

**5. CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION  
AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

*Oslo, 18 September 1997*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 March 1999, in accordance with article 17(1).

**REGISTRATION:** 1 March 1999, No. 35597.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 133. Parties: 164.

**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2056, p. 211; C.N.163.2003.TREATIES-2 of 3 March 2003 [Proposal of corrections to the original of the Convention (authentic Arabic text)] and C.N.270.2003.TREATIES-4 of 7 April 2003 (acceptance).

*Note:* The Convention was concluded by the Diplomatic Conference on an International Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Land Mines at Oslo on 18 September 1997. In accordance with its article 15, the Convention was opened for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and will remain open thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until its entry into force. By resolution [52/38/A](#), the General Assembly of the United Nations welcomed the conclusion of the Convention at Oslo and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be necessary to fulfil the tasks entrusted to him.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		11 Sep 2002 a	Burkina Faso.....	3 Dec 1997	16 Sep 1998
Albania.....	8 Sep 1998	29 Feb 2000	Burundi.....	3 Dec 1997	22 Oct 2003
Algeria.....	3 Dec 1997	9 Oct 2001	Cabo Verde.....	4 Dec 1997	14 May 2001
Andorra.....	3 Dec 1997	29 Jun 1998	Cambodia.....	3 Dec 1997	28 Jul 1999
Angola.....	4 Dec 1997	5 Jul 2002	Cameroon.....	3 Dec 1997	19 Sep 2002
Antigua and Barbuda.....	3 Dec 1997	3 May 1999	Canada.....	3 Dec 1997	3 Dec 1997
Argentina.....	4 Dec 1997	14 Sep 1999	Central African Republic.....		8 Nov 2002 a
Australia.....	3 Dec 1997	14 Jan 1999	Chad.....	6 Jul 1998	6 May 1999
Austria.....	3 Dec 1997	29 Jun 1998	Chile.....	3 Dec 1997	10 Sep 2001
Bahamas.....	3 Dec 1997	31 Jul 1998	Colombia.....	3 Dec 1997	6 Sep 2000
Bangladesh.....	7 May 1998	6 Sep 2000	Comoros.....		19 Sep 2002 a
Barbados.....	3 Dec 1997	26 Jan 1999	Congo.....		4 May 2001 a
Belarus.....		3 Sep 2003 a	Cook Islands.....	3 Dec 1997	15 Mar 2006
Belgium.....	3 Dec 1997	4 Sep 1998	Costa Rica.....	3 Dec 1997	17 Mar 1999
Belize.....	27 Feb 1998	23 Apr 1998	Côte d'Ivoire.....	3 Dec 1997	30 Jun 2000
Benin.....	3 Dec 1997	25 Sep 1998	Croatia.....	4 Dec 1997	20 May 1998
Bhutan.....		18 Aug 2005 a	Cyprus.....	4 Dec 1997	17 Jan 2003
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	3 Dec 1997	9 Jun 1998	Czech Republic.....	3 Dec 1997	26 Oct 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	3 Dec 1997	8 Sep 1998	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		2 May 2002 a
Botswana.....	3 Dec 1997	1 Mar 2000	Denmark.....	4 Dec 1997	8 Jun 1998
Brazil.....	3 Dec 1997	30 Apr 1999	Djibouti.....	3 Dec 1997	18 May 1998
Brunei Darussalam.....	4 Dec 1997	24 Apr 2006	Dominica.....	3 Dec 1997	26 Mar 1999
Bulgaria.....	3 Dec 1997	4 Sep 1998	Dominican Republic.....	3 Dec 1997	30 Jun 2000

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Ecuador .....	4 Dec 1997	29 Apr 1999	Malaysia.....	3 Dec 1997	22 Apr 1999
El Salvador .....	4 Dec 1997	27 Jan 1999	Maldives .....	1 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000
Equatorial Guinea .....		16 Sep 1998 a	Mali.....	3 Dec 1997	2 Jun 1998
Eritrea .....		27 Aug 2001 a	Malta.....	4 Dec 1997	7 May 2001
Estonia .....		12 May 2004 a	Marshall Islands.....	4 Dec 1997	
Eswatini .....	4 Dec 1997	22 Dec 1998	Mauritania.....	3 Dec 1997	21 Jul 2000
Ethiopia.....	3 Dec 1997	17 Dec 2004	Mauritius.....	3 Dec 1997	3 Dec 1997
Fiji .....	3 Dec 1997	10 Jun 1998	Mexico .....	3 Dec 1997	9 Jun 1998
Finland.....		9 Jan 2012 a	Monaco .....	4 Dec 1997	17 Nov 1998
France .....	3 Dec 1997	23 Jul 1998	Montenegro <sup>1</sup> .....		23 Oct 2006 d
Gabon.....	3 Dec 1997	8 Sep 2000	Mozambique .....	3 Dec 1997	25 Aug 1998
Gambia.....	4 Dec 1997	23 Sep 2002	Namibia .....	3 Dec 1997	21 Sep 1998
Germany .....	3 Dec 1997	23 Jul 1998	Nauru .....		7 Aug 2000 a
Ghana.....	4 Dec 1997	30 Jun 2000	Netherlands <sup>2</sup> .....	3 Dec 1997	12 Apr 1999 A
Greece.....	3 Dec 1997	25 Sep 2003	New Zealand.....	3 Dec 1997	27 Jan 1999
Grenada.....	3 Dec 1997	19 Aug 1998	Nicaragua.....	4 Dec 1997	30 Nov 1998
Guatemala.....	3 Dec 1997	26 Mar 1999	Niger .....	4 Dec 1997	23 Mar 1999
Guinea.....	4 Dec 1997	8 Oct 1998	Nigeria .....		27 Sep 2001 a
Guinea-Bissau.....	3 Dec 1997	22 May 2001	Niue .....	3 Dec 1997	15 Apr 1998
Guyana.....	4 Dec 1997	5 Aug 2003	North Macedonia .....		9 Sep 1998 a
Haiti .....	3 Dec 1997	15 Feb 2006	Norway .....	3 Dec 1997	9 Jul 1998
Holy See .....	4 Dec 1997	17 Feb 1998	Oman .....		20 Aug 2014 a
Honduras.....	3 Dec 1997	24 Sep 1998	Palau .....		19 Nov 2007 a
Hungary .....	3 Dec 1997	6 Apr 1998	Panama.....	4 Dec 1997	7 Oct 1998
Iceland .....	4 Dec 1997	5 May 1999	Papua New Guinea .....		28 Jun 2004 a
Indonesia.....	4 Dec 1997	16 Feb 2007	Paraguay .....	3 Dec 1997	13 Nov 1998
Iraq.....		15 Aug 2007 a	Peru .....	3 Dec 1997	17 Jun 1998
Ireland.....	3 Dec 1997	3 Dec 1997	Philippines .....	3 Dec 1997	15 Feb 2000
Italy .....	3 Dec 1997	23 Apr 1999	Poland.....	4 Dec 1997	27 Dec 2012
Jamaica .....	3 Dec 1997	17 Jul 1998	Portugal.....	3 Dec 1997	19 Feb 1999
Japan .....	3 Dec 1997	30 Sep 1998 A	Qatar .....	4 Dec 1997	13 Oct 1998
Jordan.....	11 Aug 1998	13 Nov 1998	Republic of Moldova.....	3 Dec 1997	8 Sep 2000
Kenya.....	5 Dec 1997	23 Jan 2001	Romania.....	3 Dec 1997	30 Nov 2000
Kiribati.....		7 Sep 2000 a	Rwanda .....	3 Dec 1997	8 Jun 2000
Kuwait .....		30 Jul 2007 a	Samoa .....	3 Dec 1997	23 Jul 1998
Latvia.....		1 Jul 2005 a	San Marino .....	3 Dec 1997	18 Mar 1998
Lesotho .....	4 Dec 1997	2 Dec 1998	Sao Tome and Principe.....	30 Apr 1998	31 Mar 2003
Liberia.....		23 Dec 1999 a	Senegal.....	3 Dec 1997	24 Sep 1998
Liechtenstein.....	3 Dec 1997	5 Oct 1999	Serbia <sup>3</sup> .....		18 Sep 2003 a
Lithuania.....	26 Feb 1999	12 May 2003	Seychelles .....	4 Dec 1997	2 Jun 2000
Luxembourg.....	4 Dec 1997	14 Jun 1999	Sierra Leone.....	29 Jul 1998	25 Apr 2001
Madagascar .....	4 Dec 1997	16 Sep 1999	Slovakia .....	3 Dec 1997	25 Feb 1999 AA
Malawi.....	4 Dec 1997	13 Aug 1998	Slovenia .....	3 Dec 1997	27 Oct 1998

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Solomon Islands .....	4 Dec 1997	26 Jan 1999	Trinidad and Tobago .....	4 Dec 1997	27 Apr 1998
Somalia .....		16 Apr 2012 a	Tunisia .....	4 Dec 1997	9 Jul 1999
South Africa.....	3 Dec 1997	26 Jun 1998	Turkey.....		25 Sep 2003 a
South Sudan.....		11 Nov 2011 d	Turkmenistan.....	3 Dec 1997	19 Jan 1998
Spain .....	3 Dec 1997	19 Jan 1999	Tuvalu.....		13 Sep 2011 a
Sri Lanka.....		13 Dec 2017 a	Uganda.....	3 Dec 1997	25 Feb 1999
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	3 Dec 1997	2 Dec 1998	Ukraine <sup>4,5</sup> .....	24 Feb 1999	27 Dec 2005
St. Lucia.....	3 Dec 1997	13 Apr 1999	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>6</sup> .....	3 Dec 1997	31 Jul 1998
St. Vincent and the Grenadines .....	3 Dec 1997	1 Aug 2001	United Republic of Tanzania.....	3 Dec 1997	13 Nov 2000
State of Palestine .....		29 Dec 2017 a	Uruguay .....	3 Dec 1997	7 Jun 2001
Sudan .....	4 Dec 1997	13 Oct 2003	Vanuatu.....	4 Dec 1997	16 Sep 2005
Suriname.....	4 Dec 1997	23 May 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) .....	3 Dec 1997	14 Apr 1999
Sweden.....	4 Dec 1997	30 Nov 1998	Yemen.....	4 Dec 1997	1 Sep 1998
Switzerland .....	3 Dec 1997	24 Mar 1998	Zambia .....	12 Dec 1997	23 Feb 2001
Tajikistan .....		12 Oct 1999 a	Zimbabwe .....	3 Dec 1997	18 Jun 1998
Thailand .....	3 Dec 1997	27 Nov 1998			
Timor-Leste .....		7 May 2003 a			
Togo.....	4 Dec 1997	9 Mar 2000			

### **Declarations**

*(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval, accession, or succession.)*

#### **ARGENTINA**

The Argentine Republic declares that in its territory, in the Malvinas, there are anti-personnel mines. This situation was brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations when providing information within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 48/7; 49/215; 50/82; and 51/149 concerning "Assistance in mine clearance".

Since this part of the Argentine territory is under illegal occupation by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Argentine Republic is effectively prevented from having access to the anti-personnel mines placed in the Malvinas in order to fulfil the obligations undertaken in the present Convention.

The United Nations General Assembly has recognized the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich and has urged the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to maintain negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute, with the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who is to report to the General Assembly on the progress made (resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25). The Special Committee on decolonization has taken the same position, and has adopted a resolution every year stating that the way to put an end to this colonial situation is the lasting settlement, on a peaceful and negotiated basis, of the sovereignty dispute, and requesting both Governments to

resume negotiations to that end. The most recent of these resolutions was adopted on 1 July 1999.

The Argentine Republic reaffirms its rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich and the surrounding maritime areas which form an integral part of its national territory.]

#### **AUSTRALIA**

"It is the understanding of Australia that, in the context of operations, exercises or other military activity authorised by the United Nations or otherwise conducted in accordance with international law, the participation by the Australian Defence Force, or individual Australian citizens or residents, in such operations, exercises or other military activity conducted in combination with the armed forces of States not party to the Convention which engage in activity prohibited under the Convention would not, by itself, be considered to be in violation of the Convention.

It is the understanding of Australia that, in relation to Article 1(a), the term "use" means the actual physical emplacement of anti-personnel mines and does not include receiving an indirect or incidental benefit from anti-personnel mines laid by another State or person. In Article 1(c) Australia will interpret the word "assist" to mean the actual and direct physical participation in any activity prohibited by the Convention but does not include permissible indirect support such as the provision of security for the personnel of a State not party to the Convention engaging in such activities, "encourage" to mean the actual request for the commission of any

activity prohibited by the Convention, and "induce" to mean the active engagement in the offering of threats or incentives to obtain the commission of any activity prohibited by the Convention.

It is the understanding of Australia that in relation to Article 2(1), the definition of "anti-personnel mines" does not include command detonated munitions.

In relation to Articles 4, 5(1) and (2), and 7(1)(b) and (c), it is the understanding of Australia that the phrase "jurisdiction or control" is intended to mean within the sovereign territory of a State Party or over which it exercises legal responsibility by virtue of a United Nations mandate or arrangement with another State and the ownership or physical possession of a-personnel mines, but does not include the temporary occupation of, or presence on, foreign territory where anti-personnel mines have been laid by other States or persons."

#### CANADA

"It is the understanding of the Government of Canada that, in the context of operations, exercises or other military activity sanctioned by the United Nations or otherwise conducted in accordance with international law, the mere participation by the Canadian Forces, or individual Canadians, in operations, exercises or other military activity conducted in combination with the armed forces of States not party to the Convention which engage in activity prohibited under the Convention would not, by itself, be considered to be assistance, encouragement or inducement in accordance with the meaning of those terms in article 1, paragraph 1 (c)."

#### CHILE

The Republic of Chile declares that it will apply provisionally paragraph 1 of article 1 of the Convention.

#### CZECH REPUBLIC

"It is the understanding of the Government of the Czech Republic that the mere participation in the planning or execution of operations, exercises or other military activities by the Armed Forces of the Czech Republic, or individual Czech Republic nationals, conducted in combination with the armed forces of States not party to the [Convention], which engage in activities prohibited under the Convention, is not, by itself, assistance, encouragement or inducement for the purposes of Article 1, paragraph 1 (c) of the Convention."

#### GREECE

"Greece fully subscribes to the principles enshrined within the [Convention] and declares that ratification of this Convention will take place as soon as conditions relating to the implementation of its relevant provisions are fulfilled."

#### LITHUANIA

"The Republic of Lithuania subscribes to the principles and purposes of the [Convention] and declares that ratification of the Convention will take place as soon as [the] relevant conditions relating to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention are fulfilled."

#### MONTENEGRO<sup>1</sup>

".....it is the understanding of Serbia and Montenegro that the mere participation in the planning or conduct of operations, exercises or any other military activities by the armed forces of Serbia and Montenegro, or by any of its nationals, if carried out in conjunction with armed forces of the non-State Parties (to the Convention), which engage in activities prohibited under the Convention, does not in any way imply an assistance, encouragement or inducement as referred to in subparagraph 1 (c) of the Convention."

#### POLAND

"It is the understanding of the Government of the Republic of Poland that the mere participation in the planning or execution of operations, exercises or other military activity by the Polish Armed Forces, or individual Polish nationals, conducted in combination with the armed forces of States not party to the [Convention], which engage in activity prohibited under that Convention, is not, by itself, assistance, encouragement or inducement for the purposes of Article 1, paragraph (c) of the Convention."

#### SERBIA<sup>3</sup>

*Confirmed upon succession:  
Declaration:*

".....it is the understanding of Serbia and Montenegro that the mere participation in the planning or conduct of operations, exercises or any other military activities by the armed forces of Serbia and Montenegro, or by any of its nationals, if carried out in conjunction with armed forces of the non-State Parties (to the Convention), which engage in activities prohibited under the Convention, does not in any way imply an assistance, encouragement or inducement as referred to in subparagraph 1 (c) of the Convention."

#### UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"It is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom that the mere participation in the planning or execution of operations, exercises or other military activity by the United Kingdom's Armed Forces, or individual United Kingdom nationals, conducted in combination with the armed forces of States not party to the [said Convention], which engage in activity prohibited under that Convention, is not, by itself, assistance, encouragement or inducement for the purposes of Article 1, paragraph (c) of the Convention."

### *Declarations made under article 18 (1) (Declaration of provisional application)*

#### AUSTRIA

#### SOUTH AFRICA

#### MAURITIUS

#### SWEDEN

## SWITZERLAND

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### *Notes:*

<sup>1</sup> See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe.

Subsequently, on 21 February 2014, the Government the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General of the Territorial Application to the Caribbean part of the Netherland (The Islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba).

<sup>3</sup> See note 1 under "Serbia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>4</sup> On 30 March 2016, the Government of Ukraine made a communication. The text can be found here: C.N.121.2016.TREATIES-XXVI-5 of 31 March 2016.

<sup>5</sup> On 31 May 2018, the Government of Ukraine made a communication. The text can be found here: C.N.285.2018.TREATIES-XXVI-5 of 12 June 2018.

<sup>6</sup> On 4 December 2001: Extension to the following territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible: Anguilla, Bermuda British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Monsterrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St. Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia and Turks and Caicos Islands.

On 3 April 2002: Extension to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey and the Isle of Man.

