fused. About 22% of the different types of anti-tank mines have self destruct or self neutralizing devices and a few have passive self deactivation devices.

4.2 Former Warsaw Pact Countries

Out of a total of 181 different types of mines analyzed out in Former Warsaw Pact countries, 45% are anti-personnel mines, 39% are anti-tank mines and 16% are other types of mines. The percentage distribution of different characteristics is shown in Annex F. The information on the size, total weight and explosive weight is shown in Table 4.

The anti-personnel category of mines in Former Warsaw Pact countries has a large variation in size and weight. Over 44% of these mines use non-metallic casings. Fragmentation or blast are the primary kill mechanisms. The majority of these mines are pressure fused or pull fused and some are remote command fused. About 11% of the different types of anti-personnel mines have self destruct devices and few have self neutralizing or passive self deactivation devices.

The anti-tank mines in Former Warsaw Pact countries are larger in size and weight. Over 50% of these mines use non-metallic casings. These mines use blast as a kill mechanism and some use shaped charge as the kill mechanism. The majority of these mines are pressure or pull fused. About 1% of these mines have self destruct devices and few have self neutralizing or passive self deactivation devices.

4.3 Other Countries

Out of a total of 238 different types of mines analyzed out in other countries, 63% are anti-personnel mines, 27% are anti-tank mines and 10% are other category of mines. The percentage distribution of different types of characteristics is shown in Annex F. The information on the size, total weight and explosive weight is shown in Table 5.

The anti-personnel category of mines in other countries has a large variation in size and weight. Over 35% of these mines use non-metallic casings. Fragmentation or blast are