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

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<th>NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY</th>
<th>New Zealand</th>
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<td>DATE OF SUBMISSION</td>
<td>7 September 2007</td>
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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

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<th>Information to the armed forces</th>
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<td>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.</td>
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<th>Information to the civilian population</th>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade also publishes relevant information on its Internet website.</td>
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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

**Technical requirements**
Regarding Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War, which New Zealand will become party to in November 2007, the Law of Armed Conflict training provided to the NZDF personnel will include a component reflecting the relevant provisions of this Protocol.

**Any other relevant information**
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.
Legislation

(C) legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols

Legislation
In New Zealand, the Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act 1998 implements our obligations under Amended Protocol II on Mines, Booby-Traps and other Devices.

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 its Annexed Protocols

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

**New York:** New Zealand provides one military Staff Officer to the UN Mine Action Service in New York.

**Laos:** provision of funding to UNESCO for its Community Assisted Methodology for UXO clearance through the 'Safeguarding the Plain of Jars Phase IV' project.

- Contribution to UNDP Lao PDR to support UXO National Regulatory Authority (NRA) in assuming full control over the UXO sector in Lao PDR.

**Cambodia:** Vocational training (stone carving) and income generation to the landmine victims in Siem Reap through local NGO, Cambodian War Amputees Rehabilitation Society (CWARS).

**NGO Landmine Action (UK):** provision of financial support to a project, which aims to increase information on the impact of explosive remnants of war (ERW), particularly on the civilian effects of cluster munitions.


**Sri Lanka:** New Zealand provided $159,628 to the UNDP Mine Action Programme.

**UNMAS:** New Zealand provides untagged core funding to UNMAS (UN Mine Action Service)

**Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC):** financial contribution made to the CMC to support its efforts in promoting international action on cluster munitions.

**Viet Nam:** financial contribution made to Landmine Survivors Network (LSN), which is expanding its work with mine survivors in Quang Binh Province, Viet Nam.

**Lebanon:** The NZDF deployed a ten-member unexploded ordnance clearance team to Southern Lebanon in February 2007 (since rotated and replaced by a fresh NZDF team) to assist in the UN-led post-conflict clean-up operation of the unexploded cluster munitions that affect the territory.
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. New Zealand contributes funds to multilateral programmes in the field of mine action, including core funding for the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Cambodia. An NZDF officer is currently seconded to UNMAS. 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 has completed all steps necessary to become party to Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War. New Zealand’s instrument of acceptance for that Protocol will be deposited with the UN Secretary-General in November 2007. 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 will host one of the negotiating meetings of the Oslo Process in Wellington in February 2008.