

Anti-personnel mines reported retained since the First Review Conference by the States Parties for reasons permitted under Article 3, and, a summary of additional information provided in 2008 by these States Parties

Presented by the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operations of the Convention  
6 June 2008

State Party	Mines reported retained				Additional information volunteered by the State Party in 2008
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Afghanistan	1,076	1,887	2,692	2,680	Afghanistan reported that UNMACA uses retained anti-personnel mines in its test centres in Kabul and Kandahar to accredit the mine detection dogs of implementing partners and stores mines that may be needed in the future in a secure bunker. The implementing partners, under the oversight of UNMACA, use anti-personnel mines for training of their mine detection dogs and deminers.
Algeria	15,030	15,030	15,030		
Angola	1,390	1,460	2,512		
Argentina	1,680	1,596	1,471	1,380	Argentina indicated that in 2007 the navy destroyed 81 mines SB-33 during training activities conducted by the Company of Amphibious Engineers on destruction techniques. The army retains mines to develop an unmanned vehicle for the detection and handling of mines and explosives. Development of this vehicle started on 1 March 2004 and is 60% complete. The vehicle is currently at the stage of assembling. During 2007 no mines were destroyed for this project.  Mines are also retained by the Institute of Scientific and Technical Research of the Armed Forces to test charges for the destruction of UXO/mines. In 2007, 10 mines were destroyed in the testing grounds.
Australia	7,395	7,266	7133	6,998	Australia reported that stocks are now centralised, with small numbers in ammunition depots throughout Australia to support regional training. Training is conducted by the School of Military Engineering in Sydney. Australia indicated that stock levels would be regularly reviewed and assessed, that only a realistic training quantity was held, and that this would be depleted over time. Stocks in excess of this figure will be destroyed on an ongoing basis.
Bangladesh	15,000	14,999	12,500	12,500	
Belarus	6,030	6,030	6,030	6,030	
Belgium	4,176	3,820	3,569	3,287	Belgium reported that in 2007, 282 mines were used during different sessions of courses organised by the Belgian Armed Forces with the aim of educating and training EOD specialists and deminers with live ammunition and training militaries in mine risk education.
Benin		30	16		
Bhutan	N/A		4,491		

State Party	Mines reported retained			Additional information volunteered by the State Party in 2008
	2005	2006	2007	
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>1</sup>	2,755	17,471	1,708	1,920
Botswana <sup>2</sup>				
Brazil	16,125	15,038	13,550	12,381
Bulgaria	3,676	3,676	3,670	3,682
Burundi <sup>3</sup>				
Cameroon <sup>4</sup>	3,154			

Brazil indicated that the Brazilian Army decided to keep its landmine stockpiles for the training of demining teams up to 2019, taking into consideration the proration of the deadline for the destruction of landmines, in accordance with Article 3.

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that 433 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less and that the total of Article 3 mines was higher than previously reported because the number included the mines kept by demining companies which had not been previously reported. In 2006, joint EUFOR and Bosnia and Herzegovina Armed Forces inspection teams discovered 15,269 stockpiled MRU mines on several Armed Forces storages in Republika Srpska. The MRUD mines were directional fragmentation mines made in the former Yugoslavia and were designed to be used with an electrical initiation system but since they were not adapted to ensure command detonation only, MRUD mines can be technically considered as having the potential to be used as antipersonnel mines. The Ministry of Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina decided to destroy the majority of them. 14,071 MRUD mines were destroyed, 150 were retained for training and education purposes by the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 396 were transferred to EUFOR for their training purposes, 20 were donated to the Ministry of Defence of Germany and 2 MRUD mines, which were incomplete, were destroyed immediately. After the decision was taken, all 14,701 pieces were transported to a workshop in Dobo, by mid-April 2007, approximately 5,000 MRUD mines had been destroyed and it was expected that the remaining 9,701 mines would be destroyed by mid-May 2007. The whole process of destruction was controlled by representatives of the UNDP, NATO and the OSCE.

<sup>2</sup> In its report submitted in 2001, Botswana indicated that a "small quantity" of mines would be retained. No updated information has since been provided.

<sup>3</sup> In its report submitted in 2006, Burundi indicated that the decision concerning mines retained is pending.

<sup>4</sup> In its report submitted in 2005, Cameroon reported the same 3,154 mines under Article 4 and Article 3.

State Party	Mines reported retained				Additional information volunteered by the State Party in 2008
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Canada	1,907	1,992	1,963	1,963	<p>Canada reported that it retains live anti-personnel mines to study the effect of blast on equipment, to train soldiers on procedures to defuse live anti-personnel mines and to demonstrate the effect of landmines. For example, live mines help determine whether suits, boots and shields will adequately protect personnel who clear mines. The live mines are used by the Defence department's research establishment located at Suffield, Alberta and by various military training establishments across Canada. The Department of National Defence represents the only source of anti-personnel mines which can be used by Canadian industry to test equipment. Since the last report Canada has not acquired or used anti-personnel mines mainly due to the closure of the Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies.</p> <p>A variety of anti-personnel mines are necessary for training soldiers in mine detection and clearance. Counter-mine procedures and equipment developed by Canada's research establishment must also be tested on different types of mines member of the Canadian Forces or other organisations might encounter during demining operations. The Department of National Defence retains a maximum of 2,000. This number is to ensure Canada has a sufficient number of mines for training and for valid testing in the area of mine detection and clearance.</p> <p>Canada will continue to conduct trials, testing and evaluation as new technologies are developed. There will be a continuing requirement for provision of real mine targets and simulated minefields for research and development of detection technologies.</p>
Cape Verde <sup>5</sup>					
Chile	5,895	4,574	4,484	4,153	<p>Chile reported that its retained anti-personnel mines were under the control of the army and the navy. In 2007, 328 mines were destroyed in anti-personnel mines detection, disposal, and destruction training courses organized for deminers at the School of Military Engineers of the Army. 3 mines were destroyed to prepare the Partida de Operaciones de Minas Terrestres (Chilean Navy's demining unit) in humanitarian demining.</p>
Colombia	886	886	586	586	
Congo	372	372	372		
Croatia	6,400	6,236	6,179	6,103	<p>In 2003, CROMAC established the Centre for Testing, Development and Training (CTDT), whose prime task is to conduct testing on demining machines, mine detection dogs and metal detectors, as well as research and development of other demining techniques and technologies. CTDT is the only organisation in the Republic of Croatia authorised to use live anti-personnel mines in controlled areas and under the supervision of highly qualified personnel. In 2004, for that purpose, CTDT established a test site "Cerovec" near the city of Karlovac.</p> <p>Croatia reported that 76 mines were used in 2007 during testing and evaluating of demining machines on the test polygon in Cerovec. On the basis of current estimates regarding requirements for testing of demining machines in 2007, Croatia estimates that 175 anti-personnel mines will be needed in 2008.</p>
Cyprus	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	

<sup>5</sup>Cape Verde has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

State Party	Mines reported retained				Additional information volunteered by the State Party in 2008
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Czech Republic	4,829	4,829	4,699	4,699	
Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>6</sup>					
Denmark	1,989	60	2,008	2,008	Denmark reported that its retained mines are used as follows: a demonstration of the effects of anti-personnel mines is given to all recruits during training; during training of engineer units for international tasks, instructors in mine awareness are trained to handle anti-personnel mines; and, during training of ammunition clearing units, anti-personnel mines are used for training in ammunition dismantling. Anti-personnel mines are not used for the purpose of training in mine laying.
Djibouti <sup>7</sup>	2,996				
Ecuador	2,001	2,001	1,000	1,000	
El Salvador	96	96			
Equatorial Guinea <sup>8</sup>					
Eritrea <sup>9</sup>	9		109	109	
Ethiopia <sup>10</sup>					
France	4,455	4,216	4,170	4,152	France reported that its retained mines were used to: 1) test mine detection devices, including the "Mine Picker", a mine detection robot developed by Pegase Instrumentation (the cost-efficiency study carried out in 2007 concluded that this project would be abandoned) and the MMSR-SYDERA system. 2) to assess the anti-personnel mine threat, 3) to test protective anti-personnel boots (no tests having been carried out since 2005, France does not plan to continue with this activity).

<sup>6</sup>In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2008, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the decision concerning mines retained is pending.

<sup>7</sup>In its report submitted in 2005, Djibouti indicated that 2,996 mines were retained under Article 3.

<sup>8</sup>Equatorial Guinea has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

<sup>9</sup>In its report submitted in 2005, Eritrea indicated that the mines retained under Article 3 were inert. In its report submitted in 2008, Eritrea indicated that 8 of the 109 retained mines were inert.

<sup>10</sup>In its initial report submitted in 2008, Ethiopia indicated that 303 anti-personnel mines were transferred for development and training.

State Party	Mines reported retained				Additional information volunteered by the State Party in 2008
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Germany	2,496	2,525	2,526	2,388	<p>At the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Germany reported that pursuant to Article 3, it has set itself an upper ceiling of 3,000 anti-personnel mines to the maximum. These stocks of APMs clearly earmarked and stored for non-operational purposes, are regarded as necessary for the effective continuation and improvement of the protection of Germany's deployed soldiers against anti-personnel mines.</p> <p>The available anti-personnel mines pool enables a cost-saving and efficient execution of technical examinations in the area of Force Protection. Due to the International Test and Evaluation Programme for Humanitarian Demining (ITEP), many efforts have been undertaken to test and evaluate mine action equipments, systems and technologies. Nevertheless, efforts have continued in order to develop field equipment and tools based on realistic and future needs for the Federal Armed Forces.</p> <p>All together since 1998, Germany has used up a total of 685 antipersonnel mines for testing. For training purposes, German Armed Forces are using dummies. At the moment Germany is undertaking a study to elaborate if a special test field could be set up in Germany for testing multiple sensor mine detection and search systems. If this project can be realized, it is envisaged to also offer these facilities for testing procedures to NATO Member States as well as to Partners in the International Test and Evaluation Programme for Humanitarian Demining.</p> <p>In 2007, at the Federal Armed Forces Technical Centre 91, 14 anti-personnel mines were used for the vehicle mine protection programme, 20 anti-personnel mines were used for mine clearance equipment testing and 56 anti-personnel mines were demilitarized during ammunition surveillance.</p>
Greece	7,224	7,224	7,224	7,224	
Guinea-Bissau		109		109	
Haiti <sup>11</sup>	N/A	N/A			
Honduras		815	826		
Indonesia	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,978	Indonesia reported that the anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 will be used as instruction/teaching materials which will further enhance the students capability to identify, detect and destruct landmines in general, particularly in preparing Indonesia's participation in peacekeeping operations.
Iraq <sup>12</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Ireland	85	77	75	70	
Italy	806	806	750		

<sup>11</sup>Haiti has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

<sup>12</sup> Iraq's initial report is not due until 30 July 2008.

State Party	Additional information volunteered by the State Party in 2008			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Japan	6,946	5,350	4,277	3,712
	<p>At the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Japan indicated that in accordance with the exceptions in Article 3, Japan has used anti-personnel mines for the purposes of training in mine detection, mine clearance, and mine destruction techniques, as well as for developing mine detection and mine clearance equipment. Within its annual Article 7 reports, Japan supplied information on the use of its retained mines and the results of such use. Specifically, Japan provided data on: (1) mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques developed and under development; (2) training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction; and (3) the number of personnel trained. In 2008, Japan plans to use anti-personnel landmines retained under Article 3 for the purpose of training infantry and engineering units of the Self Defense Force in mine detection and mine clearance.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, Japan retains anti-personnel mines for the purpose of training in and development of mine detection, mine clearance and mine destruction techniques (At the time of entry into force in 1999: 15,000 retained. As of December 2007: 3,712 retained). However, the number possessed is the minimum absolutely necessary for training the Self Defense Force units and technology development trails.</p> <p>Japan reported that it consumed 565 mines in 2007 for education and training in mine detection and mine clearance, and for the development of mine detectors and mine clearance equipment.</p> <p>Jordan reported at the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that NPA-Jordan carried out mine detection training of 4 new mine detection dog teams in May 2007 and July 2007 using a total of 50 retained mines. Training took place in the south of Jordan for the Wadi Araba/Aqaba Mine Clearance Project as well as in the north of Jordan for the Northern Border Project.</p> <p>The MDD Teams are trained by first creating a sample mine field using a small number of retained mines of the same type the MDD teams will be expected to encounter. The mines are laced in the ground prior to the training. The training is then carried out by the MDD teams in order for the dogs to learn to recognize the scent of those particular mines.</p> <p>Latvia indicated that there was no reasons for retaining mines other than training EOD experts for participation in international operations. In 2007, 3 mines were destroyed during mine destruction training.</p>			
Jordan	1,000	1,000	1,000	950
Kenya		3,000	2,460	3,000
Latvia <sup>13</sup>	21	1,301	902	899
Luxembourg		956	900	
Macedonia, FYR of <sup>14</sup>		4,000	0	0
Malawi <sup>15</sup>	21			

<sup>13</sup> Information provided in 2005 was volunteered in a report submitted by Latvia prior to it acceding to the Convention.

<sup>14</sup> The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia indicated that on 10 July 2006, it destroyed its 4,000 mines previously retained under Article 3.

<sup>15</sup> In its report submitted in 2005, Malawi indicated that mines reported as retained under Article 3 are in fact "dummy" mines.

State Party	Mines reported retained				Additional information volunteered by the State Party in 2008
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mali	600				
Mauritania	728	728	728	728	
Moldova <sup>16</sup>	249	249	0	0	
Mozambique	1,470	1,319			
Namibia	6,151	3,899			
Netherlands	3,176	2,878		2,516	
Nicaragua	1,040	1,021	1,004		
Palau <sup>17</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Peru	4,024	4,012	4,012	4,000	
Portugal	1,115	1,115	1,115	760	
Romania	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	
Rwanda <sup>18</sup>	101	101		65	In 2007, Rwanda reported that the 65 mines retained under Article 3 were uprooted from minefields to a) train deminers to IMAS, b) to practice EOD personnel and c) to train mine detection dogs. So far 25 EOD personnel have been trained into 5 EOD technicians, 10 operators and 10 Recee agents.
Serbia <sup>19</sup>	5,000	5,507		5,565	Serbia reported at the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that mines retained in accordance with Article 3 are retained in depots at 3 locations in the Republic of Serbia. They have been retained for the purpose of organizing personnel training for probable engagement in UN peace operations, protection equipment testing and mine detectors.  From December 2007 to March 2008, the ITF and the Government Centre for Demining of the Republic of Serbia organised and carried out a basic demining and battle area clearance course using different type of exercise mines and ammunition provided by the Ministry of Defence. 35 participants completed the basic course and 7 of them completed an additional course for team leaders for bomb disposal officers.
Slovakia	1,427	1,427	1,427		
Slovenia	2,994	2,993	2,993	2,992	
South Africa	4,388	4,433	4,406		
Spain	2,712	2,712	2,034	1,994	
Sudan <sup>20</sup>	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	

<sup>16</sup> On 4 September 2006, the Republic of Moldova indicated that between 19 May and 8 June 2006 it destroyed its 249 remaining antipersonnel mines previously retained under Article 3.

<sup>17</sup> Palau's initial report is not due until 28 October 2008.

<sup>18</sup> Rwanda has indicated that the 101 mines declared under Article 3 had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes.

<sup>19</sup> In its report submitted in 2006, Serbia indicated that 5,507 mines were retained for training purposes and that 5,000 were transferred for training purposes. In its report submitted in 2008, Serbia indicated two different figures for the number of mines retained under Article 3 (5,565 and 5,307).