

**CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY
INJURIOUS OR HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS (CCW)
PROTOCOL ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
(PROTOCOL V)**

**SUMMARY COVER PAGE
OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CCW PROTOCOL V ¹**

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: **AUSTRALIA**

REPORTING PERIOD: **01/01/10 to 31/12/10**

| | |
|---|--|
| Form A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of ERW | x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable |
| Form B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information | <input type="checkbox"/> changed x unchanged (last reporting: 2010) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable |
| 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 ERW | <input type="checkbox"/> changed x unchanged (last reporting: 2010) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable |
| 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> changed x unchanged (last reporting: 2010) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable |
| Form E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war | x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable |
| Form F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance | x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable |
| Form G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures | x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable |
| Form H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance | x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable |
| Form I: Other Relevant Matters | <input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting: yyyy) x non applicable |

¹ Pursuant to the relevant decision of the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V, this cover page could be used as a **complement** to submitting the detailed reporting forms adopted at the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V in case there is no substantial change in the ERW situation, as a result of a conflict or of the measures undertaken in compliance with the provisions of Protocol V, and when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports.

**CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY
INJURIOUS OR HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS (CCW)
PROTOCOL ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
(PROTOCOL V)**

REPORTING FORMS

**Pursuant to Article 10 (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: AUSTRALIA

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Date of submission:31 MARCH 2011.....

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <u>This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations</u> | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | YES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | NO |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Partially, only the following forms: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | E |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | G |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | H |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I |

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2010 to 31 December 2010**

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3

Every ADF Operations Order has an Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) Annex, detailing the requirements for dealing with ERW.

Current ADF operational guidance with regards to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and ERW is to proactively deal with ERW in theatres of operations even before active hostilities have formally ceased. The intent of this policy is to mitigate the threat posed by UXO, by destroying items as they are found, subject to the tactical situation, rather than dealing with them after the close of active hostilities (as required by Article 3).

While recognising that measuring the actual level of ERW created in an operational environment is difficult, the ADF has a very low rate of malfunctioned ordnance during operations (through advanced ammunition manufacture, quality control mechanisms, detailed logistic planning and storage requirements).

All UXO items found by the ADF on operations in 2010 were identified, documented and destroyed. Risk assessments of the threat posed by the ERW are an integral part of the decision making and disposal process.

Any other relevant information

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2010 to 31 December 2010**

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

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) tracks and records every use of explosive ordnance.

Detailed electronic reports, including Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) databases, are maintained by all relevant commands and are populated with information from Australian military forces in the field. This information is then transmitted to ADF command headquarters in the theatre of operations, and back to Australia.

The ADF operational level headquarters in Australia maintains a comprehensive register that includes reporting of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) incidents. These reports include: the nature, type, quantity and condition of the Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO); any actions taken to mark, clear, remove and/or destroy these items; their location; and an assessment of the threat posed.

The register also provides detailed information about: reporting steps taken; any future action required to deal with the items; and any warnings issued or risk education provided to military forces or the local community.

Protective equipment, risk education, and information on ERW are also provided when visitors enter ADF areas of operations.

Any other relevant information

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: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2010 to 31 December 2010**

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

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) exercises a duty of care to all local nationals within any area affected by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). Warnings, cordoning, evacuation and other safeguards are implemented prior to any recovery or destruction of ERW.

In accordance with the Protocol, the ADF undertakes all practicable precautions to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of ERW in territory under their control.

Risk education is conducted by the ADF to warn local civilians of the dangers of ERW, and advise of reporting processes to enable civilians to report ERW when they are found.

Any other relevant information

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: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2010 to 31 December 2010**.

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6

In 2010, the Australian Defence Force (ADF) provided information to humanitarian missions and organisations on the location of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) within the humanitarian missions' and organisations' area of operations. This was the case irrespective of whether the particular area of operations was under the control of the ADF.

Any other relevant information

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2010 to 31 December 2010**.

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7

In 2010, The Australian Defence Force (ADF) assisted other States' forces in performing clearance, removal, and destruction of existing Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) from previous conflicts. In July 2010, the Army Explosive Hazards Centre conducted explosive hazards awareness training to Thailand. Operation RENDER SAFE provided assistance in dealing with existing ERW in the Solomon Islands and Nauru.

For the 2010 reporting period, the ADF also provided Explosive Ordnance training courses to Brunei, East Timor, New Zealand, Thailand and Vietnam:

- a. Regimental Officer Basic – Royal Australian Engineers training was provided to Brunei, East Timor, Vietnam and New Zealand;
- b. Engineer Officer Armament Specialist training was provided to New Zealand;
- c. Supplier Explosive Ordnance training was provided to Philippines and Thailand;
- d. Disposal of Malfunctioned Explosive Ordnance operator training was provided to Brunei, Vietnam, and East Timor;
- e. Advanced Explosive Ordnance Disposal training was provided to Thailand; and
- f. Mine Clearance Diving training was provided to New Zealand.

These courses, and others including Demolition Operator training and Explosive Ordnance Introduction and Management training, were offered to a broader range of countries but were unable to be filled.

Australian provided assistance to States affected by pre-existing ERW under the Mine Action Strategy, as listed in Form F.

Any other relevant information

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010.**

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 8

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) exchanges information on a regular basis with the Defence establishments of Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States as part of the Technical Co-operation Program (TTCP). In relation to Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and the removal of ERW, this information concerns the capabilities of equipment, procedures employed, and results of tests, trials, exercises, and operations. This information allows the participating nations to increase their knowledge of the problems involved with the removal of ERW and improve relevant skills and techniques.

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 to mine action over the five years from 2010-14. 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 will focus on assisting significantly affected countries in the Asia-Pacific region, with flexibility to respond to other emerging needs and priorities. In 2010, Australia spent \$26,520,740 on mine action on de-mining, survivor assistance, mine risk education and advocacy activities. As a party to Protocol V, Australia's mine action activities address the impact of both landmines and explosive remnants of war.

Mine Action Expenditure 2010

| Program area | Funding recipient | Activity | Mine Action Sector | A\$ |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|------------------|
| Burundi and Uganda | GICHD | Enhanced landmine victim assistance support to facilitate progress towards Cartegena Action Plan | Victim Assistance | 50,000 |
| Cambodia | Australian Red Cross | Landmine Survivor Assistance Program | Victim Assistance/Mine Risk Education | 2,252,500 |
| Cambodia | World Vision & International | Community Strengthening & Gender Mainstreaming in | Victim Assistance | 192,926 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| | Women's Development Agency | Integrated Mine Action | | |
| Cambodia | CARE Australia | Australia Cambodia Integrated Mine Action in Pailin | Victim Assistance | 190,158 |
| Cambodia | UN Development Programme | Clearing for Results | Mine Clearance | 1,995,000 |
| Cambodia | UN Development Programme | Cambodia Mine Action Art Exhibit | Advocacy | 18,263 |
| Iraq | UN Development Programme | Mine Action Operational Capacity Development | Mine Clearance | 2,500,000 |
| Iraq | UNICEF | Protecting children in Iraq from injuries related to landmines and other explosives | Mine Risk Education | 500,000 |
| Jordan | UN Development Programme | Northern Border Mine Clearance Project | Mine Clearance | 1,000,000 |
| Laos | CARE Australia | Reducing UXO Risk and Improving Livelihoods of Ethnic Communities in Sekong Province | Victim Assistance/Integrated Mine Action | 452,586 |
| Laos | World Vision | Integrated UXO action in Khammouane province | Mine clearance including integrated mine action | 395,792 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------|
| Laos | UN Development Programme | Capacity building to address the UXO threat and risks in Lao PRR | Mine Action Management/ Capacity Building and Advocacy | 1,247,494 |
| Lebanon | UN Relief and Works Agency | Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance | Mine Clearance | 500,000 |
| Palestinian Territories | United Nations Mine Action Team | UXO and ERW clearance and management within the Occupied Palestinian Territories | Mine Clearance | 1,000,000 |
| Sri Lanka | The HALO Trust | Mine clearance and resettlement in northern Sri Lanka | Mine Clearance | 750,000 |
| Sri Lanka | Mines Advisory Group | Mine Action Survey and Clearance in support of IDP Returns and livelihood development in northern Sri Lanka | Mine Clearance and integrated mine action | 1,500,000 |
| Sri Lanka | Mines Advisory Group | Demining | Mine Clearance | 700,000 |
| Sri Lanka | FSD (Swiss Foundation for Demining) | Emergency survey and mine clearance | Mine Clearance | 1,500,000 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|-------------------|
| Sri Lanka | FSD (Swiss Foundation for Demining) | Training of deminers, 45 mine lab detectors and operational | Mine Clearance | 1,300,000 |
| Sri Lanka | International Organisation for Migration | Procurement of Demining equipment | Mine Clearance | 921,640 |
| Sri Lanka | UN Development Programme | Procurement of Demining equipment | Mine Clearance | 2,710,000 |
| Sri Lanka | UN Children's Fund | Mine Risk Education | Mine Risk Education | 200,000 |
| Sri Lanka | Danish Demining Group | Demining | Mine Clearance | 290,000 |
| Sudan | UNICEF | Mine Risk Education Program | Mine Risk Education | 1,000,000 |
| Sudan | UNMAS | Mine and ERW Survey and Clearance Operations in Southern Sudan | Mine Clearance | 500,000 |
| Uganda | Danish Demining Group | Capacity Enhancement of the National Mine Action Program in Uganda | Mine Clearance | 1,000,000 |
| Global | International Committee of the Red Cross | Special Fund for the Disabled | Victim Assistance | 500,000 |
| Global | GICHD | Victim Assistance | Victim Assistance | 134,000 |
| Global | GICHD | Core Support to GICHD and ISU including victim assistance | Universalisation/Victim Assistance/ Mine Action Management/ Capacity Building and Advocacy | 600,000 |
| Global | Geneva Call | Asia Program | Universalisation/ Advocacy | 200,000 |
| Global | International Campaign to Ban Landmines | Landmine Monitor Report | Universalisation / Advocacy | 300,000 |
| Global | International Campaign to Ban Landmines | Universalisation in the Asia-Pacific | Advocacy | 60,000 |
| Global | Cluster Munitions Monitor | Universalisation in the Asia-Pacific | Advocacy | 60,381 |
| Total | | | | 26,520,740 |

Any other relevant information

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2010 to 31 December 2010**.

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9, the Technical Annex

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) maintains Standard Operating Procedures for dealing with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) – such as marking, reporting, transporting, and storing ordnance. These procedures comply with Article 9.

The ADF has developed and implemented procedures to minimize the occurrence of ERW, and will continue to improve these procedures into the future. Current ADF procedures include, but are not limited to: training for all personnel in the Law of Armed Conflict; and training of specific personnel in Explosive Ordnance Disposal and standard operating procedures that reduce risk to personnel (including civilians) and the environment.

Defence compliance with the technical aspects of this Protocol is achieved through Technical Regulations. Technical Regulatory Authorities (TRA) are accountable to Service Chiefs and provide appropriate assurance through established regulatory frameworks and auditing compliance within those frameworks. The TRA provides technical integrity regulation through regular compliance audit, ongoing liaison and established steering groups and working groups.

The Explosive Ordnance Assurance Board (EOAB) provides the Vice Chief of the Defence Force with assurance of appropriate Explosive Ordnance (EO) safety management in Defence. The EOAB is Chaired by the Director General Explosive Ordnance (DGEO) in Joint Logistics Command, with Air Force taking the lead TRA role. The EOAB provides a key technical compliance assurance mechanism for introducing EO into Service, and for sustainment of in-Service EO. The EOAB is also responsible for reviewing ADF compliance with EO safety policy. During the 2010 reporting period, the Terms of Reference for the EOAB were reviewed by the lead TRA. The board convened every six weeks and in addition, conducted three out of session meetings.

The Defence Explosive Ordnance Committee continues as the senior advisory committee supporting the Commander Joint Logistics as the single point of accountability for the Defence-wide management of EO, reporting routinely to the Defence Capability Committee.

Defence, through the Defence Materiel Organisation, actively researches and seeks to employ methods to achieve the highest possible reliability and safety of EO, by engaging industry and research organisations to enhance the reliability, suitability and safety of munitions.

Any other relevant information

Defence mandates, and ensures compliance to, munitions manufacturing management and munitions management through the regulatory documents listed below.

Regulatory Documents:

- a. DI(G) LOG 4-1-006 *Safety of Explosive Ordnance*;

- b. DEOP 102 (AM1) *Technical Integrity of Explosive Ordnance*;
- c. DI(G) LOG 07–10² *Insensitive Munitions*;
- d. DI(G) LOG 08–15³ *Regulation of the technical integrity of Australian Defence Force materiel*;
- e. DI(G) LOG 4-1-010—*The Proof and Experimental Organisation*;
- f. DI(G) OPS 32–1—*Appropriation and import of Defence related materiel during Australian Defence Force operations*;
- g. DI(G) ADMIN 59–1—*Management of Defence Training Areas*;
- h. DI(G) ADMIN 63–1—*Management of land affected by unexploded ordnance*;
- i. United Nations (UN) Publication ST/SG/AC.10/1—*Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*;
- j. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Allied Ammunition Storage and Transport Publication 1 (AASTP–1)—*Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives*;
- k. NATO AASTP–2—*Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Transport of Military Ammunition and Explosives*;
- l. NATO AASTP–3—*Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Hazard Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives*;
- m. United Kingdom Joint Services Publication (JSP) 482—*MOD Explosives Regulations*; and
- n. Allied Ordnance Publication (AOP) 15—*Guidance on the Assessment of the Safety and Suitability for Service of Non-Nuclear Munitions for NATO Armed Forces*.
- o. OPSMAN 3 Safety Principles for the Handling of Explosive Ordnance
- p. DEOP 103 (AM1) Defence Explosive Ordnance Safety Manual

² Under new numbering system will be identified as DI(G) LOG 4-3-010

³ Under new numbering system will be identified as DI(G) LOG 4-5-012

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2010 to 31 December 2010**.

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) has issued instructions to operational commands, which comply with the Protocol, namely:

- a. That the Explosive Ordnance (EO) management process follow current ADF orders and instructions with respect to security, licensed storage and operational life;
- b. All ammunition technical staff to be conversant with ADF policy, orders and instructions as well as all current domestic EO management regulations for the storage, distribution, handling and maintenance of EO;
- c. The Senior Ammunition Technical Representative to ensure that EO was stored, transported, managed and disposed of safely by Task Groups in accordance with current ADF legal and policy requirements; and
- d. EO incidents, particularly malfunctions, were to be reported on occurrence.

Furthermore, specific Protocol V requirements and procedures for dealing with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) are covered in pre-deployment and ongoing training. These instructions and procedures are reviewed constantly to ensure their continuing relevance and applicability to current Government direction, including compliance with Protocol V.

Any other relevant information

FORM I Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2010 to 31 December 2010.**

Any other relevant information

No other information.