ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

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

REPORT PRESENTED
TO
THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL
BY THE
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

PERIOD FROM 1/1/2006 TO 31/12/2006
REPORTING FORMATS FOR ARTICLE 7

STATE PARTY: COMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 27 April 2007

POINT OF CONTACT:

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Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)

Form A: National Implementation measures

Article 7.1: "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General... on:

a) The National implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State (Party): CAMBODIA
Reporting for time period: 1/1/2006 to 31/12/2006

1. On 18/5/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the proposal to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Ratification was signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999 and the Ratification documents were submitted to the United Nations on 28/7/1999. The Convention entered into force in Cambodia on 1/1/2000.

2. On 28/4/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the legislation of the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Law has been signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999. The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, National polices and armed forces.

3. In September 2000, the Royal Government of Cambodia established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) to regulate, plan, coordinate and monitor mine action activities in the country. The CMAA will be in charge to monitor the implementation of the law to ban anti-personnel mines and of the international legal instrument, i.e. the Mine Ban Treaty.

This Royal Decree have been amended Article 4, 10, and 13 by the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/265 dated 13 June 2005.

4. On June 01, 2005, the King Norodom Sihamony has signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management which adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 and approved by the Senate on May 12, 2005.

5. The CMAA has developed Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) to be used as a regulatory tool for all operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia. The first five keys chapters (1. Application of Cambodian Mine Action Standards, 2. Accreditation of demining organizations and Licensing of operations, 3. Monitoring of demining organizations, 4. Storage Transportation and Handling of Explosive and 5. Reporting and Investigation of demining

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1 See Annex 1: The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-Personnel Mines
2 See Annex 1: The New CMAA Royal Decree
3 See Annex 1: Law on the Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management
4 See Annex 1: RGC decision on the use of CMAS 1st 5 Chapters

Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Incidents) have been officially approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia on 10 August 2005 and will be fully implemented in February 2006 by all demining operators.

Moreover, the Second 6 more chapters\(^5\) have been officially approved for use on 08 February 2007 regarding: Clearance requirement for Mine, Clearance requirement for UXO, the Explosive Ordnance Disposal operation (EOD), the Safety & Occupational Health-General Safety, the Safety and Occupational Health-Worksite Safety and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Supplementary information
(e.g. effective date of implementation & text of legislation is attached).

\(^5\) See Annex 1: RGC decision on the use of CMAS 2nd 6 Chapters

_Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)_
Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Supplementary information

The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the Directorate General of the National Police (Ministry of Interior) reported that they do not have any stockpile of anti-personnel mines.
Form C: Location of mined areas

Article 7.1." Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

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."

State (Party): CAMBODIA
Reporting for time period: 1/1/2005 to 31/12/2005

1. Areas that contain mines
(if necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided)
Location: N/A
Type: N/A
Quantity: N/A
Date of emplacement: N/A
Supplementary information

2. Areas suspected to contain mines

Location
The National Level 1 Survey (L1S) has been completed in April 2002\(^6\). The project surveyed the totality of 13,910 villages representing an estimated population of 11,460,661 (2.2 million households).

Survey results show that the project identified 3,037 areas as being suspected to be contaminated by mines, unexploded ordnances and cluster bombs.

Those areas represent a surface of 4,544 km\(^2\) (2.5% of the country area); 46.2% of the total Cambodian villages (6,422) are suspected to be contaminated; 7,486 villages (53.8%) did not report any contamination. The project estimates that 5.18 million (45.3%) Cambodians are more or less at risk due to the presence or assume of the presence of mines and UXO's.

The survey reports that 1,640 villages are suspected to be highly contaminated by mined areas.

Type: N/A
Quality: N/A
Date of emplacement: 1970 -1998

\(^6\) See Annex 2: The Statistical Profile-Country from level 1 survey

Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Form D: APMs retained or transferred

Article 7.1." Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The type, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in 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".

State (Party): CAMBODIA
Reporting for time period: 1/1/2006 to 31/12/2006

1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party: N/A
Type: N/A
Quantity: N/A
Date of emplacement: N/A
Supplementary information: N/A

2. Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party
Transferred to CMAC Training Center

Type: N/A
Quantity

348 (1993) From MCTU/UNTAC
236 (1998) From CMAC PMU Siem Reap
272 (1999) From CMAC EOD Preah Vihear
546 (1999) From CMAC DU2
52 (2000) From CMAC HQ Phnom Penh
423 (2001) From CMAC DU6 (Siem Reap),
240 (2002) From a total of 3,405 PMN-2 handed over by the Ministry of Interior,
366 (2003) From various Demining Units of CMAC.
596 (2004) From various Demining Units of CMAC.

In 2006 CMAC/Training Center did not report on the receiving of any APMs for supporting of training activities. The HALO Cambodia, however, received 125 APMs from local villagers for the purpose of training.

TOTAL 3,079

Lot # (if possible)

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7 See Annex 3: Operators' Reports

Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Supplementary information

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party
CMAC
Type: N/A

Quantity

Transferred to CMAC for destruction in:
1997   3
1998 1,389
1999  5,243
2000  6,626
2001   533
2002  3,165
2003   N/A
2004   N/A
2005  4,227
2005 11,698 (HALO Trust)

However, in the year 2006, the HALO Trust Cambodia informed that they received 134 APMs for the purpose of destruction. The information on the report is not available from CMAC for the year 2006.

TOTAL 33,018

Lot # (if possible)
N/A

Supplementary information

Those mines (cachets) are collected by local police and military units and handed over to CMAC and HALO for destruction.
Form E: Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

Article 7.1. "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities".

State (Party): CAMBODIA
Reporting for time period: 1/1/2006 to 31/12/2006

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"
N/A

Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")
N/A

Supplementary information
Cambodia does not have any APM production facility.
Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:
Location of destruction sites

From 1994 to 1998, The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces reported to have destroyed a total of 71,991 APM (for details, see previous reports). Since 2001, there is no more APM stockpile in Cambodia. In fact, the police and military units still found and collected weapons, ammunitions and mines from various sources, locations and caches. Those mines were reported to the CMAA and handed over to CMAC for destruction.

Details of methods: Explosion

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Description of the status of programs including:
Location of destruction sites.

In Cambodia, from 1992 to December 2006, mine clearance operators have cleared 35,664 hectares and destroyed 677,275 APMs.

Past Operators

Several organizations have been involved in mine clearance in Cambodia in the past but do not operate anymore:
Cofras/Cidev has cleared 11.88 km² and destroyed more than 2,500 APM.
MCTU/UNTAC has cleared 3.47 km² and destroyed more than 2,600 APM.
NPA has cleared 3.94 km² and destroyed more than 380 APM.
Together, those “past operators” has cleared an estimated area of 19.29 km².

Current Operators

Four operators are still active in mine clearance in Cambodia during this reporting period: Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC), the HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forced (RCAF) Engineering Command.

In 2006, CMAC reported to have cleared 26.772 km² and destroyed 35,806 APMs.
From 1992 to December 2006, CMAC has cleared a total of 172.047 km² and destroyed a total of 346,823 APMs.


Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
In 2006, **HALO Trust** reported to have cleared 4.793 km$^2$ and destroyed 34,407 APMs. From 1992 to December 2006, HALO Trust has cleared a total of 41.564 km$^2$ and destroyed a total of 123,566 APMs.

In 2006, **MAG** reported to have cleared 3.784 km$^2$ and destroyed 4,531 APMs. From 1992 to December 2006, MAG has cleared a total of 19.562 km$^2$ and destroyed a total of 34,204 APMs.

In 2006, **RCAF** reported to have cleared 16.538 km$^2$ and destroyed 1,528 APMs. From 1992 to December 2006, RCAF has cleared a total of 123.734 km$^2$ and destroyed a total of 159,569 APMs.

**For the year 2006 only, those four active operators have cleared 51.857 km$^2$ and destroyed 76,234 APMs.**

The most commonly found APM in Cambodia during the clearance process are: PMN, PMN2, PMD6, MN79, 69, DH10, MON 66/50, POMZ2M, 72A, 72B.

**Methods:**
Cofras/Cidev used the "neutralization" method; APM were destroyed later at a controlled demolition point.

CMAC, MCTU/UNTAC and NPA have used and are generally using the "destruction in situ" method. The Cofras/Cidev project, which became CMAC DU6 (Siem Reap), always used neutralization. Other CMAC demining units, deminers have also been trained to use this technique which may be more efficient and is certainly cheaper and seem not effecting the environment.

In 2006, HALO destroyed AP Mines by using two methods: Electric initiation and safety fuse initiation.

MAG uses explosives to destroy APM found during normal clearance or EOD operations.
**Form G: APMs destroyed after entry into force**

Article 7.1." Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The type, 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 mines destroyed, in accordance with Article 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4".

State (Party): CAMBODIA  
Reporting for time period: 1/1/2006 to 31/12/2006

1. Destruction by EOD Branch of APMs founded (Article 4)

Type: N/A  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 (CMAC)</td>
<td>8,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 (CMAC)</td>
<td>7,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (CMAC)</td>
<td>13,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 (CMAC)</td>
<td>9,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 (MAG)</td>
<td>1,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 (HALO)</td>
<td>3,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 (CMAC)</td>
<td>10,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 (CMAC)</td>
<td>9,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 (HALO)</td>
<td>5,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 (MAG)</td>
<td>1,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 (CMAC)</td>
<td>14,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 (HALO)</td>
<td>5,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 (MAG)</td>
<td>1,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 (RCAF)</td>
<td>1,528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 99,545  

Lot # (if possible): N/A  

Supplementary information:  
In Cambodia, the Convention entered into force on 1/1/2000.  
There is no APM stockpile in Cambodia anymore; those above mentioned figures referred to APM were collected by civilian and military authorities from various sources, locations and caches. Those APM have been transferred to CMAC, HALO, MAG and RCAF EOD Branch for destruction.  

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)  

Type: N/A  

Quantity:  
Year 2000

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**Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CMAC</th>
<th>HALO Trust</th>
<th>MAG</th>
<th>RCAF</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>16,916</td>
<td>4,699</td>
<td>4,966</td>
<td>2,581</td>
<td>29,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>32,688</td>
<td>4,510</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,934</td>
<td>40,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>22,160</td>
<td>8,455</td>
<td>5,387</td>
<td>25,841</td>
<td>61,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>33,602</td>
<td>16,447</td>
<td>4,906</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>56,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>64,621</td>
<td>21,015</td>
<td>2,423</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>88,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>21,230</td>
<td>28,640</td>
<td>2,993</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49,454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAND TOTAL 2000-2006: 348,699 APMs

Supplementary information
In Cambodia, the Convention has been entered into force on 1/1/2000.
Form H: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7.1." Each State Party shall report to the Secretary- General ... on:

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, color photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance".

State (Party): CAMBODIA
Reporting for time period: 1/1/2006 to 31/12/2006

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced
Cambodia does not produce APM.

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed
Cambodia does not detain APM.
In 2005, in order to inform and protect the civilian population, CMAC Mine Marking Teams (MMT) has marked 401 long-term marked minefields (CMAC/MMT have been changed to CMAC/TST) equal 1,437,124 liner meters. It's not available for the year 2006 from CMAC.

HALO believes that generally there is insufficient clarity over the limits of mined areas to make perimeter marking of suspect areas effective. Thus, although HALO will mark the interface of roads and suspect ground as hazardous no effort is put at enveloping the entire suspect perimeter. However, in 2006 all the HALO Trust minefields were supported by the HALO Trust MRE Team with delivering MRE presentations at every village where the HALO Trust conducting clearance, prior and during the period while clearance is taking place. HALO Cambodia marks all current minefield tasks at the point that clearance commences.

The same like HALO Trust, in 2006 MAG only marks all current minefield tasks at the point that clearance commences. But both MAT and EOD team members can breakaway from clearance or disposal activities to provide mine risk education training to villagers.

Form I: Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1." Each State Party shall report to the Secretary- General ... on:

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."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.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 to the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Taps 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."

State (Party): CAMBODIA
Reporting for time period: 1/1/2006 to 31/12/2006
Between 1979 and December 2006, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System project of the Cambodian Red Cross and HIB has registered a total of 62,841 mine/UXO casualties in Cambodia.

From 1979 to 1990; 34,028 victims were recorded and 24,208 for the next decade from 1991 to 2000. From 2001 until June 2004 the number of mine/UXO was 3,008 victims. There has been a plateau effect in the yearly number of victims from 2000 to 2005 around 800 casualties.

From January 2005 to December 2006, the CMVIS recorded a total of 1315 victims: 17% of these mine/UXO incidents resulted in death, 20% in amputation and 63% in diverse injuries. Children represent 31% of the victims, women 8% and men 61%.

UXO casualties represent 58% of all the casualties recorded from January 2005 to December 2006 while 42% mine casualties were reported. Mine casualties mostly happen in the forests or fields while UXO casualties are likely to take place in villages.

The cause of casualty from January 2005 to December 2006 was: 39% livelihood, 31% handling, 5% Demining, 1% spectator, 1% military, and 23% other.

Rehabilitation services for mine victims

The CMAA is authorized to delegate its coordination role on services to landmine victims to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and the Disability Action Council (DAC) who are coordinating disability services provided by 43 organizations within the country. The Department of Victim Assistance of the CMAA worked closely with the Ministry and DAC to obtain information on services provided to landmine victims. Along with this partnership, the Secretary General of the CMAA has still initiated a series of meetings during the last quarter of the year among concerned stakeholders including MoSAvY, DAC, AusAID, Australian Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross/CMVIS, Handicap International and AustCARE. The final outcome from those meetings was the formation of the Steering Committee for Landmine Victims. The following is the summary of services provided by the 43 organizations in 2006 to landmine victims.

Emergency

See Annex 5: CMVIS Report 2006

Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Emergency services remain provided by all mine action operators (CMAC, MAG, Halo Trust) as part of their overall programs. Others also provide ambulance or transport: Cambodian Red Cross, CMVIS, Emergency, CFDS. Norwegian NGO Trauma Care Foundation (TCF), CRS, CARE also provides emergency training, first aid and life support technique.

**Physical Rehabilitation**
- Provided 2,747 landmine victims with prosthetics (below/above-knee);
- Provided 95 landmine victims with artificial arms;
- Provided 1,461 landmine victims with crutches;
- Provided 492 landmine victims with wheel chairs;
- Repaired 2,125 prosthetics for landmine victims;
- Repaired 72 wheel chairs for landmine victims.

**Medical Care**
- 2,512 landmine victims received physiotherapy;
- 7,536 physiotherapies were given to landmine victims;
- 8 landmine victims received eye surgery;
- 3 landmine victims underwent eye removal operations;
- 15 landmine victims received artificial eyes.

**Community Services**
- **Transportation of Victims to Public Services:**
  - 98 landmine victims in Pursat were transported to Battambang for prosthetics;
  - 19 landmine victims in Takeo were sent to hospital for health services;
  - 17 target landmine victims in Takeo were visited.
- **Establishment of Self-help Group:**
  - ADD established 278 groups which includes 2,137 landmine victims;
  - NCDP established 15 groups which includes 49 landmine victims;
  - CT established 39 groups which includes 79 landmine victims;
  - VI established 3 groups which includes 24 landmine victims;
  - HIF established 1 group which includes 10 landmine victims;
  - LMDS established 89 groups which includes 1,036 landmine victims.

Ministry of Social Affairs, DAC and CDPO are together working on coordination of the all CBRs in the country.
- **Social Service:** In Siem Reap province, HIB provided social services to 39 landmine victims on health, house repairing, small scale business, education and transportation.
  - **Socio-economic Development:** In Battambang province, HIF provided the following services:
    - Provided social support to 50 landmine victim families;
    - Provided interest-free loan to 60 landmine victims;
    - Provided financial support to 72 landmine victims.

**Vocational Training and Job Placement**
There are nine Vocational Training Centers in Cambodia. UCC’s Centre in Kampot and World Vision’s in Battambang were temporarily closed. Seven of them are operational.

- Kien Khlaing Vocational Training Center supported by AARJ;
- Phnom Penh Thmey Vocational Training Center supported by JCIA;
- Vocational training Center in Kandal supported by JSC;
Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)

• Vocational training Center in Kratie supported by CWARS;
• Vocational training Center in Banteay Meanchey supported by CWARS
• Vocational training Center in Kampong Thom supported by CWARS.
• Vocational Training Centre in Pursat supported by CWARS.

Some training services provided by:
• Cambodia Volunteer for Community Development (CVCD) Training for PwD and Landmine Victim in Phnom Penh and Battambang.
• “Bringing Hope Project” of World Vision Cambodia provides mobile training in Phnom Penh.
• New Humanity provides training referral through its office in Phnom Penh.
• National Center for Disabled Person (NCDP) provides referral and job placement services through its Information Referral System project in Phnom Penh.
• World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF) provides referral and job placement services through Business Advisory Council program, Phnom Penh office.
• Reverse The Curse Cambodia (RTC) provides training through its office in Phnom Penh.

The Vocational Training Center in Kampong Cham supported by CVCD has been closed down and will be relocated to Battambang. The Vocational Training Center in Pursat supported by CWARS has been closed down. Although these two centers have been closed down, the Centers will continue to assist their graduated students in job placement respectively. The eight Vocational Training Centers have trained 89 landmine victims and have placed 34 into employment.
ANNEXES

Annex 1:
The Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-Personnel Mines
The CMAA New Royal Decree
The Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management
The Royal Government Decision on CMAS First Five Chapters
The Royal Government Decision on CMAS Second Six Chapters

Annex 2:
Statistical Profile from the Level 1 Survey

Annex 3:
Operators' Reports in 2006.

Annex 4:
CMAA Mine Action Achievement Report 2006

Annex 5:
CMVIS Report 2006
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The Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-Personnel Mines
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