



Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer  
of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

**INTERSESSIONAL PROGRAMME 2003-2004**

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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION**

**Update on the status of implementation of Article 4**

**15 June 2005**




**Prepared by the Implementation Support Unit of the GICHD at the request of the Co-Chairs**

- In the Final Report of the First Review Conference, the States Parties concluded that the number of parties for which the obligation to destroy stockpiled antipersonnel mines was relevant had been narrowed considerably to include 16 States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Mauritania, Serbia and Montenegro, Sudan, Turkey and Uruguay. In addition, it was estimated that together these 16 States Parties held “more than 10.2 million antipersonnel mines.”
- Of these 16 States Parties, 3 have indicated that they have fulfilled their obligations to destroy stockpiled anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 4: Bangladesh, Mauritania and Uruguay. In addition, based on information provided by these States Parties, it is now estimated that together the 13 States Parties amongst this group which must still destroy stockpiled mines hold approximately 9.6 million anti-personnel mines awaiting destruction.
- Since the Nairobi Summit, Ethiopia ratified the Convention. Hence, the number of parties for which the obligation to destroy stockpiled antipersonnel mines remains relevant stands at 14 States Parties.
- Prior to the Sixth Meeting of the States Parties, 1 State Party (Guinea Bissau) has a deadline for completing its stockpile destruction programme.

## Time-lines for the implementation of Article 4

State Party <sup>1</sup>	2003					2004					2005					2006					2007					2008					2009										
	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	
Afghanistan <sup>2</sup>																																									
Algeria <sup>3</sup>																																									
Angola <sup>4</sup>																																									
Bangladesh <sup>5</sup>																																									
Belarus <sup>6</sup>																																									
Burundi <sup>7</sup>																																									
Cyprus <sup>8</sup>																																									
DRC <sup>9</sup>																																									
Ethiopia <sup>10</sup>																																									
Greece <sup>11</sup>																																									
Guinea Bissau <sup>12</sup>																																									
Guyana <sup>13</sup>																																									
Mauritania <sup>14</sup>																																									
Serbia & Montenegro <sup>15</sup>																																									
Sudan <sup>16</sup>																																									
Turkey <sup>17</sup>																																									
Uruguay <sup>18</sup>																																									

Key:

	States Parties with deadlines after the Sixth Meeting of the States Parties.
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	States Parties that reported they completed stockpile destruction after the First Review Conference.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes those States Parties which had been identified in the Final Report of the First Review Conference as States Parties for which the obligation to destroy stockpiled AP mines remained relevant.

<sup>2</sup> Article 7 report (April 30, 2005) indicates number of stockpiles identified so far by the nationwide survey is 2,438 mines. A "Draft Strategic Plan for the National Destruction of Anti-Personnel Mines" has been developed.

<sup>3</sup> Initial Article 7 report (April 29, 2003) indicates stockpiles total 150,050 mines. At the Nairobi Summit, Algeria indicated that the destruction process started on 24 November 2004. Nine destruction events have taken place so far. As of 24 May 2005, 96% of the stock had been destroyed.

<sup>4</sup> Article 7 report (May 3, 2005) indicates stockpiles total 50,659 mines.

<sup>5</sup> Article 7 report (March 29, 2005) indicates stockpile destruction programme completed on 28 February 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Article 7 report (May 9, 2005) indicates stockpiles total 3,670,359.

<sup>7</sup> Initial Article 7 report (November 8, 2004) indicates stockpiles total 1,212 mines.

<sup>8</sup> Article 7 report (April 24, 2005) indicates stockpiles totaling 44,107 mines and that destruction is in progress.

<sup>9</sup> Article 7 report (May 2, 2005) indicates stockpiles total 7 mines and that these mines along with others were destroyed but it does not indicate that a national stockpile destruction plan has been developed.

<sup>10</sup> Initial Article 7 report not yet due.

<sup>11</sup> Article 7 report (May 6, 2005) indicates stockpiles total 1,566,532 and that stockpiled mines destruction has been included in the Greek Army's destruction of ammunition programme.

<sup>12</sup> Article 7 report (May 13, 2004) indicates stockpiles total 3,997 mines and that destruction is in progress.

<sup>13</sup> Initial Article 7 report (due July 30, 2004) not yet available.

<sup>14</sup> Article 7 report (April 25, 2005) indicates that the last remaining 5,000 stockpiled AP mines were destroyed.

<sup>15</sup> Initial Article 7 report (October 25, 2004) indicates stockpiles total 1,320,620. At the Nairobi Summit, Serbia and Montenegro indicated that a stockpile destruction project was being developed and that it would begin in the Spring of 2005.

<sup>16</sup> Initial Article 7 report (October 1, 2004) indicates stockpiles total 9,485.

<sup>17</sup> Article 7 report (May 10, 2005) indicates stockpiles total 2,973,481.

<sup>18</sup> Article 7 report (June 8, 2004) indicates stockpiles total 1,483 mines and that destruction would be completed in 2004. Uruguay has since indicated informally that it completed the destruction of its stockpiles before the First Review Conference.