

**CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY
INJURIOUS OR HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS (CCW)
PROTOCOL ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
(PROTOCOL V)**

**SUMMARY COVER PAGE
OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CCW PROTOCOL V ¹**

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: **AUSTRALIA**

REPORTING PERIOD: **01/01/12 to 31/12/12**

Form A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of ERW	x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting:) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information	<input type="checkbox"/> changed x unchanged (last reporting: 2010) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
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 ERW	<input type="checkbox"/> changed x unchanged (last reporting: 2010) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
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	<input type="checkbox"/> changed x unchanged (last reporting: 2010) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war	x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting:) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance	x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting:) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures	x changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting:) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/> changed x unchanged (last reporting: 2010) <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form I: Other Relevant Matters	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged (last reporting:) x non applicable

¹ Pursuant to the relevant decision of the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V, this cover page could be used as a **complement** to submitting the detailed reporting forms adopted at the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V in case there is no substantial change in the ERW situation, as a result of a conflict or of the measures undertaken in compliance with the provisions of Protocol V, and when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports.

**CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CERTAIN
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY
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PROTOCOL ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
(PROTOCOL V)**

REPORTING FORMS

**Pursuant to Article 10 (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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Date of submission:28 MARCH 2013.....

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 January 2012 to 31 December 2012**

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3

In addition to guidance contained within overarching military doctrine, ADF Operations Orders for major operations have an Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) annex detailing the requirements for dealing with ERW.

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

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 (through advanced ammunition manufacture, quality control mechanisms, detailed logistic planning and storage requirements).

All UXO items found by the ADF on operations in 2012 were identified, documented and where possible destroyed. Risk assessments of the threat posed by the ERW are an integral part of the decision making and disposal process.

Any other relevant information

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 January 2012 to 31 December 2012**

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

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) tracks and records every use of explosive ordnance.

Detailed electronic reports, including Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) databases, are maintained by all relevant commands and are populated with information from Australian military forces in the field. This information is then transmitted to ADF command headquarters in the theatre of operations, and back to Australia.

The ADF operational level headquarters in Australia maintains a comprehensive register that includes reporting of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) incidents. These reports include: 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 provides 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.

Protective equipment, risk education, and information on ERW are also provided when visitors enter ADF areas of operations.

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: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2012 to 31 December 2012**

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

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) exercises a duty of care to all local nationals within any area affected by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). Warnings, cordoning, evacuation and other safeguards are implemented prior to any recovery or destruction of ERW.

In accordance with the Protocol, the ADF undertakes all practicable precautions to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of ERW in territory under their control.

Risk education is conducted by the ADF to warn local civilians of the dangers of ERW, and advise of reporting processes to enable civilians to report ERW when they are found.

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: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2012 to 31 December 2012**

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) provided information to humanitarian missions and organisations on the location of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) within the humanitarian missions' and organisations' area of operations. This was the case irrespective of whether the particular area of operations was under the control of the ADF.

Any other relevant information

FORM E Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2012 to 31 December 2012**.

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7

In 2012, the Australian Defence Organisation provided explosive hazards awareness training to Thailand and plans to continue this capacity development training out to 2016.

For the 2012 reporting period the ADF offered the following courses:

- a. Regimental Officer Basic Course (Engineers) to Timor-Leste, Indonesia, New Zealand, Pakistan and PNG. The training was provided to two PNG Defence Force personnel and four New Zealand Defence Force personnel.
- b. Demolition Operator training was provided to two Malaysian students by the Royal Australian Air Force and offered to Thailand – however Thailand did not take up the offer
- c. Engineer Officer Armament Specialist training was provided to two Malaysian students.
- d. Explosive Ordnance Training was offered to Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. The training was provided to the Philippines. However Singapore and Thailand did not take up the offer.
- e. Supplier Explosive Ordnance was offered to Malaysia - however Malaysia did not take up the offer.
- f. Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance training was delivered to a New Zealand student.

Defence has also provided assistance for African countries to perform clearance, removal and destruction of ERW.

In early 2012, Defence gifted six EOD Tactical Bomb Suits and 23 Minelab mine detectors to the UN Support Office to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Please note that this was reported for the 2011 calendar year as that was when the gifting was expected, however the transfer actually occurred in 2012.

FORM F Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **1 January 2012** to **31 December 2012**.

Steps taken to implement the provisions of 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 the Technical Co-operation Program (TTCP). In relation to Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and the removal of ERW, this information concerns the capabilities of equipment, 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.

Mine action is an important element of Australia's aid program. Through its Mine Action Strategy for the Australian aid program, Australia has committed \$100 million to mine action over the five years from 2010-14. The goal of the strategy is to reduce the threat and socio-economic impact of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war. The intended outcomes are: improved quality of life for victims; reduced number of deaths and injuries; enhanced capacity of countries to manage their mine action programs; and effective leadership and advocacy by Australia on mine action. Australia will focus on assisting significantly affected countries in the Asia-Pacific region, with flexibility to respond to other emerging needs and priorities. In 2011, AUD43,152,544 was provided through AusAID for mine action including de-mining, survivor assistance, mine risk education and advocacy activities. As a party to Protocol V, Australia's mine action activities address the impact of both landmines and explosive remnants of war.

In 2012, AUD23,109,725 was provided through AusAID for international cooperation and assistance in mine action including demining, survivor assistance, mine risk education and advocacy activities. As a party to Protocol V, Australia's mine action activities are inclusive of action to address explosive remnants of war where these are relevant.

In 2012, Australia provided a contribution of AUD 140,000 for a meeting to promote implementation of the Pacific Islands Forum Regional UXO Strategy. The meeting sought to support the implementation of the Regional UXO Strategy by catalysing efforts at the regional and national levels to overcome challenges in addressing problems caused by explosive remnants of war² (ERW). The Meeting specifically sought to: (a) increase awareness, at all levels, of the dangers of UXO and the extent of the problem in affected countries; (b) highlight the means available to build national capacity to deal with the problem; (c) increase regional and national level knowledge of the ways and means developed over the past two decades to address the problems caused by landmines, UXO and

For the purposes of this summary, a plain-language definition of "explosive remnants of war" is used, referring to all things that remain from war that were designed to explode.

abandoned explosive ordnance, including through the development of the international legal framework and the evolution of the field of humanitarian demining and explosive ordnance disposal; and (d) illustrate the breadth and variety of financial and technical assistance and good practice that can be employed at the national level to attract and obtain assistance.

Mine Action Expenditure 2012

Assistance provided through AusAID

Program/Country	Implementing Partner	Activity	Mine Action Pillar	A\$
Afghanistan	UNMAS	Support to Mine Action Centre of Afghanistan	Mine clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance	5,000,000
Cambodia	Australian Red Cross	Cambodian Initiative for Disability Inclusion	Victim assistance	1,325,000
Iraq	UNDP	Iraq Mine Action	Mine clearance	1,300,000
Iraq	Mines Advisory Group	Iraq Mine Action	Mine clearance	200,000
Jordan	Norwegian Peoples Aid	Northern Border Mine Clearance	Mine clearance	500,000
Jordan	Norwegian Peoples Aid	Northern Border Mine Clearance	Mine clearance and verification	1,000,000
Laos	CARE	Reducing UXO Risk and Improving Livelihoods of Ethnic Communities in Sekong Province	Mine clearance and risk education	350,000
Laos	Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise	Local Rehabilitation for People with Disabilities	Victim assistance	222,179
Laos	World Vision	Integrated UXO Action in Khammouane Province	Mine clearance	529,387
Laos	UNDP	Support to Clearance Operations of UXO Laos	Mine clearance	1,000,000
Lebanon	Mines Advisory Group	Battle Area Clearance	Mine clearance	500,000

Lebanon	Norwegian Peoples Aid	Battle Area Clearance	Mine clearance	397,355
Mozambique	UNDP	Mozambique Mine Action Program	Mine clearance	1,600,000
Mozambique	Handicap International	Needs Assessment of Mine Victims in Mozambique	Victim assistance	103,813
Pacific	Australian Network to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions	Regional Meeting on UXO in the Pacific	Advocacy and universalisation	28,400
Palau	Cleared Ground Demining	Tourist Rrail Clearance Pelliliu Island	Mine clearance	50,544
Palau	Cleared Ground Demining	Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War	Mine clearance	1,300,000
Sri Lanka	The Halo Trust	Mine Clearance for Resettlement in Northern Sri Lanka	Mine clearance	400,000
Sri Lanka	UNDP	Support to the Mine Action Program	Coordination and support	240,000
Sri Lanka	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony	Demining using Metal Detectors in Lullativu and Kilinochchi Districts	Mine clearance	200,000
Vietnam	ICRC	Special Fund for the Disabled	Victim assistance	250,000
Global	GICHD	Core Support to GICHD and the APMBC ISU	Core support, research, evaluation, gender and victim assistance	740,000
Global	Geneva Call	Reducing the Threat and Impact of Landmines	Universalisation and advocacy	209,161
Global	ICBL	Landmine and	Universalisation	450,000

		Cluster Munition Monitor	and advocacy	
Global	ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled	Special Fund for the Disabled	Victim assistance	750,000
Global	UNMAS	Core Support to UNMAS for UN Coordination	Coordination, advocacy, management and universalisation	300,000
Global	UNMAS	Completion Initiative to Support the Completion of Clearance in Mozambique and Uganda	Mine clearance	1,000,000
Global	ICRC Special Mine Action Appeal	Special Mine Action Appeal	Mine clearance, victim assistance and risk education	3,000,000
Global	Mines Advisory Group	Efficiency, Effectiveness and Innovation in Mine Action	Mine clearance, monitoring and evaluation	163,886
TOTAL				23,109,725

Assistance provided through the Australian Defence Force

Somalia* – UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia – Gift of six EOD Tactical Bomb Suits and 23 Minelab mine detectors– Capacity Building – AUD277,515

*Please note that this was reported for the 2011 calendar year as that was when the gifting was expected, however the transfer actually occurred in 2012.

Any other relevant information

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2012 to 31 December 2012**.

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

Defence compliance with the technical aspects of this Protocol is achieved through Technical Regulations. Technical Regulatory Authorities (TRA) are accountable to Service Chiefs and provide appropriate assurance through established regulatory frameworks and auditing compliance within those frameworks. The TRA provides technical integrity regulation through regular compliance audit, ongoing liaison and established steering groups and working groups.

The Explosive Ordnance Assurance Board (EOAB) provides the Vice Chief of the Defence Force with assurance of appropriate Explosive Ordnance (EO) safety management in Defence. The EOAB is Chaired by the Director General Explosive Ordnance (DGEO) in Joint Logistics Command, with Air Force taking the lead TRA role. The EOAB provides a key technical compliance assurance mechanism for introducing EO into Service, and for sustainment of in-Service EO. The EOAB is also responsible for reviewing ADF compliance with EO safety policy. During the 2012 reporting period, EOAB convened three scheduled meetings and one out-of-session meeting.

The Defence Explosive Ordnance Committee continues as the senior advisory committee supporting the Commander Joint Logistics as the single point of accountability for the Defence-wide management of EO, reporting routinely to the Defence Capability Committee.

Defence, through the Defence Materiel Organisation, 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 the Defence Materiel Organisation and other parts of the Defence.

Any other relevant information

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

Regulatory Documents:

- a. DI(G) LOG 4-1-006 *Safety of Explosive Ordnance*;
- b. DEOP 102 (AM1) *Technical Integrity of Explosive Ordnance*;
- c. DEFLOGMAN Pt 2 Volume 9 Chapter 4 *Insensitive Munitions*;
- d. DI(G) LOG 4-5-012 *Regulation of the technical integrity of Australian Defence Force materiel*;
- e. DI(G) LOG 4-1-010—*The Proof and Experimental Organisation*;
- f. DI(G) OPS 32-1—*Appropriation and import of Defence related materiel during Australian Defence Force operations*;
- g. DI(G) ADMIN 59-1—*Management of Defence Training Areas*;
- h. DI(G) ADMIN 63-1—*Management of land affected by unexploded ordnance*;
- i. United Nations (UN) Publication ST/SG/AC.10/1—*Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*;
- j. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Allied Ammunition Storage and Transport Publication 1 (AASTP-1)—*Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives*;
- k. NATO AASTP-2—*Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Transport of Military Ammunition and Explosives*;
- l. NATO AASTP-3—*Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Hazard Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives*;
- m. United Kingdom Joint Services Publication (JSP) 482—*MOD Explosives Regulations*;
- n. Allied Ordnance Publication (AOP) 15—*Guidance on the Assessment of the Safety and Suitability for Service of Non-Nuclear Munitions for NATO Armed Forces*.
- o. OPSMAN 3 *Safety Principles for the Handling of Explosive Ordnance*
- p. eDEOP 101 *Department of Defence Explosives Regulations*.

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

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2012 to 31 December 2012**.

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.

Furthermore, specific Protocol V requirements and procedures for dealing with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) are covered in pre-deployment and ongoing training. These instructions and procedures are reviewed constantly to ensure their continuing relevance and applicability to current Government direction, including compliance with Protocol V.

Any other relevant information

FORM I Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: **Australia**

Reporting for time period from **01 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.**

Any other relevant information