



LANDMINE MONITOR FACT SHEET

Prepared by Human Rights Watch

Claymore-Type and OZM-72 Command-Detonated Mines

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Established in 1998, Landmine Monitor is
an initiative of the International Campaign
to Ban Landmines, 1997 Nobel Peace Prize
Co-Laureate

Certain types of mines are not prohibited by the Mine Ban Treaty in all instances because they are designed to be capable of being both command-detonated by electric means (which is permissible under the treaty) and victim-activated by using mechanical pull/tension release tripwire fuzes (which is prohibited by the treaty). In many cases, options for both means of utilization are packaged with the mine.

In order to be compliant and fully transparent, States Parties should take steps, and report on them in Article 7 reports, to ensure that the means for victim-activation is permanently removed and that their armed forces are instructed as to their legal obligations.

The most common mines in this category are Claymore-type directional fragmentation munitions. The M18A1 (produced originally by the United States but also widely copied or license-produced by other countries), MON series (produced in the former USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries) and the MRUD (produced in the former Yugoslavia) are the most well known and widely held examples of Claymore-type directional fragmentation mines.

Several States Parties have extended this command and target activation distinction to a type of bounding fragmentation mine, the OZM-72, which also possesses these inherent dual-use capabilities. **Lithuania** and **Moldova** have reported modifying small numbers of OZM-72 mines so that they no longer consider them antipersonnel mines, and do not count them as mines to be destroyed or mines retained for training. **Belarus** decided to convert over 200,000 OZM-72 mines into command-detonated munitions.

A total of 28 States Parties have declared that they retain stocks of Claymore-type and/or OZM-72 mines. **Latvia** voluntarily disclosed possessing command-detonated MON series mines in its initial transparency report as a State Party, and committed itself "to not use them as antipersonnel mines." **Estonia** also acknowledged possessing Claymore-type mines in a recent communication with Landmine Monitor. **Nicaragua** reported in 2005 that a total of 121 MON-50 and MON-200 mines previously reported as mines retained for training have been excluded from the list as these mines are "not included in the restrictions established by the Ottawa Convention."

Another 29 States Parties have declared that they do not possess or have destroyed Claymore-type and/or OZM-72 mines. **Albania** and **Macedonia FYR** are the most recent additions to the list of States Parties declaring that they do not possess Claymore-type mines.

The vast majority of States Parties, a total of 95, have not declared whether their forces possess these types of mines. While 51 of these States Parties have declared that they do not possess any antipersonnel mine stockpiles, in some cases it cannot be presumed that this includes dual-use command-detonated mines.

Some States Parties have chosen to physically modify the mine to accept only electric detonation and some have physically removed and destroyed the tripwire assembly and appropriate blasting cap. **Lithuania, Moldova, New Zealand and Sweden** have reported on the measures taken to modify these mines in their Article 7 reports. With regard to the victim-activated components of the OZM-72, **Belarus** states, "This type of munition is currently revised: all subparts designed for uncontrolled detonation are to be extracted and destroyed."

Status of Claymore-Type and OZM-72 Mines

States Retaining Claymore-Type and/or OZM-72 Mines	Australia, Austria, Belarus, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia , Honduras, Hungary, Latvia , Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua , Norway, Papua New Guinea, Serbia & Montenegro, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe		
States not Retaining Claymore-Type and/or OZM-72 Mines	Albania , Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Czech Rep., El Salvador, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Macedonia FYR , Mozambique, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Yemen		
Status Unknown * = States that declared no antipersonnel mine stocks	Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra,* Angola, Antigua & Barbuda,* Argentina, Bahamas,* Barbados,* Belize,* Benin,* Bhutan, Botswana,* Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso,* Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Central African Republic,* Comoros,* Cook Islands, Costa Rica,* DR Congo, Rep. of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire,* Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica,* Dominican Rep.,* Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea,* Ethiopia, Fiji,* Gabon, Gambia,* Ghana,* Greece, Grenada,* Guatemala,* Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Jamaica,* Japan, Kiribati,* Lesotho,* Liberia,* Liechtenstein,* Macedonia FYR, Madagascar,* Malawi, Maldives,* Mali, Malta,* Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,* Monaco,* Namibia, Nauru,* Niger,* Nigeria, Niue,* Panama,* Paraguay,* Rwanda,* St. Kitts & Nevis,* St. Lucia,* St. Vincent & Grenadines, Samoa,* San Marino,* São Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal,* Seychelles,* Sierra Leone,* Solomon Islands,* Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland,* Timor Leste,* Togo,* Trinidad & Tobago,* Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia		
			
MON-50	M18A1	OZM-72	MRUD

Bolded country names indicate new information received by Landmine Monitor in 2006.