

**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

**23 March 2022**

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POINT OF CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE:  
Director, Arms Control Policy Section  
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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 2021** to **31 December 2021**

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> - to implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), formally known as the <i>Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction</i>. 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, 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.</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 provided 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 updated and published in November 2020. 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 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."

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Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Australia does not have a stockpile of anti-personnel mines.			(Refer to Form D).
<b>TOTAL</b>			

**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."

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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 2021** to **31 December 2021**

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**

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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."

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reporting for time period from **1 January 2021** to **31 December 2021**

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 [Party]: **AUSTRALIA**

reporting for time period from **1 January 2021** to **31 December 2021**

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 [Party]: **AUSTRALIA**

reporting for time period from **1 January 2021** to **31 December 2021**

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 [Party]: **AUSTRALIA**

reporting for time period from **1 January 2021** to **31 December 2021**

[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, Office for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation, +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 2021, Australia contributed over AUD5.8 million to mine action. Australia contributed to programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, Palau and Sri Lanka through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA). Australia continues to support ongoing programs in Syria and Cambodia through UNMAS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) alongside broader victim assistance services through the Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services Program (ACCESS). In November, Australia was pleased to announce renewed support for MAG in Sri Lanka.

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

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. In the 2017-2020 cycle, Australia (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 (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>
Afghanistan	Clearance	900,000	Financial	UNMAS
Cambodia	Clearance	No payments made during this reporting period.	Financial	UNDP – <i>Clearing for Results</i>  Australia continues to support UNDP’s Clearing for Results

<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>
				program. Phase IV of this program is ongoing.
Iraq	Clearance and risk education	3,000,000	Financial	UNMAS
Syria	Mine risk education and awareness	No payments made during this reporting period.	Financial	UNMAS
Sri Lanka	Clearance	642,000	Financial	MAG
Palau	Clearance	261,720.89	Financial	NPA
Global	Advocacy, risk education	950,000	Financial	GICHD
Global	Advocacy	100,000	Financial	ICBL-CMC
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,853,720.89</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 2021 reporting period, the Australian Department of Defence provided international partners 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 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, one member of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces and one member from His Majesty's Armed Forces of Tonga.
- b. Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) training was provided in Australia to one member of the Malaysian Armed Forces at the School of Military Engineering Holsworthy in New South Wales.
- c. The Australian Defence Force (ADF) also provided explosive detection dog training to 14 personnel from the Malaysian Armed Forces during Exercise ANJING PERANG 21 held between 08 November 2021 to 05 December 21 in Malaysia.
- d. 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. Additionally, on the back of

recommendations last year, a Warrant Officer from the Defence Explosive Ordnance Training School (DEOTS) deployed to the Solomon Islands over the period April to June 2021 to conduct a training evaluation on the RSIPF EOD Training. In August 2021, Australia and Solomon Islands also agreed to enhance explosive ordnance disposal cooperation through a package of infrastructure, equipment and training.

- e. In Vanuatu, the explosive remnants of war (ERW) that were identified in 2019 for reduction in 2020 had a planned technical reconnaissance slated to occur with the HMAS Diamantina deployment to Vanuatu in August this year. However, owing to COVID-19 border control and ERW reduction approvals complexities, this was unable to be conducted. This remains a task for Operation RENDER SAFE for 2022, pending COVID-19 restrictions.
- f. 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, pending COVID-19 restrictions.
- g. Defence continues to engage with the Government of Tuvalu to conduct an Operation RENDER SAFE scoping exercise, which is scheduled to occur in 2022.