No. 037-16


The Permanent Mission of the United States avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the CCW Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosure:

As stated.

The Permanent Mission of the

United States of America,

- PROTOCOL V -

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: United States of America

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DATE OF SUBMISSION: 06/04/2016 (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 ☐

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
FORM A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

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<th>High Contracting Party:</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
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<td>Reporting for time period from:</td>
<td>01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015</td>
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Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

No changes.

Any other relevant information:

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
FORM B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015

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

No changes.

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: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015

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

No changes.

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: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:
No changes.

Any other relevant information:
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: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7 and Article 8:

The U.S. Department of State’s Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement’s (PM/WRA) Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program responds to the humanitarian, social, and economic effects generated by all manner of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and at-risk arms and munitions that are surplus, obsolete, poorly-secured, or otherwise at risk. CWD activities include humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of ERW, destruction of small arms, light weapons, and munitions (including at-risk man-portable air defense systems — MANPADS), and physical security and stockpile management assistance. Our assistance program includes projects to clear existing ERW (Article 7) dating as far back as World War II.

PM/WRA finances this program with funds appropriated annually from the State Department’s Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction sub-account. In FY 2015 U.S. assistance totaled $152.3 million for all CWD activities. The United States government works closely with other governments, non-governmental organizations, and private companies to address the threats described above.

Clearance programs included both existing ERW (Article 7) and ERW cleared under Article 8, many times in the same program. Sometimes ERW is addressed in conjunction with landmine clearance. U.S. assistance supported ERW clearance in the following states in FY 2015: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kosovo, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, the Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Palau, Serbia, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe.

In addition to ERW clearance, PM/WRA supported activities that prevent future contamination, providing funding for improvements to government weapons storage facilities in Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Croatia, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Serbia, Somalia, Tanzania, Tajikistan, and Uganda. By helping countries secure their stockpiles, the United States helps to prevent the proliferation of conventional weapons and munitions, the latter of which might be at risk of becoming ERW, thus supporting the goals of Protocol V.

The United States also supports the destruction of aging and at-risk stockpiles of munitions. Most of these munitions are unlikely to function as intended for a variety of reasons. Destroying these munitions prevents them from becoming ERW as a result of malfunction during use or from a potential unplanned explosion. Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritania, Niger, Serbia, Tajikistan, and Ukraine are states where the United States supported munitions destruction programs. In addition, the United States supported an UNLIREC program, which assisted the stockpile destruction efforts of eight Caribbean states. In Jordan, PM/WRA contributed to establishment of a demilitarization facility to assist in the destruction of weapons stockpiles. The United States also continued financial support to the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Initiative (http://www.rasri.org).

The State Department maintains a Quick Reaction Force to address immediate post-conflict and post-depot explosion clearance and other requests related to addressing ERW. In FY2015, the QRF deployed to the archipelago nations of Kiribati and Tuvalu, located in the South Pacific to address security concerns related to unexploded ordnance (UXO) left over from WWII. A brief overview of their operations follows:

a. Kiribati: The QRF deployed in May, 2015 to conduct an assessment focused on the recovery of UXO known to be buried at an abandoned Vickers gun emplacement at Tamaikin Point, Betio, South Tarawa. Disposal operations were scheduled to commence in January, 2016.

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b. Tuvalu: In response to a request from the Government of Tuvalu to dispose of WWII UXO presenting a security and safety hazard on Funafuti Atoll, the QRF deployed in July, 2015 to conduct the recovery and disposal of ERW, including small arms ammunition (SAA) in Funafuti, Nukufetau, and Nanumea Atolls, Tuvalu. The QRF provided training to the local police force on how to conduct open pit burns in the event more SAA is found.

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, managed by USAID, serves as the primary source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in developing countries. Established in 1999, the Leahy War Victims Fund maintains a dedicated source of financial and technical support for people with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from anti-personnel landmines, UXO, and other injuries resulting from armed conflict and civil disorder. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided nearly $235 million in assistance to more than 50 countries. Originally tasked with delivering immediate care, the Leahy War Victims Fund widened its scope of activities to include development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve, and support the establishment of a framework for sustainable services in developing countries. The fund also contributes to the enforcement and adjustment of international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund ensures that treatment and equipment are used appropriately and effectively to increase the mobility of conflict-affected people with disabilities.

In FY2015, the Leahy War Victims Fund introduced a new program in Ukraine and continued support for programs in Armenia, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Laos, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Vietnam, as well as numerous regional and international initiatives spanning multiple countries. Moreover, through other programs specifically focused on helping wheelchair users (some disabled as a result of ERW), as well as a broader cohort of people with disabilities, USAID provided an additional $1.7 million in countries such as Indonesia, Kenya, India, and Romania. USAID also supported efforts to strengthen the capacity of wheelchair service providers and improve the supply and provision of quality wheelchairs in less resourceful settings.

For more information on U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction programs go to: To Walk the Earth in Safety (http://www.state.gov/r/pa/hs/rb/erw/index.htm) contributes to the enforcement and adjustment of international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund ensures that treatment and equipment are used appropriately and effectively to increase the mobility of conflict-affected people with disabilities.

Any other relevant information:

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: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015

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

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
- PROTOCOL V -

Not applicable; The United States is not an affected state. Please see the section on cooperation and assistance for a summary of what we provide to affected states for victim assistance.

Other relevant information, guided by the Plan of Action on Victim Assistance:
FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

No changes.

Any other relevant information:

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
FORM G: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

No changes.

Any other relevant information:
FORM H: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015

[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Any other relevant information:

No changes.

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS