COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: <u>IRELAND</u>		
REPORTING PERIOD: <u>01.01.2017</u> to <u>31.12.2017</u>		
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)		
Form A: National implementation measures:changedXunchanged (last reporting: yyyy)	Form F: Program of APM destruction:changedXunchanged (last reporting: yyyy)non applicable	
Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:changedXunchanged (last reporting: yyyy)non applicable	Form G: APM destroyed: changed X unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non applicable	
Form C: Location of mined areas:changedXunchanged (last reporting: yyyy)non applicable	Form H: Technical characteristics:changedXunchanged (last reporting: yyyy)non applicable	
X changed unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non applicable	Form I: Warning measures: changed X unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) non applicable	
Form E: Status of conversion programs:changedXunchanged (last reporting: yyyy)non applicable	Form J: Other Relevant MattersXchangedunchanged (last reporting: yyyy)non applicable	

Notes on using the cover page:

- 1. The cover page can be used as a **complement** to submitting detailed forms adopted at the First and Second Meetings of the States Parties in instances when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports. That is, when using the cover page, only forms within which there is new information needs to be submitted.
- 2. The cover page can be used as a **substitute** for submitting detailed forms adopted at the First and Second Meetings of the States Parties only if all of the information to be provided in an annual report is the same as in past reports.
- 3. If an indication is made on the cover sheet that the information to be provided with respect to a particular form is **unchanged** in relationship to a previous year's form, the **date of submission** of the previous form should be clearly indicated.

IRELAND

UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

SUBMITTED 3 June 2015 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. National implementation measures

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. Please see reports submitted in 1999 and 2009 for information previously provided on these matters.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Not applicable.

3. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

As of 31 December 2017, Ireland retained 55 anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention.

Туре	Quantity Retained	Lot Numbers
SB 33	55	67/92
Total	55	

The Irish Defence Forces is the only entity authorised to retain mines for permitted purposes. The Irish Defence Forces use live anti-personnel mines in the development and validation of mine render safe procedures and in training personnel in these procedures. Render safe procedures normally involve the destruction of the mine. Live mines are also used as part of the testing and validation of mechanical mine clearance equipment and in the training of personnel in the use of such equipment. Minimum metal content mines are used, as required, in the calibration and testing of mine detection equipment.

4. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Not applicable.

5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

Ireland has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed. Please see the report submitted in 2014 for information that has already been provided by the Ireland on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed.

6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

Not applicable.

7. Victim assistance

Not applicable.

8. Cooperation and assistance

The Irish Defence Forces maintain a capability to survey, search for, detect, clear and destroy landmines. This capability includes many types of detection equipment, mechanical clearance assets, disposal experts and specialist search and clearance teams. The Defence Forces also continues to provide qualified personnel to territories affected by ERW as advisors and technical experts on search and clearance operations.

The Irish Defence Forces participated in the training of Jordanian Armed Forces in Mine and IED awareness and disposal during 2017. The Irish Defence Forces have deployed a mine clearance capability including mechanical clearance assets to both UNIFIL and UNDOF missions throughout 2017.

Ireland has been a consistent donor over many years in support of clearance operations related to landmines and unexploded ordnance. Ireland contributed over €7.7 million to humanitarian demining in the period 2015-2017, providing support intended to benefit the following States: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Somalia, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

Ireland also gave €25,000 to the APLC ISU in 2017 to support its work in implementation and universalisation, along with €20,000 to the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine victims Assistance (ITF), targeting funding towards specific demining programs in Colombia.