

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)

Provisional Reporting Formats for Article 13 para 4 and Article 11 para 2.

NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY	<u>AUSTRALIA</u>
DATE OF SUBMISSION	<u>25/02/2019</u>
NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT	<u>DIRECTOR</u> <u>CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS</u> <u>NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY AND INTELLIGENCE</u> <u>INTERNATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION</u> <u>DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE</u> <u>CANBERRA</u> <u>PH: 61 2 6261 1111</u>

Form A

Dissemination of information

Article 13 / 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 AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018

Information to the armed forces

In 2007, the Australian Defence Force prepared and promulgated the 'Land Warfare Procedures – General' publication (LWP-G 3-6-5) on Mines, Booby Traps and Improvised Explosive Devices. It was updated in June 2010. The document provides commanders and staff with current policy on landmines, booby traps and improvised explosive devices and its application to military operations, in accordance with Australian obligations under international law, including Amended Protocol II and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). The general policy concerning landmines, booby traps, and other devices is also contained in the Australian Defence Doctrine Publication 06.4 Law of Armed Conflict, which was published in May 2006. It contains guidance for commanders and details responsibilities and obligations for Australian Defence Force members.

Information to the civilian population

Information on the Australian Government's mine action policy, including references to Amended Protocol II, is disseminated to the civilian population through:

- Statements to the United Nations General Assembly, Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), and APMBC meetings and review conferences.
- The Australian Government's relevant laws and policies are publicly available.

Form B**Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs**

Article 13 / 4 / b ``The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programs;"

Remark:

High Contracting Party	AUSTRALIA	reporting for time period from	01.01.18	to	31.12.18
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Form C**Technical requirements and relevant information**

Article 13 / 4 / c ``The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;

Remark:

High Contracting Party	AUSTRALIA	reporting for time period from	01.01.2018	to	31.12.2018
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Technical requirements

Australia does not have minefields. Nor has it produced or deployed munitions in 2018 relevant to this Protocol.

Any other relevant information

In meeting the technical requirements of this Protocol, Australia has Australian Defence Force doctrine which includes all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the Protocol.

Form D

Legislation

Article 13 / 4 / d ``The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;

Remark:

High Contracting Party AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018

It is the Australian Government's policy to enact national legislation implementing international instruments only where existing national legislation is insufficient to meet the international obligations contained in the international instruments concerned.

Australia has not enacted specific legislation to implement Amended Protocol II, however, other legislation is relevant to the obligations contained in Amended Protocol II. For example, Australia has enacted the *Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 1998*. Section 7 of this Act makes it an offence to place, possess, develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, move or transfer anti-personnel mines.

Form E

International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance

Article 13 / 4 / e ``The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the 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 AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018

International technical information exchange

During the reporting period, Australia attended a number of meetings to promote technical information exchange on landmine and Explosive Remnants of War issues:

- The 21th International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers, February 2018, Geneva
- Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, December 2018, Geneva
- Twelveth Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V, November 2018, Geneva
- Twentieth Annual Conference of High Contracting Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II, November 2018, Geneva
- CCW Twentieth Meeting of High Contrating Parties, November 2018, Geneva

International cooperation on mine clearance

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.

Technical Cooperation and Assistance

During the reporting period, Australia's funding assisted the development of technical capacities of national clearance authorities in Cambodia.

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

Please also refer to Australia's Annual Report of CCW Protocol V: Form B, Form E and Form F.

Form F

Other relevant matters

Article 13 / 4 / f ``The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(f) other relevant matters.

Remark:

High Contracting Party reporting for time period from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018

<p><u>Other relevant matters</u></p> <p>Nil</p>

Form G

Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11 para 2 ``The High Contracting Parties shall provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially.....on:

- 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 Party AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018

Means and technologies of mine clearance

Within the Australian Department of Defence, the Defence Science and Technology Group maintains a watching brief on research in mine detection and route clearance. This includes research and technologies in Ground Penetrating Radar and Metal Detection as well as the development of improved detection algorithms. The watching brief includes awareness of research activities within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, as well as New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America.

Lists of experts and experts agencies

National point of contact on mine action:

Director, Conventional Weapons Section
International Security Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Canberra
Telephone: +61 2 6261 1111

For Defence information the initial point of contact is:

Director, Counter-Proliferation and Arms Control Section
Strategic Policy Branch
Strategic Policy Division
R1-1-A043 Russell Offices
Department of Defence
Canberra ACT 2600
Telephone: +61 (2) 6265 6510