

No direct associated inspection or other verification measure seems feasible to support this registry idea at present due to the extraordinarily comprehensive and intrusive nature of verifying that a state had no land-mines it had failed to identify in the registry. "Spot checks" of land-mine inventories might be considered but this approach, too, seems disproportionate in the near-term.

2. Mine Clearing Procedures Data Registry

As an integral component of the above registry *or* as a separate undertaking, the creation of a data base specifying information about and effective procedures for the locating, removal, and destruction of all registered land-mine types (and, possibly, other known land-mines). The submission of information would be on a voluntary basis. The focus of this submitted information would be on the identification and removal of land-mines for humanitarian purposes and would not necessarily include techniques used in combat for the speedy breaching of mined areas. The latter type of information is usually held closely making it unsuitable for general circulation. Typically, as well, these techniques often are inappropriate for the removal of land-mines for humanitarian purposes due to their excessively destructive character. The "procedures data base" would be available to any signatory on request in order to facilitate land-mine identification and removal.

3. Declared Mine Field Data Registry

Creation of a data base of declared mined areas and — possibly — suspected mined areas, developed on the basis of initial submissions, annual updates, notifications of changes, and independently-developed information (from fact-finding missions or competent NGOs). If the value of marked land-mine fields is primarily as a deterrent and states are willing to abide by existing CCW demarkation requirements, then there should be no compelling reason to oppose information submissions to a central data base. This measure would not apply to temporarily mined areas where self-destructing and/or self-neutralizing land-mines were the only type used although less rigorous reporting procedures might be envisioned for this case. This measure opens the door to the (eventual) independent collection and dissemination of information on mine fields, potentially by a monitoring body associated with the CCW or the