

**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 2026

POINT OF CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE:

Director Emerging Technologies, Conventional Weapons and Multilateral Space
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 2025 to 31 December 2025

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 Australian Defence Doctrine ADF-I-0 <i>Law of Armed Conflict</i> published on 17 October 2023. It contains foundational knowledge of the general principles and specific rules of the Law of Armed Conflict, including APMBC and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Protocols. 4. Defence policy is further formalised through the Land Domain Publication 3.3.13 <i>Mines, Threat devices and Explosive Hazard Reduction</i> Edition 1, Amendment List 1, published in 2022 and amended in November 2023. The document provides commanders and staff with information for the planning and conduct of mine warfare, specialist explosive device and explosive hazard operations, in accordance with Australian and international legislation, policy, conventions and protocols, such as the APMBC and Amended Protocol II to the CCW. The document provides commanders with information relating to the responsibilities and duties of 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 conducting explosive range-practices and non-operational tasks is articulated in the Land Domain Publication 7.3.5 Australian Defence Force Range Orders (Explosive Practices) dated December 2023. This document provides commanders and staff with safety policy for the conduct of range practices, which are used to train personnel in explosive demolitions, including 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."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA

reporting for time period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

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 2025 to 31 December 2025

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 2025 to 31 December 2025

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 2025 to 31 December 2025

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 2025 to 31 December 2025

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 2025 to 31 December 2025

[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 2025 to 31 December 2025

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 2025 to 31 December 2025

[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:

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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 international 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 international 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 2025, Australia contributed over AUD 10 million to mine action. About a third of the funding was provided to Cambodia to support clearance, risk education and victim assistance. Australia also funded mine action programs in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Palau, and Kiribati. In 2025, Australia contributed funding for Palau to support the capacity of the National Authorities to manage residual explosive remnants of war contamination. Australia also assisted the Government of Nauru with clearance of ERW through the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific, and funded the clearance of sites Kiribati prior to the commencement of infrastructure projects.

In addition to providing funding to the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) and the United Nations (UN) Development Program, partners of which were: Handicap International (HI), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO), Australia funded international organisations including the Mine Action Group (MAG), Association Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD), the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC).

Australia is providing an AUD 6 million multi-year grant to GICHD over the period 2022 – 2026 for mine action work with a focus on our region. Australia was pleased to partner with the GICHD for a series of workshops in 2024 and 2025 aimed at reducing the risk posed by explosive ordnance in the Pacific. These workshops brought together Pacific Island States, experts, donors and other stakeholders to identify and inform future work in the region. Our multi-year grant to GICHD also allocates funding to the sponsorship programmes for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) as well as the implementation support units for the APMBC and CCM.

Australia actively participates in relevant treaty forums, including the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) 13th Meeting of States Parties from 16 to 19 September 2025 and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) 22nd Meeting of the States Parties (22MSP) which took place in Geneva from 1 to 5 December 2025.

In 2025, Australia led a joint Pacific Statement on Pacific Mine Action which was delivered at the June 2025 Intersessional meeting of the APMBC, the December 2025 Meeting of States Parties of the APMBC and at the UN General Assembly First Committee meeting in October 2025 where the statement was delivered by Solomon Islands on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum Group that are states party to the APMBC: Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.

Australia participates in the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) Experts' Working Group (EWG) on Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), which promotes practical military-military cooperation and builds regional humanitarian mine action capacity. Australia (Department of Defence) has participated in all the EWGs since inception, most recently under 2024-2027 co-chairs, Laos and Russia. Defence participated in the 14th ADMM-Plus EWG on HMA in Van Vieng, Lao PDR on 9-12 December 2024, this included an

exchange of views on explosive remnants of war (ERW) situations, and ways to enhance cooperation in HMA among ADMM-Plus partners. In 2025, Defence participated in the 15th ADMM-Plus EWG on HMA. Discussion at this EWG focused on the prospects for the development of mine action equipment and the experience of using high-tech means, robotic systems and unmanned aerial vehicles in the course of humanitarian demining tasks. Defence is scheduled to attend the 16th EWG on HMA in Houaphanh Province, Lao PDR, which includes an Initial Planning Conference for the development of a Field Training Exercise plan and scenario. It will also include a Seminar on ERW risk education programs, female participation in ERW clearance, and information management systems for mine action. Australia looks forward to continuing engagement under this EWG in future cycles.

During the reporting period, in the Republic of Korea (ROK), the Australian Defence Force (ADF) contributed personnel under Operation LINESMEN to provide advice to the ROK and the United Nations Command to assist in ensuring de-mining activities in the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ) adhered to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and the inter-Korean Armistice Agreement. During 2025, the deployed Mine Action Staff Officer executed multiple explosive hazard awareness training (EHAT) packages for ROK and USA forces. Additionally, the Officer worked with both the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff branch and the Ministry of National Defense in the development and planning for implementation of the Korean Mine Action Standards (KMAS). KMAS will encompass United Nations Mine Action Service and IMAS components, as well as accounting for the complexities of the existing mine threat within the de-militarized zone.

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, risk education, victim assistance including rehabilitation	3,629,922	Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing for Results- UNDP <p>Australia supported UNDP’s Clearing for Results program. Phase IV of this program is ending in December 2025. Australia is reviewing the demining support from 2025 onwards at the conclusion of the current investment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Australia – Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services Phase 2 (ACCESS 2) <p>Australia’s bilateral investment in</p>

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<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>
				gender equality, disability and social inclusion. ACCESS 2 is supporting rehabilitation.
Sri Lanka	Clearance, risk education, non-technical survey, livelihood capacity building for deminers for transition	800,000	Financial	Mine Advisory Group (MAG) (on 12 th March 2025). The program will conclude December 2027.
Palau	UXO management	\$350,000	Financial	Support the Capacity of National Authorities in Palau to manage residual explosive remnants of war contamination.
Philippines	Explosive Ordnance Risk education, non-technical survey, capacity building, coordination support for clearance, victim assistance	900,000	Financial	Association Fondation Suisse de Déminage (FSD) France Second tranche of AUD3.6 million (2024-2026) agreement with FSD. Reducing the risk of explosive ordnance in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and contiguous areas as part of the commitment and deliverable under the Government of the Philippines – Moro Islamic Liberation Front 2014 peace agreement.
Nauru	Clearance, technical assistance	2,843,986	Financial	Australia, through the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP), funded the investigation of 96 metallic anomalies under the surface of pavement at Nauru International Airport. This also included the removal and render safe of three live UXOs. AIFFP also funded a training and needs assessment to assess EOD capabilities

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<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>
				and equipment on island as well as next steps to build sovereign capabilities, and delivered IMAS EOD Level 1 training.
Kiribati	Clearance	285,601.66	Financial	Funded through bilateral infrastructure Te KAI (managing contractor – Tetrattech). Tetrattech directly procured Milsearch to clear sites in Betio before commencing construction on infrastructure projects (KPS Barracks and Betio Junior Secondary School) in January 2025.
Global	Advocacy, assessment of requirements for mitigation effects of UXO contamination, risk education, support for APMBC and CCM ISUs and their sponsorship programs.	1,500,000	Financial	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) - multi-year arrangement Dec 2022 – June 2026 for a total of \$6,000,000 towards mine action, with a focus on our region. Third tranche of AUD1.5 million paid in 2024.
Global	UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperations on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR)	\$350,000	Financial	Funding to UNSCAR supports civil society and international organisations, including those working on mine action
ICBL-CMC	Land mine monitor	100,000	Financial	ICBL-CMC produce annual comprehensive monitoring and reporting via the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, provide strategic, evidence-based global and national-level advocacy, and provide support to member organisations, survivors and other campaigners.
TOTAL		10,759,509.66	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.

Mine Action Activities, including Training

In the 2025 reporting period, the Australian Department of Defence provided Australian and international students with various training and assistance relevant to this Convention. Additionally, the ADF has conducted multiple operational deployments in support of regional partners to mitigate explosive hazards, including landmines.

- a. Defence participated in the 14th ADMM-Plus EWG on Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) in Van Vieng, Lao PDR on 9-12 December 2024, this included an exchange of views on explosive remnants of war (ERW) situations, and way to enhance cooperation on HMA among ADMM-Plus partners.
- b. In 2025 Defence participated in the 15th ADMM-Plus EWG on HMA. Discussion at the EWG focus on the prospects for the development of mine action equipment and the experience of using high-tech means, robotic systems and unmanned aerial vehicles in the course of humanitarian demining tasks. Defence will attend the 16th EWG on HMA in Houaphanh Province, Lao PDR, which includes an Initial Planning Conference for the development of a Field Training Exercise plan and scenario. It will also include a Seminar on ERW risk education program, female participation in ERW clearance, and information management systems for mine action.
- c. All members of the Corps of Royal Australian Engineers are trained in mine warfare tactics, techniques, and procedures. This training forms elements of their ab initio courses and incremental career development courses for sappers, non-commissioned officers and officers. Additionally, Engineer units within the Australian Army conduct mine warfare training as part of their raise/train/sustain and force generation cycles.
- d. The Military Engineering Regimental Officer Basic Course, at the Australian School of Military Engineering, provided training to three members of the New Zealand Defence Force, two members of the Papua New Guinea Defence (PNG) Force, one member of the Timor Leste Defence Force, one member of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces and one member of the Indonesian National Military-Land Force.
- e. Defence is contributing to building the capability of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces through a Seconded Officer position at the Australian School of Military Engineering. Under the Defence Cooperation Program with Fiji, Australia has supported the Republic of Fiji Military Forces since 2024 to deliver small team training and develop standard operating procedures for Fiji's explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) activities. This training was delivered to United Nations International Mine Action Standards (UN IMAS) level one and level two and forms part of Exercise CORAL SAPPER in 2025.
- f. The 3rd Combat Engineer Regiment conducted route search, minefield reconnaissance and reporting, and minefield breaching training during 2025 under Exercise DINGO FURY and Exercise BROLGA RUN. Additionally, training in minefield reduction was delivered to 15 PNGDF members under Exercise DINGO FURY.
- g. Under the Malaysia-Australia Joint Defence Program, Australia supports the establishment of a Malaysian Armed Forces Explosive Detection Dog capability. This is achieved through a combination of individual training courses, collective training and immersion opportunities. The Australian School of Military Engineering has provided training to one Malaysian Armed Forces Explosive Detection Dog Handler and one Malaysian Armed Forces Explosive Detection Dog Section Commander. Defence supported the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force's (RSIPF) delivery of training courses to UN IMAS

- accreditation level two in 2025. Course participants included Nauru and Papua New Guinea.
- h. Under the Defence Cooperation Program with Solomon Islands, Australia contributes to building the capability of the RSIPF EOD Department, including through an embedded Australian Defence Force EOD advisor, the provision of operational funding, equipment, infrastructure and training. In May 2025 Defence supported the RSIPF deliver a United Nations International Mine Action Standards Course level two in Honiara, with participants from Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Nauru. In April 2025 Defence led an EOD roundtable in Honiara to de-conflict and coordinate cooperation with donor partners including the USA, New Zealand, Japan and the United Nations Development Program.
 - i. The UN funded explosive hazard awareness training (EHAT) course was delivered by Australian Defence Force EOD personnel to South Korean and Japanese students in April 2025. In December 2025, trainers from Japan, South Korea and led by Australia, will deliver EHAT in Cambodia for military personnel with scheduled participation in UN peacekeeping operations.
 - j. The Australian Defence Force Diving School trained two Royal New Zealand Navy (RNZN) personnel on the advanced clearance diving course in late 2024 and early 2025. This course includes EOD technician training and maritime specific EOD training.
 - k. Beginning in November 2024, the ADF deployed a contingent to PNG in order to conduct high-level stakeholder engagement, site surveys and operational scoping in order to inform Operation RENDER SAFE initial technical reconnaissance mission that occurred in 2025. The technical reconnaissance mission identified almost 2000 ERW in East New Britain within Kokopo, Gazelle and Rabaul. A multinational contingent (Australia, USA, Canada, New Zealand, and Japan) will likely deploy in 2026 to safely dispose of the identified ERW providing public safety, opportunities for economic developments, and enhancing multilateral relationships.
 - l. Under the United Nations triangular Partnership Program (UNTPP) Australia has worked with ROK and Japan to deliver training in 2024 and 2025. In May 2024, the ADF delivered UN-funded Explosive Hazard Awareness Training (EHAT) to South Korean and Japanese students.
 - m. Defence successfully supported the Government of Nauru with Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) identification and disposal under Operation RENDER SAFE in 2025. Three iterations of OP RENDER SAFE occurred to date in 2025 in order to clear ERW hazards discovered during the redevelopment of the international airport runway and to enhance public safety.
 - n. Prior to 2020, the ADF held regular engagements with the Royal Thai Armed Forces on counter-improvised threat training under the Joint Australia-Thailand Defence Cooperation. This bi-lateral training was delivered in Thailand in July 2024, to the Thai Counter Improvised Threats (CIT) stakeholders including the Royal Thai Armed Forces, the Royal Thai Police, and their domestic security agencies. The ADF hosted Thai CIT representatives in May 2025, with the training delivered in August at Thailand. This program will continue in 2026.
 - o. In 2025, ADF EOD representatives have supported UNMAS IMAS course development in Uganda and Kenya. This commitment with our regional partners is likely to continue in 2026.
 - p. In September 2025, ADF experts, through Indo-Pacific Endeavour 2025, conducted a knowledge exchange on explosive hazards and mine detection with the Sri Lankan Armed Forces.