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.

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.

**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.”

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