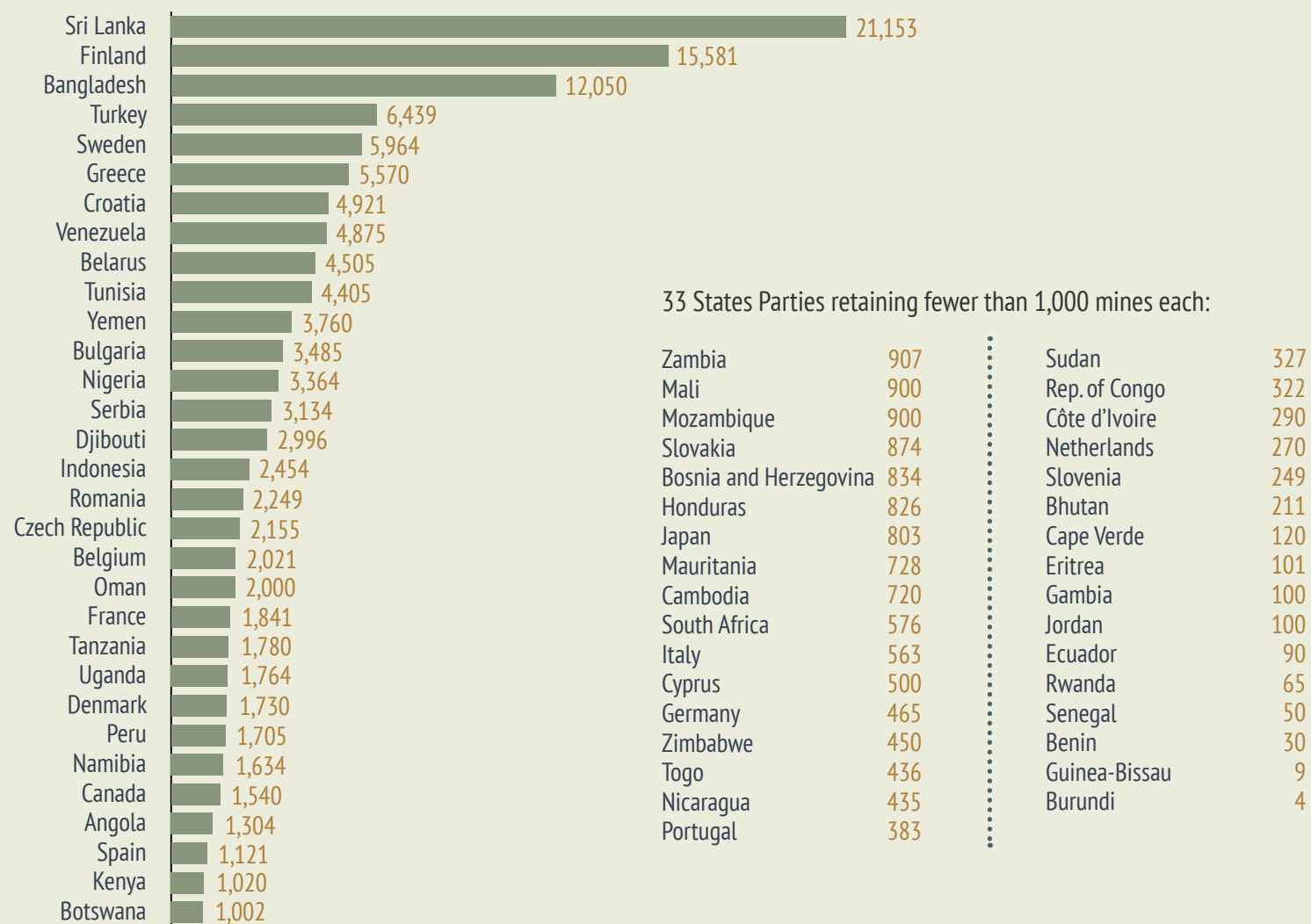


Mines Retained for Training and Research (Article 3)

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.”

A total of 99 States Parties have declared that they do not retain any antipersonnel mines, including 37 states that stockpiled antipersonnel mines in the past.

64 States Parties have reported that they retain a total of 143,160 antipersonnel mines for training and research purposes, of which 31 retain more than 1,000 mines.



33 States Parties retaining fewer than 1,000 mines each:

Zambia	907	Sudan	327
Mali	900	Rep. of Congo	322
Mozambique	900	Côte d'Ivoire	290
Slovakia	874	Netherlands	270
Bosnia and Herzegovina	834	Slovenia	249
Honduras	826	Bhutan	211
Japan	803	Cape Verde	120
Mauritania	728	Eritrea	101
Cambodia	720	Gambia	100
South Africa	576	Jordan	100
Italy	563	Ecuador	90
Cyprus	500	Rwanda	65
Germany	465	Senegal	50
Zimbabwe	450	Benin	30
Togo	436	Guinea-Bissau	9
Nicaragua	435	Burundi	4
Portugal	383		

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.”

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

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

Mines initially retained for training and research

88% (1,034,543) of all mines initially declared by States Parties have been destroyed.

88 States Parties initially retained a total of 1,177,703 mines for permitted purposes.

12% of all mines initially declared by States Parties have not yet been destroyed.



Sri Lanka, Finland, and Bangladesh together account for more than one third of the mines currently retained by States Parties.