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Mines Retained for Training (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.”

Seventy-six States Parties have reported that they retain antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes. Seventy-eight States Parties have declared that they do not retain any antipersonnel mines. This includes 25 states that stockpiled antipersonnel mines in the past and have chosen not to retain any mines. Botswana has indicated its intention to retain some mines for training but has never made a formal declaration. Equatorial Guinea has never submitted an initial transparency report, so its status is uncertain, but it is not thought to retain any mines.

States Parties retaining antipersonnel mines

State	Last known declaration (for Year)	Initial declaration	Reported consumed in 2010	Year of last declared consumption	Reduced as excess to needs
Turkey	15,100 (2010)	16,000	0	2009	--
Bangladeshⁱ	12,500 (2009)	15,000	N/A	none ever	--
Brazil	8,976 (2010)	17,000	1,075	2010	--
Sweden	7,150 (2010)	13,948	214	2010	--
Australia	6,927 (2010)	10,000	some	unclear	2,155
Greece	6,158 (2009)	7,224	0	2009	--
Belarus ⁱⁱ	6,030 (2010)	7,530	0	none ever	--
Algeria	5,970 (2010)	15,030	0	2009	8,940
Croatia	5,848 (2010)	17,500	106	2010	10,500
Tunisia	4,910 (2010)	5,000	70	2010	--
Venezuela	4,874 (2010)	4,960	86	2010	--
Bhutan	4,491 (2006)	4,491	N/A	none ever	--
South Africa	4,355 (2010)	4,830	1	2010	--
France	4,017 (2009)	4,539	N/A	2009	--
Yemen ⁱⁱⁱ	3,760 (2009)	4,000	unclear	unclear	--
Bulgaria	3,672 (2010)	10,466	0	2007	6,446
Thailand	3,466 (2010)	15,604	200	2010	4,517
Nigeria	3,364 (2009)	3,364	N/A	none ever	--
Chile	3,346 (2009)	28,647	N/A	2009	23,694
Serbia	3,159 (2010)	5,000	0	2009	1,970
Belgium	3,100 (2010)	5,980	104	2010	--
Djibouti	2,996 (2004)	2,996	N/A	none ever	--
Slovenia ^{iv}	2,991 (2008)	7,000	unknown	2008	4,000
Japan	2,673 (2010)	15,000	303	2010	--
Afghanistan	2,618 (2009)	2,680	N/A	unclear	--
Angola	2,512 (2009)	1,460	N/A	unclear	--
Romania	2,500 (2010)	4,000	0	2003	1,500
Czech Republic	2,473 (2010)	4,859	some	2009	--
Indonesia	2,454 (2009)	4,978	N/A	2009	2,524
Germany	2,201 (2010)	3,006	60	2010	--

State	Last known declaration (for Year)	Initial declaration	Reported consumed in 2010	Year of last declared consumption	Reduced as excess to needs
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^v	Unclear	2,405	0	unclear	--
Zambia	2,120 (2010)	6,691	0	2007	3,345
Peru	2,040 (2010)	9,526	some	2009	7,487
Netherlands	2,021 (2010)	4,076	some	unclear	--
Mozambique	1,943 (2009)	1,427	N/A	unclear	--
Sudan ^{vi}	1,938 (2010)	5,000	unknown	unclear	--
Canada	1,921 (2010)	1,781	16	2010	--
Denmark	1,893 (2010)	4,991	some	unclear	2,900
Tanzania	1,780 (2008)	1,146	N/A	2007	--
Uganda	1,764 (2009)	2,400	N/A	2003	--
Spain	1,729 (2010)	10,000	some	unclear	6,000
Namibia	1,634 (2009)	9,999	N/A	2009	--
Iraq ^{vii}	1,441 (2010)	1,225	118	2010	--
Slovakia	1,422 (2009)	7,000	N/A	unclear	5,500
Argentina	1,046 (2010)	13,025	96	2010	12,025
Kenya	1,020 (2007)	3,000	N/A	2007	--
Ecuador	1,000 (2009)	170,344	N/A	2007	169,970
Nicaragua	963 (2009)	1,921	N/A	2009	--
Luxembourg	800 (2009)	998	N/A	unclear	--
Jordan	850 (2010)	1,000	50	2010	--
United Kingdom	673 (2010)	4,437	some	unclear	1,248
Honduras	815 (2006)	1,050	N/A	unclear	--
Mauritania	728 (2010)	5,728	0	2003	5,000
Cambodia	845 (2010)	701	0	unclear	--
Portugal	694 (2010)	3,523	some	unclear	2,408
Italy	669 (2010)	8,000	some	2008	--
Mali	600 (2004)	2,000	N/A	unclear	--
Colombia	586 (2010)	986	0	2006	--
Zimbabwe	550 (2008)	946	N/A	unclear	--
Cyprus	500 (2010)	1,000	0	2010	494
Togo	436 (2003)	436	N/A	none ever	--
Rep. of the Congo	322 (2008)	372	N/A	2008	--
Ethiopia	303 (2009)	303	N/A	none ever	--
Uruguay	260 (2008)	500	N/A	unclear	--
Eritrea	172 (2010)	214	0	unclear	--
Ukraine	170 (2010)	1,950	17	2010	--
Cape Verde	120 (2008)	120	N/A	N/A	--
Gambia	100 (2009)	100	N/A	N/A	--
El Salvador ^{viii}	72 (2007)	96	unknown	2007	--
Ireland	64 (2010)	130	2	2010	--
Rwanda	65 (2007)	101	N/A	unclear	--
Senegal	28 (2009)	28	N/A	unclear	--
Benin	16 (2007)	16	N/A	unclear	--
Guinea Bissau	9 (2010)	109	0	unclear	--
Burundi	4 (2009)	4	N/A	2009	--
DR Congo ^{ix}	"Some"	unknown	N/A	unknown	--

*Note: States indicated in bold have not submitted an Article 7 report for 2010.
N/A = Not available*

Key developments for calendar year 2010

- Over 40% of States Parties that retain mines under Article 3 have yet to submit a transparency report for calendar year 2010, as required under Article 7: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, Rep. of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.
- **Latvia** completed the destruction of its 118 retained mines; it no longer retains mines.
- **Cyprus** destroyed 494 mines—almost half of its stock of retained mines—following a re-evaluation of its requirements in accordance with the Cartagena Action Plan Action.
- **Venezuela** reported that it consumed 86 mines in 2010 in training activities—the first time it has consumed retained mines.
- **Thailand** disclosed that it discovered an additional unreported 40 antipersonnel mines in the possession of the Thai National Police Department and will apparently retain them.
- **Australia** (20 mine decrease), **Cambodia** (144 mine increase), **Czech Republic** (24 mine decrease), **Denmark** (57 mine decrease), **Italy** (5 mine decrease), **Netherlands** (193 mine decrease), **Peru** (20 mine decrease), **Portugal** (3 mine decrease), **Spain** (6 mine decrease), and the **United Kingdom** (160 mine decrease) reduced or increased the number of mines retained without explanation in their transparency reports for calendar year 2010.
- **Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo** have not reported consuming any mines for permitted purposes since the treaty entered into force for them.

While laudable for transparency, several States Parties are reporting as retained antipersonnel mines devices that are fuzeless, inert, or otherwise rendered incapable of functioning as an antipersonnel mine. Technically these are no longer considered antipersonnel mines as defined by the Mine Ban Treaty:

- **Bosnia & Herzegovina** reports that all of its retained mines do not have fuzes.
- **Australia** retains only 100 serviceable detonators for its over 6,900 retained mines.
- **Afghanistan, Belgium, Eritrea, Iraq, Portugal, Serbia and Sweden** also report that some mines they retain are inert or fuzeless, or are otherwise incapable of functioning as antipersonnel mines.

A total of 29 States Parties have used expanded Form D of annual transparency reports to voluntarily report additional information on retained mines (note that some States Parties on this list only used some voluntary elements of Form D):

- **Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Malawi, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.**

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- ⁱ **Bangladesh** originally declared 2,500 Claymore mines as retained for training and subsequently removed them from this account citing their command-detonated only nature.
- ⁱⁱ **Belarus** removed 1,500 OZM-72 mines modified to function only in command-detonated mode from its list of mines initially declared as retained from training.
- ⁱⁱⁱ **Yemen** reported for 2010 retaining 4,000 mines, which it has reported each year since entry into force for it, except in 2009 when it reported a reduction to 3,760 mines retained. There is no explanation for this apparent increase.
- ^{iv} **Slovenia** last reported 2,991 retained mines for 2008. For 2010, they report 2,978 mines on Form D and 2,990 retained mines on Form B. A total of 12 “stockpiled” mines were destroyed on Form G.
- ^v **Bosnia & Herzegovina** is reporting in 2010 two different numbers (Form D is 292 less than Form B). For the calendar year 2009 report, both these numbers were 2,255, so there was no discrepancy. Form B notes that it has destroyed all stockpiles, and the only mines it has are ones that are retained for training. All of these are fuzeless. Form D reports 1,985 retained; Form D part 2 is blank, so there is no record for the mines being consumed in training.
- ^{vi} **Sudan** reports that 75 retained mines were transferred to UNMAO for training purposes
- ^{vii} **Iraq** reported in 2009 that it retained 297 antipersonnel mines. The numbers reported for 2010 supersede previous declarations, according to Iraq’s 2010 transparency report. Of the 1,441 mines retained, only 20 are retained by the Iraqi Ministry of Defense, the rest are held by the Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency, the Military Engineering Subsection, and the Mines Advisory Group (MAG).
- ^{viii} The transparency report submitted by **El Salvador** in 2011 for calendar year 2010 does not mention retained mines.
- ^{ix} **DR Congo’s** transparency report covering calendar year 2010 lists “sans object” in Form D.