

**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

11 April 2014

POINT OF CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE: DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS AND TRADE: Conventional Weapons Section, (02) 6261 3265 (Ph);
(02) 6261 2151 (Fax).

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

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 2013 to 31 December 2013

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 Defence organisation 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* (CCW) 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 CCW. 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 2013 to 31 December 2013

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Australia has not retained a stockpile of APM, apart from a minimum number of APM to be 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 2013 to 31 December 2013

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> .	APERS NM M14 Note: There are no detonator assemblies for this type of mine held in stock.	585		Australia has retained a limited number of mines as allowed by the Convention for research and training purposes. Stocks are now centralised, with small numbers in ammunition depots throughout Australia to support regional training by Engineer units. Training is primarily conducted by the School of Military Engineering (Sydney, Australia). Stock holdings are regularly reviewed and where stock is not required it is marked for disposal. After the 2013 review, a significant portion of stock was destroyed.
	APERS M16 Note: There are no detonator assemblies for this type of mine held in stock.	679		
TOTAL	-----	1,264		

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 2013 to 31 December 2013

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Australia has no APM production facilities.		

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			
NM M14	40mm height, 56mm diameter	Integral, detonator inserted prior to use	Tetryl (commonly called Composition Exploding (CE) high explosive).	28 grams	These mines are almost totally made of plastic.		M14 is a blast type mine. Experts should be consulted for clearance and disposal/dismanting tasks.
M16	103mm height, 203 mm diameter	The M605 fuse consists of a mechanical initiation mechanism, a percussion cap, pyrotechnic delay and flash igniter	Tetryl booster with TNT main charge.	575 grams	2kg approx		M16 is a bounding fragmentation type mine. Experts should be consulted for clearance and disposal/dismanting tasks.

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: Conventional Weapons Section, (02) 6261 3265 (Ph); (02) 6261 2151 (Fax).

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.

Mine action is an important element of Australia's aid program. Through its Mine Action Strategy for the Australian aid program, Australia has committed \$100 million AUD to mine action over the five years from 2010 to 2014. The goal of the strategy is to reduce the threat and socio-economic impact of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war. 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. Australia focuses on assisting heavily affected countries in the Asia-Pacific region and maintains with flexibility to respond to other emerging needs and priorities. In 2013, Australia contributed \$19,476,742 AUD to mine action for clearance, survivor assistance, mine risk education and advocacy activities.

Australia's Mine Action Assistance 2013

Program/Country	Implementing Partner	Activity	Mine Action Pillar	A\$
Afghanistan	UNMAS	Support to Mine Action Centre of Afghanistan	Clearance, risk education and survivor assistance	5,000,000
Cambodia	UNDP	Clearing for Results	Clearance	2,000,000
Iraq	Mines Advisory Group	Iraq Mine Action	Clearance	1,200,000
Laos	UNDP Trust Fund NGO Window	Clearance	Clearance and risk education	600,000
Laos	Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise	Sustainable Rehabilitation Services in Laos	Survivor assistance	177,821
Laos	UNDP Trust Fund	UNDP Trust Fund	Clearance	2,600,000
Laos	UNDP Trust Fund Window	UNDP Trust Fund Window	Clearance	600,000
Marshall Islands	Cleared Ground	Explosive	Survey	23,640

	Demining	Remnants of War Assessment	Assessment	
Mozambique	UNDP	Mozambique Mine Action Program	Clearance	1,400,000
Myanmar	Mines Advisory Group	Risk Education	Risk education	500,000
Palau	Cleared Ground Demining	Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War	Clearance	1,012,666
Sri Lanka	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony	Mine clearance in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts	Clearance	1,440,000
Sri Lanka	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony	Demining using Metal Detectors in Lullativu and Kilinochchi Districts	Clearance	200,000
Vietnam	ICRC	Special Fund for the Disabled	Survivor assistance	250,000
Global	GICHD	Core Support to GICHD and the APMBC ISU	Core support, research, evaluation, gender and survivor assistance	600,000
Global	Geneva Call	Reducing the Threat and Impact of Landmines	Universalisation and advocacy	209,162

Global	ICBL	Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor	Universalisation and advocacy	450,000
Global	ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled	Special Fund for the Disabled	Survivor assistance	750,000
Global	UNMAS	Core Support to UNMAS for UN Coordination	Coordination	300,000
Global	Mines Advisory Group	Efficiency, Effectiveness and Innovation in Mine Action	Clearance, monitoring and evaluation	163,453
TOTAL				19,476,742

International cooperation and assistance provided through the Defence Program

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount (list currency)</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>
Solomon Islands (2013)	Clearance: For clearance operations, Australia does not distinguish between types of unexploded ordnance. The Department of Defence provided unexploded ordnance disposal (which included cluster munitions remnants) assistance to the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force Explosive Ordnance (EOD) Team.	120,000 (AUD) Please note that \$120,000 represents the value of Defence Cooperation Program financial support for EOD in Solomon Islands, not just for targeting cluster munitions.	Provision of equipment, infrastructure and maintenance.	Provision of uniforms and specialist equipment (cutting unit); procurement of infrastructure (administration area enhancements) and maintenance costs.
Total		\$120,000		