

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



Ending the Suffering and Casualties
Caused by Anti-Personnel Mines





The Convention's signing ceremony featured (left to right): ICBL Coordinator Jody Williams, ICRC President Cornelio Sommaruga, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Hon. Lloyd Axworthy, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, and Canadian Prime Minister Hon. Jean Chrétien.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (also popularly known as the Ottawa Convention, Mine Ban Treaty, APLC, or APMBC, is the international community's comprehensive response to the humanitarian impact caused by anti-personnel mines; indiscriminate weapons that remain dangerous for decades after conflicts have ended.

It was adopted in Oslo on 18 September 1997. It opened for signature in Ottawa on 3 and 4 December 1997, and remained open until its entry into force on 1 March 1999. For their determination in calling for the Convention, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and its Coordinator Jody Williams were awarded the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize.

While significant progress has been achieved, the States Parties face serious challenges including increased use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature and a rising number of victims. They have also identified the urgent need to promote and strengthen the norm established by the Convention over the past three decades.

The States Parties adopted the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025–2029 aiming to support the effective implementation of the Convention and thus reduce or eliminate new casualties, promote the full and equal participation of survivors in society, fulfil remaining obligations under the Convention, and strengthen compliance and accountability.





The Metta Karuna (JRS Cambodia) Dancers perform before delegates during the 2024 Siem Reap-Angkor Summit on a Mine-Free World.

Content Page

- I. Convention Text 04
- 2. Siem Reap-Angkor Political Declaration..... 22
- 3. Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP) 27
 - I. Introduction..... 27
 - II. Best Practices in Implementation (Actions 1-10) 28
 - III. Universalization (Actions 11-12) 34
 - IV. Stockpile Destruction and Retention (Actions 13-16) 36
 - V. Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas (Actions 17-25) 39
 - VI. Mine Risk Education and Reduction (Actions 26-29) 42
 - VII. Victim Assistance (Actions 30-39) 47
 - VIII. International Cooperation and Assistance (Actions 40-45)..... 52
 - IX. Measures to Ensure Compliance (Actions 46-48) 56
- 4. Role of the President and Committees 58



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In 1997, Cambodian mine ban advocate and survivor TUN Channareth received a copy of the Convention's Text as a symbolic gesture of the promise made by the States Parties to "put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines".

Convention Text

Follow the QR code to download the Text in various languages or visit:
<https://www.apminebanconvention.org/en/the-convention/history-and-text>





CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Preamble

The States Parties,

Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement,

Believing it necessary to do their utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to face the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world, and to assure their destruction,

Wishing to do their utmost in providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration of mine victims,

Recognising that a total ban of anti-personnel mines would also be an important confidence-building measure,

Welcoming the adoption of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and calling for the early ratification of this Protocol by all States which have not yet done so,

Welcoming also United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/45 S of 10 December 1996 urging all States to pursue vigorously an effective, legally binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines,



Welcoming furthermore the measures taken over the past years, both, unilaterally and multilaterally, aiming at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the call for a total ban of anti-personnel mines and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other nongovernmental organizations around the world,

Recalling the Ottawa Declaration of 5 October 1996 and the Brussels Declaration of 27 June 1997 urging the international community to negotiate an international and legally binding agreement prohibiting the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Emphasising the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to this Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization in all relevant fora including, inter alia, the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament, regional organizations, and groupings, and review conferences of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,

Basing themselves on the principle of international humanitarian law that the right of the parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, on the principle that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons, projectiles and materials and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and on the principle that a distinction must be made between civilians and combatants,

Have agreed as follows:



Deminer at work in Serbia. Photo, SMAC



Article 1 General Obligations

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:
 - a. To use anti-personnel mines;
 - b. To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;
 - c. To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.
2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2 Definitions

1. “Anti-personnel mine” means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a Vehicle as opposed to a person that are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped.
2. “Mine” means a munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle.
3. “Anti-handling device” means a device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.
4. “Transfer” involves, in addition to the physical movement of anti-personnel mines into or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over the mines, but does not involve the transfer of territory containing emplaced anti-personnel mines.
5. “Mined area” means an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.

Article 3 **Exceptions**

1. Notwithstanding the general obligations under Article 1, the retention or transfer of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted. The amount of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the above-mentioned purposes.
2. The transfer of anti-personnel mines for the purpose of destruction is permitted.

Article 4 **Destruction of Stockpiled Anti-Personnel Mines**

Except as provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

Article 5 **Destruction of Anti-personnel Mines in Mined Areas**

1. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.
2. Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed.

The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in paragraph 1 within that time period, it may submit a request to a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years.

4. Each request shall contain:
 - a. The duration of the proposed extension;
 - b. A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including:
 - (i) The preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs;
 - (ii) The financial and technical means available to the State Party for the destruction of all the anti-personnel mines; and
 - (iii) Circumstances which impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all the anti-personnel mines in mined areas;
 - c. The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the extension; and
 - d. Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.
5. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors contained in paragraph 4, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension period.
6. Such an extension may be renewed upon the submission of a new request in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article. In requesting a further extension period, a State Party shall submit relevant additional information on what has been undertaken in the previous extension period pursuant to this Article.



Article 6 International Cooperation and Assistance

1. In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible.

2. Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention. The States Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of mine clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.
3. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis.
4. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international or regional organizations or institutions, non-governmental organizations or institutions, or on a bilateral basis, or by contributing to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, or other regional funds that deal with demining.
5. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines.
6. Each State Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.
7. States Parties may request the United Nations, regional organizations, other States Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental fora to assist its authorities in the elaboration of a national demining program to determine, inter alia:
 - a. The extent and scope of the anti-personnel mine problem;
 - b. The financial, technological and human resources that are required for the implementation of the program;
 - c. The estimated number of years necessary to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under the jurisdiction or control of the concerned State Party;

- d. Mine awareness activities to reduce the incidence of mine-related injuries or deaths;
 - e. Assistance to mine victims;
 - f. The relationship between the Government of the concerned State Party and the relevant governmental, inter-governmental or non-governmental entities that will work in the implementation of the program.
8. Each State Party giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of this Article shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of agreed assistance programs.



Article 7 Transparency Measures

1. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party on:
 - a. The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9;
 - b. The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled;
 - c. To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced;
 - d. The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3;
 - e. The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities;

- f. The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;
 - g. The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4;
 - h. The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance; and
 - i. The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.
2. The information provided in accordance with this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the last calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.
 3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit all such reports received to the States Parties

Article 8 Facilitation and Clarification of Compliance

1. The States Parties agree to consult and cooperate with each other regarding the implementation of the provisions of this Convention, and to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance by States Parties with their obligations under this Convention.
2. If one or more States Parties wish to clarify and seek to resolve questions relating to compliance with the provisions of this Convention by another State Party, it may submit, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a Request for Clarification of that matter to that State Party. Such a request shall be accompanied by all appropriate information. Each State Party shall refrain from unfounded Requests for Clarification, care being taken to avoid abuse. A State Party that receives a Request for Clarification shall provide, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within 28 days to the requesting State Party all information which would assist in clarifying this matter.

3. If the requesting State Party does not receive a response through the Secretary-General of the United Nations within that time period, or deems the response to the Request for Clarification to be unsatisfactory, it may submit the matter through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the next Meeting of the States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the submission, accompanied by all appropriate information pertaining to the Request for Clarification, to all States Parties. All such information shall be presented to the requested State Party which shall have the right to respond.
4. Pending the convening of any meeting of the States Parties, any of the States Parties concerned may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to exercise his or her good offices to facilitate the clarification requested.
5. The requesting State Party may propose through the Secretary-General of the United Nations the convening of a Special Meeting of the States Parties to consider the matter. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate this proposal and all information submitted by the States Parties concerned, to all States Parties with a request that they indicate whether they favour a Special Meeting of the States Parties, for the purpose of considering the matter. In the event that within 14 days from the date of such communication, at least one-third of the States Parties favours such a Special Meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene this Special Meeting of the States Parties within a further 14 days. A quorum for this Meeting shall consist of a majority of States Parties.
6. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties, as the case may be, shall first determine whether to consider the matter further, taking into account all information submitted by the States Parties concerned. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach a decision by consensus. If despite all efforts to that end no agreement has been reached, it shall take this decision by a majority of States Parties present and voting.
7. All States Parties shall cooperate fully with the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties in the fulfilment of its review of the matter, including any fact-finding missions that are authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.



8. If further clarification is required, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall authorize a fact-finding mission and decide on its mandate by a majority of States Parties present and voting. At any time, the requested State Party may invite a fact-finding mission to its territory. Such a mission shall take place without a decision by a Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties to authorize such a mission. The mission, consisting of up to 9 experts, designated and approved in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10, may collect additional information on the spot or in other places directly related to the alleged compliance issue under the jurisdiction or control of the requested State Party.
9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare and update a list of the names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts provided by States Parties and communicate it to all States Parties. Any expert included on this list shall be regarded as designated for all fact-finding missions unless a State Party declares its non-acceptance in writing. In the event of non-acceptance, the expert shall not participate in fact-finding missions on the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of the objecting State Party, if the non-acceptance was declared prior to the appointment of the expert to such missions.
10. Upon receiving a request from the Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, after consultations with the requested State Party, appoint the members of the mission, including its leader. Nationals of States Parties requesting the fact-finding mission or directly affected by it shall not be appointed to the mission. The members of the fact-finding mission shall enjoy privileges and immunities under Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted on 13 February 1946.
11. Upon at least 72 hours' notice, the members of the fact-finding mission shall arrive in the territory of the requested State Party at the earliest opportunity. The requested State Party shall take the necessary administrative measures to receive, transport and accommodate the mission, and shall be responsible for ensuring the security of the mission to the maximum extent possible while they are on territory under its control.
12. Without prejudice to the sovereignty of the requested State Party, the fact-finding mission may bring into the territory of the requested State Party the necessary equipment which shall be used exclusively for gathering information on the alleged compliance issue. Prior to its arrival, the mission will advise the requested State Party of the equipment that it intends to utilize in the course of its fact-finding mission.

13. The requested State Party shall make all efforts to ensure that the fact- finding mission is given the opportunity to speak with all relevant persons who may be able to provide information related to the alleged compliance issue.
14. The requested State Party shall grant access for the fact-finding mission to all areas and installations under its control where facts relevant to the compliance issue could be expected to be collected. This shall be subject to any arrangements that the requested State Party considers necessary for:
 - a. The protection of sensitive equipment, information and areas;
 - b. The protection of any constitutional obligations the requested State Party may have with regard to proprietary rights, searches and seizures, or other constitutional rights; or
 - c. The physical protection and safety of the members of the fact- finding mission.

In the event that the requested State Party makes such arrangements, it shall make every reasonable effort to demonstrate through alternative means its compliance with this Convention.

15. The fact-finding mission may remain in the territory of the State Party concerned for no more than 14 days, and at any particular site no more than 7 days, unless otherwise agreed.
16. All information provided in confidence and not related to the subject matter of the fact-finding mission shall be treated on a confidential basis.
17. The fact-finding mission shall report, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties the results of its findings.
18. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall consider all relevant information, including the report submitted by the fact-finding mission, and may request the requested State Party to take measures to address the compliance issue within a specified period of time. The requested State Party shall report on all measures taken in response to this request.



19. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may suggest to the States Parties concerned ways and means to further clarify or resolve the matter under consideration, including the initiation of appropriate procedures in conformity with international law. In circumstances where the issue at hand is determined to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the requested State Party, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may recommend appropriate measures, including the use of cooperative measures referred to in Article 6.
20. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach its decisions referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 by consensus, otherwise by a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.

Article 9 National Implementation Measures

Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of pen 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.

Article 10 Settlement of Disputes

1. The States Parties shall consult and cooperate with each other to settle any dispute that may arise with regard to the application or the interpretation of this Convention. Each State Party may bring any such dispute before the Meeting of the States Parties.
2. The Meeting of the States Parties may contribute to the settlement of the dispute by whatever means it deems appropriate, including offering its good offices, calling upon the States parties to a dispute to start the settlement procedure of their choice and recommending a time-limit for any agreed procedure.
3. This Article is without prejudice to the provisions of this Convention on facilitation and clarification of compliance.

Article 11 Meetings of the States Parties

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention, including:
 - a. The operation and status of this Convention;
 - b. Matters arising from the reports submitted under the provisions of this Convention;
 - c. International cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6;



- d. The development of technologies to clear anti-personnel mines;
 - e. Submissions of States Parties under Article 8;
 - f. Decisions relating to submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5.
2. The First Meeting of the States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year after the entry into force of this Convention. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations annually until the first Review Conference.
 3. Under the conditions set out in Article 8, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a Special Meeting of the States Parties.
 4. States not party to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend these meetings as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.



Article 12 Review Conferences

1. A Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention. Further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties, provided that the interval between Review Conferences shall in no case be less than five years. All States Parties to this Convention shall be invited to each Review Conference.



2. The purpose of the Review Conference shall be:
 - a. To review the operation and status of this Convention;
 - b. To consider the need for and the interval between further Meetings of the States Parties referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 11;
 - c. To take decisions on submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5; and,
 - d. To adopt, if necessary, in its final report, conclusions related to the implementation of this Convention.
3. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Review Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 13 Amendments

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Convention any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all States Parties and shall seek their views on whether an Amendment Conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Depositary no later than 30 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the Depositary shall convene an Amendment Conference to which all States Parties shall be invited.
2. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Amendment Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.
3. The Amendment Conference shall be held immediately following a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference unless a majority of the States Parties request that it be held earlier.
4. Any amendment to this Convention shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the States Parties present and voting at the Amendment Conference. The Depositary shall communicate any amendment so adopted to the States Parties.

5. An amendment to this Convention shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article 14 Costs

1. The costs of the Meetings of the States Parties, the Special Meetings of the States Parties, the Review Conferences and the Amendment Conferences shall be borne by the States Parties and States not party to this Convention participating therein, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.
2. The costs incurred by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under Articles 7 and 8 and the costs of any fact-finding mission shall be borne by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

Article 15 Signature

This Convention, done at Oslo, Norway, on 18 September 1997, shall be open for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 December 1997 until its entry into force.

Article 16 Ratification, Acceptance, Approval or Accession

1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval of the Signatories.
2. It shall be open for accession by any State which has not signed the Convention.
3. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.



Article 17

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.
2. For any State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 18

Provisional application

Any State may at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally paragraph I of Article I of this Convention pending its entry into force.

Article 19

Reservations

The Articles of this Convention shall not be subject to reservations.



Article 20

Duration and withdrawal

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Convention. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties, to the Depositary and to the United Nations Security Council. Such instrument of withdrawal shall include a full explanation of the reasons motivating this withdrawal.
3. Such withdrawal shall only take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of withdrawal by the Depositary. If, however, on the expiry of that six- month period, the withdrawing State Party is engaged in an armed conflict, the withdrawal shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.
4. The withdrawal of a State Party from this Convention shall not in any way affect the duty of States to continue fulfilling the obligations assumed under any relevant rules of international law.

Article 21

Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary of this Convention.

Article 22

Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.





Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration on a Mine-Free World: A Renewed Commitment for a Safer Future

SIEM REAP-ANGKOR POLITICAL DECLARATION

1. **In the heart of Siem Reap, Cambodia**, we, the 164 States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, reaffirm our unwavering commitment to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, impede humanitarian access, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences years after emplacement. In order to reduce the humanitarian impact and harm, we therefore call on all actors to promote the norms that have underpinned our work these past three decades.
2. **We stand on a foundation of tremendous progress** since the Convention's inception and thank all stakeholders for their unwavering commitment. We recognise the vital role played by courageous demining personnel engaged in demining operations who undertake their critical work in often dangerous and difficult environments to release land and restore the security of affected communities.
3. **We recall that each State Party has undertaken under Article I of the Convention** never to use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain, or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines under any circumstances.
4. **We remain profoundly alarmed by the continued presence and use of anti-personnel mines, including those of an improvised nature**, in new and protracted armed conflicts. We recognise the persistent challenges that lie ahead and are concerned by any development that would increase potential for use of anti-personnel mines, including stockpiling, production, development, transfer and acquisition. The increasing number of casualties caused by anti-personnel mines serves as a stark reminder of the ongoing relevance and urgency of our mission. Driven by the vision of a mine-free world, we condemn the use of anti-personnel mines by any actor, urgently call on all States and parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, and on all States Parties to comply with the obligations of the Convention.
5. **We pledge to uphold, promote and strengthen the norms established by the Convention** and remain determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties by anti-personnel mines, including those of an improvised nature.

6. **While recognising that the Convention has achieved near-universal adherence** with 164 States Parties, our work is far from complete. We recognise the critical role of universal adherence in achieving a mine-free world and commit to intensifying our coordinated diplomatic outreach efforts to achieve this goal. We call upon all States not party to immediately join the Convention.
7. **We recognise the importance of preventing new casualties**, including in areas of difficult access where opportunities for survey and clearance activities are limited. In this regard, we commit to delivering effective, context-specific mine risk education and other risk reduction measures to all groups at risk to provide them with the tools to protect themselves until the threat of anti-personnel mines can be addressed.
8. **Recalling that the rights and needs of survivors, their families, and communities are at the core of our efforts**, we commit to providing comprehensive support through a human rights-based approach, strengthening national coordination mechanisms, and strengthening our cooperation and assistance efforts. Our victim assistance programmes will be inclusive, non-discriminatory, and integrated into broader national policies related to health, disability, education, employment, and development. We are committed to ensuring the full, equal, and effective participation of mine survivors and victims in society based on respect for human rights, gender equality, diverse needs, and non-discrimination.
9. **We commit to intensify our implementation efforts to meet our outstanding obligations**, including by increasing the speed and efficiency of survey and clearance and ensuring the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines. Our resolve is steadfast: we will ensure the full and timely implementation of the Convention's provisions, leaving no room for complacency. We further reaffirm our commitment to robust compliance and accountability.
10. **We recognise that the success of the Convention relies on strong national ownership and international cooperation and assistance**, as well as the unique partnership between affected States Parties, States Parties in a position to provide assistance, and international, regional, and local organisations, including survivors and their representative organisations. We commit to fostering and strengthening partnerships, leveraging each other's strengths and resources to achieve our shared goals. In doing so, we will do our utmost to commit the necessary national and international resources and explore new mechanisms for fostering cooperation and assistance, including those based on innovative financing, and jointly ensure that no State is left behind in its implementation efforts.

11. **We recognise the importance of synergies with other international frameworks** such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the work of the World Health Organization on rehabilitation and assistive technology, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security amongst other, and will take advantage of these synergies to strengthen the Convention's implementation.
12. **We recognise that the effective implementation of the Convention directly contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.** We commit to strengthen synergies between the Convention and the sustainable development agenda, ensuring the greatest benefits for affected communities.
13. **We recognise the importance of our implementation efforts ensuring consideration for the different needs and vulnerabilities of girls, women, boys, and men, including mine victims, in mine-affected communities,** as well as other factors such as disability, ethnicity, and different socio-economic groups. By ensuring an inclusive approach, including removing barriers to full, equal, and gender-balanced participation in mine action and Convention meetings, we aim to protect all people from the negative consequences of anti-personnel mines.
14. **We recognise that climate change and environmental degradation can exacerbate challenges in affected communities** and commit to adopting environmentally-sound practices and take climate considerations into account in the prioritisation and implementation of the Convention.
15. **As we look towards a future free from the threat of anti-personnel mines, we are guided by the principles of humanity and human security that led to the Convention's creation.** We reaffirm our commitment to implementation in the Convention's traditional spirit of transparency and cooperation with the urgency that our work requires.
16. **We will spare no effort to achieve a mine-free world and appeal to all States and stakeholders to join us in this endeavour.** We aspire to meet these goals to the fullest extent possible by the Sixth Review Conference in 2029. The Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029 is an essential tool for fulfilling this ambition and we encourage all States Parties and parties involved to commit to its full implementation.





The SRAAP was adopted in Siem Reap, Cambodia at the conclusion of the 2024 Fifth Review Conference.

Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029

I. Introduction

1. States Parties recognise the progress made since the entry into force of the Convention on 1 March 1999. While noting this progress, the States Parties recognise the importance of continued and accelerated pursuit of the universalization and implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Production, Stockpiling, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, as the comprehensive framework to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines.
2. The States Parties remain deeply concerned about the continued presence and new use of anti-personnel mines, including those of an improvised nature, in new and protracted armed conflicts that annually kill and injure thousands of women, girls, boys and men around the world and recall that States Parties have undertaken to never, under any circumstance, use anti-personnel mines. The States Parties reaffirm their unwavering commitment to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines for all people for all time. In doing so, States Parties are to spare no effort to uphold and strengthen the norm established by the Convention and condemn the use of anti-personnel mines by any actor. States Parties are to intensify their cooperative implementation efforts and work together towards the substantive reduction in the number of mine-affected States Parties over the life of the *Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029*.
3. The States Parties recognise the tangible impact of the Convention on the well-being of mine-affected communities by returning land to productive use, ensuring the social and economic inclusion of mine victims and contributing to peace and security. The implementation of the Convention contributes significantly to preventing and alleviating human suffering, creating the conditions for a life with dignity, supporting climate resilient and environmentally responsible land use and livelihoods, and advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, the Women Peace and Security agenda (UNSC 1325), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as other international frameworks and the commitment to leaving no one behind. Furthermore, effective implementation of the *Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029* offers a framework to underscore the commitment of States Parties to uphold international law and to strengthen multilateralism and international rules-based system.
4. The *Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan* provides a road map for States Parties in the implementation and universalization of the Convention leading to the Sixth Review Conference in 2029. The Plan and its accompanying indicators build on the achievements of the Nairobi, Cartagena, Maputo, and Oslo Action Plans. The road map provided is based on best practice and incorporates the wealth of experience, expertise, and lessons learnt since the Convention's entry into force in 1999 for different national contexts, including during peacetime and armed conflict.

I. Introduction

5. The information submitted by States Parties in their annual Article 7 reports serves as the main data source to assess progress. The President and members of the Coordinating Committee are responsible for measuring progress within their mandate with support of the Implementation Support Unit. A baseline value for all indicators is established based on data reported in Article 7 reports due by 30 April 2025; progress in subsequent years is to be compared to this baseline. States Parties are encouraged to provide detailed information on implementation, allowing for as accurate an assessment as possible of the implementation of the *Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029*.

II. Best Practices

6. The States Parties commit to meeting their obligations in the Convention's traditional spirit of cooperation and transparency, recognising the special partnerships of the Convention with the United Nations (UN), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD); and, to foster partnerships with civil society in support of the implementation and universalization of the Convention.
7. Since the entry into force of the Convention, the States Parties have identified best practices that are key to the successful implementation of the Convention, including the following:
 - a. Strong national ownership¹;
 - b. Inclusion and meaningful participation of mine survivors in all areas of the Convention's implementation;
 - c. Sustainable national capacities;
 - d. Evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans;
 - e. Efficient use of available resources, including through ensuring that National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) are up to date and in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS);

¹ The States Parties have defined national ownership as entailing the following: 'maintaining interest at a high level in fulfilling Convention obligations and addressing challenges; empowering and providing relevant state entities with the human, financial, and material capacity to carry out their obligations under the Convention; articulating the measures its state entities undertake to implement relevant aspects of the Convention in the most inclusive, efficient, and expedient manner possible and plans to overcome any challenges that need to be addressed; and, making a regular significant national financial commitment to the State's programmes to implement the Convention'.

II. Best Practices

- f. Integration and mainstreaming consideration for gender, age, and disability and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors;
 - g. Integration of climate and environmental considerations;
 - h. Effective partnership, coordination, cooperation, and regular dialogue between stakeholders to foster a conducive environment for implementation, including through the removal of logistic and administrative barriers to implementation and strengthening of cooperation and assistance;
 - i. Strengthened localisation efforts to support the sustainability of interventions;
 - j. Provide annual transparency reports to ensure transparency and the exchange of high-quality information on implementation;
 - k. Accurate, up-to-date, nationally-managed information management systems;
 - l. Effective functioning of the Convention's implementation machinery, including the work of the President, Committees, and the support provided by the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and the holding of Meetings of the States Parties (MSPs); and
 - m. Integration of technological advancements to enhance efficiency, safety, and speed in implementing the Convention.
8. Recognising these best practices, the States Parties are to pursue the following cross-cutting actions:



II. Best Practices

Action 1

Demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination, by integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, health and mental health, gender equality, inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, human rights, climate change adaptation, environmental protection and improvement and/or disaster as risk reduction, as appropriate.

Indicators

- 1.1 Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating Convention implementation activities into national development plans and budgets, strategies, and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, health and mental health, gender equality, the inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, human rights, climate change adaptation plans, environmental protection and improvement, and/or disaster risk reduction;
- 1.2 Percentage of affected States Parties that report having strengthened partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors.

Action 2

Establish sustainable national capacities able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance (VA) and undertake post completion activities in the event that previously unknown mined areas including newly mined areas are discovered.

Indicator

2. Percentage of affected States Parties reporting having sustainable national capacities in place that are able to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, victim assistance, and post completion activities including management of residual risk.



II. Best Practices

Action 3

Develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans to implement Convention obligations as soon as possible and no later than the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties and ensure that they are periodically reviewed and updated based on new evidence.

Indicators

- 3.1 Percentage of affected States Parties that report having evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans in place;
- 3.2 Percentage of affected States Parties that report having reviewed and updated their national strategies and work plan based on new evidence.

Action 4

Keep National Mine Action Standards up to date in accordance with International Mine Action Standards to ensure efficient, effective, and safe operations.

Indicator

- 4. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in place in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.

Action 5

Ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of women, girls, boys and men in mine-affected communities including mine survivors are considered and inform all areas of Convention implementation and report on efforts to deliver an inclusive approach including by striving to remove barriers to full, equal, and meaningful gender-balanced participation, including during Convention meetings.

Indicators

- 5.1 Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors;
- 5.2 Percentage of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders that include survivors and representatives of mine-affected communities;
- 5.3 Number of mine victims and survivor organisations participating in Convention meetings;
- 5.4 Percentage of women participating in Convention meetings.

II. Best Practices

Action 6

Ensure that climate and environmental considerations inform all relevant areas of Convention implementation to appropriately address climate and environmental risks.

Indicator

- 6. Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating climate and environmental considerations into Convention implementation activities, including in their national strategies and work plans..

Action 7

States Parties in a position to do so are to provide assistance to all States Parties in need of support in implementing national strategies and work plans to fulfil their respective Convention obligations including victim assistance provisions as soon as possible, through multi-year-partnerships and funding and through contributions to local organisations as appropriate.

Indicators

- 7.1 Percentage of States Parties that report providing assistance to affected States Parties in implementing their national strategies and work plans, including through multi-year partnerships and multi-year funding;
- 7.2 Percentage of States Parties that report providing contributions to local organisations as appropriate.



II. Best Practices

Action 8

Provide quality information on the implementation of the Convention and the Siem Reap–Angkor Action Plan by 30 April of each year in line with Article 7, employing the Guide to Reporting.

Indicators

- 8.1 Percentage of States Parties that submit Article 7 reports by 30 April of each year;
- 8.2 Percentage of States Parties that prepare their Article 7 reports using the Guide to Reporting.

Action 9

Establish and maintain a national, centrally-managed information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of implementation.

Indicator

- 9. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national, centrally-managed information management system in place containing up-to-date information on implementation at the national level.

Action 10

Pay assessed contributions in line with Article 14 of the Convention as early in the year as possible and no later than three months before Meetings of the States Parties/the Review Conference, and swiftly settle any arrears. States Parties in a position to do so are to consider providing voluntary contributions for the effective operation of the ISU, making multi-year commitments where feasible in accordance with the ISU's five-year work plan.

Indicators

- 10.1 Percentage of States Parties that pay their assessed contributions no later than three months before Meetings of the States Parties/the Review Conference;
- 10.2 Percentage of States Parties that make voluntary financial contributions to the Implementation Support Unit.

III. Universalization

9. Stressing the importance of complying with all of the Convention's provisions, the States Parties remain committed to the principles of the Convention, its purpose, and objectives.

The States Parties have established a strong norm against the use, production, stockpiling, and transfer of anti-personnel mines. While the norms established by the Convention are widely adhered to, even by most States not party to the Convention, the continued and increased use of anti-personnel mines and their severe humanitarian impact constitute a grave concern.

This highlights the urgency of strengthening efforts to promote a collective and coordinated approach to the universalization of the Convention and reinforcement of its norms. This includes condemnation of the use of anti-personnel mines by any actor.

The Convention has also established key mechanisms for international cooperation and assistance to support universalization efforts. The States Parties are therefore to take the following actions:

Action II

Use all available avenues, at the global, regional, and subregional levels and through high-level engagement and cooperation and assistance, to promote ratification of/accession to the Convention by States not party including by encouraging their participation in the work of the Convention.

Indicator

- II1 Number of States Parties that report on efforts to promote ratification/accession by States not party;
- II2 Number of new ratifications/accessions to the Convention;
- II3 Number of States not party submitting voluntary Article 7 reports;
- II4 Number of States not party participating in informal and formal meetings of the Convention.



Photo (l-r), Special Envoy of the Convention HRH Prince Mired Raad Zeid Al-Hussein from Jordan at the Fifth Review Conference and with the Jordanian Delegation.

III. Universalization

Action 12

Intensify efforts to promote universal observance of the Convention's norms and objectives in a concerted and sustained manner, including through political and military-to-military dialogue with States not party, condemn violations of the norms and take appropriate steps to end the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines by any actor, including by armed non-state actors, under any circumstances.

Indicators

- 12.1** Number of States not party that put in place moratoria on activities prohibited by the Convention;
- 12.2** Number of votes in favour of the annual UN General Assembly resolution on Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.



Photo clockwise, Special Envoy of the Convention HRH Princess Astrid, Princess of Belgium at a universalization meeting with the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Micronesia, with Prince Lorenz of Belgium, and with the Belgian Delegation in Geneva.

IV. Stockpile Destruction and Retention of Anti-Personnel Mines

- 10.** Great progress has been made in the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines. The States Parties acknowledge the importance of ensuring that all stockpiled anti-personnel mines are expeditiously destroyed in line with Article 4 of the Convention and as soon as possible in the realisation of the Convention's humanitarian objectives.

The States Parties also acknowledge the importance of ensuring continued and strengthened transparency and accountability concerning retained anti-personnel mines under Article 3, the number of which shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes.

States Parties are to take the following actions:

Action 13

Following the entry into force of the Convention, develop a realistic, costed and time-bound plan with clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 as soon as possible and within deadline, regularly inform States Parties on progress made and remaining challenges in implementation, report on the status of such mines in accordance with Article 7, and ensure that destruction methods align with international standards for the protection of public health and the environment.

Indicators

- 131** Percentage of States Parties implementing Article 4 that report having a realistic, costed, and time-bound plan in place that includes clear milestones for the fulfilment of Article 4 as soon as possible;
- 132** Percentage of States Parties implementing Article 4 that report on aligning their destruction methods with international standards for the protection of public health and the environment;
- 133** Percentage of States Parties with stockpile destruction obligations that report on the status of such mines in accordance with Article 7.



IV. Stockpile Destruction and Retention of Anti-Personnel Mines

Action 14

States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline and are therefore in non-compliance with Article 4 are to present, by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties, a realistic, costed, and time-bound plan with clear milestones for fulfilling Article 4 as soon as possible, report on the status of such mines in accordance with Article 7, urgently proceed with implementation in a transparent and environmentally responsible manner and regularly inform States Parties on progress and remaining challenges.

Indicators

- 14.1** Percentage of States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline that report having in place a realistic, costed, and time-bound plan with clear milestones for fulfilling Article 4 as soon as possible;
- 14.2** Percentage of States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline that report on progress and remaining challenges in implementation;
- 14.3** Percentage of States Parties that have failed to meet their stockpile destruction deadline that report on the status of such mines in accordance with Article 7.



IV. Stockpile Destruction and Retention of Anti-Personnel Mines

Action 15

States Parties that discover previously unknown stockpiles including stockpiles of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, are to inform the President of their discovery and plans for the destruction of these stockpiled anti-personnel mines as soon as possible and ensure their destruction as a matter of urgent priority, doing so in an environmentally responsible manner in accordance with the Convention and in line with IMAS, no later than six months after their discovery.

Indicators

- 15.1** Number of States Parties that report the discovery of previously unknown stockpiles;
- 15.2** Percentage of these States Parties that destroy these anti-personnel mines within six months of their discovery.

Action 16

Annually review the number of anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes under Article 3 to ensure that they do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary, destroy as soon as possible all anti-personnel mines that exceed that number, report annually on their use and planned use, and on their destruction, explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines, and report annually on all of these efforts.

Indicators

- 16.1** Percentage of States Parties that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes which report on annual reviews of the number of these mines;
- 16.2** Percentage of States Parties that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes that report on the current, planned use, and destruction of these mines;
- 16.3** Percentage of States Parties that retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes that report exploring alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines.



V. Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

11. While considerable progress has been achieved in identifying and addressing mined areas, States Parties have recognised that accelerating the implementation of Article 5, including through the application of evidence-based land release methodologies and improved planning, prioritisation, and resource mobilisation provides the greatest contribution to reducing human suffering and for protecting people from the risk posed by anti-personnel mines and other explosive ordnance.

Efforts to establish a baseline and the development of evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education and reduction activities are essential and should be reported even where full survey and clearance may not be possible including in situations of armed conflict. This includes enhancing cooperation to meet the humanitarian aims of the Convention, including in disputed areas. In their efforts to address all remaining anti-personnel mine contamination, including contamination by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, affected States Parties are to take the following actions:

Action 17

Identify suspected and confirmed hazardous areas to the extent possible and establish as soon as possible, accurate baselines of contamination using data- and evidence-based information collected in an inclusive manner including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS.

Indicators

- 17.1 Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an accurate and evidence-based contamination baseline, including in areas affected by improvised anti-personnel mines in line with IMAS;
- 17.2 Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a baseline through inclusive consultations.



V. Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

Action 18

Develop evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education as soon as possible and in an inclusive manner. These should include projections of the number of mined areas, size, and amount to be addressed annually, ensuring consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and the environment to achieve completion as soon as possible. National work plans are to be updated annually based on new evidence.

Indicators

- 18.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for survey and clearance;
- 18.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national work plans for mine risk education;
- 18.3** Percentage of affected States Parties that report in their Article 7 reports updates to their national work plans, including adjusted milestones based on new evidence, including budgets for implementation, and requirements for assistance.

Action 19

Ensure that survey and clearance are prioritised based on clear nationally-driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria with consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, and the environment.

Indicators

- 19.1** Number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development criteria in survey, clearance, planning, and prioritisation;
- 19.2** Number of affected States Parties that report on the consideration of inclusion of gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, climate, and environment in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.



V. Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

Action 20

States Parties affected by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (improvised explosive devices -IEDs- which meet the definition of an anti-personnel mine) are to apply all provisions and obligations under the Convention to such contamination including during survey and clearance in fulfilment of Article 5 and when reporting in fulfilment of Article 7.

Indicators

- 20.1** Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature including in survey and clearance operations under Article 5;
- 20.2** Number of affected States Parties that apply the provisions of the Convention to anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature to reporting obligations under Article 7.

Action 21

Ensure the establishment of sustainable national capacity to implement the Convention and address previously unknown mined areas and/or newly mined areas discovered following completion. Consider the commitments made at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper “Proposed rational response to States Parties discovering previously unknown mined areas after deadlines have passed.”²

Indicators

- 21.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national capacity in place to implement the Convention and address any previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas discovered following completion;
- 21.2** Number of States Parties that following completion, report the discovery of previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas.



² APLC/MSP.12/2012/7.

V. Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

Action 22

Report in a manner consistent with IMAS. Provide information on the remaining challenge disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’, their relative size, type of contamination, and provide information on progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance).

Indicators

- 22.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on their remaining challenge in a manner disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’ and their relative size;
- 22.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress made to address mined areas in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance);
- 22.3** Percentage of affected States Parties that report in a disaggregated manner by type of contamination.

Action 23

Ensure that requests for extensions of Article 5 deadlines contain detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year work plans for survey, clearance, and mine risk education for the extension period in line with the Decisions of States Parties concerning the extension request process and ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate and the environment.

Indicators

- 23.1** Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for survey and clearance;
- 23.2** Percentage of extension requests submitted that include detailed, evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and multi-year plans for risk education activities;
- 23.3** Percentage of extension requests submitted that ensure consideration for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors, as well as climate, and the environment.

V. Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

Action 24

States Parties that complete their clearance obligations are to submit voluntary Declarations of Completion considering the recommendations made by the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties in line with the paper “Reflections and understandings on the implementation and completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations.”³

Indicators

- 24.1** Number of affected States Parties that declare completion of their Article 5 obligations;
- 24.2** Percentage of these States Parties that submit voluntary Declarations of Completion.

Action 25

Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance including through the application of up-to-date National Mine Action Standards in line with IMAS and promote the research, analysis, and adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to this effect.

Indicators

- 25.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance;
- 25.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on research, analysis, and the adoption of innovative approaches, methods, and technological means to improve effectiveness and efficiency of survey and clearance.



³ APLC/MSP.17/2018/10.

VI. Mine Risk Education and Reduction

12. In addition to clearance operations, providing mine risk education and other risk reduction programmes to populations currently or that may be at-risk is a primary means of preventing injuries and fatalities. Mine risk education and reduction programmes may be among the few interventions feasible in emergencies, armed conflict, and other scenarios where access is restricted making them a vital component of frontline mine action responses.

Given this context, it is essential to deliver effective, context-specific mine risk education and reduction programs that consider gender, age, and disability while addressing the diverse needs and experiences of affected communities including mine survivors.

Furthermore, these programmes should also account for additional risks posed by mines in the context of conflict, climate change, environmental degradation, and population movements.

In this regard, affected States Parties are to take the following actions:

Action 26

Integrate mine risk education and risk reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, development, health, mental health, climate, the environment, education, and/or disaster risk reduction or other relevant plans; as well as, within survey, clearance and victim assistance activities, and other efforts to raise awareness, reduce the risk to the affected population, and work towards creating the conditions for safer behaviour until the threat is addressed.

Indicators

- 26.1 Percentage of affected States Parties that report having integrated mine risk education and reduction programmes within wider plans for humanitarian response and protection, development, health, mental health, climate, the environment, education, and/or disaster risk reduction or other relevant plans; as well as within survey, clearance and victim assistance activities;
- 26.2 Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to reduce the affected population's risk-taking behaviour and to increase knowledge and awareness.



VI. Mine Risk Education and Reduction

Action 27

Provide context-specific mine risk education and reduction programmes that are tailored to the threat encountered by the population and prioritise people most at risk by ensuring that these programmes are developed on an analysis of available casualty and contamination data, climate and environmental risk, an understanding of the affected population's behaviour, risk pattern, and coping mechanisms and anticipated population movements wherever possible. Ensure that such programmes are sensitive to gender, age, disability and take the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account.

Indicator

27. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established an evidence-based priority-setting mechanism for mine risk education and reduction programmes tailored to the threat encountered by the population and which prioritises people most at risk.

Action 28

Establish sustainable national capacities to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes able to adapt to changing needs and contexts including in the case that previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas are discovered and/or in emergency settings.

Indicator

28. Percentage of affected States Parties that report having sustainable national capacities in place to deliver mine risk education and reduction programmes in case previously unknown mined areas or newly mined areas are discovered and/or in emergency settings.



Action 29

Report on the implementation of mine risk education programmes, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved and include information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities.

Indicator

29. Percentage of affected States Parties that report carrying out mine risk education and reduction programmes including information on how priorities are established, methodologies used (e.g. interpersonal, mass, or digital media), challenges faced, and results achieved and included information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.



VII. Victim Assistance

- 13.** States Parties remain committed to ensuring the full, equal, and effective participation of mine victims in society based on respect for human rights, gender equality, equity, and diverse needs, inclusion, and non-discrimination.

To be effective and sustainable, victim assistance needs to be integrated into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities and to rehabilitation, health, mental health, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the Women, Peace, and Security agenda (WPS).

States Parties with victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control are to endeavour to do their utmost to provide appropriate, affordable, inclusive, and accessible services to mine victims and their families on an equal basis with others and to ensure victims and their representative organisations are consulted on the development and implementation of such services. In this regard, States Parties are to take the following actions:

Action 30

Ensure that a relevant government entity in affected States Parties is assigned as focal point to coordinate victim assistance and oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance activities into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability including beyond Article 5 completion. The focal point is to work with relevant national entities, survivors, and their representative organisations and other relevant stakeholders to develop a national specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound disability action plan. The plan should be inclusive of the needs and rights of mine victims and ensure consideration for gender, age, and disability among others. The focal point is to monitor and report on the plan's inclusive implementation.

Indicators

- 30.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the relevant government entity assigned as the focal point to oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability including beyond Article 5 completion;
- 30.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having an inclusive national action plan in place considering victims of mines and other explosive ordnance, gender, age, disability, and others and containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound objectives;
- 30.3** Percentage of affected States Parties that report including victims of mines and other explosive ordnance or their representative organisations in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level;
- 30.4** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans.

VII. Victim Assistance

Action 31

Carry out inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of victims of mines and other explosive ordnance are effectively addressed through relevant national policy and legal frameworks and budgets relating to disability, health, mental health, education, employment, climate change, the environment, development, and poverty reduction in line with relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Indicators

- 31.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having in place an inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are addressed;
- 31.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report including the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims in relevant national policies, legal frameworks, and budgets.

Action 32

Carry out efforts to identify all victims of mines and other explosive ordnance and collect accurate and comprehensive information on their needs, challenges, and geographic locations in a manner disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other considerations; make the data available to relevant stakeholders including by integrating it into a national centralised database such as disability data systems to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable response in line with relevant national data protection regulations/measures.

Indicators

- 32.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to identify victims of mines and other explosive ordnance and disaggregate data by gender, age, disability, and other considerations;
- 32.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report the inclusion of data on victims of mines and other explosive ordnance in a national centralised database such as disability data systems and make such data available to relevant stakeholders in accordance with data protection regulations/measures.



VII. Victim Assistance

Action 33

Provide effective and efficient context-specific emergency medical care to new casualties and improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialised training for health professionals and layperson first responder training in affected communities and ensure that victims of mines and other explosive ordnance have access to health services including in rural and remote areas.

Indicators

- 33.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a mechanism in place to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to new casualties;
- 33.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on availability and accessibility of health services including in rural and remote areas.

Action 34

Ensure that a national/sub-administrative area referral mechanism is in place to facilitate access to services for victims of mines and other explosive ordnance including by creating and disseminating a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all.

Indicators

- 34.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a national/sub-administrative referral mechanism in place which is available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims;
- 34.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims.

Action 35

Take steps to ensure that considering local, national, and regional circumstances all victims of mines and other explosive ordnance including in rural and remote areas have access to comprehensive rehabilitation services and assistive technology including where necessary, through the provision of outreach and innovative rehabilitation services, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable.

Indicators

- 35.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services;
- 35.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the provision of assistive technology;
- 35.3** Percentage of States Parties that report on efforts to increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible.

VII. Victim Assistance

Action 36

Ensure mine victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services including to mental health, peer-to-peer support, community support, and other available services. Increase national capacity in mental health and psychological support and peer-to-peer support to address all needs including in situations of emergencies.

Indicators

- 36.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on survivors of mines and other explosive ordnance and affected families accessing mental health and psychological support disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors;
- 36.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the provision of and integrating peer-to-peer support into public healthcare and other relevant systems.

Action 37

Strengthen efforts to meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine victims by ensuring their access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, finance institutions/services, business development services, rural development, vocational training and social protection programmes including in rural and remote areas.

Indicators

- 37.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on efforts to remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families;
- 37.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on programmes for inclusive employment, livelihoods, and other social protection services;
- 37.3** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on the number of survivors of mines and other explosive ordnance and affected families accessing social and economic services, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.



Action 38

Ensure that relevant national emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans integrate the safety and protection of mine survivors and populations in affected communities in situations of risk. This includes situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, other relevant international humanitarian and human rights law, and international guidelines.

Indicators

- 38.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating the safety and protection of mine survivors in their emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans;
- 38.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on mine victims' inclusion and accessibility to programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection.

Action 39

Improve accessibility and strive to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communications barriers to ensure the full inclusion and effective participation of mine victims and their representative organisations including in rural and remote areas in all matters that affect them.

Indicators

- 39.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress in removing physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers;
- 39.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report including survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels.



- 10.** Cooperation and assistance is a critical element of the Convention's implementation. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Convention in areas under its jurisdiction or control, the States Parties stress that enhanced and coordinated cooperation and assistance can support the implementation of Convention obligations, including post-completion activities as soon as possible.

States Parties also recognise that cooperation and assistance should be responsive to gender, age, disability, climate, and environmental considerations among others.

Considering the requirements for support expressed by affected States Parties and with a view to leaving no State Party behind, enhancing cooperation by strengthening donor coordination and effective partnerships towards completion is key.

States Parties are therefore to take the following actions:

Action 40

Do the utmost to commit the resources needed to meet the Convention obligations as soon as possible and explore all possible funding sources including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding such as front loading models.

Indicators

- 40.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of survey and clearance;
- 40.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to the implementation of victim assistance;
- 40.3** Percentage of affected States Parties that report making a national financial commitment to meet their stockpile destruction obligations;
- 40.4** Percentage of States Parties that report on exploring all possible sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative sources and mechanisms of funding or that report having innovative financial projects in place.



Action 41

Develop resource mobilisation plans and use all mechanisms to disseminate information on challenges and requirements for assistance including through annual Article 7 reports, requests for extension under Article 5 and updated work plans where applicable, and by taking advantage of the Individualised Approach tool.

Indicators

- 41.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance;
- 41.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place;
- 41.3** Percentage of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.

Action 42

Strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including by establishing an appropriate National Mine Action Platform, wherever possible.

Indicators

- 42.1** Percentage of affected States Parties that report efforts to strengthen national coordination with national and international stakeholders and States Parties in a position to provide assistance;
- 42.2** Percentage of affected States Parties that report having established a National Mine Action Platform.



Action 43

States Parties in a position to do so are to provide assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and support implementation of evidence-based, costed, context-specific, and time-bound national strategies and work plans which are built on sound analysis of the needs and priorities of affected communities, taking into account gender, age, disability, and other considerations including climate and the environment. States Parties in a position to do so are to provide support to victim assistance through ear-marked funding in the mine action budget and/or through integrating victim assistance into broader development and humanitarian efforts by ensuring that this broader funding is relevant to the needs and interests of victims, including mine survivors and persons with disabilities.

Indicators

- 43.1** Number of States Parties that report on providing assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of survey and clearance;
- 43.2** Number of States Parties that report providing assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of victim assistance;
- 43.3** Number of States Parties that report providing assistance to affected States Parties in the implementation of mine risk education;
- 43.4** Number of States Parties that report providing assistance to States Parties in implementing their stockpile destruction obligations;
- 43.5** Number of States Parties providing assistance reporting on considerations for gender, age, disability, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities including mine survivors;
- 43.6** Number of States Parties providing assistance reporting on considerations for climate and the environment.



Action 44

States Parties in a position to provide assistance are to strengthen efforts to effectively coordinate their support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties, including in areas of stockpile destruction, mine clearance, risk education and reduction, and victim assistance. As part of this effort, States Parties are to explore the feasibility of establishing a voluntary trust fund to support affected States Parties struggling to secure international assistance for their legal and time-bound commitments under Article 5 of the Convention, with a view to reporting on the progress made to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties and to taking a decision thereon by no later than the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties.

Indicator

- 44.** Number of States Parties in a position to provide assistance that report on coordinating their support with other States Parties in a position to provide assistance.

Action 45

Explore opportunities for international, regional, and bilateral cooperation including among affected States Parties or triangular cooperation for the voluntary sharing of national experiences and good practices. This may include mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, sharing experience of integrating considerations for gender, the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, climate, the environment, scientific, methodological, and technological expertise into programming to strengthen the Convention's implementation.

Indicators

- 45.1** Number of States Parties that report sharing national experiences, best practices, and lessons learnt through international, regional, and bilateral cooperation;
- 45.2** Number of States Parties that report sharing scientific, methodological, and technological expertise to strengthen the Convention's implementation.



IX. Measures to Ensure Compliance

15. Stressing the importance of complying with all the Convention's provisions, the States Parties remain committed to meet its purpose and objectives as soon as possible.

Reaffirming the unwavering commitment to promote compliance with the Convention, in accordance with its provisions and principles, the States Parties are to take the following actions:

Action 46

In the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned is to undertake all necessary measures to investigate and address alleged or known non-compliance as well as measures taken to prevent any further instances of non-compliance – where relevant – and to provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive, and transparent manner possible. The State Party is to work with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.1.

Indicators

- 46.1 Number of States Parties with alleged and/or known non-compliance with Article 1;
- 46.2 Percentage of these that report updates to all States Parties on efforts to resolve the matter as soon as possible.

Action 47

States Parties implementing obligations under Article 4 or 5 or retaining or transferring anti-personnel mines in line with Article 3 that have not submitted an Article 7 report containing information on progress in implementing these obligations are to submit transparency reports as soon as possible containing updated information on implementation. Should no information on implementation be submitted for two consecutive years, the President is to assist and engage with the State Party concerned in cooperation with the relevant Committee.

Indicator

47. Percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Article 4, 5 or that retain anti-personnel mines under Article 3, that submit Article 7 reports containing updated information on implementation.

Action 48

States Parties that have not fulfilled their obligations under Article 9 of the Convention are to urgently take all appropriate legal, administrative, and other measures to implement those obligations and report on measures taken as soon as possible and no later than the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties (2025).

Indicator

48. Percentage of States Parties that report having fulfilled their obligations under Article 9.

Purpose, Mandate, Membership and Working Methods of the Presidency, Committees, and Meetings

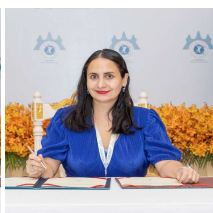


Convention President



1. Chair the Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference.
2. Chair the Intersessional Meetings.
3. Chair the Committee on Cooperative Compliance.
4. Chair the Coordinating Committee.
5. Take the lead, in consultation with the Coordinating Committee, with respect to any issue related to the pursuit of the Convention's aims other than those related to the mandates of the committees (named here below), including matters related to stockpile destruction under Article 4 and transparency regarding the exceptions contained in Article 3 of the Convention.
6. Propose, if deemed necessary, one or more members of the Coordinating Committee to provide support on any issue of the President's mandate, which may require particular attention, including on financial matters and universalization efforts.
7. Consider matters related to implementation of mine risk education and reduction as well as environmental considerations in the implementation of Article 5.
8. Promote implementation and universalization of the Convention and its norms, including in relevant multilateral and regional fora, as well as at the national level.
9. Lead efforts to mobilise sufficient resources to fund the operations of the Implementation Support Unit.
10. Take the lead on matters related to the United Nations assessed contributions received pursuant to Article 14 of the Convention.
11. Promote coordination amongst all structures established by the States Parties.
12. Propose a set of new officeholders for agreement by the forthcoming Meeting of the States Parties. The proposed set of officeholders shall be balanced regionally as well as between States Parties in the process of implementing key obligations of the Convention, those in a position to provide financial or other assistance, and other States Parties.

13. Present a preliminary report on activities at Intersessional Meetings if need be, as well as use Intersessional Meetings, when relevant, as a forum for addressing specific topics of interest.
14. Present a final report on activities, as well as conclusions and recommendations if relevant, at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.
15. Appoint a focal point among its members to provide advice on mine risk education and reduction to ensure these are taken into account when implementing the SRAAP.
16. Any other relevant matters.



Coordinating Committee

Purpose and mandate

1. To coordinate the work flowing from and related to formal and informal meetings of the States Parties. To fulfil responsibilities related to the Implementation Support Unit accountability as agreed to at the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties; the Committee does not have substantive decision-making capacity.

Membership

2. It is composed of the President, President-Designate during the year prior to her/his presidency, as well as members of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Committee on Cooperative Compliance, Committee on Victim Assistance, and Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance. The Sponsorship Coordinator participates in the work of the Committee as Observer.

Working methods

3. In keeping with past practice, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), ICBL, and Geneva Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) are invited as Observers. The Committee strives to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work.

Committee on Article 5 Implementation

Purpose

1. To intensify efforts, particularly those outlined in the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan , to ensure that Article 5 is fully implemented as soon as possible, while acknowledging local, national and regional circumstances in its practical implementation.
2. To provide feedback to States Parties having submitted information on “the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines” and on mine clearance programmes as well as their results. Furthermore, the Committee is to ensure, as agreed to by the States Parties that, “a cooperative engagement of Article 5 implementing States Parties continues after requests have been granted.”

Mandate

3. Review relevant information on Article 5 implementation submitted by States Parties, including in the context of Article 7 obligations and on efforts undertaken under Article 6 on international cooperation and assistance, seek clarity when required and provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties on the fulfilment of their obligations to report on Article 5 implementation.
4. Review relevant information provided by the States Parties on implementation of the commitments contained in the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
5. Prepare and submit to the States Parties in advance of Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences an analysis of each request for an Article 5 extended deadline, taking into account as relevant, the decisions on the analysis process as agreed to by the Seventh and the Twelfth Meetings of the States Parties.
6. Engage relevant States Parties, after any extension requests have been granted, on the implementation of their commitments as contained in requests and related decisions on their requests. The Committee will present preliminary observations at Intersessional Meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

7. Consider matters related to gender and diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of its work.
8. Consider matters related to mine risk education and reduction and the environment in the implementation of Article 5.
9. Present preliminary observations at Intersessional Meetings if need be, and final annual conclusions and recommendations at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.
10. Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both Intersessional Meetings and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

Membership

11. It is composed of a representative group of four States Parties serving overlapping two-year terms, including at least one State either in the process of implementing Article 5 or having completed implementation of Article 5 after carrying out mine clearance activities.
12. A Chair is selected yearly among the States Parties serving the second year of their two-year terms. The Chair is responsible for convening and chairing meetings, issuing communications on behalf of the Committee and directing the Implementation Support Unit to assist the work of the Committee.

Working Methods

13. Draw, as needed, from the working methods established in 2008 by the Article 5 Analysing Group, including by placing a heavy emphasis on cooperation with States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 and by drawing upon expert input as required. The Committee is to strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work.
14. Appoint a focal point among its members to provide advice on gender mainstreaming and ensure that the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities are taken into account in the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
15. Appoint a focal point among its members, to provide advice on mine risk education and reduction to ensure that it is taken into account when implementing the SRAAP.
16. Increase and strengthen coordination with other Committees including by examining implementation of the Convention in a more holistic manner and consider submitting joint conclusions on the status of implementation of the Convention at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conference.

Committee on Cooperative Compliance

Purpose

1. To assist the States Parties in acting upon their commitment under Article 8.1 of the Convention to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance in a supportive and amicable manner.
2. To improve the management of the work of the Convention in a highly cooperative manner. Its establishment does not supersede the provisions of Article 8 or amend the Convention, and its status and prerogatives are identical to that of other elements of the Convention's machinery.

Mandate

3. Consider, objectively and informally, whether a concern about compliance with the Convention's prohibitions contained in Article 1.1 of the Convention is potentially credible and if so, consider any follow up that might be appropriate for States Parties to better understand the situation.
4. When appropriate, in close consultation with the States Parties concerned, clarify the situation, and if as a result it assesses that the concern is credible, make suggestions on steps that the States Parties concerned could take to ensure that the Convention remains strong and effective.
5. For cases where the concern is credible, present preliminary observations at Intersessional Meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.
6. Address all matters under Article 1.2 in cases where a State Party has not submitted an Article 7 Report detailing progress in implementing relevant obligations each year.
7. Support States Parties in their efforts to implement and report on matters contained in Article 9 of the Convention.
8. Encourage the States Parties to submit annual Article 7 reports.
9. Review relevant information provided by the States Parties on the implementation of the commitments contained in the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
10. Consider matters related to gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of its work.
11. Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both Intersessional and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

Membership

12. It is composed of the President, who chairs the committee, and a representative group of four States Parties serving overlapping two-year terms as committee members. The Chair is responsible for convening and chairing meetings, issuing communications on behalf of the Committee and directing the Implementation Support Unit to assist the work of the Committee.

Working Methods

13. Strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work. The Committee may draw upon expert input as required.
14. Appoint a focal point among its members to provide advice on gender mainstreaming and ensure that the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities are taken into account in the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
15. Increase and strengthen coordination with other Committees, including by examining implementation by States Parties in a more holistic manner, and by considering the submission of joint conclusions on the status of implementation of the Convention by States Parties at the Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.



Committee on Victim Assistance

Purpose

1. To build upon the solid foundation the States Parties have constructed on the issue of victim assistance, in order to support States Parties in their national efforts to strengthen and advance victim assistance, in particular in States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control.
2. To ensure balance between ongoing discussions on pertinent aspects of victim assistance within the framework of the Convention itself, and taking the discussion on meeting the needs and guaranteeing the rights of mine victims to other fora where relevant and related issues are debated.

Mandate

3. Provide advice and support in a cooperative manner to States Parties in the fulfilment of their commitments under the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan, draw observations in consultation with the States Parties concerned and assist these States Parties in making their needs known.
4. Take other relevant initiatives to facilitate discussion on ways and means of enhancing victim assistance and to ensure the wellbeing of mine victims.
5. Raise awareness, in relevant fora, of the importance of addressing the needs and guaranteeing the rights of mine victims in broader domains such as health care, disability and human rights, development, poverty reduction, and employment, drawing from the breadth of understandings agreed to by the States Parties on victim assistance.
6. Review relevant information provided by the States Parties on the implementation of the commitments contained in the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
7. Consider matters related to gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of its work.
8. Present conclusions and recommendations following consultations with the States Parties concerned at Intersessional Meetings, if need be, Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences, including on progress, achievements and challenges, in order to strengthen victim assistance.
9. Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both Intersessional Meetings and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.
10. It is composed of a representative group of four States Parties, serving overlapping two-year terms. Each year, the Committee selects a Chair among the States Parties serving the second year of their two-year terms. The Chair of the Committee is responsible for convening and chairing meetings, issuing communications on behalf of the Committee and directing the Implementation Support Unit to assist the work of the Committee.

Working methods

11. Draw, as needed, on the expertise of the ICBL and ICRC and involve them in its work, as Observers, and invite other States Parties, the United Nations and other relevant international and non-governmental organisations to participate on an ad hoc basis. Strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work.

12. Appoint a focal point among its members to provide advice on gender mainstreaming and ensure that the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities are taken into account in the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
13. Increase and strengthen coordination with other Committees, including by examining implementation by States Parties in a more holistic manner, and by considering the submission of joint conclusions on the status of implementation of the Convention by States Parties at the Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance

Purpose

1. To assist the States Parties in the full implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, in line with their reaffirmation of ending the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines is a shared commitment.

Mandate

2. Promote cooperation and assistance under the Convention, including by organising or encouraging the organisation of multilateral, regional or national dialogues on cooperation and assistance, in Geneva or elsewhere.
3. Facilitate the fostering of partnerships between States Parties seeking to receive assistance and those in a position to provide such assistance, including through the use of information exchange tools. Encourage and support the establishment of Mine Action Platforms to strengthen partnerships and coordination among all stakeholders.
4. Coordinate with other implementation mechanisms established by the States Parties in order to facilitate and accelerate the full implementation of the Convention. This includes supporting States Parties in organising Individualised Approach meetings and taking advantage of the Cooperation and Assistance Fund.
5. Review relevant information provided by the States Parties on the implementation of the commitments of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
6. Support the Committee on Article 5 in their analysis of submitted requests for extension as concerns matters related to expressed requirements for assistance (e.g. budgets, resource mobilisation plans).
7. Consider matters related to gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of its work.
8. Present preliminary observations at Intersessional Meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations, if relevant, at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

9. Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both Intersessional Meetings and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.
10. It is composed of a representative group of four States Parties serving overlapping two-year terms, including an affected State Party and a State Party that is a provider of support or assistance. Each year, the Committee selects a Chair among the States Parties serving the second year of their two-year terms. The Chair is responsible for convening and chairing meetings, issuing communications on behalf of the Committee and directing the Implementation Support Unit to assist the work of the Committee.

Working methods

11. Draw, as needed, on the expert input of the ICBL and ICRC and involve them in its work, invite other States Parties, the United Nations and other relevant international and non-governmental organisations to participate on an ad hoc basis. Strive to reach general agreement in all aspects of its work.
12. Appoint a focal point among its members to provide advice on gender mainstreaming and ensure that the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities are taken into account in the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.
13. Increase and strengthen coordination with other Committees, including by examining implementation by States Parties in a more holistic manner, and considering the submission of joint conclusions on the status of implementation of the Convention by States Parties at the Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.



Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conference

1. The Fifth Review Conference decided to convene annually, until the Sixth Review Conference, a Meeting of the States Parties for up to five days at the end of November or beginning of December and to hold the Sixth Review Conference at the end of 2029.
2. In addition to the provisions of the Convention, the Conference agreed that, keeping with the mandate for Meetings of the States Parties “to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention,” these Meetings of the States Parties could inter alia consider:
 - a. Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Article 5 implementation.
 - b. Requests for extended mine clearance deadlines.
 - c. If any, conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance.
 - d. Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Victim Assistance.
 - e. Include a sub-agenda item under Article 5 on mine risk education and reduction and a thematic discussion of interest to the States Parties and relevance to the implementation of the Convention and the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (e.g., addressing improvised anti-personnel mines, gender and the diverse needs of mine-affected communities, environmental matters, etc.)
 - f. Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance.
 - g. The status of assessed contributions received pursuant to Article 14 of the Convention.
 - h. Any other relevant matters.
 - i. The Implementation Support Unit report, audited statement and work plan/budget, pursuant to the 2010 Directive of the States Parties to the Implementation Support Unit.
3. The Conference agreed that Meetings of the States Parties will continue to be a forum where States Parties with obligations under the Convention report on their progress in their implementation of these, and other States Parties as well as other Convention actors, including the United Nations, the ICRC, ICBL and GICHD, have an opportunity to provide comments and views during these meetings.

Intersessional Meetings

1. The Fifth Review Conference decided to hold the Intersessional Meeting annually in Geneva for a minimum of three days of plenary discussion. The Conference further decided to maintain its informal nature and allow ample time for discussion on matters related to implementing the Convention and the SRAAP and consider adding on an annual basis the following,
 - a. One day dedicated to bilateral meetings between the Convention's machinery and representatives of States Parties, States not party and other stakeholders or to discuss thematic matters related to implementation.
 - b. Either a thematic segment during the three-day Meeting or a day of thematic discussions, addressing all topics relevant to the Convention including the status of implementation of the SRAAP.
 - c. Include a sub-agenda item under Article 5 on mine risk education and risk reduction.

The President of the annual Meeting of the States Parties is to consider and decide on these options in consultation with the Coordinating Committee.

2. States Parties as well as other Convention stakeholders have an opportunity to provide comments and views during these meetings.





**The Implementation Support Unit (ISU) is Secretariat to the
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and
Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

The ISU has been mandated to support the States Parties, in particular by doing the following:

- Providing substantive and other support through the Convention's implementation machinery and office holders;
- Providing advice and technical support to individual States on the implementation and universalization of the Convention;
- Communicating on behalf of the President and States Parties, and providing information about the Convention;
- Keeping records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention including through a Documentation Centre; and,
- Liaising and 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 States Parties to the Convention and directly accountable to them. It is hosted at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining thanks to financial support provided by Switzerland.





This publication was prepared by the ISU



thanks to support provided by the European Union





Photo clockwise, Geneva's iconic Jet d'eau was dressed in Convention colours on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Convention's entering into force and in memory of the victims of anti-personnel mines; and a friendly wheelchair basketball game during the 2023 Third Global Conference on Victim Assistance, co-chaired by Cambodia and Germany and sponsored by the European Union.

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