

**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

12 03 2024

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 2023 to 31 December 2023

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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, and 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 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 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. 	

<p>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.</p>	
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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 2023 to December 2023

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 2023 to 31 December 2023

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 2023 to 31 December 2023

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 2023 to 31 December 2023

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 2023 to 31 December 2023

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 2023 to 31 December 2023

[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 2023 to 31 December 2023

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
[Party]:

reporting for time period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

[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

International Security Division

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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 2023, Australia contributed over AUD 8.1 million to mine action. Australia funded mine action programs in Cambodia, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. In addition to providing funding to the UN Development Program, Australia funded international organisations including the Mine Action Group, Humanity and Inclusion; and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC), and Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), and Australian company, Milsearch.

Our region has benefitted from our funding this cycle. Australia provided a AUD 6million multi-year grant to GICHD for mine action work with a focus on our region. It represents the third largest agreement ever entered into by GICHD in its history. Separately, removal of UXO in Kiribati was made possible with funding to Australian company Milsearch.

Australia 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 has participated in all EWG activities in the 2021-2024 cycle, including the Field Training Exercise in September 2023. Australia participated in the annual Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC on 20-24 November 2023.

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	3,500,000	Financial	UNDP – <i>Clearing for Results</i>
Iraq	Clearance and risk education	No payments made during this reporting period.	Financial	UNMAS
Sri Lanka	Clearance	1,000,000	Financial	MAG
Philippines	Risk education, survey, clearance	397,928	Financial	Association FSD France
Kiribati	UXO remediation	125,554	Financial	Milsearch Pty Ltd - UXO remediation work on the proposed open integrated market site in Betio in South Tarawa.
Kiribati	UXO remediation	No payments made during this reporting period.	Financial	Milsearch Pty Ltd - UXO remediation work on the proposed site for a Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program in South Tarawa.
Global	Advocacy, risk education	3,000,000	Financial	GICHD - multi-year arrangement Dec 2022 – June 2026 for a total of \$6,000,000 towards mine action, with a focus on our region.
Global	Advocacy	100,000	Financial	ICBL-CMC – final payment in April of \$100,000 under 3-year arrangement.
TOTAL		8,123,482	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.

Other contributions

- a. Australia has contributed at least AUD12 million worth of demining equipment to Ukraine. This includes an ADF de-mining equipment package valued at AUD12 million and additional de-mining equipment included in the AUD20 million defence industry package announced by the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Industry on 25 October 2023.
- b. Australia provided funding of AUD25 million to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), which had allocated USD 8.5 million to mine action in Ukraine as of 31 August 2023.
- c. The Military Engineering Regimental Officer Basic Course at the Australian School of Military Engineering provided training to members of the New Zealand Defence Force, Papua New Guinea Defence Force, the Indonesian Defence Force, the Timor Leste Defence Force and the Republic of Fiji Military Forces.
- d. Defence is also contributing to enhancing the capability of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces through a Seconded Officer position at the Australian School of Military Engineering.
- e. Under the Malaysia-Australia Joint Defence Program, Australia supports the Malaysian Armed Forces to develop a sovereign Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) capability. This is achieved through a combination of individual training courses, collective training and immersion opportunities, including an EDD training element in some Rifle Company Butterworth rotations.
- f. In 2023, Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) training was provided in Australia to two members of the Malaysian Armed Forces and one member of the New Zealand Defence Force at the Australian School of Military Engineering.
- g. The Australian Defence Force (ADF) Diving School continues to train one New Zealand student each year in Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Explosive Ordnance (EO) Reconnaissance operations.
- h. 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. From June to October 2023, Australia delivered an armoured excavator and several tranches of equipment upgrades including bomb suits, and disposal and safety equipment. Defence has delivered two training courses with the RSIPF EOD team in June and July 2023 to United Nations International Mine Actions Standards (IMAS) accreditation level three and three plus respectively. To build regional capability, Defence will also support the RSIPF to deliver an IMAS level one accreditation course to PNG and Nauru. Australia leads the EOD roundtable in the Solomon Islands with the US and Japan to de-conflict and coordinate our EOD cooperation, in addition to working with new partners such as Germany, Republic of Korea, and France.
- i. Defence continues to engage with the Government of Vanuatu to identify the next opportunity to scope and conduct an Operation RENDER SAFE disposal activity in Port Vila Harbour, which had been scheduled to occur in 2020 but was postponed due to COVID-19.

- j. Defence successfully supported the Government of Nauru with Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) identification and disposal under Operation RENDER SAFE in 2023. In July 2023, following the unexpected discovery of an unexploded WWII bomb, the ADF responded to an urgent request from the Government of Nauru. The ADF worked with the Nauru Police Force to assess and ultimately safely dispose of the 500lb bomb. In August-September 2023, the ADF deployed with a specialist multinational contingent to Nauru to conduct survey and reconnaissance tasks to confirm the location and type of reported explosive remnants of war. This reconnaissance mission will inform planning for the safe disposal of the explosive remnants of war, currently planned for 2024.
- k. Defence engaged with the Government of Tuvalu to conduct an Operation RENDER SAFE reconnaissance in Funafuti Lagoon and Nanumea in September 2022. Planned disposal of located EO was planned for October 23, but logistic issues with providing support for operations IVO Nanumea Lagoon delayed this task from being completed. Disposal has been re-scheduled and is now planned for Oct 2024.