

**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 <sup>1</sup>**

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

REPORTING PERIOD: **01/01/11 to 31/12/11**

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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**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**

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT     Director, Counter Proliferation Section  
Arms Control & Counter Proliferation Branch  
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade  
RG Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent  
Barton, ACT, 0221  
+61 2 6261 2943

Date of submission: .....13 APRIL 2012.....

<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 2011 to 31 December 2011**

### 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 2011 were identified, documented and where possible 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 2011 to 31 December 2011**

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 2011 to 31 December 2011**

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 2011 to 31 December 2011**

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6

In 2011, 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 2011 to 31 December 2011**.

### Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7

In 2011, 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. The Australian Defence Organisation provided explosive hazards awareness training to Thailand and plans to continue this capacity development training out to 2016. Under OP RENDERSAFE, the ADF conducted clearance, removal, and destruction of ERW in early 2011 in Vanuatu. OP RENDERSAFE was also conducted in late 2011 in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea (PNG) in cooperation with the New Zealand and PNG Defence Forces. The mentoring of PNG Defence Force personnel, public affairs and interaction with the local community was particularly successful.

For the 2011 reporting period the ADF offered Explosive Ordnance training courses to PNG, New Zealand and Malaysia:

- a. Regimental Officer Basic: Royal Australian Engineers training was provided to one PNG Defence Force Officer and three New Zealand Defence Force members.
- b. Demolition Operator training was provided to one Malaysian Officer by the Royal Australian Air Force.
- c. Engineer Officer Armament Specialist training was offered to Malaysia, however these positions were withdrawn due to the revision of course content.
- d. Explosive Ordnance Manager training was offered to Indonesia.

Defence has also provided assistance for African countries to perform clearance, removal and destruction of ERW. In November 2011 Defence hosted a visit by the Director General of the Ethiopian Mine Office, Mr Etsay Gebreselaisse, and sponsored his attendance at an Explosive Ordnance symposium co-hosted by Australia and Thales. Mr Gebreselaisse also visited the ADF Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Task Force and Australian Federal Police Bomb Data Centre to identify further opportunities for information sharing between Australia and Ethiopia. Defence also gifted six EOD Tactical Bomb Suits and 23 Minelab mine detectors to the UN Support Office to the African Union Mission in Somalia in late 2011.

Australia also provided Defence Cooperation Program assistance in the form of specialist equipment to the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team.

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

### Any other relevant information

The ADF provides assistance to foreign national forces in the clearance, destruction and neutralisation of ERW. For example:

- a. ADF provided training to elements of Afghan National Security Forces. These courses cover the spectrum of explosive ordnance disposal to destruction of ERW.
- b. ADF advised UN Police, which in turn either conduct or supervise clearance, training and courses.
- c. ADF provided PNG Defence Force (PNGDF) and Vanuatu Mobile Force (VMF) with basic demolitions training with a UXO focus. Members of both PNGDF and VMF were embedded with the EOD detachments and worked in a liaison role with the local population.

## **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 2011** to **31 December 2011**.

### 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. The ADF also provides a range of technical assistance and training to regional countries affected by ERW, including through cooperative ERW clearance, removal, and destruction activities, as listed below.

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 2011, AUD43,152,544 was provided through AusAID for mine action including 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 2011**

#### **Assistance provided through AusAID**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Mine Action Sector</b>	<b>Amount AUD</b>
Afghanistan	UNMAS	Support to Mine Action Centre of Afghanistan	Clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance	10,000,000
Azerbaijan	ICRC	Azerbaijan vulnerable families victim assistance	Victim assistance	50,000
Cambodia	Action Aid	Integrated Mine Action and Development in Banteay Meanchey	Clearance, victim assistance	5,311
Cambodia	World Vision, International Women's Development Agency	Community Strengthening and Gender Mainstreaming in Integrated Mine Action	Clearance, victim assistance	3,937

Cambodia	UNDP	Support for the 11 Meeting of State Parties	Advocacy	200,000
Chad	UNMAS	Emergency response mine risk education	Risk education	1,000,000
DRC	UNMAS	Support to Mine clearance and victim assistance programmes in the DRC	Clearance and victim assistance	1,000,000
Egypt	UNDP	Mine action in support of the North West Coast National Development Plan	Clearance	500,000
Ethiopia	UNDP	Mine Action in the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions	Clearance	1,000,000
Georgia	NATO	Explosive remnants of war clearance in Georgia	Clearance and victim assistance	50,000
Guinea Bissau	UNMAS	Supporting BCPR's Completion Initiative in Guinea-Bissau	Clearance	349,800
Iraq	UNDP	Mine Action operational capacity development	Clearance	1,500,000
Iraq	UNICEF	Protecting children in Iraq from injuries related to landmines and other explosives	Mine risk education	500,000
Jordan	National Committee for Demining and Clearance	Northern border mine clearance	Clearance	250,000
Laos	UNDP	Support to quality management of the UXO sector	Risk education, advocacy and capacity building	1,247,494
Laos	CARE	Reducing UXO risk and improving livelihoods of ethnic communities in Sekong province	clearance and risk education	323,260
Laos	World Vision	Integrated UXO action in Khammouane province	Clearance and risk education	352,281
Laos	COPE	Sustainable rehabilitation services in Laos	Victim assistance, capacity building	200,000
Laos	UNDP	Support to clearance operations of the Lao National UXO Program	Clearance, risk education and capacity building	2,500,000
Lebanon	Mines Advisory Group	Battle area clearance	clearance	500,000
Lebanon	Norwegian Peoples Aid	Battle area clearance	clearance	300,000
Libya	UNMAS	Support to the UNMAS emergency response in Libya	Clearance and risk education	3,500,000
Sri Lanka	UNDP	UNDP support to mine action	clearance	750,000
Sri Lanka	Mines Advisory Group	Mine action survey and clearance in northern and eastern Sri Lanka	clearance	1,600,000
Sri Lanka	Danish Demining Group	Emergency mine survey and clearance in support of return and resettlement of IDPs in northern Sri Lanka	clearance	900,000

Sri Lanka	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony	Demining using metal detectors in Lullativu and Kilinochchi districts	Clearance	500,000
Sri Lanka	UNICEF	Support to mine risk education, victim assistance and advocacy in Sri Lanka	Risk education, victim assistance and advocacy	500,000
Sri Lanka	Mines Advisory Group	Integrated humanitarian action in Sri Lanka	Clearance, management and capacity building	1,660,000
Sri Lanka	Swiss Foundation for Demining	Mine action intervention in support of return and early recovery activities in the northern province of Sri Lanka	Clearance	1,500,000
Sri Lanka	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony	Demining using metal detectors in Lullaattivu and Kilinochchi districts	Clearance	200,000
South Sudan	UNMAS	Humanitarian mine clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance in support of peace building in South Sudan	Clearance, risk education and victim assistance	1,001,993
Tajikistan	UNMAS	Support the efficiency and effectiveness of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program	Capacity building, management, victim assistance and risk education	148,207
Uganda	Danish Demining Group	Completion of landmine clearance	Clearance	1,900,000
Uganda and DRC	Handicap International	Victim assistance and mine risk education	Victim assistance and risk education	2,300,000
Vietnam	ICRC	Special Fund for the Disabled	Victim assistance	250,000
Global	GICHD	Core support to GICHD and the APMBC ISU	Core support, research, evaluation, gender and victim assistance	1,100,00
Global	Geneva Call	Reducing the threat and impact of landmines	Universalisation and advocacy	209,161
Global	ICBL	Landmine and cluster munition monitor	Universalisation and advocacy	450,000
Global	ICRC	Special Fund for the Disabled	Victim assistance	750,000
Global	ICRC	Special Mine Action Appeal	Victim assistance, clearance and risk education	2,500,000
Global	UNDP	Support for the Presidency and the Second Meeting of the Cluster Munitions Convention	Mine action management, capacity building and advocacy	400,000
Global	UNMAS	Core support to UNMAS for UN coordination	Advocacy, management and universalisation	300,000

### **Assistance provided through the Australian Defence Force**

Ethiopia – Ethiopian Mine Office – Visit by Mr. Etsay Gebreselaisse – Capacity Building – AUD5,168

Papua New Guinea – Australian Defence Force – Management and clearance of UXO – Mine clearance

Somalia – UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia – Gift of six EOD Tactical Bomb Suits and 23 Minelab mine detectors– Capacity Building – AUD277,515

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 2011 to 31 December 2011**.

### 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 2011 reporting period, EOAB convened six scheduled meetings and 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, undertakes and commissions research as well as employing procedures in order to obtain the highest possible reliability and safety of EO. This is achieved by ongoing engagement with industry and research organisations, as well as by the work undertaken by EO specialists within the Defence Materiel Organisation and other parts of the Defence.

### 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) LOG4-3-010 *Insensitive Munitions*;
- d. DI(G) LOG 4-5-012 *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*;
- 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 101 *Defence Explosives Regulations*.

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2011 to 31 December 2011**.

### 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 2011 to 31 December 2011.**

Any other relevant information