

Annex VI**Anti-personnel mines reported retained or transferred by the States Parties for reasons permitted under Article 3, and, a summary of additional information provided by these States Parties****Table 1: Anti-personnel mines reported retained in accordance with Article 3<sup>113</sup>**

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2004	2005	
Afghanistan <sup>114</sup>		1,076	
Algeria <sup>115</sup>		15,030	
Angola	1,390	1,390	

<sup>113</sup> This table contains only those States Parties which have not, in 2005 or previously, reported zero as the number of anti-personnel mines retained in accordance with Article 3. States Parties not included in this table are: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, the Holy See, Iceland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkmenistan

<sup>114</sup> In 2004 Afghanistan indicated that it retained 370 inert mines. In 2005 Afghanistan indicated that it has yet to develop a formal policy on the number of mines retained for development and training purposes and that on a case-by-case basis it approves the number and type of anti-personnel mines retained by UNMACA on behalf of the MAPA.

<sup>115</sup> In 2003 Algeria reported that it had retained 15,030 mines.

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2004	2005	
Argentina	1,772	1,680	<p>Argentina reported that 92 Type SB 33 mines were used on 15-16 November 2004 to train army engineers in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). It also reported on development and training projects which are underway and which include the development of a remote-controlled vehicle for the detection and destruction of mines and the use of mines for destroying unexploded ordnance. In addition, Argentina reported that it estimates that mines will be used as follows in coming years: between 2005 and 2011, approximately 90 to 100 Type SB 33 and Type FMK-1 mines per year will be used to train Argentine army engineers; in 2005 and 2006, approximately 150 Type Expal P4B, 50 Type MFK1 and 50 Libyan anti-personnel mines will be used for the development and testing of the remote-controlled detection / destruction vehicle; in 2005 approximately 150 Type FMK1 and 150 Type Expal P4B mines will be used for the destruction of unexploded ordnance; and, between 2005 and 2010 approximately 40 Type Expal P4B, Type MFK1 and Libyan anti-personnel mines per year will be used in basic and advanced humanitarian demining courses, and, for EOD and demining training and for peace keeping forces.</p>
Australia	7,465	7,395	<p>Australia reported that stock levels will be regularly reviewed and assessed, that only a realistic training quantity is held, and that stocks in excess of this figure will be destroyed on an ongoing basis. In addition, Australia stated that training is conducted by the School of Military Engineers.</p>
Bangladesh	15,000	15,000	<p>Bangladesh informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that mines were retained for training purposes, especially for officers and soldiers preparing for UN peacekeeping missions.</p>
Belarus	7,530	6,030	
Belgium	4,443	4,176	<p>Belgium reported that in 2004, at the Engineering School, 88 mines were used to educate Officers, NCOs and privates as EOD personnel and that 179 mines were used for the training of Engineer Combat Units in demining and mine awareness.</p>

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2004	2005	
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>116</sup> Botswana <sup>117</sup>	2,652	2,755	
Brazil <sup>118</sup>	16,545	16,125	Brazil reported that retained mines are for training to allow the Brazilian Armed Forces to participate adequately in international demining activities. It also indicated that, in 2004, 866 Type NM M409 mines and 9 Type NM T-AB-1 mines had been used for training purposes.
Bulgaria	3,688	3,676	
Burkina Faso <sup>119</sup> Burundi <sup>120</sup> Cameroon <sup>121</sup>			

<sup>116</sup> In 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that 439 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less. In 2005, it 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.

<sup>117</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>118</sup> 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.

<sup>119</sup> In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005 Burkina Faso indicated that "nothing yet" was retained.

<sup>120</sup> In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Burundi indicated that the decision concerning mines retained is pending.

<sup>121</sup> In a report submitted prior to ratifying the Convention in 2001, Cameroon reported the same 500 mines under Article 4 and Article 3. No report has since been provided.

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2004	2005	
Canada	1928	1907	Canada informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that since entry into force it had used 180 Type M-14 mines for research and training, noting the value of this mine for these purposes being its low metal content and that it is found in many mine-affected countries. In addition, Canada informed the Standing Committee that 8 Type PMR-2A mines were used to test and evaluate personal protective equipment given that the fragment velocity and size of this mine is quite different from other mines and because it too is found in many mine-affected countries. As well, Canada indicated that 102 Type PMA-2 mines were used to test and evaluate metal detectors and instrumented prodders as this mine represents a difficult target for detection and to test and evaluate protective equipment. Furthermore, Canada indicated that since the First Review Conference it had used 6 Type PMA-2, 3 Type PP-M1-NA1, 6 Type PMN-2, 3 Type PMR 2A and 3 Type M14 mines in support of the Canadian portion of the International Test and Evaluation Programme (ITEP) project to test mine detectors and mechanical demining vehicles and for research on the blast effects of the human body.
Cape Verde <sup>122</sup>			
Chile	6245	5895	Chile reported that in 2004 348 mines were used by the Chilean army and 2 by the Chilean navy. In 2004 retained mines were used for EOD training and evaluation of deminers.
Colombia	986	886	
Congo, Republic of	372	372	

<sup>122</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
	2004	2005	
Croatia	6478	6400	Croatia informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that the main purpose in retaining mines was to test demining machines, that 78 mines (i.e., 20 Type PMA-1, 20 Type PMA-2, 20 Type PMA-3, 8 Type PMR-2A and 10 Type PROM-1) were used in 2004 for this purpose. In addition, it indicated that in 2004, the Centre for Testing, Development and Training was established with its primary task being to test demining machines, mine detection dogs and metal detectors, and, to undertake research and development of other demining techniques and technologies. Croatia estimated that 189 mines would be needed in 2005.
Cyprus	1000	1000	
Czech Republic	4849	4829	The Czech Republic reported that 20 mines were used for EOD specialist training in 2004.
Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>123</sup>			
Denmark	2,058	1,989	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.
Djibouti	2,996	2,996	
Ecuador <sup>124</sup>	3,970		
El Salvador	96	96	
Equatorial Guinea <sup>125</sup>			
Eritrea <sup>126</sup>	222	9	

<sup>123</sup> In its report submitted in 2004, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the decision concerning mines retained is pending.

<sup>124</sup> No updated information was provided by Ecuador in 2005.

<sup>125</sup> Equatorial Guinea has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

<sup>126</sup> In its report submitted in 2005, Eritrea indicated that the mines retained under Article 3 were inert.

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2004	2005	
France	4,466	4,455	
Germany	2,537	2,496	Germany reported that 41 mines were used in 2004 by the Federal Armed Forces for neutralization of fuses and for the “Wolf” Light Truck mine protection programme. In addition, Germany reported that mines are retained for demining research and development, dog training and for testing the “Rhino” demining machine.
Greece	7,224	7,224	
Guinea Bissau <sup>127</sup>			
Guyana <sup>128</sup>			
Honduras <sup>129</sup>	826		
Hungary <sup>130</sup>	1,500	See note	
Ireland	103	85	
Italy	811	806	
Japan	8,359	6,946	Japan informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that in 2005 it plans to implement educational training on mine detection and clearance by special units which will involve live demolition training and that Japan will conduct tests pertaining to the development of mine detection technologies in 2005 and 2006. Japan further informed the Standing Committee that for these activities it will use Type 63, Type 67, Type 80, Type 87 helicopter-carried scatterable, and Type M3 anti-personnel mines.
Jordan	1,000	1,000	
Kenya <sup>131</sup>	3,000		
Latvia <sup>132</sup>	N/A	21	

<sup>127</sup> In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Guinea Bissau indicated that it would retain a very limited number of AP mines.

<sup>128</sup> Guyana has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

<sup>129</sup> No updated information was provided by Honduras in 2005.

<sup>130</sup> Hungary indicated that on 14 October 2005, it destroyed its 1,500 anti-personnel mines previously retained under Article 3.

<sup>131</sup> No updated information was provided by Kenya in 2005.

<sup>132</sup> Information provided by Latvia was volunteered in a report submitted by Latvia prior to it acceding to the Convention.

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2004	2005	
Luxembourg	976	956	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4,000	4,000	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that it is a priority to proceed efficiently with the use of retained mines for training purposes and that it will report progress regarding the status of these retained mines.
Malawi <sup>133</sup>	21	21	
Mali <sup>134</sup>	600	600	
Mauritania <sup>135</sup>	728	See note	
Moldova, Rep. of	736	249	
Mozambique	1,470	1,470	
Namibia	9,999	6,151	
Netherlands	3,553	3,176	The Netherlands informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that, in 2004, 366 Type 22 and 11 Type DM31 anti-personnel mines were used for the training of 7,000 military personnel in base mine awareness, 400 army engineers in basic mine clearance techniques and 70 army engineers as mine detection and reconnaissance specialists. It also indicated that mines were used to test new mine detection and neutralisation equipment. In addition, the Netherlands indicated that in the future retained mines would be used for the same purposes, and the number and types of mines used for countermine training would not change substantially compared with the number and types used in preceding years.
Nicaragua	1,810	1,040	
Niger <sup>136</sup>	0	146	

<sup>133</sup> In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Malawi indicated that mines reported as retained under Article 3 are in fact “dummy” mines.

<sup>134</sup> Although the number reported in the Final Report of the First Review Conference for 2004 was 900, it included 300 anti-tank mines. Hence, the actual number of anti-personnel mines retained by Mali is 600.

<sup>135</sup> In its report submitted in 2005, the mines reported by Mauritania under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

<sup>136</sup> Although Niger did not indicate that it retained any mines under Article 3 in 2004, it reported 146 mines in 2003, mines which are again reported as retained in 2005.

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2004	2005	
Peru	4,024	4,024	
Portugal	1,115	1,115	
Romania	2,500	2,500	
Rwanda <sup>137</sup>	101	101	
Sao Tome and Principe <sup>138</sup>			
Serbia and Montenegro <sup>139</sup>	5,000		
Slovakia	1,481	1,427	
Slovenia	2,999	2,994	
South Africa <sup>140</sup>	4,414	4,388	South Africa reported that in 2004 33 mines were used for development and training techniques.
Spain	3,815	2,712	Spain reported that from the 4,000 anti-personnel mines retained in accordance with Article 3, 1,288 anti-personnel mines were used for research and training in demining techniques at the International Centre for Demining.
Sudan <sup>141</sup>	5,000		
Suriname	296	150	

<sup>137</sup> Rwanda has indicated that the 101 mines declared under Article 3 had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes.

<sup>138</sup> Sao Tome has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

<sup>139</sup> No updated information was provided by Serbia and Montenegro in 2005.

<sup>140</sup> 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.

<sup>141</sup> No updated information was provided by Sudan in 2005.

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2004	2005	
Sweden	15,706	14,798	Sweden reported that in 2004, 180 Type Truppmina 10 mines, 652 Type Truppmina 49 B mines, and 65 foreign produced mines were used for the training of personnel, and, that 11 Type Truppmina 10 mines were used for the development of mine clearance techniques. In addition, Sweden reported that in 2004, 1500 fuses from Type Truppmina 49 B mines were used in dummy mines for the development of mine clearance techniques.
Tajikistan	255	255	
Tanzania, United Republic of	1,146	1,146	
Thailand	4,970	4,970	
Togo <sup>142</sup>	436		
Tunisia	5,000	5,000	
Turkey	16,000	16,000	
Uganda			
United Kingdom	1,930	1,937	
Uruguay <sup>143</sup>	500		
Venezuela	5,000	4,960	
Yemen	4,000	4,000	
Zambia	3,346	3,346	
Zimbabwe	700	700	Zimbabwe reported that retained mines will be used during training of Zimbabwe's troops and deminers in order to enable them to identify and learn how to detect, handle, neutralise and destroy the mines in Zimbabwean minefields.

<sup>142</sup> No updated information was provided by Togo in 2005.

<sup>143</sup> No updated information was provided by Uruguay in 2005.

**Table 2: Anti-personnel mines reported transferred in accordance with Article 3<sup>144</sup>**

State	Mines reported transferred	Additional information
Cambodia	3079	596 mines transferred for training in 2004
Chile	350	Mines reported transferred were those destroyed in the course of their use for reasons permitted under Article 3 of the Convention
Italy	8	No transfer outside of Italian territory
Nicaragua	46	Transferred by the Army to UTC for mine detecting dogs
Tanzania, United Republic of <sup>145</sup>		

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<sup>144</sup> This table includes only those States Parties that reported mines transferred in accordance with Article 3 since the First Review Conference.

<sup>145</sup> The United Republic of Tanzania reported that it intends to import 1,000 deactivated anti-personnel mines from Mozambique to be used in the APOPO project at Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro for research purposes.