

# LANDMINE MONITOR FACT SHEET

## STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION (ARTICLE 4)

Prepared by Human Rights Watch

Article 4 of the Mine Ban Treaty obligates all States Parties to destroy their antipersonnel mine stockpiles, and all antipersonnel mines under their jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but no later than four years after entry-into-force of the treaty for each country. There is no provision for extension of this deadline.

Two countries fulfilled their obligation since the publication of the *Landmine Monitor Report 2007*:

- **Burundi** destroyed 644 antipersonnel mines on 18 March 2008 at a destruction ceremony attended by the President of Burundi as well as international dignitaries. Technical assistance was provided by the NGO Mines Advisory Group.
- **Sudan** finished destroying its known antipersonnel landmine stockpile on 31 March, just before its 1 April 2008 deadline. The first batch of 4,488 mines held by authorities had been destroyed in Khartoum on 30 April 2007. The Government of Southern Sudan destroyed the remaining 6,078 antipersonnel mines held by the Sudan People's Liberation Army, 1,078 more than had been reported in the past.

Another country has provided a long over-due initial transparency report, which indicates that some stockpile destruction activity has occurred but does not conclusively state whether all stockpiles have been destroyed:

- **Ethiopia** submitted its initial transparency report on 7 May 2008; it was due on 28 November 2005. The submission does not include a Form B, so it is not possible to ascertain whether any more antipersonnel mines remain to be destroyed. However, on Form G, which reports on stockpiled antipersonnel mines destroyed after entry into force of the convention, an inventory is provided for 39,759 items described as stockpiled antipersonnel mines having been destroyed between 2004 and 2007. Of the declared items, only 5,869 appear to be antipersonnel mines; the remaining items include: 25,765 detonators, 7,185 200 gram blocks of explosives, 495 practice mines, 241 signal mines, 100 fuzes, 100 booby-traps, and 4 MON series directional fragmentation munitions. 303 antipersonnel mines are retained for research and training purposes. Ethiopia's stockpile destruction deadline is 1 June 2009.

While compliance with this core obligation of the treaty has heretofore been excellent, this record has been tarnished recently by three States Parties, **Belarus**, **Greece**, and **Turkey**, that missed their stockpile destruction deadlines and have so far failed to indicate when they anticipate being in compliant status.

A total of 83 States Parties have completed the destruction of their stockpiles, collectively destroying nearly 42 million antipersonnel mines. Landmine Monitor estimates that about 14 million antipersonnel mines remain to be destroyed by the six States Parties that still have to complete their stockpile destruction programs. Three other States Parties have not declared their stockpiles, but none are believed to possess stockpiles. Recent developments, since May 2007, in the area of stockpile destruction include:

## STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION (ARTICLE 4)

### Developments in Antipersonnel Mine Stockpile Destruction since May 2007

States Parties that recently completed stockpile destruction	Sudan (March 2008), Burundi (March 2008), Cyprus (June 2007), Montenegro (May 2007), Serbia (May 2007)
States Parties that <b>HAVE NOT</b> completed stockpile destruction by their deadline	Belarus, Greece, Turkey (deadline for each was 1 March 2008)
States Parties that fulfilled their obligation after their deadline passed	Afghanistan (completed in November 2007, deadline was 1 March 2007)
States Parties beginning the process of destroying their stockpiles	Ethiopia ( deadline is 1 June 2009) and Indonesia (deadline is 1 August 2011)
States Parties officially declaring no stockpiles, except those retained for research and training purposes	Bhutan, Cook Islands, Iraq, and Sao Tome & Principe

### Compliance with Article 4: Status of Stockpile Destruction Efforts, as of May 2008

83 States Parties have completed destruction of their stockpiles	Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, DR Congo, Republic of Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYR Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yemen, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
62 States Parties have officially declared not having a stockpile of anti-personnel mines	Andorra, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Nauru, Niger, Niue, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Timor Leste, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, and Vanuatu.
3 States Parties are in the process of destroying their stockpiles	Ethiopia, Indonesia and Ukraine
3 States Parties in the process of destroying their stockpiles have passed their stockpile destruction deadline	Belarus, Greece, and Turkey
3 States Parties are late to declare the presence or absence of stockpiles by failing to submit an initial transparency measures report	Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, and Haiti (no country is believed to possess stockpiles)
2 States Parties need to formally announce the presence or absence of stockpiles in their initial transparency measures report	Kuwait and Palau (neither country is believed to possess stockpiles)