
Second Session
Geneva, 15-26 July 2002

**LIST OF AREAS FOR POSSIBLE DISCUSSION IN THE CCW GROUP OF
GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS, MILITARY EXPERTS MEETING ON MINES OTHER
THAN ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES (MOTAPM).**

*Prepared at the request of the Coordinator for
Mines Other than Anti-Personnel Mines*

Purpose of the meeting: To discuss all technical aspects of MOTAPMs to establish what, if any, aspects of these munitions pose a threat to non-combatants.

The list of questions below are neither exhaustive or exclusive, they are provided merely to act as an aide memoire for the military experts of States Parties about possible issues they may wish to address.

What are the military requirements for a MOTAPM?

Definition of a mine from Art. 2.1 of APII: "Mine' means a munition placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle."

What is the purpose of MOTAPMs?

- What types of MOTAPMs are available (hand emplaced, machine emplaced [plough systems], remotely delivered, scatterable)
- What are the targets for MOTAPMs.
- Time emplaced (how long should MOTAPMs be deployed for; what are the factors affecting deployment?)

What sort of fuses are used in MOTAPMs?

- Pressure activated fuses
 - Tripwire activated fuses
 - Breakwire activated fuses
 - Tilt rod activated fuses
 - Magnetically activated fuses
 - Acoustically activated fuses
 - Seismically activated fuses
 - Infra-red activated fuses
 - Multiple sensor fusing mechanisms
 - Other fuses.
- What are benefits associated with each fuse?

- Do any of the fuses present a particular humanitarian threat?
- Should MOTAPMs have one or several fuse options?
- Would multiple fuses (magnetic and pressure or acoustic and breakwire) offer any military and/or humanitarian benefit?

What is required to facilitate the clearance of MOTAPMs?

- Do military requirements differ from humanitarian requirements?
- Should mines have a minimum metal content? (what are the military and humanitarian implications of all MOTAPMs having a minimum metal content)
- Do standard operating procedures compensate for MOTAPMs which have a minimum metal content?

MOTAPMs fitted with Anti-handling devices.

Definition of an anti-handling device from Art. 2.14: "'Anti-handling device' means a device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with the mine."

- Are anti-disturbance and anti-movement devices the same as anti-handling devices.
- What are the military advantages of anti-handling devices is this the same for all types of MOTAPMs?
- Do anti-handling devices present a threat to civilians? If so, why? And what, if anything, can be done to minimise the threat to civilians from anti-handling devices?

Self-destruct, self-neutralisation and self-deactivation mechanisms.

Definition of a self-destruction mechanism from Art.2.10 of APII: "'Self-destruction mechanism' means an incorporated or externally attached automatically-functioning mechanism which secures the destruction of the munition into which it is incorporated or to which it is attached."

Definition of a self-neutralization mechanism from Art.2.11 of APII: "'Self-neutralization mechanism' means an incorporated automatically-functioning mechanism which renders inoperable the munition into which it is incorporated."

Definition of a self-deactivating from Art.2.12 of APII: "'Self-deactivating' means automatically rendering a munition inoperable by means of the irreversible exhaustion of a component, for example, a battery, that is essential to the operation of the munition."

- When and where should these items be used?
- What military advantages do they provide?
- Do they pose a threat to civilians? And if so, why and what type of threat do they pose to civilians?
- Does the requirement for these devices vary depending on the method of deployment of the MOTAPMs?
- MOTAPMs fitted with one or more of these mechanisms have a time limit fitted after which the mine is rendered safe in some way (by destruction, neutralisation or deactivation)? How does a time limit affect military and humanitarian issues?
- Should all MOTAPMs fitted with this type of mechanism always have a time limit fitted?

- What level of reliability for these mechanisms is considered acceptable?
 - How should the reliability of these mechanisms be measured?
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