REPORT BY NEW ZEALAND PURSUANT TO DECISION 3, PARAGRAPH 5, OF THE FINAL DECLARATION OF THE THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES 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

NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY
New Zealand

DATE OF SUBMISSION
17 September 2008

NATIONAL POINT OF CONTACT
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
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Dissemination of information

(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed forces and to the civilian population

Information to the armed forces

The New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) has an advanced Law of Armed Conflict training programme, which is compulsory for all members of the armed forces and which includes specialist training for appointments to operational roles and particular deployments. This programme includes, amongst other things, education relating to prohibitions and restrictions on weapons likely to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade keep in close touch with the NZDF and they consult on international developments. New Zealand's obligations under the CCW and its Protocols are disseminated at the operational level of the armed forces by the NZDF's legal advisors.

Information to the civilian population

Representatives of NZDF, MFAT, the judiciary, the medical sector, the education sector and the Red Cross also sit on an International Humanitarian Law Committee, part of the mandate of which is to look at methods of disseminating information on issues relating to prohibited and restricted weapons to schools, the medical profession, the Armed Forces, and the wider community.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade also publishes relevant information on its Internet website.
### Technical requirements and relevant information

(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto

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<th><strong>Technical requirements</strong></th>
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<td>Law of Armed Conflict training provided to New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) personnel will include a component reflecting the relevant provisions of Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War, which entered into force in New Zealand in April 2008.</td>
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<th><strong>Any other relevant information</strong></th>
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<td>The NZDF has taken steps to ensure that its doctrine is in full compliance with New Zealand's obligations under the Convention and its annexed Protocols.</td>
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(C) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols

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<td>In New Zealand, the Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act 1998 implements our obligations under Amended Protocol II on Mines, Booby-Traps and other Devices.</td>
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There is no other specific legislation required to implement our obligations under the Convention and its annexed Protocols. The decision by the New Zealand government to become party to Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War in 2007 does not give rise to any legislative implications.
Technical cooperation and assistance

(d) Measures taken on technical cooperation and assistance

The following measures taken by New Zealand over the past 12 months are relevant to the Convention and Annexed Protocols:

**Lebanon**: Until February 2008, ten-person team deployed to United Nations Mine Action Coordinating Centre Southern Lebanon (UNMAC-SL) clearing unexploded ordnance.

**Afghanistan**: Provision of one NZDF officer as Liaison Officer in the Mine Action Centre at HQ International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

**Lao PDR**: Provision of NZ$540,000 in 2007/08 to UNESCO for its Community Assisted Methodology for UXO clearance through the ‘Safeguarding the Plain of Jars Phase IV’ 4 year project which commenced in 2006.

**Cambodia**: New Zealand provided NZ$75,981 in 2007/08 to the Cambodian Trust School of Prosthetics and Orthotics. The CSPO trains Cambodians and foreign students to make and fit artificial limbs for amputees who are mainly mine victims.

**UNMAS**: Provision of NZ$1 million in 2007/08 in untagged core funding to UNMAS (UN Mine Action Service) to support the organisation’s work in removing and destroying mines, explosive remnants of war and stockpiles, risk education and advocacy. The New Zealand funding also supports the work that UNMAS does around medical assistance and rehabilitation of those affected by mines.

**UNMAS**: New Zealand provides one military Staff Officer to UNMAS in New York.


**International Committee of the Red Cross**: Provision of NZ $2 million in 2007/08 in untagged core funding to support ICRC’s work including physical rehabilitation, preventative mine action programmes which focus on risk reduction, education and advocacy work, in addition to $750,000 respectively to ICRC appeals in Iraq and Sudan.

**Other**: New Zealand also prioritises funding to other UN agencies such as UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and World Food Programme (WFP), all of which undertake mine action activities as part of their work.
Other relevant matters

(e) Other relevant Matters

New Zealand has signed and ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), and has related obligations under that Convention. New Zealand also continues to participate in its intersessional work programme. In the past the New Zealand Government has donated funds for research into mine detection technologies. New Zealand contributes to the United Nations mine action database and further detailed information is available there.

New Zealand’s instrument of acceptance for Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War was deposited with the UN Secretary-General in November 2007 and entered into force in New Zealand in April 2008. New Zealand has also agreed to be bound by the Amendment to the CCW.

New Zealand is part of the “Oslo Process” which aims to conclude, by the end of 2008, a legally binding treaty prohibiting cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians. New Zealand hosted one of the major meetings of the Oslo Process in Wellington in February 2008, and endorsed the Convention on Cluster Munitions at the Diplomatic Conference held in Dublin in May 2008.