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**Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention  
on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,  
Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel  
Mines and on Their Destruction**

29 October 2012

Original: English

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**Twelfth Meeting**  
**Geneva, 3-7 December 2012**  
Item 10 of the provisional agenda  
**Consideration of the general status and operation  
of the Convention**

**Achieving the aims of the Cartagena Action Plan:  
The Geneva Progress Report 2011-2012**

**Submitted by the President-Designate of the Twelfth Meeting of the  
States Parties\***

**Section #4**  
**Annexes**

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\* Document submitted late after the established deadline to allow the States parties to provide comprehensive information on their activities.

## Annex I

### Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported as of 31 December 2011</i>	<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported destroyed in 2012</i>	<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines remaining</i>
Belarus <sup>1</sup>	3,356,636	0	3,356,636
Finland <sup>2</sup>			
Greece <sup>3</sup>	953,285	0	953,285
Guinea-Bissau <sup>4</sup>			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>5</sup>	1,248	1,248	0
Philippines	334	334	0
South Sudan <sup>6</sup>			
Ukraine <sup>7</sup>	5,939,905	6,720	5,933,185
Totals	10,251,408	8,302	10,243,106

  

<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported destroyed by all States Parties as of 31 December 2011</i>	<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported destroyed by all States Parties since 1 January 2012</i>	<i>Number of stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported destroyed by all States Parties as of 7 December 2012</i>
44,535,121	8,302	44,543,423

<sup>1</sup> Statement delivered by Belarus at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction on 21 May 2012.

<sup>2</sup> Statement delivered by Finland at the meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, 21 May 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Statement delivered by Greece during the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties on 1 December 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Statement delivered by Guinea Bissau during the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, 1 December 2011.

<sup>5</sup> Article 7 report, 1 January 2011 to 20 May 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Statement delivered by South Sudan during the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties, 28 November 2011.

<sup>7</sup> Article 7 report 1 January to 31 December 2011 and statement delivered by Ukraine at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction on 21 May 2012.

## Annex II

### Mines reported retained since the First Review Conference for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	1076	1887	2692	2680	2618	2618		0
Albania	0		0	0	0	0		0
Algeria	15030	15030	15030	15030	6000	5970		5970
Andorra	0	0	0		0			
Angola	1390	1460	2512			2512		1439
Antigua and Barbuda								
Argentina <sup>2</sup>	1680	1596	1471	1380	1268	1142	1046	867
Australia	7395	7266	7133	6998	6785	6947	6927	6788
Austria	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0				0			
Bangladesh	15000	14999	12500	12500	12500	12500		12500
Barbados								
Belarus	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6030	6022
Belgium	4176	3820	3569	3287	3245	3204	3100	3041
Belize								0
Benin		30	16	16				
Bhutan			4491					
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0							
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>3</sup>	2755	17471	1708	1920	2390	2255	1985	1624

<sup>1</sup> In its Article 7 report submitted in 2012, Afghanistan indicated that the detention of live mines for its training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques was not required. All mine bodies used in training programmes have had their fuses removed and destroyed.

<sup>2</sup> In its report submitted in 2002, Argentina indicated that 1160 mines were retained to be used as fuses for antitank mines FMK-5 and that 1000 will be consumed during training activities until 1 April 2010. Additionally, in Form F, Argentina indicated that 12025 mines would be emptied of their explosive content in order to have inert mines for training.

<sup>3</sup> In its Article 7 report submitted in 2010, BiH indicated that 2,255 mines were without fuses.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Botswana <sup>4</sup>								
Brazil <sup>5</sup>	16125	15038	13550	12381	10986	10051	8976	7913
Brunei Darussalam <sup>6</sup>			0			0		
Bulgaria	3676	3676	3670	3682	3682	3672	3672	3672
Burkina Faso <sup>7</sup>								
Burundi				4	4	4	4	4
Cambodia <sup>8</sup>	596	125	125	594	519	701	845	1118
Cameroon <sup>9</sup>	3154				1885			
Canada <sup>10</sup>	1907	1992	1963	1963	1939	1937	1921	1921
Cape Verde					120			
Central African Republic								
Chad	0	0	0		0	0		
Chile	5895	4574	4484	4153	4083	3346		3228
Colombia	886	886	586	586	586	586	586	586
Comoros								
Congo	372	372	372		322			
Cook Islands			0					
Costa Rica	0					0		
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0		0	0		
Croatia	6400	6236	6179	6103	6038	5954	5848	5775
Cyprus	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	500	500

<sup>4</sup> In its report submitted in 2001, Botswana indicated that a "small quantity" of mines would be retained.

<sup>5</sup> In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2009, Brazil indicated that it intends to keep its Article 3 mines up to 2019.

<sup>6</sup> In its report submitted in 2007, Brunei Darussalam indicated that there were no live anti-personnel mines prohibited by the Convention retained for the development and training in Brunei Darussalam. For these purposes, the Royal Brunei Armed Forces is using anti-personnel mines that are not prohibited by the Convention.

<sup>7</sup> In its reports submitted in 2005, 2007 and 2008, Burkina Faso indicated that "nothing yet" was retained.

<sup>8</sup> In a statement delivered during the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention on 25 May 2012, Cambodia indicated that the 1,118 mines retained by Cambodia under Article 3 are not live mines.

<sup>9</sup> In its report submitted in 2009, Cameroon indicated in form B that 1,885 mines were held and in form D that some thousands of mines were held for training purposes.

<sup>10</sup> 84 of the 1941 mines reported in 2007 are without fuses.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Czech Republic	4829	4829	4699	4699	2543	2497	2473	2443
Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>11</sup>								5
Denmark	1989	60	2008	2008	1990	1950	1893	1879
Djibouti	2996							
Dominica	0							
Dominican Republic					0			
Ecuador	2001	2001	2001	1000	1000	1000	910	905
El Salvador	96	72			0			0
Equatorial Guinea								
Eritrea <sup>12</sup>	9		109	109	109	172	172	101
Estonia	0		0	0	0	0		
Ethiopia				1114	303	303	303	303
Fiji								
France	4455	4216	4170	4152	4144	4017	4017	3941
Gabon								
Gambia					0	100		100
Germany	2496	2525	2526	2388	2437	2261	2201	2130
Ghana								
Greece	7224	7224	7224	7224	7224	6158	6158	6158
Grenada								
Guatemala	0				0	0	0	0
Guinea								
Guinea-Bissau <sup>13</sup>		109		109	9	9	9	

<sup>11</sup> In its reports submitted in 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the decision concerning mines retained was pending. In its report submitted in 2012, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that 3 antipersonnel mines were found in Bangboka/Kisangani and 2 antipersonnel mines were found in Muanda. The fuses were removed and the mines were kept for training purposes.

<sup>12</sup> In its report submitted in 2005, Eritrea indicated that the mines retained were inert. In its report submitted in 2007, Eritrea indicated that 9 of the 109 mines retained were inert. In its report submitted in 2008, Eritrea indicated that 8 of the 109 retained mines were inert. In its report submitted in 2010, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 172 mines retained for training were inert. At the 25 May 2012 meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Eritrea indicated that it currently retained 101 mines, 30 of which were live.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Guyana		0				0		
Haiti					0			
Holy See	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Honduras		815	826					
Hungary	1500		0		0	0		0
Iceland	0	0	0	0				
Indonesia				4978	4978	2454	2454	2454
Iraq				9	TBC	698	1441	
Ireland	85	77	75	70	67	66	64	62
Italy	806	806	750	721	689	674	669	643
Jamaica	0		0					
Japan	6946	5350	4277	3712	3320	2976	2673	2419
Jordan	1000	1000	1000	950	950	900	850	900
Kenya		3000		3000				
Kiribati								
Kuwait				0	0	0		
Latvia		1301	902	899	899	118	0	0
Lesotho								
Liberia								
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1563	1488
Luxembourg	956	956	900	855		800	599	0
Madagascar								
Malawi	21				0	0		
Malaysia	0				0	0	0	0
Maldives		0						
Mali	600							
Malta	0	0		0	0			
Mauritania	728	728	728	728	728	728	728	728

<sup>13</sup> In its reports submitted in 2006 and 2008, Guinea Bissau indicated that amongst the 109 retained mines, 50 POMZ2 and 50 PMD6 did not contain detonators or explosive. In its report submitted in 2009, Guinea Bissau indicated that the 50 POMZ2 were transferred for metal use and the 50 PMD6 were eliminated and used as wood.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Mauritius	0	0	0	0				0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro			0	0	0	0	0	
Mozambique <sup>14</sup>	1470	1319	1265		1963	1943	1935	1683
Namibia	6151	3899			1734	1634		
Nauru								
Netherlands	3176	2878	2735	2516	2413	2214	2021	1830
New Zealand <sup>15</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nicaragua	1040	1021	1004	1004	1004	963	448	
Niger	146	146			146			
Nigeria	0	0			3364	3364		3364
Niue								
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau				0	0		0	0
Panama					0			
Papua New Guinea <sup>16</sup>								
Paraguay		0	0			0		
Peru	4024	4012	4012	4000	4047	2060	2040	2040
Philippines	0	0	0			0		
Portugal	1115	1115	1115		760	697	694	694
Qatar								
Romania	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
Republic of Moldova	249	249	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>14</sup> In its report submitted in 2009, Mozambique indicated that 520 of the retained mines were inherited from an NPA mine detection training camp. This camp is not used as training falls outside of the IND scope of work so the mines will be destroyed in June 2009. In its report submitted in 2012, Mozambique reported that 98 of the 1683 mines retained under Article 3 were inert.

<sup>15</sup> In its report submitted in 2007, New Zealand indicated that it retains operational stocks of M18A1 Claymores which are operated in the command-detonated mode only. Other than the M18A1 Claymores, the New Zealand Defence Force holds a very limited quantity of inert practice mines, used solely in the training of personnel in mine clearance operations, in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention.

<sup>16</sup> In its report submitted in 2004, Papua New Guinea indicated that it had a small stock of command-detonated Claymore mines for training purposes only by the Papua New Guinea Defence Force.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Rwanda	101	101		65				
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								
Samoa			0					
San Marino	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe				0				
Senegal <sup>17</sup>	0		24	24	28	28	28	37
Serbia <sup>18</sup>	5000	5507		5565	3589	3159	3159	3149
Seychelles	0							
Sierra Leone								
Slovakia	1427	1427	1427	1422	1422	1422	1372	1272
Slovenia	2994	2993	2993	2992	2991		2978	2982
Solomon Islands								
South Africa	4388	4433	4406	4380	4356	4356	4355	4356
Spain	2712	2712	2034	1994	1797	1735	1729	1718
Sudan	5000	10000	10000	4997	1938	1938	1938	1938
Suriname	150	150	150	0				
Swaziland		0						
Sweden <sup>19</sup>	14798	14402	10578	7531	7364	7364	7150	6954
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>17</sup> In its reports submitted in 2007 and 2008, Senegal indicated that the 24 mines it retains under Article 3 were found during demining operations, or in rebels stocks held before they were destroyed in August-September 2006. These mines have been defused and are used to train deminers. In its report submitted in 2010, Senegal indicated that 4 of the mines retained for training had been defused. In its report submitted in 2012, Senegal indicated that 13 of the 37 mines retained under Article 3 have been defused.

<sup>18</sup> In its report submitted in 2009, Serbia indicated that all fuses for 510 PMA-1 type and 560 PMA-3 type had been removed and destroyed. In its report submitted in 2012, Serbia indicated that all fuses for 500 PMA-1 type and 545 PMA-3 type had been removed and destroyed.

<sup>19</sup> In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Sweden indicated that 2840 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2009, Sweden indicated that 2780 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies. In its report submitted in 2012, Sweden indicated that 2,750 mines were without fuses and could be connected to fuses kept for dummies.



<i>State Party</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Tajikistan	255	225	105	0	0	0	0	
Thailand <sup>20</sup>	4970	4761	4713	3650	3638	3626	3466	3374
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4000	0	0	0	0		0	0
Timor-Leste								
Togo								
Trinidad and Tobago		0			0	0	0	0
Tunisia	5000	5000	5000	4995	4980	4980	4910	4890
Turkey	16000	15150	15150	15150	15125	15100	15100	15100
Turkmenistan	0	0				0		
Ukraine		1950	1950	223	211	187	0	0
Uganda	1764			1764	1764	1764		1764
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1937	1795	650	609	903	833	673	311
United Republic of Tanzania	1146	1146	1102	950	1780			
Ukraine	N/A	1950	1950	223	211	187	170	0
Uruguay				260				
Vanuatu		0		0				
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4960	4960	4960	4960	4960	4960	4874	4874
Yemen	4000	4000				3760	4000	3760
Zambia	3346	3346	3346	2232	2120	2120	2120	2120
Zimbabwe <sup>21</sup>	700	700	700	600	550		550	500

<sup>20</sup> In its Article 7 report submitted in 2010, Thailand reported the transfer of all its mines for training and destruction.

<sup>21</sup> In its report submitted in 2008, Zimbabwe reported 700 mines retained for training in Form D and indicated that 100 had been destroyed during training in 2007 in Form B.

### Annex III

#### States Parties in the process of implementing Article 5: financial value of assistance obtained and national resources made available<sup>22</sup>

	<i>Assistance obtained (US\$)</i>		<i>National resources (US\$)</i>	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Afghanistan				
Angola				
Bosnia and Herzegovina				
Burundi				
Cambodia				
Chad				
Colombia				
Congo				
Croatia	3,422,467	4,760,753	50,521,674	32,759,063 <sup>23</sup>
Democratic Republic of the Congo				
Ecuador				
Eritrea				
Ethiopia				
Gambia				
Iraq				
Mauritania				
Mozambique				
Niger				
Peru	1,000,000		1,500,000	
Senegal	2,961,825	1,855,800	389,444	520,556
Serbia	0	0	250,758	231,930
South Sudan				

<sup>22</sup> For 2011, Euros have been converted to US\$ using the US Federal Reserve annual average exchange rate for 2011 of US\$ 1 = €1.3931. For 2012, Euros have been converted to US\$ using the US Federal Reserve average monthly exchange rate for September 2012 of US\$ 1 = €1.2885.

<sup>23</sup> January-June 2012.

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	<i>Assistance obtained (US\$)</i>		<i>National resources (US\$)</i>	
Sudan				
Tajikistan	8,059,220	6,326,722	1,000,000	650,000
Thailand	948,620	1,112,650	2,360,000	2,600,000
Uganda				
Yemen				
Zimbabwe				

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## Annex IV

### Legal measures taken in accordance with Article 9

(a) **States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of article 9 obligations**

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Albania	Australia	Austria
Belarus	Belgium	Belize
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil	Burkina Faso
Burundi	Cambodia	Canada
Chad	Colombia	Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Croatia	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti
El Salvador	France	Germany
Guatemala	Honduras	Hungary
Iceland	Ireland	Italy
Japan	Jordan	Kiribati
Latvia	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg
Malaysia	Mali	Malta
Mauritania	Mauritius	Monaco
New Zealand	Nicaragua	Niger
Norway	Panama	Peru
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Senegal	Serbia
Seychelles	South Africa	Spain
Sweden	Switzerland	Timor Leste
Trinidad and Tobago	Turkey	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Yemen	Zambia	Zimbabwe

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**(b) States Parties that have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligations**

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Algeria	Andorra
Argentina	Bulgaria
Central African Republic	Chile
Denmark	Estonia
Ethiopia	Greece
Guinea-Bissau	Holy See
Indonesia	Kuwait
Lesotho	Lithuania
Mexico	Montenegro
Mozambique	Namibia
Netherlands	Papua New Guinea
Portugal	Qatar
Republic of Moldova	Romania
Samoa	Slovakia
Slovenia	Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Tunisia
Ukraine	United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	

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**(c) States Parties that have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that they consider existing laws to be sufficient**

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Afghanistan	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas	Bangladesh	Barbados
Benin	Bhutan	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Botswana	Brunei Darussalam	Cameroon
Cape Verde	Comoros	Congo
Côte d'Ivoire	Dominica	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea
Fiji	Gabon	Gambia
Ghana	Grenada	Guinea
Guyana	Haiti	Iraq
Jamaica	Kenya	Liberia
Madagascar	Malawi	Maldives
Nauru	Nigeria	Niue
Palau	Paraguay	Philippines
Rwanda	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia
San Marino	Sao Tome and Principe	Sierra Leone

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Solomon Islands	South Sudan	Sudan
Suriname	Swaziland	Thailand
Togo	Turkmenistan	Tuvalu
Uganda	Uruguay	Vanuatu

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