

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE PARTY:

AUSTRALIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION

30 April 2018

POINT OF CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE: Director, Conventional
Weapons and Defence Section, National Security Strategy, Cyber and Intelligence Branch,
International Security Division +61 2 6261 1111 (Ph).

Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

Measures

1. Australia has enacted legislation - the *Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 1998* - to implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), formally known as the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction*. Specifically, section 7 of the Act makes it a criminal offence to place, possess, develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, move or transfer anti-personnel mines.
2. The Department of Defence produced and promulgated a document (DEFGRAM, No. 196/99) entitled "Ottawa Landmines Convention - Defence implications and obligations". DEFGRAM 196/99 is an information document, conveying internally to the Australian Defence Force its obligations under the APMBC.
3. The general policy concerning landmines, booby traps, and other devices is contained in the Australian Defence Doctrine Publication 06.4 Law of Armed Conflict, which was published in May 2006. It contains guidance for commanders and details responsibilities and duties for Australian Defence Force members to ensure obligations under the APMBC are met.
4. Defence policy was further formalised in the 'Land Warfare Procedures – General' publication (LWP-G 3-6-5) on Mines, Booby Traps and Improvised Explosive Devices. This was amended in 2010 and updated previous guidance. The document provides commanders and staff with policy on landmines, booby traps and improvised explosive devices and the application to military operations, following the entry into force of international instruments such as Amended Protocol II to the 1980 *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons* and the APMBC.
5. The Australian Defence Force has also implemented procedures to deal with the practical implications of recording, storage and release of information on unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance. These measures are also consistent with our obligations under Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Protocol V entered into force for Australia on 4 July 2007.

Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA

reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Australia has not retained a stockpile of anti-personnel mines. Australia has also disposed of its minimal number of anti-personnel mine that were used for training and research purposes, as allowed under the Convention (see form D).			(Refer to Form D).
TOTAL			

Form C Location of mined areas

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA

reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Australia has no mined areas.				

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Not Applicable.				

* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided

Form D APMs retained or transferred

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA

reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not applicable.				
TOTAL	-----	0		

Form D (continued)

2. Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Not Applicable.				
TOTAL	-----			

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Not Applicable.				
TOTAL	-----			

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5,
 including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the
 applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	Details of:
Not applicable.	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
Not Applicable.	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State AUSTRALIA reporting for time period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017
[Party]: from

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not Applicable.			
TOTAL			

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Not Applicable.		
TOTAL		

Form H Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State AUSTRALIA reporting for time period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017
 [Party]: from

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
Not Applicable.			type	grams			

Form H (continued)

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content Type	Grams	Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
Not Applicable.							

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017
[Party]:

[Narrative:] Not Applicable.

Form J Mine Action

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

Name of Focal Point:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE: Director, Conventional Weapons and Defence Section, National Security Strategy, Cyber and Intelligence Branch, International Security Division, +61 2 6261 1111 (Ph).

Definitions

Clearance – location, surveying, mapping, marking, detection, clearance and disposal/demolition of landmines in areas where civilians are living or are planning to settle.

Mine Risk Education – reducing the threat of mines to affected communities through community education.

Survivor Assistance – emergency medical care and longer-term physical, psychological and socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration.

Advocacy – contributions to bilateral and multilateral efforts to encourage further accessions to the Convention and support efforts of regional civil society in maintaining pressure on non-signatory governments and non-state actors.

Integrated – all aspects of mine clearance combined with other development activities that use the land cleared to improve the social and economic impact on the communities affected by mines.

Australia's mine action work seeks to reduce and eliminate the socio-economic impact of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Through effective leadership and advocacy on mine action, Australia seeks to improve the quality of life for victims; reduce the number of deaths and injuries; and enhance capacity of countries to manage their mine action programs.

In 2017, Australia contributed AUD5,150,000 to mine action. Australia funded mine action programs in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, and Iraq through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). As well as UNMAS, Australia also provided funding to international organisations involved in mine action including, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva Call, Humanity and Inclusion (previously Handicap International) and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC).

During the reporting period, in both Palau and Cambodia, Australia worked with other donors to ensure effective coordination and cooperation. Australia participated meetings of the Mine Action Support Group, which seeks to coordinate international responses to ERW contamination. Australia is also an active supporter of the UNMAS and made financial contributions to UNMAS's work in Iraq, Afghanistan and Colombia. Australia also provided input to the development by UNMAS of the United Nations Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Standards. Australia continued to serve as Sponsorship Coordinator for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

National resources allocated through the Australian Aid Program

Program/Country	Implementing Partner	Activity	Mine Action Pillar	AUD
Afghanistan	United National Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Clearance of explosive remnants of war	Clearance	410,000
Cambodia	UNDP	Clearing for Results	Clearance	2,000,000
Cambodia	UNDP, World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF	Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia (DRIC)	Victim Assistance	No payments made in reporting period. The project ongoing.
Colombia	UNMAS, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Gender in Mine Action Programme (GMAP)		Clearance, advocacy and victim assistance	500,000

Iraq	UNMAS	Humanitarian and stabilisation activities in Iraq	Clearance	No payments made in reporting period. The project ongoing.
Palau	Cleared Ground Demining	Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War	Clearance	No payments made in reporting period. Project concluded during the reporting period.
Global	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)	Core support to GICHD and support for; the APMBC and CCM Implementation Support Units; the APMBC, CCM and CCW sponsorship programmes; and GMAP.	Advocacy	820,000
Global	Geneva Call	Reducing the threat and impact of landmines	Advocacy	200,000
Global	Humanity and Inclusion (HI)	Capacity building	Victim assistance	200,000
Global	International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC)	Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor	Advocacy	120,000
Global	ICRC MoveAbility	MoveAbility (formally the Special fund for the Disabled) which provides support to persons with disabilities including victims of mines and other explosive remnants of war. No disaggregation of funding is possible.	Victim assistance	600,000
Global	UNMAS	Core support to UNMAS	Clearance	300,000
TOTAL				5,150,000

Please note the clearance activities supported through the Australian aid program may support the clearance of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war.

Training

In the 2017 reporting period, Defence provided the following various training relevant to this convention to international students:

- a. The Military Engineering Officer Basic course, at the School of Military Engineering Moorebank in New South Wales, was provided to two members of the New Zealand Defence Force, one member of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces, and one member of His Majesty's Armed Forces (Tonga).
- b. The Search Advisor Course, at the School of Military Engineering Moorebank, was provided to three members of the New Zealand Defence Force, one member of the Royal Malaysian Armed Forces and two members of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces.