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**Third Review Conference of the States Parties to  
the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use,  
Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of  
Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

27 June 2014

Original: English

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**Maputo, 23-27 June 2014**

Agenda item 15 “Adoption of the final document”

**Draft Final document**

The Final Report of the Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction consists of five parts, as follows:

- Part I:            Organization and Work of the Third Review Conference
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  - C.    Participation in the Third Review Conference
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- Part II:          Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction: 2010-2014
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## Part I

### Organization and work of the Third Review Conference

#### A. Introduction

1. The Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction states in article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, that “a Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention” and that “further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties.”

2. At the First Review Conference (Nairobi, 29 November - 3 December 2004) the States Parties agreed to hold annually, until a Second Review Conference, a Meeting of the States Parties, and that a Second Review Conference will take place in the second half of the year 2009. Furthermore, at the Second Review Conference (Cartagena, 30 November - 4 December 2009), the States Parties decided to hold annually, until a Third Review Conference, a meeting of the States Parties and informal intersessional meetings of the Standing Committees, and that a Third Review Conference will take place at the end of 2014 (document APLC/CONF/2009/9, paragraph 29 (i) and (ii)).

3. At the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties (Geneva, 2-5 December 2013), the States Parties agreed to hold the Convention’s Third Review Conference in Maputo, Mozambique, from 23 to 27 June 2014. The Meeting further decided to hold preparatory meetings in advance of the Third Review Conference in Geneva on 6 December 2013 and on 10 April 2014 (APLC/MSP.13/2013/6). In addition, the States Parties agreed to designate Mr. Henrique Banze, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique, President of the Third Review Conference.

4. To prepare for the Third Review Conference, in accordance with the decisions of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, the First Preparatory Meeting was held on 6 December 2013. The First Preparatory Meeting adopted the cost estimates for the Third Review Conference and its Second Preparatory Meeting and recommended that, in keeping with the practice that has served the States Parties well at their formal meetings, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committees should serve as Vice Presidents of the Third Review Conference, namely: Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway and Poland. The First Preparatory Meeting took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mr. Peter Kolarov of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch, as Executive Secretary of the Third Review Conference, and the request by the President-Designate that, in keeping with past practice, Mr. Kerry Brinkert, Director of the Implementation Support Unit, serve as the President’s Executive Coordinator.

5. The Second Preparatory Meeting was held on 10 April 2014. The Second Preparatory Meeting approved and recommended for adoption at the Third Review Conference the draft agenda and the provisional programme of work of the Conference. The First and Second Preparatory Meetings took note of the papers submitted in preparation for the Third Review Conference and expressed general satisfaction that their content would provide useful direction to the efforts to develop review of the general status and operation of the Convention, an action plan covering the period following the Third Review Conference, and a high level declaration, as well as on a future meeting programme. The meetings also appealed for participation at the highest possible level during a high level segment scheduled to take place on 26 and 27 June 2014 at the Third Review Conference.

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6. As a complement to the formal preparations for the Maputo Review Conference, the Implementation Support Unit coordinated four events in Geneva from 19 to 22 May 2014 which were entitled “Maputo +15”. In addition, to seek views on matters of substance, the President-Designate convened informal meetings in Geneva on 5 June 2014 to which all States Parties, States not parties and interested organizations were invited to participate.

7. The opening of the Third Review Conference was preceded on 23 June 2014 by a ceremony which featured statements by the President of Mozambique, Mr. Armando Guebuza, Mr. Henrique Banze, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique, Ms. Jody Williams, ICBL Ambassador and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, as well as Mr Samuel Machava and Ms. Graca Jamisse, landmine survivors.

## **B. Organization of the Third Review Conference**

8. The Third Review Conference was opened on 23 June 2014 by the Algerian Presidency of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, represented by Ambassador Mohamed Lamine Laabas, who presided over the election of the President of the Third Review Conference. The Conference elected by acclamation Mr. Henrique Banze, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique, as its President.

9. At its first plenary meeting on 23 June 2014, the Third Review Conference adopted its agenda and its programme of work, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/1 and APLC/CONF/2014/2. On the same occasion, the Third Review Conference approved the participation in its work as observers of organizations that have been granted observer status by the Coordinating committee under rule 1.4 of the rules of procedure.

10. Also at its first plenary meeting, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway and Poland were elected by acclamation as Vice-Presidents of the Third Review Conference.

11. The Conference unanimously confirmed the nomination of Ms. Teresa Monteiro, Deputy Director, Joaquim Chissano International Conference Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique, as Secretary-General of the Conference. The conference also took note of the appointment by the United Nations Secretary-General of Mr. Peter Kolarov of the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, as Executive Secretary of the meeting, and the appointment by the President of Mr. Kerry Brinkert, Director of the Implementation Support Unit, as the President’s Executive Coordinator.

## **C. Participation in the Third Review Conference**

12. The following States Parties participated in the Conference: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

13. The following delegations participated in the Conference as observers, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and Rule 1, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure of the Conference: China, Egypt, India, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and United States of America.

14. In accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the rules of procedure, the following international organizations and institutions, regional organizations, entities and non-governmental organizations attended the conference as observers: Advisory Board on Human Security, Committee of Experts of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, European Union (EU), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Organization of American States (OAS), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and United Nations Office for Projects Services (UNOPS).

15. In accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention and rule 1, paragraph 4, of the rules of procedure, the following other organizations attended the conference as observers: Centre for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), Cleared Ground Demining, Fondation Suisse de déminage, The Halo Trust, International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security.

16. A list of all delegations to the Third Review Conference is contained in document APLC/CONF/2014/INF.1.

#### **D. Work of the Third Review Conference**

17. The Third Review Conference held eighth plenary meetings from 23 to 27 June 2014. During its first five plenary meetings, the Conference reviewed the general status and operation of the Convention, reviewing progress made and challenges that remain in the pursuit of the Convention's aims and in the application of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014.

19. At its second plenary session, the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties presented a report on the analysis of requests for extensions to Article 5 deadlines, 2013-2014, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/WP.19. In addition, the States Parties that had submitted requests for extensions in accordance with article 5.4 of the Convention, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Yemen and Zimbabwe, presented their requests, the executive summaries of which are contained in documents APLC/CONF/2014/WP.1, APLC/CONF/2014/WP.3, APLC/CONF/2014/WP.2 and APLC/CONF/2014/WP.4, respectively. In addition, the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties presented an analysis of each request, as contained in documents APLC/CONF/2014/WP.8, APLC/CONF/2014/WP.11, APLC/CONF/2014/WP.10, and APLC/CONF/2014/WP.9 respectively.

20. The Conference took note of the 2014-2019 plan of action presented by Chad, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/WP.12, pursuant to the decision of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties requesting Chad to present "a clear and detailed national survey and clearance plan leading to completion with this plan addressing information discrepancies in (its) extension request."

21. Also in the context of its consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, recalling the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", which instructed the ISU to propose and present a work plan and budget for the activities of the ISU for the

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following year to the Coordinating Committee for endorsement and subsequently to each meeting of the States Parties for approval, the Conference considered the “Implementation Support Unit 2015 Work Plan and Budget”, presented by the Director of the ISU and endorsed by the Coordinating Committee, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/....

22. Also in the context of its consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention, in recalling the “Directive from the States Parties to the ISU”, which tasked the ISU to report in written form as well as orally on the activities, functioning and finances of the ISU to each meeting of the State Parties and to submit an audited annual financial report for the previous year and a preliminary annual financial report for the present year to the Coordinating Committee and subsequently to the meeting of the States Parties, the Conference considered an “Interim report on the 2014 activities, functioning and finances of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and preliminary 2015 financial report” presented by the Director of the ISU, as contained in APLC/....

23. The sixth through eighth plenary meetings featured the Conference’s high level segment, which included a message by the Convention’s depository, Mr. Ban-Ki Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, which was delivered by Ms Angela Kane, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

## **E. Decisions and Recommendations**

24. The Conference adopted the document “Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction: 2009-2014”, which is contained as part II of this report.

25. With the aim of supporting enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention, the Conference adopted the Maputo Action Plan 2014-2019, which is contained as part III of this report. In addition, the Conference adopted the Maputo+15 Declaration, which is contained as part IV of this report.

26. Based upon the paper entitled Proposal for a meeting programme and related implementation machinery, 2014-2019, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/PM.2/WP.2, and the discussion on this document at the Conference’s Second Preparatory Meeting, the Conference agreed to establish the following mechanisms, thereby replacing the five Standing Committees established by decisions taken at previous Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences:

- (a) The Committee on Article 5 Implementation
- (b) The Committee on Cooperative Compliance
- (c) The Committee on Victim Assistance
- (d) The Committee on Enhancing Cooperation and Assistance

27. The Conference agreed to the purpose, membership and mandates of the above mentioned mechanisms, as contained in part V of this report.

28. In taking decisions on machinery to support implementation in the period following the Third Review Conference, the Conference emphasised the importance of these decisions in improving the management of the work of the Convention in a highly cooperative manner, and that those selected to the positions of responsibility will be accountable to the States Parties including by keeping the States Parties apprised of their activities. There will be no additional mandatory cost to the States Parties for the functioning of these mechanisms.

29. The Conference recalled that the Committees that they established do not have decision making authority, which rests solely with the States Parties at formal Meetings of the States Parties and Review Conferences.

30. The Conference welcomed the interest expressed by the following States Parties to serve as members of Committees: Algeria, Austria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand and Zambia. Taking into account this interest as well as the need for a complete set of 16 Committee members and the need for Committee membership to be balanced, the Conference mandated the President to consult with delegations and ultimately fill all Committee positions by 15 September 2014.

31. The Conference agreed that Presidency of His Excellency, Henrique Banze of Mozambique will continue until 31 December 2014. The Conference further agreed to designate His Excellency Ambassador Bertrand de Crombrugge of Belgium, President of the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, with his term to start on 1 January 2015, and to end at the conclusion of that Meeting. Subsequent Presidents will be elected at each Meeting of the States Parties for one-year terms running from the conclusion of the Meeting at which they are elected until the conclusion of the Meeting over which they preside.

32. The Conference agreed that, beginning in 2015, a Meeting of the States Parties will be convened each year at the end of November or beginning of December until the end of 2018, and that the Fourth Review Conference will be held at the end of 2019. The Conference agreed to hold the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties in Geneva during the week of November 30 to 4 December 2015 and adopted its estimated costs, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/3. The Conference further noted with appreciation the offer made by Chile to host and preside over the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

33. The Conference agreed that informal intersessional meetings will be held each year, preferably after the 30 April deadline for submitting transparency information, and that they could comprise a thematic segment and a preparatory segment. These meetings need not be more than two days long, permitting them to be scheduled during the same week as the meetings of other Conventions or activities. The Conference agreed to hold intersessional meetings for a period of up to two days on 4-5 June 2015. Further to provisions of the 2011 agreement between the States Parties and the GICHD concerning implementation support for the Convention, the Conference expressed its appreciation for the GICHD's ongoing support to intersessional meetings.

34. Taking into account the analyses presented by the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties of the requests submitted under article 5 of the Convention and the requests themselves, the Conference took the following decisions:

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

(a) The Conference assessed the request submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo for an extension of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 January 2021.

(b) In granting the request, the Conference noted the importance of the United Nation's International Mine Action Standards, or IMAS, in emphasising that evidence is required in order to define an area as either "suspected hazardous area" (i.e., an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines) or "confirmed hazardous area" (i.e., an area known to suspected to contain anti-personnel mines). In this regard, the Conference noted that the Democratic Republic of the Congo's adherence to IMAS guidance on this matter

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could provide greater clarity concerning the remaining challenge in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

(c) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that, while the Democratic Republic of the Congo had made great efforts to largely comply with the commitments it had made in 2011 to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge, a detailed annual work plan for survey and clearance leading to completion was still missing. The Conference further noted that the Democratic Republic of the Congo had committed to develop an operational plan by 1 January 2015. Given this commitment, the Conference requested that the Democratic Republic of the Congo submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2015, a clear and detailed survey and clearance plan leading to completion by 1 January 2021.

(d) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that the Convention would benefit from the Democratic Republic of the Congo informing the States Parties, by 30 April of each year, as relevant, on the following:

(i) The number, location and size of remaining mined areas, plans to clear or otherwise release these areas and information on areas already released, disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey.

(ii) Efforts and the results of efforts to mobilise funding to contribute to covering the costs of implementing the Democratic Republic of the Congo's national plans for survey and mine clearance,

(iii) Efforts and the results of efforts undertaken to strengthen national capacity to implement the Democratic Republic of the Congo's national plan, and,

(iv) Whether circumstances which had previously impeded the timely implementation of the Convention were continuing to affect the fulfilment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's obligations.

(v) Additional efforts made by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the results of these efforts to make use of the full range of practical methods to release, with a high level of confidence, areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines, in accordance with the United Nations Mine Action Standards.

## **Eritrea**

(a) The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Eritrea for an extension of Eritrea's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 February 2020.

(b) In granting the request, the Conference noted that, while Eritrea has largely sought to comply with the commitments it had made in 2011 to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge, a detailed annual work plan for survey and clearance leading to completion and based on accurate and coherent data is still missing.

(c) In granting the request, the Conference noted that Eritrea was projecting that approximately six years would be needed from the date of submission of its request to resurvey to identify actual mined areas requiring clearance and report on the remaining areas known to contain mines by the end of the extension period. The Conference noted that five additional years beyond Eritrea's February 2015 deadline appeared to be a long period of time to meet this objective. In this regard the Meeting noted that it would be beneficial if Eritrea would submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2015, an updated list of all areas known or suspected to containing anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and area that would be dealt with each year during the remaining period

covered by the request and a detailed budget. The Conference noted that clarity regarding which areas of what size and at what location remained to be addressed in each administrative area would both serve as a foundation for a resource mobilisation strategy and greatly assist both Eritrea and all State Parties in assessing progress in implementation during the extension period.

(d) In granting the request, the Conference noted the importance of the United Nations' International Mine Action Standards, or IMAS, in emphasising that evidence is required in order to define an area as either "suspected hazardous area" (i.e., an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines) or "confirmed hazardous area" (i.e., an area known to contain anti-personnel mines). In this regard, the Conference noted that Eritrea's adherence to IMAS guidance on this matter could provide greater clarity concerning the remaining challenge in Eritrea.

(e) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that the Convention would benefit from the Eritrea informing the States Parties, by 30 April of each year, as relevant, on the following:

- (i) The number, location and size of remaining mined areas, plans to clear or otherwise release these areas and information on areas already released, disaggregated by release through clearance, technical survey and nontechnical survey,
- (ii) Efforts and the results of efforts to diversify funding sources and to reach out to other relevant parts of the government to contribute to covering the costs of implementing Eritrea's national plans for survey and mine clearance,
- (iii) Resources obtained relative to needs expressed in the request, including resources provided by the Government of Eritrea itself,
- (iv) Additional efforts made by Eritrea and the results of these efforts to make use of the full range of practical methods to release, with a high level of confidence, areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines, in accordance with the United Nations Mine Action Standards.

## **Yemen**

(a) The Conference assessed the request submitted by Yemen for an extension of Yemen's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 March 2020.

(b) In granting the request, the Conference noted that, while Yemen had not complied with the principle commitment of it had made, as recorded in the decisions of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, to complete implementation by the end of 2014, it is positive that Yemen is planning to increase its capacity and reinvigorate efforts to garner an understanding of the extent of the remaining challenge and carry out clearance to fulfill its obligations during the extension period.

(c) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that Yemen was projecting that it would need approximately six years from the date of submission of its request to survey suspected hazardous areas and clear confirmed hazardous areas. Given that survey activities are scheduled to be completed by September 2014, which should result in an accurate understanding of the remaining implementation challenge, the Conference requested that Yemen submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2015, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension request. The Conference requested that this work plan contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and area that would be



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dealt with each year during the remaining period covered by the request and by which organizations, and a detailed budget.

(d) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted the importance of the United Nation's International Mine Action Standards, or IMAS, in emphasising that evidence is required in order to define an area as either "suspected hazardous area" (i.e., an area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines) or "confirmed hazardous area" (i.e., an area known to suspected to contain anti-personnel mines). In this regard, the Conference noted that Yemen's adherence to IMAS guidance on this matter could provide greater clarity concerning the remaining challenge in Yemen. In this regard, the Conference noted that the commitment made by Yemen to undertake technical survey activities and to update its land release standards may result in implementation that proceeds much faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested and in a more cost-effective manner. The Conference noted that doing so could benefit Yemen in ensuring that the grave humanitarian, social and economic impacts outlined by Yemen in its request are addressed as quickly as possible.

(e) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that the Convention would benefit from Yemen informing the States Parties, by 30 April of each year, as relevant, on the following:

- (i) Efforts and the results of efforts to diversify funding sources and to reach out to other relevant parts of the government to contribute to covering the costs of implementing Yemen's national plans for survey and mine clearance,
- (ii) Efforts and results of efforts to update, develop and apply national mine action standards that are in line with the United Nations International Mine Action Standards,
- (iii) Changes in the security situation and how these changes positively or negatively affect implementation.
- (iv) Additional efforts made by Yemen and the results of these efforts to make use of the full range of practical methods to release, with a high level of confidence, areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines, in accordance with the United Nations Mine Action Standards.

### **Zimbabwe**

(a) The Conference assessed the request submitted by Zimbabwe for an extension of Zimbabwe's deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 January 2018.

(b) In granting the request, the Conference noted that, while Zimbabwe had not complied with the principal commitment it had made, as recorded in the decisions of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge and to develop plans accordingly and precisely project the amount of time that will be required to complete Article 5 implementation, Zimbabwe had made progress in this regard and has carried out efforts to build its capacity and improve its efficiency by engaging the support of international organizations and developing survey and clearance plans for the remaining areas.

(c) In granting the request, the Conference noted that by requesting a three year extension, Zimbabwe was projecting that it would need approximately three and a half years from the date of submission of its request to clarify the remaining challenge, understand what progress will be possible once partners operate at full capacity and once

additional support has been identified, produce a detailed plan, and submit a subsequent extension request for fulfilment of its Article 5 obligations.

(d) The Conference noted that it is important that Zimbabwe request only the period of time necessary to assess relevant facts and develop a meaningful forward looking plan based on these facts. Given that survey activities are scheduled to be completed by September 2014, which should result in an accurate understanding of the remaining implementation challenge, the Conference requested that Zimbabwe submit to the States Parties, by 30 April 2015, an updated detailed work plan for the remaining period covered by the extension request. The Conference requested that this plan contain an updated list of all areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines, annual projections of which areas and area that would be dealt with each year during the remaining period covered by the request and by which organizations, and a detailed budget.

(e) Also in granting the request, the Conference noted that the Convention would benefit from Zimbabwe informing the States Parties, by 30 April of each year, as relevant, on the following:

- (i) Updates relative to commitments noted in paragraphs 13 and 22 of the analysis of Zimbabwe's request,
- (ii) The commitment made by Zimbabwe to relocate the mine action centre out of military installations,
- (iii) The commitment made by Zimbabwe to develop and implement a national strategic plan,
- (iv) The plans of the HALO Trust and Norwegian People's Aid to increase its capacity,
- (v) Resources obtained relative to needs expressed in the request, including resources provided by the Government of Zimbabwe itself, and
- (vi) Additional efforts made by Zimbabwe and the results of these efforts to make use of the full range of practical methods to release, with a high level of confidence, areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines, in accordance with the United Nations Mine Action Standards.

35. Also in the context of considering the submission of requests under article 5 of the Convention, the Conference warmly welcomed the report presented by the President of the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties on the analysis of requests for extensions to article 5 deadlines, 2013-2014, as contained in document APLC/CONF/2014/WP.19.

36. The Conference recalled the decisions the States Parties have taken at the Seventh and the Twelfth Meetings of the States Parties regarding the process for requests submitted under Article 5 of the Convention and reiterated the importance of each State Party submitting its request in a timely manner (i.e., approximately nine months prior to the Meeting or Conference when the request would be considered).

37. In the context of the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", the Meeting approved the "Implementation Support Unit 2015 Work Plan and Budget" for the activities of the ISU in 2015, as endorsed by the Coordinating Committee and as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/.... Also in the context of the "Directive from the States Parties to the ISU", the Meeting approved the "Interim report on the 2014 activities, functioning and finances of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and preliminary 2015 financial report", contained in APLC/CONF/2014/..., and the ISU's 2013 audited financial statement, as contained in APLC/CONF/2014/Misc....

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## **F. Documentation**

38. A list of documents submitted to the Third Review Conference is contained in the annex to this report. These documents are available in all official languages through the United Nations Official Documents System (<http://documents.un.org>).

## **G. Adoption of the Final Document and conclusion of the Third Review Conference**

39. At its final plenary meeting, on 27 June 2014, the Conference adopted its final document, which is being issued as document APLC/CONF/2014/.... At its closing plenary meeting, the Conference expressed its heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of Mozambique for their outstanding efforts in hosting the Third Review Conference.

**Part II**

**Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction: 2010-2014 (as adopted at the final plenary meeting on 27 June 2014)**

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**Part III:**

**Maputo Action Plan 2014-2019 (as adopted at the final plenary meeting on 27 June 2014)**

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**Part IV:**

**Maputo+15 Declaration (as adopted at the final plenary meeting on 27 June 2014)**

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**Part V:**

**The purpose, mandate, membership and working methods of the States parties' Implementation machinery**

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