

Antwort

der Bundesregierung

auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Volker Kröning, Uta Zapf, Gernot Erler, Edelgard Bulmahn, Katrin Fuchs (Verl), Norbert Gansel, Walter Kolbow, Karsten D. Voigt (Frankfurt), Rudolf Bindig, Dr. Eberhard Brecht, Adelheid Tröscher, Brigitte Adler, Robert Antretter, Ernst Bahr, Ingrid Becker-Inglau, Freimut Duve, Gabriele Fograscher, Dr. Ingomar Hauchler, Dieter Heistermann, Monika Heubaum, Gerd Höfer, Jelena Hoffmann (Chemnitz), Ingrid Holzhüter, Erwin Horn, Dr. Uwe Jens, Ernst Kastning, Eckart Kuhlwein, Robert Leidinger, Dr. Elke Leonhard, Markus Meckel, Christian Müller (Zittau), Volker Neumann (Bramsche), Gerhard Neumann (Gotha), Manfred Opel, Reinhold Robbe, Dieter Schloten, Dagmar Schmidt (Meschede), Wilhelm Schmidt (Salzgitter), Dr. Mathias Schubert, Brigitte Schulte (Hameln), Ilse Schumann, Dr. R. Werner Schuster, Horst Sielaff, Joachim Tappe, Margitta Terborg, Günter Verheugen, Josef Vosen, Hans Wallow, Matthias Weisheit, Gert Weisskirchen (Wiesloch), Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, Verena Wohlleben, Dr. Christoph Zöpel, Peter Zumkley
— Drucksache 13/6139 —

Internationale Konferenz über eine Strategie zur Durchsetzung eines vollständigen Verbots von Anti-Personen-Minen (3. bis 5. Oktober 1996 in Ottawa)

1. Wie lautet der Aktionsplan, den die Konferenz verabschiedet hat, und die Abschlusßrede des Gastgebers, des kanadischen Außenministers Lloyd Axworthy?
2. Welche Staaten und welche internationalen und nichtstaatlichen Organisationen haben an der Konferenz teilgenommen?
3. Welche Haltung haben die einzelnen Teilnehmer zu dem Aktionsplan und der Rede des Gastgebers der Konferenz eingenommen?

Der Text der Erklärung von Ottawa, das Aktionsprogramm des Vorsitzenden der Konferenz (Chairman's Agenda for Action), die Abschlusßrede des kanadischen Außenministers Axworthy sowie

Die Antwort wurde namens der Bundesregierung mit Schreiben des Auswärtigen Amts vom 29. November 1996 übermittelt.

Die Drucksache enthält zusätzlich – in kleinerer Schrifttype – den Fragetext.

eine Liste der Teilnehmer an der Konferenz sind als Anlagen 1 bis 4 beigelegt.

Die Erklärung wurde von den 50 Teilnehmerstaaten im Konsens angenommen. Das Aktionsprogramm des Vorsitzenden wurde nach Konsultationen mit den Teilnehmerstaaten vom Vorsitz in eigener Verantwortung auf der Konferenz vorgelegt. Es wurde auf der Konferenz begrüßt. Die Vorschläge in der Schlußrede des kanadischen Außenministers sind auf der Konferenz nicht behandelt worden.

4. Welche Initiativen plant die Bundesregierung, um die Ziele der Konferenz zu verwirklichen?

Die Bundesregierung setzt sich für den raschen Abschluß eines rechtsverbindlichen Abkommens zur Ächtung von Anti-Personen-Minen ein. Es sollte von der Zielsetzung her umfassend sein und die Mitwirkung eines möglichst großen Kreises von Staaten sicherstellen. In diesem Sinne sollte das in Ottawa gewonnene Momentum zur Abschaffung von Anti-Personen-Minen auf internationaler Ebene vorangetrieben werden. Die Bundesregierung wird, ebenso wie sie es mit Kanada im Vorfeld der Konferenz von Ottawa getan hat, mit Belgien bei der Vorbereitung der Brüsseler Folgekonferenz im Juni 1997 eng zusammenarbeiten.

Die Erklärung von Ottawa verpflichtet die Teilnehmerstaaten u. a., in den Vereinten Nationen auf eine möglichst breit angelegte Unterstützung zur Ächtung von Anti-Personen-Minen hinzuwirken. Diese Verpflichtung ist bereits weitgehend umgesetzt. Die Bundesregierung hat in den Vereinten Nationen den US-Resolutionsentwurf zum Abschluß eines entsprechenden Verbotsabkommens miteingebracht und unterstützt. Er ist inzwischen mit großer Mehrheit (141 Ja-Stimmen; 10 Enthaltungen) vom zuständigen 1. Ausschuß der 51. VN-Generalversammlung angenommen worden. Die Verabschiedung durch die VN-Generalversammlung selbst soll Anfang Dezember 1996 erfolgen.

Im Rahmen der in der Erklärung von Ottawa geforderten regionalen Aktivitäten wurde die Minenproblematik auf Initiative der Bundesregierung von der zweiten Außenministerkonferenz der EU- und SADC-Staaten (14./15. Oktober in Windhuk) behandelt. In dem gemeinsamen Abschlußkommuniqué erklären beide Seiten ihre Bereitschaft, den Einsatz und die Verbreitung von Anti-Personen-Minen zu beenden und zur Lösung des weltweiten Minenproblems beizutragen.

Die Ottawa-Konferenz war vorrangig der Frage eines umfassenden Verbots von Anti-Personen-Minen gewidmet. Daneben müssen Maßnahmen der Minenräumung Priorität erhalten. Der Bundesminister des Auswärtigen hat zu einem internationalen Expertentreffen am 11./12. Dezember 1996 nach Bonn eingeladen, um den verstärkten Einsatz mechanischer Methoden der Minenräumung zu erörtern.

5. Welche Beiträge sind dazu von Seiten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland vorgesehen, insbesondere in Bezug auf eine Selbstbindung der Mitgliedstaaten der NATO und der EU im Sinne des deutschen Verzichts auf Anti-Personen-Minen und in Bezug auf die Verstärkung humanitärer Minenräum-Aktionen?

Die EU hat Anfang Oktober eine Gemeinsame Aktion zu Anti-Personen-Minen verabschiedet.

Kernelemente dieser Aktion sind:

- a) fortgesetzte Bemühungen der Europäischen Union um eine vollständige Umsetzung der Ergebnisse der ersten Konferenz zur Revision des Übereinkommens von 1980 (VN-Waffenübereinkommen) und Unterstützung der Bemühungen auf internationaler Ebene um eine Ächtung von Anti-Personen-Minen;
- b) die Ausdehnung des bestehenden Exportmoratoriums der EU auf nunmehr alle Typen von Anti-Personen-Minen und alle Zielländer;
- c) ein breit gefächelter Beitrag der EU zu Minenräumaktionen (Erhöhung der Mittel auf 7 Mio. ECU).

Die Bundesregierung hat am Zustandekommen der Gemeinsamen Aktion gemäß der Zielsetzung im 7-Punkte-Aktionsprogramm des Bundesministers des Auswärtigen vom 18. Juli 1996 maßgeblichen Anteil genommen.

In Umsetzung dieses Programms hat der Bundesminister des Auswärtigen in persönlichen Appellen an die Generalsekretäre von NATO und WEU um Beteiligung beider Organisationen am Kampf gegen das internationale Minenproblem gebeten. Die NATO prüft zur Zeit die Möglichkeit der Erstellung revidierter Einsatzkonzepte für Anti-Personen-Minen. Der WEU-Ministerrat hat auf seiner Tagung am 19. November 1996 in Ostende eine Konzeption gebilligt, die Beiträge der WEU im Rahmen der gemeinsamen Aktion der EU zu Anti-Personen-Minen im Bereich des Humanitären Minenräumens vorsieht.

6. Welche Chancen sieht die Bundesregierung, mit Hilfe des „Ottawa-Prozesses“ den Erfolg der 1995 in Wien begonnenen und 1996 in Genf abgeschlossenen Konferenz zur Überprüfung des VN-Waffenübereinkommens im Sinne einer baldigen, breiten Ratifizierung des geänderten Minenprotokolls, der regelmäßigen Auswertung seiner Umsetzung im Rahmen der jährlichen Konsultationstreffen und der Durchsetzung einer weltweiten Ächtung von Anti-Personen-Minen bei der nächsten Überprüfungskonferenz bzw. dem Expertentreffen im Jahre 2001 bzw. 2000 zu fördern?

Die Umsetzung der Ergebnisse der Überprüfungskonferenz gehört zu den Zielen des Ottawa-Prozesses. Die Teilnehmerstaaten werden sich bis zur Erreichung eines weltweiten Verbotsabkommens für Anti-Personen-Minen für ein rasches und weltweites Inkrafttreten des revidierten Minenprotokolls (Protokoll II in der am 3. Mai 1996 geänderten Fassung) einsetzen und auf die strikte Anwendung seiner Bestimmungen achten.

Mit der Forderung nach raschem Abschluß eines rechtsverbindlichen internationalen Übereinkommens über ein umfassendes Verbot von Anti-Personen-Minen sowie entsprechendem Vorgehen auf regionaler und subregionaler Ebene gehen die Ziele der Konferenz von Ottawa in der Sache über die Bestimmungen des revidierten Minenprotokolls hinaus. Das in Ottawa entstandene Momentum wird nach Ansicht der Bundesregierung die Umsetzung der Ergebnisse der Überprüfungskonferenz fördern.

Anlage 1

Auf dem Weg zu einem weltweiten Verbot von Anti-Personen-Minen**Erklärung der Konferenz von Ottawa**

Nach Konsultationen mit einschlägigen internationalen Einrichtungen sowie internationalen und nichtstaatlichen Organisationen sind die auf der Konferenz von Ottawa vertretenen Staaten, die „Ottawa-Gruppe“, übereingekommen, ihre Zusammenarbeit und die Abstimmung ihrer Anstrengungen auf der Grundlage folgender Erwägungen und Zielsetzungen im Hinblick auf Anti-Personen-Minen zu verstärken:

1. Sie erkennen an, daß die übermäßigen humanitären und sozio-ökonomischen Kosten im Zusammenhang mit dem Einsatz von Anti-Personen-Minen dringend Maßnahmen der Völkergemeinschaft zum Verbot und zur Abschaffung dieser Waffenart erforderlich macht.
2. Sie sind überzeugt, daß die Staaten bis zur Erreichung eines solchen Verbots darauf hinwirken müssen, daß die im geänderten Protokoll II zum VN-Waffenübereinkommen enthaltenen Verbote und Beschränkungen im Hinblick auf Anti-Personen-Minen weltweit eingehalten werden.
3. Sie bekräftigen die Notwendigkeit, die von Minen betroffenen Staaten davon zu überzeugen, jede Neuverlegung von Anti-Personen-Minen zu unterbinden, um die Wirksamkeit von Operationen zur Minenräumung sicherzustellen.
4. Sie erkennen an, daß die Völkergemeinschaft für Aufklärungsprogramme über Minen, Operationen zur Minenräumung und Minenopferbetreuung erheblich umfangreichere Mittel bereitstellen muß.
5. Sie bekennen sich dazu, gemeinsam folgendes zu gewährleisten:
 - den schnellstmöglichen Abschluß eines rechtsverbindlichen internationalen Übereinkommens über das Verbot von Anti-Personen-Minen,
 - die immer stärkere Einschränkung der Neuverlegung von Anti-Personen-Minen mit dem dringlichen Ziel der Unterbindung aller Neuverlegungen von Anti-Personen-Minen,
 - die Unterstützung einer Resolution der Generalversammlung der VN auf ihrer 51. Tagung, die die Mitgliedstaaten unter anderem dazu aufruft, so früh wie möglich innerstaatliche Moratorien, Verbote oder andere Beschränkungen, insbesondere im Hinblick auf den operationellen Einsatz und den Transfer von Anti-Personen-Minen, umzusetzen,
 - regionale und subregionale Aktivitäten zur Unterstützung eines weltweiten Verbots von Anti-Personen-Minen sowie
 - eine im Juni 1997 von Belgien zu veranstaltende Folgekonferenz, um die Fortschritte der Völkergemeinschaft bei der Erreichung eines weltweiten Verbots von Anti-Personen-Minen zu überprüfen.

Anlage 2**TOWARDS A GLOBAL BAN ON
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES****International Strategy Conference
Ottawa, October 3-5, 1996****CHAIRMAN'S AGENDA FOR ACTION ON
ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP) MINES**

Participants in the Ottawa Conference have re-affirmed their commitment to seek the earliest possible conclusion of a legally binding agreement to ban the production, stockpiling, transfer and use of Anti-Personnel (AP) mines. This agreement will be achieved most rapidly through increased cooperation within the international community.

The purpose of the Ottawa Conference was to catalyze practical efforts to move toward a ban and create partnerships between states, international organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations essential to building the necessary political will to achieve a global ban on AP mines.

The following Agenda for Action captures the dynamism of the discussions in Ottawa, the recognition that movement toward a global ban has already begun and details concrete activities to be undertaken by the international community - on an immediate and urgent basis - to build upon the Ottawa Declaration and to move this process ahead in preparation for the follow-up meeting which will be hosted by Belgium in 1997.

This Agenda for Action reflects the interrelationship of the global ban, mine clearance and victim assistance agendas. It highlights the need to reach out beyond the already committed to engage the broader international community in the global ban effort. It also recognises that action must be taken at the global, regional, sub-regional and national levels to achieve a rapid global ban on AP mines.

A. Global Action

Building the necessary political will for a new legally-binding international agreement banning AP mines will require more nations to adopt national bans or moratoria on the production, stockpiling, use and transfer of AP mines. Nations which are not AP mine producers should also consider adopting bans on the imports of AP mines.

These actions will also have the effect of reducing the total number of new deployments of AP mines - deployments which would create new victims and increase the costs of mine clearance operations.

Global actions suggested by participants in this conference include:

1. The passage of an **UNGA 51 Resolution** promoting an international agreement to ban AP mines.

Recognising that a key vehicle for building international support for a global ban will be the development of overwhelming support for the resolution being proposed by the United States at the current session of the General Assembly, the following activities were identified as key opportunities to develop political support for the resolution:

- * 'potential co-sponsors' meeting - 10 October, New York (4 pm, UN Conference Room 9)
- * Inter-Parliamentary Union Meeting at the UN - 22 October
- * Parliamentarians for Global Action - Annual General Meeting, October, New York
- * Landmine Panel, NGO Committee on Disarmament, 24 October, New York
- * Work in regional or sub-regional groupings, as well as bilaterally, to build support for the resolution

2. Building public awareness and political will for a global AP mine ban.

Building increased public awareness of the social, economic and human costs of AP mines is essential to develop and sustain the necessary political will for a global AP mine ban. Opportunities for building political will and public awareness include:

- * Launch of the Machel Study in response to Resolution A/RES/48/157 of the 48th session of UNGA on the Impact of Armed Conflict (and Land Mines) on Children, New York at the UN and by Archbishop Tutu in South Africa - 11 November, 1996
- * Adoption of the Machel Report by the UNGA and implementation of its recommendations
- * Reports on progress in the development of national AP mines policies in national reporting on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to the Geneva-based Committee on the Rights of the Child
- * Engaging military experts in the study of the military utility/humanitarian costs of AP mine use
- * Adding the AP mine issue to the agenda of appropriate United Nations fora

3. Encourage rapid entry into force and universal adherence to the prohibitions and restrictions on AP mines as contained in the amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

4. Increased exchanges of information and data on AP mines and national AP mine policies to build the confidence and transparency necessary for rapid progress towards a global AP mine ban, including:

- * The development and publication of a global data-base on national AP mine policies (to be circulated by Canada in the fall of 1996)

- * Studies by experts on the international production and legal and illicit trade of AP mines

5. To lay the necessary groundwork for a legally binding international agreement to ban AP mines, Austria will produce a first draft and Canada will produce a possible framework for the verification of such an agreement.

6. Suggested follow-up conferences to the Ottawa Conference include:

- * Belgium, June 1997
- * Norway, Germany, Switzerland

B. Regional Action

Actions at the sub-regional and regional levels will be instrumental in catalyzing the development of political will for a global ban on AP mines. To build upon the recent decision by the Central American Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs to ban the production, use and trade in AP mines - thus creating the world's first regional AP mine-free zone - participants in the Conference suggested the following actions:

Increased funding for mine clearance and victim assistance for those regions and sub-regions which have taken concrete steps to create "AP mine-free zones".

Within Africa:

- * Efforts to enhance the de-mining capacities of African countries with priority given to heavily mine-affected countries. This will include a Conference of African Experts in Demining and Assistance to Victims of Landmines (1997)
- * Meetings to engage military/national security experts on AP mines issues at the sub-regional level - including an ICRC seminar in Southern Africa (1997)

- * 4th ICBL Conference on Landmines: Toward a Mine-Free [Southern] Africa Feb 25-28, 1997 Maputo, Mozambique
- * Work towards the implementation of the three-part program of the Union Inter-african des droits de l'homme

Within Asia:

- * Meetings to engage military/national security experts on AP mines issues at the sub-regional level - including a planned ICRC/Philippines seminar (proposed for the first half of 1997)
- * ICBL Conference, 1998
- * Work toward consideration of AP mine issues within the ARF framework, including an ARF intersessional meeting on Demining for UN Peacekeepers, to be held in New Zealand in March/April 1997

Within the Americas:

- * Defence Ministerial of the Americas, Bariloche, Argentina, October 6-9 -- seek support for follow-up to the OAS resolution on "The Western Hemisphere as an Antipersonnel Land Mine-free Zone"
- * Special meeting at the end of October or early November 1996 of the Organization of American States' Committee on Hemispheric Security to promote implementation of OAS General Assembly Resolution "The Western Hemisphere as an Anti-personnel Land Mine-Free Zone" including:
 - information exchanges on national AP mine policies
 - provision of information to establish a hemispheric AP mine registry
- * Regional ICBL Conference - Fall 1997

- * Possible discussion in the Rio Group on AP mines under the topic of conventional arms control
- * Meetings to engage military authorities on AP mines issues at the regional and sub-regional level
- * Include anti-personnel land mines trade in discussions on illicit traffic in arms
- * Encourage development of CBM regimes to replace AP mines in border areas.

Within Europe:

- * Implementation by the European Union (EU) of the joint action on AP mines adopted by the EU on 1 October 1996, in which the EU clearly asserts its determination to pursue the total elimination of AP mines. To this end:
 - the EU will pursue efforts to ensure full implementation of the results of the Review Conference of the 1980 Convention on the one hand, and support for international efforts to ban AP mines on the other hand;
 - the EU is committed to the goal of the total elimination of AP mines and shall work actively towards the achievement at the earliest possible date of an effective international agreement to ban these weapons worldwide;
 - the EU shall seek to raise without delay the issue of a total ban in the most appropriate international forum;
 - the Member States of the EU shall implement a common moratorium on the export of all AP mines to all destinations and shall refrain from issuing new licences for the transfer of technology to enable the manufacture of AP mines in third countries;

- EU Member States shall endeavour to implement national restrictions or bans additional to those contained in Protocol II of the CCW Convention;
- the EU will reinforce its contribution to international mine clearance. A budget of 7 million ECU is to be provided for initiatives to be launched in the period up to the end of 1997, in the form of contributions to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for assistance in mine clearance and/or specific EU actions providing assistance for mine clearance in response to the request of a regional organisation or a third country's authorities. In addition, the Commission of the European Communities intends to continue the Community's support for activity in the field of mine clearance in the context of humanitarian aid, reconstruction and development cooperation.
- * The EU will invite the Associate countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Associate countries Cyprus and Malta and the EFTA countries members of the European Economic Area to align themselves with initiatives taken in pursuit of the aims of its joint action.
- * Support will be sought within the OSCE for participating States to work towards a ban on all AP mines as soon as possible.
- * In addition, other European countries
 - have taken concrete steps in terms of destroying their stocks of AP mines or have made decisions to do so within a specific timeframe,
 - are introducing national legal regulations prohibiting exports and imports of AP mines and their components,
 - are strengthening their capacity to carry out demining activities,

- are making contributions to strengthen the ability of the UN to initiate and coordinate demining activities in other regions, and
- in the field of developing demining technology, Norway has started a pilot mine clearance programme in the former Yugoslavia utilizing a new mechanical mine clearance machine

C. Land Mine Clearance, Mine Awareness and Victim Assistance

Delegates highlighted the need to take special action to deal with the humanitarian crisis caused by AP mines, while recognizing that without a ban, mine clearance and victim assistance programs will always be insufficient to deal with the crisis.

In this regard, in addition to the announcement of many states of increased financial commitments to clearance, awareness and assistance efforts, the following specific initiatives and ideas were discussed to foster international technical cooperation and to make further progress to improve and share mine clearance technology, equipment and expertise; to improve mine awareness efforts and to enhance victim assistance programmes. These initiatives include:

- * Meeting of Technical Experts on De-mining Technology in preparation for the Tokyo meeting - Germany, early 1997
- * Development of Canadian capacities in humanitarian demining and assistance to victims - Winnipeg, Canada - early 1997
- * Demining and victim assistance - Tokyo, March 1997
- * Cooperation on victim assistance (Canada-Mexico and Cuban, South African offer of their expertise)
- * Increased international cooperation in AP mine stockpile destruction

- * Efforts to develop standard procedures for mines awareness education
- * Include consideration of humanitarian mine clearance within peace accords
- * Strengthening the efforts by Central America to achieve a land-mine free zone by the year 2000
- * Establishment of a centre at James Madison University to act as a database to assist in coordinating international demining efforts
- * Submission by the Presidency of the European Union of an UNGA 51 Resolution on assistance with mine clearance

In addition to the above, a number of countries indicated that other events are being planned and that appropriate details will soon be forthcoming.

FINAL VERSION OTTAWA CONFERENCE DOC./1 05OCT96 13:30 PM

Notes for an Address by Lloyd Axworthy

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Closing Session of the International Strategy Conference

Towards a Global Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines

October 3-5, 1996

Good afternoon and congratulations on what I understand was a very productive meeting.

The Ottawa Declaration is a strong and clear call for urgent action towards a global ban. It is now the common vision and collective commitment of 50 countries, numerous NGOs and international agencies representing a wide and important cross section of the world's peoples. The Action Plan you have developed demonstrates that we are willing to go beyond grand statements of principle and that we are ready to take concrete steps now. I particularly welcome the fact that it is comprehensive in scope. We will all be going to the United Nations to ensure a resolution is passed, with as many supporters as possible, to add to the momentum. We will continue our efforts in demining and victim assistance. I point again to Canada's upcoming conference in Winnipeg on these issues, the meeting of technical experts on demining to be held in Germany, and the very important conference to be hosted by Japan in March. The meeting which Belgium has agreed to host in June to followup on our work will be another important milestone. Germany, Norway and Switzerland have also indicated their readiness to take a lead role in moving our work forward.

What this forum has also made clear to me is that we now have the necessary momentum to move forward. You have identified an agenda, you have discussed a clear process to a ban. And the states around this table and elsewhere in the world community who share our goal can make this a powerful global force if we are prepared to channel it.

I am proud that you consider this meeting to have been a success, even a historic one. I believe, like many of you, the time has come to go further.

I am convinced that we cannot wait for a universal treaty. I am convinced that we can start now, even though we may have to proceed with a treaty which does not include all of the states of the world in the first instance. Such a treaty can be a powerful force that establishes the moral norm - the production, use, stockpiling and transfer of anti-personnel mines is to be banned forever. And I believe it will have a broad-based range of adherents. Making it universal will be the ongoing challenge for each of us.

And so Mr. Chairman, I have one final point to add to your Action Plan. And that point comes in the form of both an invitation and a challenge. The challenge is to see a treaty signed no later than the end of 1997. In the coming days, I will be writing to your Ministers and to others not represented here to seek their views on how we can move ahead together. I will tell them that if the will is there Canada is prepared to convene a meeting in December 1997 to sign such a treaty.

The challenge is to the governments assembled here to put our rhetoric into action. Indeed, we know that several of you, like Austria, have already started work on a treaty. Canada wants to work with you and to sign a treaty with those countries genuinely committed to this cause - whatever the number 50, 70, or 100.

The challenge is also to the International Campaign to ensure that governments around the world are prepared to work with us to ensure that a treaty is developed and signed next year. This is not far fetched. You are largely responsible for our being here today. The same effective arguments you used to get us here must now be put to work to get Foreign Ministers here to sign the treaty.

And so, today I commit Canada to this goal, to work with our global partners to prepare a treaty which can be signed by December of 1997 and implemented by the year 2000. I invite and challenge all of you to join with us to attain that goal.

As many of you have noted, such a treaty need not be complex. It is at its core a simple matter. We cannot allow negotiations to fall into traditional habits and approaches. These are not strategic offensive weapons. Anti-personnel mines are essentially defensive. That's why this is not a traditional arms control negotiation. It is a humanitarian issue. These weapons kill daily.

We will work to elaborate a text of such a treaty with any and every other like-minded country. All of the events and opportunities identified in the Action Plan can compliment these efforts. We are prepared to begin work now, to be ready to discuss a text the next time we meet in Belgium and to finalize that text later in the year in Canada. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali phoned this morning. When he learned the outcome of the Conference and my invitation to sign in Canada in December 1997 a treaty banning anti-personnel mines, he expressed his full support.

And I am convinced that the real possibility of a treaty by a fixed date - not some far off hope for an agreement at some date in an uncertain future - will exploit the unprecedented momentum which we now enjoy, and will make it easier for countries to take the necessary national decisions which will make our group larger. It will make our movement stronger and the chances of success better.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a straight forward choice. We can, as Senator Leahy said, remove 100 million mines, "an arm and a leg at a time." Or we can act. There is momentum, there is political commitment, and most importantly, the

peoples of the world support what we are trying to do.

For all of these reasons, we believe that a global ban is within our reach. Each of us can reach out together and as Mr. Lewis has said, to "civilize the human condition." Much work needs to be done, but my country will do everything it can and will work with all of you so that we can return here in 1997 to make our common goal a reality.

Anlage 4

TOWARDS A GLOBAL BAN ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES**International Strategy Conference - Ottawa, October 3-5, 1996****Confirmed Participants:**

1. Angola
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Belgium
5. Bolivia
6. Bosnia and Herzegovina
7. Burkina Faso
8. Cambodia
9. Cameroon
10. Canada
11. Colombia
12. Croatia
13. Denmark
14. Ethiopia
15. Finland
16. France
17. Gabon
18. Germany
19. Greece
20. Guatemala
21. Guinea
22. Honduras
23. Hungary
24. Iceland
25. Iran, Islamic Republic of
26. Ireland/European Union
27. Italy
28. Japan
29. Luxembourg
30. Mexico
31. Mozambique
32. Netherlands
33. New Zealand
34. Nicaragua
35. Norway
36. Peru
37. Philippines
38. Poland
39. Portugal
40. Slovakia
41. Slovenia
42. South Africa
43. Spain
44. Sweden
45. Switzerland
46. Trinidad and Tobago
47. United Kingdom

48. United States
49. Uruguay
50. Zimbabwe

Confirmed Observers:

1. Albania
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Bahamas
5. Benin
6. Bulgaria
7. Brazil
8. Brunei Darussalam
9. Chile
10. Cuba
11. Czech Republic
12. Egypt
13. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
14. Holy See
15. India
16. Israel
17. Malaysia
18. Morocco
19. Pakistan
20. Republic of Korea
21. Romania
22. Russian Federation
23. Rwanda
24. Ukraine

International Agencies and Other Organizations:

1. International Campaign to Ban Landmines
2. United Nations -DHA
3. United Nations - UNICEF
4. United Nations - UNHCR
5. International Committee of the Red Cross
6. European Parliament
7. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
8. Mines Action Canada

