

IV Conferência de Exame da Convenção de Ottawa

Oslo, 25-29/11/19

ITEM 7) a. UNIVERSALIZAÇÃO

The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention is a hallmark in the international efforts to mitigate humanitarian suffering, save lives and preserve human dignity through the restriction of methods and means of warfare which are not compatible with international humanitarian law and its overarching principles. Brazil has supported the Convention from its beginning, has been one of the first States to sign it and is a Party since 1999, when it entered into force.

We acknowledge with satisfaction the fact that 164 States are already Parties to the Convention and emphasize the importance of its universalization in order to fully achieve its ultimate goal, a world without anti-personnel landmines. As the Convention approaches universalization, the curve becomes naturally steeper and there is a need to redouble efforts to achieve new accessions. We urge all States still outside the Convention to exert every effort to accede to it as soon as possible, but we stress that the most militarily significant States have the greater responsibility in this regard. We support, in this regard, Actions 11 and 12 from the Draft Plan of Action as presented by the Chair, and we hope they will be interpreted and implemented in the most ambitious way.

We point out in this regard the need to take all measures to stem the increase in the use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature by armed non-state actors, recognized in para 9 of the draft review of the operation and status of the convention. Apart from engagement with all parties to an armed conflict to promote adherence to the Convention's, Brazil also places great importance in establishing the necessary legal and administrative frameworks to control access to supplies. Brazil has established a multi-layered control system of the production, use, import, export customs clearance, transport and trade of controlled materials. The Brazilian Armed Forces have strict policies in place to control the stockpiles of weapons, munitions and explosives. The Brazilian Army, assisted by police forces and federal, state and municipal authorities, is also the main responsible for the inspection of controlled products used for civilian purposes.