

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 2007-10-22

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF  
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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:** 01/09/2006 to 31/08/2007

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

**Form A:** Dissemination of information:  changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

**Form B:** Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:  changed  
 unchanged (last reporting:  
2003)

**Form C:** Technical requirements and relevant information:  changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

**Form D:** Legislation:  changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: 2002)

**Form E:** International technical information exchange,  
co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation  
and assistance:  changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

**Form F:** Other relevant matters:  changed  
 unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

**Form G:** Information to the UN-database on  
mine clearance:  changed  
 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  
Depositary ... 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>2006-09-01</u>	to	<u>2007-08-31</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 like 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      2006-09-01      to      2007-08-31

**Mine clearance programmes**

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

**Rehabilitation programmes**

This item is not applicable in 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 2006-09-01 to 2007-08-31

**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 had completed its obligation in accordance with article 3 of the Ottawa Convention with regard to destruction of all anti-personal landmines.

Several thousand anti-personal 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-personal mines is now prohibited under Swedish legislation.

Anti-personnel mine number 12, which is "an other device" has been modified so that it can only be used if discharged by a soldier. 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**

## **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	2006-09-01	to	2007-08-31
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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 governmental 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.a. 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	2006-09-01	to	2007-08-31
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**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), Swedish Armed Forces through SWEDEC and 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 global level the work at the intersessional standing committees in the framework of the Ottawa Convention is of great importance.

Sweden participates in the International Test and Evaluation Program, ITEP through the Swedish Armed Forces and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency. Furthermore, Sweden is involved in the work on standardizing mine action conducted by the EU (CEN), 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 later been followed up by SWEDEC in the framework of ITEP.

### **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 country. The list is based on disbursed funds within the reporting period.

<b>Global:</b>	
UNICEF	3 875 000
UNMAS	5 000 000
UNDP	10 000 000
GICHD	1 000 000
Norwegian Peoples Aid	3 500 000
<b>Country specific:</b>	
Lebanon, Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA)	16 493 000
Afghanistan, Danish Demining Group	15 000 000
Iraq, Mines Advisory Group	8 000 000
Somalia, SRSaP	23 772 159
Somalia, Danish Demining Group	7 300 000
Sri Lanka, SRSA	500 000
Sudan, SRSA	11 168 497
Iraq, SRSA	535 000
DR Congo, Mines Advisory Group	6 700 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 343 656 SEK</b>



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 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 different training courses for personnel that 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**

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 is at the present conducting Mine Action projects in Sudan 2004 to 2008 (supporting UNMAS, financed by Sida. QA MDD, EOD Coordinator, Reporting Officer, Logistic officers). Lebanon 2006 to 2007 (supporting UNMAS, financed by Sida. 2 EOD teams, 3 BAC teams, 1 mechanical team). Senegal 2006 to 2007 (Supporting UNDP, financed by Sida. IMSMA specialist support). Iraq (supporting UNDP, Information Management financed by Sida, EOD training supporting UNOPS): SRSA has also established a Regional Mine Action office in Darfur (Sudan) in order to support UNMAS mine coordination activities.

During the period covered by this report, SRSA has conducted introduction courses to mine action, junior staff mine action courses (quality assurance, management, IMAS), EOD training courses for rapid deployment, mine action logistic officer course. SRSA's mine action training programme prepares junior staff for operational deployment with training in Sweden and in mine action programmes in order to gain

operational training and operational experience. During the reporting period trainees have been deployed to Lebanon and to Sudan to gain experience within the field of BAC, EOD and MDD.

**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      2006-09-01      to      2007-08-31

**Other relevant matters**

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

Article 11,      “Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to  
paragraph 2      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      reporting for time  
Party      Sweden      period from      2006-09-01      to      2007-08-31

**Means and technologies of mine clearance**

- EU Scanjack
- Oracle (Counter Mine)
- EOD-IS

### **Lists of experts and expert agencies**

Within the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), coordinator 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 Olof Carelius, tel. +46-8-788 77 97.

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 Security Policy/ Humanitarian Section

MFA, Department for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

MoD, Department for Military Affairs

MoD, Department for Civil Affairs

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