

**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**

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DATE OF SUBMISSION

**7 April 2021**

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POINT OF CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE:  
Director Arms Control Policy Section  
Arms Control and Counter Proliferation Branch  
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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 2020                      to            31 December 2020

## 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 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, 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 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* and the APMBC. This publication was amended in 2010, and was recently reviewed and updated. The document was published in November 2020 and 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 (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

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

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 2020 to 31 December 2020

| 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 2020 to 31 December 2020

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 2020 to 31 December 2020

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:<br>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:<br>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 2020 to 31 December 2020

| 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 2020                      to    31 December 2020

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 2020                      to                      31 December 2020  
[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 2020                      to                      31 December 2020  
 [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<br>Type                      Grams |  | Metallic<br>content | Colour<br>photo<br>attached | Supplementary information to<br>facilitate mine clearance. |
|--------------------|------------|--------|--|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Not<br>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 2020                      to      31 December 2020  
[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, Arms Control Policy Section Arms Control and Counter Proliferation 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 2020, Australia contributed over AUD 9.4 million to mine action. Australia funded mine action programs in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Syria and Iraq through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). As well as UNMAS, Australia also provided funding to international organisations involved in mine action including: MAG; Humanity and Inclusion; and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC). Wherever necessary, activities and agreements were adapted to account for the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

During the reporting period, in Cambodia, Australia worked with other donors to ensure effective coordination and cooperation. Australia participated in 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, Syria and Afghanistan.

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. In the 2017-2020 cycle, Defence participated in all EWG meetings, and sent 11 Australian Defence Force personnel to a field training exercise in Indonesia.

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<br/>(stockpile destruction, clearance, risk<br/>education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(AUD unless otherwise<br/>specified)</i> | <i>Type of cooperation or<br/>assistance (financial,<br/>material or in kind)</i> | <i>Details<br/>(including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds,<br/>project details, timeframes)</i> |
|--------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Afghanistan        | Clearance   | 400,000  | Financial   | United National Mine Action Service (UNMAS)   |
| Cambodia           | Clearance   | 1,000,000  | Financial   | UNDP – <i>Clearing for Results</i>  |



| <i>Destination</i>  | <i>Sector<br/>(stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i> | <i>Amount<br/>(AUD unless otherwise specified)</i> | <i>Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)</i> | <i>Details<br/>(including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds, project details, timeframes)</i> |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Iraq  | Clearance and risk education  | 4,000,000  | Financial   | UNMAS   |
| Syria   | Mine risk education and awareness   | 3,000,000  | Financial   | UNMAS   |
| Sri Lanka   | Clearance   | 800,000  | Financial   | MAG<br><i>Note: relates to landmine clearance</i>   |
| Global  | Victim assistance, advocacy   | 100,000  | Financial   | Humanity and Inclusion (HI)   |
| Global  | Advocacy  | 150,000  | Financial   | International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC)   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |   | <b>9,450,000</b>                                   | <b>Financial</b>  |   |
| <i>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.</i> |   |  |   |   |

### **Training**

In the 2020 reporting period, the Australian Department of Defence provided international students with various training 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 two members of the New Zealand Defence Force, two members of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force, one member of the Malaysian Armed Forces, one member of the His Majesty's Armed Forces of Tonga, and one member of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces.
- b. Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) training was provided in Australia to one member of the New Zealand Defence Force at the School of Military Engineering Holsworthy in New South Wales.
- c. Under the Defence Cooperation Program with Solomon Islands, Australia supports the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) EOD section, including through an embedded ADF EOD expert and operational funding. Defence is continuing to engage with Solomon Islands to explore further opportunities to increase RSIPF EOD capacity, including through additional infrastructure upgrades, training and equipment. In addition, the Australian Army provided Operation

RENDER SAFE online support to Solomon Islands.

- d. Defence is supporting the Government of Nauru with Unexploded Ordnance disposal under Operation RENDER SAFE. A virtual scoping task was conducted on 13 August 2020 with likely disposal to occur in the next iteration of Operation RENDER SAFE.
- e. Operation RENDER SAFE was scheduled to occur in Vanuatu in 2020, but has been postponed due to COVID-19. Defence will look to recommence at the next possible opportunity.
- f. Defence provides explosives-related training through the Defence Cooperation Program to military personnel from Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. However, due to COVID-19 disruptions only training to Malaysia has been delivered in 2020, with the other training cancelled for 2020.