



Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti- Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction



An overview of current issues

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AP Mine Ban Convention

Preventing future suffering



Addressing existing suffering



Purpose:
"To put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines."

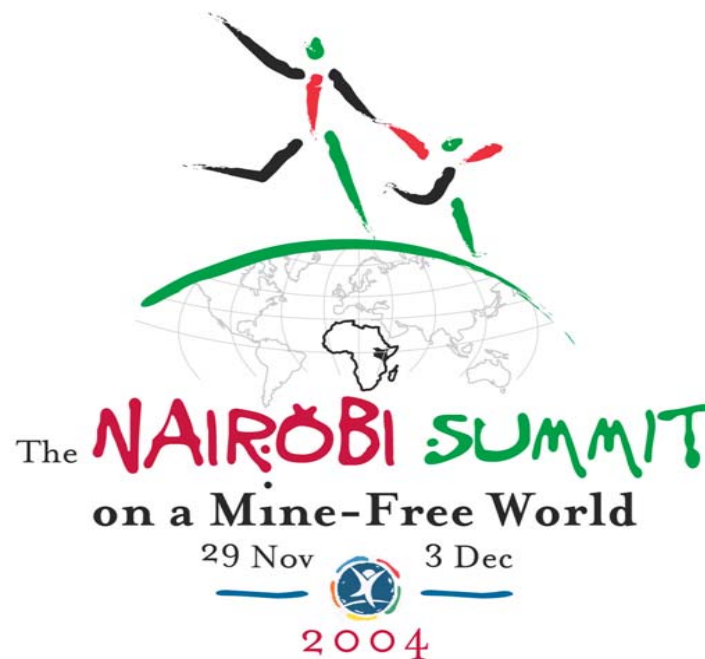
Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009



- A comprehensive framework for the period 2005-2009 for achieving major progress towards ending, for all people for all time, the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines.

- 70 specific action points to:
 - secure achievements to date;
 - sustain and strengthen the effectiveness of cooperation under the Convention; and
 - spare no effort to meet challenges ahead in universalizing the Convention, destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines, clearing mined areas and assisting victims.

- Underscores the supremacy of the Convention and provides the States Parties with guidance in fulfilling their Convention obligations.





Universalizing prohibitions

- + **33 former AP mine producers are now parties to the Convention and bound never again to produce the weapon*:**

Albania	Italy
Argentina	Japan
Australia	Netherlands
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Peru
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Portugal
Brazil	Romania
Bulgaria	Serbia
Canada	South Africa
Chile	Spain
Colombia	Sweden
Czech Republic	Switzerland
Denmark	Turkey
France	Uganda
Germany	United Kingdom
Greece	Zimbabwe
Hungary	

- **13 States not parties continue to produce AP mines or have not done so for some time but retain production capacity*:**

China	Nepal
Cuba	Pakistan
India	Russian Federation
Iran	Singapore
Korea, DPR of	United States
Korea, Republic of	Vietnam
Myanmar (Burma)	

- **11 States not parties have made new use of AP mines since 1997*:**

Georgia	Myanmar (Burma)
India	Pakistan
Iraq**	Russian Federation
Israel	Sri Lanka
Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan
Nepal	

* According to the ICBL.

** Use by Iraq was under its former regime.

Stockpile Destruction



- + **All States Parties whose 4-year deadlines for destruction have occurred have now reported completion of their stockpile destruction programmes.**
- + **137 States Parties now no longer hold stockpiled anti-personnel mines.**
- + **Together the States Parties have destroyed approximately 38 million mines.**
- **14 States Parties are still in the process of destroying their stockpiled anti-personnel mines.**
- **Combined, these 14 States Parties must destroy approximately 15.4 million mines.**
- **Destroying a particular type of mine – the Soviet-era “PFM-1” mine – is extremely hazardous and poses serious technical difficulties.**

Clearing mined areas



- + **51 States Parties have reported mined areas under their jurisdiction or control.**
 - + **6 of these – Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Guatemala, Honduras and Suriname – have indicated that they have fulfilled their clearance obligations.**
 - + **Several more are in a position to complete clearance soon with relatively small amounts of money.**
 - + **Clearance activities and risk reduction measures have led to a reduction in annual casualty rates in many countries.**
- **The 10 year deadline for 21 States Parties to complete clearance will occur by the end of 2009.**
 - **Meeting deadlines will require accelerated efforts to release land suspected to contain mined areas through technical survey and area reduction, and, ultimately demining mined areas.**
 - **Need expressed for a process for how the States Parties will deal with requests for extensions for mine clearance.**

Assisting the victims



- + For the first time a disarmament / arms-control convention contains measures to assist the victims of the weapons in question.
 - + The Convention has drawn attention to challenges landmine survivors / persons with disabilities, in some of the world's poorest countries.
 - + Specialized organizations have raised millions of dollars to assist survivors / persons with disabilities.
 - + Some relevant States Parties have established objectives for what can/should be achieved in concrete and measurable terms.
 - + A wealth of guidelines / standards exists.
- 24 States Parties have indicated that they have significant numbers – hundreds or thousands – of landmine survivors for which they must provide care.
 - Many of these 24 countries are some of the poorest on earth and thus need a great deal of assistance in meeting the needs of mine victims.
 - States Parties with good objectives need to develop good plans; Those with vague objectives need to develop more concrete objectives; Those that have engaged very little in the process of developing objectives need to get engaged.

Cooperation and assistance



- + **Several States Parties have heeded the calls to ensure renewed commitments to implement the Convention, to ensure the sustainability of these commitments and to remain as dedicated in the future as in the past.**
- + **Annual funding generated for activities consistent with the Convention's aims appears to have been sustained at a very high and constant level.**
- **Much of the funding generated in any particular year appears to be directed to a few beneficiary countries.**
- **In some instances when States Parties have been close to having fulfilled their obligations under Article 5, funding appears to be drying up.**
- **The primary responsibility for mine clearance lies with the mine-affected State Party, and the contributions of the international community can only be a supplement to their efforts.**
- **Assistance and cooperation is about more than just money: It's also about the efficient and effective use of scarce resources.**

Transparency in implementation



- + All but 6 of the 151 States Parties have complied with their initial transparency reporting obligation.
 - + The overall rate of transparency reporting – initial reports and annual reports required in a particular year – stood at 67% in 2005.
 - + Since the Review Conference, 42 States Parties made use of Form J as a voluntary means of providing information.
 - + In accordance with Action #54 of the Nairobi Action Plan, in 2005 12 States Parties volunteered additional information on mines retained for reasons permitted by Article 3.
- Initial transparency reports are still required from 11 States Parties (including 5 whose deadline for providing an initial report has not yet occurred).
 - Forty-one (41) States Parties did not provide an updated transparency report as required in 2005.
 - The States Parties have noted that annual reporting is particularly important for States Parties which are in the process of fulfilling key obligations or which have retained mines in accordance with Article 3.

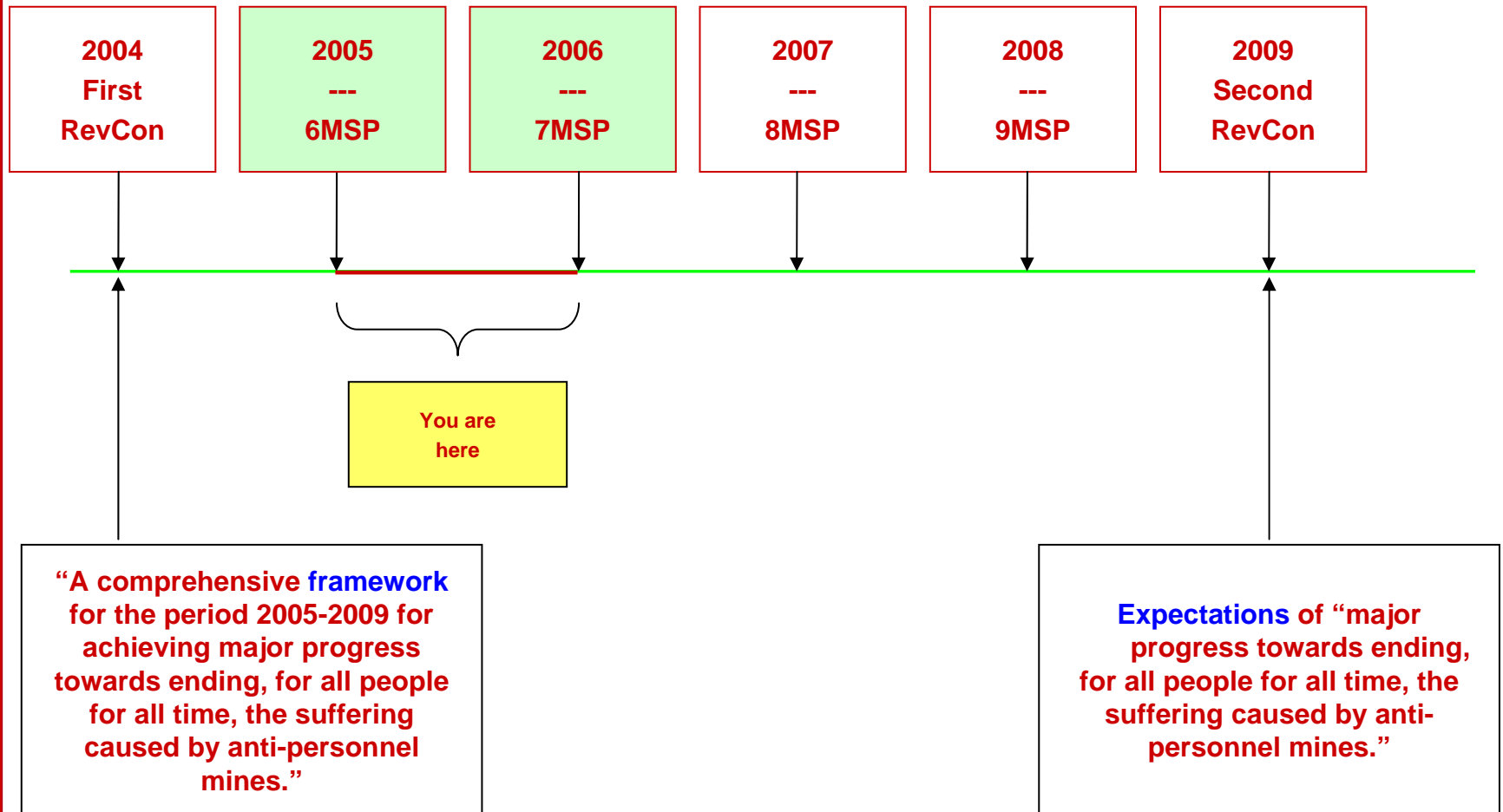
Ensuring compliance



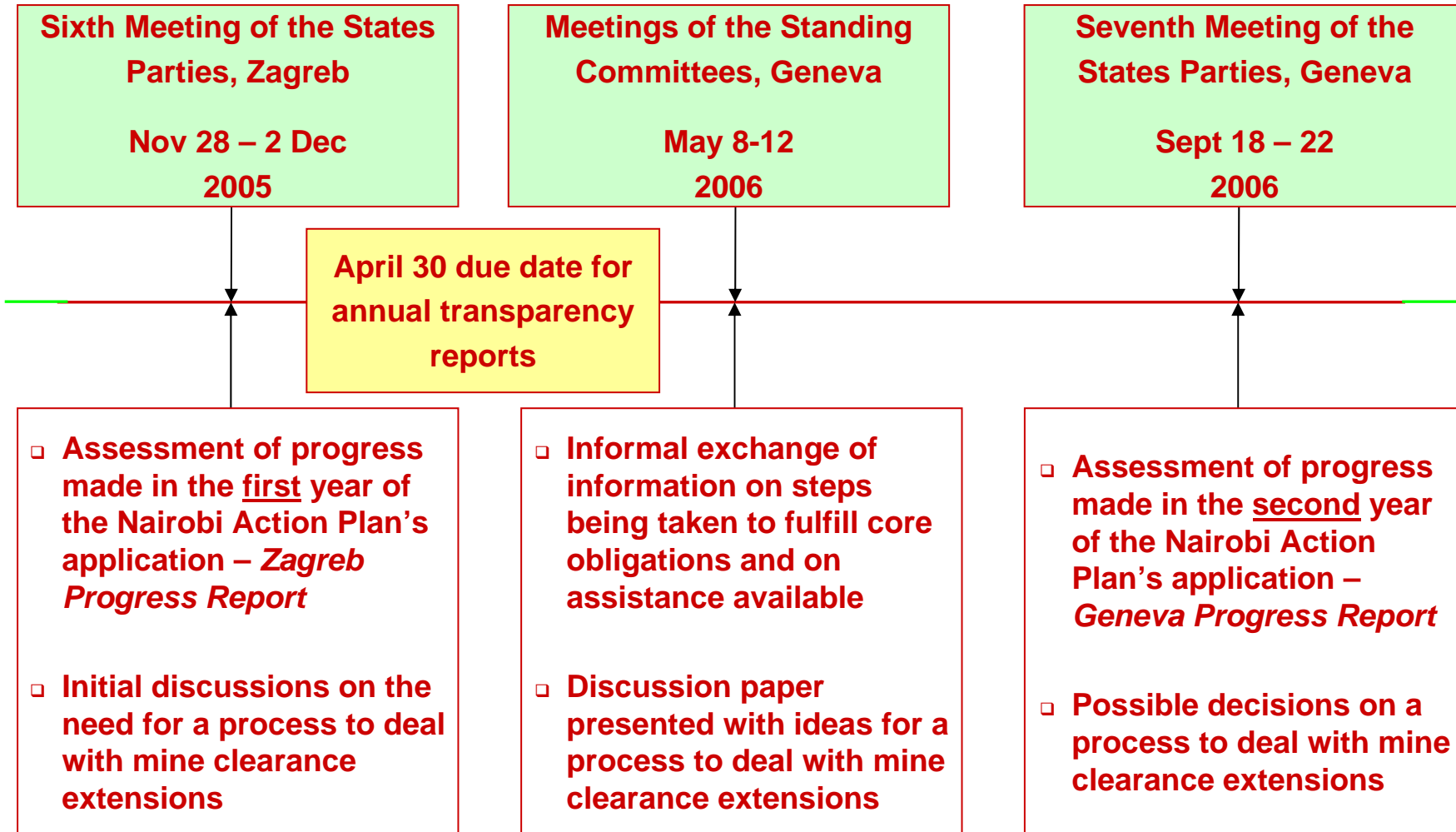
- + **49 States Parties have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations**
- + **26 States Parties have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient.**
- **76 States Parties have not yet indicated that they have adopted or have legislation to give effect to the Convention.**



Framework for work 2005-2009



Programme for work 2005-2006



Thank you!

