

## Key facts

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### ■ UNIVERSALIZATION

The Mine Ban Treaty entered into force on 1 March 1999, becoming binding international law.

#### - 156 States Parties

. Three countries signed the Treaty between July 2007 and August 2008 (Kuwait July 2007, Iraq August 2007, Palau November 2007).

#### - 37 States Non Parties

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### ■ VICTIMS

#### . 5 426 new victims of mine have been identified in 2007.

. 1 401 persons were killed and 3 939 were injured.

. 71% victims are civilians. 31% victims are children

#### . One more victim each 90 minutes.

. Mine/ERW risk education reached approximately 8.4 million people in 61 countries in 2007–2008, the highest number ever recorded by Landmine Monitor.

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### ■ AFFECTED COUNTRIES

. More than 70 states and six areas not internationally recognized remain mine-affected.

. In 2007, 122 square kilometres of polluted areas have been cleared in 30 countries

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### ■ USE

One of the most significant achievements of the Mine Ban Treaty has been the degree to which any use of antipersonnel mines by any actor has been stigmatized throughout the world. Use of antipersonnel mines, especially by governments, has become a rare phenomenon.

In this reporting period, since May 2007, the armed forces of Myanmar and Russia continued to use antipersonnel mines. There were also serious allegations of use by the armed forces of Sri Lanka,

- **Non states groups have also used landmines in 9 countries:** Afghanistan, Colombia, Equator, Iraq, Peru, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka).

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### ■ PRODUCTION

#### . 13 countries still produce landmines:

China, Cuba, India\*, Iran, Myanmar, Myanmar, North Korea, South Korea\*, Népal, Corée du Nord, Pakistan\*, Russia, Singapore, United States\*, Vietnam. Corée du Sud\*, Pakistan\*, Russie, Singapour, Etats-Unis\*, Vietnam

. Compared to a decade ago, very few NSAGs today have access to factory-made antipersonnel landmines. This is directly linked to the halt in trade and production, and the destruction of stocks, brought about by the Mine Ban Treaty.

\* Official production in 2007

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### ■ GLOBAL TRADE IN LANDMINES

For the past decade, global trade in antipersonnel mines has consisted solely of a low-level of illicit and unacknowledged transfers.

Lots of States non parties have an export moratorium: United States, Israel, China, India, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Singapore, and South Korea

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### ■ STOCKPILES

#### - 176 million of landmines have been in the stockpiles of 44 countries

#### - 160 million of landmines have been kept in the stockpiles of the Non Parties states:

The most important stockpilers are: China (110 million) / Russia (24,5 million) / United-States (10,4 million) / Pakistan (6 million)

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### ■ INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR MINE ACTION

431 million \$ in 2007 (decrease of 46 million since 2006).

In 2006, the funds allowed to the victim assistance represented 1% of the funds for Mine actions.