



LANDMINE & CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR FACT SHEET



Prepared by Human Rights Watch

June 2010

Mines Retained for Training and Research (Article 3)

Article 3 of the Mine Ban Treaty allows a State Party to retain or transfer “a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques...The amount of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the above-mentioned purposes.”

Only two-thirds of States Parties retaining mines have submitted an annual transparency update for calendar year 2009, which was due by 30 April 2010. The incomplete picture is detailed in the following table:

Country	Last Known Declaration (for Year)	Initial Declaration	Reported Consumed in 2009	Year of Last Declared Consumption
Turkey	15,125 (2009)	16,000	25	2009
Bangladesh	12,500 (2008)	15,000	Unknown	None ever
Brazil	10,051 (2009)	17,000	0	Unclear
Sweden	7,364 (2009)	13,948	0	2008
Greece	7,224 (2008)	7,224	Unknown	None ever
Australia	6,947 (2009)	10,000	0	Unclear
Belarus	6,030 (2009)	7,530	0	None ever
Algeria	5,970 (2009)	15,030	30	2009
Croatia	5,954 (2009)	17,500	84	2009
Tunisia	4,980 (2009)	5,000	0	2008
Venezuela	4,906 (2008)	4,906	Unknown	None ever
Bhutan	4,491 (2006)	4,491	Unknown	None ever
South Africa	4,356 (2008)	4,830	Unknown	2008
France	4,017 (2009)	4,539	127	2009
Yemen	3,760 (2008)	4,000	Unknown	Unclear
Bulgaria	3,672 (2009)	10,466	0	2007
Thailand	3,626 (2009)	15,604	12	2009
Serbia	3,589 (2008)	5,000	Unknown	2008
Nigeria	3,364 (2008)	3,364	Unknown	None ever
Chile	3,346 (2009)	28,647	725	2009
Belgium	3,204 (2009)	5,980	41	2009
Djibouti	2,996 (2004)	2,996	Unknown	None ever
Slovenia	2,991 (2008)	7,000	Unknown	2008
Japan	2,976 (2009)	15,000	344	2009
Afghanistan	2,618 (2009)	2,680	0	Unclear
Angola	2,512 (2006)	1,460	Unknown	Unclear
Romania	2,500 (2009)	4,000	0	2003
Czech Rep.	2,479 (2009)	4,859	24	2009
Indonesia	2,454 (2009)	4,978	2,524	2009
Netherlands	2,214 (2009)	4,076	0	Unclear
Germany	2,265 (2009)	3,006	150	2009
BiH	2,255 (2009)	2,405	0	Unclear
Zambia	2,120 (2009)	6,691	0	2007
Peru	2,060 (2009)	9,526	1,985	2009
Denmark	1,950 (2009)	4,991	0	Unclear
Mozambique	1,943 (2009)	1,427	Unclear	Unclear

Country	Last Known Declaration (for Year)	Initial Declaration	Reported Consumed in 2009	Year of Last Declared Consumption
Sudan	1,938 (2008)	15,000	Unknown	Unclear
Canada	1,937 (2009)	1,781	3	2009
Tanzania	1,780 (2008)	1,146	Unknown	2007
Uganda	1,764 (2009)	2,400	0	2003
Spain	1,735 (2009)	10,000	Unknown	Unclear
Namibia	1,734 (2008)	9,999	Unknown	Unclear
Slovakia	1,422 (2009)	7,000	0	Unclear
Kenya	1,020 (2007)	3,000	Unknown	2007
Cyprus	1,000 (2009)	1,000	0	None ever
Ecuador	1,000 (2009)	170,344	0	2007
Nicaragua	963 (2009)	1,921	41	2009
Luxembourg	855 (2007)	998	Unknown	Unclear
Jordan	850 (2008)	1,000	Unknown	2008
UK	833 (2009)	4,437	0	Unclear
Honduras	826 (2006)	1,050	Unknown	Unclear
Mauritania	728 (2009)	5,728	Unknown	2003
Cambodia	701 (2009)	701	0	Unclear
Portugal	697 (2009)	3,523	0	Unclear
Italy	689 (2008)	8,000	Unknown	2008
Mali	600 (2004)	2,000	Unknown	Unclear
Colombia	586 (2009)	986	0	2006
Zimbabwe	550 (2008)	946	Unknown	Unclear
Togo	436 (2003)	436	Unknown	None ever
Congo Rep.	322 (2008)	372	Unknown	2008
Ethiopia	303 (2009)	303	0	None ever
Iraq	297 (2009)	1,225	Unknown	Unclear
Uruguay	260 (2008)	500	Unknown	Unclear
Ukraine	187 (2009)	1,950	211	2009
Eritrea	172 (2009)	214	Unknown	Unclear
Cape Verde	120 (2009)	120	Unknown	n/a
Latvia	118 (2009)	2,980	781	2009
El Salvador	72 (2007)	96	Unknown	2007
Ireland	66 (2009)	130	1	2009
Rwanda	65 (2007)	101	Unknown	Unclear
Senegal	28 (2009)	28	0	Unclear
Benin	16 (2007)	30	Unknown	Unclear
Guinea Bissau	9 (2009)	109	Unknown	Unclear
Burundi	4 (2009)	4	49	2009

Key Developments for Calendar Year 2009

Seventy-four States Parties have reported that they retain antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes under Article 3 of the Mine Ban Treaty.

- **Cape Verde** for the first time reported the retention of antipersonnel mines.
- **Cambodia** subsequently declared mines retained after initially declaring not to be retaining mines.
- **Botswana** reported many years ago that it intended to retain some mines, but has never provided an update on its situation.
- **DR Congo** indicated in 2003, 2004, and 2008 that a decision concerning the retention of mines is pending.

Eighty-one States Parties have declared that they do not retain any antipersonnel mines.

- A total of 24 states that stockpiled antipersonnel mines in the past have chosen not to retain any mines – **Kuwait** joined this group in 2009.

The status of one States Party is unknown.

- **Equatorial Guinea** has never submitted an Article 7 transparency report which would indicate if any mines are retained.

Several States Parties have reported the destruction of significant amounts of retained mines in 2009:

- **Indonesia** destroyed 2,524 retained mines of the 4,978 initially retained.
- **Peru** destroyed an additional 1,985 retained mines.

A major concern for the ICBL is the large number of States Parties that are retaining mines, but apparently not using those mines for permitted purposes. For these States Parties, the number of mines retained remains the same year after year, indicating none are consumed (destroyed) during training or research activities, which is typically the case for most countries, and no other details are provided about how the mines are being used.

- The following States Parties have not reported consuming any mines for permitted purposes since the treaty entered into force for them: **Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Greece, Nigeria, Togo, and Venezuela.**

Numerous States Parties are reporting decreases in the number of mines retained, but are not explaining the reductions in their transparency reports. Among the states that reduced the number of mines retained without explanation for calendar year 2009 are **Brazil** (935 fewer mines), **Bulgaria** (10 fewer mines), **Chile** (12 fewer mines), **Czech Republic** (22 fewer mines), **Denmark** (58 fewer mines), **Germany** (28 fewer mines), **Guinea-Bissau** (100 fewer mines), **Netherlands** (199 mines fewer mines), **Portugal** (63 fewer mines), **Spain** (62 fewer mines), and the **United Kingdom** (70 fewer mines).

- Alternatively, **Mozambique** increased the number of mines it retains without providing explanation in its transparency report.

Bosnia and Herzegovina reports that all of its retained mines do not have fuzes. Other States Parties reporting that some mines they retain are inert or fuzeless, including **Afghanistan, Australia, Eritrea, Iraq, and Portugal.**