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LANDMINE MONITOR FACTSHEET

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States Parties, Signatories and Non-Signatories

To date, the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Mine Ban Treaty) has 144 States Parties and an additional 8 Signatories.

Among EAPC member countries, the vast majority have joined the Mine Ban Treaty: 34 states have ratified, 2 more are signatories. So far, 10 EAPC members remain Non-Signatory States.

States Parties	
Albania	
Austria	
Belarus	
Belgium	
Bulgaria	
Canada	
Croatia	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
Estonia	
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Hungary	
Iceland	
Ireland	
Italy	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Macedonia FYR	
Moldova	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Portugal	
Romania	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Tajikistan	
Turkey*	
Turkmenistan	
United Kingdom	
	Signatories
	Poland
	Ukraine
	Non-Signatories
	Armenia*
	Azerbaijan*
	Finland
	Georgia*
	Kazakhstan*
	Kyrgyzstan*
	Latvia
	Russia
	United States of America
	Uzbekistan*

* These countries are non-States Parties to the CCW Amended Protocol II, which regulates the use of mines

Mine-affected countries

The Landmine Monitor Report 2004 indicates that 83 countries have a mine/UXO¹ problem, of which 17 are EAPC member countries: Albania, **Armenia**, **Azerbaijan**, Belarus, Croatia, Denmark, **Georgia**, Greece, **Kyrgyzstan**, Macedonia FYR, Moldova, *Poland*, **Russia**, Tajikistan, Turkey, *Ukraine*, **Uzbekistan**. Two other EAPC member countries, i.e. France and the United Kingdom have to deal with a landmine/UXO problem in Djibouti and the Falklands respectively.²

Mine/UXO casualties

Between January 2003 and September 2004, sixty-six countries reported new mine/UXO casualties globally, of which 23 are EAPC member countries.

EAPC member States Parties in which new mine casualties were reported include Albania, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia FYR, Tajikistan and Turkey. No new casualties were reported in Denmark or Moldova.

Signatory States Poland and Ukraine also reported new casualties in this reporting period.

Six of the mine-affected EAPC member countries in which new casualties have been reported are non-signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Uzbekistan.

In addition, UXO casualties were reported in Austria, Belarus, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia.

Only four of the 10 non-signatories did not report new mine casualties in 2003/2004: Finland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, and the United States. US forces suffered mine casualties abroad during the period.

Many casualties go unreported. Comprehensive data on landmine/UXO casualties is difficult to obtain, particularly in countries experiencing ongoing conflict or with limited resources to monitor public health services. Based on available data, findings from the Landmine Monitor Report 2004 include mine and UXO casualties in the following countries:

- Albania – 28 casualties reported
- **Azerbaijan** – up to 62 casualties reported
- Belarus – 18 casualties reported
- Croatia – 26 casualties recorded
- **Georgia** – 82 casualties reported
- Greece – 21 casualties reported
- **Kyrgyzstan** – 1 casualty reported
- Macedonia FYR – 8 casualties reported
- *Poland* - 22 casualties reported
- **Russia** (Chechnya) – up to 440 casualties reported
- Tajikistan – at least 26 casualties reported
- Turkey – at least 144 casualties reported by combined sources
- *Ukraine* – 18 casualties reported
- **Uzbekistan** – up to 26 casualties reported, no publicly available statistics

Use of antipersonnel mines

The Landmine Monitor Report 2004 confirms that three governments used antipersonnel mines during this reporting period. The only EAPC member state in this list is Russia, which used mines on a regular basis. In addition, there is compelling evidence of mine use by EAPC member Georgia.

¹ Unexploded Ordnance

² **Bold** : Non-States-Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty ; *italics* : signatories to the MBT.

Stockpile destruction

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.

Since May 2003, 4 EAPC countries reported the destruction of their stockpiles: Lithuania, Romania, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.³

<i>Completed destruction</i>	<i>Are in the process of...</i>
Albania	Belarus
Austria	Greece
Belgium	Turkey
Bulgaria	<i>Ukraine</i>
Canada	
Croatia	
Czech Republic	
Denmark	
France	
Germany	
Hungary	
Iceland*	
Ireland	
Italy	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Macedonia FYR	
Moldova	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Portugal	
Romania	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Tajikistan	
Turkmenistan	
United Kingdom	

Bold – countries that completed destruction in this reporting period

* Iceland never had a stockpile of antipersonnel mines.

Ukraine is a signatory state

Transparency reports

Article 7 (Transparency Measures) of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty states that “*Each State Party shall report to the Secretary General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party*” on steps taken to implement all aspects of the convention. Thereafter, States Parties are obligated to report annually, by 30 April, on the preceding calendar year.

Belarus and Greece submitted their initial Article 7 transparency reports on time. Turkey submitted its report on 10 September 2004.

³ 6.6 million anti-personnel mines

Signatory Poland and Non-Signatory Latvia submitted voluntary Article 7 reports in 2003 and updates in 2004. Ukraine announced its intention to submit a voluntary Article 7 report in the future.

National implementation legislation

Article 9 of the Mine Ban Treaty states that *“Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited”* by the treaty.

No EAPC State Party passed domestic legislation in this reporting period.

Two EAPC States Parties are in the process of completing implementation legislation: Albania and Croatia.

Belarus, Denmark, Macedonia FYR, Moldova, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan and Turkey previously stated that their existing laws were deemed sufficient or that new legislation was not considered necessary.

The ICBL is concerned, however, about the need for all states to pass legislation that includes penal sanctions for any potential future violations of the treaty, and provides for full implementation of all aspects of the treaty.

Landmine Monitor is unaware of any progress to enact appropriate measures to implement the Mine Ban Treaty in Estonia, Lithuania and Turkmenistan.

Production

Two EAPC member countries are still on the list of producing countries (United States and Russia). While the US has not produced antipersonnel mines since 1997, it has reserved the right to do so, and R & D programs are under way that could result in the resumption of production.

The Landmine Monitor Report is updated each year, and presented to the Annual Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty. New and additional information for the Landmine Monitor Report 2005 is invited from all parties.

Landmine Monitor is co-ordinated by an Editorial Board of four non-governmental organisations and by a team of thematic research coordinators. To find out more about Landmine Monitor or to make a comment, please email policy.unit@handicap.be or lm@icbl.org, or go to: www.icbl.org/lm