

- PROTOCOL V -

**REPORTING FORMS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 2 (b) OF THE PROTOCOL AND THE
DECISION OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING
PARTIES TO PROTOCOL V**

(As adopted by the First Conference at its second plenary meeting on 5 November 2007)

HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: Canada

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):

Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Division
Global Affairs Canada
Telephone: +1 343-203-3168
E mail: ign@international.gc.ca

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 13/07/2017
(dd/mm/yyyy)

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 H I

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) conducted explosive ordnance disposal activities on HMS RALEIGH, a heavy cruise that ran aground in 1922, which primarily contained 3 inch and 7 inch projectiles. The CAF also participated in Operation RENDER SAFE in the Solomon Islands, which aims to search, identify and clear explosive remnants of war (ERW). During the reporting period, the CAF responded to 577 calls for assistance resulting in the recovery and disposal of 10,188 pieces of ordnance and military location markers.

When conducting operations, the Canadian Armed Forces uses established Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that reflect the responsibility to track the use of munitions as well as the clearance or destruction of unexploded ordnance, notwithstanding the increased risks associated with hostilities. As far as security conditions and operational tasking in the Canadian area of operations allowed, the Canadian Armed Forces destroyed ERWs.

Any other relevant information:

Canada recognizes the risk that ERW places upon local populations, whose protection is key to the success of any operation. Removing ERW that could pose an immediate risk to local populations is a critical piece of Canada's role in protecting the local population, and thus removing such ERW becomes an important consideration for any operation.

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 4 and the Technical Annex:

Canadian Armed Forces Standard Operating Procedures, in line with NATO procedures, necessitate recording of all uses of explosive ordnance. Multiple records capture both the initial request and eventual use (including type and location) of the munitions. Separate situation reports provide a narrative of each incident and separately capture the use of explosive ordnance. Further, an entirely separate logistics system tracks the movement of ammunition before and as it is expended. Thus, records on the use and storage of explosive ordnance are maintained in Department of National Defence information systems. These systems are already established and integrated with Canadian Armed Forces SOPs.

Any other relevant information:

Current Canadian Armed Forces recording and reporting allows for the provisions of Article 4, specifically with regards to release of information to third parties, to be carried out upon the cessation of hostilities.

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM C: Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 5 and the Technical Annex:

The Canadian Armed Forces implement control measures during operations to minimize any risk to the civilian population from ERW. These control measures can include physically separating the civilian population from areas where munitions covered under this protocol are to be deployed; education and/or notice to the local population in advance of the use of these munitions; and survey of the area after the use of these munitions in order to identify, mark and dispose of ERW.

Any other relevant information:

National Defence maintains the Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) and Legacy Sites Program. It consists of educating the public on the dangers of UXO, and maintaining a national data base of legacy sites within Canada where UXO may still remain due to previous military operations, training or weapons testing, as well as wartime action along Canada's coasts and incidents involving ships, planes or vehicles carrying ammunition and explosives. The information is available to the public through the following web site:
<http://www.forces.gc.ca/assets/uxocanada.html>

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM D: Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

During the reporting period, the Canadian Armed Forces conducted no new operations involving ERW relevant to this article.

Any other relevant information:

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7:

The Canadian Armed Forces treats the provision of assistance for existing ERW in exactly the same manner as it does the provision of assistance under the terms of Article 8. As a NATO ally, the Canadian Armed Forces remains ready to provide assistance, in line with the provisions of Article 7, subject to the availability of suitable resources.

In 2016, the Canadian Armed Forces participated in Operation RENDER SAFE and Operation OPEN SPIRIT. Operation RENDER SAFE is an enduring Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) operation that provides support to nations in the South West Pacific. Occurring on a bi-annual basis, its purpose is to reduce Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) resulting from fighting in the South Pacific region during World War II. During Operation RENDER SAFE 2016, the CAF located and destroyed 747 pieces of unexploded ordnances (UXO) and ERWs estimated to equal 3,085 kg.

Op OPEN SPIRIT is an annual multinational disposal of maritime explosive remnants of war operation conducted on a rotational basis by the Baltic States in the spirit of NATO's Partnership Peace initiative. During Operation OPEN SPIRIT 2016, sponsored by the Latvian Navy, the Canadian Armed Forces successfully countermined 1 X EMD II German moored contact mine.

Any other relevant information:

The Candian Armed Forces is planning to participate in Operation Open Spirit in August 2017. Operation RENDER SAFE is not being executed in 2017. We anticipate participating in both OPEN SPRIT and RENDER SAFE in 2018.

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 8:

As detailed in Form E, the Canadian Armed Forces treats the provision of cooperation and assistance for the marking, clearance, removal or destruction of ERW in exactly the same manner as it does the provision of assistance under the terms of article 7. As a NATO ally, the Canadian Armed Forces remains ready to provide assistance, in line with the provisions of Article 8, subject to the availability of suitable resources.

Canada provides support to mine and ERW-affected countries through mine action programmes. Information on Canada's funding assistance for the 2016 reporting year will be available in Canada's annual report on implementation of the Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention.

Any other relevant information:

FORM F(a): Steps taken by States which have ERW victims to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2): Victim Assistance

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2):

- PROTOCOL V -

Other relevant information, guided by the Plan of Action on Victim Assistance:

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

As a NATO ally, the Canadian Armed Forces abides with the generic preventative measures in line with the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex.

Any other relevant information:

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

In the Canadian Armed Forces' implementation of the Protocol, particular attention has been paid to operational procedures and the Law of Armed Conflict training program to ensure compliance. The requirements of Protocol V have been incorporated in appropriate training and Standard Operating Procedures and the update of doctrine manuals takes place as part of the normal review cycle. Overall, all Canadian Armed Forces' procedures continue to be in line with or exceed the operational requirements of Protocol V.

Any other relevant information:

