

**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)**

Provisional Reporting Formats for Article 13 para 4 and Article 11 para 2.

NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY **The Kingdom of Norway**

DATE OF SUBMISSION **31 March 2014**

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Form A **Dissemination of information**

Article 13 / 4 / a **“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary on:**

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

Remark:

High Contracting Party **The Kingdom of Norway**

Reporting for time period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013

Information to the armed forces

Core training includes training in mine-clearing and mine-laying to enable the individual soldier to survive during the most common situations of land-mine warfare. Officer- and NCO-education includes the legal aspect of the Amended Protocol II.

All military personnel participating in Peace Support Operations (PSO) are obliged to participate in a national Mine Awareness Course before deployment.

Information to the civilian population

NORWAY has no land-mine contaminated areas. WW II UXOs detected by civilians are reported to local police authorities. This is a well established practice since WW II. The police subsequently inform the Armed Forces for disposal.

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

Remark:

High Contracting Party
December 2013

The Kingdom of Norway

Reporting for time period from 1 January 2013 to 31

Technical requirements

All landmines in the Norwegian inventory provide a response signal equivalent to the signal from 8 grammes or more of iron in a single coherent mass. Thus, they are all detectable with detection equipment commercially available. All remotely delivered mines are equipped with self-destruction / self-neutralisation and self-deactivation mechanisms.

Any other relevant information

The Norwegian Army in co-operation with the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment is looking into possible development of sensor systems in order to improve the technological mine detection capacities.

Form D

Legislation

Article 13 / 4 / d

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol:”

Remark:

High Contracting Party
December 2013

The Kingdom of Norway

Reporting for time period from 1 January 2013 to 31

Legislation

All facets of the Protocol are covered by the general Norwegian Legislation.

All military Rules of Engagement and the National Precautionary System are within the provisions of CCW –related legislation.

Form E

International technical information exchange, co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation and assistance.

Form F

Other relevant matters

Article 13 / 4 / e

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository on:

(f) other relevant matters:”

Remark:

High Contracting Party
December 2013

The Kingdom of Norway

Reporting for time period from 1 January 2013 to 31

Other relevant matters

Norway is a State Party to The Convention On The Prohibition Of The Use, Stockpiling, Production And Transfer Of Anti-Personnel Mines And On Their Destruction.

Norway destroyed all APMs in her inventory before October 1996.

Norway is a State Party to The Convention on Cluster Munitions. Norway destroyed all stockpiled cluster munitions before entry into force of the Convention.

