



Anti-Personnel Mines Reported Retained by States Parties for Purposes Permitted by Article 3 of the Convention¹

At the Third Review Conference, it was recorded that 75 States Parties had reported, as required by Article 7, paragraph 1 d), anti-personnel mines for the development of training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques in accordance with Article 3.

Since then, the following has transpired:

- Three States Parties – Algeria, Australia and Uruguay – which previously reported anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes – indicated that they now retain no anti-personnel mines for these purposes.
- Two States Parties reported retaining anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes for the first time – Oman and Sri Lanka.
- One State Party – State of Palestine – reported for the first time that it does not retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.
- One State Party - Tajikistan – reported that it retains anti-personnel mines again.
- One State Party – Tuvalu - has not yet declared whether it retains anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes.
- Two States Parties – Afghanistan and the United Kingdom – have confirmed that the anti-personnel mines it retains under Article 3 are inert and therefore do not fall under the definition of the Convention.

There are now 73 States Parties that have reported that they retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes (see table 1).

While numbers of retained anti-personnel mines have decreased in the majority of States Parties, there has been no reported use of anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes since 2014 in Bangladesh, Mauritania, Peru, Portugal, Romania and Zimbabwe.

In accordance with Article 7.1 d), States Parties are required to report annually updated information on the “types, quantities and if possible lot number of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction (...).”

Most States Parties have provided annual information on anti-personnel mine retained for permitted purposes as required by Article 7. However the following States Parties which have reported that they retain anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 3 have not submitted annual transparency information on their retained mines for many years: Benin (2008), Cameroon (2009), Cape Verde (2009), Congo Brazzaville (2009), Djibouti (2005), Gambia (2013), Guinea Bissau (2011), Honduras (2007), Kenya (2008), Mali (2005), Namibia (2010), Nigeria (2012), Rwanda (2008), Tanzania (2009), Togo (2004), Uganda (2012) and Venezuela (2012).

Since the 6MSP in 2005, the opportunity has been given to States Parties to report additional information on a voluntary basis as part of their Article 7 reports, on the actual use of anti-personnel mines retained for permitted purposes and the results of such use as well as their plans for future use. Most States Parties

¹ Information compiled by the Implementation Support Unit from States Parties' Article 7 reports. As of 10 May 2019.

provide some level of voluntary information on the use (present and/or future) of retained anti-personnel mines.

Also, in Action #27 of the *Maputo Action Plan*, States Parties committed to “annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and actual use of retained anti-personnel mines explaining any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.”

As of 10 May 2019, it is understood that 73 States Parties retain a total of 162,954 stockpiled anti-personnel mines under Article 3 based on information provided in Article 7 reports submitted in 2019 or previously .

Table 1: Anti-personnel mines reported retained by 73 States Parties² for purposes permitted by Article 3 of the Convention

State Party	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Angola	972			1304	1304	1304
Bangladesh	12050		12050	12050		
Belarus	6022	5998	5997	5989	4505	4505
Belgium	2564	2564	2288	2288	2118	2066
Benin ³						
Bhutan	490				211	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	865	983	1031	982	811	834
Botswana ⁴						
Brazil ⁵	5251	3214	2437	1882	1204	364
Bulgaria	3557	3434	3543	3517	3324	3318
Burundi		4		4		
Cambodia	2473	1720	2134	720	1429	1235
Cameroon ⁶						
Canada ⁷	1909	1909	1897	1888	1878	1878
Cape Verde ⁸						
Chile	2925	2824	2722	2424	2197	1192
Congo Brazzaville ⁹						
Cote d'Ivoire	290					
Croatia	5714	5685	5584	5530	5050	
Cyprus	500	500	500	440	440	
Czech Republic	2301	2264	2218	2217	2206	2180
Denmark	1820	1832	1783			
Djibouti ¹⁰						
Ecuador	100	100	90	90	90	90
Eritrea ¹¹	101					
Ethiopia ¹²				No info		
Finland	16500	16500	16500	16292	16192	
France	3958	3956	3955	3941	3941	3941

² A number of States Parties report that they retain inert anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes. These States Parties are not included in the table as inert anti-personnel mines do not fit the Convention's definition of an anti-personnel mine.

³ In its report submitted in 2008, Benin indicated that it retains 16 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

⁴ In its report submitted in 2012, Botswana indicated that it retains 1019 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

⁵ In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2009, Brazil indicated that it intends to keep its Article 3 mines up to 2019.

⁶ In its report submitted in 2009, Cameroon indicated in Form B that 1,885 mines were held and in Form D that some thousands of mines were held for training purposes.

⁷ In 2018, Canada reported that 57 of the 1878 anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 are without fuses.

⁸ In its report submitted in 2009, Cape Verde indicated that it retains 120 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

⁹ In its report submitted in 2009, Congo Brazzaville indicated that it retains 322 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

¹⁰ In its report submitted in 2005, Djibouti indicated that it retains 2996 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

¹¹ In its reports submitted in 2013 and 2014, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 101 mines were inert.

¹² In its report submitted in 2012, Ethiopia indicated that it retains 303 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

State Party	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gambia ¹³						
Germany	1880	1143	590	587	592	583
Greece	6142	5797	5682	5650	5627	5599
Guinea Bissau ¹⁴						
Honduras ¹⁵						
Indonesia	2454	2454				
Iraq	No info	No info	No info	No info	20	
Ireland		59			55	55
Italy	628	624	620	620	620	617
Japan	1930	1663	1488	1262	1048	898
Jordan	850	850	850	100	100	100
Kenya ¹⁶						
Mali ¹⁷						
Mauritania	728	728	728	728	728	728
Mozambique ¹⁸	1363	1355		1355	1355	900
Namibia ¹⁹						
Netherlands	1557	1557		1126	974	
Nicaragua			448	448	448	448
Nigeria ²⁰						
Oman	N/A	2000	2000	2000	No info	
Peru	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	
Portugal	694	694	694	694	694	694
Romania	2395	2395	2395	2395	2395	2395
Rwanda ²¹						
Senegal ²²	50		50	50	50	
Serbia ²³	3149	3149		No info	3134	
Slovakia	1220	1185	1147	1129	1087	1035
Slovenia	361	361	331	299	278	272
South Africa	576					
Spain	1691	1660	1613	1613	1547	
Sri Lanka	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21153	
Sudan	1938	1938	1938	1124	1024	739
Sweden	6235	6183	6115	6044	6014	6009
Tajikistan		0		37	37	37
Tanzania, United Republic of ²⁴						
Thailand	3227	3208	3345	3339	3162	3133
Togo ²⁵						
Tunisia	4770	4670	4570	4509	4460	
Turkey	14944	14902	14800	14462	9303	9259

¹³ In its report submitted in 2013, the Gambia indicated that it retains 100 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

¹⁴ In its report submitted in 2011, Guinea Bissau indicated that it retains 9 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

¹⁵ In its report submitted in 2007, Honduras indicated that it retains 815 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

¹⁶ In its report submitted in 2008, Kenya indicated that it retains 3000 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

¹⁷ In its report submitted in 2005, Mali indicated that it retains 600 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

¹⁸ In its report submitted in 2018, Mozambique indicated that 90 of the 1355 anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 are inert without explosive and detonator.

¹⁹ In its report submitted in 2010, Namibia indicated that it retains 1634 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

²⁰ In its report submitted in 2012, Nigeria indicated that it retains 3364 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

²¹ In its report submitted in 2008, Rwanda indicated that 65 anti-personnel mines had been uprooted from minefields and retained for training purposes under Article 3.

²² In its report submitted in 2018, Senegal indicated that 13 of the 50 mines retained have been defused.

²³ In its report submitted in 2018, Serbia indicated that all fuses for 494 PMA-1 type and 540 PMA-3 type had been removed and destroyed.

²⁴ In its report submitted in 2009, the United Republic of Tanzania indicated that it retains 1780 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

²⁵ In its report submitted in 2004, Togo indicated that that it retains 436 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

State Party	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Uganda ²⁶						
Ukraine ²⁷	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info
Venezuela ²⁸						
Yemen	3760			3760		No info
Zambia		307				907
Zimbabwe	450	450	450	450	450	450

Table 2: States Parties which have reported that they no longer retain anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes

State Party	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Afghanistan ²⁹	0	2360	2328	1421	987	
Algeria	5970	5970	5970	5970	0	0
Argentina	841	841	212	212	212	0
Australia	1264	459	5	0	0	0
United Kingdom ³⁰	371	724	724	724	No info	0
Uruguay ³¹		0	0	0		

Key:

Number of mines reported retained in a particular year	Numeric value
No report was submitted as required	
No report was required	N/A

²⁶ In its report submitted in 2012, Uganda indicated that it retains 1764 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

²⁷ In its report submitted in 2013, Ukraine indicated that it retains 605 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

²⁸ In its report submitted in 2012, Venezuela indicated that it retains 4874 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

²⁹ In all its reports submitted since 2016, Afghanistan has indicated that it has not retained any live mines for its training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques. All mines used by UNMACA have had their fuse removed and destroyed and are no longer capable of being used.

³⁰ In its report submitted in 2019, the United Kingdom indicated that the 724 anti-personnel it holds are inert munitions which do not fall under the Convention's provisions, therefore it confirms holding zero mines as defined under the Convention.

³¹ In its report submitted in 2008, Uruguay indicated that it retains 260 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.