-

第十四届会议

2015年11月30日至12月4日，日内瓦

临时议程项目3

透明度，报告倡议：介绍、讨论和决定  
比利时透明度/报告倡议

报告指南

主席提交

背景

1. 每个会员国须在《公约》对其生效后180天内提交资料，并在此后每年提供最新资料。此外，各缔约国曾在多个场合承诺以超出《公约》第7条所要求最低限度的方式实现执行的透明度。所提供的所有资料，无论是应要求提供还是自愿提供，都可能极其有助于各缔约国支持《公约》的执行，包括在促进合作和援助方面。

2. 1999至2014年期间，各缔约国就报告和自愿提供资料事宜做出了约70项决定。其中包括于1999年通过了一套自愿报告格式、随后的五项修正案以及对于2001年编写报告指南的努力表示认可和赞赏。这些决定数目较大而且相互之间有时存在不一致之处，因此会引起混淆。

3. 本指南旨在合并和精简16年间有关报告的各项决定，就缔约国如何遵守报告要求提供最新和简化的建议。本指南旨在减轻报告负担和提高透明度，并进而增加缔约国理解当前议题并以合作的方式采取行动解决这些问题的机会。

4. 本指南取代先前的报告格式，所提供的准则可以符合国情的灵活方式加以适用，不过，将就相关事项请所有缔约国提供可用、高质量和可比的数据。本文件没有超出现有的承诺范畴，即除了缔约国已经商定的承诺以外，本文件并没有增加报告承诺。

5. 鉴于《公约》的成熟程度，本文件意在协助缔约国履行每年提交过去一个日历年的最新资料的义务。本文件还意在协助缔约国根据政治承诺(如《马普托行动计划》所载政治承诺)提交资料。必须履行提交初次透明度报告之义务的新加入《公约》的缔约国，可直接请执行支助股提供咨询意见。

一. 报告义务和承诺概述

6. 《公约》第7条用9项列出缔约国须报告的内容。这9项可以根据所需信息的六大主题进行条理更加清晰的组织。此外，缔约国商定的政治承诺指向了需要资料的其他主题。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 国家执行措施 | 🡺 | 第7条第1款(a)项  政治承诺  **(如**《马普托行动计划》**)** |
| 储存的杀伤人员地雷 | 🡺 | 第7条第1款(b)项  第7条第1款(f)项  第7条第1款(g)项 |
| 为准许的目的而保留或转让的杀伤人员地雷 | 🡺 | 第7条第1款(d)项  政治承诺  (如《马普托行动计划》) |
| 已知或被怀疑有杀伤人员地雷的区域 | 🡺 | 第7条第1款(c)项  第7条第1款(f)项  第7条第1款(g)项  第7条第1款(i)项  政治承诺  (如《马普托行动计划》) |
| 杀伤人员地雷的技术特点 | 🡺 | 第7条第1款(h)项 |
| 杀伤人员地雷生产设施转为民用或停止军用 | 🡺 | 第7条第1款(e)项 |
| 受害者援助 | 🡺 | 政治承诺  (如《马普托行动计划》) |
| 合作和援助 | 🡺 | 政治承诺  (如《马普托行动计划》) |

二. 报告内容和报告方式

A. 国家执行措施

7. 每个缔约国应就下列问题提供涵盖过去一个日历年的最新资料：

• 已采取的一切适当的法律、行政和其他措施，包括实施刑事制裁，以防止和制止任何人在其管辖或控制下或者在受其管辖或控制的领土上从事本公约禁止缔约国进行的任何活动。[[1]](#endnote-1)

8. 大多数缔约国都已提供资料，介绍已颁布的旨在预防和遏制被禁止的活动的立法或是它们认为足够的现有立法。因此，在有新国家加入《公约》之前，提供最新资料的要求或许仅涉及少数缔约国。也就是说，如果缔约国没有关于过去一个日历年的新资料，则不必重复过去已经提交的资料。

9. 然而，缔约国总是有可能修改现有立法，迄今尚未采取任何法律措施的缔约国有可能通过新的立法。此外，缔约国同意，有关该事项的报告应该包括“如何使用这种措施应对指称或已知不遵守《公约》的情况”。[[2]](#endnote-2)

B. 储存的杀伤人员地雷

10. 每个缔约国应就下列问题提供最新资料：

• “它所储存的属其所有或拥有、或在其管辖或控制下的所有杀伤人员地雷总数，包括分类列出所储存的每一种杀伤人员地雷的型号和数量，如可能，列出其批号”。[[3]](#endnote-3)

• “(…)销毁(储存的)杀伤人员地雷的方案的现况，包括销毁将使用的具体方法、所有销毁地点的位置以及所要遵守的适用的安全和环境标准”[[4]](#endnote-4)。

• “(在过去一个日历年内已销毁的)所有杀伤人员地雷的型号和数量，包括分类列出已(…)销毁的每一种杀伤人员地雷的数量，如可能，列出(…)销毁的每一种杀伤人员地雷的批号。”[[5]](#endnote-5)

11. 缔约国还认识到在第7条规定的最低要求之外可提供的资料的价值。其中包括“执行第4条的计划”，“相关法律措施、所建立的结构、所承诺的国家资源、所需要和所承诺的援助及预计完成日期”和“技术方面和作业方面的挑战”。[[6]](#endnote-6)

12. 实践表明，先前未知的储存可能在储存销毁最后期限过后被发现。缔约国如发现在其管辖或控制下的这种杀伤人员地雷，应就这些地雷及其销毁情况作出报告。[[7]](#endnote-7)

13. 请注意，缔约国为《公约》第3条准许的目的保留的杀伤人员地雷不应按储存的杀伤人员地雷报告。为准许的目的保留的杀伤人员地雷应单独报告，本指南的下一节将涉及该事项。

缔约国是否拥有或保有储存的杀伤人员地雷，或者，所储存的杀伤人员地雷是否在缔约国的管辖或控制下？

缔约国过去是否拥有储存的杀伤人员地雷？

是

是

否

否

考虑报告:

“[缔约国]没有拥有或保有储存的杀伤人员地雷，也没有储存的杀伤人员地雷在[缔约国]的管辖或控制下。”

... 或...

“本事项不适用，因为[缔约国][日期][已销毁/确保销毁]所有储存的杀伤人员地雷。关于过去提交的有关这些事项的资料，请见[x年]提交的报告。”

...或...

“不适用”

报告:

1.考虑提供截至上一年12月31日缔约国所储存的为其拥有或保有、或在缔约国管辖或控制下的所有杀伤人员地雷的清单，包括分类列出所储存的每一种杀伤人员地雷的型号和数量，如可能，列出其批号。

注：如果过去未知的储存的杀伤人员地雷被发现，考虑提供资料说明这些地雷如何/在何处/何时被发现。

2.考虑提供资料说明销毁储存的杀伤人员地雷的方案的现况：

(a) 销毁所使用的具体方法，

(b) 所有销毁地点的位置，

(c) 适用的安全和环境标准，

(d) 履行义务的计划(例如，将在何时何地由谁销毁什么，以及费用如何？)

(e) 相关立法措施，

(f) 所建立的结构，

(g) 技术和作业方面的挑战，

(h) 已划拨的国家资源，

(i) 所需要和所承诺的援助，

(j) 预计完成日期。

3.考虑提供过去一个日历年里所销毁所有杀伤人员地雷的清单，包括分类列出已销毁的每一种杀伤人员地雷的数量，如可能，出销毁的每一种杀伤人员地雷的批号。

考虑报告:

“[缔约国]没有拥有或保有储存的杀伤人员地雷，也没有储存的杀伤人员地雷在[缔约国]的管辖或控制下。”

...或...

“本事项不适用，因为[缔约国]从未拥有储存的杀伤人员地雷”

...或...

“不适用”

C. 为准许的目的而保留或转让的杀伤人员地雷

14. 每一缔约国应就下列事项提供最新资料：

• “(…)为开发探雷、扫雷或销毁地雷的技术和进行这方面的训练而保留(…)的所有杀伤人员地雷的型号和数量，如可能，列出其批号”。[[8]](#endnote-8)

• “(…)为开发探雷、扫雷或销毁地雷的技术和进行这方面的训练而转让(…)的所有杀伤人员地雷的型号和数量，如可能，列出其批号”。[[9]](#endnote-9)

• “(…)为销毁目的而转让的所有杀伤人员地雷的型号和数量，如可能，列出其批号”。[[10]](#endnote-10)

• “根据第3条(…)缔约国授权保留或转让杀伤人员地雷的机构”。[[11]](#endnote-11)

15. 应该指出，“转让”通常是指将杀伤人员地雷从一国转移到另一国，不是指地雷在一国内部的转移。

16. 除了第7条所要求的最低限度的资料，缔约国同意“自愿报告保留的杀伤人员地雷的计划和实际使用，同时说明保留的杀伤人员地雷数目的任何增减”。[[12]](#endnote-12)

D. 已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域

17. 每一缔约国应就下列事项提供最新资料：

• “在可能范围内，列出在其管辖或控制下的内有或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的所有雷区的位置，包括尽可能详细地列出每一个雷区内每一种杀伤人员地雷的型号和数量以及布设时间。”[[13]](#endnote-13)

• “销毁(在缔约国管辖或控制下的雷区内的)杀伤人员地雷的方案的现况，包括销毁将使用的具体方法、所有销毁地点的位置以及所要遵守的适用的安全和环境标准。”[[14]](#endnote-14)

• “(过去一个日历年在履行第5条义务的过程中)已经销毁的所有杀伤人员地雷的型号和数量，包括分类列出每一种杀伤人员地雷的数量(…)。”[[15]](#endnote-15)

• “为向已查明的(内有或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的)所有地区内居民立即发出有效警告而采取的措施。”[[16]](#endnote-16)

18. 缔约国同意所提供的有关“雷区”的资料应“尽可能精确地指出其管辖或控制下所有布设有杀伤人员地雷因而需要清除、以及疑有杀伤人员地雷因而需要进一步勘查的区域的周界和位置”。[[17]](#endnote-17)

19. 在确定哪些地区构成“内有杀伤人员地雷的雷区”或“被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的雷区”时，缔约国承认联合国的《国际地雷行动标准》可以帮助指导执行工作。[[18]](#endnote-18)

20. 《国际地雷行动标准》称，只有“根据直接证据”而确定存在杀伤人员地雷的区域才能被视为已知的内有杀伤人员地雷的区域，只有“根据间接证据”而合理怀疑存在杀伤人员地雷的区域才能被视为被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域。[[19]](#endnote-19)

21. 《国际地雷行动标准》也有助于指导有关“销毁雷区内所有杀伤人员地雷的方案的现况”的报告工作。《国际地雷行动标准》指出了为处理已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域可以采取的三项行动，以及与这些行动相关的三个具体成果：

• “删除的土地”指“在对一怀疑的危险区/确定的危险区进行非技术勘查后得出没有地雷(和/或其他战争遗留爆炸物)沾染证据结论的面积”。[[20]](#endnote-20)

• “减少的土地”指“在对一怀疑的危险区/确定的危险区进行技术勘查后得出没有地雷(和/或其他战争遗留爆炸物)沾染证据结论的面积”。[[21]](#endnote-21)

• “清理的土地”指“通过对到规定深度的所有特定地雷和(其他)战争遗留爆炸物的清除和/或销毁而被清理的面积”。[[22]](#endnote-22)

22. 考虑到《国际地雷行动标准》所提供的指南，在就执行第5条的进展进行报告时，在不影响缔约国为反映其独特国家情况而制定的《国家排雷行动标准》的情况下，缔约国不妨尽可能基于产量对资料(即删除的土地，减少的土地和清理的土地)以及相关的不同活动(即非技术调查、技术调查和排雷)进行分列。[[23]](#endnote-23)

23. 在就执行第5条的方案的现况进行报告时，获准延长最后期限的缔约国不妨针对请求中订有时限的承诺和关于请求作出的决定作定期报告。[[24]](#endnote-24)

24. 在就向所有雷区内居民立即发出有效警告而采取的措施作出报告时，缔约国不妨回顾其协定，即此类措施应该“作为针对最高危人群而开展的更广泛的评估和减少危险活动的一部分”，有关方案“应与年龄适应并考虑性别，与适用的国家标准和国际标准一致，适合受地雷影响社区的需要，并酌情纳入正在进行的地雷行动活动，主要是数据收集、排雷以及受害者援助等活动”。[[25]](#endnote-25)

25. 最后，实践表明，过去未知的内有或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域可能在排雷最后期限过后被发现。缔约国若发现在其管辖或控制下存在这类区域，应就这类区域作出报告，并履行其在第5条下的义务。[[26]](#endnote-26)

E. 杀伤人员地雷的技术特点

26. 每一缔约国均须就下列事项提供最新资料：

• “在所知道的范围内列出缔约国曾生产的，以及目前属其所有或拥有的每一种杀伤人员地雷的技术特点，并在合理的可能范围内提供可能有助于识别和扫除杀伤人员地雷的各类资料；这种资料至少应包括其尺寸、引信装置、所装的炸药、所装的金属、彩色照片以及其他可能有助于扫雷的资料。”[[27]](#endnote-27)

27. 许多(如果不是所有)或是曾经生产杀伤人员地雷或是目前存在属其所有或拥有的杀伤人员地雷的缔约国已经提供了有关其曾生产、属其所有或拥有的每一种杀伤人员地雷的技术特点的大量资料。

28. 此外，还有大量有关杀伤人员地雷的技术特点的可公开获取的资料，可能有助于扫雷工作。

29. 因此，可以假定目前可能提供的相关最新资料会很少，并且没有必要重复已经提交的资料。

30. 不过，如果某一缔约国确有关于其曾生产、属其所有或拥有的杀伤人员地雷的技术特点的补充资料，可以进行报告。

F. 杀伤人员地雷生产设施转为民用或停止军用

31. 每一缔约国均须就下列事项提供最新资料：

32. 将杀伤人员地雷生产设施转成民用或停止军用的方案的现况。[[28]](#endnote-28)

33. 许多(如果不是所有)曾经生产杀伤人员地雷的缔约国已经提供了有关杀伤人员地雷生产设施转为民用或停止军用的大量资料。

34. 因此，可以假定目前可能提供的相关最新资料会很少，并且没有必要重复已经提交的资料。

35. 不过，如果某一缔约国确有关于杀伤人员地雷生产设施转为民用或停止军用的补充资料，可以进行报告。

G. 受害者援助

36. 《公约》没有要求缔约国提供关于受害者援助的资料。但已经作出政治承诺称，管辖或控制区域内有地雷受害者的每一缔约国应提供下列资料。缔约国还同意可以酌情通过一缔约国的年度透明度报告提供这些资料。[[29]](#endnote-29)

37. 初次提供缔约国争取通过实施国家政策、计划和法律框架实现的有时限且可衡量的目标，这些政策、计划和法律框架将切实促进地雷受害者充分、平等、有效地参与社会。随后，应每年修订/更新这些目标以及有关目标落实的资料。

38. 初次提供缔约国满足地雷受害者需要的残疾、卫生、社会福利、教育、就业、发展与减贫计划、政策及法律框架方面已经或将要实现的改善，并通报为实施这些计划而拨发的预算。随后，应每年提供资料说明实施并改善这些计划、政策和法律框架的努力。

39. 地雷受害者福祉和权利保障方面取得的可衡量的改进，仍然面临的挑战以及需解决的优先援助。

40. 这些政治承诺规定了“以与处理《公约》其它目标同等的准确度和力度处理受害者援助问题”的基础。[[30]](#endnote-30) 因为它们赋予了在其管辖或控制区域内有地雷受害者的单个缔约国开展下列工作的权能：(a) 详细说明在某时间点可以预期的积极改变，然后(b) 衡量在实现这种改变方面所取得的进展。

41. 据认为，受害者援助包括(a) 有关地雷受害者和总的残疾状况的数据，(b) 医疗照顾，(c) 身体康复，(d) 心理支持，(e) 融入经济生活，(f) 融入社会生活，(g) 协调，(h) 转介服务，以及(i) 纳入相关立法、政策或计划进程。[[31]](#endnote-31) 在就受害者援助进行报告时，缔约国可以将其中每一要素与确立和追求实现各项目标以及加强和执行计划、政策和法律框架的承诺相关联。[[32]](#endnote-32)

42. 同时也是联合国《残疾人权利公约》缔约国的缔约国不妨借鉴在履行《残疾人权利公约》报告要求的背景下所作出的努力，以及联合国残疾人权利委员会就这些报告作出的结论和建议。[[33]](#endnote-33)

H. 合作和援助

43. 《公约》没有要求缔约国提供关于《公约》第6条相关事项――国际合作和援助的资料。但已经作出政治承诺，“最大限度地扩大和充分利用第7条报告进程的灵活性(…)提供关于可能有助于执行进程和筹集资源的事项的信息，例如国际合作和援助(…)”[[34]](#endnote-34) 此外，缔约国已经认识到提供资料以“进一步改善伙伴关系并支持充分落实《公约》”的价值。[[35]](#endnote-35)

44. 经商定，“有能力这样做的所有缔约国将有效地使用一切可能的途径，支持在排雷、地雷危险教育、销毁储存、采取适当的国家执行措施、满足地雷受害者的需要并保障其权利方面寻求援助的缔约国”。[[36]](#endnote-36) 特别是，这些缔约国不妨考虑提供资料说明其过去一个日历年为此目的所提供的各种支助(例如，财务支助、技术咨询、经验交流等)，以及支助的结果。

45. 愿意就其过去一个日历年所提供的各种支助提供资料的缔约国或许也愿意就下列在《公约》2014年第三次审议会议上所作出的承诺提供资料：

• “有能力提供援助的缔约国和寻求援助的缔约国，将在相关时并在可能的范围内缔结旨在完成援助的伙伴关系，合作伙伴应相互说明自身责任，阐明考虑年龄和性别的有时限的目标和指标，作出财政承诺或其他承诺，如有可能应作出多年期承诺，并就实现目标的进展和挑战定期举行对话。”[[37]](#endnote-37)

• “有能力提供援助的缔约国将支持以杀伤人员地雷的污染和社会经济影响方面相关且准确的资料――包括收集自受影响的妇女、女童、男童和男性并从性别角度进行了分析的资料――为依据的方案和计划以及促进和鼓励性别主流化的方案和计划。”[[38]](#endnote-38)

• “所有缔约国将发展和推动双边、区域和国际合作，包括通过南南合作和分享本国经验和良好做法、资源、技术和专业知识这样做，以执行《公约》。”[[39]](#endnote-39)

三. 提供最新资料的方法示例

曼兰迪亚共和国

根据《关于禁止使用、储存、生产和转让杀伤人员地雷及销毁此种地雷的公约》第7条第2款提交的最新资料

2015年4月15日提交，涵盖2014年1月1日至2014年12月31日这一时期

国家执行措施

46. 过去一个日历年没有采取任何补充的法律、行政和其他措施以防止和制止《公约》禁止的任何活动。

[…或…]

47. 过去一个日历年没有采取任何补充的法律、行政和其他措施以防止和制止《公约》禁止的任何活动。关于曼兰迪亚共和国就过去已经采取的措施所提交的资料请见1999年提交的报告。

[…或…]

48. 2014年8月31日，曼兰迪亚共和国总统将《杀伤人员地雷禁止法令》签署为法律。本报告附件一附有该法令原文文本。该法令确立了与使用、发展、生产、获取、储存、保有和转让杀伤人员地雷相关的禁令和罪行，以及有关销毁杀伤人员地雷的义务。该法令还规定收集所需资料，以便利起草《公约》之下的报告和在《公约》之下做出澄清。实情调查团成员开展《公约》第8条所规定调查的权利得到确认，其依照《公约》进入相关地区的权利也得到保障。此外，该法令规定，国防部长和外交部长任务负责行使与销毁储存和布设的杀伤人员地雷、为准许的目的而保留杀伤人员地雷以及向保存人报告执行情况相关的职能。

[…或…]

49. 2014年6月27日，东部省份一个地区法院的法官签发了一项裁决，宣布曼兰迪亚斯莫镇的两名个人储存数百枚杀伤人员地雷，违反了曼兰迪亚1999年《禁止武器法》的规定，罪名成立。相关两名个人被判处6个月监禁。在等待任何上诉期间，不需要用作证据的杀伤人员地雷将送交国防部销毁。

B. 储存的杀伤人员地雷

50. 不适用。

[…或…]

51. 截至2014年12月31日，曼兰迪亚共和国共拥有953,285枚储存的杀伤人员地雷：

| 型号 | 拥有的数量 | 批号 |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| M2 | 50 000 | 90210 |
|  | 79 938 | 90211 |
|  | 50 000 | 90212 |
| DM31 | 241 760 | L89-67 |
| M16 | 529 292 | 不详 |
| M14 | 2 295 | 不详 |
| 总数 | **953 285** |  |

52. 2014年3月8日，曼兰迪亚共和国的武装部队在位于曼兰迪亚Bigcity市以东20公里处的武装部队武器试验场对2654枚杀伤人员地雷进行了试销毁。

| 型号 | 销毁的数量 | 批号 |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| M2 | 2 000 | 90210 |
| M14 | 654 | 不详 |
| 总数 | **2 654** |  |

53. 销毁地雷采取了露天引爆的方式。为了确保透明度，曼兰迪亚认可的外交使团成员以及联合国和非政府组织的代表应邀见证了销毁活动。

54. 鉴于试销毁行动被视为取得成功，曼兰迪亚将于2015年6月开始着手销毁所有余下的所储存的杀伤人员地雷，速率为每月约销毁40,000枚地雷，预计到2017年6月30日将完成对储存量的销毁工作。曼兰迪亚已调拨43,345,000曼兰迪亚元(以当前汇率合计875,000美元)用于销毁方案，不需要任何外部援助。

55. 曼兰迪亚设立了一个销毁储存问题委员会，由外交部、国防部以及环境部的高级官员组成，负责监督销毁杀伤人员地雷的方案，以确保销毁工作遵守相关法律措施并按照要求进行报告。

56. 销毁储存方案将依照《国际地雷行动标准》的“露天焚烧和露天引爆行动的原则和程序”(IMAS 11.20)进行。方案还将遵守曼兰迪亚的1991年《自然资源法》(其中包含与维护、保障、避免、补救和减轻使用自然资源的负面效应相关的条款)、2005年《危险物品法》(涉及杀伤人员地雷的运输和储存)以及2009年修订的《劳动保护法》(涉及参与销毁过程的人员安全)。由于武装部队的武器试验场与《拉姆萨尔公约》所列出的一处地点交界，因此销毁储存方案也将遵守曼兰迪亚1984年《拉姆萨尔公约执行法》的规则。

[…或…]

57. 正如先前所报告的，2003年3月3日，曼兰迪亚完成了属其所有或拥有或在其管辖或控制下的所有储存的杀伤人员地雷的销毁工作，从而在2005年7月1日最后期限之前履行了其在《公约》第4条下的义务。然而，2014年2月29日，曼兰迪亚人民援助会在西部省利特尔区开展工作的排雷员发现了一处废弃的武器藏匿点，所藏武器包括少量杀伤人员地雷。从所发现弹药的型号和来源来看，可以断定它们是在曼兰迪亚1996-7年内战期间由反叛解放力量留下的。曼兰迪亚人民援助会立刻通知了国防部发现武器藏匿点一事，国防部授权曼兰迪亚人民援助会销毁所发现的所有武器，包括所有杀伤人员地雷。这些地雷于2014年9月3日销毁，采取的是露天焚烧方法，符合联合国《国际地雷行动标准》“露天焚烧和露天引爆行动的原则和程序”(IMAS 11.20)以及当地和国家环境标准及其他相关法律。

| 型号 | 销毁的数量 | 批号 |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| PMN | 465 | 不详 |
| POMZ2 | 95 | 不详 |
| 总数 | **560** |  |

C. 为准许的目的保留或转让杀伤人员地雷

58. 曼兰迪亚共和国没有为准许的目的而保留或转让杀伤人员地雷。

[…或…]

59. 截至2014年12月31日，曼兰迪亚共和国为《公约》第3条准许的目的而保留了1224枚杀伤人员地雷：

| 型号 | 保留的数量 | 批号 |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| DM-11 | 324 | LOT 47393-86 |
| OZM-3 | 76 | 不详 |
| PMN | 123 | 不详 |
| PPM-2 | 77 | 不详 |
| MON-100 | 577 | 不详 |
| POMZ-2 | 247 | 不详 |
| 总数 | **1 224** |  |

60. 曼兰迪亚共和国授权下列机构为准许的目的保留杀伤人员地雷：武装部队武器弹药技术中心、武装部队训犬学校培训中心以及曼兰迪亚-曼班尼斯坦联合研究所。

61. 曼兰迪亚共和国为训练探雷犬、测试排雷机器以及研究各种型号的杀伤人员地雷对排雷设备的爆炸效果而保留杀伤人员地雷。2014年期间，获得授权的机构为准许的目的共使用了29枚杀伤人员地雷，具体如下

| 型号 | 使用的数量 | 获授权的机构 | 批号 | 实际用途 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| DM-11 | 15 | 武装部队技术中心 | LOT 47393-86 | 用于在实地部署前试验新型SuperClearer排雷机器 |
| DM-11 | 5 | 武装部队训犬学校培训中心 | LOT 47393-86 | 用于训练探雷犬 |
| OZM-3 | 4 | 武装部队技术中心 | 不详 | 用于在实地部署前试验新型SuperClearer排雷机器 |
| POMZ-2 | 5 | 曼兰迪亚-曼班尼斯坦联合研究所 | 不详 | 用于测试地雷对于为曼兰迪亚人民援助会排雷员开发的新型个人保护设备的爆炸效果。 |
| 总数 | **29** |  |  |  |

62. 2015年，曼兰迪亚共和国预计获授权的机构还将使用约30枚杀伤人员地雷，用于与训练探雷犬、测试排雷机器以及研究各种型号的杀伤人员地雷对排雷设备的爆炸效果相关的现行方案。

63. 2014年期间，曼兰迪亚共和国为准许的目的向曼班尼斯坦转让了5枚杀伤人员地雷。唯一得到曼兰迪亚共和国授权为准许的目的转让地雷的机构是曼兰迪亚-曼班尼斯坦联合研究所。这些地雷被转让给联合研究所的曼班尼斯坦分所，目的是测试新的销毁技术。

| 型号 | 转让的数量 | 获授权的机构 | 批号 | 接收国 | 转让目的 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| POMZ-2 | 5 | 曼兰迪亚-曼班尼斯坦联合研究所 | 不详 | 曼班尼斯坦 | 测试涉及激光器和高压水流的新式销毁技术“ |
| 总数 | **5** |  |  |  |  |

D. 已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域

64. 不适用。

[…或…]

65. 截至2014年12月31日，在曼兰迪亚有124处区域已知内有杀伤人员地雷，总面积达5,367,266平方米，有41处区域被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷，总面积为3,999,629平方米。这些区域的完整清单见附件二。在曼兰迪亚的全部五个省份仍有19个地区存在已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域，具体如下：

截至2014年12月31日已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域概述

| 省份 | 地区 | 已知内有杀伤人员地雷的区域数 | 被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域数 | 已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域总数 | 已知内有杀伤人员地雷的区域面积(平方米) | 被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域面积(平方米) | 已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域总面积(平方米) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 北部 | Cabrite | 4 | 3 | **7** | 230163 | 123 155 | **353318** |
| Cancrinite | 4 | 2 | **6** | 155587 | 101914 | **257501** |
| Calcite | 4 | 1 | **5** | 151695 | 132256 | **283951** |
| 所有地区 | 12 | 6 | **18** | 537445 | 357325 | **894770** |
| 东部 | Carnalite | 10 | 1 | **11** | 400771 | 52435 | **453206** |
| Cerite | 0 | 7 | **7** | 0 | 321473 | **321473** |
| Chalcocite | 12 | 0 | **12** | 680128 | 0 | **680128** |
| Chromite | 7 | 1 | **8** | 300691 | 32436 | **333127** |
| Chromium | 6 | 1 | **7** | 128823 | 13345 | **142168** |
| 所有地区 | 35 | 10 | **45** | 1510413 | 419689 | **1930102** |
| 中部 | Cohenite | 21 | 0 | **21** | 0 | 776058 | **776058** |
| Coloradoite | 10 | 0 | **10** | 485502 | 0 | **485502** |
| Copper | 4 | 0 | **4** | 183359 | 0 | **183359** |
| 所有地区 | 35 | 0 | **35** | 1444919 | 0 | **1444919** |
| 南部 | Corderoite | 9 | 0 | **9** | 426180 | 0 | **426180** |
| Corundum | 4 | 0 | **4** | 109677 | 0 | **109677** |
| Covellite | 8 | 0 | **8** | 431880 | 0 | **431880** |
| Creedite | 7 | 0 | **7** | 253797 | 0 | **253797** |
| Cylindrite | 14 | 10 | **24** | 652955 | 549310 | **1202265** |
| Cristobalite | 0 | 4 | **4** | 0 | 489178 | **489178** |
| 所有地区 | 42 | 14 | **56** | 1 787 158 | 1038488 | **2825646** |
| 西部 | Crocoite | 0 | 5 | **5** | 0 | 794754 | **794754** |
| Crossite | 0 | 6 | **6** | 0 | 1389373 | **1389373** |
| 所有地区 | 0 | 11 | **11** | 0 | 2184127 | **2184127** |
| 所有省份 |  | 124 | 41 | **165** | 5367266 | 3999629 | **9366895** |

66. 2014年期间，曼兰迪亚得以宣布，有23个区域(总面积1,096,999平方米)如今不再由于布有或者怀疑布有地雷而具有危险性，从而可以开展正常的人类活动(见附件三)。两个省份四个地区的一些区域得到解禁，这些努力的结果是西部省份的Danburite地区宣布已完成执行工作。在开展行动将这些区域解禁的过程中，共销毁10,065枚杀伤人员地雷和143枚其他爆炸物(即反车辆地雷和未爆炸弹药)。

被解禁面积及区域和被销毁设备概述，2014年1月1日至12月31日

| 省份 | 地区 | 删除的面积 (平方米) | 减少的面积 (平方米) | 清除的面积 (平方米) | **被解禁的 总面积** (平方米) | 销毁的杀伤人员地雷数量 | 销毁的其他爆炸物数量 | 解禁区域数量 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 南部 | Corundum |  | 130673 | 74163 | **204836** | 3460 | 78 | 4 |
| Cristobalite | 301 513 |  |  | **301513** |  |  | 6 |
| 小计 | 301 513 | 130673 | 74163 | **506349** | 3460 | 78 | 10 |
| 西部 | Crocoite |  |  | 228916 | **228916** | 5720 | 65 | 5 |
| Danburite | 317597 | 21384 | 22753 | **361734** | 885 |  | 8 |
| 小计 | **317597** | **21384** | **251669** | **590650** | **6605** | **65** | **13** |
|  | 总数 | **619110** | **152 057** | **325 832** | **1096999** | **10065** | **143** | **23** |

67. [在2013](http://www.minelandia.ma/mineactionstandards.在其2013)年提交的延长最后期限的申请中，曼兰迪亚共和国作出了订有时限的承诺来加紧努力执行《公约》第5条。针对这些承诺，曼兰迪亚于2014年通过向三名信息管理官员提供最新培训并将其信息管理系统升级至排雷行动信息管理系统(IMSMA)12.3版增强了其地雷行动的信息能力。针对2013年缔约国第十三届会议的决定，即要求曼兰迪亚考虑使用一切可用的方法来有效和迅速解禁被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域，曼兰迪亚于2014年通过了经过修订的土地解禁国家标准，该标准基于《国际地雷行动标准》07.11,并向50名工作人员培训了最新的调查方法。这些修订过的标准可以在www.minelandia.ma/mineactionstandards下载。

68. 正如附件二所示，曼兰迪亚共和国已经就剩余的165处已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域将被解禁的年份作出了估测。2015年，估计北部省份XX处(总面积XX平方米)已知内有杀伤人员地雷的区域和XX处(总面积XX平方米)被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域将被解禁。

将于2015-2019年解禁的已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷区域数量和面积(平方米)估测概述

|  |  | 北部 | 东部 | 中部 | 南部 | 西部 | **区域总数** | **总面积** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2015 | 区域数 | 13 |  |  |  |  | **13** |  |
| 面积 | 610 819 |  |  |  |  |  | **610 819** |
| 2016 | 区域数 | 5 | 30 |  |  |  | **35** |  |
| 面积 | 283 951 | 1 454 807 |  |  |  |  | **1 738 758** |
| 2017 | 区域数 |  | 15 | 35 |  |  | **50** |  |
| 面积 |  | 475 295 | 1 444 919 |  |  |  | **1 920 214** |
| 2018 | 区域数 |  |  |  | 52 |  | **52** |  |
| 面积 |  |  |  | 2 423 799 |  |  | **2 423 799** |
| 2019 | 区域数 |  |  |  | 4 | 11 | **15** |  |
| 面积 |  |  |  | 489 178 | 2 184 127 |  | **2 673 305** |
| 2015-2019 | 区域数 | 18 | 45 | 35 | 56 | 11 | **165** |  |
| 面积 | 894 770 | 1 930 102 | 1 444 919 | 2 825 646 | 2 184 127 |  | **9 366 895** |

69. 2015年至2019年，曼兰迪亚已经每年调拨43,345,000曼兰迪亚元(以当前汇率合计875,000美元)用于支付曼兰迪亚地雷行动署的费用，该署负责设定优先事项、地雷行动信息管理、质量保证和质量控制、与排雷组织及合作伙伴的协调以及制定政策和标准。2015年至2019年，曼兰迪亚每年需要约520万美元来支付调查和清理的费用。曼兰迪亚可以向有意支持其完成执行《公约》第5条工作的各方提供一份详细的项目提案，列明其融资需求及预期结果。

70. 所有已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域都已得到标示，在显著位置设立了曼兰迪亚语和英语的警告标识。警告标识得到定期更换和维护。适龄的减少风险教育已经被纳入了每个省份的学校课程。此外，包含男女成员的社区联络小组定期访问各个风险最高的城镇和村庄，就避免风险问题向男女居民提供咨询。还着力根据社区情况(例如根据任一特定地点所开展的主要经济、文化和休闲活动)量身订做咨询信息。

71. 尽管已经尽力改变高风险行为，但在曼兰迪亚仍有妇女、女童、男童和男子成为地雷的受害者，其中2014年有4人因地雷身亡，有12人受伤。

因杀伤人员地雷身亡或受伤的人数，2014年1月1日-12月31日

|  | 妇女 | 女童 | 男童 | 男子 | **总数** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 身亡 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | **4** |
| 受伤 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | **12** |
| 总数 | **1** | **1** | **5** | **9** | **16** |

E. 杀伤人员地雷的技术特点

72. 不适用。

[…或…]

73. 曼兰迪亚没有关于属其所有或拥有的杀伤人员地雷的技术特点的补充资料。关于曼兰迪亚过去提交的关于属其所有或拥有的杀伤人员地雷的技术特点的补充资料请见2011年提交的报告。

[…或…]

74. 作为曼兰迪亚共和国已经提供的关于属其所有或拥有的杀伤人员地雷技术特点的资料(见过去的报告)的补充，2014年4月，曼兰迪亚人民援助会的排雷员挖掘出一枚N15杀伤人员地雷。这种地雷是斯洛伐克在加入《公约》前生产的，它与其他杀伤人员地雷的区别是外观来看它很像一枚冰球。但N15杀伤人员地雷的技术特点与美国制造的M14杀伤人员地雷一致。关于曼兰迪亚已经就M14杀伤人员地雷的技术特点提交的资料，见过去年份的报告。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| N15 杀伤人员地雷 | M14 杀伤人员地雷 |
| http://www.hockeytron.com/1050-hockey-puck-ice-regulation.jpg | http://www.cat-uxo.com/communities/0/004/010/791/960/images/4572587043.jpg |

F. 杀伤人员地雷生产设施转为民用或停止军用

75. 不适用。

[…或…]

76. 曼兰迪亚共和国没有关于杀伤人员地雷生产设施转为民用或停止军用的补充资料。关于曼兰迪亚共和国过去提交的关于杀伤人员地雷生产设施转为民用或停止军用的资料请见2001年提交的报告。

[…或…]

77. 作为曼兰迪亚共和国已经提供的关于三处杀伤人员地雷生产设施转为民用或停止军用的资料(见过去的报告)的补充，2014年5月，位于北部省份Nice市的第四处弹药生产设施被转为他用。该设施曾经生产过N27-Z杀伤人员地雷和其他弹药，现在已不再具备制造弹药的设备，而是被用作一所小学。迄今，所有一度被用于制造杀伤人员地雷的设施都已转为民用或停止军用。

G. 受害者援助

78. 不适用。

[…或…]

79. 在曼兰迪亚管辖或控制的区域内没有地雷受害者。

[…或…]

(a) 直接和间接受害者的数据

评估：

80. 根据不同作业单位开展的调查工作，曼兰迪亚地雷行动署拥有自曼兰迪亚冲突结束以来因杀伤人员地雷和其他战争遗留爆炸物受伤的1140名个人的记录，数据按性别和年龄分列如下。

|  | 妇女 | 男子 | 女童 | 男童 | **总数** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 89 | 423 | 22 | 212 | **746** |
| 2013 | 39 | 121 | 10 | 98 | **268** |
| 2014 | 2 | 84 | 13 | 27 | **126** |
| 总数 | **130** | **628** | **45** | **337** | **1 140** |

81. 有记录的所有因杀伤人员地雷和其他战争遗留爆炸物受伤的个人都是在北部省份和东部省份受伤的。曼兰迪亚地雷行动署没有中部、南部和西部省份的受伤数据。

82. 基于2012年在北部省份开展的家庭调查，了解到杀伤人员地雷或其他战争遗留爆炸物所造成的伤害占该省份受伤案例总数的4.5%。调查还得出结论，北部省份12.6%的人口身有残疾，杀伤人员地雷或其他战争遗留爆炸物所造成的残疾占残疾人总数的0.5%。

83. 曼兰迪亚没有杀伤人员地雷直接受害者的数据。但是，通过将2013年人口普查数据和已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的区域的地理分布进行比照，可以估算出有约55,000人生活在距离已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷区域500米内。

目标

• 到2015年底前，曼兰迪亚地雷行动署将扩大其针对因杀伤人员地雷或其他战争遗留爆炸物而身亡或受伤个人的数据收集和信息管理的覆盖面，涵盖中部、南部和西部省份。

• 到2016年，曼兰迪亚地雷行动署所获得的有关因杀伤人员地雷受伤个人的数据将被纳入卫生部的国家伤害监控机制。

• 到2016年，卫生部的国家伤害监控机制将把“杀伤人员地雷/其他战争遗留爆炸物”列为伤害原因之一。

• 到2017年，将在东部省份完成一次家庭调查，以收集有关缺陷、活动受限和参与的局限性、相关卫生状况和环境因素的数据。

对相关立法、政策和计划所作/将作的改进

• 到2016年底，关于实现残疾人权利的国家法律将得到修订，以确保世界卫生组织的《国际功能、残疾和健康分类》成为在曼兰迪亚收集相关数据时使用的统一标准。

针对目标和预期对相关立法、政策和计划所作改进所作努力的结果

• 截至2014年底，有关残疾人机会平等的国家法律的修正草案已散发给利益攸关方进行协商，该草案在一定程度上将确保世界卫生组织的《国际功能、残疾和健康分类》成为在曼兰迪亚收集相关数据时使用的统一标准。

(b) 医疗照顾

评估

84. 从2012年在北部省份所开展的家庭调查中可以了解到，因杀伤人员地雷/其他战争遗留爆炸物、枪支暴力、摩托车事故等原因而遭受下肢创伤的个人没有获得足够的服务。此外残疾人士，包括地雷幸存者没有平等地获益于现有的公共卫生服务。

85. 如果个人无法在本地区获得所需的医疗服务，通常他们需要长途跋涉，花费高额旅费，前往省里或国家的医疗中心。

86. 尽管低收入人群的医疗费用由国家卫生保健计划负担，其他必须获取私人医疗保险的人群经常因为残疾状况而受到歧视。

目标

• 到2018年底，卫生部将在Calcite、Chromium和Cooper地区医疗中心设立一个紧急创伤手术部门。

对相关立法、政策和计划所作/将作的改进：

• 到2016年底，卫生部将制定与残疾人护理相关的国家医疗标准、框架和执行机制，以确保遵守相关标准。

• 到2016年底，国家卫生保健计划将得到更新，消除当个人所在地区不提供相关服务时获得服务的经济障碍。

• 到2015年底，将颁布一项法律，将拒绝为残疾人提供医疗保险的行为定为非法。

针对目标和预期对相关立法、政策和计划所作改进所作努力的结果

• 截至2014年底，已在Calcite地区医疗中心建立了一个紧急创伤手术部门，并为Chromium地区医疗中心招聘了一位创伤外科医生，定于2015年开始营业。

(c) 身体康复

评估

87. 曼兰迪亚没有任何康复医生，而全国的假肢师、矫形器师和理疗师总共不到10人，全部位于国家首都，在国家身体康复中心工作。国家身体康复中心无法满足对其服务的现有需求。此外，许多从农村地区来的人，例如地雷幸存者，或是无力承担为获取这些服务所需的旅行费用，或是无法长时间离开他们的家人和收入来源。

目标

• 到2019年底，卫生部将在每个省份建立一个理疗中心。

• 到2017年底，曼兰迪亚技术大学将成立假肢和矫形器学院，该学院将教授矫形技术课程，并授予假肢学和矫形器学学士学位。

• 到2019年，曼兰迪亚假肢师、矫形器师和理疗师的人数将达到2014年底时的十倍。

对相关立法、政策和计划所作/将作的改进

• 到2017年底，国家卫生保健计划将得到修订，涵盖激励假肢师、矫形器师和理疗师前往省级理疗中心工作的措施。

• 到2014年底，《大专教育法》将得到修订，允许在曼兰迪亚技术大学设立身体康复学课程。

针对目标和预期对相关立法、政策和计划所作改进所作努力的结果

• 修订《大专教育法》以允许在曼兰迪亚技术大学设立身体康复学课程的目标已经实现，2014年9月30日，部长理事会已经通过了该法的修订案。

• 卫生部于2014年10月31日向财政部提交了一份预算，为身体康复课程的预期扩张提供资金。

(d) 心理支持

评估

88. 地雷幸存者，以及遭遇压力事件或极具威胁性或灾难性的状况的人，常常形成创伤后应激障碍。但是，在曼兰迪亚没有能够发现可能症状并建议进行正式诊断评估的标准化筛查工具可供使用。在曼兰迪亚，只有在首都才能获得基础咨询服务，而且由于缺乏精神病专家，也没有更加透彻的心理治疗方案可提供。

目标

• 通过与国际合作伙伴共同努力，到2016年，每个省的省会都将提供基础咨询服务。

对相关立法、政策和计划所作/将作的改进

• 到2016年底，卫生部将提出一项国家心理健康战略，部分参考地雷幸存者和其他农村地区遭遇压力事件或极具威胁性或灾难性状况的人的经历。

针对目标和预期对相关立法、政策和计划所作改进所作努力的结果：

• 2014年没有关于心理支持的活动报告。

(e) 融入经济生活

评估

89. 从2012年在北部省份开展的家庭调查中可以了解到，残疾人(包括地雷幸存者)的失业率为50%。(注：北部省份的整体平均失业率为38%。)农村地区的贫困现象很普遍，针对这一点曼兰迪亚共和国推出了《农村减贫战略》。

目标

• 到2019年底，北部省份的残疾人就业人数将翻一番。

对相关立法、政策和计划所作/将作的改进

• 到2017年底，将制定一项新政策来推动残疾人融入劳动力市场，包括通过为雇用残疾人提供税收优惠、在公共行政部门中雇用残疾人以及制定自营职业方案。

• 到2015年底，将完成对《农村减贫战略》的审查，以确保其将涵盖残疾人的社会经济发展纳入主流。

针对目标和预期对相关立法、政策和计划所作改进所作努力的结果

• 2014年没有关于融入经济生活的活动报告。

(f) 融入社会生活

评估

• 缺乏努力来保障残疾人(包括地雷幸存者)独立生活和融入社区的权利，特别是在农村地区。

目标

• 到2017年底，曼兰迪亚将推出《全面独立生活方案》，使残疾人(包括地雷幸存者)能够获取全面的居家、住所和其他社区支助服务，包括必要的个人援助，以便其独立生活和融入社区，特别是在农村地区。

对相关立法、政策和计划所作/将作的改进：

• 到2017年底，《国家残疾人权利均等行动计划》将得到修订，以授权国家残疾理事会监测和报告《全面独立生活方案》的执行情况。

针对目标和预期对相关立法、政策和计划所作改进所作努力的结果：

• 2014年8月在Copper地区推出了一项独立生活试点项目。这项试点措施的结果将在2015年底提供。

(g) 协调

评估

90. 通常由曼兰迪亚地雷行动署代表曼兰迪亚参加所有《公约》相关讨论。但是，迄今为止，曼兰迪亚地雷行动署与其他相关国家实体(特别是国家残疾理事会和卫生部)之间的互动有限。此外，非政府组织就一些举措与曼兰迪亚的合作伙伴直接接触，这些举措可能与《国家残疾人权利均等行动计划》以及《国家卫生保健计划》所确定的优先事项可能并不一致。

目标

• 从2015年开始，国家残疾理事会将召开利益攸关方包容性季度会议，以确保在实现与执行《残疾人权利公约》以及通过《禁止杀伤人员地雷公约》向地雷受害者所作承诺相关的目标过程中的有效协调。

对相关立法、政策和计划所作/将作的改进：

• 到2015年底，将在省级开展协商，讨论如何对《国家残疾人权利均等行动计划》进行更新以使其符合曼兰迪亚在《残疾人权利公约》下的义务。

• 到2016年底，《国家残疾人权利均等行动计划》将得到修订，使其符合曼兰迪亚在《残疾人权利公约》下的义务。

针对目标和预期对相关立法、政策和计划所作改进所作努力的结果

• 2014年4月，国家残疾理事会，在《禁止杀伤人员地雷公约》执行支助股以及联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的支持下，在国家一级举行了一次由多利益攸关方参与的包容性讲习班，主题是对《国家残疾人权利均等行动计划》进行更新。讲习班为随后在省一级开展包容性协商提供了一个模板。

(h) 参与

评估

…91. 联合国残疾人权利委员会指出，曼兰迪亚应采取更多行动，让残疾人及其代表组织参与规划、执行和监测所有各级的公共决策过程，特别是与其息息相关的各项事务的决策过程。

目标

• 到2015年底，残疾人(在相关情况下包括地雷幸存者)及其代表组织将参与在省级开展的协商，讨论如何对《国家残疾人权利均等行动计划》进行更新以使其符合曼兰迪亚在《残疾人权利公约》下的义务。

对相关立法、政策和计划所作/将作的改进：

• 到2016年底，《国家残疾人权利均等行动计划》将得到修订，在法律上规定国家残疾理事会在规划、执行和监测公共决策过程时与残疾人及其代表组织协商。

针对目标和预期对相关立法、政策和计划所作改进所作努力的结果

• 2014年4月，国家残疾理事会，在《禁止杀伤人员地雷公约》执行支助股以及联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的支持下，在国家一级举行了一次多利益攸关方参与的关于更新《国家残疾人权利均等行动计划》的包容性讲习班，以处理联合国残疾人权利委员会提出的关切。这次活动的成果包括，残疾人及其代表组织感觉它们是规划、执行和监测公共决策过程的核心参与者。此外，讲习班还为随后在省级开展包容性协商提供了模板。

(i) 合作和援助

92. 不适用。

[…或…]

93. 曼兰迪亚不是有能力向其他缔约国提供援助的缔约国。

[…或…]

94. 尽管曼兰迪亚没有能力提供经济援助，但能够分享关于排雷和受害者援助的专业知识和/或经验。2014年，曼兰迪亚地雷行动署接待了来自的曼班尼斯坦的访问代表团，目的是交流经验并相互学习非技术调查的做法。此外，曼兰迪亚卫生部派出一位专家参与了世界卫生组织的伤病普查外联项目，该项目旨在让至多五个对地雷受害者负有责任的缔约国受益。

[…或…]

95. 曼兰迪亚国防部队保有调查、搜查、探测、清理和销毁地雷的能力。这种能力包括许多类型的探测设备、机械排雷资产、处置专家和专业搜查和排雷队。

96. 曼兰迪亚多年来一直是为地雷和未爆炸弹药相关的清理作业提供支持的捐助国。2014年曼兰迪亚为人道主义排雷行动捐助了逾1800万欧元，所提供支助的受益缔约国如下：曼班尼斯坦和曼恩王国。通过向曼兰迪亚人民援助会提供的资金。2015年有超过1200万平方米的已知或被怀疑内有杀伤人员地雷的土地被解禁。此外，通过向《公约》执行支助股提供的75,000捐款，开展的外联工作促使15个受地雷影响的缔约国使用《公约》的新报告指南提供高质量的透明度资料。

附件一

“2012年第12号法律

《禁止杀伤人员地雷法》

第1条

本法应被称为2012年《禁止杀伤人员地雷法》。本法将于在《官方监察报道》发布的日期生效。

第2条

在本法中，下列词语和措辞无论何时出现，都应具有以下给出的具体含义，除非根据上下文得出不同理解：

共和国：[…]共和国.

《公约》：《关于禁止使用、储存、生产和转让杀伤人员地雷及销毁此种地雷的公约》及其任何修正案。

调查组：根据《公约》第8条设立的小组。

地雷：设计成布设在地面或其他表面之下、之上或附近，并设计成在人员或车辆出现、接近或接触时爆炸的弹药。

杀伤人员地雷(APM)：设计成在人员出现、接近或接触时爆炸而使一名或一名以上人员丧失能力、受伤或死亡的一种地雷。设计成在车辆而不是人员出现、接近或接触时引爆，并且装有防排装置的地雷，不视为杀伤人员地雷。

忌动装置：一种旨在保护地雷、构成地雷的一部分，连接、附着或置于地雷之下而且一旦企图触动或以其他方式故意扰动地雷时会引爆地雷的装置。

转让：杀伤人员地雷的实际转让。u

雷区：由于布有或怀疑布有地雷而具有危险性的区域。

第3条

(a) 禁止在[…]共和国使用和埋置杀伤人员地雷。

(b) 禁止在任何情况下进口、出口、运入共和国、转让、买卖、生产、制造、开发、拥有、占有、获取、出售、购买、递送、接收或出让杀伤人员地雷。

(c) 禁止在本条(a)款和(b)款所提及的任何活动中发挥直接或间接中介作用。

第9条：

考虑到其他立法中规定的任何更重的处罚：

(a) 任何人如违反本法第3条(a, b, c)款所规定法令，应处以临时苦役、或最低1000[货币]最高10000[货币]的罚款，或并处苦役和罚款。

(b) 被证明蓄意从事任何可能阻碍调查组任务的活动的个人，应处以最多3个月监禁，或不超过500[货币]的罚款，或并处监禁和罚款。

(c) 根据本法，教唆犯和协从犯应处以与犯罪者相同的刑罚。

(d) 获得授权的法院可以自由没收所查封的地雷和任何在实施本法所规定罪行的过程中使用的车辆、机器和设备，同时考虑到其他善意者的权利。”

Annex II

[English only]

Areas known and suspected to contain anti-personnel mines as of31 December 2014, and the estimated date of completion

| *Record Number* | *Province* | *District* | *Longitude* | *Latitude* | *Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines* | *Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines* | *Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines* | *Estimated period when mines were emplaced* | *Estimated date of completion (year-end)* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 40.087051 | 15.107585 | 34345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 2 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.966275 | 15.062510 | 72342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 3 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.993392 | 15.022416 | 70134 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 4 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.491461 | 15.287426 | 53342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 5 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.518929 | 15.270878 |  | 56348 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 6 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.076270 | 15.445724 |  | 34458 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 7 | Northern Province | Cabriite | 39.127431 | 15.726789 |  | 32349 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 8 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.258665 | 15.579792 | 45567 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 9 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.055202 | 15.451970 | 32213 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 10 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.331927 | 15.441865 |  | 56347 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 11 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.038809 | 15.722388 |  | 45567 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 12 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 39.016914 | 15.723549 | 31348 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 13 | Northern Province | Cancrinite | 38.651337 | 16.502760 | 46459 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2015 |
| 14 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.495319 | 16.116786 | 56678 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 15 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.493721 | 16.114706 | 34890 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 16 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.607606 | 16.341979 |  | 132256 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 17 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.669304 | 16.335277 | 34452 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 18 | Northern Province | Calcite | 38.518841 | 16.283843 | 25675 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 19 | Eastern Province | Carnallite | 38.629531 | 16.495897 | 37456 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 20 | Eastern Province | Carnallite | 38.721625 | 16.676335 | 56345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 21 | Eastern Province | Carnallite | 38.723249 | 16.675412 | 38452 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 22 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.738506 | 16.663085 | 54342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 23 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.724941 | 16.675523 | 32564 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 24 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.718414 | 16.674950 | 31987 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 25 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.819487 | 16.595671 | 45347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 26 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.816200 | 16.588970 | 23278 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 27 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.785272 | 16.738119 | 45348 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 28 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.659548 | 16.833000 | 35652 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 29 | Eastern Province | Carrollite | 38.781731 | 16.819245 |  | 52435 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 30 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.769679 | 16.857661 |  | 56785 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 31 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.812307 | 16.829198 |  | 42123 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 32 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.807497 | 16.909638 |  | 49321 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 33 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.726414 | 16.883031 |  | 54237 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 34 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.700436 | 16.791068 |  | 34453 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 35 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.721309 | 16.782659 |  | 38678 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 36 | Eastern Province | Cerite | 38.995764 | 16.879196 |  | 45876 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 37 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.769679 | 16.857661 | 38903 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 38 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.969795 | 16.896989 | 87765 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 39 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.769679 | 16.857661 | 56786 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 40 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.068903 | 16.776213 | 45786 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 41 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 39.143173 | 16.574032 | 70876 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 42 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.916143 | 16.813227 | 34345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 43 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.927648 | 16.865669 | 56786 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 44 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.891309 | 16.840956 | 34564 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 45 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.968586 | 16.897926 | 78305 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 46 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.735659 | 16.150545 | 75289 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 47 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.705186 | 16.133531 | 46378 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 48 | Eastern Province | Chalcocite | 38.492456 | 16.353470 | 54345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2016 |
| 49 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.491733 | 16.354799 | 12342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 50 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.620128 | 16.110769 | 68764 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 51 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.566372 | 16.131246 | 70231 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 52 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.623781 | 16.111957 | 23755 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 53 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.615671 | 16.081215 |  | 32436 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 54 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.683885 | 16.659192 | 72123 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 55 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.651638 | 16.634724 | 31134 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 56 | Eastern Province | Chromite | 38.622356 | 16.635957 | 22342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 57 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.612977 | 16.684411 |  | 13345 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 58 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.658442 | 16.641438 | 17134 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 59 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.721081 | 16.234995 | 23347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 60 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.740019 | 16.214028 | 25306 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 61 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.761100 | 16.179760 | 24347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 62 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.761100 | 16.199641 | 26349 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 63 | Eastern Province | Chromium | 38.541693 | 16.171821 | 12340 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 64 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.481517 | 16.202152 | 23321 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 65 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.688232 | 16.181655 | 34256 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 66 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.699189 | 16.140820 | 32367 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 67 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.739128 | 16.169424 | 22098 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 68 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.746363 | 16.210465 | 27456 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 69 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.725495 | 16.210160 | 34357 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 70 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.605567 | 16.047240 | 35567 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 71 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.569776 | 16.215046 | 45675 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 72 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.537876 | 16.200259 | 32256 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 73 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.539015 | 16.223865 | 45432 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 74 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.537876 | 16.200259 | 39341 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 75 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.542475 | 16.225885 | 32367 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 76 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.528461 | 16.262815 | 34327 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 77 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.529105 | 16.257957 | 38456 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 78 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.524363 | 16.265730 | 37320 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 79 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.601821 | 16.390413 | 57321 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 80 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.486900 | 16.375343 | 25453 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 81 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.521111 | 16.173940 | 37347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 82 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.509590 | 16.166769 | 56732 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 83 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.513320 | 16.182437 | 53342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 84 | Central Province | Cohenite | 38.502608 | 16.333775 | 31267 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 85 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.493376 | 16.335031 | 67564 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 86 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.531524 | 16.645037 | 69563 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 87 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.394301 | 16.544440 | 34675 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 88 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.440682 | 16.427772 | 43421 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 89 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.436289 | 16.445470 | 23367 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 90 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.507156 | 16.624384 | 54879 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 91 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.494401 | 16.584950 | 67785 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 92 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.490300 | 16.569428 | 34238 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 93 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.481945 | 16.549826 | 36467 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 94 | Central Province | Coloradoite | 38.518008 | 16.647162 | 53543 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 95 | Central Province | Copper | 38.519743 | 16.644867 | 33463 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 96 | Central Province | Copper | 38.472970 | 16.549989 | 35786 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 97 | Central Province | Copper | 38.474797 | 16.546719 | 23345 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 98 | Central Province | Copper | 38.469698 | 16.541268 | 90765 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2017 |
| 99 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.472088 | 16.542249 | 24643 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S1 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.499734 | 17.284979 | 78564 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S2 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.506005 | 17.278832 | 43340 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S3 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.499552 | 17.283398 | 45467 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S4 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.468620 | 17.403442 | 61238 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S5 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.427851 | 17.389986 | 56211 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S6 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.406651 | 17.471279 | 51231 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S7 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.578738 | 17.428990 | 43254 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S8 | Southern Province | Corderoite | 38.600339 | 17.413398 | 22232 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S9 | Southern Province | Corundum | 38.554170 | 17.402015 | 27347 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S10 | Southern Province | Corundum | 38.581061 | 17.271372 | 22346 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S11 | Southern Province | Corundum | 38.580994 | 17.271340 | 32219 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S12 | Southern Province | Corundum | 38.580786 | 17.271636 | 27765 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| S17 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.686662 | 17.054723 | 98765 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 113 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.696289 | 17.036479 | 39543 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 114 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.742114 | 16.968823 | 52123 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 115 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.752248 | 16.922973 | 39675 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 116 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.996836 | 17.136259 | 67894 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 117 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.781049 | 16.841370 | 54211 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 118 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.776230 | 16.840555 | 44342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 119 | Southern Province | Covellite | 38.785030 | 16.925895 | 35327 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 120 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.551888 | 17.364874 | 48453 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 121 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.593878 | 17.408565 | 56431 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 122 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.851826 | 17.530293 | 32311 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 123 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.862318 | 17.518705 | 23043 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 124 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.834988 | 17.512175 | 35201 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 125 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.533186 | 17.354400 | 24245 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 126 | Southern Province | Creedite | 38.525511 | 17.346390 | 34113 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 127 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.523574 | 17.338059 | 17022 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 128 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.512181 | 17.319592 | 67894 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 129 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.500085 | 17.327452 | 54211 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 130 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.499656 | 17.357640 | 44342 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 131 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.364565 | 17.672071 | 35327 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 132 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.413522 | 17.579802 | 48453 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 133 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.389597 | 17.573028 | 56431 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 134 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.364227 | 17.574022 | 32311 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 135 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.352971 | 17.580881 | 43043 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 136 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.357011 | 17.586734 | 35201 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 137 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.329036 | 17.629797 | 34245 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 138 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.329570 | 17.651152 | 54113 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 139 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.446839 | 17.628140 | 87022 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 140 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.466389 | 17.302362 | 43340 |  | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 141 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.488402 | 17.290705 |  | 45467 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 142 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.471473 | 17.284461 |  | 61238 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 143 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.471732 | 17.278531 |  | 56211 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 144 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.461617 | 17.286425 |  | 51231 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 145 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.381879 | 17.420013 |  | 43254 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 146 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.396528 | 17.440486 |  | 52232 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 147 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.473616 | 17.424978 |  | 37347 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 148 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.476661 | 17.398297 |  | 122346 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 149 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.470581 | 17.404958 |  | 42219 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 150 | Southern Province | Cylindrite | 38.448335 | 17.489920 |  | 37765 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2018 |
| 151 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.418180 | 17.518630 |  | 43345 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| 152 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.438911 | 17.497128 |  | 223342 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| 153 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.671565 | 17.327882 |  | 132134 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| 154 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.624227 | 17.309403 |  | 90357 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W1 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.604657 | 17.318164 |  | 39678 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W2 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.628311 | 17.287147 |  | 76402 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W3 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.550692 | 17.240160 |  | 64142 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W4 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.538339 | 17.239375 |  | 73251 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W5 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38627612 | 16493515 |  | 541281 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W11 | Western Province | Crossite | 38627112 | 1624567 |  | 180461 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W12 | Western Province | Crossite | 38612412 | 16223456 |  | 120487 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W13 | Western Province | Crossite | 38601236 | 16213457 |  | 92801 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W14 | Western Province | Crossite | 38.628950 | 16.256685 |  | 661622 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W15 | Western Province | Crossite | 38.629099 | 16.242605 |  | 92841 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| W16 | Western Province | Crossite | 38.625913 | 16.239679 |  | 241161 | unknown | 1995-1997 | 2019 |
| Total | |  |  |  | 5 367 266 | 3 999 629 |  |  |  |

Annex III

[English only]

Areas released, 1 January-31 December 2014

| *Record Number* | *Province* | *District* | *Longitude* | *Latitude* | *Cancelled area (square metres)* | *Reduced area (square metres)* | *Cleared area (square metres)* | *Total area released (square metres)* | *Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed* | *Number of other explosive items destroyed* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S13 | Southern Province | Corundum | 40.087051 | 15.107585 |  | 4 765 | 14 345 | 19110 | 452 | 23 |
| S14 | Southern Province | Corundum | 39.966275 | 15.062510 |  | 2 432 | 22 342 | 24774 | 242 | 53 |
| S15 | Southern Province | Corundum | 39.993392 | 15.022416 |  | 70 134 | 11 134 | 81268 | 2423 | 2 |
| S16 | Southern Province | Corundum | 39.491461 | 15.287426 |  | 53 342 | 26 342 | 79684 | 343 |  |
| S155 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.518929 | 15.270878 | 61 238 |  |  | 61 238 |  |  |
| S156 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.076270 | 15.445724 | 56 211 |  |  | 56 211 |  |  |
| S157 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.127431 | 15.726789 | 51 231 |  |  | 51 231 |  |  |
| S158 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.258665 | 15.579792 | 43 254 |  |  | 43 254 |  |  |
| S159 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 39.055202 | 15.451970 | 52 232 |  |  | 52 232 |  |  |
| S160 | Southern Province | Cristobalite | 38.471473 | 17.284461 | 37 347 |  |  | 37 347 |  |  |
| W6 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.471732 | 17.278531 |  |  | 56 211 | 56 211 | 324 |  |
| W7 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.461617 | 17.286425 |  |  | 51 231 | 51 231 | 2432 |  |
| W8 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.381879 | 17.420013 |  |  | 43 254 | 43 254 | 532 |  |
| W9 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.396528 | 17.440486 |  |  | 52 232 | 52 232 | 2432 |  |
| W10 | Western Province | Crocoite | 38.473616 | 17.424978 |  |  | 25 988 | 25 988 |  | 65 |
| W17 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.476661 | 17.398297 | 15223 |  |  | 15 223 |  |  |
| W18 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.470581 | 17.404958 | 23444 |  |  | 23 444 |  |  |
| W19 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.448335 | 17.489920 | 43555 | 2 345 | 8 742 | 54 642 | 34 |  |
| W20 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.418180 | 17.518630 | 12033 | 4 443 | 4 572 | 21 048 | 353 |  |
| W21 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.438911 | 17.497128 |  | 2 411 | 4531 | 6 942 | 432 |  |
| W22 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.671565 | 17.327882 |  | 5 663 | 2 452 | 8 115 | 54 |  |
| W23 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.624227 | 17.309403 |  | 6 522 | 2 456 | 8 978 | 12 |  |
| W24 | Western Province | Danburite | 38.604657 | 17.318164 | 223 342 |  |  | 223 342 |  |  |
| **Totals** | |  |  |  | **619 110** | **152 057** | **325 832** | **1 096 999** | **10 065** | **143** |

附件四

关于在缔约国无最新资料提供的情况下应如何做的示例

1. 《公约》第7条第2款规定了提供最新资料的义务。许多缔约国可能没有任何最新资料需要提供。因此，它们不妨通过发送一份普通照会告知这一情况。

2. 在缔约国无最新资料提供情况下的普通照会用语示例：

3. 插入国名]外交部向联合国裁军事务厅日内瓦办事处致意，关于[插入国名]根据《关于禁止使用、储存、生产和转让杀伤人员地雷及销毁此种地雷的公约》第7条第2款每年提供更新的透明度资料的义务，[插入国名]外交部谨此说明，没有任何与[插入国名]最近一次报告所载资料相关的最新资料需要提供。

4. 顺致最崇高的敬意。

附件五

报告时间及提交对象

1. 有最新信息提供的缔约国应在每年的4月30日之前向《公约》保存人—联合国秘书长—提交信息，信息应涉及过去一个日历年。

2. 秘书长已任命联合国裁军事务厅日内瓦办事处作为负责接收报告和公开提供报告的实体。报告应以《公约》的正式语文(即阿拉伯文、中文、英文、法文、俄文或西班牙文)之一以电子文件形式发送到下列地址：

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Officer-in-Charge

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch

[aplc@unog.org](mailto:aplc@unog.org)

3. 鼓励缔约国同时向执行支助股提交一份报告的电子版本。执行支助股在《公约》网站上提供每一缔约国所提交的最新报告，并对报告所载信息进行概述，以支持《公约》委员会的工作。报告文件可发送到下列地址：

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit

[isu@apminebanconvention.org](mailto:isu@apminebanconvention.org)

Annex VI

[English only]

Endnotes

A National implementation measures

1. Article 7.1(a) of the Convention indicates that the State Parties are to report initially, and then provide updated information annually, on “the national implementation measures referred to in Article 9.” Article 9 states that “Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.” [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. In the Nairobi Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2004 First Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties that have applied their legislation, through the prosecution and punishment of individuals engaged in activities prohibited by the Convention, will share information on the application of implementing legislation through means such as Article 7 reports and the Intersessional Work Programme.” (See Action #62.)

   In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will share information on implementing legislation and its application through reports made in accordance with Article 7 and the Intersessional Work Programme.” (See Action #60.)

   In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has not yet done so, will, as soon as possible and no later than by the Fourth Review Conference, take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to prevent and suppress any activity that is prohibited the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control” and that “States Parties will report on such measures as required by the Convention and thereafter inform the States Parties of the use of such measures to respond to cases of alleged or known non-compliance with the Convention’s prohibitions.” (See Action #29.)

   B. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Article 7.1(b) of the Convention. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Article 7.1(f) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.” [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Article 7.1(g) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.” [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. At their 2008 Ninth Meeting, the States Parties “warmly welcomed the proposal submitted by Lithuania and Serbia on ensuring the full implementation of article 4, as contained in document APLC/MSP.9/2008/WP.36, and agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement the recommendations contained therein.” These recommendations included that “States Parties in the process of implementing Article 4 should communicate to other States Parties, through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every meeting of the States Parties, plans to implement Article 4, successively reporting increasing progress that is being made towards the fulfilment of Article 4 obligations.” (See the Final Report of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 30, and, Annex III.)

   In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties yet to complete their obligations under Article 4 will report on the progress of implementation of Article 4, including steps taken at national level, anticipated particular technical and operational challenges, resources allocated and number of anti-personnel mines destroyed, to other States Parties through annual transparency reports, at every meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and at every Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference. (See Action #11.)

   In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has missed its deadline for the completion of its Article 4 obligations will provide to the States Parties, through the President, by 31 December 2014, a plan for the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines under its control or jurisdiction as soon as possible, and thereafter keep the States Parties apprised of efforts to implement its plan through annual transparency reports and other means.” (See Action #5.) Furthermore, it was agreed that “each State Party in the process of destroying its stockpiled anti-personnel mines will regularly communicate to the States Parties, through annual transparency reports and other means, plans to fulfil its obligations and progress achieved, highlighting as early as possible any issues of concern.” (See Action #6.) [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party which discovers previously unknown stockpiles after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed will inform the States Parties as soon as possible, report pertinent information as required by the Convention, and destroy these anti-personnel mines as a matter of urgent priority and no later than six months after the report of their discovery.” (See Action #7.)

   C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Article 7(1)d of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3.” [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. See Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. See Article 7(1)d of the Convention. See note 8. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.” (See Action #27.)

    D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. Article 7.1(c) of the Convention. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. Article 7.1(f) of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed.” [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. Article 7.1(g)of the Convention, which in its complete form reads as follows: “The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type of antipersonnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.” [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. See Article 7.1(i). “The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.” [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will undertake all reasonable efforts to quantify and qualify its remaining implementation challenge as soon as possible, and report this information through its Article 7 transparency report by 30 April 2015 and annually thereafter” and that “this information should identify the precise perimeters and locations, to the extent possible, of all areas under its jurisdiction or control that contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require clearance, and that are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines and therefore require further survey.” [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. The States Parties, at their 2004 First Review Conference, recorded that “the IMAS concerning clearing mined areas and related activities have been developed in part to assist States Parties in fulfilling Article 5 obligations. These standards aim to reflect mine action norms and practices.” (See the Final Report of the First Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 54.)

    The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “the implementation of Article 5 by some States Parties, particularly as evidenced in the Article 5 extension requests submitted by some, has again highlighted the value that States Parties derive from the United Nations International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 87.)

    In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.” (See Action #9.) [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. International Mine Action Standards 07.11, First Edition, 10 June 2009, section 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party with ongoing mine clearance obligations will ensure as soon as possible that the most relevant land-release standards, policies and methodologies, in line with the United Nations’ International Mine Action Standards, are in place and applied for the full and expedient implementation of this aspect of the Convention.” (See Action #9.) In agreeing to this, the States Parties referenced that “recommendations on applying all available methods for the full and expedient implementation of Article 5 were endorsed by the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties.” These recommendations include that “the States Parties acknowledge that three main actions can be undertaken to assess and, where applicable, to release land that has been previously identified and reported as part of a mined area: through non-technical means, technical survey, and clearance,” that “in order to ensure the expedient, efficient and safe release of mined areas, States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5 are encouraged to develop national plans that employ, as required, the full range of methods, in addition to clearance, available to release land,” and, that “States Parties are encouraged to take all necessary steps to effectively manage information on changes in the status of previously reported mined areas and to communicate to other States Parties and relevant communities within their own countries such changes in status.” (See the Final Report of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 31, and Annex IV, paragraphs 9, 10 and 11.) [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. At their 2010 Tenth Meeting, the States Parties “warmly welcomed the report presented by the President of the Second Review Conference on the process for the preparation, submission and consideration of requests for extensions to article 5 deadlines,” with this report stating that “the analysis of requests in 2010 underscored the importance, as has been recorded by the States Parties in the past, of the States Parties agreeing that those that have been granted extensions be asked to report regularly on time-bound commitments made in requests and on the decisions taken on requests.” (See the Final Report of the Tenth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 23, and, Annex II, paragraph 10.)

    At their 2012 Twelfth Meeting, the States Parties endorsed the recommendations contained in the paper entitled *Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process*and “agreed to encourage States Parties, as appropriate, to implement these recommendations.” These recommendations include that “States Parties that have been granted extensions should be requested to provide updates on efforts to implement the plans contained in their requests” and that “such reports should clearly document progress and challenges relative to what it committed to achieve.”(See the Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 25.) In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will apply the recommendations endorsed by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties as contained in the paper *Reflections on the Article 5 Extension Process*.” (See Action #11.) [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “each State Party that has reported mined areas under its jurisdiction or control will provide mine risk reduction and education programmes, as part of broader risk assessment and reduction activities targeting the most at-risk populations. These programmes shall be age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, tailored to the needs of mine-affected communities and integrated into ongoing mine action activities, namely data gathering, clearance and victim assistance as appropriate.” (See Action #10.) [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. At their 2012 Twelfth Meeting, the States Parties made the following commitments:

    “(a) If after its original or extended deadline to implement Article 5 has expired, a State Party, as an exceptional circumstance, discovers a mined area (as defined by Article 2.5 of the Convention), including a newly mined area, under its jurisdiction or control that is known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, the State Party should immediately inform all States Parties and all stake-holders of the affected area of such a discovery and shall undertake to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area as soon as possible.”

    “(b) If the State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area before the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference (whichever falls earlier), it should submit a request for an extended deadline, which should be as short as possible and no more than ten years, either to that Meeting or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery permits or to the next Meeting of the States Parties or Review Conference if the timing of the discovery does not permit, in accordance with the obligations enshrined in Article 5 and the process for submission of requests for extensions agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties. Requests submitted should be analysed also in accordance with the process agreed to at the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties and commonly practiced since 2008, and decided upon in accordance with Article 5.”

    (c) States Parties concerned by the above mentioned decision shall continue to fulfil their reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Convention, including the obligation to report on the location of all mined areas that contain or are suspected to contain anti-personnel mines under their jurisdiction or control and on the status of programs for their destruction. Each State Party should also continue to provide updates relative to these and other commitments at meetings of the Standing Committees, Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

    (See the Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, Part I, paragraph 28.)

    E. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. Article 7.1(h) of the Convention.

    F. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. Article 7.1(e) of the Convention.

    G. Victim assistance [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that:

    (a) “Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control, in a manner that takes into account sex- and age-disaggregated data, will do its utmost to assess the needs of mine victims, the availability and gaps in services and support, and existing or new requirements for disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction activities needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and to refer victims to existing services where possible.”

    (b) “Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, time-bound and measurable objectives it seeks to achieve through the implementation of national policies, plans and legal frameworks that will tangibly contribute, to the full, equal and effective participation of mine victims in society. Every year, these objectives should be updated, their implementation monitored, and progress in implementing them reported to the States Parties.”

    (c) “Based on its assessments, each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to communicate to the States Parties, including through its annual transparency report, as applicable, by 30 April 2015, enhancements that have been made or will be made to disability, health, social welfare, education, employment, development and poverty reduction plans, policies and legal frameworks needed to meet the needs of mine victims, and on budgets allocated for their implementation. Every year, efforts to implement these plans, policies and legal frameworks and their enhancements should be communicated to the States Parties.”

    (d) “Each State Party with mine victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control will do its utmost to report in advance of the next Review Conference on measurable improvements made in the well-being and the guarantee of the rights of mine victims, challenges that remain and priorities for assistance as relevant.”

    (See Actions #12, #13, #14 and #18.) [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. Maputo Action Plan, Part IV. [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. The States Parties, at their 2004 First Review Conference, recorded that “one of the major advances made by the States Parties (…) has been to better understand the elements that comprise victim assistance” with this leading “to the generally accepted view that the priorities in this area include: understanding the extent of the challenge faced; emergency and continuing medical care; physical rehabilitation, including physiotherapy, prosthetics and assistive devices; psychological support and social reintegration; economic reintegration; and, the establishment, enforcement and implementation of relevant laws and public policies.” (See the Final Report of the First Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 69.) The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “these six defined components have worked well to provide a framework for action.” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 118.) [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. A conceptual tool to assist States Parties in organizing information in a manner consistent with what is suggested in this guide was prepared by the Convention’s Committee on Victim Assistance and distributed on 28 November 2014to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations (Geneva) of States Parties to the Convention that have indicated a responsibility for landmine survivors. [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
33. The States Parties, at their 2009 Second Review Conference, recorded that “the States Parties have come to recognise that new developments and understandings, such as the comprehensive manner in which the CRPD records what is required to promote the full and effective participation and inclusion of mine survivors in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities, provide a standard by which to measure victim assistance efforts. The CRPD may provide guidance to all States Parties in meeting their responsibilities to persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, and their families. The CRPD can provide the States Parties with a more systematic, sustainable, gender sensitive and human rights based approach by bringing victim assistance into the broader context of policy and planning for persons with disabilities more generally. The CRPD has linkages to the six components of victim assistance, particularly through the promotion of: health, including emergency and continuing medical care; personal mobility, including physical rehabilitation and assistive devices; psychological support; education, including primary to tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning; work and employment; adequate standard of living and social protection; participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport; inclusion; accessibility; inclusive development; awareness raising; statistics and data collection; and, legislation, policies and planning.” (See the Final Report of the Second Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 165.)

    The States Parties, at their 2014 Third Review Conference, recorded that “since the Cartagena Summit, the States Parties continued to note the linkages between the CRPD and victim assistance and recognised that the CRPD can be used to provide a framework for all States in meeting their responsibilities to mine survivors and their families.” (See the Final Report of the Third Review Conference, Part II, paragraph 272.)

    H. Cooperation and assistance [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
34. In the Cartagena Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2009 Second Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will maximise and take full advantage of the flexibility of the Article 7 reporting process as a tool to assist in implementation, including through the reporting format “Form J” to provide information on matters which may assist in the implementation process and in resource mobilization, such as information on international cooperation and assistance, victim assistance efforts and needs and information on measures being taken to ensure gender sensitization in all aspects of mine action. (See Action #55.) [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
35. In the Maputo Action Plan, which was adopted by the States Parties at their 2014 Third Review Conference, it was agreed that “all States Parties will contribute, as they deem useful, to the information exchange tool ‘Platform for Partnerships’ and will provide new or updated information on their needs for assistance or on assistance which they are in a position to offer, when feasible, with a view to further enhancing partnerships and to supporting the full implementation of the Convention.” (See Action #24.) [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
36. Maputo Action Plan, Action #20. [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
37. Maputo Action Plan, Action #21. [↑](#endnote-ref-37)
38. Maputo Action Plan, Action #22. [↑](#endnote-ref-38)
39. Maputo Action Plan, Action #23.

     [↑](#endnote-ref-39)