

**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 2017**

---

POINT OF CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE: Director, Conventional  
Weapons Section, Arms Control & Counter-proliferation Branch +61 2 6261 3838 (Ph).

---

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)



## 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 has since been 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 2016 to 31 December 2016

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



**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 2016 to 31 December 2016

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Chief of Army, by delegation of the Minister for Defence under the <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 1998</i> .				Australia previously retained a limited number of APERS NM M14 mines and APERS M16 mines as allowed by the Convention for research and training purposes. All of the mines were destroyed by November 2016.
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.				
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----			

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.				
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----			

**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 2016      to      31 December 2016

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Australia has no APM 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 2016 to 31 December 2016

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 2016                      to                      31 December 2016  
[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 2016                      to                      31 December 2016  
 [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		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			Type	Grams			
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 2016      to      31 December 2016  
[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 Section, Arms Control & Counter-proliferation Branch +61 2 6261 3838 (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 the threat and socio-economic impact of landmines, cluster munitions and other ERW. The intended outcomes are improved quality of life for victims; reduced number of deaths and injuries; enhanced capacity of countries to manage their mine action programs; and effective leadership and advocacy by Australia on mine action.

In 2016 Australia contributed AUD14,895,000 to mine action through bilateral programs in Palau, Cambodia and through partnerships with international organisations including United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), including a AUD5 million contribution to its project in Iraq, Geneva Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva Call, Handicap International and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC).

During the reporting period, under the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Australia served as Co-Coordinator, with Chile, of the Committee on Victim Assistance. In this capacity Australia worked hard to encourage States Parties to implement their victim assistance commitments under the Convention and the Dubrovnik Action Plan. Australia also worked with Victim Assistance Co-Coordinator Chile, Co-Coordinator on International Cooperation and Assistance, Austria and Iraq, and technical support provided by Handicap International, to develop Guidance on an Integrated Approach to Victim Assistance. The Guidance, launched in November 2016, highlights good practices and national examples of the implementation of an integrated approach to victim assistance and is intended to be equally applicable to work on victim assistance under the Cluster Munitions Convention, the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Certain Convention Weapons.

### **National resources allocated through the Australian Aid Program**

Program/Country	Implementing Partner	Activity	Mine Action Pillar	AUD
Iraq	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Humanitarian and stabilisation activities in Iraq	Clearance	5,000,000
Cambodia	UNDP	Clearing for Results	Clearance	4,000,000
Cambodia	UNDP, WHO and UNICEF	Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia	Victim Assistance	2,476,000.00
Palau	Cleared Ground Demining	Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War	Clearance	580,000
Global	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)	Core Support to GICHD and support for: the APMBC and CCM ISUs; the APMBC, CCM and CCW sponsorship programmes; and GMAP	Core support, research, evaluation, clearance, stock-pile destruction, victim assistance and gender	600,000
Global	Geneva Call	Reducing the Threat and Impact of Landmines	Universalisation and advocacy	200,000

Global	Handicap International	Capacity building	Victim assistance	200,000
Global	International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC)	Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor	Universalisation, monitoring and advocacy	140,000
Global	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Special Appeal 2016: Disability and Mine Action	Victim assistance	500,000
Global	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Special Fund for the Disabled	Victim assistance	700,000
Global	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Core Support to UNMAS	Clearance	499,000
TOTAL				14,895,000

**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 2016 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 four members of the New Zealand Defence Force, one member of the Royal Malaysian Armed 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 two members of the New Zealand Defence Force, three members of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces and one member of the Pakistan Armed Forces.
- c. Technical support was provided to the Royal Malaysian Armed Forces to improve the Royal Malaysian Armed Forces explosive detection dog capability.
- d. Explosive Ordnance Hazard and Search training was provided to the Republic of Fiji Military Forces and the Papua New Guinea Defence Force.