# Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

19 May 2026

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## Final report*

### I. Introduction

1. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction provides in Article 11, paragraphs 1 and 2, that the States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention. At the Fifth Review Conference (Siem Reap, Cambodia, 25-29 November 2024), the States Parties agreed 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.[1]

2. The Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties (Geneva, 20-24 November 2023) agreed to hold the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties end of November – beginning of December 2025, and to elect Her Excellency Ichikawa Tomiko, Permanent Representative of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, President of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties. The Fifth Review Conference further decided to hold the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, the week of 1-5 December 2025.

3. To prepare for the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties, in keeping with past practice, a provisional agenda and a provisional programme of work were made available at the 17-20 June 2025 Intersessional Meetings of the Convention. To seek views on matters of substance and organization of work, an informal meeting was also convened on 22 September 2025 to which all States Parties, States not party, and interested organizations were invited to participate.

### II. Organization of the Meeting

4. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties was opened on 1 December 2025 by Her Excellency Ichikawa Tomiko of Japan, President of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties. A high-level ceremonial opening featured a video message by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, His Excellency Motegi Toshimitsu; a video message by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres; as well as addresses by the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs and Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, Izumi Nakamitsu; by the Convention's Special Envoy, HRH Princess Astrid of Belgium; by the Convention's Special Envoy, HRH Prince Mired Bin Raad Bin Zeid Al Hussein of Jordan; by the Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Dr. Gilles Carbonnier; by the Chairman and CEO of Amputee Self Help Network Uganda and member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Alex Munyambazazi; and by the President of the Council of Foundation of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Barbara Haering.

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* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

[1] Final document, APLC/CONF/2024/15, paragraph 40 (i).

5. At the first plenary session, on 1 December 2025, the Meeting warmly welcomed the ratification by the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the accession of the Kingdom of Tonga to the Convention, first States to join the Convention since 2017.

6. At the same plenary session, the Meeting adopted its agenda, as contained in document APLC/MSP.22/2025/1, and its programme of work contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/2 as orally amended.

7. Also at the first plenary session, Burkina Faso, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Peru, Thailand, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom were elected by acclamation as Vice-Presidents of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties. The Meeting unanimously confirmed the nomination of His Excellency Julien Thöni, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Conference on Disarmament, as Secretary-General of the Meeting. The Meeting also took note of the appointment, by the United Nations Secretary-General, of Ms. C. Mélanie Régimbal, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Geneva Branch, as Executive Secretary of the Meeting, and of the appointment, by the President, of Mr. Juan Carlos Ruan, Director of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), as the President's Executive Coordinator.

8. A thematic panel entitled "Sustainable Capacity Building" took place on 5 December.

## III. Participation in the Meeting

9. In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraph 1, of the Rules of procedure, the following States Parties participated in the Meeting: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands (Republic of), Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova (Republic of), Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman (Sultanate of), Palau, Palestine (State of). Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga (Kingdom of), Tunisia, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

10. In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraph 1, of the Rules of procedure, the following States participated in the Meeting as observers: Armenia, Azerbaijan, India, Israel, Lao (People's Democratic Republic), Lebanon, Micronesia, Morocco, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Saudia Arabia, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, and United Arab Emirates.

11. In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Rules of procedure, the following international organizations and institutions, regional organizations, entities and non-governmental organizations attended the Meeting as observers: ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), European Union (EU), Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), International Campaign to Bann Landmines – Cluster Munitions Coalition (ICBL-CMC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), ISU of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), Organization of American States (OAS), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations's Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), United Nations Office for

Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

12. In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraph 4, of the Rules of procedure, the following other organizations attended the Meeting as observers: APOPO Mine Action, International Trust Fund – Enhancing Human Security (ITF), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Small Arms Survey, and The HALO Trust.

13. A list of all delegations and delegates to the Meeting is contained in document APLC/MSP.22/2025/INF.1.

## IV. Work of the Meeting

14. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties held ten plenary sessions between 1 and 5 December 2025. During the first and the ninth plenary sessions, States Parties and observer delegations delivered statements of a general nature.

15. At the second and tenth plenary sessions, the Meeting considered requests for extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas, submitted pursuant to Article 5 of the Convention. The States Parties that submitted requests for extensions in accordance with Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Convention, Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Türkiye and Zimbabwe, presented their requests, the executive summaries of which are contained in documents APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.17, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.1, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.2, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.26, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.18, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.4, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.13, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.5, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.10, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.3, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.7 and APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.31 respectively. In addition, Thailand, in its capacity as Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation presented the Committee's analyses of the requests by Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Türkiye and Zimbabwe as contained in documents APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.6, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.21, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.20, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.8, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.11, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.14, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.9, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.22, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.27, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.19, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.25. Thailand also presented observations on the requests by Senegal and Tajikistan as contained in documents APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.30 and APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.15 respectively. In addition, the United Kingdom, in its capacity as member of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation presented the analysis of the request by Cambodia, as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.28.

16. During its third through ninth plenary sessions, the Meeting considered the general status and operation of the Convention, reviewing progress made and challenges that remain in the pursuit of the Convention's goals and in the application of the Siem-Reap Angkor Action Plan 2025 – 2029, as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/8 "Achieving the aims of the Siem-Reap Angkor Action Plan: Progress Report 2024-2025" and APLC/MSP.22/2025/9 "Siem Reap Action Plan: Status of Implementation".

17. At the third and the fourth plenary sessions, the Meeting addressed actions that have been undertaken since the Fifth Review Conference of the States Parties in the pursuit of the universalization of the Convention. The President reported on activities aimed at the universalization of the Convention, as contained in document APLC/MSP.22/2025/10, titled "Activities and Priorities for Implementation for 2025-2026.Submitted by the President". Updates were provided by States Parties, States not party, as well as by interested organizations.

18. Also in the context of its consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting noted that universalization is a responsibility of all States Parties. The Meeting highlighted the importance of concerted and sustained efforts to increase the number of States

Parties in the lead up to the Sixth Review Conference and to strengthen the norms of the Convention.

19. At the fourth and fifth plenary sessions, the Meeting considered the activities of the Committee on Victim Assistance. Burkina Faso, in its capacity as the Chair of the Committee, and Sri Lanka, as the Committee's Gender Focal Point, reported on the Committee's "Activities and Priorities for Implementation 2025-2026", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/11. Updates on progress and challenges were provided by States Parties implementing victim assistance commitments on their efforts to fulfil obligations and on the steps they have taken to implement the victim assistance actions of the Siem Reap-Angkor Plan 2025-2029, as well as by other interested States and organisations.

20. Also in the context of the consideration of the activities of the Committee on Victim Assistance, the Meeting noted the persistent challenges in the implementation of victim assistance including those related to the lack of financial means. It highlighted the importance of continued support to victim assistance and making continued progress in integrating victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, and to health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction in support of the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Austria, as incoming Chair, presented the priorities of the Committee for 2026. The Meeting took note of the document titled "Synergies to Facilitate Victim Assistance Reporting" as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.33, submitted by the Netherlands (Kingdom of the).

21. At the fourth and fifth plenary sessions, the Meeting considered the activities of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation. Thailand, in its capacity as the Chair of the Committee, and the United Kingdom, as Committee's Gender Focal Point, reported on the Committee's "Report of activities and priorities of the Committee on the Implementation of Article 5", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/3. Updates were provided by States Parties that are still in the process of clearing mined areas pursuant to Article 5 of the Convention, as well as by other interested States and organisations. Algeria, as incoming Chair, presented the priorities of the Committee for 2026.

22. Based on the decisions taken at the Fifth Review Conference, the Meeting included the sub-item mine risk education and risk reduction, and Algeria, as the focal point of the mine risk education and risk reduction within the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, presented the progress made by States Parties in this area.

23. Also in the context of the consideration of the activities of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, the Meeting noted the persistent challenges associated with implementation, including the need to maintain and increase financial resources for implementation, the need to ensure the continued improvement of applied methodologies and the need to ensure that States Parties gain clarity on remaining contamination and address this contamination as soon as possible in line with the States Parties' ambitions of progressing in implementation, to the fullest extent possible by 2029. The Meeting emphasized the importance of States Parties implementing and reporting on their implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029.

24. Also in the context of the consideration of the activities of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, the Meeting noted the difficulties, costs, and risks associated with mine clearance activities as well as the potential benefits presented by the use of advanced and emerging technologies in mine action. The Meeting took note of the document titled "Application of advanced and emerging technologies in mine action" as contained in document APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.23, submitted by Japan.

25. Also in the context of the consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, at the seventh session, the President reported on the implementation of the invitation to "establish a working group to support the implementation of Action 44 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029." Norway, in its capacity as Chair of the Voluntary Trust Fund Working Group, presented the activities and progress made by the Working Group to explore the feasibility of establishing a voluntary trust fund and introduced its report as contained in document APLC/MSP.22/2025/7.

26. At the sixth and seventh plenary sessions, the Meeting considered the activities of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance. Türkiye, in its capacity as the Chair of the Committee,[2] and Cameroon, as Committee's Gender Focal Point, reported on the Committee's "Activities and Priorities for Implementation 2025-2026", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/12. States Parties and other interested States and organizations provided views on cooperation and assistance. The Committee also updated the States Parties on the status of the Cooperation and Assistance Fund and their aim to support an additional study/exchange between States Parties following the successful study/exchange visit of Nigeria to Türkiye.

27. Also in the context of the consideration of the activities of the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance, the Meeting noted the importance of States Parties making full use of the tools available to the States Parties, such as the Individualised Approach, to share challenges and requirements for support. The Meeting further noted the importance of the application of the relevant actions of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029, such as the establishment of national mine action platforms, to foster cooperation and assistance and support the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention by States Parties as soon as possible. The Meeting noted the importance of States Parties strengthening cooperation on implementation in line with the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan. Cameroon, as incoming Chair, presented the priorities of the Committee for 2026. The Meeting took note of the document titled "Strengthening national ownership and national capacity for mine action" as contained in document APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.24, submitted by Japan.

28. At the seventh plenary session, the Meeting considered the activities of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance. The President, in her capacity as the Chair of the Committee, and Belgium, as Committee's Gender Focal Point, reported on the Committee's "Activities and Priorities for Implementation 2025-2026", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/13. Updates were provided by States Parties concerned, Sudan and Yemen, as well as by other interested States and organisations. The Meeting took note of the updates by States Parties concerned and welcomed their commitment to address the outstanding issues as soon as possible and to continue the cooperative dialogue with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance.

29. The Meeting further noted the importance for relevant States Parties to take all appropriate measures to implement their obligations under Article 9 and to report on the measures taken as soon as possible and no later than the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties in accordance with Action 48 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029.

30. Also in the context of considering the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting took note of the report by the President on the engagement by the Committee on Cooperative Compliance with two States Parties, Cambodia and Thailand, under Article 8.1, regarding the incidents in which Thai soldiers were injured by landmines. Also, in the context of the consideration of the activities undertaken by the United Nations under Article 8 of the Convention, the Meeting took note of the briefing by C. Mélanie Régimbal, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Geneva Branch, on the activities of the Secretary-General under Article 8.2. The Meeting also took note of the views expressed by both Cambodia and Thailand on this matter.

31. Also in the context of the consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting discussed progress made and persistent challenges that remain in destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines. The President reported on the status of implementation of Article 4 obligations. An update was provided by one of the State Party concerned, Greece.

32. Also in the context of its consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the States Parties recognised the importance of States Parties which are in non-compliance with Article 4 of the Convention, Greece and Ukraine, addressing challenges in implementation, presenting a time-bound plan for completion, and proceeding with implementation as soon as possible in a transparent manner, regularly informing States

[2] From the end of the Fifth Review Conference until the end of the 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Denmark chaired the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance.

Parties on progress made and remaining challenges in accordance with the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029.

33. Also in the context of its consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting noted the importance of ensuring continued and strengthened transparency and accountability concerning anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes under Article 3 by adhering to the relevant commitments of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029.

34. Also in the context of its consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting addressed the transparency reporting responsibilities of the States Parties pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention and the relevant commitments of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029. The Meeting noted the critical nature of this aspect of the Convention to ensure the success of collective implementation efforts. The Meeting noted that the reporting rate remains low and reiterated the importance of States Parties with no obligations under the Convention making use of the simplified tools created by the States Parties to facilitate reporting, including the on-line reporting tool. The Meeting noted the importance of the States Parties adhering to Article 7 of the Convention.

35. Also in the context of its consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, recalling the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU" and the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties' decisions on "Strengthening financial governance and transparency within the ISU"[3] which instructed the ISU to propose and present every year a work plan and detailed yearly budget for the ensuing year to the Coordinating Committee for endorsement and subsequently to the Meeting of the States Parties for approval, the Meeting considered the "Implementation Support Unit 2026 Budget and Work Plan", presented by the Director of the ISU and endorsed by the Coordinating Committee, as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/4.

36. Also in the context of its consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, in recalling the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", which tasked the ISU to report in written form as well as orally on the activities, functioning and finances of the ISU to each Meeting of the States Parties and to submit an audited annual financial report for the previous year and a preliminary annual financial report for the present year to the Coordinating Committee and subsequently to the Meeting of the States Parties, the Meeting considered the "Activities, functioning and finances of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit, Interim Report, 1 January 2025 – 30 September 2025", presented by the Director of the ISU, as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/6, as well as the "Implementation Support Unit audited Annual Financial Report 2024", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/5.

37. Also in the context of its consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention and recalling the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties' decision on "Strengthening financial governance and transparency within the ISU", the Meeting noted that any surplus funding following the closure of accounts should be allotted to the financial security buffer to ensure that it remains at the level equivalent to one year of expenditures related to core support as provided for in the ISU yearly budget.

38. Also in the context of the consideration of the administrative and financial issues related to the work and the finances of the ISU. The Meeting noted the appeal of the President to States Parties in a position to do so to consider providing voluntary contributions for the effective operations of the ISU, making multiyear commitments where feasible, in accordance with the ISU's five year work plan, in line with Action #10 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029.

39. Also in the context of the consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting considered the "Draft decision on the selection procedure for the recruitment of a new ISU Director" as well as the "ISU Directorship. Vacancy announcement", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/L.1 and APLC/MSP.22/2025/L.2., respectively, in relation to the selection of a new ISU Director.

[3] APLC/MSP.14/2015/L.1.

40. Also in the context of its consideration of the financial status, the Meeting discussed the status of the assessed contributions to the Meetings of the States Parties to the Convention by States Parties and States not party participating in the meetings pursuant to Article 14 of the Convention and the budget deficit resulting from outstanding unpaid balances, as well as measures to ensure sustainable financing for the meetings.

41. Also in the context of the consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting considered the report of the Sponsorship Programme Coordinator, Australia, on the Sponsorship Programme. The Meeting noted the appeal of the Sponsorship Programme Coordinator to all States Parties to consider supporting the Programme to ensure the broadest possible participation in the 2026 Intersessional Meetings and the Twenty-Third Meeting of States Parties. The Meeting noted that continuing to give mine-affected States Parties a strong voice in the future direction of the Convention through the Sponsorship Programme remains critical.

## V. Decisions and Recommendations

42. The Meeting reaffirmed the determination of the States Parties to the Convention to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, including anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature, and their commitment to strengthen their efforts in order to achieve their common goal of a mine-free world and the full and equal inclusion of survivors and victims. In keeping with the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029 and the Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration, the Meeting condemned the use of anti-personnel mines by any actor.

43. In the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention and reviewing progress made and challenges that remain in the pursuit of the Convention's aims and in the application of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029, the Meeting welcomed the "Achieving the aims of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan: Progress Report 2024-2025", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/8, and the "Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan: Status of Implementation", as contained in APLC/MSP.21/2023/9, as important means to support the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029. The Meeting noted the importance of these documents in measuring progress made and in establishing a baseline for the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan in the following four years. The Meeting recognized the importance of the States Parties continuing to sustain their implementation efforts towards the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties.

44. In the context of its consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting took note of the status of universalization of the Convention and called upon all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention as soon as possible.

45. Also in the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting took note of the activities by the President and the Universalization Coordination Group (UCG), established by the President of the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties, to promote the universalization of the Convention and its norms, and emphasized the need to continue strengthening the coordination of all universalization activities ahead of the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties.

46. Also in the context of its consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting warmly welcomed the ratification of the Convention by the Republic of the Marshall Islands (effective as of 1 September 2025[4]) and the accession to the Convention by the Kingdom of Tonga (effective as of 1 December 2025[5]), the first States to join the Convention since 2017. The Meeting expressed its hope that the accession of new members would create momentum for other States to join the Convention, contributing to advancing the universalization of the Convention. In this context, the Meeting further welcomed the update from the Federated States of Micronesia on its efforts to accede to the Convention.

[4] Depositary Notification available in English and French.
[5] Depositary Notification available in English and French.

47. Also in the context of its consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting noted with regret that five States - Estonia (notification to the depositary on 27 June 2025),[6] Latvia (27 June 2025),[7] Lithuania (27 June 2025),[8] Finland (10 July 2025)[9] and Poland (20 August 2025)[10] - have decided to withdraw from the Convention, exercising their national sovereignty pursuant to Article 20, representing a setback and challenges in universalization efforts.

48. The Meeting took note of the considerations expressed by these States regarding their withdrawals and noted the commitments made to adhere to international humanitarian law and to continue to support mine action. The Meeting noted the views expressed by States Parties and stakeholders regarding these developments, including numerous concerns expressed with regard to the challenges posed to the norms established by the Convention and the implications for international humanitarian law and wider humanitarian disarmament.

49. The Meeting emphasized the importance of attracting the adherence of all States to the Convention and the determination to work strenuously towards the universalization of the Convention and on the promotion of its norms.

50. Also in the context of its consideration of the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting took note of the communication by Ukraine dated 18 July 2025 to the United Nations Secretary-General as the Depositary of the Convention, in which it stated that Ukraine had "decided, as of July 17, 2025, to suspend the operation" of the Convention. It also took note of the communications by Belgium (17 October 2025), Austria (17 October 2025), Switzerland (17 October 2025), Norway (20 October 2025) and Colombia (4 December 2025) to the United Nations Secretary-General objecting to this suspension, the communication by New Zealand to the United Nations Secretary-General (25 November 2025), the communication by Ireland to the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs (11 November 2025) regarding its objection communicated directly to Ukraine, the communication by France to the United Nations Secretariat (20 October 2025), and the statement by Australia and the United Kingdom (23 October 2025), in relation to the above communication by Ukraine.

51. The Meeting affirmed that the Convention does not allow the suspension of its operation and consequently its obligations. The Meeting called upon Ukraine, as a State Party, to further engage within the framework of the Convention.

52. The Meeting invited Ukraine, the President and office holders of the Convention to sustain a cooperative dialogue.

53. Also in the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting welcomed the updates by States Parties that report on the implementation of Victim Assistance commitments as well as the "Activities and Priorities for Implementation 2025-2026" by the Committee on Victim Assistance, as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/11. The Meeting expressed particular concern about continued casualties caused by anti-personnel mines and the importance of working to address the needs and rights of mine victims in all parts of the world.

54. Also in the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting welcomed the updates by States Parties that have Article 5 obligations as well as the "Activities and Priorities for Implementation 2025-2026" by the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/3.

55. The Meeting warmly welcomed the announcement by Oman of the completion of its Article 5 mine clearance obligations. The Meeting also noted with appreciation the voluntary declaration[11] of completion submitted by Oman in line with recommendation #1 contained

[6] C.N.360.2025.TREATIES-XXVI-5
[7] C.N.361.2025.TREATIES-XXVI-5
[8] C.N.362.2025.TREATIES-XXVI
[9] C.N.372.2025.TREATIES-XXVI-5
[10] C.N.421.2025.TREATIES-XXVI-5
[11] APLC/MSP.22/2025/MISC.1

in the “Reflections and understandings on the implementation and completion of Article 5 mine clearance obligations” by the Committee on Article 5 Implementation.

56. Also in the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting welcomed the updated work plans provided by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq and Ukraine in accordance with the decisions of the States Parties on their requests for extension and contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.10, APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.32 and APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.16 respectively.

57. Also in the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting welcomed the progress made by the Working Group to explore the feasibility of establishing a voluntary trust fund in accordance with Action 44 of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029, and expressed its expectation to take a decision on this matter by no later than the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties.

58. Also in the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention and taking into account the analysis and observations presented by the Committee on Article 5 Implementation of the requests submitted under Article 5 of the Convention and the requests themselves, the Meeting took the following decisions:

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Angola for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension until 31 December 2030.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while Angola had not been able to complete the implementation of the principle commitment it had made, to complete implementation by its deadline, as recorded in the decision of the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Angola has made commendable progress, including in acquiring more clarity on its remaining contamination and in strengthening its national capacity, and has committed to carry out efforts to continue garnering an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge and fulfil its obligations during the extension period.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that Angola was projecting that it would need an additional five years to finalize the release of the remaining mine areas. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, as the implementation of Angola’s Article 5 obligations will be affected by the level of resources obtained, including allocations from the State budget and the results of ongoing survey efforts, the Convention would benefit from Angola submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2028, an updated work plan for the remaining extension period

IV. The Meeting noted that the work plans should contain information on progress made, the result of survey efforts, an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines using terminology consistent with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and disaggregated by the type of contamination, annual projections of the areas and the total area which would be dealt with during the remaining extension period and by which organisation, matched to a detailed budget. The Meeting also emphasized the importance of the plan containing a detailed, costed, and multi-year plan for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

V. The Meeting also noted the importance of Angola’s efforts to ensure that a sustainable capacity is in place to address previously unknown mined areas that may be discovered following Angola declaring completion of its commitments under Article 5. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the updated detailed work plan would also benefit from including information in progress in establishing and operationalizing this sustainable national capacity.

VI. The Meeting noted that, given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by Angola in its request, progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Angola. In this

regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Angola ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention and the importance of Angola seeking improved land release and certification techniques which could lead to Angola fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame.

VII. Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Angola is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is based on allocations from State budgets and contingent upon stable international funding. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Angola reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Angola 's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(b) Impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Angola's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, by disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas,' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(d) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on the 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;

(e) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure their alignment with the latest IMAS;

(f) Information on humanitarian, social and economic, and environmental implications, in particular in conservation areas, of contamination, and data on casualties disaggregated by gender and age;

(g) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(h) Efforts to align mine action strategy with Angola's national development plan;

(i) Progress in establishing its residual risk strategy to ensure the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion;

(j) Resource mobilization efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Angola to support implementation efforts; and

(k) Efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

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

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Argentina for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 March 2029.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, as in past request for extension of Article 5 deadlines submitted by Argentina, Argentina has expressed that the sole circumstance which impedes the ability of Argentina to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas that it has reported to be under its jurisdiction or control is that Argentina has indicated that it "does not exercise territorial control over the land to be demined."

III. The Meeting noted, as in previous decisions, the importance of Argentina continuing to seek a cooperative solution to the current impasse and assumes that, during the period leading to the requested extended deadline, Argentina would continue to evaluate the situation, taking into account information contained in the relevant documents and decisions adopted by the States Parties regarding Argentina's implementation of Article 5, and form a fresh opinion as to whether matters have evolved so that Argentina is, or may in the future be, in a position to proceed with completion of its obligations under Article 5. The Committee noted the importance of Argentina keeping the States Parties regularly apprised of efforts in this regard and other pertinent developments regarding its implementation of Article 5.

IV. The Meeting further noted the importance of a State Party providing information on changes to the status of the control of mined areas, when such a State Party has indicated that matters related to control affect the implementation of Article 5 during extension periods.[12,13]

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Burkina Faso for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension 31 December 2028.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that it is unfortunate and concerning that Burkina Faso, having in its initial transparency report indicated that there were no mined areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines were known or suspected to be emplaced, has discovered newly mined areas under its jurisdiction or control. In this regard the Meeting welcomed Burkina Faso's adherence with the decision of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties on how to address such situations, particularly by reporting these newly mined areas and submitting a request for an extended deadline.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting welcomed Burkina Faso addressing contamination by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature (improvised explosive

[12] Recalling the announcement made during the Nineteenth Meeting of States Parties, the United Kingdom noted that there is no known or suspected contamination on the Islands and that in their view no Article 5 obligation can exist in the absence of mined areas as contained in the UK's Declaration of Completion APLC/MSP.19/2021/MISC.6

[13] Argentina recalled its position on the question as stated in APLC/MSP.19/2021/MISC.3 (19 November 2021), APLC/MSP.19/2021/MISC.8 (17 December 2021) and its current extension request APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.1 (10 October 2025).

devices (IEDs) which meet the definition of an anti-personnel mine) and its efforts 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.

IV. In granting the request, the Meeting welcomed Burkina Faso requesting only the period of time necessary to gather and assess data on contamination and other relevant information with a view to develop a meaningful forward-looking plan based on this information. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Burkina Faso's efforts to acquire a better understanding of the contamination as well as to continue its efforts to continue strengthening its national capacity to address the humanitarian impact of anti-personnel mines.

V. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance of Burkina Faso ensuring that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), are in place and applied by all those involved for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention, including in ensuring an evidence-based approach to the classification of land as suspected or confirmed hazardous areas.

VI. The Meeting further noted the importance of Burkina Faso ensuring that a sustainable national capacity is in place to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance. The Meeting also noted the importance of Burkina Faso continuing its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

VII. The Meeting noted that given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by Burkina Faso in its request noted that progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Burkina Faso. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Burkina Faso ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, as well as mine risk education and reduction efforts, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.

VIII. Also, in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Burkina Faso, is ambitious and contingent upon national and international support, the security situation, institutional stability and capacity building. The Meeting further noted that the plan is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Burkina Faso reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Burkina Faso's work plan, including the initial analysis of contamination, progress in the development of an information management system, the establishment of coordination mechanisms between existing national entities, the development of a National Mine Action Standard (NMAS) on the environment and information collection and disaggregation efforts;

(b) Progress made in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on spot clearance tasks and on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(c) Update on how additional clarity obtained through the initial contamination analysis and survey may change Burkina Faso's assessment of its implementation challenge and efforts to address mined areas in accessible areas, including adjusted milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(d) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas,' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including

by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(e) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;

(f) The development of new NMAS and efforts made to keep existing NMAS aligned with IMAS;

(g) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(h) Resource mobilisation efforts, external financing received and resources made available by the government of Burkina Faso to support implementation efforts;

(i) Changes in the security situation and how these changes positively or negatively affect implementation.

IX. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance, in addition to Burkina Faso reporting to the States Parties as noted above, of keeping the States Parties regularly apprised of other pertinent developments regarding its implementation of Article 5 during the period covered by the request and other commitments made in the request at Intersessional Meetings, and Meetings of the States Parties, as well as through Article 7 reports using the Guide for Reporting.

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Cambodia for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 31 December 2030.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while Cambodia had not been able to complete the implementation of the principle commitment it had made to complete implementation by its deadline, as recorded in the decisions of the Fourth Review Conference, Cambodia has made commendable progress and has committed to carry out efforts to continue garnering an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge and fulfil its obligations during the extension period.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that Cambodia was projecting that it would need an additional five years to finalize the release of the remaining mine areas. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, as implementation of Cambodia's Article 5 obligations will be impacted by the results of survey operations and in noting that Cambodia has indicated that survey operations are currently suspended, the Convention would benefit from Cambodia submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2027 and 30 April 2029, an updated detailed, costed and multi-year work plan for the remaining extension period.

IV. The Meeting noted that these work plans should contain information on progress made, the result of survey efforts, an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines using terminology consistent with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and disaggregated by the type of contamination, annual projections of which areas and what area would be dealt with during the remaining extension period and by which organisation, matched to a detailed budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

V. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance of collaboration between Cambodia and Thailand in order to achieve the survey and clearance objectives of the work plan presented in the request. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of

Cambodia keeping the States Parties informed on efforts taken to strengthen collaboration with Thailand.

VI. The Meeting noted that, given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by Cambodia in its request, progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Cambodia. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Cambodia ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention and the importance of Cambodia seeking improved land release and certification techniques which could lead to Cambodia fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame.

VII. Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Cambodia is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is ambitious and that its success is contingent upon on significant national and international funding, and collaboration with Thailand. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Cambodia reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Cambodia's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(b) Impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Cambodia's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) Updates regarding agreements, plans and other collaboration with Thailand to prioritize and address remaining contamination in areas along the border, including the location and status of areas confirmed or suspected to contain mines along that border;

(d) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, by disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas,' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(e) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;

(f) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with IMAS;

(g) Information on humanitarian, socioeconomic, and environmental implications, in particular in conservation areas, of contamination, and data on casualties disaggregated by gender and age;

(h) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(i) Progress in establishing a residual risk strategy to ensure the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion;

(j) Resource mobilisation efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Cambodia to support implementation efforts; and

(k) Efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

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

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Colombia for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension until 31 December 2030.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that Colombia has made significant progress in implementing its commitments, as recorded in the decision of the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties, primarily to carry out survey and clearance operations and acquire a better understanding of its remaining contamination and submit a renewed request by 31 March 2025.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that Colombia does not expect to be in a position to declare completion of its obligations under Article 5 by 31 December 2030, in particular due to the continued use of anti-personnel mines by illegal armed groups and limited access due to security but aims to make significant advances toward completion during the extension period.

IV. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that Colombia provided implementation milestones for the period of 2025-2027 and indicated its intention to review its work plan in 2027. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Colombia submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2028, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension. The Meeting emphasised that this work plan should contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, progress in implementation of new methodologies, annual projections of which areas would be dealt with by which organisations during the remaining period covered by the request, and a detailed updated budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

V. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by Colombia in its request, progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Colombia. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Colombia ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention and the importance of Colombia seeking improved land release techniques which could lead to Colombia fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame.

VI. In granting the request, the Meeting further noted the importance of Colombia continuing its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

VII. Also, in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Colombia is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors

could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is ambitious and that its success is contingent upon stable funding, access to affected areas, retaining strong partnerships with international stakeholders and other matters creating an environment conducive for implementation. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Colombia reporting annually, by 30 April, through its Article 7 report, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Colombia 's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(b) Impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional evidence and clarity obtained may change Colombia's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, in particular during 2028-2030, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, by disaggregating by 'suspected hazardous areas', and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(d) Progress in the design and implementation of its Rapid Response for Risk Reduction activities and lessons learned from its application;

(e) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities.

(f) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with the IMAS;

(g) The humanitarian, socioeconomic, and environmental implications of contamination, including information on casualties disaggregated by gender and age;

(h) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(i) Progress in establishing its strategy for analysis of residual risk to ensure the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion;

(j) Changes in the security situation and how these changes positively or negatively affect implementation;

(k) Resource mobilization efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Colombia to support implementation efforts; and

(l) Efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

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

**Decisions on the request submitted by Democratic Republic of the Congo for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention**

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension until 31 December 2028.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while the Democratic Republic of the Congo had not been able to complete the implementation of the principle commitment it had made to complete implementation by its deadline, as recorded in the decisions of the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has made progress and has committed to carry out efforts to continue garnering an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge and fulfil its obligations during the extension period.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that the Democratic of the Congo was projecting that it would need an additional three years to carry out technical survey and clearance of the remaining areas, finalise survey and clearance of suspected mined areas in Dungu territory of Haut-Uele Province, and strengthen the technical skills of the national demining capacity in the areas of Explosive Ordnance Disposal and addressing Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

IV. In granting the request, the Meeting welcomed the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressing contamination by anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature ( IEDs which meet the definition of an anti-personnel mine) and its efforts 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.

V. In noting that the Democratic Republic of the Congo has indicated that it is in the process of updating its multi-year work plan and mobilising resource for implementation, and that implementation of the request is conditional upon a ceasefire being in place, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from the Democratic Republic of the Congo submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2026, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension. The Meeting further emphasised that this work plan should contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas remain to be addressed by which organisations during the remaining period covered by the request, and a detailed updated budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

VI. The Meeting also noted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's efforts to ensure that a sustainable capacity is in place in case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered following the Democratic Republic of the Congo declaring completion of its commitments under Article 5. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the updated detailed work plan would also benefit from including information on progress in establishing and operationalizing this sustainable national capacity.

VII. The Meeting further noted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo ensuring that a sustainable national capacity is in place to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance. The Meeting also noted the importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo continuing its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

VIII. The Meeting noted that, given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its request, progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In this regard, the Meeting noted the

importance of the Democratic Republic of the Congo ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, as well as mine risk education and reduction efforts, in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.

IX. Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by the Democratic Republic of the Congo is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is contingent on consistent national and international funding and issues related to security. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from the Democratic Republic of the Congo reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's work plan and the results of survey and clearance efforts in a manner consistent with IMAS in accordance with the land release methodology employed, (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, and cleared through clearance);

(b) Impact of survey outcomes in Dungu territory (Haut-Uele Province) and update on additional clarity obtained may change the Democratic Republic of the Congo's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, by disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas', and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(d) Updates regarding the implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on the methodologies used, the challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age;

(e) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;

(f) Changes in the security situation and how these changes positively or negatively affect implementation;

(g) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure their alignment with the latest IMAS;

(h) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(i) Resource mobilisation efforts, external financing received and resources made available by the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support implementation efforts; and

(j) Progress on efforts to establish a sustainable national capacity to address previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas discovered following completion.

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

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Ecuador for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension 31 December 2027.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while Ecuador had not been able to complete the implementation of the principle commitment it had made to complete implementation by its deadline, as recorded in the decisions of the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties, Ecuador has made commendable progress and has committed to carry out efforts to continue garnering an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge and fulfil its obligations during the extension period.

III. In recalling that the request is dependent on procurement of materials and personal protective equipment, and national and international funding, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Ecuador submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties, an updated work plan for the remaining extension period, containing information on progress made, the result of survey efforts, an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines using terminology consistent with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and disaggregated by the type of contamination, annual projections of which areas and what area would be dealt with during the remaining requested extension period and by which organisation, matched to a detailed budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, plan for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

IV. In granting the request, the Meeting further noted the importance of Ecuador's efforts to ensure that a sustainable capacity is in place in the case that previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, are discovered following Ecuador declaring completion of its commitments under Article 5. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the updated detailed work plan would also benefit from including information on progress in establishing and operationalizing this sustainable national capacity.

V. The Meeting noted that, given the socioeconomic impact highlighted by Ecuador, progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Ecuador. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Ecuador ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, as well as mine risk education and reduction efforts, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.

VI. Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Ecuador is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is contingent upon the findings of survey efforts, international support, and challenges posed by the meteorological and geographical location of the remaining mined areas. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Ecuador reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Ecuador's work plan, including efforts to carry out external quality control, with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(b) Impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Ecuador's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of

areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, ensuring disaggregation by SHAs, and CHAs and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination;

(d) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved and include information disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;

(e) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure their alignment with IMAS;

(f) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of contamination, including information on casualties disaggregated by gender and age;

(g) Efforts to ensure consideration for the diverse needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(h) Efforts to establish its national sustainable capacities to address any previously unknown mined areas, including newly mined areas, discovered following completion, including progress in establishing national rapid response teams to identify and neutralize newly discovered or reclassified hazardous areas; and

(i) Resource mobilization efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Ecuador to support implementation efforts.

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

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Ethiopia for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension 31 December 2030.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while Ethiopia had not been able to complete the implementation of the principle commitment it had made to complete implementation by its deadline, as recorded in the decisions of the Fourth Review Conference, Ethiopia has made commendable progress, including in the strengthening of its national capacity, including though its partnerships with international partners. The Meeting noted that Ethiopia has committed to carry out efforts to continue garnering an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge and make progress towards the fulfilment of its obligations during the extension period.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance of Ethiopia ensuring that a sustainable national capacity is in place to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance. The Meeting also noted the importance of Ethiopia continuing its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

IV. In recalling that the implementation of Ethiopia's national demining plan may be affected by outcomes of diplomatic engagements regarding plans to address anti-personnel contamination in border areas, a high level of cooperation and partnership required from international organisations and mine clearance operators, and the outcome of survey activities to be conducted in the period 2026-2027, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Ethiopia submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2028, an updated work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension request. The Meeting noted that this work plan should contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, progress in implementation of new methodologies, annual projections of which areas would be dealt with by which organisations during the remaining period covered by the request, and a detailed updated budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

V. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while Ethiopia indicated that access and operations in affected border areas are currently constrained by security and political factors beyond the control of the Ethiopian Mine Action Office, Ethiopia remains committed to clearing all mine areas under its jurisdiction or control. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Ethiopia reporting progress made in diplomatic engagement to reach a political agreement with Eritrea and Somalia regarding plans to address anti-personnel contamination in border areas.

VI. The Meeting noted that given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by Ethiopia in its request noted that progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Ethiopia. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Ethiopia ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, as well as mine risk education and reduction efforts, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.

VII. Also, in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Ethiopia is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is ambitious and that its success is based on significant co-contributions from the international community and increased cooperation and partnership from international mine action organisations. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Ethiopia reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Ethiopia's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(b) Impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Ethiopia's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, ensuring disaggregation by SHAs, and CHAs and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(d) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;

(e) Changes in the security situation and how these changes positively or negatively affect implementation of survey and clearance of mined areas as well as progress

made by Ethiopia in seeking diplomatic engagement and political agreement to obtain access for deployment of a survey team and ensure safety for demining teams;

(f) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with IMAS;

(g) Efforts to integrate the implementation of Article 5 obligations into broader national development plans, strategies, and budgets;

(h) Efforts to strength Ethiopia's mine national capacity, including existing and new organisational and institutional capacities to respond to residual contamination following completion;

(i) Resource mobilisation efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Ethiopia to support implementation efforts;

(j) Efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible;

(k) Efforts to ensure that the full range of practical methods used to release land, including the use of mechanical assets and animal detection systems, are employed;

(l) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of contamination, including information on casualties disaggregated by gender and age; and

(m) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention.

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

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Nigeria for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension 31 December 2028.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while Nigeria had not been able to complete the implementation of all the commitment it had made, as recorded in the decisions of the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Nigeria had made commendable progress, including in establishing a national mine action centre and strengthening is national capacity for the implementation of Article 5.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, by requesting a three-year extension, Nigeria was projecting that it would need approximately three years to continue efforts to build national capacity and to gather information through increased national coordination and through survey and clearance activities to better determine the extent of contamination. In granting the request, the Meeting welcomed Nigeria requesting only the period of time necessary to gather and assess data on contamination and other relevant information with a view to develop a meaningful forward-looking plan based on this information.

IV. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance of Nigeria ensuring that a sustainable national capacity is in place to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim

assistance. The Meeting also noted the importance of Nigeria continuing its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

V. In recalling that the request is dependent on the strengthening of capacity of the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC), national allocations from the State budget, recruitment, training and deployment of NMAC humanitarian demining teams, improvements in security and access to suspected mined areas, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Nigeria submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2027, an updated work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension. The Meeting emphasised that this work plan should contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, progress in implementation of new methodologies, annual projections of which areas would be dealt with by which organisations during the remaining period covered by the request, and a detailed updated budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

VI. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance of Nigeria ensuring that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), are in place and applied by all those involved for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention, including in ensuring an evidence-based approach to the classification of land as suspected or confirmed hazardous areas.

VII. The Meeting further noted the importance of Nigeria ensuring that a sustainable national capacity is in place to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance. The Meeting also noted the importance of Nigeria continuing its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

VIII. The Meeting, in observing the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by Nigeria in its request, noted that progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Nigeria. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Nigeria ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, as well as mine risk education and reduction efforts, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.

IX. Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Nigeria is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is ambitious and contingent upon national and international support, the security situation, the strengthening of the national coordinating mechanism and partnerships in implementation. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Nigeria reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Nigeria's work plan, including progress in the establishment, recruitment, training and deployment of NMAC humanitarian mine action teams, and the development of a national mine action strategy;

(b) Progress made in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information spot clearance tasks and on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(c) Update on how additional clarity obtained through the initial contamination analysis and survey may change Nigeria's assessment of its implementation challenge and efforts to address mined areas in accessible areas, including adjusted milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(d) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, to the extent possible, by disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas,' and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(e) Changes in the security situation and how these changes positively or negatively affect implementation;

(f) Progress on the development of NMAS, including a timeline for drafting and the approval of NMAS;

(g) Updates on the establishment and maintenance of a national, centrally managed information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of implementation;

(h) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;

(i) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention; and

(j) Updates on its resource mobilisation efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Nigeria to support implementation efforts, including through the establishment of a humanitarian demining platform, including the terms of reference, scope, membership and meeting frequency.

(k) The Meeting noted the importance, in addition to Nigeria reporting to the States Parties as noted above, of keeping the States Parties regularly apprised of other pertinent developments regarding its implementation of Article 5 during the period covered by the request and other commitments made in the request at Intersessional Meetings and Meetings of the States Parties, as well as through Article 7 reports using the Guide for Reporting.

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Senegal for an extension of Senegal's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1.

II. The Meeting noted that Senegal had acted prudently by providing information on the special and unforeseen circumstances that prevented it from submitting a request for extension in a timely manner in accordance with the extension request process established by the States Parties at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties.

III. The Meeting noted that in order to function appropriately, the extension request process requires requests to be submitted no fewer than nine months ahead of the meeting during which they would be considered in order for an analysis of the request to be prepared and for a cooperative exchange between the requesting State and the Committee to take place. The Meeting noted that the late submission of the request by Senegal (3 November 2025) did not permit the Committee to carry out a cooperative dialogue with Senegal concerning its extension request and, therefore, to implement its mandate to provide States Parties with an analysis of the request.

IV. In this context, the Meeting noted that Senegal and the Convention as a whole would benefit from a full extension request process taking place and agreed unanimously to grant Senegal a one year deadline until 1 March 2027. In addition, the Meeting requested that Senegal submit a detailed request to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, in accordance with the established process, by 31 March 2026, in order for Senegal and the States Parties to benefit from a cooperative exchange on the request.

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by South Sudan for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension until 9 July 2030.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while South Sudan had not been able to complete the implementation of the principle commitment it had made to complete implementation by its deadline, as recorded in the decisions of the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties, South Sudan has made commendable progress and has committed to carry out efforts to continue garnering an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge, strengthen its national capacity, and fulfil its obligations during the extension period.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that South Sudan was projecting that it would need an additional four years to finalize the release of the remaining mine areas. The Meeting noted that, In recalling that the work plan is subject to seasonal variations, continued international funding, national capacity building efforts and re-survey of mined areas currently located in inaccessible areas, the Convention would benefit from South Sudan submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2028, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension. The Meeting noted that the work plan should contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines using terminology consistent with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), annual projections of which areas and what area would be dealt with during the remaining period covered by the request and by which organisation, matched to a revised detailed budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

IV. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance of South Sudan ensuring that a sustainable national capacity is in place to coordinate, regulate, and manage the national mine action programme including survey, clearance, mine risk education, and victim assistance. The Meeting also noted the importance of South Sudan continuing its efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

V. In granting the request, the Meeting noted the importance of South Sudan ensuring that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with International IMAS, are in place and applied by all those involved for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention, including in ensuring an evidence-based approach to the classification of land as suspected or confirmed hazardous areas.

VI. The Meeting, in granting the request, noted that, given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by South Sudan in its request, progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in South Sudan. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of South Sudan ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, as well as mine risk education and reduction efforts, in line with IMAS, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.

VII. Also, in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by South Sudan is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is ambitious and that its success is based on access to the remaining contaminated areas, reconfiguration of clearance capacities, activation of mechanical clearance capacities, sustainable international funding, and the need for a significant co-contribution from the State budget to build a sustainable national capacity. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from South Sudan reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in South Sudan's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS (i.e., in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance)) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(b) Impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change South Sudan's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS by disaggregating by 'suspect hazardous areas', and 'confirmed hazardous areas' and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(d) Implementation of mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;

(e) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with IMAS;

(f) Efforts to strengthen the capacity of South Sudan's mine action program, including existing and new organisational and institutional capacities to respond to residual contamination following completion;

(g) Efforts to establish and maintain a national, centrally managed information management system containing accurate and up-to-date data on the status of implementation, including updates on efforts to prevent critical data loss, and recover historical mine action data;

(h) Efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible;

(i) Updates on changes security-related access restrictions, flooding and other constraints and how these changes positively or negatively affect implementation;

(j) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(k) Efforts to integrate Convention implementation activities into national development plans, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction; and

(l) Resource mobilization efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of South Sudan to support implementation efforts.

VIII. The Meeting noted the importance, in addition to South Sudan reporting to the States Parties as noted above, of keeping the States Parties regularly apprised of other

pertinent developments regarding its implementation of Article 5 during the period covered by the request and other commitments made in the request at intersessional meetings, Meeting of the States Parties and Review Conferences as well as through Article 7 reports using the Guide for Reporting.

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Tajikistan for an extension of Tajikistan's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1.

II. The Meeting noted that Tajikistan had acted prudently by providing information on the special and unforeseen circumstances that prevented it from submitting a request for extension in a timely manner in accordance with the extension request process established by the States Parties at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties.

III. The Meeting noted that in order to function appropriately, the extension request process requires requests to be submitted no fewer than nine months ahead of the meeting during which they would be considered in order for an analysis of the request to be prepared and for a cooperative exchange between the requesting State and the Committee to take place. The Meeting noted that the late submission of the request by Tajikistan (16 October 2025) did not permit the Committee to carry out a cooperative dialogue with Tajikistan concerning its extension request and, therefore, to implement its mandate to provide States Parties with an analysis of the request.

IV. In this context, the Meeting noted that Tajikistan and the Convention as a whole would benefit from a full extension request process taking place and agreed unanimously to grant Tajikistan a one year deadline until 31 December 2026. In addition, the Meeting requested that Tajikistan submit a detailed request to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, in accordance with the established process, by 31 March 2026, in order for Tajikistan and the States Parties to benefit from a cooperative exchange on the request.

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Türkiye for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension until 31 December 2030.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that Türkiye has made significant progress in implementing its commitments, as recorded in the decision of the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties, primarily to carry non-technical survey of remaining mined areas and submit by 31 March 2025 a plan for completion of its Article 5 commitments.

III. In granting Türkiye's request, the Meeting noted, amongst other, that by requesting a five year extension, Türkiye was projecting that it would need an additional five years to carry out survey and clearance activities, continue mine risk education activities, and fulfil its obligations under Article 5. In recalling that through ongoing survey efforts, Türkiye will continue to acquire more information to better define its remaining contamination, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Türkiye submitting to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, by 30 April 2028, an updated work plan for the remaining extension period.

IV. The Meeting emphasised that this work plan should contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, progress in implementation of new methodologies, annual projections of which areas would be dealt with by which organisations during the remaining period covered by the request, and a detailed updated budget. The Meeting further noted the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities.

V. Furthermore, in recalling that Türkiye indicated in its request that "in order to make subsequent decisions regarding the newly identified SHAs and to confirm the mine hazard with certainty, annual technical survey plans for SHAs have been prepared", the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Türkiye providing annually, by 30 April, its technical survey plan for the current year.

VI. The Meeting noted that progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Türkiye. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Türkiye ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention and the importance of Türkiye seeking improved land release and certification techniques, where appropriate, which could lead to Türkiye fulfilling its obligations in a shorter time frame.

VII. Also in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Türkiye is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is ambitious and that the success of the plan is contingent upon the findings of survey efforts, funding, and challenges posed by the meteorological and geographical conditions of the remaining mined areas. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Türkiye reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Türkiye's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(b) Impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Türkiye's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, ensuring disaggregation by SHAs, and CHAs and their relative size, including by disaggregating between the types of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(d) Implementation of EORE efforts in affected communities, 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;

(e) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure their alignment with the latest IMAS;

(f) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of contamination, including information on casualties disaggregated by gender and age;

(g) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(h) Resource mobilisation efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Türkiye to support implementation efforts; and

(i) Efforts to strengthen national level coordination, including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible.

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

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

I. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Zimbabwe for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension until 31 December 2030.

II. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that, while Zimbabwe had not been able to complete the implementation of the principle commitment it had made to complete implementation by its deadline, as recorded in the decisions of the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Zimbabwe has made commendable progress in addressing its remaining challenge.

III. In granting the request, the Meeting noted that the implementation of Zimbabwe's national demining plan is contingent on international resources, and the capacity of implementing partners. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Zimbabwe submitting to the Committee, by 30 April 2028, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension containing an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and what area would be dealt with during the remaining period covered by the request and by which organisation, and a revised detailed budget. The Meeting further indicated the importance of the updated work plan containing detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education in affected communities.

IV. The Meeting also noted the importance of Zimbabwe's efforts to ensure that a sustainable capacity is in place in case that previously unknown mined areas are discovered following Zimbabwe declaring completion of its commitments under Article 5. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the updated detailed work plan would also benefit from including information on progress in establishing and operationalizing this sustainable national capacity.

V. The Meeting noted that, given the casualties and socioeconomic impact highlighted by Zimbabwe in its request, progress under Article 5 during the extension period could significantly enhance human safety and socioeconomic conditions in Zimbabwe. In this regard, the Meeting noted the importance of Zimbabwe ensuring that the most relevant land release standards, policies and methodologies, as well as mine risk education and reduction efforts, in line with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.

VI. Also, in granting the request, the Meeting noted that the plan presented by Zimbabwe is workable, lends itself well to be monitored, and states clearly which factors could affect the pace of implementation. The Meeting also noted that the plan is contingent upon stable international funding. In this regard, the Meeting noted that the Convention would benefit from Zimbabwe reporting annually, by 30 April, to the States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to the commitments contained in Zimbabwe 's work plan with progress in survey and clearance presented in a manner consistent with IMAS and progress in accordance with the land release methodology employed (i.e., cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, or cleared through clearance) including information on the type of contamination located and destroyed;

(b) Impact of survey and clearance outcomes and how additional clarity obtained may change Zimbabwe's assessment of the remaining implementation challenge and

timeframe for implementation, including adjusted annual milestones with information on the number of areas and amount of mined area to be addressed annually and how priorities have been established;

(c) The remaining challenge in a manner consistent with IMAS, ensuring disaggregation by suspected and confirmed hazardous areas and their relative size including by disaggregating between the type of contamination to ensure increased clarity on the remaining challenges;

(d) Implementation of context-specific mine risk education and reduction efforts in affected communities, including information on how priorities were established, methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other diverse needs and experiences of affected communities;

(e) Efforts to ensure that NMAS are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with IMAS;

(f) Efforts to align mine action strategy with Zimbabwe's national development plan;

(g) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of contamination, including information on casualties disaggregated by gender and age;

(h) Efforts to ensure consideration for the different needs and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities, as well as climate and environmental considerations in the implementation of the Convention;

(i) Resource mobilisation efforts and external financing received, as well as resources made available by the government of Zimbabwe to support implementation efforts;

(j) Efforts to strengthen national level coordination including by ensuring regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders, including donors, on progress and challenges in implementation and requirements for assistance including through the establishment of a National Mine Action Platform, where possible; and

(k) Efforts implementation of the demobilisation strategies, as well as existing and new organisational and institutional capacities to respond to residual contamination following completion.

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

59. In the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting recalled the establishment by the States Parties at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties of a process for extension requests submitted under Article 5[14] and the importance of adhering to this process. The Meeting also recalled the endorsement at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties of the recommendations contained in the "Reflections on the Extension Request Process" paper[15] and encouraged States Parties, as appropriate, to continue implementing these recommendations. In particular, the Meeting recalled that late submissions of requests impede the efforts of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation by limiting opportunities for interaction between the Committee and requesting States Parties, resulting in insufficient time for the Committee to prepare its analyses or in analyses being completed much later than they normally should have been, thus affecting the ability of all States Parties to engage in a cooperative dialogue as envisioned by the process.

60. Also in the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting welcomed the updates on cooperation and assistance provided by States Parties

[14] APLC/MSP.7/2006/5.
[15] APLC/MSP.12/2012/4.

and organisations, as well as the "Activities and Priorities for Implementation 2025-2026" by the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance, as contained in APLC/MSP.23/2025/22.

61. Also in the context of considering the operation and status of the Convention, the Meeting welcomed the information provided by Greece concerning the progress in the transfer and destruction of its stockpiled anti-personnel mines, as well as the milestones it provided for completion of the destruction process. The Meeting appealed to the States Parties – Greece and Ukraine - which are in non-compliance with their Article 4 obligations to intensify efforts for the completion of their stockpile destruction obligations.

62. Also in the context of considering the general status and operation of the Convention, the Meeting emphasised the importance of all States Parties reporting updated information annually in accordance with Article 7. The Meeting encouraged States Parties to make use of the tools developed to facilitate reporting, including the Guide to Reporting,[16] the on-line reporting tool, as well as to seek the support of the Implementation Support Unit in the preparation of their reports. The Meeting took note of the document titled "Building synergies and improving transparency reporting outcomes across conventional arms control instruments", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/WP.29, submitted by Australia.

63. Also in the context of considering the operation and status of the Convention, recalling the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU" and the relevant decision by the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, the Meeting approved the "Implementation Support Unit 2026 Budget and Work Plan", as endorsed by the Coordinating Committee and as contained in document APLC/MSP.22/2025/4, on the understanding that the ISU may need to once again adopt cost-saving measures if voluntary contributions to the ISU fall short of the planned budget for 2026. In the context of the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", the Meeting also approved the "Activities, functioning and finances of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit, Interim Report, 1 January 2025 – 30 September 2025", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/6, as well as the "Implementation Support Unit audited Annual Financial Report 2024", as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/5.

64. The Meeting noted with concern the current financial situation of the ISU, stressed the importance of securing sufficient funding for the ISU's planned activities, and invited States Parties, in a position to do so, 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 adopted at the Fifth Review Conference, and in accordance with the commitments contained in Action 10 of the Siem Reap Angkor Action Plan.

65. The Meeting further noted the importance of ensuring continuous support by the ISU to the work of the Convention in particular so as not to disrupt the support provided to States Parties in the process of implementing key obligations in accordance with the mandate entrusted to the ISU by the States Parties.

66. The Meeting adopted the "Draft decision on the selection procedure for the recruitment of a new ISU Director", as well as the "ISU Directorship. Vacancy announcement" for the position of an ISU Director, as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/L.1 and APLC/MSP.22/2025/L.2 respectively.

67. Also in the context of considering the operation and status of the Convention and recalling the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties' relevant decisions on "Strengthening financial governance and transparency within the ISU", the Meeting commended the Presidency of Japan for organising a pledging conference for the implementation of the Convention on 12 March 2025, and for issuing an urgent appeal for funding the ISU on 29 July 2025.

68. In the context of considering the financial status of assessed contributions to the Meetings of the States Parties, the Meeting noted with concern the continuing unstable financial situation due to late payment and arrears of assessed contributions and underlined the importance to ensure compliance by all States Parties with their Article 14 obligations.

[16] APLC/MSP.19/2021/14.

The Meeting requested the States Parties and observer States participating in the meetings of the States Parties to proceed promptly with the payment of their share of the estimated costs as soon as the assessment invoices have been received.

69. The Meeting requested the United Nations and the Implementation Support Unit to continue their efforts in raising awareness and ensuring transparency on the status of contributions on a monthly basis by making information available and sending periodic reminders.

70. The Meeting welcomed the interest expressed by States Parties to serve as new members of Committees and decided on the following membership of the Convention's Committees:

(a) Committee on Victim Assistance: Austria and Sri Lanka until the end of the Twenty-Third Meeting of States Parties (23MSP), and El Salvador and Mozambique from the end of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties to the end of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of States Parties (24MSP);

(b) Committee on Article 5 Implementation: Algeria and Norway until the end of the Twenty-Third Meeting of States Parties (23MSP), and Bulgaria and Burkina Faso from the end of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties to the end of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of States Parties (24MSP);

(c) Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance: Cameroon and Switzerland until the end of the Twenty-Third Meeting of States Parties (23MSP), and Slovenia and Thailand from the end of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties to the end of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of States Parties (24MSP);

(d) Committee on Cooperative Compliance: Belgium and Cambodia until the end of the Twenty-Third Meeting of States Parties (23MSP), and Mexico and the United Kingdom from the end of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties to the end of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of States Parties (24MSP).

71. The Meeting agreed to set the dates of the Intersessional Meetings from 15 to 18 June 2026.

72. The Meeting agreed to hold the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties in Geneva, Switzerland, from 30 November to 4 December 2026 and recalled the election at the Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties of Her Excellency Eunice Tembo Luambia, Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations in Geneva, as the President of the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties.

73. The Meeting further decided to hold the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the States Parties end of November – beginning of December 2027[17], and to elect His Excellency Christophe Payot, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, as the President of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting. The Meeting adopted the estimated costs of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting, as contained in APLC/MSP.22/2025/14.

## VI. Documentation

74. A list of documents of the Twenty-Second Meeting is contained in the annex to this report.

## VII. Adoption of the final report

75. At its final plenary session, on 5 December 2025, the Meeting adopted its final report.

[17] Subject to availability of conference space.

# Annex

[English only]

## List of documents

| *Symbol* | *Title* |
|---|---|
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/1 | Provisional agenda |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/2 | Provisional programme of work |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/3 | Activities and Priorities for Implementation, Committee on Article 5 Implementation (Algeria, Norway, Thailand (Chair), and the United Kingdom) |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/4 | Implementation Support Unit 2026 Budget and Work Plan |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/5 | Implementation Support Unit audited Annual Financial Report 2024 |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/6 | Activities, functioning, and finances of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit, Interim Report (1 January – 30 September 2025) |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/7 | Progress Report: Explore the feasibility of establishing a voluntary trust fund |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/8 [*English only*] | Status of implementation of the Convention by States Parties, Progress Report 2024-2025 |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/9 | Siem Reap Angkor Action Status of Implementation |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/10 | Activities and Priorities for Implementation for 2025-2026 Submitted by the President of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties, (Japan) |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/11 | Report on activities and priorities for implementation 2025-2026, Committee on Victim Assistance, (Austria, Burkina Faso (Chair), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Sri Lanka) |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/12 | Report on activities and priorities for implementation 2025-2026, Committee on the enhancement of Cooperation And Assistance (Cameroon, Denmark (Chair), Switzerland, Türkiye (Chair)) |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/13 | Report on activities and priorities for implementation 2025-2026, Committee on Cooperative Compliance ((Belgium, Cambodia, Germany, Japan (Chair), Peru) |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/14 | Estimated costs for the Twenty-Third Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/15 | Final document |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.1 | Solicitud de prórroga del plazo para terminar de destruir las minas antipersonal de conformidad con el Artículo 5 de la Convención Resumen Presentado por la Argentina, 28 de agosto de 2025 |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.2 | Demande de prolongation du délai fixé à l'article 5 de la Convention pour la destruction complète des mines antipersonnel. Résumé Document soumis par le Burkina Faso |

| *Symbol* | *Title* |
|---|---|
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.3 | Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with article 5 of the Convention Executive summary. Submitted by South Sudan |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.4 | Demande de prolongation du délai fixé à l'article 5 de la Convention pour la destruction complète des mines antipersonnel Résumé Document soumis par la République Démocratique du Congo |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.5 | Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with article 5 of the convention Executive summary. Submitted by Ethiopia |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.6 | Analysis of the request submitted by Angola for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.7 | Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with article 5 of the Convention. Submitted by Türkiye |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.8 | Analysis of the request submitted by Colombia for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.9 [*English only*] | Analysis of the request submitted by Ethiopia for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.10 | Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with article 5 of the Convention. Submitted by Nigeria |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.11 | Analysis of the request submitted by Democratic Republic of the Congo for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of antipersonnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.12 [*English only*] | Updated Work Plan Submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.13 | Solicitud de prórroga del plazo para completar la destrucción de las minas antipersonal de conformidad con el artículo 5 de la Convención. Sometido por Ecuador |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.14 | Analysis of the request submitted by Ecuador for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.15 | Observations on the request submitted by the Tajikistan under Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.16 [*English only*] | Updated work plan Submitted by Ukraine |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.17 | Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with article 5 of the Convention. Submitted by Angola |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.18 | Solicitud de prórroga del plazo para completar la destrucción de las minas antipersonal de conformidad con el artículo 5 de la Convención Resumen ejecutivo Sometido por Colombia |

| *Symbol* | *Title* |
|---|---|
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.19 | Analysis of the request submitted by Türkiye for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.20 | Analysis of the request submitted by Burkina Faso for an extended deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.21 | Analysis of the request submitted by Argentina for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.22 | Analysis of the request submitted by Nigeria for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.23 [*English only*] | Application of advanced and emerging technologies in mine action. Submitted by Japan. |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.24 [*English only*] | Strengthening national ownership and national capacity for mine action. Submitted by Japan. |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.25 | Analysis of the request submitted by Zimbabwe for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.26 | Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with article 5 of the convention. Submitted by Cambodia. |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.27 | Analysis of the request submitted by South Sudan for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.28 | Analysis of the request submitted by Cambodia for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.29 [*English only*] | Building synergies and improving transparency reporting outcomes across conventional arms control instruments. Submitted by Australia. |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.30 | Observations on the request submitted by the Senegal under Article 5 of the Convention |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.31 | Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with article 5 of the Convention Executive summary Submitted by Zimbabwe |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.32 [*English only*] | Updated work plan submitted by Iraq |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/WP.33 [*English only*] | Synergies to Facilitate Victim Assistance Reporting. Submitted by the Kingdom of the Netherlands |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/MISC.1 [*English only*] | Declaration of completion. Submitted by Oman. |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/L.1 [*English only*] | Draft decision on the selection procedure for the recruitment of a new ISU Director |
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/L.2 [*English only*] | ISU Directorship. Vacancy announcement |

| *Symbol* | *Title* |
|---|---|
| APLC/MSP.22/2025/INF.1<br>*[English, French, Spanish only]* | List of Participants |