

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  
(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

Reporting Formats for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH  
CONTRACTING PARTY SWEDEN

DATE OF SUBMISSION 2008-10-04

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF  
CONTACT Lars-Erik Wingren, MFA, tel: +46-8-405 37  
66; fax: +46-8-723 11 76; email: lars-  
erik.wingren@foreign.ministry.se  
(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A  B  C  D  E  F  G

## Summary sheet

Summary Reporting Format for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2,  
pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the States Parties to CCW  
Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of its Final Document,  
CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/2

**REPORTING PERIOD:** 01/09/2007 to 31/08/2008

In order to simplify the reading, all forms have this year been added and filed out in full text. KOLL

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|---|--|
| <b>Form A:</b> Dissemination of information:  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed<br><input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) |
| <b>Form B:</b> Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:  | <input type="checkbox"/> changed<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: 2003) |
| <b>Form C:</b> Technical requirements and relevant information:   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed<br><input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) |
| <b>Form D:</b> Legislation:   | <input type="checkbox"/> changed<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: 2002) |
| <b>Form E:</b> International technical information exchange, co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation and assistance: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed<br><input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) |
| <b>Form F:</b> Other relevant matters:  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed<br><input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) |
| <b>Form G:</b> Information to the UN-database on mine clearance:  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed<br><input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) |
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**Form A      Dissemination of information**

Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (a)      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depository ... on:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed  
forces and to the civilian population;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	<u>Sweden</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>2007-09-01</u>	to	<u>2008-08-31</u>
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**Information to the armed forces**

The majority of all engineering officers and military legal advisers in the Swedish Armed Forces and some schools, e.g. the Swedish National Defense College, receive information regarding Protocol II as well as the Ottawa Convention. A revision of regulations has been completed.

**Information to the civilian population**

Sweden is not a mine affected country nor in any way using mines. This Protocol is made public, but no special announcement or campaign has been conducted.

**Form B      Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

Article 13,      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
paragraph 4 (b)      Depository ... on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

*Remark:*

High  
Contracting      reporting for time  
Party      Sweden      period from      2007-09-01      to      2008-08-31

**Mine clearance programmes**

This item is not applicable for Sweden. For support to international mine action programs see "Form E".

**Rehabilitation programmes**

This item is not applicable for Sweden. For support/co-operation see "Form E".

**Form C      Technical requirements and relevant information**

Article 13,      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
paragraph 4 (c)      Depository ... on:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and  
any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

*Remark:*

High  
Contracting      reporting for  
Party      Sweden      time period from 2007-09-01 to 2008-08-31

**Technical requirements**

Sweden complies with all the provisions contained in Articles 1-14 as well as the Technical Annex. The Swedish Parliament decided in 1996 that the Swedish Armed Forces should no longer use anti-personnel landmines. Sweden ratified the Ottawa Convention in 1998. In December 2001 Sweden completed its obligation in accordance with article 3 of the Ottawa Convention with regard to destruction of all anti-personnel landmines.

Several thousand anti-personnel mines were kept for the purpose of training and research in accordance with article 4 of the Ottawa Convention. Some of these mines do not meet the requirements of detectability under article 4 of Protocol II. This, however, is of no practical significance since the use of anti-personnel mines is now prohibited under Swedish legislation.

Anti-personnel mine number 12, which was "an other device" has been modified so that it can only be used if discharged by a soldier and has also been renamed 'Försvarsladdning 21'. This restriction goes actually further than what is specified in article 5, point 6 in Protocol II.

Sweden has not procured international warning signs in accordance with the Technical Annex, section 4. The reason for not doing so is that these signs have not yet been requested in connection with international missions that Sweden has participated in. So far national signs and warning devices in the respective country have been used.

**Any other relevant information**

NIL

## Form D      Legislation

Article 13,      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
paragraph 4 (d)      Depository ... on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	Sweden	reporting for time period from	2007-09-01	to	2008-08-31
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### Legislation

Sweden has not adopted any specific legislation in connection with its accession to the Protocol. The Government bill (prop. 1996/97:145) proposed that Parliament should adopt the Protocol. The Government believed that no amendments to existing legislation were necessary and that the content of Swedish legislation already in force was sufficient for Sweden to fulfil its undertakings under the Protocol.

In this context, a comparison between some central provisions in the Protocol and relevant Swedish legislation should, however, be mentioned. The Protocol stipulates, among other things, that the use of anti-personnel mines which are not detectable is prohibited (art. 4). As for internal conditions, the Swedish Government in December 1996 decided on a government bill which proclaimed a total prohibition of the use of anti-personnel mines in the Swedish armed forces, and that all stockpiled mines should be destroyed prior to the end of the year 2001 (prop. 1996/97:4, bet. 1996/97:FöU01, rskr. 1996/97:109). Through that decision Sweden complies with the demands set up in the Protocol.

In the Protocol, the contracting parties also undertake not to transfer mines (art. 8). Under Swedish legislation there is a general prohibition of the manufacture, transfer or exportation of materials classified as munitions, unless authorization is granted by the relevant authorities, i.e. the national Inspectorate of Strategic Products. The relevant provisions are given in the Military Equipment Act (1992:1300) and the Military Equipment Ordinance (1992:1303). Infringements of these provisions are punishable by law.

The Protocol also stipulates that each contracting party shall take all appropriate steps to prevent and suppress violations of the Protocol. According to Swedish criminal legislation in force (Penal code, Ch. 22, sec. 6) a person guilty of a serious violation of a treaty or agreement with a foreign power or an infraction of a generally recognised principle or tenet relating to international humanitarian law, shall be sentenced for *a crime against international law* to imprisonment for at most four years or, if the crime is gross, imprisonment for at most ten years or for life. Serious violations shall be understood to include i.e. use of any weapon prohibited by

international law. These provisions are universally punishable under Swedish law. As regards the military use of mines, such acts are therefore seen as crimes against international law. Other uses of mines are punishable according to general criminal law.

**Form E**                    **International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance**

Article 13,                    “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
paragraph 4 (e)            Depository ... on:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party                    Sweden                    reporting for time period from                    2007-09-01                    to                    2008-08-31

**International technical information exchange**

The Swedish EOD and Demining Center (SWEDEC) is a Swedish Centre of Excellence within EOD and mine clearance under the umbrella of the Swedish Armed Forces (SAF). Among other things, SWEDEC is responsible for participating actively in international efforts and information exchange.

The Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), the Swedish Armed Forces through SWEDEC and the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) are actively supporting GICHD directly or indirectly in many activities.

The Swedish Armed Forces is responsible for the participation in international efforts, including information exchange, as i.a. in the Balkan and the Baltic States.

At the international level the work at the intersessional standing committees in the framework of the Ottawa Convention is highly valued.

Sweden participates in the International Test and Evaluation Program, ITEP, through SAF and the SRSA. Furthermore, Sweden is involved in the work on standardizing mine action conducted by the EU (CEN), WEU and NATO through Partnership for Peace.

At the Nordic level there are networks between the Defence Research Establishments. Sweden also participates in the activities of the Nordic Demining Research Forum, NDRF.

In co-operation with GICHD Sweden has developed a hand-held survey tool for the UN information-system IMSMA which is based on the Swedish information system EOD IS. As an interface, maXML, has been developed for communication between IMSMA and EOD IS. Partner countries using EOD IS are also sharing information through a special network. Additional information on these matters can be found at [www.swedec.mil.se](http://www.swedec.mil.se) and [www.eodis.org](http://www.eodis.org).

Sweden has developed a lesson-learned process for EOD, based on NATO standard and a computerized technical tool for support of the process.

Through SRSA, Sweden is involved in research and development of mine clearance equipment which includes mechanical mine clearance equipment, metal detectors and artificial dog noses. Initial tests of the Mine Guzzler, Oracle and Scanjack has been followed up by SWEDEC in the framework of ITEP.

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### **International co-operation on mine clearance**

Swedish contributions to international humanitarian mine clearance are mainly channelled through the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida). Below is an updated list of contributions by international organisations and countries. The list is based on disbursed funds within the reporting period, except when otherwise specified (see \* below).

<b>Global:</b>	<b>SEK</b>
UNICEF	3 875 000
UNMAS	7 000 000
UNDP	10 000 000
Geneva Call	2 500 000
Norwegian Peoples Aid	3 500 000
<b>Country specific:</b>	
Burundi (Danish Church Aid)	4 750 000
Lebanon (SRSA)	*33 849 000
Afghanistan (Danish Demining Group)	15 000 000
Iraq (Mines Advisory Group)	6 500 000
Somalia (SRSA)	**23 772 159
Somalia (Danish Demining Group)	5 000 000
Tchad (SRSA)	173 000
Sudan (Danish Demining Group)	8 300 000
Sudan (SRSA)	5 904 000
Iraq (Danish Demining Group)	15 000 000
DR Congo (SRSA)	15 647 996
DR Congo (Mines Advisory Group)	7 850 000
Albania (SRSA)	384 215
	<b>169 005 370</b>

*\*) of which 14 975 000 SEK were reported last year covering activities up to March 2008*

*\*\*\*) reported last year covering the period Sep 2007 – Sep 2008*

Military and civilian personnel from the Swedish Armed Forces and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency have participated in humanitarian mine action for the UN and for various NGOs, for example in Bosnia, Lebanon, Iraq, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Somalia and Senegal. SRSA Mine Action projects are mainly funded through Sida and the UN.

The SRSA participation in the development of Rapid Response within Mine Action supporting UNMAS reflects the MoU for the SRSA component within Rapid Response Plan. The MoU has been signed with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). SRSA has also signed a MoU with the ICRC, to enable support to mine action activities in mine and explosive remnant of war (ERW) contaminated areas.

SRSA conducts a yearly exercise in a Rapid Response Plan scenario where UNMAS has deployed a Mine Action Co-ordination Team (MACT) supported by SRSA to establish a Mine Action Co-ordination Centre (MACC). An international and experienced Programme Manager/Chief Technical Advisor will be chosen by UNMAS and invited to act as the head of the Team through the exercise. The aim of the exercise is to train SRSA staff in working in emergency environment; and for UN to give international staff an opportunity to exercise in future positions. The exercise has also the purpose to validate and improve RRP Operational Manual (including Standard Working Procedures).

Sweden conducts various training courses for personnel who for example will carry out aid work in the future or will be involved in Mine Action. At SWEDEC (Swedish EOD and Demining Centre) there is a special Mine Action support unit.

Swedish Armed Forces can, when so requested, conduct mine clearance to the UN-standard in Mine Action, IMAS.

### **International technical co-operation and assistance**

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Through the SRSA, Sweden provides personnel with a broad Mine Action expertise in UN Mine Action projects. SRSA is also conducting stand alone Mine Action projects. SRSA has previously been conducting Mine Action projects in: Kosovo, Eritrea, Somalia, DR Congo, Chad, Russia, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Sudan and Iraq.

SRSA has during the reporting period been conducting Mine Action projects in Sudan (supporting UNMAS, financed by Sida, specialist support), Lebanon (supporting UNMAS, financed by Sida, 1 EOD team, 3 BAC teams, 1 mechanical team and QA MDD financed by UNOPS), Senegal (supporting UNDP, financed by Sida, specialist support and EOD), Chad (EOD specialist support financed by Sida), Somalia (supporting UNDP, financed by Sida, 3 EOD teams and coordination), Irak (specialist support to UNDP financed by Sida), Albania (supporting Albanian Mine Action Executive, financed by Sida, EOD), DR Congo (supporting UNMACC-DRC and UNOPS in cooperation with DCA, mechanical and MDD support).

During the period covered by this report, SRSA has conducted Mine Action introduction courses and exercises.

**Form F      Other relevant matters**

Article 13,      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
paragraph 4 (f)      Depository ... on:

(f) other relevant matters.”

*Remark:*

High  
Contracting      reporting for time  
Party      Sweden      period from      2007-09-01      to      2008-08-31

**Other relevant matters**

NIL

**Form G            Information to the UN-database on mine clearance**

Article 11,  
paragraph 2            “Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

High Contracting Party            Sweden            reporting for time period from            2007-09-01 to 2008-08-31

**Means and technologies of mine clearance**

*Mechanical assets*

- Scanjack
- Oracle (Counter Mine)

*IT-system*

- EOD-IS

**Lists of experts and expert agencies**

Within the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), co-ordinator for Mine Action, Senior Adviser, Mr. Alf Eliasson, tel. +46-8-698 57 58

Within The Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) Head of Mine Action Unit, Mr Rickard Hartmann, tel. +46 70 612 27 88

Within the Swedish Armed Forces Headquarters, the expert on mine action is Lieutenant Colonel Lars Olsson, tel. +46-8-788 7919.

Within the special agency of the Swedish Armed Forces (Swedish EOD and Demining Centre, SWEDEC), Colonel Anders Widuss, tel. +46-381-186 01.

**National points of contact on mine clearance**

MFA, Department for Global Security/ Humanitarian Section  
MFA, Department for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

MoD, Department for Military Affairs  
MoD, Department for Civil Affairs

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