

**Decisions on the request submitted by Cambodia for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention**

1. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Cambodia for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 31 December 2030.
2. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while Cambodia had not been able to complete the implementation of the principle commitment it had made to complete implementation by its deadline, as recorded in the decisions of the Fourth Review Conference, Cambodia has made commendable progress and has committed to carry out efforts to continue garnering an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge and fulfil its obligations during the extension period.
3. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that Cambodia was projecting that it would need an additional five years to finalize the release of the remaining mine areas. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, as implementation of Cambodia's Article 5 obligations will be impacted by the results of survey operations and in noting that Cambodia has indicated that survey operations are currently suspended, the Convention would benefit from Cambodia submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2027 and 30 April 2029, an updated detailed, costed and multi-year work plan for the remaining extension period.
4. The Meeting noted that these work plans should contain information on progress made, the result of survey efforts, an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines using terminology consistent with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and disaggregated by the type of contamination, annual projections of which areas and what area would be dealt with during the remaining extension period and by which organisation, matched to a detailed budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.
5. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance of collaboration between Cambodia and Thailand in order to achieve the survey and clearance objectives of the work plan presented in the request. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Cambodia keeping the States Parties informed on efforts taken to strengthen collaboration with Thailand, including through the measures highlighted in the request.
6. The Meeting noted that, given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by Cambodia in its request, progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Cambodia. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Cambodia ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention and the importance of Cambodia seeking improved land release and certification techniques which could lead to Cambodia fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame.
7. Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Cambodia is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is ambitious and that its success is

contingent upon on significant national and international funding, and collaboration with Thailand. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Cambodia reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

- a. progress made relative to the commitments contained in Cambodia's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;
- b. impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Cambodia's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;
- c. updates regarding agreements, plans and other collaboration with Thailand to prioritize and address remaining contamination in areas along the border, including the location and status of areas confirmed or suspected to contain mines along that border;
- d. the remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, by disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas,' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;
- e. implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;
- f. efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with IMAS;
- g. information on humanitarian, socioeconomic, and environmental implications, in particular in conservation areas, of contamination, and data on casualties disaggregated by gender and age;
- h. efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;
- i. progress in establishing a residual risk strategy to ensure the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion;
- j. resource mobilisation efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Cambodia to support implementation efforts; and
- k. efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

8. The Meeting noted the importance, in addition to Cambodia reporting to the States Parties as noted above, of keeping the States Parties regularly apprised of other pertinent developments regarding the implementation of Article 5 during the period covered by the request and other commitments made in the request at intersessional meetings, Meeting of the States Parties and Review Conferences as well as through its Article 7 reports using the Guide for Reporting.

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