
Discussion

Participants raised the following points:

- The Treaty does not address the issue of reparations in general, or the problem of dealing with non-state actors involved in placing mines. It was noted that negotiations of reparations has bogged down many peace treaties in the past. The issue was excluded for the present in order to facilitate a timely ban on landmines. Inclusion of non-state actors would pose many other problems. While their role in international law-making is limited, they may also voluntarily accept and apply certain aspects of international law. NGOs play an important role in this process.
- While the Treaty allows some mines to be kept for research and testing by the signatory nations, no specific numbers are prescribed. The term "minimum number" was used deliberately in an effort to expedite negotiations. This issue can be revisited at the first annual meeting.
- Any country who signs the Treaty has an obligation to expose other signatory nations which are still using mines.
- Signatory countries have an obligation to assist those who require help with mine clearance, regardless of how long ago the mines were placed.

