
CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION (MINE BAN TREATY)

Opened for Signature: 3 December 1997.

Entered into Force: 1 March 1999.

[States Parties and Signatories](#)

Number of Parties: 161

Number of Signatories: 162

Signatories that have not ratified: 1

Depositary: UN Secretary-General

[Treaty Text](#)

Background: A global mine ban has always been an issue of contention due to the strong opposition by many countries to such a ban. The 1995-96 Review Conference of the 1980 [Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons \(CCW\)](#) failed to agree to substantial restrictions on anti-personnel landmines (APL) within its framework. However, by May 1996, some 40 countries had declared various degrees of unilateral bans or moratoria on the production of mines, as well as their use and transfer.

From 3-5 October, 1996, Canada hosted a conference in Ottawa entitled “Towards a Global Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines,” which 71 States attended (47 participating and 24 observer States). The “Ottawa Declaration,” issued on 5 October, signed by 50 States, urged a total APL ban to be concluded and signed by December 1997, and to enter into force in 2000. The Declaration also called for a follow-up conference to be hosted by Belgium in June 1997. In December 1996, 157 States committed themselves to this goal in United Nations General Assembly Resolution [51/45S](#), which called upon all countries to conclude a new international agreement totally prohibiting anti-personnel mines on a high priority basis. No State opposed the resolution and only 10 abstained.

Austria took the lead in the development and circulation of a draft anti-personnel mine ban

treaty text and hosted two expert meetings to discuss a possible treaty text. The first meeting was held on 12-14 February 1997 in Vienna and was attended by 111 States. The second meeting was held in late May of that same year. An expert’s meeting was held in Bonn from 24-25 April to discuss possible verification measures to be included in the final product. The “Fourth International Conference on the International Campaign to Ban Landmines” was held in Maputo (Mozambique) on 25-28 February 1997, and was attended by 60 States.

The “Brussels International Conference for a Global Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines” was held in Brussels on 24-27 June with the participation of 154 States. 107 States committed to the achievement of a total ban within a year in the Brussels Declaration. The Declaration called for the convening of a conference in Oslo to negotiate such a ban on the basis of the draft prepared by the Austrian government.

Norway consequently hosted a meeting in the fall of 1997 to continue negotiations on an APL treaty text. Ninety-one countries took part in the negotiations and there were 38 observers, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), and the [United Nations \(UN\)](#). On 18 September, the participating States succeeded in adopting a draft treaty text without a vote. In December, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction was opened for signature in Ottawa and thereafter at the UN headquarters in New York. The Mine Ban Treaty entered into force on 1 March 1999, only 15 months after it was opened for signature. By that day, 133 States had signed the Convention, and 67 had ratified it.

In recognition of their contribution, the ICBL, a coalition of 1,000 non-governmental organiza-

tions in over 60 States, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997.

Obligations: A State Party commits not to use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain, or transfer to anyone anti-personnel mines (Article 1). It also agrees to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned, possessed, or controlled by it within four years of the entry into force of the Convention for this State (Articles 1 and 4); and to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control within 10 years of the entry into force of the Convention for this State (Article 5). A State Party commits to take all appropriate legal, administrative, and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control (Article 9).

Verification of Compliance:

Verification: States Parties are required to report regularly to the UN Secretary-General on all stockpiled mines, mined areas, mines retained for training purposes, destruction of mines, national implementation measures, and measures taken to prevent civilians from entering mined areas (Article 7). If there are concerns about a State Party's compliance with the Convention, another State Party may seek clarification through the UN Secretary-General, and if necessary a special meeting of States Parties could be held for the review of the matter. This meeting may authorize the sending of a fact-finding mission consisting of up to nine experts to the requested State Party with a three to 14-day notice.

Compliance: On the basis of the mission's report, the meeting of the States Parties may propose corrective actions or legal measures in accordance with the UN Charter.

Distinction from the 1980 CCW: The Mine Ban Treaty prohibits anti-personnel mines only. It does not affect anti-tank or anti-vehicle mines, which are regulated by the 1980 CCW.

Review Conferences: According to Article 12 of the Convention, the First Review Conference shall be convened by the UN Secretary-General five years after its entry into force. Additional review conferences can be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if requested by one or more State Parties, provided the interval between review conferences is not less than five years.

Meeting of the States Parties: Article 11 of the Convention required that the first Meeting of the States Parties take place one year after entry into force of the Convention. This meeting was held in Maputo, Mozambique from 3-7 May, 1999. Article 11 also requires additional Meetings of the States Parties to occur annually leading up to review conferences.

Developments:

2014: On 27-29 January, the Somaliland Mine Action Center (SMAC) held a workshop in Hargeisa for members of the Somaliland Parliament to prepare for adoption of the Treaty. The workshop was supported by the Institute for Practical Research and Training (IPRT) and Geneva Call. Somaliland has expressed many times its interest in joining the Treaty but cannot do so until it is recognized as an independent State by the international community. While no formal measures have been taken to prohibit land mines in the State, in 1999, the Somaliland House of Representatives passed a non-binding resolution calling for the elimination of anti-personnel mines.

On 19 February, U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy made a statement calling on the Obama administration to join the Treaty immediately. The European Union sponsored the event discussing the Mine Ban Treaty. Leahy mentioned the missed opportunity by the United States in 1997 to lead the international effort to ban mines, and noted that there have been three presidents since who have not managed to join the Treaty.

On 1 March, the Mine Ban Treaty celebrated its 15th anniversary since its entry into force in 1999.

On 9 and 11 April, the Intersessional Meetings of the Standing Committees of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention were [held](#) in Geneva, Switzerland. Topics of discussion included treaty compliance, states' requests for "extended mine clearance deadlines," and deadlines for treaty implementation.

On 23-27 June, delegates representing states, international and non-governmental organizations [gathered](#) in Maputo, Mozambique, for the 3rd Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. As the conference concluded, the U.S. delegation made a controversial [declaration](#) promising it would not make or purchase

any anti-personnel land mines, including replacing its existing stockpiles and expressing the United States' desire to eventually accede to the Mine Ban Treaty as a signatory.

On 10 September, the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) released a [reference](#) containing the Convention's text and the main outcome documents from the June 2014 Maputo Review Conference.

On 30 September, the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) [organized a seminar](#) in Geneva. Participating states had in-depth discussions on issues related to anti-personnel mines.

On 7 November, the first meeting of the Convention's Coordinating Committee was held. The Convention's four committees (Committee on Victim Assistance, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance, and Committee on Cooperative Compliance) addressed their efforts to fulfill their mandates.

2013: On 27-31 May, the [Intercessional Standing Committee Meeting](#) convened in Geneva, Switzerland. The 12MSP President gave an overview of the pursuit of the aims of the Cartagena Action Plan. States discussed compliance, transparency, stockpile destruction, destruction of previously unknown stockpiles, mine clearance, requests for extensions, the Implementation Support Unit, preparation for the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties, and resources, cooperation, and assistance. States also gave updates in their process of complying with their obligations.

On 30-31 May, a workshop on victim assistance coincided with the committee meeting.

On 1 June 2013, the Convention [entered](#) into force for Poland.

On 2-5 December, the 13th Meeting of the States Parties convened under the chairmanship of H.E. Boudjemaa Delmi, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Algeria. A total of 161 States came to the conference to discuss the application of the Cartagena Action Plan. It was important because it is the last annual assessment of the Action plan before the Convention's Third Review Conference in 2014.

A [progress report](#) was submitted to the MSP 2013 conference for the Cartagena Action Plan

On [2 December](#), a number of States parties took part in the general exchange of views. A number of observer delegations also delivered general statements including the NGO International Campaign to Ban Landmines. During the first meeting, Chad, Niger, Serbia and Mozambique presented their request for an extended mine clearance deadline.

On [3 December](#), two more states, Sudan and Turkey presented their request for an extended mine clearance deadline. Australia, Norway, the ICBL and the ICRC shared these views of the request.

Three interactive panel discussions took place on reflecting on how to enhance international and assistance and to increase resources mobilization. The first panel discussed assessing the Convention's cooperation and assistance machinery. The second discussion focused on exploring the use of partnerships to support Article 5 completion. The third discussion focused on exploring the use of partnership to support victim assistance.

The second topic that was discussed was on the consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention: Victim Assistance.

On 4 December, discussions continued for the general status and operation of the Convention: Victim Assistance. The next topic in discussion on the consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention: Mine Clearance. A number of States parties reported on completion of their efforts to implement Article 5 of the Convention with other states being previously granted extended mine clearance deadlines.

On [5 December](#), the following discussion took place: the continued discussion on the general status and operation of the Convention on Mine Clearance, the discussion on stockpile destruction, preventing and suppressing prohibited activities and facilitating compliance and implementation support. As time did not permit, the meeting was unable to discuss transparency, [universalization](#) and [cooperation and assistance](#). However, several States Parties still had statements for those topics.

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The meeting was able to adopt a final report and furthermore, took decision as relate to compliance by [Yemen](#).

On 5 December, the Convention's Thirteenth meeting of the States Parties came to a conclusion.

On 6 December, delegations came together for a [first formal preparatory](#) meeting to discuss the major decisions and writing the next chapter of the anti-landmines movement. The meeting was opened by the President-Designate of the Third Review Conference, H.E. Henrique Banze, Deputy minister of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique. The Second preparatory meeting is scheduled in April 2014.

2012: On 9 February, Finland deposited its instrument of accession to the Mine Ban Treaty with the UN.

On 21-25 May, the [Intercessional Standing Committee Meeting](#) was held in Geneva. The 11MSP President opened the meeting, noting the halfway point through the implementation timeframe of the Cartagena Action Plan and suggesting states conduct a mid-term assessment of their efforts.

The meeting discussed general status and operation of the convention, transparency, mines retained under article 3, stockpile destruction, mine clearance, extensions, victim assistance, cooperation and assistance, the implementation support unit (ISU), national implementation measures, and compliance.

At the meeting, countries including Australia, Colombia, and New Zealand expressed concern over serious allegations of use of antipersonnel mines by at least three States Parties: Sudan, Yemen, and Turkey. Sudan stated it would look into the allegation, but no longer has the type of mines to which the allegation referred. Turkey stated that an investigation is currently under judicial process, but that preliminary results indicated the explosions had taken place in an area not yet cleared. Further concerns were raised over confirmed instances of use by non-States Parties, including Syria, Myanmar, Israel, and Libya.

On 1 October, the Treaty entered into force in Somalia.

On 19 October, the ICBL hosted a moderated discussion of disarmament experts to commemorate the ICBL's [20th anniversary](#). The ICBL called for remaining countries to join the Mine Ban Treaty and for States Parties to the Treaty to fully comply with their obligations to destroy all stocks, clear land, and assist victims.

On 3-7 December, the [Twelfth Meeting](#) of the States Parties convened in Geneva, Switzerland. The States Parties conducted mid-term assessments of their efforts to apply the Cartagena Action Plan. The 12MSP Geneva [Progress Report](#) recorded challenges encountered and the work that remains prior to the Convention's third review conference in 2014.

Afghanistan, Angola, Cyprus, and Zimbabwe submitted requests for mine clearance extensions. The 11MSP President presented a [report](#) and the 11MSP presented its [reflections](#) on the Article 5 extensions process. The 12MSP also considered how to address situations where previously unknown mined areas are discovered after deadlines pass.

The 12MSP was asked to consider and approve the 2011 audited financial statement for ISU, the ISU's interim report on 2012 activities and finances, and the 2013 draft work plan and budget for the activities of the ISU.

On 27 December, Poland deposited its instrument of ratification to the Treaty at the UN, making it the Treaty's 161st member.

2011: March 1st marked the 12th anniversary of the entry into force of the Mine Ban Treaty. On the date a reception and discussion panel on U.S. policy was held at Georgetown University.

On 20-24 July, Intercessional Standing Committee Meeting was held in Geneva. The 10MSP President, Gazmed Turdiu, strongly condemned the use and production of antipersonnel mines and discouraged all states from using them. The President shared main points covered at the special meeting on universalization of the Treaty in Tirana earlier this year.

Canada announced that Belgium will take its role of serving as a coordinator of the Universalization Contact Group. Belgium committed to working on the universalization of the MBT and removing the obstacles of its implementation. In addition, it reminded participants that states that

fail to submit annual transparency report are not complying with the treaty. It also addressed the poor quality of some of the reports and proposed adjusting reporting guidelines and format.

Finland reiterated that it will submit a bill to the Parliament in August or September 2011 in order to accede to the Treaty in 2012.

Lao PDR stated that it will join the treaty in the coming years and Tuvalu, first time participant to the meeting, expressed its interest in the treaty as well. Poland confirmed that it will join MBT next year.

Morocco expressed support for the mission of the MBT but it cannot join it for security reasons. It stated that it uses mines only for training purposes and marks its mined areas. Mongolia states that it is taking necessary steps to joining the treaty and has destroyed some of its stockpile.

Japan informed the participants on its effort to influence its neighboring countries to accede to the treaty. Australia assured its involvement in universalization of the Treaty.

Norway, the LCBL, and ICRC raised concerns over noncompliance of the treaty and emphasized that all allegations need to be investigated. Mine use in Libya and South Sudan was condemned by the participants.

The following states reported that they retain landmines: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan and Thailand. Australian, Germany, and Ireland stated that they keep them for training reasons.

At the last session of the conference the President of the 10MSP introduced a draft of an agreement on the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) between the State Parties of the Treaty and the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining. The document makes State Parties responsible for implementing the agreement. Seven states openly discussed the funding model of the ISU, many of them interested in the model that would combine contributions based on voluntary and UN scales. The President proposed changing the structure of the Standing Committee to two Co-Chairs per Standing Committee at the 12MPT. Currently there are two Co-Chairs and two Co-Rapporteurs per Standing Committee. No state objected to the change.

On 6 September, the States Parties and the GICHD signed a new agreement on the Implementation Support Unit.

Also on 6 September, President of Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, Gazmend Turdiu, expressed his concern about Israel's open acknowledgement of new deployment of anti-personnel mines (APM). For the second time this year, the President calls for Israel to renounce its usage of mines. Israel has not acceded to the Convention that prohibits states from using APMs.

On 28 November – 2 December, the [Eleventh Meeting](#) of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty convened in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in accordance with article 11 of the treaty. Attendance included all of the 158 States which had accepted the Treaty as of 28 November. The [Phnom Penh Progress Report](#) evaluated progress made since the Tenth Meeting and defined priority areas of work for the States Parties before the Twelfth Meeting.

The 11MSP emphasized the value of engaging States not parties to the Treaty and requested that the UN Secretary-General encourage each state not party to the Convention to accede to the Treaty.

The 11MSP considered requests by Algeria, Chile, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Eritrea for mine clearance extensions. The President of the Tenth Meeting submitted a [report](#) on the process for extending article 5 deadlines. After considering this report, the 11MSP recommended that the States Parties mandated to analyze requests in 2012 identify how to make the analysis more efficient.

The 11MSP discussed the new ISU. The 10MSP President reported on the working group's progress and encouraged action to improve the present funding model. The 11MSP approved ISU's 2012 [work plan and budget, report](#) on its activities and finances, and 2010 [audited financial statement](#).

Finally, the 11MSP designated His Excellency Matjaž Kovačič of Slovenia President of the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties and decided to hold the Twelfth Meeting in Geneva the week of 3-7 December 2012.

2010: States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, States not Parties, international organizations, UN agencies, and the International Committee of the Red Cross convened the [Tenth Meeting](#) of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty from 29 November to 3 December in Geneva, Switzerland.

During the opening session, Belgium reaffirmed the EU's commitment to assist states with stockpile destruction and clearance obligations. Addressing allegations of use of AP mines by Turkish armed forces, representatives of Turkey affirmed that their country was taking the allegations seriously but would not be able to comment on the investigation until it is concluded.

State not parties to the convention also took the floor. Finland confirmed that it had taken the steps necessary for treaty accession in 2012. Azerbaijan affirmed that it is in de facto compliance with its core obligations under the treaty, but reiterated that it is not yet in a position to join the treaty. While India is committed to the humanitarian ideals of the Mine Ban Treaty, it supports the approach of the Amended Protocol II to the CCW. Morocco reaffirmed that it has no stocks of antipersonnel mines except for those meant for training purposes.

States Parties reviewed and granted mine clearance deadline extensions to six States Parties: Chad (1 January 2014), Colombia (1 March 2021), Denmark (1 July 2012), Guinea Bissau (1 January 2012), Mauritania (1 January 2016) and Zimbabwe (1 January 2013). Each state presented their deadline extension request, followed by a presentation of the analysis of each request by President Turdiu, and by comments from other states.

States that were granted clearance deadline extensions in 2008 and 2009 reported on the status of their clearance progress. Jordan, Tajikistan and Uganda indicated that they could meet their extended deadlines for clearance only if adequate resources were made available. Cambodia reported it had met its goals for 2010. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Senegal reported being behind schedule and outlined their extension requests correspondingly. Ecuador and Peru affirmed having learned of new mined areas on their territories through an information exchange between their respective militaries. Although Thailand reported that it was behind schedule for its clearance goals, representatives affirmed their coun-

try's efforts to stay on schedule, including by getting more funding from the national budget to implement the 2010-2014 strategy. Venezuela announced that, after failing to do so for the last 11 years, it has started clearance of its military bases, and that it would reduce the time needed for completion from five to four years. The United Kingdom did not provide a plan for clearing the remaining mined areas in the Falkland Islands/Malvinas, and indicated that it would favor providing funding for demining in other affected countries.

Cyprus is committed to finishing clearance of all areas under its control by 2013, but claims jurisdiction over additional mined areas outside its control that will not be cleared by the deadline. Ethiopia stated that it would meet its 2015 deadline using a significant percentage of its own resources. In addition, Gambia confirmed that there are no mined areas on its territory, as did Nigeria, which announced that it would draft its official declaration of compliance with Article 5 with help from the Implementation Support Unit. The Nicaraguan Minister of Defense confirmed Nicaragua's compliance with its Article 5 obligations, as notified at the June 2010 intercessional Standing Committee meetings. Colombia announced that a law had been adopted recently to allow demining to be conducted by civilian organizations.

On 30 November, the session on international cooperation and assistance started with the presentation of three documents: a list of questions generated by the special session held at the intercessional Standing Committee meetings in June 2010, on expressing needs, matching needs with resources and efficiently using resources; a paper prepared by Susan Eckey, President of the Second Review Conference, "Strengthening International Cooperation and Assistance in support of mine action and implementation of the Convention;" and a paper prepared by Zambia proposing the creation of a new Standing Committee on Resources, Cooperation and Assistance. Canada and Norway agreed that their respective Contact Groups, Linking Mine Action and Development and Resource Utilization, be included in the new Standing Committee.

On 1 December, 23 States Parties with significant numbers of land-mine injury survivors presented their activities in implementing the victim assistance actions (Actions 23-33) of the Cartagena Action Plan (CAP). The ICBL made a

statement on States Parties' progress in implementing the CAP Actions 23-33, with a focus on assessing the needs of survivors, victim assistance coordination, survivor inclusion, and increasing access to services.

The meeting on universalizing the treaty was held on 2 December. Although there has been a standstill in progress in this area, States Parties and Non-States Parties including the Russian Federation and the United States spoke during the session on universalization. As Coordinator of the Universalization Contact Group, Canada stressed the importance of continuing work to fully universalize the treaty and to reinforce the existing norm, and reaffirmed that every State Party has the responsibility to promote universalization of the treaty.

It was agreed that the 11th Meeting of States Parties would be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on 28 November - 2 December 2011. The intersessional meetings will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 20-24 June 2011. The following Co-Chairs and Co-Rapporteurs of the Standing Committees were elected: Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration: Australia and Uganda (Co-Chairs); Algeria and Croatia (Co-Rapporteurs); Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies: Colombia and Switzerland (Co-Chairs); Indonesia and Zambia (Co-Rapporteurs); Stockpile Destruction: Lithuania and the Philippines (Co-Chairs); Germany and Romania (Co-Rapporteurs); General Status and Operation of the Convention: Canada and Thailand (Co-Chairs); Norway and Peru (Co-Rapporteurs).

2009: On 29 May, the First Preparatory Meeting for the Second Review Conference was held in Geneva.

In accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, the Second Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty, also known as the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World, was held from 29 November to 4 December in Cartagena, Colombia. Ambassador Susan Eckey of Norway served as President and 108 States Parties participated in the Conference. Twenty States and a number of organizations participated as observers.

During the Conference, Albania, Greece, Rwanda, and Zambia announced that they had completed clearance of all known mined areas. Argentina, Cambodia, Tajikistan, and Uganda submitted requests for extensions on their deadlines

for the clearance of areas with APL. These four States also requested additional monetary and technical support from other States Parties to the Convention for completing these tasks. Argentina and Cambodia's deadlines were extended to 1 January 2020. Tajikistan's deadline was extended to 1 April, 2020. Uganda's deadline was extended to 1 August, 2012.

During the Review Conference, the [Cartagena Action Plan](#) was adopted, which outlines what must be done to better meet the needs of landmine survivors. The plan consists of 67 actions that States Parties pledged to take to reduce the threat of APL and provide additional political momentum for the Convention.

States present at the Review Conference also committed to hold an annual Meeting of States Parties until a third review conference. The third review conference will take place at the end of 2014.

Documents for the Second Review Conference of the Mine Ban Treaty can be found [here](#).

2008: The [Ninth Meeting](#) of States Parties was held from 24-28 November, and Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland was elected to preside over the Meeting.

The States Parties welcomed the [Geneva Progress Report](#) as a practical means to assess the implementation of the Nairobi Action Plan and to identify priority areas of work.

This Meeting was the first time that States Parties considered requests for extensions on Article V deadlines. Fifteen States submitted [requests](#).

It was decided that the meetings of the Standing Committees would take place from 25-29 May 2009 and that the Second Review Conference will take place from 30 November-4 December 2009, with two preparatory meetings to be held on 29 May and 3-4 September.

2007: In accordance with Article 11 of the Convention and pursuant to decisions made at the 2004 First Review Conference and the Seventh Meeting of States Parties, the [Eighth Meeting](#) of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty was held from 18 to 22 November 2007 at the King Hussein Bin Talal Convention Center by the shores of the Dead Sea, Jordan. Taking place two months after the 10th anniversary of the Convention, representatives from the 156 States that have accepted the 1997 Mine Ban Convention attended the meeting. The meeting aimed to reinvigorate global interest in the Mine Ban Tre-

ty, as well as highlight the importance of the Convention in the Middle East. Hosted by Jordan, a mine-affected state party, the meeting provided the opportunity to shed light on the reality of the challenges faced in implementation of the convention and creative and cost-effective measures to overcome these challenges. At the opening session, the meeting elected by acclamation His Royal Highness Prince Mired Raad Al-Hussein of Jordan as its president in accordance with rule five of the rules of procedure.

Between the Seventh and Eighth Meetings, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Montenegro, and Palau had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. By the time of the Eighth Meeting, 156 States had deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, accession, or succession, while the convention had entered into force for 153 of them. The Dead Sea Progress Report adopted at the meeting outlined practical means to measure progress on the Nairobi Action Plan since the last meeting of states parties. By the close of the meeting, State Parties adopted a voluntary template for assisting State Parties in requesting an extension under Article 5. The meeting also adopted amendments to the Article 7 reporting format to facilitate reporting on stockpiled anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after stockpile destruction deadlines have passed. The meeting noted the report by the director of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), while State Parties expressed appreciation to the GICHD for the manner in which the Implementation Support Unit has made positive contributions in supporting states parties' efforts to implement the convention.

Several events were held to mark the 10th Anniversary of the Mine Ban Convention. A meeting was held in Vienna in February 2007 highlighting the efforts to assist landmine survivors in the last decade, while the Conference on Disarmament commemorated the 8th anniversary of the Convention's entry into force in March 2007. On 9 May 2007, celebrations were held in Brussels that focused on creating new perspectives for a world free of mines. In Oslo on 18 September 2007, an event commemorated the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Mine Ban Convention, while the 10th anniversary of the Convention's signing conference was celebrated in Ottawa from 30 November to 3 December 2007.

The United Nations General Assembly First Committee resolution on the convention received

overwhelming support in 2007 with 154 votes in favor, zero opposed, and 18 abstentions.

2006: The [Seventh Meeting](#) of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty was held from 18-22 September 2006 in Geneva, Switzerland. Under the presidency of Australian Ambassador Caroline Millar, the meeting unanimously adopted its agenda, rules of procedure, and programme of work at its first plenary session. Delegations of 19 states parties, five observer states, and four observer organizations made statements in a general exchange of views during the first one and a half plenary sessions. The meeting considered the general status and operation of the convention, noting progress made and the challenges that remain in the convention's aims as well as the application of the Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009. States parties also recognized the importance of the Coordinating Committee and the work of states parties through the Sponsorship Programme, which ensures widespread representation at meetings of the convention. States parties also discussed measures for the preparation, submission, and consideration of requests for extension to Article 5 deadlines.

At the final plenary session, the meeting adopted its draft report, or [final report](#). While the first part of the final report outlined the organization and work of the meeting, the second part consisted of the Geneva Progress Report (GPR), which assesses progress made on achieving the goals set forth in the Nairobi Action Plan. Since the Sixth Meeting of States Parties, Ukraine, Haiti, the Cook Islands, and Brunei Darussalam had all deposited their instruments of ratification, bringing the number of ratifications to 151. It was noted that in 10 countries, non-state actors had made use of anti-personnel mines. The report also stated that destroying stockpiles of mines remained an issue for many states. States parties were also called on to identify mined areas in their jurisdiction and provide details on national demining plans. With regards to assisting land mine survivors, states parties were urged to strengthen involvement of healthcare, disability, and rehabilitation experts.

The president of the Seventh Meeting of states parties issued the Action Plan to Universalize and Implement the Mine Ban Convention. In October 2006, the president promoted the Action Plan at the United Nations General Assembly.

2005: The [Sixth Meeting](#) of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty was held from 28 November to 2 December in Zagreb, Croatia. The meeting

offered states the first opportunity to assess progress in the implementation of the [Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009](#), which was adopted at the 2004 Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World. The state parties reaffirmed their commitments made at the 2004 summit and welcomed the Zagreb Progress Report as an instrument of measuring progress since the Nairobi summit. They also highlighted priority areas of work for the period between the Sixth and Seventh Meetings of States Parties. On the basis of a proposal introduced by Argentina and Chile, the state parties agreed to amend the Article 7 transparency reporting format to facilitate voluntary reporting on anti-personnel mines. The Sixth Meeting concluded with the adoption of a final report.

2004: The First Review Conference of the Treaty, titled the “Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World,” was held from 29 November to 3 December in Nairobi, Kenya. Under the presidency of Austrian Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch, state parties examined a comprehensive review report that documented the operation and implementation of the convention since it entered into force in 1999. Member states adopted the [Nairobi Action Plan 2005-2009](#), which outlined 70 specific actions they would undertake before the next review conference to address important challenges that remained. These actions included universalizing the convention; destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines; clearing mined areas; assisting victims; and other areas relating to transparency and information exchange, facilitating compliance, and implementation support. States further adopted the 2004 Nairobi Declaration as a symbol of their renewed commitment to achieving the goal of a world free of anti-personnel mines with no new victims. The conference also adopted an extensive final report.

The state parties agreed to hold the Second Review Conference during the second half of 2009.

2003: The [Fifth Meeting](#) of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty took place from 15-19 September 2003 in Bangkok, Thailand. Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, chaired the meeting as President.

One hundred and eleven States participated in the meeting, including 80 States Parties and 18 Non-States Parties. China, the country which has the largest stockpile of landmines in the world, for the first time attended the meeting as an observer. Two hundred and eighty representatives from NGOs as well as mine victims and mine survivors also participated in the meeting. A

message from the UN Secretary-General was delivered, in which he strongly encouraged “those states and other partners in a position to do so to provide adequate and sustained technical and financial assistance to states affected by mines.”

After the general exchange of views, the meeting reviewed the general status and operation of the Convention. States Parties, observer States and observer organizations exchanged their views and provided updates on the following topics: the general status of implementation; universalization; mobilizing resources; intersessional work programme; coordinating committee; implementation support unit; sponsorship programme, matters pertaining to Article I, II, III, VII and IX; matters pertaining to compliance concerns; dialogue related to the facilitation and clarification of compliance; and the humanitarian impact of mines that may pose similar risks to civilian populations as anti-personnel mines.

States Parties held informal discussions on victim assistance and socio-economic reintegration, mine clearance, mine risk education and mine action technologies, and stockpile destruction.

The States Parties adopted the “Bangkok Declaration” at the conclusion of the meeting. In the Declaration, the States Parties reaffirmed their commitment “to the total eradication of anti-personnel mines and to addressing the insidious and inhumane effects of these weapons.”

The States Parties noted the importance of the upcoming First Review Conference in 2004. The meeting warmly welcomed the President’s Action Programme as a practical means of focusing the collective efforts of the States Parties and other actors on achieving the humanitarian goal of the Convention in the period leading to the First Review Conference. The Action Programme, which was prepared by the then-President, Ambassador Jean Lint of Belgium and adopted at the [fourth meeting](#) of States Parties in 2002, identified objectives and actions to effectively make progress in the period leading to the fifth Meeting of the States Parties.

The States Parties agreed to hold the Convention’s First Review Conference at UN facilities in Nairobi, Kenya from 29 November to 3 December 2004 and to hold Preparatory Meetings in the UN in Geneva on 13 February and 28-29 June 2004.

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