KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

REPORT

ON THE

PROTOCOL ON THE PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON
THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES
AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996

ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON
THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE
DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE
INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS
(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

Reporting formats for Article 13 Para 4 and Article 11 Para 2

Reporting Period: 1/7/2005 30/6/2006

March 2007
NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 30/3/2007

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This information can be made available to other interested parties and relevant organizations.

YES ☑

NO ☐

Partially only the following forms:
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐

Remarks:

The previous report from the Kingdom of Cambodia for the implementation of the Protocol II of the CCW covered the period from 1/7/2004 to 30/6/2005.

This report is covered the period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006 but some part of the report is shortage or enlarged according to the information provided by relevant agencies.

The next report will cover the period from 1/7/2006 to 30/6/2007.
Form A  Dissemination of Information

Article 13/4/a "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary … on:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and to the civilian population."

Remark:

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

Information to the armed forces:

The establishment of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in September 2000 took over all the coordination, regulation and control responsibilities previously under the responsibility of the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC).

Referring to the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/265 dated 13 June 2005, on the amendment of Article 4, 10, and 13 of the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0900/160 dated 04 September 2000, on the Establishment of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)¹ and in order to share information on mine action to all stakeholders. The new composition of the CMAA: Prime Minister, as President, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Office of the Council of Ministers, as 1st Vice President; the Secretary of State in charge of Office of the Council of Ministers as 2nd Vice President, a Senior Government Official as Secretary-General and representatives from ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Interior; Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation; Economics and Finance; Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction; Culture and Fine Arts; National Committee for Border Affairs; the Council for Development of Cambodia; the representative of the Commander in Chief of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces; a representative of the General Commissioner of the National Police; APSARA Authority and a High Level Official specializing law.

According to Article 1 of the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/296 dated 29 June 2005, the RGC added more representatives within the CMAA from the Ministries of Planning and Rural Development.

The sensitization about the content of the Amended Protocol II (and the Ottawa Convention) now is under the responsibility of the CMAA. In addition, the CMAA is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Cambodian Law to Ban Anti-personnel Mines (May 1999) and the destruction of anti-personnel mines found². The CMAA has regularly chaired a bi-monthly mine action coordination meetings, the body of which is called the Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC).

On June 01, 2005, the King Norodom Sihamony signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management³ which was adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 and approved by the Senate on May 12, 2005.

Information to the civilian population:

It is importance to note that activities provided by some operators were not consistent with the reporting period required, but rather covering their activities annually⁴:

¹ See Annex 1: The New CMAA Royal Decree amended on 13 June 2005
² See Annex 2: The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-Personal Mines
³ See Annex 3: Law on the Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management
⁴ See Annex 4: The CMAA Mine Action Achievement 2006
In 2006, there were 8 organizations implementing mine risk education in Cambodia. Most of the mine risk education activities were implemented in the northwest provinces where the number of casualties is remarkably high. During the reporting period, 649,679 people of various age groups received mine risk education. The following is the progress made by each individual organization.

• MoEYS

Through the already in-place educational structure, the Ministry provided mine risk education to 1,007 schools located in 33 districts within 9 provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Kratie, Pailin, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Cham.

In the course of 2006, 6,000 teachers (2,800 female teachers), 320,000 students (158,500 female students) and 13,262 out-of-school children (5,627 female children) received mine risk education through this structure. In addition to this, 29,343 adult populations have also benefited from this program. In total 368,605 persons had received mine risk education by the Ministry in 2006.

• CMAC

In 2006, CMAC conducted mine risk education/reduction activities as follows:

The mass media campaign: 800 airtimes were broadcasted by Television, 1,800 airtimes were broadcasted by Radio with the large coverage areas channels. 15 billboards were produced and renovated, erected in 4 affected provinces and 520 re-production of Audio, VCD and Video tapes were copied and distributed.

In 2006, Mine/UXO Risk Education and Reduction (MRER) Teams known as Mobile mine awareness teams, CMAC has developed a new and innovative strategy and approach through multi-skilled function in both provision of mine/UXO reduction and carry out EOD and limited clearance tasks. During the reporting period, MRER has visited 507 villages delivering 520 MRE presentation sessions by day-and night times to the specific vulnerable target groups. With the involvement of CBMRR Mine/UXO voluntary network CMAC delivered MRE to a total of 172,625 participants (38% children, 33% women and 29% men). Beside of the MRE delivered, 49,853m² were cleared, 1,640 AP mines, 13 AT mines, 6,159 UXO were found and destroyed by MRER teams.

The Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) Program was established in latest 2001 in the most highest 18 contaminated districts of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Pursat and Oddar Meanchey. In during reporting period 2006, 12,978mines/UXO were reported and destroyed, 196 minefields prioritized, requested and cleared by relevant demining operators according to requests made by the CBMRR voluntary networks. Above mentioned achievements are focused on the mine action services only, 2 furthermore services in such as victim assistance and community development are excluded in this report.

• The HALO Trust

Throughout 2006 all the HALO Trust minefields were supported by the HALO Trust MRE Team – a three-person team tasked with delivering MRE presentations at every village where the HALO Trust conducting clearance, prior and during the period while clearance is taking place. During the day the team presents to schools and mother and child groups and in the evening it targets the adult male population. The team uses a video based presentation as well as extensive audience interaction. The team also shows videos covering health issues and crop cultivation. During 2006 the team spoke to 36,251 residents of mine affected communities and NGO staff.

• MAG

In 2006, MAG deployed 12 Mine Action Teams (MAT), 8 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams (EOD) (2 Teams were stood down in July and another in December due to funding issues, so we finished the year with 5 teams), 9 Locality Demining teams, 3 Mine Detection Dog Teams, 3 Technical Survey Teams, 7 Community Liaison Teams, 3 Mapping Teams (Reclaimed Land), 8 Tempest Teams, 1 Bozena Team and a Maxx + Team. Both MAT and EOD team members can breakaway from clearance or disposal activities to provide mine risk education training to villagers. In 2006, 29,136 villagers attended mine risk education presentations by MAG teams.
• World Vision
The project staff members have worked closely with local authorities to provide mine risk education to most vulnerable people who were making their living by going into the risky areas to collect woods, clear land, gather scrap metal for sale. Posters, calendars and books with mine risk educational messages were distributed during the mine risk education sessions. As a result, 7,279 people (1,452 males, 1,809 females, 1,914 boys, 2,104 girls) living in certain proximity to 43 minefields in two target districts received mine risk education.
Reduction in mine casualty numbers was observed during the implementation of the project. Results of interview with students and vulnerable groups during mine risk education sessions show that majority of the people, at least 95%, included children understand the three ways to prevent from mine accidents:
- Stop going into mine suspected areas;
- When see a mine/UXO, step back carefully, mark and report;
- Share mine risk education information with others.

95 village-based groups attended training on home gardening, composting, chicken and pig raising in targeted provinces. Toolkits, vegetable seeds and animals were provided to the deserving beneficiaries.
- Provide training on animal raising to 1,243 disabled and poorest households (730 female);
- Provide training on home gardening to 32 villages in two districts with 436 landmine survivors;
- Distribute 2,838 chickens to 473 landmine survivors;
- Distribute 160 pigs and piglets to 155 landmine survivors.

• The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)
The Cambodian Red Cross has established a Community-Based Landmine-Risk Education project in 2000. Since then the project has received financial support from various donors for different period of time. The project is being funded by German Red Cross for a two years period from 2006-2007. This project is being implemented in high risk district(s) of the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear. During the reporting period (2006), 11,556 people including in school and out-of-school children received mine risk education from this CRC project.

• Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS)
The CMVIS mine/UXO risk education program was established in 2006, in order to reduce the number of casualties in vulnerable communities. In 2006, the number of mine/UXO accident reported a decrease by 50% if compared with 2005. Although this can be explained by various reasons, the mine/UXO risk education program undertaken by Data Gatherers and Field Supervisors of the CMVIS had focused on the following activities:
- Provide mine risk education to communities where new accidents had occurred;
- Establish self-help groups for mine risk education networks;
- Request mine risk education operators to provide the mine risk education to communities in high risk areas;
- Monitor output of mine risk education activities implemented by project.
In 2006, the CMVIS data gatherers and field supervisors provided mine/UXO risk education massages to communities where accident occurred. 9,719 people received mine risk educational massages from the CMVIS program.

• Spirit of Soccer (SOS)
The Spirit of Soccer is a mine risk education project through sport, and Battambang is the targeted province. The objective goal of the project is to promote MRE messages through sport, principally soccer, affording children a greater understanding of, and enabling their informed attitude to, the threat posed by landmines and UXO.
The project was operational in June 2006. From operational until end of 2006, the project had provided mine risk education to 14,508 students (8,229 boys and 6,279 girls) from 53 primary schools and 17 secondary schools. In addition to this, 697 soccer balls and 978 T-shirts were distributed as part of its educational program.
Form B  Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs

Article 13/4/b "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programs".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

Mine clearance programs:

Several organizations have been involved in mine and UXO’s clearance in Cambodia. Some of them are not active anymore but information remains available about their achievements:

- Cofras/Cidev has cleared 11.88km²;
- UNTAC has cleared 3.47 km² and
- NPA reported having cleared 3.94 km².

The total of the cleared areas by those "past operators" is therefore estimated at 19.29 km².

Four humanitarian operators are still active in mine and UXO’s clearance in country: CMAC, HALO Trust, MAG and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. The three operators CMAC, HALO and MAG are accredited to operate but RCAF has yet to gain accreditation. In addition two commercial organisations have accreditation to operate BACTEC, South East Asia and Pheonix Clearance Ltd.

- CMAC

For the reporting period, CMAC has cleared 565 minefields representing 25,169,281 m²; destroyed 41,495 APM; 1,019 ATM and 119,895 UXO.

For this period, the total number of Teams deployed: 3 Normal Demining Platoons (NP), 39 Mobile Demining Platoons (MP), 5 Community-Based Demining (CBD), 19 Technical Survey for Clearance Task (TSC), 13 Community Mine Clearance (CMC), 21 EOD Teams, 4 Technical Survey Teams (TST), 6 Mine Risk Education and Reduction (MRER), 14 Mine Detecting Dog Team (MDD), 27 Mechanical Brush Cutter (BC) and 2 Bulldozers.

From 1992 to June 2006, the total outputs of CMAC operations represents more than 159,366,499 m² have been cleared and 329,033 APM; 6,185 ATM and 1,087,320 UXO have been destroyed.

The lands cleared by CMAC from July 2005 to June 2006 have been used: for resettlement, school, road, pagoda, health centre, ponds, well, agriculture, administration office and other places.

- HALO Trust

HALO Cambodia worked on 177 minefield tasks (across the six provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Otar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, Preah Vihear and Pailin), clearing 5,221,518m², destroying 40,943 AP mines, 339 AT mines and 20,570 items of UXO between 01 July 2005 and 30 June 2006.

The cleared land have been used for resettlement (112 families=523 people), Infrastructure (116 families=658 people), Road/Bridge (250 families=1,030 people), Agriculture (769 families=3,824 people) and Well/Pond (298 families=1,444 people). The number of beneficiary is: 881 direct families=4,347 people and 10,277 Indirect families=46,415 people.

5 See Annex 5: Operators’ Reports
6 See Annex 5: Operators’ Reports
The total number of teams deployed were: for Manual Clearance: 93 Call Signs (744 Deminers); Mechanical Clearance: 1 Tempest, 1 D6 Caterpillar Bulldozer, 8 Vegetation cutting tractors, 2 Volvo, 2 Fiat Allis and 1 Muirhill; 3 EOD team; 4 Survey Teams and 1 MRE.

From 1992 to June 2006 HALO has cleared 1,087 MF equal 37,388,907 sqm, destroyed 101,567 AP mine, 2,124 AT mine and 104,089 items of UXO.

- **MAG**

From July 2005 to June 2006, MAG reports to have cleared a total of 211 minefields and 3,680,177 sqm destroyed 3,808 APM, 42 ATM, and 17,749 UXO. All the cleared land was used for Resettlement, Agriculture, Road access, Pond and well.

For this period, the total number of operational staff: 21 MATs, 7 EOD teams, 9 Tempest Machines, 1 Bozena Machine, 4 Technical Survey Teams, and 2 MDD Teams have been deployed by MAG.

From 1992 to June 2006, the total outputs of MAG operations represented of 17,328,727 sqm have been cleared and destroyed: 33,293 APM, 346 ATM, 91,593 UXO.

- **RCAF**

For the period of 1993 to December 2006, the RCAF reported to have cleared 123,734 km² destroyed 159,556 APMs; 8,247 AT mines and 69,610 UXO.

The information for the reporting period is not available, however, for the year 2006 RCAF has cleared 16,538,990 m²; destroyed 1,528 APM; 139 ATM and 9,870 UXO. Most of the cleared land has been used for Hydroelectricity, National Road, Irrigation system and other Government infrastructure.

**Rehabilitation programs:**

- **Rehabilitation programs for mine victims**

Between 1979 and June 2006, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System project of the Cambodian Red Cross has registered a total of 62,400 mine/UXO casualties in Cambodia.

From 1979 to 1990; 34,028 victims were recorded and 24,208 for the next decade from 1991 to 2000. From 2001 until June 2006 the number of mine/UXO was 4,472 victims. There has been a plateau effect in the yearly number of victims from 2000 to 2005.

For the reporting period (from July 2005 to June 2006), the CMVIS recorded a total of 561 victims. It is to note that the number of casualty has been drop down sharply if compare to the last 12 month (901 casualty). The overview of Mine/UXO incidents from January 2005 to October 2006 was 1263 casualties: 18% of these mine/UXO incidents resulted in death, 20% in amputation and 62% in diverse injuries. Children represent 31% of the victims, women 8% and men 61%. The UXO casualties represent 58% and Mine 42%. The cause of casualty was 41% livelihood, 31% handling, 4% demining, 1% spectator and other 23%.

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7 See Annex 5: Operators' Reports
8 See Annex 5: Operators' Reports
9 See Annex 6: CMVIS Report-2006

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
The CMAA is authorized to delegate its coordination role on services to landmine victims to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and the Disability Action Council (DAC) who are coordinating disability services provided by 43 organizations within the country\(^{10}\). The Department of Victim Assistance of the CMAA worked closely with the Ministry and DAC to obtain information on services provided to landmine victims. Along with this partnership, the Secretary General of the CMAA has still initiated a series of meetings during the last quarter of the year among concerned stakeholders including MoSAVY, DAC, AusAID, Australian Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross/CMVIS, Handicap International and AustCARE. The final outcome from those meetings was the formation of the Steering Committee for Landmine Victims.

The following is the summary of services provided by the 43 organizations in 2006 to landmine victims:

**Emergency**

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

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

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

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

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

\(^{10}\) See Annex 4: The CMAA Mine Action Achievement 2006
Provided financial support to 72 landmine victims.

Vocational Training and Job Placement

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

- Kien Khlaing Vocational Training Center supported by AARJ;
- Phnom Penh Thmey Vocational Training Center supported by JCIA;
- Vocational training Center in Kandal supported by JSC;
- Vocational training Center in Kratie supported by CWARS;
- Vocational training Center in Banteay Meanchey supported by CWARS;
- Vocational training Center in Kampong Thom supported by CWARS;
- Vocational Training Centre in Pursat supported by CWARS.

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

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

Article 13/4(c) "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(c) Steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining there to".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

Technical requirements:

- **Location of mines**
  - Impact of the problem on local communities\(^{11}\):
    - According to Level One Survey all 24 Provinces-Municipalities are affected by mine and UXO contamination. Close to half of Cambodia's 13,908 villages spread (6,422 villages=46.2%) throughout all 24 provinces are mine/UXO-affected; about 1,640 villages, i.e. approximately 12%, have to cope with high contamination by landmines and UXO, and more that 5,537 villages have UXO scattered on their land.
    - The suspected area contaminated is 4,544.4 square kilometers. This represents 2.5% of the country's surface area.
    - The contamination puts more than 5,000,000 people at risk, i.e. about 45% of the population.
    - Rural civilians' access to essential facilities such as water, roads, bridges, schools and cultivable land is seriously restricted and hazardous in many parts of the country.

Note: There is no update yet for the above mentioned on the National Database.

- **Production of anti-personnel mines:**
  Cambodia does not design or produce mines, booby traps or other assimilated devices.

- **Use of anti-personnel mines:**
  Cambodia and its army and police do not use mines, booby traps of other assimilated devices.

- **Marking minefields\(^{12}\):**

For the reporting period, CMAC has marked 386 minefields with long term markers: equate to 45,091,660 m\(^2\) and 311 Temporary MF equate to 22,280,493 m\(^2\). Most of that Marked MF is located in the North-Western of the Country

The HALO Trust Cambodia has marked a temporary of 177 MF equal 5,221,518m\(^2\). HALO believes that generally there is insufficient clarity over the limits of mined areas to make perimeter marking of suspect areas effective. Thus, HALO generally only marks minefields immediately prior to clearance.

MAG has no mine marking team or other relevant resources to do this job.

Any other relevant information:

As a State Party to the Convention, Cambodia is committed to the Convention's provisions and cannot use, develop, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer anti-personnel landmines.

\(^{11}\) See Annex 7: Statistic Country Profile
\(^{12}\) See Annex 5: Operators' Reports
Article 13/4/d "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(d) Legislation related to this Protocol".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

**Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006**

**Legislation:**

On 28/4/1999, the National Assembly adopted the draft Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the National legislation for the RGC dealing with all types of anti-personnel mines. The Law has been promulgated by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999.

The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, national police and armed forces. The Law provides for the destruction of discovered mines and the cooperation with governmental institutions and international organizations to implement the Law and the international instruments related to anti-personnel mines.

On 18/5/1999, the National Assembly has also ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The Ratification was signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999 and the instruments were deposited with Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28/7/1999. The Convention entered into force in Cambodia on 1/1/2000.

Cambodia has not enacted specific legislation to implement the Amended Protocol II as existing legislation sufficiently covered the Protocol's provisions.

In September 2000, Cambodia established the "Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority" (CMAA), which acts on behalf of the RGC to enforce the dispositions of the existing Cambodian Law and other relevant international Conventions and Treaties.

The CMAA has developed Cambodian Mine Action Standards (CMAS) to be used as a regulatory tool for all operators within the mine action sector in Cambodia. The first five keys chapters (1. Application of Cambodian Mine Action Standards, 2. Accreditation of demining organizations and Licensing of operations, 3. Monitoring of demining organizations, 4. Storage Transportation and Handling of Explosive and 5. Reporting and Investigation of demining Incidents) have been officially approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia on 10 August 2005 and will be fully implemented in February 2006 by all demining operators.

Moreover, the Second 6 more chapters have been officially approved for use on 08 February 2007 regarding: Clearance requirement for Mine, Clearance requirement for UXO, the Explosive Ordnance Disposal operation (EOD), the Safety & Occupational Health-General Safety, the Safety and Occupational Health-Worksite Safety and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
Form E  International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance.

Article 13/4/e "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(e) Measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance and on technical cooperation and assistance".

Remark:

High Contracting Party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

International technical information exchange:

Cambodia has been very active in the international cooperation sector.

In cooperation with UNDP Cambodia, the CMAA prepared the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and sent to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York in August, contributing to resource mobilization for mine action.

The CMAA has also continued to be an active member of international fora on mine action. The Secretary General attended the 7th meeting of State Parties to Mine Ban Treaty in mid September and has delivered several strong but powerful interventions which assisted other affected countries and donors in making their decisions. The 7th Meeting of the States Parties to Mine Ban Treaty know as the Ottawa Convention appointed Cambodia as Co-Rapporteur of the Victim Assistance and Socio-economic Reintegration Standing Committee.

In 2006, the CMAA has actively organized 5 regular meetings of the Mine Action Coordination Committee, known as MACC, which includes concerned Government institutions, mine action operators and a wider range of donors and NGO partners. The meetings have had particular focus on the functioning of the recently established provincial mine action planning mechanism (PMAC/MAPU), strategies for area reduction, and preparations for the development of comprehensive, long-term national strategies on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Mine Risk Education (MRE).

In October 2006, the Kingdom of Cambodia through the CMAA and other demining operators has presented their activities and experiences on Mine Action to the Angolan Delegations leaded by General former Minister of Interior both policies and field activities.

International cooperation on mine clearance:

For the reporting period, CMAC expenditures were estimated at around USD 7,798,607.06US$ (not included the fund donated by Germany for Demining Unit 6). Main CMAC contributors were the Royal Government of Cambodia, Japan Government, UNDP Government and USA. Other supports were UNICEF, Norwegian People’s Aid and Care International, JMAS and Serve the Children Norway. All these fund was used for mine clearance operations and other component as mentioned in Form-B.

The HALO Cambodia received fund 4,200,000 US dollars from the variety donors: USA Department of States, Royal Netherlands Government, Government of Finland, DFID, Embassy of Japan, Ireland and other private Foundation. This fund has been used for Mine clearance, MRE, EOD, Survey and Administration.

15 See Annex 5: Operators' Reports
For the reporting period, MAG received the amount of USD 2,412,839.60 from World Vision Cambodia, Government of the Isle of Man, Canadian Government, Church World Services, United States Department of State, Lutheran World Federation, Government of Japan, ECHO, UK Government, Disarmco, Jersey Overseas Aid Committee, Guernsey Overseas Aid and various individual donors. All the fund mentioned above have been used for Humanitarian Mine Action sector.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has contributed to the mine action in 2006, for USD 800,000 to the sector which supported to CMAA, CMAC, RCAF and Ministry of Social Affairs Labor and Youth Rehabilitation.

The CMAA used the coordination mechanism platform for mine action sector between the RGC and the donor community through Mine Action Coordination Committee (MACC) meeting taking place quarterly; Technical Advisory Board, meeting on call by the Chairman when needed. Another coordination mechanism was the Technical Working Group met quarterly, which chaired by the 2nd Deputy President of CMAA.

**Technical cooperation and assistance:**

In addition to financial assistance, the mine action sector also enjoyed the presence of several technical assistance for different fields. The UNDP through "clearing for result" project support the CMAA on the Monitoring by sharing a private company (BACTEC) for yearly basic to develop policies, mechanism and procedure and train the existing monitoring cluster used as monitoring team within the CMAA Department of Regulation, Legislation and Monitoring. The project also support the Socio-Economic Units. Canada assisted with short term consultant for national database center of the CMAA. GICHD provided technical assistance for IMSMA. CMAC, HALO Trust and MAG are also enjoyed with several Technical Advisors from several relevant partners. In cost sharing between RGC counterpart fund and UNDP pool funding, the 3 CMAA staff and 9 contractual staff have been covered for the Monitoring and Socio-Economic planning and Database management.
Form F  Other relevant matters.

Article 13/4(4) "The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository ... on:

(f) other relevant matters".

Remark:

High contracting party: CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

Other relevant matters:
Form G  Information to the UN-database on mine clearance.

Article 11/2  "The High Contracting Parties shall provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially on: Information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance."

High Contracting Party:  CAMBODIA

Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006

Means and technologies of mine clearance:

The means and technologies that CMAC currently used are: Manual Clearance (two men drill), Mechanical Clearance (Brush Cutter and Bulldozer), EOD operations and Mine Detecting Dog. Mines are destroyed in situ although CMAC maintains and develops neutralization techniques in order to clear contaminated land around and within archeological sites. However, CMAC will continue to seek and evaluate new methods of improving productivity and cost effectiveness through the use of new technologies and clearance methods and also considering the possibility to use the OMOL (One Man/One Lane) deployment technique.

HALO Cambodia uses a combination of manual and mechanical means of mine clearance. Manual mine clearance (operating a one man one lane technique) using the Ebinger 420H, Ebinger 420SI, Ebinger 420GC, Ebinger 421GC, Minelap F3 and HSTAMIDS under trial. For Mechanical clearance the HALO Cambodia used: Vegetation cutting tractors, Armoured bulldozer, Medium wheeled shovel, Light tracked shovel, Remote tracked flail and Tempest under trial.

The methods have been used for mine clearance operation within MAG for the reporting period are: Manual Mine Clearance, Mine Detection Dogs (hired from CMAC), and Mechanical (vegetation cutting to support manual and MDD).

The Royal Cambodian Armed Force (Engineering Corps) uses only manual clearance with supporting of some small brush cutters.

List of experts and expert agencies:

A list of experts is available at the Cambodian Mine Action Authority.

Organizations involved in mine clearance in Cambodia include: CMAC, HALO Trust and Mine Advisory Group (MAG), the Engineering Corps of the Cambodian Royal Armed Force and some more local NGOs and private national and international companies.

Other agencies involved in mine action sector and who have regularly participated in different coordination mechanisms include: UNICEF, UNMAS, GICHD, UNDP, NPA, AustCARE, JMAS, DAC, CFDS, TCF, CRS, ADD, CT, VI, HIF, LMDS, CDPO, AARJ, JCIA, JSC, CWARS, Cambodian Campaign to Ban Landmines, CARE International, Cambodian Red Cross, World Vision International, Lutheran World Service, Church World Service, and World Education.

National point of contacts on mine clearance:

HE Sam Sotha
Secretary General
Cambodian Mine Action Authority
# 274, Prah Monlving Blvd, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Mobile Phone: +855.12.815.055
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E-mail: samsotha@citylink.com.kh

Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: - The CMAA Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0900/160 and
         - The Amendment of the CMAA Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0605/265

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Annex 1:
The CMAA Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0900/160

The Amendment of the CMAA Royal Decree
No. NS/RKT/0605/265
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

REACH KRET

We,
Preah Bat Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
King of the Kingdom of Cambodia

- Having seen the Constitution of Cambodia
- Having seen Reach Kret No. NS/RKT/1198/72, dated 30 November, 1998 regarding the establishment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Having seen Reach Kram No. 02/NS/94, dated 20 July, 1994, promulgating the law on the organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Having seen Reach Kram No. NS/RKM/0599/03, dated 28 May, 1999, promulgating the Law to Ban the Use of Anti-Personnel Landmines
- Having seen the request made by the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia;

ORDERS

Chapter One

Legal Status of The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority

Article 1: To establish the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, with the abbreviation of CMAA. The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority is placed under the direct leadership of the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Chapter Two
Roles and Responsibilities

Article 2: The CMAA shall have the following roles: administering all demining and UXO clearance activities and assistance to mine victims in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The CMAA shall be designated as a sole national institution representing the Royal Government in all international meetings, involved in mine action and assistance to mine victims. The CMAA shall represent the Royal Government to sign on all agreements, memorandum of understandings and contracts of the bilateral supports, which involved demining and UXO clearance and assistance to mine victims.
Article 3: The CMAA shall have the following responsibilities:

a. developing policy guidelines for demining and UXO clearance and assistance to mine victims;
b. developing strategic medium and long term visions on demining and UXO clearance and assistance to mine victims;
c. developing a strategic five year plan for mine and UXO clearance and assistance to mine victims in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
d. coordinating all demining and UXO clearance and assistance to mine victims activities;
e. monitoring the activities of demining and UXO clearance and assistance to mine victims, so that national and non-governmental organization operators apply with the strategy and plan of the Royal Government;
f. mobilizing technical and financial support within Cambodia and abroad;
g. ordering to destroy stockpiles of anti-personnel land mines and UXO found;
h. regulating all program activities which related to mine action;
i. accrediting all national and non-governmental organizations, which conduct demining activities in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
j. having the rights to withhold the accreditation from national and non-governmental organizations, which conduct demining activities in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
k. managing the data base of all activities involved in mine and UXO action and assistance to mine victims;
l. developing policy guide lines on the management of land use on post clearance;
m. managing the implementation of the law on the Prohibition of Use of Anti-personnel Land Mines and the treaty of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mine and their Destruction;
n. monitoring and advising on the use of resources provided to the national and non-governmental organizations by the Royal Government and the international community.

Chapter Three
Administrative Structure

Article 4: The CMAA shall have the following composition:

- The Prime Minister
- The Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers
- A High Level Official
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Social Welfare, Labor, Training and Youth Rehabilitation
- Ministry of Economics and Finance
- The Cambodian Development Council
- Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization

President
Vice President
Secretary-General
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Article 5: In the exception of the President and the Vice President, the members of the CMAA shall be nominated by the Royal Decree or the Sub-Decree depending on individual status upon the request from the Prime Minister. The duration of the mandate of each member shall be 5 years. The Prime Minister may request an extension of the mandate of each member.

Article 6: The CMAA shall have the responsibility of administering, approving on all project plan for mine action to ensure the efficiency and transparency in carrying out the duties as stipulated in the article 2 of this present Decree.

Article 7: The CMAA shall meet every 3 months upon the invitation from the President who is to set up the agenda of the meeting. The President may delegate his power to the Vice President to call the meeting and to set up the agenda.

Article 8: The CMAA shall have a Standing Committee, composed of the President, the Vice President and the Secretary-General, and shall have the power to make all decisions.

Article 9: The Secretary-General of the CMAA shall have the responsibility of the day-to-day management of the CMAA; to ensure the efficiency of the work as planned. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Royal Decree for a mandate of 5-year term, and may be renewed upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

Article 10: The Prime Minister may appoint two Assistant Secretary-Generals to assist the Secretary-General, one to be in charge of mine action and another in charge of assistance to mine victims.

Article 11: The CMAA shall have a Secretariat General and departments, to ensure the responsibilities and duties are effectively carried out.

Article 12: The organization chart and detail function of the CMAA and the Secretarial General shall be stipulated in a separate sub-decree.

Article 13: The CMAA shall have the rights to use the seal of the Council of Ministers of Cambodia.

Article 14: The CMAA shall have a budget line with the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Chapter Four
Financial Resources

Article 15: Financial support of the CMAA shall be from the following sources:
Chapter Five
Final Provisions

Article 16: Any provision, which is contrary to the present Royal Decree shall be null and void.

Article 17: The Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia shall be responsible to implement this Royal Decree.

Article 18: This Royal Decree shall enter into force from the date of this signature.

Phnom Penh, 04 September, 2000
In the name and by the order of the King

Acting Head of State

Signed: CHEA SIM

No. 177 ប្រ ii.
For official dissemination
Phnom Penh, 06 September, 2000
The Secretary-General of the
Royal Government
Signed and sealed: Nady Tan
NON-OFFICIAL TRANSLATION

NS/RKT/0605/265

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

ROYAL DECREE
(PREAH REACH KRET)

On the

Amendment of Article 4, 10 and 13 of Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0900/160, dated 04 September, 2000 on the Establishment of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority

We,

Preah Bat Samdech Norodom Sihamoni
King of the Kingdom of Cambodia

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having seen Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0704/124, dated 15 July, 2004 on the Nomination of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen Royal Kram No. 02/NS/94, dated 20 July, 1994, promulgated Law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0599/03, dated 28 May 1999, promulgated Law on prohibition of use of all anti-personnel land mines
- Having seen Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0900/160, dated September, 2000 on the establishment of Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
- Having seen the request made by the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia

ORDERS

Article One:

Article 4, 10, 11 and 13, of the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0900/160 dated 04 September 2000 on the establishment of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority shall be amended as follows:

Article 4 (new):

The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority shall have the following composition:
- Samdech Prime Minister

President
- Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers

1st Vice President
- Secretary of State of the Council of Ministers

2nd Vice President
- A High Ranking Government Official

Secretary General
- Representative from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Member
- Representative from Ministry of Interior

Member
- Representative from Ministry of Social Affairs


Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation  
- Representative from Ministry of Economic and Finance  
- Representative from Cambodian Development Council  
- Representative of the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction  
- Representative from Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts  
- Representative from National Committee in charge of Border Affairs  
- Representative of Commander in Chief of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces  
- Representative of General Commissioner of the National Police  
- Representative of APSARA Authority  
- A High Ranking Government Official Specialized in Law  

Member  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Member  

The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority shall have a Secretariat General as its Headquarter, which is leaded by a Secretary General.

Article 10 New:
Samdech Prime Minister may appoint a number of Deputies Secretary General as needed to assist the Secretary-General. The responsibilities of these Deputies shall be assigned by the Secretary-General.

Article 13 New:
The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority shall have the right to use the seal of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Article Two:
Any provisions that may contradict with the present Royal Decree shall be null and void.

Article Three:
Samdech Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia shall be responsible to effectively implement this Royal Decree.

Article Four:
The present Royal Decree shall enter into force from the date of this signature.

Signed: Norodom Sihanony

Done at Royal Palace, Phnom Penh, 13 June 2005

For official dissemination
Phnom Penh, 21 June, 2005
The Secretary-General of the Royal Government
Signed and sealed : Nady Tan
Annex 2:

The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel mines
PREAH REACH KROM (Royal Krom)

We,
Preah Bat Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
King of the Kingdom of Cambodia

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia 1993;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0399/01, dated 08 March, 1999, official promulgating the constitution law on the amendment of articles 11, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 51, 90, 91, 93 and articles of chapter 8 to chapter 14 of the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1198/69, dated 25 November, 1998 on the assignment of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1198/72, dated 30 November 1998 on the nomination of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen Royal Kram No. 02/NS/94, dated 20 July, 1994, promulgating law on the organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen Royal Kram No. 02/NS/94, dated 20 July, 1994, promulgating the law on the organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0196/09, dated 24 January, 1996, promulgating law on the establishment of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen the request made by the Prime Minister and the Senior Minister the Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

PROMULGATES

The law to ban the use of anti-personnel landmines adopted by the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia on 28 April, 1999 on the 2nd plenary session of the second term, which described as following:

Law to Ban the Use of Anti-Personnel Landmines

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1: The purpose of this law is to ban the use, produce, possession, trading, export and import of any anti-personnel landmines.

Article 2: Anti-personnel landmines are mines which designed to be exploded by the presence near or far or contact of a person and that will injure, incapacitate or kill one or more persons.

Landmines means ammunition designed to be buried under ground or placed on surface area of any location and will be exploded by presence near or far or by the contact of human, animal, material or vehicles.
Article 3: All civilians, government officials and armed forces, especially the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, national military police and national police forces, shall at all times be banned from the use of all types of anti-personnel landmines, except the purpose for the development and training on mine clearance.

CHAPTER II
AUTHORITY TO CONTROL ALL ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES

Article 4: The controlling of all types of anti-personnel landmines shall be under the authority of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre.

Article 5: Beside the duties as stated in the Royal Decree N° NS/RKT/0295/16 dated 25 February 1995, additional duties of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre shall be as follows:

- Co-operating with the relevant ministries or institutions to undertake the inspection at any place where there is a suspect violation on the ban of the use of anti-personnel landmines specified in the article 1 of the present law;
- Making decision to destroy all existing and found anti-personnel landmines;
- Making decision to destroy all types of existing and found mines and UXO beside the anti-personnel landmines which are not under the control of the official authorities;
- Co-operating with international organizations to stop the use of anti-personnel landmines;
- Receiving reports from any department about the use of anti-personnel landmines, including the possession, transfer, trade, export and import of all types of mines and report to the government;
- Being responsible to administer, control and coordinate all mine and UXO clearance activities of all non governmental organizations that are currently or will be operating mine/UXO clearance in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Cooperating with all Government institutions to implement international treaties, conventions, agreements or instruments, which is the obligation of the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia in the matter relating to all types of anti-personnel landmines;
- Ministries or institutions involved with the inspection must be established by sub-decree.

CHAPTER III
PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 6: Whoever knowingly possesses anti-personnel landmines of any kind, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of one month to one year and a fine of one million to five million riels. In cases of repeated offences, the punishment shall be doubled.

Article 7: Whoever uses anti-personnel landmines of any kind, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to five years and a fine of five to ten million riels not including the penal sanction for an offence causing life and physical damage to a person and civil law code charges.
Article 8: Whoever produces, trades, imports, exports anti-personnel landmines, shall be punished with imprisonment of five to ten years and a fine of ten to twenty million riels. In cases of repeated offences, the punishment shall be doubled. All mines stated in Article 6, 7, and 8 should be confiscated and destroyed.

Article 9: If an offender is an agent or an officer of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre or an agent or an officer of other Non-Governmental Organization operating similar activities to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre in the Kingdom of Cambodia, they shall be punished with the maximum sentence as stipulated in the Article 6, 7, and 8 of this law without reduction of sentence.

CHAPTER IV
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 10: Whoever possesses any types of mines, its ministry or institution shall report to the Cambodian Mine Action Centre specifying the types, numbers of mines and other detailed information related to the mines in their possession no later than 90 days after the entry into force of this law.

Article 11: The Cambodian Mine Action Centre must destroy all the mines as stipulated in Article 10 within one year after the entry into force of this law and send report to the Royal Government.

CHAPTER V
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 12: Any provisions related to anti-personnel landmines and contrary to this law shall be void.

Article 13: This law shall be declared as urgent.

Phnom Penh, May 28, 1999
Royal Signature: Norodom Sihanouk

Having submitted for His Majesty  
the King's signature  
The Prime Minister  
Signature: Hun Sen

Having submitted to the Prime Minister  
Senior Minister, Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Minister  
Signature: Sok An

No. 110 6.99
For C.Cs  
Phnom Penh, 13 June, 1999  
Secretary-General of RGC  
Signature and Sealed: Nady Tan
Annex 3:

Law on the weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management
Law

On

The Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunition
PREAH REACH KRAM

NS/RKM/0605/016

I, PREAH KARONA PREAH BATH SAMDECH PREAH BOROMNEATH NORodom SIHAMOUNY SAMAN PHUME CHEATE SASNA RAKHATEYA KHEMARA RATH REASTR PUTHINHTREA THAREA MOHA KHSATH KHEMRACHNA SAMOHORPEHAS KAMPUCHEA EKREACH RATH BORANAK SANTE SOPHEAK MONGKULEA SEREI VIBOLEAR KHEMARA SREI PIREASTR PREAH CHAO KRONG KAMPUCHEA THIBDEI

- Seen the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0704/124 dated July 15, 2004 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia;
- Seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/94 dated July 20, 1994 promulgated the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/019/08 dated January 24, 1996 promulgated the Law on the Establishment of Ministry of Interior;
- Seen the elaboration of Samdech Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia and of Excellency, Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Minister of Interior;

HEREBY PROMULGATE

The Law on Weapons, Explosives and Ammunition Management adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 during its 2nd plenary session of the 3rd legislature, and which the Senate approved on the form and judiciary of the Law on May 12, 2005 during the 9th plenary session of 1st Legislature of the Senate the whole meaning of which shall be as follows:
Chapter 1
General Provisions

Article 1:
This law aims at determining the management of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 2:
This law governs the equipping, possession, carrying, use, purchase, sale, trading, loan, transfer, distribution, hiring, production, fabrication, repair, transportation, transit, importation, exportation, and stockpiling of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types.

Article 3:
The terms used in this law shall have the following meanings:
a- Weapons: Refer to all kinds of firearms produced or fabricated which can be used for killing or injuring human beings or causing damage to properties;
b- Explosives and Ammunition of any and all kinds: Refer to devices or equipment produced or fabricated which can be used to cause harm to life or cause injury or cause damage to property;
c- Chemical Weapons: All types of biological weapons and any other ammunition which contain chemical and biological substances produced or fabricated which may damage health, cause harm to life or cause damage to property and environment.
d- Uniformed Armed Services: Refer to National Police Forces and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.
e- Officials: Refer to Government employee within the framework of public functions and Judicial Officials and Officials of the various top institutions.
f- Civil Population: Refers to those who are not covered by the fourth and the fifth paragraph.
Chapter 2
Management, Supply and Transportation of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunition

Article 4:
Equipping, possession, carrying, use, purchase, sale, trading, loan, transfer, rental, production, fabrication, repair, transportation, transit, import, export and stockpiling of weapons, explosives and ammunition of all its aspects by the civilian population are prohibited in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 5:
The Civilian population may be allowed gun and explosives not covered by paragraph a, b and c of article 3 in this law:

- Gun and ammunition used for signal;
- Gun and ammunition used for sport activities;
- Gun with blank cartridges or buckshot fireworks launcher or gun designed for art performance;
- Explosives subjected to serve public services and civil engineering or decoration when fired;

Conditions and procedures for the implementation of this article shall be defined by sub-decree upon proposition of the Ministry of Interior.

Article 6:
Only Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Interior shall be allowed to have clubs and fields for target shooting exercises.

Article 7:
Equipping, possession, carrying, use, purchase, sale, trading, loan, transfer, hiring, production, fabrication, repair, transportation, transit, import, export and stockpiling of weapons, explosives and ammunition of all types by the Uniformed Armed Services and Officials shall be covered by the provision of this law.
Article 8:
No foreigner shall be entitled to possess or use weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Royal Government may, upon official request, provide for exception to body guards of the leader of foreign state such as: King, Queen, President, Head of State, Prime Minister and High Dignitaries who are paying a visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 9:
The registration to manage weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types in the Kingdom of Cambodia is within the competence of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior.

Article 10:
The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for supply, control, and management of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for supply, control, and management of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types of the National Police Forces, Public Institutions, Officials and the Civilian population.

Article 11:
It is within the competence of the Ministry of National Defense in issuing authorization for the use of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types to the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.

It is also within the competence of the Ministry of Interior in issuing authorization for the use of weapons, explosives and ammunition to the National Police Forces, Public Institution, Officials and the Civilian population.
The authorization for the use of weapon, explosives, and ammunition shall specify the types of weapons, explosives, and ammunitions and conditions to be respected.

The authorization for the use of weapons, explosives, and ammunition belonging to entity shall define the obligations requiring that the weapons, explosives, and ammunition be returned to the depot.

Procedures and conditions for the application of authorization to use the weapons, explosives, and ammunition shall be determined by sub decree.

**Article 12:**

The Ministry of National Defense shall be responsible for the safety and security in stockpiling weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.

The Ministry of Interior shall be responsible for the safety and security in stockpiling weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types of the National Police Force, Officials and the Civilian population.

All weapons, explosives, and ammunition must be registered and all types of weapons, explosives, and ammunition shall be stocked in secure depots.

**Article 13:**

To ensure public safety and to prevent vital disasters or damages to property, the Minister of Interior or Minister of National Defense may issue orders to temporarily evacuate the people from residences or areas upon learning that danger may occur.

Procedures for the implementation of this article shall be defined by sub-decree.

**Article 14:**

Transportation of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types inside the country shall be within the competence of the Ministry of National Defense where the purposes are for national defense or shall be within the competence of the Ministry of Interior where purposes are for internal security.
Transportation of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types from outside through the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be carried out as long as there is an agreement from the Royal Government upon propositions of the Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Interior.

**Article 15:**

- Every loss of weapons, explosives and ammunition which have been possessed, and the loss occurring outside entity shall be reported to the Commune / Sangkat police or gendarmerie posts where the loss took place, not later than 24 hours after the loss is discovered. When reporting, there should be one or two witnesses accompanying. In case of no witness available, the competent authorities in the area shall examine on the spot and make minutes.

- In the case when the weapon, explosives, and ammunition stockpiled in storage facility or in unit is getting lost, store man and person in charge shall report to the commander or unit commander not later than 24 hours after the loss is discovered. The commander or unit commander shall take immediate action to investigate the loss.

- The report on the loss of weapon, explosives, and ammunition shall be made in writing specifying the details on weapons, explosives, ammunition types and registration number along with the circumstances surrounding the loss.

**Article 16:**

In no case shall weapons, explosives and ammunition be destroyed or deleted from the list without permission from the Minister of Interior if those weapons, explosives and ammunition are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior or permission from the Minister of National Defense if those weapons, explosives and ammunition are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense.
Article 17:
If deemed necessary, the Royal Government may establish a National Commission to control, direct, or to conduct reform on the management of weapon, explosives, and ammunition of any and all types in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Chapter 3
Import, Export, Repair and Production of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunition

Article 18:
Import, export, repair, and production of weapons, explosives and ammunition are within the competency of the Royal Government.

The Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Interior are entitled to have repair shops and location to test the quality of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types.

Import, export, and production of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types shall be in line with the concerned international rules and principles.

Chapter 4
Penalties

Article 19:
For those who act in contravention of articles 15 and 16 of this law shall be punished, without taking other criminal acts into account, from 3 (three) months to 1 (one) year imprisonment and a fine from 200,000 (two hundred thousand Riel) to 1 (one) million Riel.

Article 20:
For those who equip, carry, possess, use, sell, purchase, lend, transfer, distribute, hire, fabricate, improvise and repair weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types without authorization shall be liable to imprisonment from 6 (six) months to 2 (two) years and a fine from 500,000 Riel (five hundred thousand Riel) to 2,000,000 Riel (two million Riel), without taking other criminal acts into account.
Article 21:
For those who are careless by allowing other people to use weapon, explosives, and ammunition, which has been under his/her possession, shall be liable to imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 2 (two) years and a fine from 700,000 (seven hundred thousand Riel) to 2,000,000 (two million Riel).

Article 22:
The designated competent authorities by the Ministries, who issue improper authorisation for the use of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types contrary to their jurisdiction, shall be liable to imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and a fine from 3,000,000 Riel (three million Riel) to 6,000,000 Riel (six million Riel).

For those who, without competence under the law, issue authorization for the use of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types in any form or with whatsoever reason shall be liable to imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 8 (eight) years and a fine from 4,000,000 Riel (four million Riel) to 10,000,000 Riel (ten million Riel).

For those who make false authorization for use of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types shall be liable to imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years.

For those who use a false authorization for the use of weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types shall be subjected to serve a prison term from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years.

Article 23:
For those who produce, trade, transit, export, import, or stockpile weapons, explosives and ammunition of any and all types without permission shall be liable to imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years.

Article 24:
For those who, without taking any other criminal acts into account, act in contravention of article 8 and 14 of this law shall be liable to imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years.
Chapter 5
Transitional Provisions

Article 25:
For those who are in possession of weapon, explosives and ammunition of any all types without permission shall turn them over to the competent authorities within the longest period of 3 (three) months following the effective date of this law.

Chapter 6
Final Provisions

Article 26:
Provisions contrary to this law shall be abrogated.

Article 27:
This law shall be declared as urgent.

Done in Royal Palace, Phnom Penh, 1st of June, 2005
统治者. 0506.267

Informed the King and Requested for Signature and Seal the King
King's Signature by Norodom Sihamony
Prime Minister
Signature

Hun Sen

Informed the Prime Minister by Deputy Prime Ministers and Co-Ministers of Interior Signatures:

Sar Kheng Norodom Sereivuth

No. 224 6.05
For C.C
Phnom Penh, 9th of June, 2005
Secretary-General of the Royal Government

Nady Tan
Annex 4:

2006 Mine Action Achievements Report
2. ACHIEVEMENTS MADE BY THE CMAA IN 2006

2.1. Strengthening National Coordination

In 2006, the CMAA has actively organized 5 regular meetings of the Mine Action Coordination Committee, known as MACC, which includes concerned Government institutions, mine action operators and a wider range of donors and NGO partners. The meetings have had particular focus on the functioning of the recently established provincial mine action planning mechanism (PMAC/MAPU), strategies for area reduction, and preparations for the development of comprehensive, long-term national strategies on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Mine Risk Education (MRE). Officials from the CMAA, demining operators and development partners participated in the meeting and actively resolved problems encountered. Members who were regularly participated in the meeting are: CMAC, RCAF, HALO Trust, MAG, UNDP, CRC, HI, NPA, AustCARE, and donors.

As part of the discussions on area reduction strategies, the CMAA has encouraged operator initiatives to map formerly suspected land which has been put back to productive use by the communities. Clear procedures for the mapping, recording and use of data are now being developed with PMAC/MAPU and operators. Operators have also been encouraged to share data on the land that is released following their technical survey. With this information, the national database and provincial mine action committees will be able to better select and prioritize clearance tasks where there is the greatest humanitarian and development needs. The CMAA presented the draft policy to the national conference on mine achievements on 24 May 2006 chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, H.E. Sok An and was overwhelmingly adopted.

Over the past few years, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) have caused more accidents and victims than landmines. In 2005 and 2006, CMVIS recorded 60% victims of ERW and 40% victims of landmines. ERW also pose a long-term threat for the development of Cambodia, which makes the issue of national capacity development extremely crucial. By the time donor assistance to the sector is phased out (over the next ten years), Cambodia needs to develop a sustainable ERW response capacity. Following discussions in 2005 with reports on the subject and followed with a series of discussion until mid-2006, the CMAA highlighted the development of a national ERW strategy as a key priority for 2006.

Development of this strategy is the result of long process. It started with studies in 2004 and 2005, followed by discussions with operators, donors and NGOs involved in the sector between June and September 2006. It was finally presented to H.E. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister on 01 September 2006; to 7th Meeting of the States Parties to Mine Ban Treaty in Geneva in 18 September 2006 and to the Mine Action Government-Donors Technical Working Group on 07 December 2006. It has been warmly welcomed.
2.2. Others Achievements

The Ottawa report was sent in timely fashion to the UN in April. In cooperation with UNDP Cambodia, the CMAA prepared the Portfolio of Mine Action Projects and sent to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York in August, contributing to resource mobilization for mine action. The CMAA has also continued to be an active member of international fora on mine action. The Secretary General attended the 7th meeting of State Parties to Mine Ban Treaty in mid September and has delivered several strong but powerful interventions which assisted other affected countries and donors in making their decisions. The 7th Meeting of the States Parties to Mine Ban Treaty know as the Ottawa Convention appointed Cambodia as Co-Rapporteur of the Victim Assistance and Socio-economic Reintegration Standing Committee.

CMAA organized the fourth national conference on mine action achievements 2005 and mine action work plan for 2006 on 24 May under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister, H.E. Sok An. For the conference, the CMAA has prepared a number of documents which included a mine action achievements report 2005, mine action work plan for 2006 and mine contamination Atlas for distribution to the conference.

Strengthened MRE management structure by cooperating with UNICEF with government counterpart funds allocated and coordinated with all key stakeholders.

Organized a round table talk show with TVK and national parade in Pailin municipality to celebrate national mine awareness day, 24 February. CMAA helped to prepare a speech for Samdech Prime Minister to address the Nation.

Secretary General of the CMAA organized and chaired a series of meetings of the Technical Advisory Board (TAB Board) to review 6 more chapters of Cambodian Mine Action Standards which include:

- Clearance Requirements;
- UXO Clearance Requirements;
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal Requirements;
- Occupational Health and Safety of Deminers;
- Demining Site Safety; and
- Personal Protective Equipment.

These six new chapters were approved by the Royal Government and will be enforced by the Secretary General.

2.3. Improved Government-Donor Coordination

Under the auspices of the Mine Action Government-Donors Technical Working Group (TWG), the Royal Government have kept the momentum on re-structuring the CMAA which include:

- Nominated new composition of the CMAA to include key line ministries/ agencies involved in Mine Action or requiring stronger links with the Mine

*Mine Action Achievements Report 2006*
Action sector, such as the National Police, the Ministry of Culture (for archaeological sites) and APSARA. The Standing Committee has received regular report from the Secretary General on the evolution and development of the CMAA as well as mine action activities.

- Government allocation of an additional US$ 800,000 to the Mine Action sector, including US$ 250,000 for the CMAA, US$ 150,000 for CMAC (on the top of a regular allocation of 1,400,000,000 Riels or equal to 350,000 USD), US$ 250,000 for the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), and US$ 100,000 for victim assistance through the Ministry of Social Affairs; 30,000 to support the Provincial Mine Action Committees and 20,000 USD to support Mine Risk Education.

- Monitored closely the UNDP Clearing for Result Project following the establishment of a pooled funding mechanism for mine clearance in 2005, which would systematically follow national priorities identified through a decentralized planning system. This mechanism has been developed in partnership with UNDP and concerned donors. The Co-Chair conducted a series of meetings to improve, strengthen and implement the project more effectively.

2.4. Regulation and Monitoring

2006 had seen many challenges with many hurdles being crossed and considerable in-roads being made in trying to install and maintain transparency and impartiality in all processes. Additionally, several key objectives have been accomplished and excellent progress made.

The initial challenge set for CMAA in 2006 was the plan for the recruitment of CMAA QA staff. Three additional QA monitors were required to complement the current staff enabling CMAA to deploy two monitoring teams (two members each) to the field. Prior to the recruiting process, CMAA were tasked to design and formulate a recruitment process to ensure transparent and effective recruitment. As a result, three QA monitor posts were filled.

Initial and continued staff training is a high priority to the CMAA. Following their recruitment all QA personnel received both theoretical and practical training. The QA team underwent a medical training (trauma) course which went well with the students undergoing their training in a working clinic. All aspects of trauma first aid were covered with all the students qualifying from the course. They were issued with certificates at the end of the course. The staff then underwent an extensive four week theory course covering all aspects of demining and UXO clearance and QA. This training was reinforced by regular testing on various topics ending in a day set of examination. The course final testing took place in September and the results where encouraging.

Next, CMAA developed several chapters of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards for review by the Technical Advisory Board (TAB). These chapters are in addition to the five existing approved chapters. The following is a summary of the various chapters and its current status.
3. LANDMINE VICTIM ASSISTANCE

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

The following is the summary of services provided by the 43 organizations in 2006 to landmine victims.

3.1. Emergency

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

3.2. Physical Rehabilitation

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

3.3. Medical Care

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

3.4. Community Services

- Transportation of Victims to Public Services:
  - 98 landmine victims in Pursat were transported to Battambang for prosthetics;
  - 19 landmine victims in Takeo were sent to hospital for health services;
- 17 target landmine victims in Takeo were visited.

**Establishment of Self-help Group:**
- ADD established 278 groups which includes 2,137 landmine victims;
- NCDP established 15 groups which includes 49 landmine victims;
- CT established 39 groups which includes 79 landmine victims;
- VI established 3 groups which includes 24 landmine victims;
- HIF established 1 group which includes 10 landmine victims;
- LMDS established 89 groups which includes 1,038 landmine victims.

Ministry of Social Affairs, DAC and CDPO are together working on coordination of the all CBRs in the country.

**Social Service:**

In Siem Reap province, HIB provided social services to 39 landmine victims on health, house repairing, small scale business, education and transportation.

**Socio-economic Development:**

In Battambang province, HIF provided the following services:

- Provided social support to 50 landmine victim families;
- Provided interest-free loan to 60 landmine victims;
- Provided financial support to 72 landmine victims.

**3.5. Vocational Training and Job Placement**

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

- Kien Khlaing Vocational Training Center supported by AARJ;
- Phnom Penh Thmey Vocational Training Center supported by JCIA;
- Vocational training Center in Kandal supported by JSC;
- Vocational training Center in Kratie supported by CWARS;
- Vocational training Center in Banteay Meanchey supported by CWARS
- Vocational training Center in Kampong Thom supported by CWARS.
- Vocational Training Centre in Pursat supported by CWARS.

Some training services provided by:

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

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

3.6. Law and Public Policy

The draft Law for the protection and promotion of the rights of People with Disabilities was submitted to inter Ministries in December 2006 by the Ministry of Social Affairs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operators</th>
<th>Area Cleared (m²)</th>
<th>Items Destroyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>26,772,625</td>
<td>35,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCAF</td>
<td>16,538,990</td>
<td>1,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALO Trust</td>
<td>4,771,086</td>
<td>34,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>3,774,901</td>
<td>4,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,857,602</strong></td>
<td><strong>76,234</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the four main demining operators, the Commissariat General of National Police was also involved in the sector by establishing police networks at the commune, district and provincial levels to collect and report information on the presence of UXO from the local communities/authorities to the demining operators for destruction. This activity is viewed as an added-value to the sector. The initiative was launched in June 2006 in the provinces of Kandal, Kompong Speu, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pallin municipality. By end of 2006, the Commissariat has involved 582 police officers in the project.

Since operational in June until end of 2006, 65,415 UXO have been reported by local communities/authorities to the police networks who then reported them further to the demining operators, mainly CMAC, for destruction. For the purpose of this report, the numbers of the UXO reported by the Police networks for destruction were not included in the above-table to avoid double counting.

The Commissariat General has been also promoting awareness among civilian populations in their target areas on Arms Law and the danger of UXO by speaking to individuals/communities and has distributed 50,000 copies of Arms Law textbooks and 54,000 pieces of UXO educational posters. This was also extended to scrap metal dealers and scrap metal scavengers in the form of engaging them in agreement to prevent them from continuing such hazardous activities.
5.1. Mined Area Cleared

The chart below indicates area and percentage of mined land cleared by individual demining operators in 2006. Over 50% of the land cleared in 2006 was cleared by the main national operator, CMAC.

![Mined Area Cleared in 2006](chart)

5.2. APM Found and Destroyed

The chart below indicates the number and percentage of anti-personnel mine (APM) found and destroyed by each demining operator in 2006. 47% of the APM destroyed in 2006 was destroyed by CMAC and 45% destroyed by the HALO Trust.

![APM Found and Destroyed in 2006](chart)
5.3. ATM Found and Destroyed

The chart below points out the number and percentage of anti-tank mines (ATM) found and destroyed by each demining operator in 2006. Over 70% of the ATM was destroyed by CMAC.

![ATM Found and Destroyed in 2006](chart1)

5.4. UXO Found and Destroyed

The chart below shows the number and percentage of UXO found and destroyed by each demining operator in 2006.

![UXO Destroyed in 2006](chart2)
5.5. Explosive Items Found and Destroyed

The chart below shows the total number and percentage of explosive items (APM, ATM and UXO) found and destroyed by all operators in 2006.

![Explosive Items Destroyed in 2006]

From 1992 to end 2006, all operators have cleared approximately 35,664 hectares of mined land. The chart below shows the numbers and percentage of mines and UXOs destroyed by all operators from 1992 to end 2006.

![Mines and UXO Destroyed up to end 2006]
Annex 5:

Operators' Reports
CMAC DEMINING ACHIEVEMENT REPORT

Form-A Dissemination of Information
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

Column 4:
1. Meeting or National conference on CBMRR
2. CBMRR or MRER in the Field:
   A) Productivity of CBMRR:
      - Target areas: 5 provinces, 18 districts, 56 communes, 143 villages
      - 434 volunteer networks
      - Audiences reached: 156,099 persons (Men: 56,928; Women: 52,637 & Children: 46,534)
      - Household visited: 29,220
      - No. of M/UXO requests reported & responded by EOD & MRER: 1,486
        - AP reported: 2,876
        - AT reported: 22
        - UXO reported: 6,572
   
   B) Productivity of MRER: 6 teams were deployed to work its operations at the end of January 2006 to 30th June 2006
      - Villages reached: 276
      - Sessions presented: 249 (Day time: 181 & Night time: 68)
      - Participants reached: 29,602 (Men: 7,284, Women: 8,432 & Children: 13,886)
      - Household visited: 5,977
      - Requested/Tasks: 471
      - Areas cleared: 23,888 m².
      - AP destroyed: 923
      - AT destroyed: 10
      - UXO destroyed: 3,422
      - Small calibers: 712 Kgs

3. Productivity of MAT: 06 Teams implemented during the period from 1st July 2005 to 31st December 2005, and then MAT was changed its concept to Mine Risk Education and Reduction Teams (MRER) from January to June 2006 so far (please the progress report of MRER during the reporting period).
   - Villages reached: 314
   - Sessions presented: 435
   - Participants reached: 69,545 (Men: 15,759; Women: 19,271 & Children: 34,515)
   - Households reached: 12,908
   - Requests reported to EOD: 303
   - AP reported: 146
   - UXO reported: 811

4. Productivity of Mass-Media Campaign:
   - TV spot produced: 01
   - Radio spot produced: 01
   - TV spot updated: 01
- Radio spot updated: 01
- VCD copied: 400
- Video tape copied: 120
- Audiotape copied: 160
- VCD Spot Compiling: 2
- Video tape Compiling: 2
- Audio tape Compiling: 2
- Broadcasted by TV: 960 aired times
- Broadcasted by Radios: 2,160 aired times
- Billboards repaired: 10 sets

5- NGO Campaign:
- Session presented: 06
- Numbers of organization: 07
- Staff reached: 101 (Men: 87 & Women: 14)

6- Productivity of CBURR: (1st July 2005-30th June 2006)
- Target areas: 4 provinces, 13 districts, 169 communes & 1,551 villages
- Volunteer networks: 75 persons (in Kampong Speu and kandal provinces)
- Villages visited: 2,405
- Audiences reached: 83,287 persons (Men: 26,708; Women: 24,629 & Children: 31,950)
- Household visited: 16,069
- No. of M/UXO requests reported & responded: 1,956
  - AP: 1,170
  - AT: Nil
  - UXO: 18,174

Form-B- Mine Clearance and Rehabilitation Program
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

I- Progress Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of MF</th>
<th>No. of m²</th>
<th>No. of APM</th>
<th>No. of ATM</th>
<th>No. of UXO</th>
<th>No. of Frag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>25,169,281</td>
<td>41,495</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>119,895</td>
<td>28,407,003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note of other results:
- Marked liner metre length: 1,587,445m
- Areas Reduction: 240.69ha
- Information Reduction: 1,471.45ha
- Cutting brush by Brush Cutters: 8,215,225m²
- Small calibers: 22,137Kgs

II- Progress Report from 1992-June 2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of MF</th>
<th>No. of m²</th>
<th>No. of APM</th>
<th>No. of ATM</th>
<th>No. of UXO</th>
<th>No. of Frag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>159,366,499</td>
<td>329,033</td>
<td>6,185</td>
<td>1,087,320</td>
<td>344,676,612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note of other results:
- Marked liner metre length: 5,140,643m
- Areas Reduction: 5,531.97ha
- Information Reduction: 1,471.45ha
- Cutting brush by Brush Cutters: 17,309,320m²
- Small calibers: 29,303Kgs

III- Mine Action Asset Deployment: (By operator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>Big Demining Platoons</th>
<th>No. of CMC</th>
<th>No. of TSC</th>
<th>No. of MDD</th>
<th>No. of Mechanical clearance</th>
<th>No. of EOD</th>
<th>No. of TST</th>
<th>No. of MRER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>3 39 5 13 19</td>
<td>10 4 27</td>
<td>21 4 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV- Post Clearance Land Used: (By operator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Type of land use</th>
<th>Areas (ha)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Direct family use</th>
<th>Indirect family use</th>
<th>Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Resettlement</td>
<td>229.52</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>352.47</td>
<td>16.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Resettlement&amp;Agriculture</td>
<td>416.69</td>
<td>19.32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Canal&amp;Road</td>
<td>29.93</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>243.67</td>
<td>11.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pagoda</td>
<td>20.02</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Health Center</td>
<td>11.58</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Administrative Office</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>782.62</td>
<td>36.29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>60.99</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,156.32</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>4,081</td>
<td>36,484</td>
<td>7,072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form-C- Technical Requirement and relevant Information
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

- Marking minefields: (By operators)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>MF marked with Long-term markers</th>
<th>MF marked with temporary markers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of MF</td>
<td>No. of m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>45,091,660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form-E- International Technical Information Exchange, Cooperation on mine clearance, Technical Cooperation and Assistance.
II- International Cooperation and Financial Assistance on mine clearance:
(By operators)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>CMAC ID</th>
<th>Annual Expenditure (USD)</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clearance for Results; a partnership for landmine action in Cambodia</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>All DUs, TC &amp; CMAC-HQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Demining and Development programe.</td>
<td>NPA</td>
<td>DU1, BMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Humanitarian Mine Action Project in Pallin.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>DU3, Pallin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Mine Action and Development Program in Banteay Meanchey.</td>
<td>Austcare</td>
<td>DU1, BMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UXO Clearance Activities &amp; CBURR project (UXO district-network)</td>
<td>JMAS</td>
<td>KDL, PRV, SVR, KSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community Based Demining (CBD)</td>
<td>JMAS</td>
<td>BTB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total 7,798,607.06</td>
<td>The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Demining Activities in provinces.</td>
<td>Grass Roots-Japan</td>
<td>DU2, BTB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Project for Supporting Humanitarian Demining Activities in provinces of Kompong Thom, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear.</td>
<td>Grass Roots-Japan</td>
<td>Provinces of Kg. Thom, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The fund is distributed by the king, guests, others</td>
<td>Donation Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Demining and Development</td>
<td>CARE INTERNATIONAL</td>
<td>DU2, working in Salakrak, PLN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caise social</td>
<td>CMAC Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The fund from MAG hired of 3 Mine Detection-Dog (MDD) team from CMAC &amp; charged from other companies</td>
<td>Operating Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>CMAC profit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goods depreciation</td>
<td>CMAC Disposal Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The fund is cut by $ 1.5 per each staff per month (from all CMAC staff)</td>
<td>CMAC Medical Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The fund is cut by $ 1.5 per each staff per month (from all CMAC staff)</td>
<td>CMAC Compensation Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mine Clearance and Risk Reduction in Krakor, Kra Varth, Veal Veng</td>
<td>Save The Children- Norway (SCN)</td>
<td>Pursat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The fund from the Royal Government of Cambodia</td>
<td>ROC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBMRR &amp; Mass Media Campaign Projects</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form-G- Information to the UN-database on mine clearance
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

I. Means and technologies of mine clearance by operators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>Manual Clearance</th>
<th>Mechanical Clearance</th>
<th>EOD</th>
<th>MDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Form - A Dissemination of Information**  
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>1 MRE Team, Village being conducted MRE activities: 169 villages,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beneficiaries: 32,255 people (2,072 Pupils)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Form - B Mine Clearance and Rehabilitation Program**  
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/05)

### Mine Clearance Program: (By Operator)

#### I Progress Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of MF</th>
<th>No. of M³</th>
<th>No. APM</th>
<th>No. ATM</th>
<th>No. UXO</th>
<th>No. of Frag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>5,221,518</td>
<td>40,943</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>20,570</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II Progress Report from 1992-June 2006: (By operator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of MF</th>
<th>No. of M³</th>
<th>No. APM</th>
<th>No. ATM</th>
<th>No. UXO</th>
<th>No. of Frag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>1,087</td>
<td>37,388,507</td>
<td>101,557</td>
<td>2,124</td>
<td>104,089</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III Mine Action Asset Deployment: (By operator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of Big Demining Teams</th>
<th>No. of Small Demining Teams</th>
<th>No of MDD</th>
<th>No. of Mechanical Clearance Plant Units</th>
<th>No. of EOD Teams</th>
<th>No. of Survey Teams</th>
<th>No. of MRE Teams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>93 x One Man One Lane (OMOL) 8 lane Demining Sedlone = 744 deminers</td>
<td>Tempest x 1 D6 Caterpillar Bulldozer x 1 Vegetation cutting tractors &amp; arm x 8 Volvo x 2 Fiat Allis x 2 Muirhill x 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV Post Clearance Land Use: (By operator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiary</th>
<th>Resettlement</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Road /Bridge</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Well / Pond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct: 881 family 4347 people</td>
<td>10,277 family 46,415 people</td>
<td>112 family 523 people</td>
<td>116 family 655 people</td>
<td>250 family 1,030 people</td>
<td>766 family 3,824 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Form - C Technical requirements & Relevant Information**  
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

#### I - Technical Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>MF marked with Long-Term Markers</th>
<th>MF marked with Temporary Markers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>No. of MF 0</td>
<td>No. of sqm 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HALO does not undertake marking of mined areas unless immediately prior to clearance, so figures for temporary marking above are same as those listed under Form B above.
### Form - E International Technical Information Exchange

(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

II - International Cooperation & Financial Assistance on mine clearance: (By operator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>Annual Expenditure (USD)</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>Approx. USD $4,200,000</td>
<td>Mineclearance Survey EOD MRE</td>
<td>Finland USA UK (DFID) Netherlands Ireland Japan Other private Foundations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Form - G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

I - Means & technologies of mine clearance by operators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>Manual clearance</th>
<th>Mechanical clearance</th>
<th>EOD</th>
<th>MDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The HALO Trust</td>
<td>Ebinger 420H Ebinger 420SI Ebinger 420GC Ebinger 421GC Minelab/FS1+ HSTAMIDS (under trial)</td>
<td>Vegetation cutting tractors Armoured bulldozer Medium wheeled shovel Light tracked shovel Remote tracked flail (Tempest under trial)</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Form-A: Dissemination of Information
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>Information to the Civilian Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Form-B: Mine Clearance and Rehabilitation Program**
(Reporting Period: 01/07/05 to 30/06/06)

**Mine Clearance Program: (By operators)**

#### I- Progress Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of MF</th>
<th>No. of M²</th>
<th>No. APM</th>
<th>No. ATM</th>
<th>No. UXO</th>
<th>No. of Frag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>3,680,177</td>
<td>2,007</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>4,417,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EOD</td>
<td>1,801</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>3,680,177</td>
<td>3,808</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17,749</td>
<td>4,417,160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II- Progress Report from 1992-June 06: (By operators)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of MF</th>
<th>No. of M²</th>
<th>No. APM</th>
<th>No. ATM</th>
<th>No. UXO</th>
<th>No. of Frag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>17,328,727</td>
<td>2,4137</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>17856</td>
<td>18,383,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EOD</td>
<td>9,156</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>33,293</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>73,737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>17,328,727</td>
<td>33,293</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>91,593</td>
<td>18,383,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### III- Mine Action Asset Deployment: (By operators)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of Big demining Teams</th>
<th>No. of Small demining Teams</th>
<th>No. of MDD</th>
<th>No. of Mechanical Clearance</th>
<th>No. of EOD</th>
<th>No. of TST</th>
<th>No. of MRE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>MATs= 21</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tempest= 9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bozena= 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IV- Post Clearance Land used: (By operators)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiary Direct</th>
<th>Resettlement</th>
<th>Infrastructu re</th>
<th>Roads/ Bridge</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Well/ Pond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>14,946</td>
<td>31,464</td>
<td>867,312</td>
<td>806,375</td>
<td>1,389,249</td>
<td>111,001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form C  Technical requirements and relevant information
(Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006)

I-  Technical requirements:

  - Marking minefields: (By operators)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>MF marked with Long-term Markers</th>
<th>MF marked with temporary Markers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of MF</td>
<td>No. of Sqm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form E  International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance.
(Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006)

II-  International cooperation and financial assistance on mine clearance: (By operators)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>Annual Expenditure (USD)</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III-  Technical cooperation and assistance:

International Technical Consultants;
International Technical Trainings/Courses;
Any International or Local Conference with MAG Cambodia.

Form G  Information to the UN-database on mine clearance
(Reporting time period from 1/7/2005 to 30/6/2006)

I-  Means and technologies of mine clearance by Operators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Operator ID</th>
<th>Manual Clearance</th>
<th>Mechanical Clearance</th>
<th>EOD</th>
<th>MDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>- 21 MATs - 4 Technical Survey Teams</td>
<td>1 Bozena (not including Tempest bush cutting which is not clearance)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## MAG Annual Expenditure in USD period 1st July 2005 to 30th June 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Jul-Sep 05</th>
<th>Oct-Dec 05</th>
<th>Jan-Mar 06</th>
<th>Apr-Jun 06</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church World Service</td>
<td>65,778.92</td>
<td>79,835.69</td>
<td>87,740.60</td>
<td>71,871.83</td>
<td>295,227.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>37,243.01</td>
<td>16,337.50</td>
<td>35,740.94</td>
<td>43,248.65</td>
<td>85,631.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,966.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Government, Kusanone</td>
<td>16,966.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran World Federation, Finnish Church Aid</td>
<td>51,969.94</td>
<td>72,902.11</td>
<td>165,124.42</td>
<td>162,106.52</td>
<td>530,530.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Individual Donations</td>
<td>1,254.00</td>
<td>2,765.89</td>
<td>48.50</td>
<td>168.50</td>
<td>4,236.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Department of State, MAG America</td>
<td>54,926.94</td>
<td>148,372.59</td>
<td>165,124.42</td>
<td>162,106.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision Cambodia</td>
<td>44,386.61</td>
<td>13,593.03</td>
<td>9,352.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>67,331.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Government, Kusanone</td>
<td>128,129.65</td>
<td>107,173.48</td>
<td>10,002.75</td>
<td>14,946.24</td>
<td>260,252.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Government, Kusanone</td>
<td>61,094.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision Cambodia</td>
<td>22,061.98</td>
<td>21,686.32</td>
<td>18,424.36</td>
<td>15,087.31</td>
<td>77,259.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>9,637.73</td>
<td>16,777.88</td>
<td>39,053.32</td>
<td>22,905.63</td>
<td>88,374.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of The Isle of Man</td>
<td>3,600.00</td>
<td>12,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Department of State, MAG America</td>
<td>8,629.75</td>
<td>37,982.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46,612.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for International Development, UK Govt.</td>
<td>71,740.31</td>
<td>62,983.39</td>
<td>44,210.22</td>
<td></td>
<td>178,933.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disarmco</td>
<td>10,700.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran World Federation, Finnish Church Aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey Overseas Aid Committee, Govt. ofd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,672.26</td>
<td>15,409.63</td>
<td>27,082.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Government, Kusanone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29,102.34</td>
<td>132,706.12</td>
<td>161,808.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for International Development, UK Govt.</td>
<td>19,809.85</td>
<td>166,629.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>186,438.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey Overseas Aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,263.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>567,419.25</strong></td>
<td><strong>610,253.11</strong></td>
<td><strong>510,802.11</strong></td>
<td><strong>724,365.13</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,412,839.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 6:

Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System Report
### Casualty Trend

#### Mine/UXO Casualties for the Period of: January 2003 - October 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Total 2003</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Total 2004</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change 2003 to 2004</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monthly change % from 2004</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
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<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change 2004 to 2005</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monthly change % from 2005</td>
<td>-76</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change 2005 to 2006</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Casualty figures for prior months are continually updated and verified as a part of the on-going data collection process.

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**Chart Mine/UXO Casualties for the Period of: January 2003 - October 2006**

March/April Annual peaks due to increased activities related to Cutting, Tree Leave picking up, Scrap Metal Collection and Farm Land Preparation during dry season.

-5-
OVERVIEW OF MINE/UXO INCIDENTS
Jan 2005 - Oct 2008
Total Number of Casualties during Reporting Period: 1263

Population Groups
Children Age less than 18
- Boys: 25%
- Girls: 6%
- Women: 8%
- Men: 61%

Cause of Casualty
- Spectator: 1%
- Demining: 4%
- Handling: 31%
- Military: 0%
- Livelihood: 41%
- Other: 23%

Casualty Types
- Killed: 16%
- Injured: 82%
- Amputee: 20%

Mine/UXO Distribution
- UXO: 58%
- Mine: 42%

Men
- Mine: 50%
- UXO: 42%

Children
- Mine: 15%
- UXO: 85%

Women
- Mine: 36%
- UXO: 64%
Annex 7:

Statistic Country Profile from the Level 1 Survey Project
**Statistical Profile - Country**

**As of: 23/03/2007**

### Geographical and Population Information

| No. Districts: | 185 | No. Villages: | 13910 |  |
| Households: | 2201645 |

### Survey (No. Villages)

| Regular Visit: | 13868 = 99.7% | Not Surveyed (ENS): | 0 = 0.0% | Total Villages processed by Survey: | 13908 = 100.3% |
| False Negative Sampling Visit (ENS): | 40 = 0.3% | Not Visited (not accessible): | 2 = 0.0% |

### Contamination

| No. Mine/UFO Areas: | 2736 | No. Spot UXOs: | 8673 | Villages with CBA: | 2268 = 16.3% |
| No. Impact CB Areas: | 301.0 | Vill. with Spot UXO: | 2756 | Vill. with UXO: | 5527 = 39.8% |
| Total No. Li Areas: | 3037 | Contaminated Villages: | 6422 = 46.2% | Vill. with Li Areas: | 1640 = 11.8% |
| Surface (GIS): | 4344.4 km² = 2.5% | Clean Villages: | 7486 = 53.8% | Population at Risk: | 5186771 = 45.3% |

### Incidents in 3 years prior to Survey

| Victims in Li Areas: | 1397 | Total human Victims: | 1805 | Annual Incident Rate/10,000 pop |
| Victims outside Li Areas: | 400 | Animal Victims: | 3145 | |

### Poverty Indicators, Relative to Families at Risk

| Fam. w/o Housing Land: | 27631 = 10.6% | Fam. w/o Agricultural Land: | 4692 = 18.1% |
| Female-headed Households: | 39791 = 15.3% |

### Impact on Villages

**Village considers Impact as:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Very Severe</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Less Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not enough Housing Land:</td>
<td>1006 = 61.3%</td>
<td>362 = 22.0%</td>
<td>399 = 24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough Agri. Land:</td>
<td>1406 = 85.7%</td>
<td>767 = 46.7%</td>
<td>444 = 27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too high Human Casualties:</td>
<td>1283 = 78.2%</td>
<td>243 = 14.8%</td>
<td>258 = 15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Livestock:</td>
<td>929 = 56.6%</td>
<td>55 = 3.3%</td>
<td>172 = 10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult Water Access:</td>
<td>790 = 48.1%</td>
<td>47 = 2.8%</td>
<td>112 = 6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathering Activities:</td>
<td>1201 = 73.2%</td>
<td>96 = 5.8%</td>
<td>215 = 13.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percentages relative to Villages with suspected Areas

<p>| Restricted Access to Homes: | 792 | 26.8 | 58.8 | 32904 Houses |
| Restricted Access to Home Construction Land: | 590 | 20.0 | 50.5 | 16168 Houses |
| Restricted Access to Agricultural Land: | 2077 | 70.4 | 84.5 | 102778 Families |
| Restricted Access to Pasture Land: | 1781 | 60.4 | 72.6 | 105707 Families |
| Restricted Access to Water Sources: | 1184 | 40.1 | 64.1 | 84588 Families |
| Restricted Access to Forests: | 2000 | 67.8 | 90.9 | 172878 Families |
| Restricted Access to School: | 525 | 17.8 | 47.2 | 44079 Students |
| Restricted Access to Dams, Canals: | 335 | 11.3 | 15.0 | 1031 Villages |
| Restricted Access to Markets: | 439 | 14.9 | 41.4 | 1334 Villages |
| Restricted Access to Business Activities: | 353 | 11.9 | 37.1 | 596 Villages |
| Restricted Access to Health Center: | 455 | 15.4 | 41.9 | 1312 Villages |
| Restricted Access to Pagoda: | 527 | 17.8 | 45.3 | 1487 Villages |
| Restricted Access to Bridge: | 136 | 4.6 | 14.6 | 242 Villages |
| Restricted Access to neighbouring Villages: | 896 | 30.4 | 55.2 | 2272 Villages |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>No. Li Areas</th>
<th>No. Spot UXOs</th>
<th>No. UXO's Related to Li Areas</th>
<th>UXO's Related to Li Areas (1985)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of Li Areas</th>
<th>% of Spot UXOs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Banteay Meanchey</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>372</td>
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<td>334</td>
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<td>Battambang</td>
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<td>Srueng Treng</td>
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<td>Pailin</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>19.05</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,037</td>
<td>11,429</td>
<td>6422</td>
<td>7486</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>1.74</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES FOR THIS TABLE:**

No. Li Areas:
Number of Mine/UXO areas plus actual number of Cluster Bomb areas.
(If more than one cluster bomb field with socio-economic impact is found in a village, only 1 Area Report is filled in (= 1 Record). This report accumulates the findings for the various cluster bomb findings.)
The number of Li Areas is therefore larger than the number of Area Records!

No. Spot UXOs:
Number of Spot UXOs plus number of non-impact Cluster Bomb Areas.
Cluster Bomb Areas without socio-economic impact are treated as Spot UXOs.

Population:
Population figures are calculated from Survey data (in villages with suspected areas only), otherwise Census data 1978 are used.

Population at Risk:
Population in relevant contaminated Villages only.
Annex 8:

The Royal Government of Cambodia Decision No. 29 S.S.R
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT
No. 29 S.S.R.

DECISION
ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CAMBODIAN MINE ACTION
STANDARD (CMAS) - FIRST FIVE CHAPTERS

The Royal Government

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0704/124, dated 15 July 2004 on the nomination of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. 02/NS/94, dated 20 July 1994, promulgated law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0900/160, dated 04 September 2000 on the establishment of Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0605/265, dated 13 June 2005 on the amendment of article: 4, 10 and 13 of the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0900/160 on the establishment of Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0605/296, dated 29 June 2005 on the nomination of the composition of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority;
- Having seen the needs of the Royal Government of Cambodia;
DECIDES

Article 1: Approve the implementation of the first five chapters of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards as follows:

- Chapter 1: The Application of the Cambodian Mine Action Standards;
- Chapter 2: The Accreditation of De-mining Organizations and the Licensing of Operations;
- Chapter 3: The Monitoring of De-mining Organizations;
- Chapter 4: The Storage, Transportation and Handling of Explosives;
- Chapter 5: The Reporting and Investigation of De-mining Incidents.

Article 2: All de-mining operators who intend to conduct mine clearance operations in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall submit an application for Accreditation and sign an Agreement with the Secretary General of the CMAA.

Article 3: All national and international de-mining operators who are currently conducting mine clearance operations in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall file the official regulatory agreements with the Secretary General of the CMAA within 6 months from the date of this Decision.

Article 4: The Secretary General of the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority shall develop detailed guidelines for an effective implementation of these Cambodian Mine Action Standards.

Article 5: Any provisions which may contradict this Decision shall be null and void.

Article 6: The Minister of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Co-Ministers of National Defense; Co-Ministers of Interior; Minister of Commerce; all Ministers and Secretaries of State of relevant ministries and institutions and the Secretary General of the CMAA shall effectively implement this Decision from the date of this signature.

Done in Phnom Penh, 10 August 2005
Prime Minister

Signed and sealed: HUN SEN

Copy:
- Ministry of the Royal Palace
- Secretariat-General of the Senate
- Secretariat-General of the National Assembly
- Cabinet of Samdech Prime Minister
- Cabinet of Samdech and Deputy Prime Minister
- Secretariat-General of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Same as article 6
- Official Bulletin
- Files
Annex 9:

The Royal Government of Cambodia Decision No. 174 S.CH.N
The Office of the Council of Ministers  
N°-174 S.CH.N  

TO: Secretary-General- The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority  

Objective: Request for the use of new 6 chapters of Cambodian Mine Action Standard (CMAS)  

Reference: Written advise by Prime Minister dated on 5 February 2007  

As stated in the above objective and reference, the Office of the Council of Ministers has the honor to inform Your Excellency that, the Royal Government of Cambodia has decided as follows:  

Article 1: Provided permission for officially use on the 6 new Chapters of Cambodian Mine Action Standard (CMAS) as follows:  
- Clearance Requirements for Demining  
- Clearance Requirements for UXO  
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)  
- Safety and Occupational Health-General Safety  
- Safety and Occupational Health-Worksite Safety  
- The Uses of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)  

Article 2: The Secretary-General of Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority must widely and effectively disseminated and implement these standards.  

For your information and implementation.  

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my high considerations.  

Phnom Penh, 08 February 2007  
On behalf of Deputy Prime Minister  
Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers  
Secretary of State  
Signed and Sealed  
Kan Morn  

Copy to:  
- Secretary-General of Royal Government  
- Cabinet of Prime Minister  
- Cabinet of Deputy Prime Minister  
- All relevant Ministry and Institutes  
- All Mine Action Operators  
- Documentation