ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

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

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

PERIOD FROM 1/1/2005 TO 31/12/2005
REPORTING FORMATS FOR ARTICLE 7

STATE PARTY: COMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: .......... April 2006

POINT OF CONTACT:

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**Form A: National Implementation measures**

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

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

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

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

Measures

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

2. On 28/4/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the legislation of the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction¹. The Law has been signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999. The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, National polices and armed forces.

3. In September 2000, the Royal Government of Cambodia established the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) to regulate, plan, coordinate and monitor mine action activities in the country. The CMAA will be in charge to monitor the implementation of the law to ban anti-personnel mines and of the international legal instrument, i.e. the Mine Ban Treaty. This Royal Decree have been amended Article 4, 10, and 13 by the Royal Decree NS/RKT/0605/265 dated 13 June 2005².

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.

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

¹See Annex 1: The Cambodian Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines
²See Annex 2: The New CMAA Royal Decree

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

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

b) The total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of Anti-personnel mines stockpiled."

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

Type

Quantity

Lot # (if possible)

Supplementary information

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

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

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State (Party):</th>
<th>CAMBODIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting for time period:</td>
<td>1/1/2005 to 31/12/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Areas that contain mines**
   (if necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided)

   | Location: | N/A |
   | Type:     | N/A |
   | Quantity: | N/A |
   | Date of emplacement: | N/A |

2. **Areas suspected to contain mines**

   **Location**
   The National Level 1 Survey (L1S) has been completed in April 2002³. The project surveyed the totality of 13,910 villages representing an estimated population of 11,460,661 (2.2 million households).

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

   Those areas represent a surface of 4,544 km² (2.5% of the country area); 46.2% of the total Cambodian villages (6,422) are suspected to be contaminated; 7,486 villages (53.8%) did not report any contamination. The project estimates that 5.18 million (45.3%) Cambodians are more or less at risk due to the presence or assume of the presence of mines and UXO's.

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

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

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³ See Annex 3: Statistical Profile-Country from the level 1 Survey

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

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

d) The type, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3".

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

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

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

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

Institution authorized by State Party
Transferred to CMAC Training Center
Type: N/A
Quantity

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

In 2005 CMAC/Training Center did not receive any APMs for supporting of training activities. The HALO Cambodia, however, received 77 APMs from local villagers for the purpose of training4.

TOTAL 3,079

Lot # (if possible)
Supplementary information

4 See Annex 4 Information provided by Operators.
3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party
CMAC
Type: N/A

Quantity

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

However, in the year 2005, the HALO Trust Cambodia informed that they received 11,698 APMs from K86 military store for the purpose of destruction.

TOTAL  32,884

Lot # (if possible)
N/A

Supplementary information

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supplementary information
Cambodia does not have any APM production facility.
1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

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

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

Details of methods: Explosion

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

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

In Cambodia, from 1992 to December 2005, mine clearance operators have cleared 32,472 hectares and destroyed 596,479 APMs.

Past Operators

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

Together, those "past operators" has cleared an estimated area of 19.29 km².

Current Operators

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

In 2005, CMAC reported to have cleared 22.086 km² and destroyed 74,165 APMs.

From 1992 to December 2005, CMAC has cleared a total of 145.275 km² and destroyed a total of 311,017 APMs.
In 2005, **HALO Trust** reported to have cleared 5.650 km\(^2\) and destroyed 26,748 APMs. From 1992 to December 2005, HALO Trust has cleared a total of 36.771 km\(^2\) and destroyed a total of 89,159 APMs.

In 2005, **MAG** reported to have cleared 3.149 km\(^2\) and destroyed 4,037 APMs. From 1992 to December 2005, MAG has cleared a total of 15.778 km\(^2\) and destroyed a total of 29,673 APMs.

In 2005, **RCAF** reported to have cleared 9.744 km\(^2\) and destroyed 234 APMs. From 1992 to December 2005, RCAF has cleared a total of 107.196 km\(^2\) and destroyed a total of 158,041 APMs.

**For the year 2005 only, those four active operators have cleared 40.629 km\(^2\) and destroyed 105,184 APMs.**

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

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

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

In 2005, HALO destroyed AP Mines by using two methods: Electric initiation and safety fuse initiation.

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

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

g) The type, quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this
Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-
personnel mines destroyed, in accordance with Article 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if
possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in
accordance with Article 4”.

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

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

Type: N/A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>8,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>7,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>13,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>9,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>1,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>HALO</td>
<td>3,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>10,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>9,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>HALO</td>
<td>5,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>MAG</td>
<td>1,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>71,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lot # (if possible): N/A

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

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

Type: N/A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>CMAC:</td>
<td>15,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HALO Trust:</td>
<td>2,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAG:</td>
<td>3,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RCAF:</td>
<td>1,078</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Annex 4 Information provided by Operators.

Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
### Year 2001
- **CMAC:** 16,916
- **HALO Trust:** 4,699
- **MAG:** 4,966
- **RCAF:** 2,581
- **Total:** 29,162

### Year 2002
- **CMAC:** 32,688
- **HALO Trust:** 4,510
- **MAG:** 1,850
- **RCAF:** 1,934
- **Total:** 40,982

### Year 2003
- **CMAC:** 22,160
- **HALO Trust:** 8,455
- **MAG:** 5,387
- **RCAF:** 25,841
- **Total:** 61,843

### Year 2004
- **CMAC:** 33,602
- **HALO Trust:** 16,447
- **MAG:** 4,906
- **RCAF:** 1,133
- **Total:** 56,088

### Year 2005
- **CMAC:** 64,621
- **HALO Trust:** 21,015
- **MAG:** 2,423
- **RCAF:** 234
- **Total:** 88,293

**GRAND TOTAL 2000-2005:** 299,245 APMs

### Supplementary information

In Cambodia, the Convention has been entered into force on 1/1/2000.
Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)

Form H: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

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

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, color photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance".

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

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

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed
Cambodia does not detain APM.
In 2005, in order to inform and protect the civilian population, CMAC Mine Marking Teams (MMT) has marked 401 long-term marked minefields (CMAC/MMT have been changed to CMAC/TST) equal 1,437,124 liner meters⁷.

In 2005, HALO believes that generally there is insufficient clarity over the limits of mined areas to make perimeter marking of suspect areas effective. Thus, although HALO will mark the interface of roads and suspect ground as hazardous no effort is put at enveloping the entire suspect perimeter.

HALO Cambodia marks all current minefield tasks at the point that clearance commences.

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⁷ See Annex 4 Information provided by Operators.

Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA)
Between 1979 and December 2005, the Cambodia Mine/UXO Victim Information System project of the Cambodian Red Cross and HIB has registered a total of 62,401 mine/UXO casualties in Cambodia.

From 1979 to 1990; 34,028 victims were recorded and 24,208 for the next decade from 1991 to 2000. From 2001 until June 2004 the number of mine/UXO was 3,008 victims. There has been a plateau effect in the yearly number of victims from 2000 to 2002.

From January 2005 to January 2006, the CMVIS recorded a total of 910 victims: 19% of these mine/UXO incidents resulted in death, 20% in amputation and 61% in diverse injuries. Children represent 32% of the victims, women 9% and men 59%.

UXO casualties represent 60% of all the casualties recorded from January 2005 to January 2006 while 40% mine casualties were reported. Mine casualties mostly happen in the forests or fields while UXO casualties are likely to take place in villages.

The cause of casualty from January 2005 to January 2006 was: 39% livelihood, 33% handling, 3% Demining, 1% spectator, 1% military, and 23% other.

Rehabilitation services for mine victims

In order to provide rehabilitation services to mine victims, especially to amputees in the year 2005, several international organizations\(^9\) namely Handicap International Belgium (HIB), Handicap International France (HIF), Cambodia Trust (CT), ADD, SSC, ABC, Veterans International (VIC), CARITAS, WVC, CCMH, TPO, and NCDP work in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY) and support to orthopedic workshops and rehabilitation centers in many 12 different provinces and in Phnom Penh. In 2005, those rehabilitation centers provided 3,262 prostheses repaired all kind of prostheses 3,089 and provided 1,526 wheelchairs, repaired all kind of wheelchairs 226 and many other part of prostheses in supporting to the disabled people. In addition, some organizations have provided vocational training to the disable people such as: AARJ, JCIA, JSC, CVCD, WVC, RTC, ILO, WRF and CWARS in many training centers with a total of 1,235 disable people. Furthermore, those organizations also provided many jobs directly to 1,058 disable people and other career to 588 disable people.

It should be mentioned that patients receiving prostheses are not all mine victims; some of them have been amputated due to various kinds of accidents or suffered from congenital conditions.

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\(^8\) See annex 5: CMVIS statistics.
\(^9\) See annex 6: Rehabilitation Statistics 2005 provided by MoSAYV.
ANNEXES

Annex 1:
The Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-Personnel Mines

Annex 2:
The CMAA Royal Decree
The Amendment CMAA Royal Decree
The Royal Government Decision on CMAS First Five Chapters

Annex 3:
Statistical Profile from the Level 1 Survey

Annex 4:
Information provided by CMAC, HALO, MAG and RCAF in 2005.

Annex 5:
CRC-HIB/CMVIS Statistics

Annex 6:
Rehabilitation Statistics 2005 provided by MoSAVY
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