

**FACTSHEET**

**Mines Retained for Training and Research (Article 3)**

May 2013

A total of 73 States Parties of the Mine Ban Treaty have reported that they retain antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes. Of this group, 27 States Parties retain less than 1,000 mines each and three retain more than 10,000 mines: Finland (16,500), Turkey (15,100), and Bangladesh (12,500).

A total of 85 States Parties have declared that they do not, or no longer, retain any antipersonnel mines, including at least 29 states that stockpiled antipersonnel mines in the past.

**For three States Parties, the status of retained mines is not certain:**

- Equatorial Guinea has never submitted an initial transparency report, due in 1999, so its status is uncertain;
- Tuvalu has not submitted its initial transparency report, which was due in August 2012, but it is not thought to possess antipersonnel mines;
- Poland's first transparency report is due in November 2013, but in May 2012 the Ministry of Defense said that Poland does not intend to retain any mines;

As of 22 May, 37 States Parties that retain mines have yet to submit an annual transparency update for calendar year 2012, which was due by 30 April 2013. Reporting is necessary to understand the intended purposes or actual uses of retained mines, as well as to have updated information on the types and quantities destroyed or still retained. All states should take every opportunity to report on the plans for and actual use of mines retained, and to regularly review the number retained to ensure they represent the minimum number absolutely necessary, in accordance with Actions #56–58 of the Cartagena Action Plan.

**Key updates so far from calendar year 2012 include:**

- Finland declared retaining 16,500 mines, the highest number currently retained by any State Party. It should take every opportunity to report on the plans for and actual use of mines retained, in accordance with Actions #57 and #58 of the Cartagena Action Plan agreed upon at the Second Review Conference;
- Botswana reported that it retains 1,019 antipersonnel mines “for training purposes;”
- Somalia and South Sudan reported in initial transparency reports that they do not retain mines;
- Afghanistan declared that it no longer retains any live mines for training, all are inert.

**States Retaining over 1,000 Antipersonnel Mines**

State	Last Total Declared (for year)	Initial Declaration	Consumed during 2012	Year of Last Declared Consumption	Quantity Reduced as Excess to Requirement
Finland	16,500 (2012)	16,500	–	–	–
Turkey	15,041 (2012)	16,000	59	2012	–
Bangladesh	12,500 (2011)	15,000	N/R	None ever	–
Sweden	6,930 (2012)	13,948	164	2012	–
Australia	6,788 (2011)	10,000	N/R	2011	2,155
Brazil	6,587 (2012)	17,000	1,326	2012	–
Greece	6,158 (2011)	7,224	0	2009	–
Belarus	6,022 (2012)	7,530	8	2012	–
Algeria	5,970 (2012)	15,030	0	2009	8,940
Croatia	5,717 (2012)	17,500	58	2012	10,500

State	Last Total Declared (for year)	Initial Declaration	Consumed during 2012	Year of Last Declared Consumption	Quantity Reduced as Excess to Requirement
Tunisia	4,890 (2011)	5,000	N/R	2011	–
Venezuela	4,874 (2011)	4,960	N/R	2010	–
Bhutan	4,491 (2006)	4,491	N/R	None ever	–
South Africa	4,367 (2012)	4,830	0	2010	–
France	3,956 (2012)	4,539	35	2012	–
Yemen	3,760 (2011)	4,000	N/R	Unclear	–
Bulgaria	3,672 (2012)	10,466	0	2007	6,446
Thailand	3,374 (2011)	15,604	N/R	2011	4,517
Nigeria	3,364 (2011)	3,364	N/R	None ever	–
Serbia	3,149 (2011)	5,000	N/R	2011	1,970
Chile	3,012 (2012)	28,647	216	2012	23,694
Djibouti	2,996 (2004)	2,996	N/R	None ever	–
Slovenia	2,980 (2012)	7,000	2	2012	4,000
Belgium	2,569 (2012)	5,980	472	2012	–
Romania	2,500 (2011)	4,000	0	2003	1,500
Indonesia	2,454 (2012)	4,978	N/R	2009	2,524
Czech Rep.	2,360 (2012)	4,859	83	2012	–
Japan	2,161 (2012)	15,000	258	2012	–
Germany	2,111 (2012)	3,006	19	2011	–
Zambia	2,120 (2011)	6,691	N/R	2007	3,345
Peru	2,015 (2012)	9,526	25	2012	7,487
Sudan	1,938 (2011)	5,000	0	Unclear	–
Canada	1,921 (2012)	1,781	0	2010	–
Denmark	1,879 (2011)	4,991	N/R	2011	2,900
Tanzania	1,780 (2008)	1,146	N/R	2007	–
Netherlands	1,750 (2012)	4,076	81	2012	–
Uganda	1,764 (2011)	2,400	N/R	2003	–
Spain	1,710 (2012)	10,000	8	2012	6,000
Namibia	1,634 (2009)	9,999	N/R	2009	–
BiH	1,624 (2011)	2,405	N/R	Unclear	–
Angola	1,439 (2011)	1,460	N/R	Unclear	–
Mozambique	1,363 (2012)	1,427	320	2012	260
Slovakia	1,272 (2011)	7,000	N/R	2011	5,500
Cambodia	1,190 (2012)	701	0	Unclear	–
Kenya	1,020 (2007)	3,000	N/R	2007	–
Botswana	1,019 (2012)	1,019	N/R	Unclear	–

N/R = not reported

An additional 27 States Parties retain less than 1,000 mines each, which cumulatively total 10,155 retained mines.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> States retaining less than 1,000 mines under Article 3: **Nicaragua** (963), Ecuador (900), Jordan (850), **Honduras** (815), Mauritania (728), **Portugal** (694), Italy (633), Mali (600), Colombia (586), **Zimbabwe** (500), Cyprus (500), the UK (460), **Togo** (436), **Republic of the Congo** (322), **Ethiopia** (303), **Uruguay** (260), **Cape Verde** (120), Eritrea (101), Gambia (100), Iraq (87), **Rwanda** (65), Ireland (61), **Senegal** (37), **Benin** (16), **Guinea-Bissau** (9), the **DR Congo** (5), and Burundi (4). Countries in bold have not submitted annual transparency reports for calendar year 2012.