

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">1995/2075(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Anti-personnel mines in the developing countries		
Subject 6.10.03 Armaments control, non-proliferation nuclear weapons		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>DEVE</b> Development and Cooperation	PSE <a href="#">CUNNINGHAM Tony A.</a>	25/01/1995

Key events			
12/06/1995	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
20/06/1995	Vote in committee		Summary
20/06/1995	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A4-0149/1995</a>	
28/06/1995	Debate in Parliament		
29/06/1995	Decision by Parliament	T4-0333/1995	Summary
29/06/1995	End of procedure in Parliament		
17/07/1995	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1995/2075(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	DEVE/4/06636

Documentation gateway				
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A4-0149/1995</a> <a href="#">OJ C 183 17.07.1995, p. 0003</a>	20/06/1995	EP

## Anti-personnel mines in the developing countries

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The committee adopted the report by Mr Tony CUNNINGHAM (PSE, UK) on anti-personnel mines, a murderous obstacle to development. In doing so, it called for all Member States to draft and adopt national legislation containing a total ban on the production, stockpiling, transfer, sale, importation, exportation and use of anti-personnel mines, all anti-personnel mine components and blinding weapons as quickly as possible. It also called for existing stocks everywhere to be destroyed. The committee welcomed the fact that the Council had adopted a joint action on anti-personnel mines but deplored the fact that the proposed moratorium was limited to mines which were "non-detectable" and "non-self-destructing". It also deplored the fact that this joint action did not include production and storage and only contributed a maximum of ECU 3 million to international mine-clearance efforts. The report called on the European Union and its Member States to step up mine-clearance programmes. The European Commission was called on to prepare rehabilitation and mine-clearance projects and to set up a special European Union fund to finance mine-clearing and rehabilitation efforts. Finally, the Committee on Development and Cooperation called for sufficient resources to be allocated to research into safer and more economically viable mine-clearance techniques. The Council was urged to launch a joint action in which it undertook to ban the production and marketing of anti-personnel mines throughout the European Union.?

## Anti-personnel mines in the developing countries

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In its resolution on anti-personnel mines in developing countries, the European Parliament called on the Member States to draft and adopt national legislation categorically banning the production, stockpiling, transfer, sale, importation, exportation and use of anti-personnel land mines and/or their components and blinding weapons without delay. It called for all existing stocks to be destroyed and called on the Member States to have technological research into mine production and improvements suspended. It welcomed the recent adoption (10 May 1995) by the Council of a joint action in this area but was disappointed that the proposed moratorium only related to "non-detectable" and "non-self-destructing" mines and did not cover the production or storage of mines. Parliament also reiterated that the international community and the Union had a duty to take preventive action against mines and to clear mines and called on the Commission and the Council to take more meaningful action here (especially a commitment in a joint action under Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union to banning the production and marketing of mines in the Community). While welcoming the Union's decision to increase its contribution to international mine-clearing efforts by putting ECU 3 million at the disposal of the UN mine-clearance benevolent fund, the European Parliament was disappointed that this contribution was so limited, which was why it was calling for a separate budgetary line to fund mine-clearance operations and for additional resources to be granted to NGOs carrying out work in mined areas. Similarly, it called for resources to be allocated to research into safer mine detection techniques (mainly by a joint research centre) and for the Union and its Member States to step up mine-clearance programmes and use their influence within the UNO to develop these programmes. Finally, it suggested that the WEO could play a role in this area.?