

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: Australia

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(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

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: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

In addition to guidance contained within overarching military doctrine, Australian Defence Force (ADF) Operational Orders for major operations – which are expected to involve explosive ordnance – have an Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) annex detailing the requirements for dealing with ERW.

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 (due to advanced ammunition manufacture, quality control mechanisms, detailed logistic planning, storage requirements, and ordnance surveillance programs).

Current ADF operational guidance with regards to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and ERW is to pro-actively 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).

Where practicable, having regard to the security environment prevailing in the relevant location, UXO items found by the ADF on operations are identified, documented, collected, removed, and/or, where possible, destroyed. This applies as standard practice for the ADF and is also consistent with the provisions of Protocol V. Risk assessments of the threat posed by the ERW are an integral part of the decision making and disposal process.

Any other relevant information:

Nil.

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: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) made provision for the tracking and recording of every use of explosive ordnance in those areas where the ADF was operating in 2018 which is also consistent with the provisions of Protocol V.

Operational Orders were issued to ensure that detailed electronic reports, including Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) databases, were maintained by all relevant commands. Australian military forces in the field were required to populate the database with information that was then submitted to ADF command headquarters in the theatre of operations, and back to Australia.

The ADF operational level headquarters in Australia has a standing requirement to maintain a comprehensive register that includes reporting of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) incidents. This register includes where possible: 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 aims to provide 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.

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) registers at every ADF command level are intended to inform the requirements for protective equipment, risk education, and information on ERW to be provided when visitors enter ADF areas of operations.

Any other relevant information:

Nil.

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: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

All practicable precautions were taken to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in those areas where the ADF was operating in 2018. This occurred as standard ADF operational procedure, irrespective of whether the particular area of operations was under the control of the ADF, which is also consistent with the provisions of Protocol V.

Warnings, cordoning, evacuation and other safeguards as required were implemented prior to any recovery or destruction of ERW.

The ADF exercises a duty of care to all local nationals within any area affected by ERW.

Risk education was (and will continue to be) conducted by the ADF to warn local civilians of the dangers of ERW, and advice on the reporting processes will enable civilians to report ERW when they are found.

Any other relevant information:

Nil.

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: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

In those areas where the Australian Defence Force (ADF) operated in 2018, information was provided to humanitarian missions and organisations on the location of Explosive Remnants of War. This occurred as standard ADF operational procedure. This was the case irrespective of whether the particular area of operations was under the control of the ADF and was consistent with the provisions of Protocol V.

Any other relevant information:

Nil.

FORM E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 and Article 8 of the Protocol:
Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war and cooperation and assistance.

High Contracting Party: Australia

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7 and 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 a Technical Cooperation Program. In relation to the removal of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), this information concerns the equipment capabilities, 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.

In the 2018 reporting period, Defence provided various training relevant to this Protocol to international students including:

- a. The Military Engineering Officer Basic course, at the School of Military Engineering Moorebank in New South Wales, was provided to: four members of the New Zealand Defence Force; one member of His Majesty's Armed Forces (Tonga); and one member of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force.
- b. The Search Advisor Course, at the School of Military Engineering Moorebank, was provided to: one member of the Republic of Fiji Military Force; one member of the Malaysian Defence Force; one member of the New Zealand Defence Force; and three members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.
- c. Advanced Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training was provided to two members of the Indonesian National Army Advance EOD.
- d. Search training was provided to five personnel from the Japanese Ground Defense Force.
- e. Explosive Detection dog training was provided to: four Japanese Ground Defense Force personnel in Australia; and four Indonesian National Army personnel in Indonesia.

National resources allocated through the Australian aid program

Australia's mine action work seeks to reduce and eliminate the socio-economic impact of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Through effective leadership and

advocacy on mine action, Australia seeks to improve the quality of life for victims; reduce the number of deaths and injuries; and enhance capacity of countries to manage their mine action programs.

In 2018, Australia contributed AUD 10,480,000 to mine action. Australia funded mine action programs in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, and Iraq through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). As well as UNMAS, Australia also provided funding to international organisations involved in mine action including, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Humanity and Inclusion and the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC).

During the reporting period, in Cambodia, Australia worked with other donors to ensure effective coordination and cooperation. Australia participated in meetings of the Mine Action Support Group, which seeks to coordinate international responses to ERW contamination. Australia is also an active supporter of the UNMAS and made financial contributions to UNMAS’s work in Iraq, Afghanistan.

National resources allocated through the Australian Aid Program

Program/Country	Implementing Partner	Activity	Mine Action Pillar	AUD (\$)
Afghanistan	United National Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Clearance of explosive remnants of war	Clearance	410,000
Cambodia	UNDP	Clearing for Results	Clearance	1,000,000
Cambodia	UNDP, World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF	Disability Rights Initiative Cambodia (DRIC)	Victim Assistance	No payments made in reporting period. The project concluded in June 2018.
Iraq	UNMAS	Humanitarian and stabilisation activities in Iraq	Clearance and awareness raising	\$3,000,000
Syria	UNMAS	Humanitarian Mine Action in Syria	Mine risk education and awareness and victim assistance	4,000,000
Global	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)	Core support to GICHD and support for; the APMBC and CCM Implementation Support Units; the APMBC, CCM and CCW sponsorship programmes; and GMAP.	Advocacy	820,000
Global	Humanity and Inclusion (HI)	Capacity building	Victim assistance	200,000

Global	International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC)	Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor	Advocacy	150,000
Global	ICRC MoveAbility	MoveAbility (formally the Special fund for the Disabled) which provides support to persons with disabilities including victims of mines and other explosive remnants of war. No disaggregation of funding is possible.	Victim assistance	600,000
Global	UNMAS	Core support to UNMAS	Clearance	300,000
TOTAL				10,480,000

Please note the clearance activities supported through the Australian aid program may support the clearance of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war.

Any other relevant information:

Please also refer to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons Amended Protocol II Report.

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

High Contracting Party: Australia

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

High Contracting Party: Australia

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and 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; training of specific personnel in Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and standard operating procedures that reduce risk to personnel (military and civilian) and the environment.

The Defence Explosive Ordnance Committee (DEOC) continues as the senior advisory committee supporting Chief Joint Capabilities (CJC). CJC is the single point of accountability for the Defence-wide management of Explosive Ordnance (EO).

The ADF, through the Capability and Sustainment Group (CASG), 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 CASG and other parts of the ADF.

Any other relevant information:

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

Regulatory documents:

- a. DEFLOGMAN Pt2 Volume 9 Chapter 1 Management of Explosive Ordnance, 2014;
- b. DEFLOGMAN Pt2 Volume 8 Chapter 8 Appropriation and import of non-Australian defence-related materiel during Australian Defence Force operations 2014;
- c. DI(G) ADMIN 59-1 Management of Defence Training Areas, 9 November 2012;
- d. DI(G) ADMIN 63-1 Management of land affected by unexploded ordnance, 23 September 2004;
- e. United Nations (UN) Publications ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.17 Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations 2011;
- f. NATO AASTP-2 Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Transport of Military Ammunition and Explosives;
- g. NATO AASTP-3 Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Hazard Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives;
- h. Allied Ordnance Publications (AOP) 15 Guidance on the Assessment of the Safety and

Suitability for Service of Non-Nuclear Munitions for NATO Armed Forces; and
i. eDEOP 101 Department of Defence Explosive Regulations.

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

High Contracting Party: Australia

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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 follows 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; and
- e. a requirement for all areas of the ADF that use, store or handle EO to implement self-assessment systems. Self-assessment systems will provide assurance to Commanders that EO management and accounting practices are compliant with all relevant EO legislation, regulations, policies and procedures.

Furthermore, specific Protocol V requirements and procedures for dealing with explosive remnants of war are covered in pre-deployment and ongoing training. These instructions and procedures are reviewed regularly to ensure their continuing relevance and applicability to current Government direction, including compliance with Protocol V.

Any other relevant information:

Nil.

FORM H: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: Australia

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2018 **to** 31/12/2018
[dd/mm/yyyy] **[dd/mm/yyyy]**

Any other relevant information:

Nil.
