Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

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Consideration of the general status
and operation of the Convention

Achieving the aims of the Cartagena Action Plan: The Phnom Penh Progress Report 2010-2011

Submitted by the President-Designate of the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties*

Addendum

Section #6 Annexes

Annex II
Mines reported retained for purposes permitted under article 3 of the Convention

State Party	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan ¹	1076	1887	2692	2680	2618	2618	
Albania	0		0	0	0	0	
Algeria	15030	15030	15030	15030	6000	5970	
Andorra	0	0	0		0		
Angola	1390	1460	2512			2512	
Antigua and Barbuda							
Argentina ²	1680	1596	1471	1380	1268	1142	1046

^{*} Late submission

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2005, Afghanistan indicated that the Government had yet to develop a formal policy on the number of mines retained for development and training purposes. The Government on a case-by-case basis approves the number and type of APMs retained by UNMACA on behalf of the MAPA.



State Party	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia	7395	7266	7133	6998	6785	6947	6927
Austria	0		0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0				0		
Bangladesh	15000	14999	12500	12500	12500	12500	
Barbados							
Belarus	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030
Belgium	4176	3820	3569	3287	3245	3204	3100
Belize							
Benin		30	16	16			
Bhutan			4491				
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0						
Bosnia and Herzegovina ³	2755	17471	1708	1920	2390	2255	1985
Botswana ⁴							
Brazil ⁵	16125	15038	13550	12381	10986	10051	8976
Brunei Darussalam ⁶			0			0	
Bulgaria	3676	3676	3670	3682	3682	3672	3672
Burkina Faso ⁷							
Burundi				4	4	4	
Cambodia	596	125	125	594	519	701	845
Cameroon ⁸	3154				1885		

In its report submitted in 2002, Argentina indicated that 1160 mines were retained to be used as fuses for antitank mines FMK-5 and that 1000 will be consumed during training activities until 1 April 2010. Additionally, in Form F, Argentina indicated that 12025 mines would be emptied of their explosive content in order to have inert mines for training.

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2010, BiH indicated that 2,255 mines were without fuses.
 In its report submitted in 2001, Botswana indicated that a "small quantity" of mines would be retained.

In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2009, Brazil indicated that it intends to keep its Article 3 mines up to 2019.

In its report submitted in 2007, Brunei Darussalam indicated that there were no live anti-personnel mines prohibited by the Convention retained for the development and training in Brunei Darussalam. For these purposes, the Royal Brunei Armed Forces is using anti-personnel mines that are not prohibited by the Convention.

In its reports submitted in 2005, 2007 and 2008, Burkina Faso indicated that "nothing yet" was retained.

⁸ In its report submitted in 2009, Cameroon indicated in Form B that 1,885 mines were held and in Form D that some thousands of mines were held for training purposes.

State Party	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada ⁹	1907	1992	1963	1963	1939	1937	1921
Cape Verde					120		
Central African Republic							
Chad	0	0	0		0	0	
Chile	5895	4574	4484	4153	4083	3346	
Colombia	886	886	586	586	586	586	586
Comoros							
Congo	372	372	372		322		
Cook Islands			0				
Costa Rica	0					0	
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0		0	0	
Croatia	6400	6236	6179	6103	6038	5954	5848
Cyprus	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	500
Czech Republic	4829	4829	4699	4699	2543	2497	2473
Democratic Republic of the Congo ¹⁰							
Denmark	1989	60	2008	2008	1990	1950	1893
Djibouti	2996						
Dominica	0						
Dominican Republic					0		
Ecuador	2001	2001	2001	1000	1000	1000	910
El Salvador	96	72			0		
Equatorial Guinea							
Eritrea ¹¹	9		109	109	109	172	172
Estonia	0		0	0	0	0	
Ethiopia				1114	303	303	
Fiji							

⁸⁴ of the 1941 mines reported in 2007 are without fuses.
In its reports submitted in 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the decision concerning mines retained was pending.

In its report submitted in 2005, Eritrea indicated that the mines retained were inert. In its report submitted in 2007, Eritrea indicated that 9 of the 109 mines retained were inert. In its report submitted in 2008, Eritrea indicated that 8 of the 109 retained mines were inert. In its report submitted in 2010, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 172 mines retained for training were inert.

State Party	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
France	4455	4216	4170	4152	4144	4017	4017
Gabon							
Gambia					0	100	
Germany	2496	2525	2526	2388	2437	2261	2201
Ghana							
Greece	7224	7224	7224	7224	7224	6158	6158
Grenada							
Guatemala	0				0	0	0
Guinea							
Guinea-Bissau ¹²		109		109	9	9	9
Guyana		0				0	
Haiti					0		
Holy See	0	0	0		0	0	0
Honduras		815	826				
Hungary	1500		0		0	0	
Iceland	0	0	0	0			
Indonesia				4978	4978	2454	2454
Iraq				9	TBC	698	1441
Ireland	85	77	75	70	67	66	64
Italy	806	806	750	721	689	674	669
Jamaica	0		0				
Japan	6946	5350	4277	3712	3320	2976	2673
Jordan	1000	1000	1000	950	950	900	850
Kenya		3000		3000			
Kiribati							
Kuwait				0	0	0	
Latvia		1301	902	899	899	118	0
Lesotho							
Liberia							

In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2008, Guinea Bissau indicated that amongst the 109 retained mines, 50 POMZ2 and 50 PMD6 did not contain detonators or explosive. In its report submitted in 2009, Guinea Bissau indicated that the 50 POMZ2 were transferred for metal use and the 50 PMD6 were eliminated and used as wood.

State Party	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1563
Luxembourg	956	956	900	855		800	599
Madagascar							
Malawi	21				0	0	
Malaysia	0				0	0	0
Maldives		0					
Mali	600						
Malta	0	0		0	0		
Mauritania	728	728	728	728	728	728	728
Mauritius	0	0	0	0			
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro			0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique ¹³	1470	1319	1265		1963	1943	
Namibia	6151	3899			1734	1634	
Nauru							
Netherlands	3176	2878	2735	2516	2413	2214	2021
New Zealand ¹⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	1040	1021	1004	1004	1004	963	
Niger	146	146			146		
Nigeria	0	0			3364	3364	
Niue							
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau				0	0		0
Panama					0		

In its report submitted in 2009, Mozambique indicated that 520 of the retained mines were inherited from an NPA mine detection training camp. This camp is not used as training falls outside of the IND scope of work so the mines will be destroyed in June 2009.

In its report submitted in 2007, New Zealand indicated that it retains operational stocks of M18A1 Claymores which are operated in the command-detonated mode only. Other than the M18A1 Claymores, the New Zealand Defence Force holds a very limited quantity of inert practice mines, used solely in the training of personnel in mine clearance operations, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention.

State Party	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Papua New Guinea ¹⁵							
Paraguay		0	0			0	
Peru	4024	4012	4012	4000	4047	2060	2040
Philippines	0	0	0			0	
Portugal	1115	1115	1115		760	697	694
Qatar							
Romania	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
Republic of Moldova	249	249	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	101	101		65			
Saint Kitts and Nevis							
Saint Lucia							
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
Samoa			0				
San Marino	0		0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe				0			
Senegal ¹⁶	0		24	24	28	28	28
Serbia ¹⁷	5000	5507		5565	3589	3159	3159
Seychelles	0						
Sierra Leone							
Slovakia	1427	1427	1427	1422	1422	1422	
Slovenia	2994	2993	2993	2992	2991		2978
Solomon Islands							
South Africa	4388	4433	4406	4380	4356	4356	4355
Spain	2712	2712	2034	1994	1797	1735	1729
Sudan	5000	10000	10000	4997	1938	1938	1938
Suriname	150	150	150	0			

In its report submitted in 2004, Papua New Guinea indicated that it had a small stock of command-detonated Claymore mines for training purposes only by the Papua New Guinea Defence Force.

In its reports submitted in 2007 and 2008, Senegal indicated that the 24 mines it retains under Article 3 were found during demining operations.or in rebels stocks held before they were destroyed in August-September 2006. These mines have been defused and are used to train deminers. In its report submitted in 2010, Senegal indicated that 4 of the mines retained for training had been defused.

¹⁷ In its report submitted in 2009, Serbia indicated that all fuses for 510 PMA-1 type and 560 PMA-3 type had been removed and destroyed.

State Party	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Swaziland		0					
Sweden ¹⁸	14798	14402	10578	7531	7364	7364	7150
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	255	225	105	0	0	0	0
Thailand ¹⁹	4970	4761	4713	3650	3638	3626	3466
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4000	0	0	0	0		0
Timor-Leste							
Togo							
Trinidad and Tobago		0			0	0	0
Tunisia	5000	5000	5000	4995	4980	4980	4910
Turkey	16000	15150	15150	15150	15125	15100	15100
Turkmenistan	0	0				0	
Ukraine		1950	1950	223	211	187	0
Uganda	1764			1764	1764	1764	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1937	1795	650	609	903	833	673
United Republic of Tanzania	1146	1146	1102	950	1780		
Uruguay				260			
Vanuatu		0		0			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4960	4960	4960	4960	4960	4960	4874
Yemen	4000	4000				3760	4000
Zambia	3346	3346	3346	2232	2120	2120	2120
Zimbabwe ²⁰	700	700	700	600	550		550

In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Sweden indicated that 2840 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2009, Sweden indicated that 2780 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies.

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2010, Thailand reported the transfer of all its mines for training

In its report submitted in 2008, Zimbabwe reported 700 mines retained for training in Form D and indicated that 100 had been destroyed during training in 2007 in Form B.

Annex III Legal measures taken in accordance with Article 9

(a) States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of article 9 obligations

Albania	Australia	Austria
Belarus	Belgium	Belize
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil	Burkina Faso
Burundi	Cambodia	Canada
Chad	Colombia	Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Croatia	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti
El Salvador	France	Germany
Guatemala	Honduras	Hungary
Iceland	Ireland	Italy
Japan	Jordan	Kiribati
Latvia	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg
Malaysia	Mali	Malta
Mauritania	Mauritius	Monaco
New Zealand	Nicaragua	Niger
Norway	Panama	Peru
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Senegal	Seychelles
South Africa	Spain	Sweden
Switzerland	Timor Leste	Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yemen
Zambia	Zimbabwe	

(b) States Parties that have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligations

Algeria Andorra Argentina Bulgaria Central African Republic Chile Denmark Estonia Ethiopia Greece Guinea-Bissau Holy See Indonesia Kuwait Lesotho Lithuania Mexico Montenegro Namibia Netherlands Papua New Guinea Portugal Republic of Moldova Romania Samoa Serbia Slovakia Slovenia The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Tajikistan Tunisia Ukraine United Republic of Tanzania Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(c) States Parties that have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article I legislation or that they consider existing laws are sufficient

Afghanistan	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas	Bangladesh	Barbados
Benin	Bhutan	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Botswana	Brunei Darussalam	Cameroon
Cape Verde	Comoros	Congo
Côte d'Ivoire	Dominica	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea
Fiji	Gabon	Gambia
Ghana	Grenada	Guinea
Guyana	Haiti	Iraq
Jamaica	Kenya	Liberia
Madagascar	Malawi	Maldives
Mozambique	Nauru	Nigeria
Niue	Palau	Paraguay
Philippines	Qatar	Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe	Sierra Leone	Solomon Islands
Sudan	Suriname	Swaziland
Thailand	Togo	Turkmenistan
Uganda	Uruguay	Vanuatu