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Anti-personnel mines reported retained and transferred by the States Parties for reasons permitted under Article 3 of the Convention

25 May 2009

Compiled by the Implementation Support Unit on behalf of the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention

Table 1: Anti-personnel mines reported retained by the States Parties for reasons permitted under Article 3 of the Convention

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan ¹							1076	1887	2692	2680	2618
Albania				0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Algeria					15030		15030	15030	15030	15030	6000
Andorra		0									
Angola						1390	1390	1460	2512		
Antigua and Barbuda		0									
Argentina ²		3049	13025	2160	1000	1772	1680	1596	1471	1380	1268
Australia	~10000	~10000	7845	7726	7513	7465	7395	7266	7133	6998	6785
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Bahamas				0		0	0				0
Bangladesh				15000	15000	15000	15000	14999	12500	12500	12500
Barbados					0						
Belarus						7530	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030
Belgium	5980	5816	5433	5099	4806	4443	4176	3820	3569	3287	3245
Belize	0					0					
Benin	0	0		0		0		30	16	16	
Bhutan									4491		
Bolivia	0						0				
Bosnia and Herzegovina ³		2165	2405	2405	2525	2652	2755	17471	1708	1920	2390
Botswana ⁴											
Brazil ⁵		17000	16550	16545	16545	16545	16125	15038	13550	12381	

¹ In its reports submitted in 2003 and 2004, Afghanistan indicated that a decision on the number of mines to retain was pending. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2004, Afghanistan indicated that it currently retained 370 inert mines. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2005, Afghanistan indicated that the Government had yet to develop a formal policy on the number of mines retained for development and training purposes. The Government on a case-by-case basis approves the number and type of APMs retained by UNMACA on behalf of the MAPA.

² In its report submitted in 2000, Argentina indicated that an additional number of mines to be retained by the Army was under consideration at that time. In its report submitted in 2002, Argentina indicated that 1160 mines were retained to be used as fuses for antitank mines FMK-5 and that 1000 will be consumed during training activities until 1 April 2010. Additionally, in Form F, Argentina indicated that 12025 mines would be emptied of their explosive content in order to have inert mines for training.

³ In its reports submitted in 2001 and 2002, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that 222 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less. In 2003, it indicated that 293 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less and in 2004, it indicated that 439 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less. In its report submitted in 2005, it indicated that 433 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less and also that the total of Article 3 mines was higher because it included the mines kept by demining companies, which hadn't been previously reported.

⁴ In its report submitted in 2001, Botswana indicated that a "small quantity" of mines would be retained.

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Brunei Darussalam ⁶									0		
Bulgaria	10446	4000	4000	3963	3963	3688	3676	3676	3670	3682	3682
Burkina Faso ⁷		0									
Burundi ⁸										4	4
Cambodia		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Cameroon ⁹			500				3154				
Canada ¹⁰	1781	1668	1712	1683	1935	1928	1907	1992	1963	1963	1939
Cape Verde											
Central African Republic						0					
Chad ¹¹				0	0	0	0	0	0		
Chile				28647	6245	6245	5895	4574	4484	4153	4083
Colombia				0	986	986	886	886	586	586	
Comoros					0	0					
Congo Brazzaville				372		372	372	372	372		322
Cook Islands									0		
Costa Rica			0	0		0	0				
Cote d'Ivoire						0	0	0	0		
Croatia	17500		7000	7000	6546	6478	6400	6236	6179	6103	6038
Cyprus						1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Czech Republic		4859	4859	4849	4849	4849	4829	4829	4699	4699	2543
Democratic Republic of the Congo ¹²											
Denmark	4991	4934	2106	2091	2058	2058	1989	60	2008	2008	1990
Djibouti					2996	2996	2996				

⁵ In its report submitted in 2001, Brazil indicated that all mines retained would be destroyed in training activities during a period of 10 years after the entry into force of the Convention for Brazil, that is by October 2009. In its report submitted in 2006, Brazil indicated that it intends to keep its Article 3 mines up to 2019.

⁶ In its report submitted in 2007, Brunei Darussalam indicated that there were no live anti-personnel mines prohibited by the Convention retained for the development and training in Brunei Darussalam. For these purposes, the Royal Brunei Armed Forces is using anti-personnel mines that are not prohibited by the Convention.

⁷ In its reports submitted in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007 and 2008, Burkina Faso indicated that "nothing yet" was retained.

⁸ In its report submitted in 2009, Burundi indicated that the Directorate of Humanitarian Mine and UXO Action, with the assistance of MAG Burundi, recovered 41 anti-personnel mines on 29 April 2009. The mines are currently stored in a MAG Burundi facility.

⁹ In a report submitted prior to ratifying the Convention in 2001, Cameroon reported the same 500 mines under Article 4 and Article 3. The 3154 mines reported in 2005 also appeared in both Forms B and D.

¹⁰ 84 of the 1941 mines reported in 2007 are without fuses.

¹¹ In its report submitted in 2002, Chad reported that the quantity of mines retained for training purposes would be indicated in the next report.

¹² In its reports submitted in 2003, 2004 and 2008, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the decision concerning mines retained was pending.

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Dominica				0	0	0	0				
Dominican Republic			0	0	0						0
Ecuador		16000	16000	4000	3970	3970	2001	2001	2001	1000 ¹³	1000
El Salvador			0	96	96	96	96	96			
Equatorial Guinea											
Eritrea ¹⁴					222	222	9		109	109	109
Estonia							0		0	0	0
Ethiopia											
Fiji	0			0							
France	4361	4539	4476	4479	4462	4466	4455	4216	4170	4152	4144
Gabon				0							
Gambia				0							
Germany	3006	2983	2753	2574	2555	2537	2496	2525	2526	2388	2437
Ghana				0							
Greece						7224	7224	7224	7224	7224	7224
Grenada			0			0					
Guatemala			0	0	0	0	0				0
Guinea						0					
Guinea Bissau ¹⁵				0	0			109		109	
Guyana								0			
Haiti											0
Holy See	0			0	0	0	0	0	0		
Honduras	1050		826			826		815	826		
Hungary	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500		0		
Iceland				0	0	0	0				
Indonesia										4978	4978
Iraq										9	tbc
Ireland	130	129	127	125	116	103	85	77	75	70	67
Italy		8000	8000	7992	803	803	806	806	750	721	689
Jamaica		0		0	0	0	0		0		
Japan	15000	13852	12513	11223	9613	8359	6946	5350	4277	3712	3320

¹³ In a statement received on 12 September 2007, Ecuador indicated that it destroyed 1,001 anti-personnel mines on 14 August 2007

¹⁴ In its report submitted in 2005, Eritrea indicated that the mines retained were inert. In its report submitted in 2007, Eritrea indicated that 9 of the 109 mines retained were inert. In its report submitted in 2008, Eritrea indicated that 8 of the 109 retained mines were inert.

¹⁵ In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Guinea Bissau indicated that it would retain a very limited number of AP mines. In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2008, Guinea Bissau indicated that amongst the 109 retained mines, 50 POMZ2 and 50 PMD6 do not contain detonators or explosive.

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jordan	1000	1000		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	950	950
Kenya			3000	3000		3000		3000		3000	
Kiribati			0			0					
Kuwait										0	
Latvia								1301	902	899	899
Lesotho		0			0						
Liberia						0					
Liechtenstein		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0
Lithuania ¹⁶				8091		3987			0		0
Luxembourg			998	998	988	976	956	956	900	855	
Macedonia, FYR of	50			0	4000	4000	4000	0	0		0
Madagascar			0								
Malawi ¹⁷					21	21	21				
Malaysia ¹⁸		0		0	0	0	0				
Maldives				0							
Mali			3000		900	900	600				
Malta				0	0	0	0				
Mauritania ¹⁹			5728	5728	843	728	728	728	728	728	728
Mauritius ²⁰				93	93	0	0				
Mexico	0	0			0	0	0		0		0
Moldova, Republic of				849		736	249	249	0		
Monaco			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Montenegro									0		0
Mozambique		0	0	0	1427	1470	1470	1319	1265		
Namibia						9999	6151	3899			
Nauru						0					
Netherlands		4076	3532	4280	3866	3553	3176	2878	2735	2516	
New Zealand ²¹	0		0	0	0	0	0		0		0

¹⁶ In its report submitted in 2004, Lithuania indicated that fuses of MON-100 and OZM-72 mines had been changed to remotely controlled and that they no longer fall under the Convention's definition of APMs. These mines will not appear in next year's exchange of information.

¹⁷ In its reports submitted in 2003 and 2004, Malawi indicated that mines declared under Article 3 were dummy mines.

¹⁸ In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Malaysia indicated that, for the purpose of training, the Malaysian Armed Forces is using practice antipersonnel mines.

¹⁹ In its reports submitted in 2001 and 2002, the mines reported by Mauritania under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

²⁰ In its reports submitted in 2002 and 2003, the mines reported by Mauritius under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nicaragua	1971		1971	1971	1971	1810	1040	1021	1004	1004	1004
Niger ²²				0	146	0	146	146			
Nigeria						3364	0	0			
Niue	0			0							
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
Palau										0	
Panama				0	0						
Papua New Guinea ²³											
Paraguay			0					0	0		
Peru		9526	5578	4024	4024	4024	4024	4012	4012	4000	4047
Philippines		0	0	0	0	0	0				
Portugal ²⁴		~3523	~3523	1115		1115	1115	1115	1115		760
Qatar					0	0					
Romania				4000	4000	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
Rwanda ²⁵			0		101	101	101	101		65	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0										
Saint Lucia						0					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						0					
Samoa				0					0		
San Marino			0	0		0	0		0		
Sao Tome and Principe									0		
Senegal ²⁶	0		0	0	0	0	0		24	24	28
Serbia ²⁷						5000	5000	5507		5565	3589
Seychelles					0		0				

²¹ In its report submitted in 2007, New Zealand indicated that it retains operational stocks of M18A1 Claymores which are operated in the command-detonated mode only. Other than the M18A1 Claymores, the New Zealand Defence Force holds a very limited quantity of inert practice mines, used solely in the training of personnel in mine clearance operations, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention.

²² In its report submitted in 2003, the mines reported by Niger under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

²³ In its report submitted in 2004, Papua New Guinea indicated that it had a small stock of command-detonated Claymore mines for training purposes only by the Papua New Guinea Defence Force.

²⁴ In its report submitted in 2000, Portugal indicated that only 3000 of the retained mines were active, the rest was inert.

²⁵ In its report submitted in 2003, Rwanda indicated that the 101 mines declared under Article 3 had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes.

²⁶ In its reports submitted in 2007 and 2008, Senegal indicated that the 24 mines it retains under Article 3 were found during demining operations or in rebels stocks held before they were destroyed in August-September 2006. These mines have been defused and are used to train deminers.

²⁷ In its report submitted in 2009, Serbia indicated that all fuses for 510 PMA-1 type and 560 PMA-3 type had been removed and destroyed.

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sierra Leone						0					
Slovakia	7000		1500	1500	1486	1481	1427	1427	1427	1422	1422
Slovenia	7000		7000	3000	3000	2999	2994	2993	2993	2992	2991
Solomon Islands						0					
South Africa ²⁸	11247	11247	4505	4455	4400	4414	4388	4433	4406	4380	
Spain ²⁹	10000		4000	4000	4000	3815	2712	2712	2034	1994	1797
Sudan						5000	5000	10000	10000	4997	1938
Suriname ³⁰					296	296	150	150	150	0	
Swaziland		0									
Sweden ³¹	0	0	11120	13948	16015	15706	14798	14402	10578	7531	7364
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan					255	255	255	225	105	0	0
Tanzania, United Republic of					1146	1146	1146	1146	1102	950	1780
Thailand ³²	15604	15604	5000	4970	4970	4970	4970	4761	4713	3000	3638
Timor-Leste						0					
Togo					436	436					
Trinidad and Tobago				0		0		0			0
Tunisia		5000		5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	4995	
Turkey						16000	16000	15150	15150	15150	15125
Turkmenistan ³³					69200		0				
Ukraine								1950	1950	223	211
Uganda				2400			1764			1764	1764
United Kingdom ³⁴	4437	4519	4919	4949	4899	1930	1937	1795	650	609	903

²⁸ In its report submitted in 1999, South Africa indicated that 10992 of the 11247 mines declared under Article 3 were empty casings retained for training of members of the SNDF.

²⁹ While Spain did not submit an Article 7 report in 2000, the report submitted in 2001 covered calendar year 2000.

³⁰ In its report submitted in 2004, although Suriname reports 296 mines as retained under Article 3, it mentioned that from 1995 there were no mines retained for training in mine detection or clearance. In its report submitted in 2008, Suriname indicated that the last 146 mines retained under Article 3 were destroyed.

³¹ In its report submitted in 2001, Sweden indicated that 11120 mines declared under Article 3 were complete mines or mines without fuses. In its report submitted in 2002, it indicated that 2840 of the declared mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2003, it indicated that 2782 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, it indicated that 2840 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2009, Sweden indicated that 2780 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies.

³² In its Article 7 report submitted in 1999, Thailand indicated that the 15604 retained mines included 6117 Claymore mines.

³³ In its report submitted in 2004, Turkmenistan indicated that it started the process of destruction of 60000 antipersonnel mines in February 2004. In a statement to the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 25 June 2004, it indicated that the remaining 9200 mines would be destroyed during the year.

State Party	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Uruguay				500		500				260	
Vanuatu								0			
Venezuela				2214	5000		4960	4960	4960	4960	
Yemen	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000			
Zambia			6691			3346	3346	3346	3346	2232	2120
Zimbabwe ³⁵		946	700		700		700	700	700	600	

Key:

Number of mines reported retained in a particular year:	Numeric value
No report was submitted as required or a report was submitted but no number was entered in the relevant reporting form:	
No report was required:	

³⁴ In its report submitted in 1999, the United Kingdom reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, 1056 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010, 434 inert training shapes and 859 mines of foreign manufacture. In its report submitted in 2000, it reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, 1056 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010, the inert shapes have been taken off the total since they don't fall under the Convention's definition of a mine and 1375 mines of foreign manufacture. In its report submitted in 2001, it reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, 1056 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010 and 1775 mines of foreign manufacture. In its report submitted in 2002, it reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, 1056 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010 and 1805 mines of foreign manufacture. In its report submitted in 2003, it reported 2088 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2002, (the UK is currently working towards their destruction), 1028 mines with a shelf life expiring on 1 August 2010 and 1783 mines of foreign manufacture.

³⁵ In its report submitted in 2008, Zimbabwe reported 700 mines retained for training in Form D and indicated that 100 had been destroyed during training in 2007 in Form B.

Table 2: Antipersonnel mines reported transferred in accordance with Article 3³⁶

State	Reporting year	AP Mines transferred	Additional information
Afghanistan	2004	370	Transferred from MoD ammunition depots to UNMACA and MAPA implementing partners
	2008	250	UNMACA and the implementing partners transferred 250 mines in 2007 from stockpile destruction sites for training and accreditation purposes.
Belgium	1999	11	Inert mines
	2000	11	Inert mines
Bulgaria	2009	171050	Transferred from Greece (Hellenic Defence Systems S.A) to Bulgaria (Videx JSC)
Burundi	2009	664	Transferred for destruction.
Cambodia	2000	1454	Transferred for training from 1993 to 2000
	2001	1454	Transferred for training from 1993 to 2000
	2002	1877	Amongst newly discovered mines, another 423 mines were transferred for training. Total number of mines transferred for training since 1993 is 1877
	2003	2117	240 mines transferred for training in 2002
	2004	2483	366 mines transferred for training in 2003
	2005	3079	596 mines transferred for training in 2004
	2006		77 mines transferred for training in 2005
	2007		125 mines transferred for training in 2006
	2008	1022	Mines transferred from various sources to the CMAC/HQ for destruction.
	2008	594	Mines transferred from various sources and demining units. CMAC found them in the mined areas.
	2009	519	Mines transferred from various sources and demining units/CMAC. They were found in the mined areas.
Canada	2000	67	Transferred from Georgia
	2001	4	Transferred from the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre in Kosovo
	2002	180	(154 remaining) transferred from the USA
		110	Transferred from the Former Yugoslavia

³⁶ This table includes only those States Parties that reported mines transferred in accordance with Article 3.

State	Reporting year	AP Mines transferred	Additional information
Czech Republic	2009	70	Transferred within the Czech republic for training/education of current and new EOD personnel. The mines were transferred from Military Unit 1337 Cermna nad Orlici to Military Unit 8660 Vyskov.
Denmark	1999	92	Transferred to Engineer Regiment Denmark
	2000	57	Transferred to Engineer Regiment Denmark
	2001	92	Transferred from Denmark to Sweden on 12/10/99
		189	Transferred from Denmark to Sweden on 12/10/99
		864	Transferred from Denmark to the Netherlands on 08/12/99
	2003	33	Transferred for demonstration in Denmark
	2004	30	Used for demonstration and training purposes
Ecuador	2002	1644	4 of which were transferred to the US Navy
	2003	1664	4 of which were transferred to the US Navy
Ethiopia	2008	303	
Italy	2003	8	No transfer outside of Italian territory
	2004	8	No transfer outside of Italian territory
	2005	8	No transfer outside of Italian territory
Jordan	2008	50	
Netherlands	2001	864	Transferred from Denmark on 8 December 1999
Nicaragua	1999	286	Transferred by the Nicaraguan Army to the OAS/Inter-American Defence Board Demining Assistance Programme
	2001	286	Transferred by the Nicaraguan Army to MARMINCA
	2002	286	Transferred by the Nicaraguan Army to MARMINCA
	2003	124	Transferred by the Army to UTC for mine detecting dogs
	2004	124	Transferred by the Army to UTC for mine detecting dogs
	2005	46	Transferred by the Army to UTC for mine detecting dogs
	2009	72	46 mines were transferred to train mine detecting dogs and 26 to calibrate mine detectors.
Romania	2004	3265	Transferred from the Romanian MoD to the Department of the US Navy
South Africa	1999	4830	5000 mines were transferred to MECHEM by the SANDF and retained for research and training purposes by MECHEM on Inventory 100732 dated 10 October 1997. 170 mines were used for demonstration and training purposes. 4830 mines remain
	2000	4830	Same information as reported previously
Sudan	2009	75	Provided to UNMAO for training purposes.
Thailand	2008	1063	63 transferred for training and 1,000 transferred for destruction.
United Kingdom	2000	516	Various non-UK type mines

State	Reporting year	AP Mines transferred	Additional information
	2001	490	Mines of foreign manufacture
	2002	30	Mines of foreign manufacture transferred to the UK
Yemen	1999	4000	Transferred from military central storage facilities in Sana'a and Aden to Military Engineering Department Training facility in Sana'a
	2000	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2001	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2002	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2003	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2004	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2005	4000	Same information as reported previously
	2009	3760	Transferred from military central storage facilities in Sana'a and Aden to the military engineering department training facility and mine detection dogs units
Zambia	2008	1020	Used in minefield laying and demining techniques for military students at the Staff College and School of Engineers.