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LANDMINE MONITOR FACT SHEET

Prepared by Human Rights Watch

For the Fifth Meeting of the Intersessional Standing Committee
on Stockpile Destruction

Geneva, Switzerland

31 January 2002

Antipersonnel Mine Stockpile Destruction (Article 4)

The following table lists the deadlines for States Parties to destroy their antipersonnel mine stockpiles. Article 4 of the Mine Ban Treaty obligates all States Parties to destroy their stockpile, and all antipersonnel mines under their jurisdiction or control, no later than four years after entry-into-force of the treaty for that country. Remaining stockpile totals for countries are indicated, where known. Where a stockpile number is not indicated, the State Party has not submitted its initial Article 7 Transparency Measures report or otherwise revealed the information.

Stockpile Destruction Deadlines

1 March 2003

Croatia (127,879)

Djibouti

Japan (776,581)¹

Macedonia (42,921)

Mozambique (37,818)

Norway [123,000 US]

Turkmenistan (761,782)

Yemen (78,000)

1 April 2003

Qatar [+11,000 US]

Slovenia (86,800)

1 May 2003

Jordan (56,790)

Nicaragua (46,813)

Thailand (258,379)

1 July 2003

El Salvador (5,408)

1 August 2003

Portugal (269,410)

Uganda

1 September 2003

Niger

1 October 2003

Brazil (35,012)

Italy (1,166,725)

Netherlands (5,984)

Venezuela

1 November 2003

Chad

1 January 2004

Tunisia (16,575)

1 March 2004

Argentina (88,970)

1 April 2004

Tajikistan [+ Russian]

1 June 2004

Liberia

1 August 2004

Albania (432,710)

1 March 2005

Bangladesh

Colombia

Moldova (12,000)

1 May 2005

Romania (1,030,184)

Tanzania

1 July 2005

Kenya

1 August 2005

Zambia

1 October 2005

Sierra Leone

1 November 2005

Congo Brazzaville

Guinea-Bissau

1 December 2005

Uruguay (1,918)

1 February 2006

Eritrea

1 March 2006

Chile

Nigeria

1 April 2006

Algeria

¹The United States has stockpiles of antipersonnel mines in Japan (115,000), Germany (112,000), and United Kingdom at Diego Garcia (10,000). Each maintains that the US mines are not under its jurisdiction or control, and thus not subject to the provisions of the Mine Ban Treaty.

STATUS OF STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION

31 States Parties have completed destruction of their stockpiles

Austria	Denmark	Malaysia	Slovakia
Australia	Ecuador	Mali	Spain
Belgium	France	Mauritania	South Africa
Bosnia Herzegovina	Germany	Namibia	Sweden
Bulgaria	Guatemala	New Zealand	Switzerland
Cambodia	Honduras	Norway	United Kingdom
Canada	Hungary	Peru	Zimbabwe
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Philippines	

22 States Parties are in the process of destroying their stockpiles

Albania	El Salvador	Netherlands	Turkmenistan
Argentina	Italy	Nicaragua	Uganda
Chad	Japan	Romania	Uruguay
Chile	Jordan	Slovenia	Yemen
Colombia	Moldova	Thailand	
Croatia	Mozambique	Tunisia	

16 States Parties have not begun the destruction process

Bangladesh	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Tanzania
Brazil	Kenya	Portugal	Sierra Leone
Congo Brazzaville	Liberia	Qatar	Venezuela
Djibouti	Macedonia FYR	Tajikistan	Zambia

28 States Parties have officially declared not having a stockpile of antipersonnel mines

Andorra	Costa Rica	Kiribati	Panama
Antigua and Barbuda	Dominican Republic	Lesotho	Paraguay
Belize	Fiji	Liechtenstein	Rwanda
Benin	Grenada	Madagascar	St. Kitts & Nevis
Bolivia	Holy See	Mexico	San Marino
Botswana	Ireland	Monaco	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Jamaica	Niue	Swaziland

22 States Parties have not officially declared the presence or absence of stockpiles but are not believed to stockpile antipersonnel mines

Bahamas	Gabon	Malta	Seychelles
Barbados	Ghana	Mauritius	Solomon Islands
Cape Verde	Guinea	Nauru	Togo
Cote D'Ivoire	Iceland	Saint Lucia	Trinidad Tobago
Dominica	Malawi	St. Vincent & Gren.	
Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Samoa	

3 Countries will become States Parties soon and will need to announce their plans

Algeria	Eritrea	Nigeria
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STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION DEVELOPMENTS SINCE MAY 2001

- The most recent States Parties to complete stockpile destruction are the **Czech Republic** in June 2001, **Ecuador** and **Peru** in September 2001, and **Sweden** before the end of 2001.
- **Albania**, with NATO assistance, destroyed 1,174,710 antipersonnel mines in 2001 and is on schedule to complete the destruction of the remaining 432,710 mines by April 2002.
- **Brazil** announced at the Third Meeting of States Parties that it has developed a plan to destroy its stockpiles and will begin destroying mines in July 2002.
- **Cambodia**, which had previously declared completion of stockpile destruction, destroyed another 3,405 antipersonnel mines on 14 January 2002. It is likely that these mines were discovered after the submission of Cambodia's most recent Article 7 report on 30 June 2001.
- **Chad** announced at the Third Meeting of States Parties that it had initiated its stockpile destruction program.
- **Chile** ratified the Mine Ban Treaty on 10 September 2001 and on 13 September 2001 destroyed 14,000 antipersonnel mines.
- **Croatia** initiated a new stockpile destruction program by destroying 52,157 antipersonnel mines in September 2001 and plans to complete it in October 2002.
- **Italy** announced at the Third Meeting of States Parties that only 1.1 million mines remain to be destroyed, out of an original stockpile of 7.1 million.
- **Macedonia FYR** is poised to begin destroying the first batch of 28,000 mines in its stockpile of 42,921 mines and will receive assistance from the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency.
- **Mozambique** destroyed 500 antipersonnel mines on 19 September 2001 and its deputy defense minister pledged to complete destruction by 2003.
- **Nicaragua** destroyed 20,000 antipersonnel mines at the beginning of the Third Meeting of States Parties and plans to destroy the remaining 46,813 mines in its stockpile by December 2002.
- **Romania** initiated its stockpile destruction program in August 2001 by destroying 37,445 mines.
- According to new information provided in August 2001 to *Landmine Monitor* by military sources in **Russia**, nearly 10.5 million antipersonnel mines of all types have been destroyed by Russia between 1996 and 2000.¹ These include 98,004 Claymore-type mines, 806,969 blast, fragmentation, and bounding fragmentation mines, and at least 9,543,744 PFM-type remotely delivered mines. Previously, *Landmine Monitor* has reported the destruction of 1.5 million blast antipersonnel mines.
- **Rwanda** declared having no stockpile of antipersonnel mines in its initial Article 7 report submitted on 4 September 2001. However, as reported in the *Landmine Monitor Report 1999*, Rwanda in the past received antipersonnel mines of Belgian and Egyptian manufacture. It is not clear when Rwanda destroyed these mines.
- **Tunisia** destroyed 1,000 antipersonnel mines in January 2002 to mark a conference promoting the universalization of the Mine Ban Treaty in North Africa.
- **Turkmenistan** declared in its initial Article 7 report submitted on 14 November 2001 having a stockpile of 761,782 antipersonnel mines remaining to be destroyed and requested an extension of the time allowed for destruction until 2010. The treaty-mandated deadline for Turkmenistan is 1 July 2003. Turkmenistan also reported destroying 412,601 antipersonnel mines between December 1997 and October 2001. Turkmenistan reports stockpiling PFM type mines; at least 66,214 have been destroyed and at least 9,559 remain to be destroyed.
- **Ukraine** and the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency signed a memorandum of understanding in December 2001 to establish a trust fund to finance the destruction of 400,000 antipersonnel mines. This is in addition to a similar agreement between Canada and the Ukraine signed in March 2001.

¹ Official response #335/1/556 (27 July 2001) to IPNNW/CBL-Russia's inquiry by Lieutenant General Anatoly Muzurkevich, Head of the Chief Division for International Military Cooperation of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense, based on information materials provided by the Chief Division of Engineer Forces of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense.

GLOBAL OVERVIEW

- Landmine Monitor estimates that there are 225-240 million antipersonnel mines stockpiled by at least 100 countries.
 - This estimate is lower than ones previously published because of the rapid stockpile destruction being carried out by States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty and other states.
 - A total of 40 million antipersonnel mines have been destroyed in recent years by more than 50 nations including States Parties, treaty signatories, and states not party to the Mine Ban Treaty.
- Mine Ban Treaty States Parties account for an estimated 6-8 million stockpiled antipersonnel mines.
 - States Parties have destroyed nearly 25 million antipersonnel mines.
 - 44 percent of States Parties have either destroyed their stockpiles or never stockpiled antipersonnel mines.
- Signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty (countries which have signed but not ratified) hold an estimated 8-10 million stockpiled antipersonnel mines.
 - Ukraine alone stockpiles 6.35 million of these antipersonnel mines.
 - Other Mine Ban Treaty signatories with large stockpiles are likely to be Angola, Ethiopia, Greece, and Poland but these states will not reveal information about their mine stocks.
- Treaty non-signatories have an estimated 210-220 million antipersonnel mines in stock.
 - Landmine Monitor estimates that the largest stockpiles belong to: China (110 million), Russia (60 million), United States (11.2 million), Pakistan (6 million) India (4-5 million), and Belarus (4.5 million).
 - Other non-signatories believed to have large stockpiles are Egypt, Finland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Syria, Turkey, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.
- Many rebel groups also have stockpiles of antipersonnel mines in such places as Angola, Burma (Myanmar), Chechnya, Colombia, DR Congo, Kashmir, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Uganda.

OVERVIEW BY REGIONS

In sub-Saharan **Africa**, five States Parties have completed the destruction of their stockpiles. Another seven States Parties have officially declared that they never stockpiled antipersonnel mines. While three States Parties are currently destroying their stockpiles, nine have not begun the destruction process. States Parties have destroyed at least 328,777 stockpiled antipersonnel mines. The remaining declared stockpiles in the region amount to 38,218 mines but this figure is likely to be higher because many countries have not declared their stockpiles as required by Article 7. At least 10 States Parties have not officially declared the presence or absence of stockpiles.

In the **Americas**, five States Parties have completed destruction of their antipersonnel mine stockpiles. Another six are in the process of destroying their stockpiles. A total of nine States Parties declared never possessing antipersonnel mines. States Parties have destroyed 786,146 antipersonnel mines and 192,965 mines remain to be destroyed. Two States Parties have not begun the stockpile destruction process and another six have not declared the presence or absence of antipersonnel mine stockpiles.

In the **Asia-Pacific** region, five States Parties have completed stockpile destruction and three other States Parties have declared never possessing antipersonnel mines. Another four States Parties have not declared the existence of stockpiles and one State Party has yet to begin destroying their

stocks. State Parties have destroyed 637,245 mines and 1,034,960 mines remain to be destroyed. However, the total remaining is likely to be lower because of the destruction programs in place in Japan and Thailand.

In **Europe and Central Asia**, 16 states Parties have destroyed their stockpiles of antipersonnel mines and another four States Parties declared never possessing antipersonnel mines. Stockpile destruction is occurring in eight other States Parties. Stockpile destruction is not underway in two States Parties but plans are in-place for these programs. States Parties have destroyed at least 23,071,438 antipersonnel mines. A total of 3,936,267 mines remain to be destroyed but this number is likely be lower because of the destruction programs under way. Turkmenistan has requested an extension of its July 2003 stockpile destruction deadline to 2010 in order to destroy its stockpile of 761,782 antipersonnel mines.

In the **Middle East and North Africa**, four of the five States Parties have destroyed 42,378 antipersonnel mines in stockpiles. An additional 151,365 mines remain to be destroyed. Qatar has yet to officially declare its stockpile or inform States Parties of its plans to eliminate its mines despite a looming stockpile destruction deadline of 1 April 2003.

This fact sheet is based on information as of 25 January 2002.

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