Claymore-Type Mines
(Article 2)

The Mine Ban Treaty permits Claymore-type mines (directional fragmentation munitions) used in command-detonated mode. However, the treaty prohibits Claymore-type mines used in a victim-activated mode because the weapon then meets the definition of an antipersonnel mine. The status of practice among States Parties in this area is depicted in the following chart:

A total of 22 States Parties have declared that they retain stocks of Claymore-type mines. Of these, 17 have stated that measures have been taken to ensure that their Claymore-type mines cannot be used in the victim-activated mode or that they have destroyed the tripwire assemblies and mechanical fuzes. Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Moldova, and Turkmenistan have not made such statements.

Another 23 States Parties have declared that they do not possess Claymore-type mines. For one of these, the Philippines, there are some contradictory indicators whether the armed forces possess Claymore-type mines.

The vast majority of States Parties, a total of 96, have not declared whether their forces possess Claymore-type mines. While 41 of these States Parties have declared that they do not possess antipersonnel mine stockpiles, in some cases it cannot be presumed that this includes Claymore-type mines.
The ICBL urges these 96 States Parties to declare whether they possess Claymore-type mines, and if so, report in their Article 7 transparency measures reports the measures that have been taken to ensure that they cannot be used in the victim-activated mode.

States Parties should also include Claymore-type antivehicle mines (AVM) (“off route” directional mines) in this category. When it is equipped with a tripwire fuze, this mine meets the definition of antipersonnel mine in Article 2 of the Mine Ban Treaty and is therefore prohibited. The Czech Republic continues to market a Claymore-type AVM with a tripwire fuze, stating it does not consider the use of tripwires with AVM to be a violation of the Mine Ban Treaty.

### Current Position on Claymore-Type Mines

| States Retaining Claymore-Type Mines | Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Honduras, Hungary, Malaysia, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe |
| States not Retaining Claymore-Type Mines | Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Czech Rep., El Salvador, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Yemen |
| Status Unknown | Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Central African Republic, Comoros, Costa Rica, DR Congo, Rep. of Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Rep., Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia FYR, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal, Serbia & Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia |

* = States that declared no AP mine stocks