

**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 01 2023

POINT OF CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE:
Director Arms Control Policy Section
Arms Control and Counter Proliferation Branch
International Security Division
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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 2022 to 31 December 2022

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<p>1. Australia has enacted legislation - the <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 1998</i> (Cth) - 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.</p> <p>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 was an information document, conveying internally to the Australian Defence Force, its obligations under the APMBC.</p> <p>3. Defence's general policy concerning landmines, booby traps, and other devices is contained in the Australian Defence Doctrine Publication 06.4 Law of Armed Conflict, 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.</p> <p>4. Defence policy was further formalised in 2007 through the Land Warfare Procedures – General publication on Mines, Booby Traps and Improvised Explosive Devices (LWP-G 3-6-5). 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 (CCW) and the APMBC. LWP-G 3-6-5 was reviewed, updated and published in</p>	

November 2021. The new title of the document is LWP-G 3-6-5 Mines, Threat Devices and Explosive Hazard Reduction. The document provides commanders and staff with updated policy on landmines and threat devices including booby traps, improvised explosive devices and other explosive hazards, and the application to military operations. The document provides commanders with guidance, and details responsibilities and duties for Australian Defence Force members, consistent with the APMBC and CCW Protocols I through to V, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Agreement (STANAG) 2036 Edition 6.

5. Defence policy pertaining to demolitions and mines with a focus on range-practices and non-operational tasks is articulated in the Land Warfare Procedures – General on Demolitions and Mines: Range Practices and Non-operational Tasks (LWP-G 7-3-5) dated 10 September 2018. This document provides commanders and staff with safety policy for range practices, which are used to train personnel in the conduct of explosive demolitions and the explosive aspects of mines.

6. 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.

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 2022 to December 2022

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Australia does not have a stockpile of anti-personnel mines.			(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 2022 to 31 December 2022

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 2022 to 31 December 2022

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.				Australia disposed of its anti-personnel mines that were used for training and research purposes, as allowed under the Convention. Destruction was completed by November 2016, as indicated in Australia's report for the 2016 calendar year.
TOTAL	-----			

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 E Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

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

 e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Australia has no anti-personnel		
mine production facilities.		

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 2022 to 31 December 2022

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 from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

[Party]:

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
[Party]:

reporting for time period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

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	Explosive content 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
[Party]:

reporting for time period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

[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, Arms Control Policy Section Arms Control and Counter Proliferation Branch

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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 2022, Australia contributed over AUD4.5 million to mine action. Australia contributed to programs in Cambodia through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and in Sri Lanka through the Mines Action Group (MAG). Australia also contributed to programs in the Philippines through the Association FSD France. Australia continues to support ongoing programs in Iraq through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), although payments were not made in the 2022 calendar year.

During the reporting period, Australia provided funding to international organisations involved in mine action including and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC) and continued to support the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining’s (GICHD).

Wherever necessary, activities and agreements were adapted to account for the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Australia participated in meetings of the Mine Action Support Group, which seeks to coordinate international responses to ERW contamination.

Australia (Defence) participates in the ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) Experts’ Working Group (EWG) on Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), which promotes practical cooperation and builds regional humanitarian mine action capacity. Australia (Defence) has participated in all EWG meetings so far in the 2021-2024 cycle.

During the reporting period, in the Republic of Korea, the Australian Defence Force worked with other nation-states supporting the comprehensive military agreement (CMA) through the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) to support de-mining activities in the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ).

National resources allocated through the Australian Aid Program

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount (AUD unless otherwise specified)</i>	<i>Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)</i>	<i>Details (including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds, project details, timeframes)</i>
Cambodia	Clearance	2,500,000	Financial	UNDP – <i>Clearing for Results</i>

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount (AUD unless otherwise specified)</i>	<i>Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)</i>	<i>Details (including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds, project details, timeframes)</i>
Iraq	Clearance and risk education	No payments made during this reporting period.	Financial	UNMAS
Philippines	Risk education, survey, clearance	928,499	Financial	Association FSD France
Sri Lanka	Clearance	1,000,000	Financial	MAG
Global	Advocacy, risk education	Payments for 2022 were paid earlier as part of a multi-year arrangement	Financial	GICHD
Global	Advocacy	100,000	Financial	International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC)
TOTAL		4,528,499	Financial	

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

Training

In the 2022 reporting period, the Australian Department of Defence provided international students with various training and assistance relevant to this Convention:

- a. The Military Engineering Officer Basic Course, at the School of Military Engineering Holsworthy in New South Wales, provided training to four members of the New Zealand Defence Force, two members of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force, one member of the Indonesian Defence Force, one member of the Timor Leste Defence Force and one member of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces.
- b. Under the Malaysia-Australia Joint Defence Program, Australia supports the Malaysian Armed Forces to develop a sovereign Explosive Detection Dog capability. This is achieved through a combination of individual training courses, collective training and immersion opportunities occurring within Exercise ANJING PERANG 21 and Exercise AMPHIBIAN WALK 21.
- c. Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) training was provided in Australia to one member of the Malaysian Armed Forces and one member of the New Zealand Defence Force at the School of Military Engineering Holsworthy in New South Wales.
- d. The ADF Diving School continues to train one New Zealand student each year in Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance operations.
- e. Under the Defence Cooperation Program with Solomon Islands, Australia supports the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel, including through an embedded ADF EOD advisor and operational funding. In August 2021 Australia and Solomon Islands agreed to enhance our EOD cooperation through a package of infrastructure, equipment and training. Defence has delivered two training courses with the RSIPF EOD team in 2022 to accredit United Nations International Mine Actions Standards (IMAS) level two. The ADF is preparing to deliver an IMAS Level three course to the RSIPF in 2023 to further enhance RSIPF EOD capability. To build regional capability, Defence will also support the RSIPF to deliver an IMAS level one accreditation course to PNG and Nauru. Defence has also delivered a package of EOD equipment, including x-rays and other critical items. Australia leads the EOD roundtable with the US and Japan to de-conflict and coordinate our EOD cooperation.
- f. Defence continues to engage with the Government of Vanuatu to identify the next opportunity to scope and conduct an Operation RENDER SAFE task in Port Vila Harbour, which had been scheduled to occur in 2020 but was postponed due to COVID-19.
- g. Defence successfully supported the Government of Nauru with Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) disposal under Operation RENDER SAFE in 2022. An initial ADF reconnaissance team assessment and planning visit occurred in May. This was followed by an ADF team and embedded RSIPF member effectively disposing of UXO in July and August.
- h. Defence engaged with the Government of Tuvalu to conduct an Operation RENDER SAFE scoping exercise. Operation RENDER SAFE TUVALU 2022 (RS TUV 22) is the ADF-led operation supporting South-West Pacific nations for explosive ordnance disposal. The ADF, as part of a combined force, deployed a specialist contingent to Tuvalu to conduct maritime-based reconnaissance of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in preparation for disposal in 2023. The contingent deployed aboard HMNZS MANAWANUI, with personnel from the New Zealand Defence Force, Royal Canadian Navy, and United States Marine Corps. Reconnaissance tasks were conducted in Funafuti Lagoon and Nanumea in September 2022.