinery comprising the President and four Committees as established by the Third Review Conference in 2014 and amended by the 2019 Fourth Review Conference. The Fifth Review Conference provides an opportunity to review the Convention's machinery.

The President presents a report on the meeting programme and machinery for 2025 – 2029, and the Conference is asked to adopt a set of Decisions based on the recommendations made in the President's report.

All delegations may comment on the implementation aspects of the Conference's proposed outcome documents, including on any aspect of the proposed machinery that have not been discussed during previous agenda items. Delegations may also share other views on implementation support.

Further to the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU" adopted by the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties and the Decisions of the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties on strengthening financial governance and transparency, the ISU Director is to present the following:

- ISU's Five Year Work Plan and Budget 2025-2029 endorsed by the Coordinating Committee, in line with the Decision of the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties;
- Work plan and budget for the activities of the ISU in 2025;
- Report on the 2024 ISU activities, functioning and finances; and
- ISU's audited financial report for 2023.

States Parties are given the opportunity to provide comments and/or share their views on the ISU five-year work plan and budget, work plan and budget 2025, 2023 audit report, and 2024 preliminary financial report.

Furthermore, on 25 July 2024, the President circulated a proposal to extend the tenure of the current Director of the ISU until 30 April 2027 with the incoming President [Japan (2025) and the President of the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties, Zambia (2026)] tasked with working closely to develop an effective and well-planned recruitment process to ensure a smooth transition. Delegations are asked to agree on the extension of the current Director until 30 April 2027.



12:00 – 14:00 Side Events

European Union Project: Impact Report

Room: Malis

Hosted by: European Union and European External Affairs Service

Over 700 participants in activities including from remote / mine-affected areas, assistance to three victim assistance and disability plans provided, three national and regional stakeholder dialogues on mine clearance carried out, and over 15 universalization missions and bilateral meetings organised. As the European Union-funded project seeking to support implementation of the Convention and its Oslo Action Plan concludes, panellist are to reflect on whether a coordinated multi-stakeholder effort to advance the Convention's goals was effective. The discussion aims to explore how a future EU-backed project could support implementation of the upcoming Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan. A number of beneficiary States and civil society representatives are set to join the Convention Presidency, Special Envoy, and ISU Director for this interactive briefing.

Interpretation: Arabic, English, Español, Français

Mine Action as an Enabler of Nexus - Towards Sustainable Development and Improved Lives

Room: Romchong

Hosted by: Danish Refugee Council (DRC), UN Development Programme, and UNMAS

Aiming to unpack how humanitarian mine action (HMA) efforts can facilitate nexus and sustainable development, this side event showcases lessons learnt from UN and DRC country programmes. It is often assumed that explosive ordnance clearance enables communities to use land more effectively but this causal relationship is often not as straight-forward. Knowledge gaps remain when it comes to planning, implementing, measuring, documenting, and sequencing successful integration. Conducting mine action activities in 11 countries, UNDP has extensive experience on how projects have met development objectives moving beyond original outputs. DRC implements multi-sectoral programming in 25 countries and has conducted research via different tools in Afghanistan, Iraq, and South Sudan to improve livelihoods following HMA. Also featuring, the perspective of national authorities, their role, ownership, and challenges in designing prioritisation and HMA coordination. Based on

examples, recommendations will be provided for donor states and implementing organisations to incentivise and monitor integrated mine action efforts.

Reflections on Promoting and Enhancing National Ownership of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

Room: Nakry

Hosted by: Colombia, Humanity and Inclusion, GICHD, and EORE Advisory Group

Over the past decade, significant steps have been taken towards advancing EORE: yet, questions persist about the degree to which these advancements have fostered genuine national ownership. This side event is to explore and reflect on global efforts to strengthen national ownership of EORE. Emphasizing the value of developing national capacities and leveraging on the findings of the 2024 EORE Sector Mapping, the side event is to reflect on the global efforts made regarding national ownership related to EORE and review best practices in efforts to strengthen national mine action capacities across the triple nexus.

Pathways to Completion: A Sustainable Approach to Treaty Implementation for All Mine-Affected States

Room: Kravan

Hosted by: MAG, HALO Trust, GICHD

With completion and new contamination high on the agenda for the Conference, discussion will centre on States Parties at different phases, from close to the finish line to suspecting or finding new contamination. A wealth of experience from national mine action programmes and international operators can inform planning for States Parties approaching completion and provide lessons learnt and best practice for those addressing new contamination – including establishing mine action structures, systems and processes for the first time. Whilst there can be multiple pathways, it is essential that sustainability, national ownership, and international cooperation underpin every step of Convention implementation. The event will also reflect on effective survey and information management, international cooperation, sustainable national capacities, national ownership, operational and strategic planning, scale-down and demobilisation, and sustainable engagement with other articles of the Convention. The discussion will highlight how these pathways are relevant to mine-affected contexts of all kinds, and why they matter for implementation.

Committee Membership:

In keeping with its mandate, in 2024 the President of the Fifth Review Conference undertook the task of consulting with States Parties to identify a list of nominees to serve as new Committee members following the Conference. On 1 April 2024, the President wrote to all States Parties to indicate that it was seeking two new States Parties for each of the four Committees for two-year terms. On the basis of interest expressed, the President has developed a proposal of States Parties to serve as new Committee members from the end of the Fifth Review Conference and for a two-year term.

States Parties are asked to agree on the proposed set of new officeholders,

- **Committee on Victim Assistance:** Austria and Sri Lanka [would join Burkina Faso and the Netherlands until the end of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties]
- **Committee on Article 5 Implementation:** Algeria and Norway [would join Thailand and the United Kingdom until the end of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties]
- **Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance:** Cameroon and Switzerland [would join Denmark and Türkiye until the end of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties]
- **Committee on Cooperative Compliance:** Belgium and Cambodia [would join Germany and Peru until the end of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties]

Sponsorship Programme:

The Coordinator of the Sponsorship Programme is to present an update on the Sponsorship Programme.

14:00 – 17:00**(d) Financial Status of Assessed Contributions Pursuant to Article 14**

The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) is to provide an update on the financial status of assessed contributions to the Meetings of the States Parties / Review Conference. Delegations are welcome to provide comments and views on the financial status of assessed contributions.

10. Consideration of the 2025-2029 Five-Year Work Plan and Budget and 2025 Work Plan and Budget of the Implementation Support Unit

The Conference will be asked to approve the work plan and budget for the ISU in 2025, its five-year work plan and budget 2025-2029, 2024 report on the activities and finances, and 2023 audited financial report.

11. Consideration of Submissions of States Parties as Provided for in Article 5

The Conference will be asked to adopt Decisions with respect to requests for extended mine clearance deadlines which have been or are due to be submitted by Afghanistan, Chad, Cyprus, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Peru and Serbia.

The Second Preparatory Meeting was the last formal engagement for UNODA's Peter Kolarov who participated in the work of the Convention since 2004. First, as diplomat, then as Executive Secretary of all formal Convention meetings. Thank you Peter for your contribution and great partnership!

#SiemReapSummit



11. Consideration of Submissions of States Parties as Provided for in Article 5

The Conference will be asked to adopt Decisions with respect to requests for extended mine clearance deadlines which have been or are due to be submitted by **Afghanistan, Chad, Cyprus, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Peru and Serbia.**

12. Dates, Duration and Locations of Future Meetings

Decisions for Meetings of the States Parties:

It is proposed that the Conference agree that, beginning in 2025, a Meeting of the States Parties be convened each year at the end of November or beginning of December until the end of 2028, and that the Sixth Review Conference is held at the end of 2029.

It is further proposed that the Conference agree to hold the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties in Geneva, Switzerland during the week of 1 to 5 December 2025.

Decisions for Intersessional Meetings

It is proposed that the Conference agree that Intersessional Meetings continue to be held annually in Geneva for a minimum of three days of plenary meeting.

Taking into account the need to allow ample time for discussions between the Convention's machinery and representatives of States Parties, States not party, and other stakeholders on matters related to implementation of the Convention and the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan, the Conference is asked to agree that, the President in consultation with the Coordinating Committee considers and decides adding on an annual basis, one day to dedicate to bilateral meetings or to discuss thematic matters related to implementation.

It is further proposed that the Conference agree to set the dates of the Intersessional Meetings the week of 16-20 June 2025.



At the conclusion of the Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties, Japan and Zambia were elected respectively, as Presidents of the Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Meetings of the States Parties. H.E. Tomiko ICHIKAWA, Ambassador of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament will take over the Convention's Presidency at the conclusion of the Siem Reap-Angkor Summit. H.E. Eunice M. Tembo Luambia, Ambassador of Zambia to the UN in Geneva will succeed Japan. They are only the seventh and eighth women to preside over a Meeting of the States Parties since the Convention began its formal meetings in 1999.

13. Recommendation for adoption of the final documents

The President will ask the Conference to recommend for adoption the Conference's final documents.

17:00 – 18:30 Evening Side Events

Innovation in Humanitarian Mine Action – The View from Ukraine

Room: Malis

Ukraine's Ministry of the Interior, UN Development Programme Ukraine, and APOPO

This event aims to explore innovative technologies in humanitarian mine action, highlighting their impact in Ukraine and other mine-affected regions, the expanding technological “toolbox” in HMA, emphasizing both opportunities and challenges in balancing innovation with safety. Panellists will share insights on promising technologies ready for adoption in demining and address key implementation barriers on technologies like UAV-based electro-optical imaging and role in empowering affected communities. A featured participant, graduate from a pilot program training explosive ordnance survivors in imagery analysis for HMA, will underscore the broader social benefits of such initiatives. APOPO will highlight animal detection systems (ADS), global advancements in ADS technology and integration into land release processes, and Cambodia's role in developing ADS techniques now being scaled to Ukraine and other regions. Links to recent validation reports, studies, and related resources will be shared.

An interactive Q&A invites participants to discuss the opportunities and challenges of integrating advanced technology into HMA efforts. HMA coordination. Based on examples, recommendations will be provided for donor states and implementing organisations to incentivise and monitor integrated mine action efforts.

Youth Implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty

Room: Romchong Room

Hosted by: Mines Action Canada

Join youth campaigners from around the globe to discover how young people are actively implementing the Mine Ban Treaty and what States Parties must do to achieve a mine-free world within their lifetimes. Youth campaigners will bring on-the-ground experience in demining, risk education, and providing victim assistance, as well as advocating for the Convention. Youth leaders will share their insights and expertise with States Parties in an interactive format, highlighting the critical role of youth engagement in advancing mine action efforts.



Youth representatives and survivors pose with the 2019 Norwegian Presidency of the Oslo Review Conference on a Mine-Free World.

09:00 – 12:00**6. Renewing the Political Commitment to the Convention – High Level Segment (continued)**

During this agenda item, Heads of Delegation are invited to renew their State's political commitment to the Convention through the delivery of a statement of up to five minutes. (Note: statements are to be delivered from the lectern on the stage). Heads of Delegations are encouraged to outline their vision for the future of the Convention and share their plan to support implementation.

In keeping with past practice, brief messages may be also delivered by organisations represented at a high level or by key figures. After delivery of statement, Heads of Delegations of States Parties are invited to sign a ceremonial copy of the **Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration on a Mine-Free World**. Heads of Observer delegations may sign a Witness Sheet. Head of Delegation and other members of the delegation may participate in the official photograph Delegations not wishing to address the Conference, have the opportunity to sign at lunch time.

12:00 – 14:00 Side Events**Mine Action and Restorative Justice: A Path to Peace****Room: Malis**

Hosted by: Norway, Colombia, and the Colombian Campaign to Ban Landmines

This side event seeks to highlight the integration of mine action into public policy through restorative justice, particularly in the context of transitional justice, as a blueprint for peacebuilding and reconciliation. Following the signing of Colombia's Final Peace Agreement in 2016, a restorative justice mechanism was adopted to reconstitute victims' rights and foster peace. This approach is exemplified by TOARs ("Works and Activities with Restorative-Repairing Content"), conducted by former FARC-EP members and police/military forces to address damages caused by the armed conflict. The event will present the first Mine Action TOAR Project and policy processes behind it. It will feature testimonies from implementing operators, restorative justice delegates, former combatants, Colombian government representatives, and conflict victims. This event is of particular interest to those interested on how mine action can facilitate reconciliation through civil society-state collaboration, offering valuable insights into achieving lasting and inclusive peace in post-conflict regions.

Interpretation: Spanish and English – Please ask organisers before taking photos or videos or posting them on social media.

Steps to a Safer Future: Successes and Challenges in Landmine Clearance (2019-2024)**Room: Romchong**

Hosted by: HALO Trust, Mine Action Review, Mines Advisory Group, and Norwegian People's Aid

The Mine Action Review will share the latest insights from its global research and analysis on efforts to address anti-personnel mines, based on findings from the Clearing the Mines Report (2024). While record-breaking annual clearance achievements indicate significant progress, many States Parties face stalled efforts, particularly in areas affected by legacy issues or border contamination. Additionally, the rising threat of improvised mines deployed by non-state armed groups, coupled with complex operating environments, presents ongoing challenges to effective mine action. This side event seeks to offer a frank assessment of the current status of Article 5 implementation and outline what is necessary for sustained progress across affected States Parties. International clearance operators HALO, MAG, and NPA will share their operational expertise and geographic reach, presenting examples of impactful developments and innovative approaches since the Oslo Review Conference that have addressed obstacles to advanced progress.

12:00 – 14:00 Side Events

(continued)

Addressing Border Contamination: Challenges and Opportunities for a Mine-Free World

Room: Nakry

Hosted by: Switzerland, GICHD, and the International Committee of the Red Cross

Explosive ordnance contamination in border areas presents a significant challenge to fulfilling mine clearance obligations. Addressing border contamination requires a unified commitment from affected states and donors to leverage resources effectively. This discussion aims to provide key considerations for the Conference outcomes and the next five years of implementation. This side event seeks to explore the obstacles, best practices, and opportunities for mine action at both strategic and operational levels; sharing findings from recent research, including an initial mapping of explosive ordnance contamination in these regions highlighting the importance of borders for state security, sustainable development, humanitarian aid, peacebuilding, and environmental protection. Insights and good practices from affected states may stimulate reflection and serve for further action to enhance mine action efforts in border areas. Successful partnerships that demonstrate how coordinated efforts and joint operations can foster confidence-building and collaboration between neighbouring states will be showcased.

Whole-of-Society Approach to Addressing the Threats of Improvised Mines and Delivering Emergency Care in Fragile Settings

Room: Kravan

Hosted by: United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action and Small Arms Survey

Anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature are reported in conflict areas across the globe and are widely used by non-state armed groups, causing numerous casualties and devastating injuries, jeopardising security, impeding humanitarian operations, and challenging States Parties' ability to implement Article 5. Addressing this threat in a comprehensive and gender-responsive manner requires engagement from various communities of practice. The side event seeks to explore the benefits of using a whole-of-society approach to prevent their use and mitigate their impact, outlining key components, main actors, and means to contribute in line with their priorities and expertise. Victim assistance is a critical part of the approach, nevertheless, challenges arise particularly in emergency care in low-resource settings. Panellists will explore effective strategies in reducing preventable death and disability and consider how these can be adapted and implemented in other settings for strengthened cooperation between mine action actors and health stakeholders involved in trauma care, capacity-building to improve survivor outcomes.



At the conclusion of the Intersessional Meetings, the Convention President held the first Seminar on Article 3 with States Parties that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes. More than 60 delegates representing 33 States Parties (29 with Art. 3 obligations), plus 10 international and non-governmental organisations attended the one-day event. Colombia, Switzerland, and Thailand along with CPADD Benin, Fenix Insight, Humanity and Inclusion, ICBL, MAG, and NPA provided expertise.

14:00 – 17:00**6. Renewing the Political Commitment to the Convention – High Level Segment (continued)****14. Any Other Business**

Delegations, if they wish, may take the floor with any other business

15. Adoption of the Final Document

The Conference will be asked to adopt its final report and related documents recommended during the afternoon session of Thursday 28 November 2024.

Related documents: *Review of the General Status of Implementation of the Convention 2019-2024, the Siem Reap – Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029 and Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration on a Mine-Free World 2024., and report of the four thematic Committees on Status of implementation of the Convention by States Parties with outstanding obligations. Scan the QR code to view the documents.*

16. Closure of the Fifth Review Conference

The President of the Fifth Review Conference and invited speakers will close the Summit.

**17:00 The President's Farewell Reception**

Participants are kindly invited to join the President for the farewell reception “An Evening Of Inclusion” at the Exhibition Park at the Sokha Siem Reap Resort & Convention Center. Snacks and drinks will be served. The dress code is casual.

**How many Convention presidencies can you identify in this photo?**

If you answered seven (7) you are a Convention sleuth! From left, Switzerland (9MSP), Norway (Oslo Review Conference), Japan (incoming President 22MSP), Cambodia, Zambia (incoming, 23MSP), Germany (21MSP), Albania (10MSP). That is an 18-year span of Convention engagement.



Scan to find the group photos from the 25 year celebration of the Convention's entry into force taken during the Intersessional Meetings and on 1 March.

3

IN MEMORIAM

In 2024, the Convention lost one of its earliest proponents, **Dr Cornelio Sommaruga**. The former President of the International Committee of the Red Cross was instrumental in the adoption of the Convention – bringing the ICRC to express and call for a total ban on this weapon. At the signing in Ottawa, Sommaruga said the treaty was a “triumph for humanitarian values in the face of cruelty and indifference”.



He rejoiced in that the treaty was the result of “decisive action for humanity”. He cautioned that the creation of the Convention was but the beginning,

“World’s governments must now prepare for the ‘long road ahead’, as the daunting challenges of mine clearance and the provision of adequate assistance to all mine victims still have to be addressed. We have learned from the case of landmines that it is both easier and faster to distribute arms than to teach the principles of humanitarian law to those who possess them. If we fail to learn from our mistakes, we are doomed to repeat them”.

At the signing of the Convention – Switzerland announced it would establish a centre of mine action experts to support the work of the States Parties. Months later, Switzerland and other countries, established the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining – which Cornelio Sommaruga joined as its first Director.



- 1 March** Twenty-sixth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention
- 31 March** Final date for States Parties to submit, if necessary, requests to extend their mine clearance deadline for consideration of the 22MSP
- 4 April** International Day for Mine Action and Awareness
- 30 April** Deadline for States Parties to submit Article 7 transparency reports

16-20 June 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Geneva⁶

18 September Twenty-eight anniversary of the adoption of the Convention in Oslo, Norway



1-5 December Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties, Geneva⁷

3 December International Day of Persons with Disabilities

3-4 December Twenty-eight anniversary of the signing of the Convention



From left, universalization meeting with Mongolia (the first one in several years), with Lao PDR, and Marshall Islands - the latter supported by the troika (Germany, Cambodia, Japan) and the EU. Last, Zimbabwean deminers are well known for their great expertise, in this case Phillimon Gonamombe received an honorary title by King Charles III. Congratulations to him and thank you to all the brave persons working for a #MineFreeWorld.



**This brochure was produced by the
Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention**

The ISU is secretariat to the 1997

**Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production,
and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.**

The ISU is mandated to support the States Parties to the Convention including by

- Providing advice and technical support on implementation and universalization;
- Providing support to the Convention's office holders;
- Communicating on behalf of the President and States Parties;
- Providing official information about the Convention;
- Keeping records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention; and,
- Liaising and/or coordinating with relevant international and non-governmental organisations that participate in the work of the Convention.

The ISU is funded on a voluntary basis by the States Parties to which is directly accountable. It is hosted at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining thanks to support provided by Switzerland.



From left, ISU Director receiving a recognition from the Government of Ecuador for his support to the State Party over the years; support visit to Mauritania which is increasing its VA implementation; and Article 5 support visits with Ethiopia and Thailand.



This brochure was produced by the ISU with support provided by the European Union



Photo up top, during the Intersessional Meetings in June the iconic Jet d'eau in Geneva was lit in Convention colours in memory of the victims of anti-personnel mines. The second photo was taken during a friendly wheelchair basketball game during the Global Conference on Victim Assistance co-chaired by Cambodia and Germany.

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Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit

Chemin Eugène-Rigot 2C

P.O. Box 1300

1211 Geneva 1

Switzerland

T +41 (0)22 730 93 11

F +41 (0)22 730 93 62

E isu@apminebanconvention.org

www.apminebanconvention.org