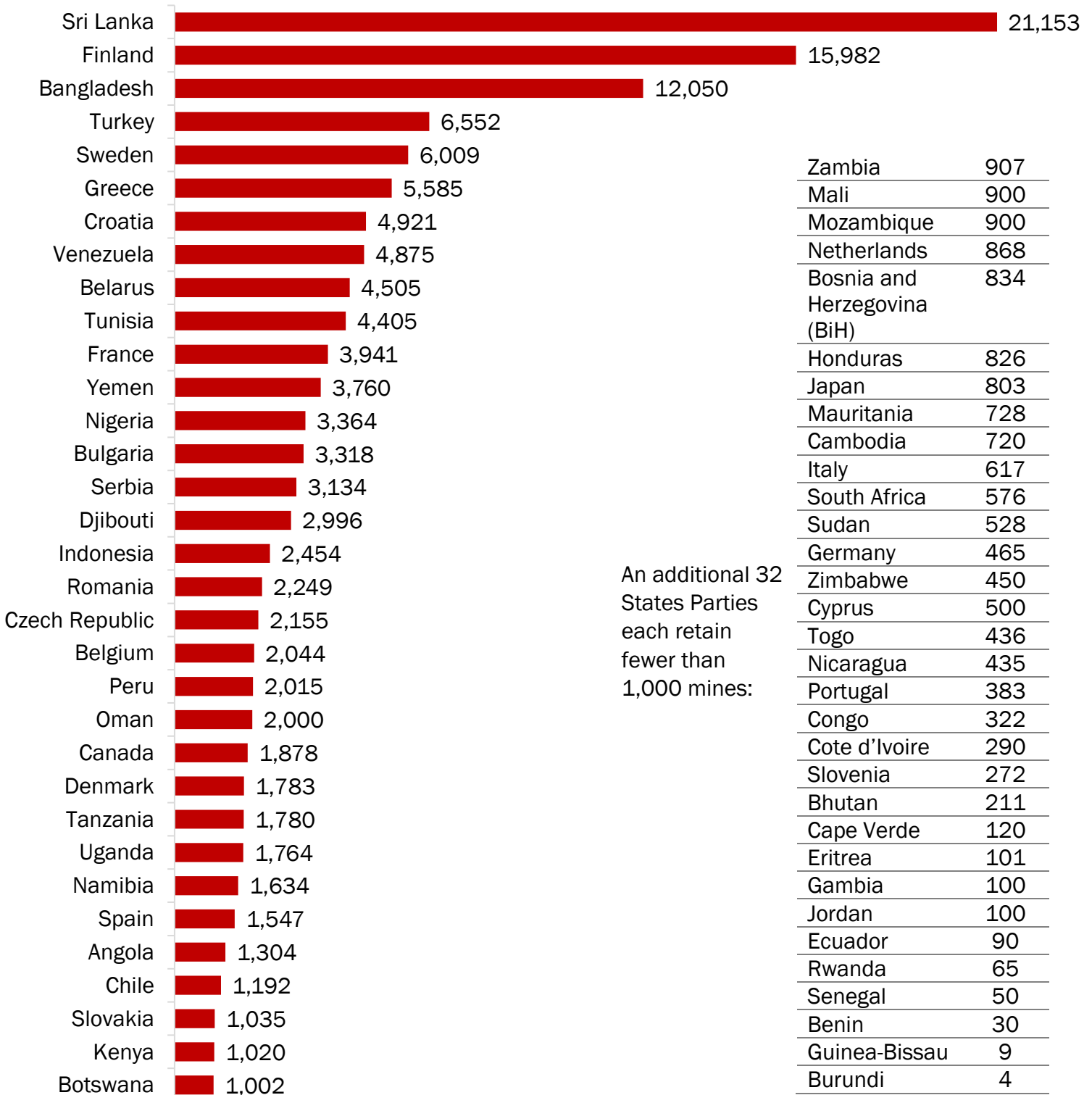


FACT SHEET

Mines Retained for Training and Research (Article 3)

Article 3 of the Mine Ban Treaty allows a State Party to retain or transfer “a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques...The amount of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the above-mentioned purposes.” **99 States Parties have declared that they do not retain any antipersonnel mines, including 37 states that stockpiled antipersonnel mines in the past.**

65 States Parties have reported that they retain a total of 152,048 antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes, of which 33 retain more than 1,000 mines:



Oslo Action Plan

The Mine Ban Treaty's 2019 Oslo Action Plan calls upon "any State Party...retaining or transferring mines in line with Article 3 that has not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations each year" to "provide in close cooperation with the ISU an annual update on the status of implementation in line with Article 7...if no information on implementing the relevant obligations for two consecutive years is provided, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant Committee."

7 States Parties that have never reported consuming any mines retained for permitted purposes since the treaty entered into force for them:

	Year initially declared
Djibouti	2003
Togo	2003
Nigeria	2004
Cape Verde	2009
Oman	2015
Burundi	2016
Sri Lanka	2018

14 States Parties that have previously consumed mines retained for permitted purposes but have not done so in more than ten years:

	Year of last consumption
Mali	2003
Uganda	2003
Mauritania	2004
Honduras	2005
BiH	2007
Kenya	2007
Tanzania	2007
Benin*	2008
Rwanda*	2008
Yemen	2008
Congo*	2009
Indonesia	2009
Namibia	2009
Senegal	2009

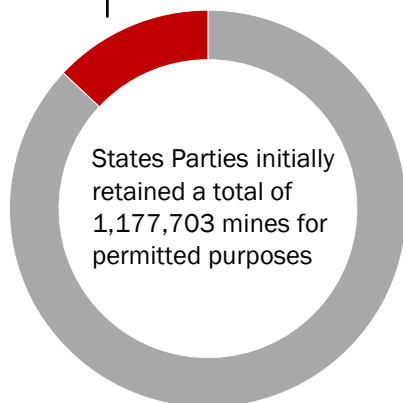
12 States Parties that have previously consumed mines retained for permitted purposes but have not done so in more than five years:

	Year of last consumption
Cyprus	2010
Gambia	2010
Nicaragua	2010
Venezuela	2010
Eritrea	2011
Guinea-Bissau*	2011
Peru	2012
South Africa	2012
Bangladesh	2013
Denmark	2013
Cambodia	2014
Cote d'Ivoire*	2014

*denotes states that have not submitted an annual transparency report since the year of last reported consumption

Mines Initially Retained for Training and Research

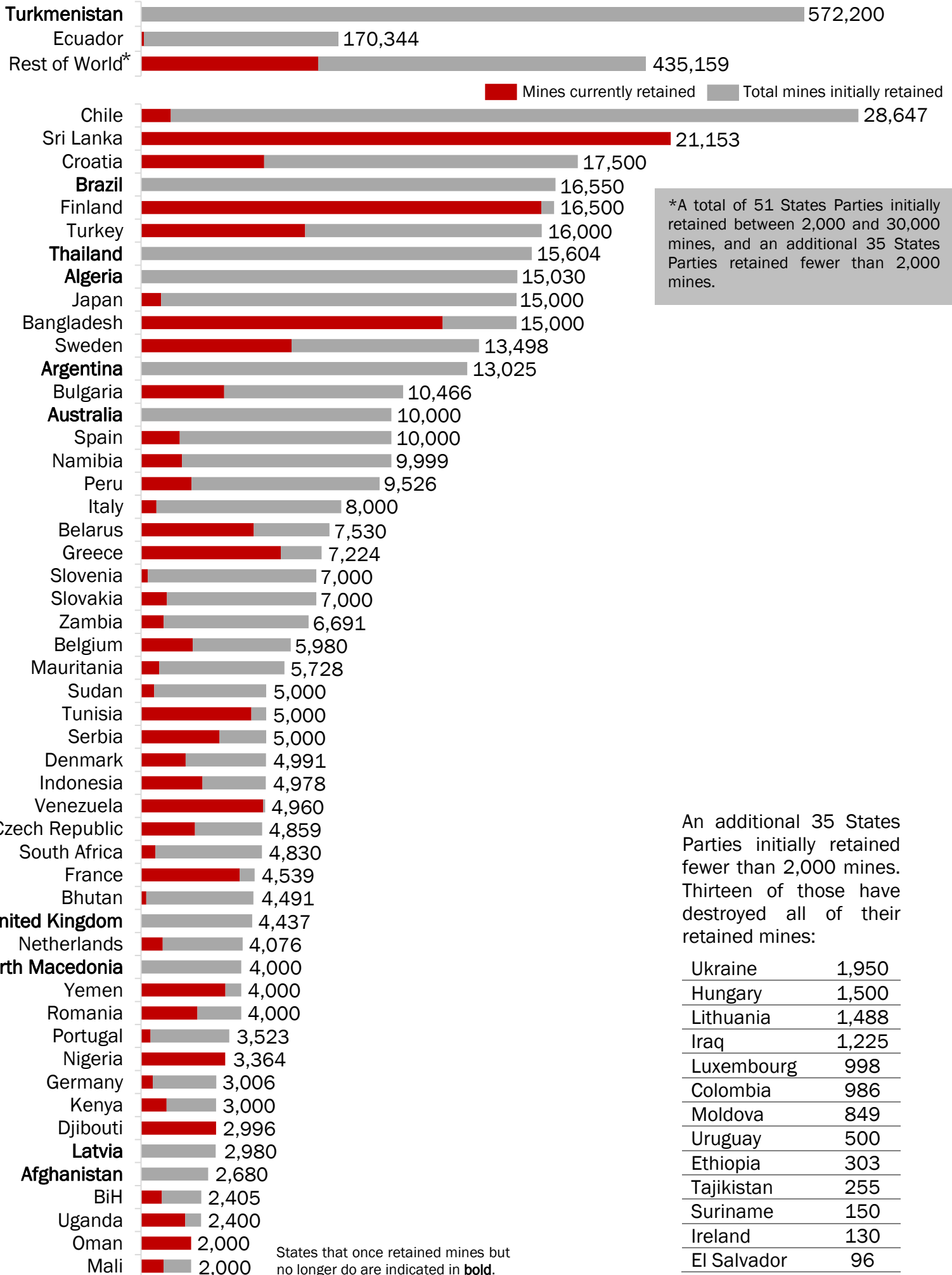
13% of all mines initially declared by States Parties have not yet been destroyed



87% of all mines initially declared by States Parties have been destroyed

A total of 88 States Parties initially declared they would retain mines for research and training, collectively declaring 1,177,703 mines. States Parties have destroyed 1,025,655 (87%) of the mines initially retained for training and research. **Sri Lanka, Finland, and Bangladesh together account for nearly one third of the mines currently retained by States Parties.**

Mines Initially and Currently Retained for Training and Research



*A total of 51 States Parties initially retained between 2,000 and 30,000 mines, and an additional 35 States Parties retained fewer than 2,000 mines.

An additional 35 States Parties initially retained fewer than 2,000 mines. Thirteen of those have destroyed all of their retained mines:

Ukraine	1,950
Hungary	1,500
Lithuania	1,488
Iraq	1,225
Luxembourg	998
Colombia	986
Moldova	849
Uruguay	500
Ethiopia	303
Tajikistan	255
Suriname	150
Ireland	130
El Salvador	96

States that once retained mines but no longer do are indicated in **bold**.