

MINUTES

MINE ACTIONSUPPORT GROUP – OPEN SESSION

WEDNESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 2020

ROOM IV, UN PALAIS, GENEVA

1. WELCOME REMARKS BY THE CHAIR

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament, Ambassador Peter Beerwerth, welcomed participants to the meeting. He outlined that mine action was a key component of German assistance. He noted that mine action was a paramount humanitarian effort and a pre-cursor to recovery. Ambassador Beerwerth underlined the importance of coordination in mine action, hence the German focus on the country coalition concept.

The Chair of the meeting, Mr Wolfgang Bindseil, then officially opened the meeting. He thanked the outgoing US chair, Mr Stanley L. Brown, for his excellent chairmanship over past two years. Mr Bindseil noted that the US had established good systems for the MASG which he intended to maintain, with possibly some adaptations as things progress.

Mr Bindseil then outlined Germany's thoughts for the MASG over the next two years. He said that the MASG was an important tool to promote transparency in mine action. It was planned to keep the open and closed sessions for MASG meetings; with the open session for country briefs and updates, and with the closed session an opportunity for frank discussion between donors. Based on feedback, extra time maybe allocated for the closed sessions. The practice of scheduling a Geneva meeting in February and a New York meeting in October would continue in principle. However, the meeting next February may change due to the closure of the UN Palais for renovation, and he suggested to consider holding the October meeting in a different place, like Berlin or a mine affected country, e.g. Ukraine, with a field visit included. The Chair would also like to intensify contact between donors and affected countries, for example through measures like the country coalition between Germany and Bosnia (and also the similar coalitions Norway and the USA had established with Lebanon and Sri Lanka respectively). He felt there may be scope to draft some best practices based on experiences from donors and affected countries for such partnerships.¹

Germany would also like to promote mine action in the public sphere, by adapting new technologies and exploring new channels of communications. The Chair advised that the utility of a map showing donors and affected countries would be discussed in the closed session. Other topics that could be addressed at the MASG were; common reporting and standards, gender mainstreaming, alternative funding mechanisms and dealing with improvised mines laid by non-state actors.

¹ The representative of Norway advised that guidelines were developed for the APMBC Oslo Review Conference by the Mine Ban Convention's Committee on Enhancement of Cooperation and Compliance called *Sample Model for a Mine Action Platform*. The link to these Guidelines is <https://www.osloreviewconference.org/fileadmin/APMBC-RC4/Fourth-Review-Conference/National-mine-action-platforms-en.pdf>

In conclusion, the Chair stated that Germany was pleased to be the chair of the MASG and looked forward to working together with everyone over the next two years.

2. WELCOME REMARKS BY UNMAS

The Chair invited the Director of UNMAS, Ms Agnes Marcaillou, to address the meeting. Ms Marcaillou congratulated Germany on becoming chair of the MASG, and noted that Germany was active in mine action, as well as the broader multi-lateral arena, such as the UN Security Council. Ms Marcaillou also thanked Mr Brown, the outgoing chair, for being active and engaged.

Ms Marcaillou mentioned the launch of a victim assistance campaign, as traditionally VA has been under-funded and that it has to be given greater profile. While acknowledging the importance of clearance, the need for VA should not be overlooked - not only for reasons of compassion, but also for national security, as it may motivate terrorism if injured people are not provided with assistance.

Turning to donor coordination, Ms Marcaillou noted that the MASG had a role to play at the field level as well as the global level. She recalled the donor meetings chaired in Sudan by Italy (when they were MASG chair) and later by Germany. UNMAS would encourage the MASG to continue with these types of meetings as appropriate. Ms Marcaillou also noted that the new UN Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023 was working well and had produced good interaction between all partners.

Ms Marcaillou then briefly outlined some of the current work of UNMAS (the full update is attached to the minutes). UNMAS was working closely with UN partners such as WFP and UNHCR in Burkina Faso, and they were looking at the issue on a sub-regional basis. UNMAS field coordinators incorporated mine action into 17 humanitarian response plans (HRPs) targeting 19 million people in need of protection from explosive ordnance in Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt), Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen. Other areas being addressed included regional approaches, weapons and ammunition management, the General Assembly Resolution on assistance in Mine Action and funding. On the latter point, Ms Marcaillou said that despite the alarming rise in casualties and the dire humanitarian crisis at the global level, in 2019, 25 Member States (and the EU, USA Sweden, UNF) contributed US\$69,040,728 to the UN VTF. This was a significant decrease (almost 50 per cent) in UN VTF income compared to 2018. Ms Marcaillou encouraged donors to contribute to the UN VTF.

3. COUNTRY UPDATES

3.1 Sudan: Mr Sediq Rashid, the UNMAS Programme Manager for Sudan, gave a brief update on the needs in three areas of Sudan; South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur. He noted that mine action activities had started in 2011, but progress was restricted due to active conflict at times. Recent survey information was alarming, as it found that over 50 roads were mined for a total distance of 600 kilometres. There are over 180,000 IDPs in government controlled areas, with more population movement expected. Peace negotiations are ongoing and UNMAS hope to gain access to affected areas soon. Mine action was relevant to the peace process and was a priority of the Government of Sudan and the opposition.

The UN has limited resources, with only two clearance teams on standby to deploy when access is possible. A minimum of US\$5 million is needed to address both emergency and ongoing needs.

UNMAS is using a community based mine action approach and the programme is set up on a sustainable basis using local resources.

3.2 Libya: The Director of the Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC), Colonel Mohamd Al-Torjman, gave a presentation on the challenges and needs in Libya. He showed some charts giving recent progress, including that 14,000 items of ordnance had been removed in the past year. The main challenges facing LibMAC are; the size of the area affected by UXO, the lack of mine action capacity compared with the problem, ongoing armed conflict since 2019, the growing number of displaced people (estimated to be 300,000) and restriction on movement within the country. The main action to address these challenges included the need to open regional LibMAC offices, capacity building support for local staff, more international and national mine action NGOs and more funding.

The Chief of UNMAS in Libya, Mr Lance Malin, went on to speak about victim assistance in Libya. In 2019, UNMAS undertook a VA situation analysis and mapped the VA needs. It was found that 91% of victims were men or boys and that almost one million people in Libya have some form of disability. VA requires national ownership to be mainstreamed into national welfare systems and to ensure sustainability. Coordination and synergies should be pursued by national and international key stakeholders. Finally, Mr Malin mentioned the problem of over 400 tonnes of liquid fuel left behind from the Soviet era, which is toxic and carcinogenic. With German assistance, UNMAS are looking at security aspects and protective equipment, but need more funds to complete the work. The power point presentation on Libya is on the MASG website.

3.3 Colombia: The Mine Action Group Coordinator for Colombia, Ms Martha Hurtada, gave a presentation on the current situation in Colombia, the challenges they face and the status of their APMBC Extension request. Ms Hurtada explained that there were still problems with security in some parts of the country, and that some armed, non-state actors were still using improvised landmines. Although the number of new victims overall has dropped significantly over the last ten years, there were still new victims in the areas without security. It is not possible to conduct clearance activities in these territories.

Between 2014 and 2019, the operational capacity to undertake demining in Colombia has steadily increased and work was now underway in 158 municipalities. The clearance work is undertaken by a combination of military units and international NGOs. Colombia also has 20 years' experience with risk education activities, which it is willing to share with other countries. The challenges faced include security, difficult logistics near border areas, dealing with ethnic groups and different languages. Colombia has a strong system to support victims of landmine accidents. In conclusion, Ms Hurtada said that Colombia was committed to achieving its APMBC targets and this was reflected in their new Strategy 2020 -2023, but that they needed ongoing financial assistance. Ms Hurtada said that Colombia plan to seek an extension to their APMBC Article 5 deadline until 2025 at the intersessional meeting in May 2020.

In question time, Ms Hurtada was asked a number of questions about their new strategy, including the need for the revision of national standards, making greater use of land release methodology, the criteria for assigning demining teams, the possibility of re-assigning teams if they cannot work due to security and finally ensuring that NGOs are not compromised by having to work with the military. Ms Hurtada Indicated they were working with ISO to look at the best process for improving standards, including standards for land release. They were in regular dialogue with operators in order to meet

the standards, and also to identify better solutions to the many problems they face. All this was done in an open and transparent way. However, the situation in Colombia was quite complex due to the security situation, dealing with many local authorities and the inherent logistic challenges in the country. The power point presentation on Colombia is on the MASG website.

3.4 Ukraine: The Regional Emergency Adviser, UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (ECARO), Ms Annmarie Swai, gave a presentation on the current situation in Ukraine. Ms Swai explained that shelling still occurs in conflict areas: they include the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, divided into Government Controlled Areas (GCA) and Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCAs), separated by a 420 km line of contact. A total of 3.4 million people are living in this area (including 430,000 children) who currently directly affected by the conflict, and 1.4 million are IDPs. Large areas along the Line of Contact are contaminated with mines and ERW, and to date there have been over 1,000 civilian casualties.

In response to the mine/ERW situation there are a range of actors, including government, UN agencies, INGOs and national NGOS. At present, clearance is undertaken in GCAs by INGOs and the Government (State Emergency Service). UNICEF is active in risk education (500,000 children reached in 2019 including 37,000 through direct training sessions) and victim assistance activities (35 child and caregiver survivors benefited from case management and targeted individual assistance). For Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), UNICEF uses an 'edutainment' approach, utilizing a comprehensive digital campaign using cartoons, websites, blogs etc. For victim assistance, late 2018, UNICEF jointly with DRC-DDG conducted a [child landmine/ERW needs assessment](#) covering the government-controlled area of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts. There is no government coordinated approach and only limited organizations providing support. Ms Swai said that the key bottlenecks were the absence of; a national Mine Action law, a Mine Action Centre and a government policy for victim assistance, the lack of a system to track mine victims, difficulty in access to NGCAs and funding. Ms Swai thanked the existing donors and said that UNICEF needed another US\$500,000 to continue their work in 2020. The power point presentation on Ukraine is on the MASG website.

4. THEMATIC UPDATES

4.1 Strategic Planning, Successes to Date and Future Plans – GICHD: The Director of the GICHD, Ambassador Stefano Toscano, gave a presentation on the work of the GICHD over the past few years in the area of strategic planning. He said their motivation was that good mine action strategic plans helped to increase effectiveness and efficiency, assisted resource mobilization and helped tie in mine action with other sectors. The 2013 GICHD publication titled 'A Guide to Strategic Planning in Mine Action' was the basis of the methodology for their work. To date, the GICHD has helped nine mine affected countries and one donor to develop their national mine action strategies

Ambassador Toscano stressed that developing a national mine action strategy required broad and diverse stakeholder participation, reliable and updated information, national ownership and commitment to the process. Developing and implementing a strategy was an ongoing, multi-year process, which required regular monitoring and review. The core of the process was the Theory of Change, to ensure clarity on the vision, objectives, outcomes and targets, as well as risks and assumptions. Ambassador Toscano concluded by outlining the benefits of good strategic planning, which included greater national ownership, greater transparency and accountability, greater clarity on the remaining problem and how it will be addressed, possibility to learn and adapt out of

previous experiences, and connecting mine action and the SDGs. The power point presentation on Strategic Planning is on the MASG website.

4.2 Mine Action for Sustainable Development – UNDP: Ms Oksana Leshchenko, UNDP mine action officer, spoke about UNDPs work in mine action. UNDP has been involved with mine action since 1993 and has assisted over 50 countries in that time. Mine action contributes to poverty reduction, peace and security, and is a catalyst to achieving the 2030 agenda. UNDP see mine action as a bridge between peace and development and can contribute to the achievement of multiple SDGs. UNDP is looking at scaling up its activities in mine action, and will look at programmes across all areas of early recovery to sustainable development. UNDP works to strengthen national institutions and to integrate risk education and victim assistance into its work. Ms Leshchenko said the UNDP broader focus is on using mine action to help achieve the SDGs, the 2030 agenda, Humanitarian Response Plans, and to help with the achievement of Oslo Action Plan through the creation of national platforms.

Ms Leshchenko gave two examples of UNDPs work. The first was Ukraine, where UNDP chair the sub-cluster on mine action within the UN Protection Cluster, and provide the mine action input to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Looking forward, UNDP stands ready to support the Government of Ukraine with technical advice and capacity building, as well as a new strategy for risk education and information management, in addition to helping establish a mine clearance capacity.

The second country example was Vietnam, which was introduced by Mr Nils Christensen, the UNDP Technical Adviser in Vietnam. Mr Christensen explained that the UXO in Vietnam were a legacy problem from past wars. The Korean aid agency, KOICA, has provided funding through UNDP to establish comprehensive projects in two central provinces, plus technical assistance to the national authority, VNMAC. In the provinces, the project includes clearance (through the Vietnamese army), risk education, victim assistance, information management and priority setting. A recent [mid-term evaluation](#) gave a positive assessment of the project and recommended an increased focus on capacity development in the future. Given the positive experience with this triangular partnership between Vietnam, the Republic of Korea and UNDP, the project partners will explore how to further strengthen and expand this partnership in 2020. The recent approval of a Government decree on mine action has helped clarify the way ahead for the sector in Vietnam in the future.

4.3 UNMAS Coordinating Task Force on a Whole of UN System Approach: The Director of UNMAS, Ms Agnes Marcaillou, explained that the Secretary-General in his Agenda for Disarmament requested “United Nations entities, under the leadership of the United Nations Mine Action Service, in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs and other relevant United Nations entities, to promote a strengthened and coherent United Nations inter-agency coordination on improvised explosive devices to ensure a whole of-system approach.” In implementing this call for action, UNMAS carried out a mapping survey over a period of two years on the exposure and response to the IED threat of about 30 UN entities.

The main findings were;

- Lack of understanding of the extent of the IED threat and impact on the UN, both by Member States and UN system, combined with a lack of specific coordination, data, information, training, capacity and resources.

- Most UN entities' work is impacted, directly or indirectly, by the IED threat;
- The use and presence of IEDs affect field as well as HQ based activities, across the peace and security/humanitarian, human rights/ development spectrum.
- The UN "response" encompasses a wide range of expertise at the operational as well as doctrine and policy levels. IED is not confined to an area: disarmament, Counter-Terrorism, security.

Based on these findings, the UNMAS Director convened the first meeting of the UN Coordinating Task Force on a whole-of-UN Approach to IEDs in late January 2020. This meeting gathered 15 UN entities that directly contribute to the UN response. Participants expressed support for the UNMAS initiative and underlined the need for coordination (DPPA, CTED, OMA, Sanction Committee, UNDP, UNDSS, UNICEF, UNIDIR, UNOCT, UNODC). This senior level meeting generated guidance on the benefits and expected achievements of a strengthened coordination for a whole-of-system approach, such as:

- Create a network of UN entities to learn from and support one another;
- Enhance UN system operational effectiveness, use of resources and prevent duplication of effort;
- Strengthen UN in-house capacities through a commonly accessible "UN tool-box";
- Raise awareness of UN leadership and leverage external support
- Improve UN support to and interaction with regional organizations and arrangements
- Assist UN leadership and member states with a more comprehensive toolbox.

Ms Marcaillou said that the task force would hold a second meeting in due course, but that there were no plans for it to become a standing body. The goal is that the UN will have a platform on IEDs that affected states, member states, regional organizations, academia, etc. can utilize to determine what are the IED threats in a specific situation, how to identify the threat, how the UN will respond etc. UNMAS is building up its expertise in this area at headquarters level.

5. UPDATE FROM DONORS

(Secretariat note: Due to a lack of time, the Donor Updates section was deferred from the Open Session to the Closed Session of the MASG meeting. However, the Chair has included the Donor Updates in the minutes of the Open Session, as they are of general interest to all MASG members and observers)

5.1 European Union. The EU has a range of ongoing mine action assistance projects in a range of countries, contracted by the EU Commissions DG NEAR, ECHO, FPI and DEVCO, depending on whether the nature of the mine action is taking place in the context of humanitarian aid, stabilisation or socio-economic development. Programming of assistance happens in a decentralised manner with a considerable role played by the EU Country Delegations. The EU representative from the European External Action Service chairs a mine action inter agency coordination group, which meets four times per year.

5.2 Italy. Italy follows a holistic approach to mine action and supports transparency. Italy is currently planning its funding for 2020 (in consultation with partners and civil society). The amount of funding is likely to be similar to 2019 and an update should be provided in the coming weeks.

5.3 UK. The UK is currently in the process of planning its next four year phase for mine action, which would commence in April 2021. It is considering priority countries and would be interested in other MASG members' views. The UK use a company called ITAD to evaluate the impact of their contributions, and they would be holding a side event at the NDM UN. In 2018, the UK convened a 'think tank' style meeting at Wilton Park and they are planning to hold another one in late-2020, to look into a number of key mine action themes.

5.4 Germany. Germany released its new 3 year 'Humanitarian Mine Action Strategy' in 2019 and it is available in hard copy and on-line. The strategy promotes transparency and covers all pillars of mine action. Germany has recently operationalized its country coalition partnership with Bosnia. Germany took on the chair of the MASG to assist with coordination among mine action donors.

5.5 Australia. Australia had recently signed a new multi-year partnership agreement with the GICHD, while funding is provided to UNMAS on a yearly basis. Australia continues to support the 'Clearing for Results' programme in Cambodia (in cooperation with New Zealand and Korea) and encouraged other donors to join in this programme. Australia currently has a 'Development Policy Review' underway and the findings should be released in March.

5.6 Denmark. Denmark wishes to raise its profile in mine action. In 2019, Denmark allocated US\$20 million for mine action, with half to UNMAS and the rest to DDG and DCA. The focus countries include Iraq, Syria and some in Africa. Denmark will make a core contribution to UNMAS and also support gender mainstreaming, noting it is the 20th anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Gender, Peace and Security.

5.7 Sweden. Sweden follows a partnership approach for mine action, and has funding agreements in place with MAG and DDG until 2021. This agreement covers 13 affected countries, but they retain some flexibility (as the NGOs can suggest other countries if new needs arise). Swedish funding had been decreasing before 2018, but funding levels were now on the way back up. Sweden has provided funding UNMAS (for Iraq) and the GICHD.

5.8 Netherlands. The Netherlands recently evaluated their current mine action programme, which is due to end mid-2020. The main findings were to reduce the number of supported countries, to increase capacity building and to have a better link to development. Netherlands hope to publish the evaluation in English. The new four-year framework agreement will encompass EUR 51 million. This will be allocated as follows; EUR 3 million to priority countries, EUR 10 million for states parties to achieve completion, EUR 10 million for emergency response, EUR 1 million for capacity building innovation and EUR 3 million for UNMAS.

5.9 Canada. Canada has been a long standing supporter of mine action and it is committed to the APMBC and its universalization. Over the years, funding has come from humanitarian, development and military sources, and Canada has contributed CA\$450 million in the past 20 years – currently to countries like Afghanistan, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Laos and Cambodia. At the Oslo Review Conference, Canada announced CA\$8.3 million to NPA in Iraq, HALO in Sri Lanka and the ISU APMBC. Canada promotes gender aspects in all its programming, and views mine action as a pre-condition to sustainable peace and development.

5.10 USA. The USA revised allocation for mine action in 2020 is US\$227.5 million, and an increased allocation of US\$230 million has just been announced for 2021. The priority for the US is post-ISIS stabilization in Iraq, decreasing SALW activities in the SAHEL and Great Lakes region, and stockpile remediation in Bosnia and Afghanistan. Overall, similar activities will continue into 2021.

5.11 Estonia. Estonia is a small donor, but they find the MASG meeting useful in helping them to decide their funding goals. At present, Estonia is funding UNMAS for Iraq and Syria.

5.12 Finland. Among other things, Finland is currently providing EUR 600,000 to HALO for an ongoing project in Ukraine. The current funding cycle ends in 2020 and they are looking at a new five year cycle to support five priority countries. This programme will be launched in early 2021.

5.13 France. France is currently providing EUR 12 million for mine action and this figure is likely to increase in the future. Funded countries include Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Libya and some ‘terror’ countries in Africa. The focus is on clearance and capacity building. France appreciates the urgency in some countries, like Iraq and Syria, but notes that if we want to achieve the 2025 Mine Free target then we should not forget some small countries, like Chad, Senegal and Niger. France agrees that country coalitions are a useful way ahead.

5.14 Slovenia. Slovenia welcomes the discussion among donor countries in mine action on continuous improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of the use of donor funds for operational work in humanitarian mine action. In 2019, Slovenia has provided a total of US\$ 560,654 for mine action. This has included projects in capacity building in Afghanistan, clearance in Bosnia, risk education support in Jordan, VA in Ukraine and risk education in Syria. Slovenia continues to closely support the ITF Enhancing Human Security.

5.15 Ireland. Ireland has two funding streams for mine action – one through headquarters and the other via their Embassy in Hanoi. Ireland has funding agreements with MAG and HALO until end-2020, and will then start a new two year agreement with them. Disarmament funds are used to support the ISUs of the APMB and CCM.

5.16 Norway. Norway approaches mine action from a humanitarian, protection, development and security approach. Norway fund NPA, MAG and HALO to work in 20 countries. Iraq and Colombia are the largest beneficiaries, and Sri Lanka is the newest.

6. UPDATE FROM OBSERVERS

6.1 ITF Enhancing Human Security. The Director of the ITF, Ambassador Tomaž Lovrenčič, highlighted the recent work of the ITF in Libya. This has mainly focussed on capacity building for the LibMAC, and has included 24 employees of the LibMAC attending training with UNMAS and the GICHD. The ITF has provided technical advisers on the ground in Libya, and they continue to work in a very challenging political and security environment.

The ITF recently became involved in Northeast Syria as a result of the Austrian-Slovenian initiative. With the financial contribution of the Austrian and Slovenian government, ITF was able to address the needs of internally displaced persons following the new wave of instability in October 2019, and conduct a detailed assessment of the situation on the ground. This Austria/Slovenia-supported project enabled ITF to build strong foundations for the implementation of the explosive hazards

clearance and mine risk education project. This project is currently in the pre-deployment phase, during which all logistic, operational and other issues are being worked out. ITF expects to begin operations in April 2020, contingent upon any considerable changes of the security situation.

6.2 Organization of American States (OAS). The Senior Adviser for Mine Action at the OAS, Mr Carl Case, said that the OAS had a long term commitment to mine action in the Americas. Clearance was completed in Central America in 2010, and it is hoped Chile will achieve completion within the next two months. The OAS assists Colombia with quality management, risk education and victim assistance, and will continue to do so. Recently, Peru and Ecuador requested the OAS to come back and assist them to achieve their APMBC completion deadlines.

6.3 Centre for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR). The Interim Director of CISR, Ms Suzanne Fiederlein, advised the meeting that the former Director of CISR, Mr Ken Rutherford, had recently stepped down from his post and that she would be the Interim Director for the near future. Ms Fiederlein distributed an Information Sheet on the work of CISR, and also announced that the Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction is now in its 24th year and the latest edition (Issue 23.3) has just been released.

6.4 UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Head of the Peace and Security Cluster of UNOPS, Mr Amir Omeragic gave a short intervention on their work. UNOPS is working closely with UNMAS and the GICHD on helping to identify what data the UNMAS/UNOPS programmes need to collect to support their strategic plans. UNOPS were also hosting a side event at the NDM UN on how to translate the principles of inclusion, diversity and equality into their work.

7. CLOSING REMARKS AND NEXT MEETING

The Chair thanked all the speakers for their interesting presentations and subsequent discussions.

Coming back to the question of the next MASG meeting's location, the Chair said they were considering the following options:

- At the German Mission in New York
- At the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin
- In a mine affected country, followed by a field visit. One suggested possibility would be a MASG meeting in Kyiv, followed by a visit of operation zones close to the contact line.

A short discussion followed. The chair will announce a decision in due course.

For the MASG meeting in February 2021, the Chair advised that parts of the UN Palais in Geneva were about to be closed for a long period for renovations, so the next meeting of National Mine Action Directors and UN Advisers (24th NDM UN) was planned to be held in Bonn. As such, the meeting of the MASG in February 2021 would be held in Bonn.

The meeting closed at 13.15 hours.

