

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions from this study are as follows:

- i) A wide variety of anti-personnel and anti-tank landmines are available on the market. The first generation of mines have simple mechanical fuses; the second generation of mines have mechanical fuses with safety and arming; and the third generation of mines have electronic fuses with programmable features and self destruct or self neutralizing capabilities.
- ii) A large majority of anti-personnel landmines are small devices and are activated by single impulse pressure fuses. Retrofitting these existing mines with self destruct or self neutralizing features is not economically practical due to redesign of most of the components.
- iii) The existing pull fused anti-personnel mines would also require redesign of most of the components to replace the fuse with self destruct or self neutralizing features. As such, retrofitting of these mines is not economically practical.
- iv) The single or double impulse pressure fused anti-tank mines can be retrofitted with electronic fuses containing self destruct or self neutralizing devices. The cost of such retrofitting would roughly be more than half the original cost of mine.
- v) The tilt rod fused anti-tank mines could be retrofitted with new electronic fusing. The cost of such a retrofit would be more than 70% of the original cost of the mine due to replacement of the fuse and modifications to the mine components.
- vi) The new influence fused anti-tank mines are generally equipped with either self destruct or self neutralizing features.
- vii) A passive self deactivation feature is included in some new generation of anti-tank mines.