Basic information

1995/2075(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Anti-personnel mines in the developing countries **Subject** 6.10.03 Armaments control, non-proliferation nuclear weapons	

Key players

	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
European Parliament	DEVE Development and Cooperation	CUNNINGHAM Tony A. (PSE)	25/01/1995

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
12/06/1995	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
20/06/1995	Vote in committee		Summary
20/06/1995	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0149/1995	
28/06/1995	Debate in Parliament		
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 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	DEVE/4/06636

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
		A4-0149/1995		

Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		OJ C 183 17.07.1995, p. 0003	20/06/1995	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0333/1995 OJ C 183 17.07.1995, p. 0018-0044	29/06/1995	Summary

Anti-personnel mines in the developing countries

1995/2075(INI) - 29/06/1995 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

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.