

**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 <sup>1</sup>**

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

REPORTING PERIOD: **01/01/13 to 31/12/13**

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 INJURIOUS OR HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS (CCW)  
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**

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT    Conventional Weapons Section  
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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 2013 to 31 December 2013**

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3

In addition to guidance contained within overarching military doctrine, Australian Defence Force (ADF) Operational 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 pro-actively 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).

Regardless of whether the provisions of Protocol V are applicable as a matter of law to those areas where the ADF was operating, all UXO items found by the ADF on operations in 2013 were identified, documented, collected and/or 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 2013 to 31 December 2013**

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

Regardless of whether the provisions of Protocol V are applicable as a matter of law to those areas where the Australian Defence Force (ADF) was operating in 2013, the ADF made provision for the tracking and recording of every use of explosive ordnance.

Orders were routinely issued to ensure that 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. These orders required that the information be submitted to ADF command headquarters in the theatre of operations, and back to Australia.

The ADF operational level headquarters in Australia has a standing requirement to maintain a comprehensive register that includes reporting of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) incidents. This register includes where possible: 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 aims to provide 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.

ERW registers at every ADF command level are intended to inform the requirements for protective equipment, risk education, and information on ERW to be 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 2013 to 31 December 2013**

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

Regardless of whether the provisions of Protocol V are applicable as a matter of law to those areas where the Australian Defence Force (ADF) was operating in 2013, the ADF undertook all practicable precautions to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war (ERW) This was the case irrespective of whether the particular area of operations was under the control of the ADF.

Warnings, cordoning, evacuation and other safeguards as required were implemented prior to any recovery or destruction of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). For example, this occurred for the Multi National Base (MNB) – Tarin Kot (TK) Heavy Weapons Range (HWR), which was cleared of ERW in accordance with International Security Assistance Force policy in late 2013 irrespective of whether Protocol V applied to ADF operations in Afghanistan as a matter of law.

The ADF exercises a duty of care to all local nationals within any area affected by ERW.

Risk education was (and will continue to be) conducted by the ADF to warn local civilians of the dangers of ERW, and advice on the reporting processes will 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 2013 to 31 December 2013**

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6

Regardless of whether the provisions of Protocol V are applicable as a matter of law to those areas where the Australian Defence Force (ADF) was operating in 2013, the 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 2013 to 31 December 2013.**

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7

From 28 October to 6 December 2013, the Australian Defence Force conducted explosive ordnance removal activities in the Solomon Islands during OPERATION RENDER SAFE in conjunction with other contributing nations, New Zealand Navy, United States Navy, Canadian Armed Forces and Solomon Islands Police Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams. The activity focused on the safe removal of WWII-era unexploded ordnance and also involved initial community engagement, surface and underwater search, and then render safe and disposal operations. In 2014, OPERATION RENDER SAFE will take place in Bogainville, Papua New Guinea.

Royal Solomon Islands Police Force explosive ordnance disposal staff also received basic first aid and emergency care training as part of OPERATION RENDER SAFE.

For the 2013 reporting period Defence provided the following training to international students:

- a. ADF Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training was provided to a New Zealand Navy member.
- b. ADF EOD Manager training was provided to United States Navy member.
- c. Eight positions were offered on the Regimental Officer Basic Course (Engineers) in 2013. The training was provided to two PNG Defence Force personnel, three New Zealand Defence Force personnel, one Tongan Defence Service member and one Royal Thai Armed Forces member.
- d. Two positions were offered on the Search Advisor course, with none accepted.
- e. Explosive ordnance hazard and search training was delivered to the Royal Thai Armed Forces.

Please also refer to Australia's Report for CCW Amended Protocol II Form B.

**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 2013** to **31 December 2013**.

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.

In 2013, the ADF led and conducted OPERATION RENDER SAFE. OPERATION RENDER SAFE was conducted during the period 28 October to 6 December 2013 in the Solomon Islands, providing assistance in dealing with existing ERW. Operations were concentrated around Guadalcanal and Central Province of Solomon Islands. Efforts were focussed on the areas of Russell Islands, Tulgai Harbour and Honiara. Personnel from the Australian Navy, Army and Air Force, New Zealand Navy, US Navy, Canadian Armed Forces, and Solomon Islands Police Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams participated in the operation, all contributing to the success of the mission. Over 12,000 individual ERW items were destroyed, amounting to more than 8000 kg Net Explosive Quantity of explosives). Additionally, specific success was achieved in the mentoring of Solomon Islands Police and public affairs with significant interaction and assistance given to the local community.

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. In 2013, AUD19,476,742 was provided through Australia's Mine Action Strategy for the Australian aid program 2010-14. 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.

### Mine Action Expenditure 2013

#### Assistance provided through Australia's Mine Action Strategy for the Australian aid program 2010–14

Program/Country	Implementing Partner	Activity	Mine Action Pillar	A\$
Afghanistan	UNMAS	Support to Mine Action Centre of Afghanistan	Clearance, risk education and victim assistance	5,000,000
Cambodia	UNDP	Clearing for Results	Clearance	2,000,000
Iraq	Mines Advisory Group	Iraq Mine Action	Clearance	1,200,000
Laos	UNDP Trust Fund NGO Window	Clearance	Clearance and risk education	600,000
Laos	Cooperative Orthotic and Prosthetic Enterprise	Sustainable Rehabilitation Services in Laos	Victim assistance	177,821
Laos	UNDP Trust Fund	UNDP Trust Fund	Clearance	2,600,000
Laos	UNDP Trust Fund Window	UNDP Trust Fund Window	Clearance	600,000
Marshall Islands	Cleared Ground Demining	Explosive Remnants of War Assessment	Survey Assessment	23,640
Mozambique	UNDP	Mozambique Mine Action Program	Clearance	1,400,000
Myanmar	Mines Advisory Group	Risk Education	Risk education	500,000
Palau	Cleared Ground Demining	Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War	Clearance	1,012,666
Sri Lanka	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony	Mine clearance in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts	Clearance	1,440,000
Sri Lanka	Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony	Demining using Metal Detectors in Lullativu and Kilinochchi Districts	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	600,000
Global	Geneva Call	Reducing the Threat and Impact of Landmines	Universalisation and advocacy	209,162
Global	ICBL	Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor	Universalisation and advocacy	450,000
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	300,000
Global	Mines Advisory Group	Efficiency, Effectiveness and Innovation in Mine Action	Clearance, monitoring and evaluation	163,453
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>19,476,742</b>

**Assistance provided through the Australian Defence Force**

Please also refer to Australia's Report for CCW Amended Protocol II Form B.

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 2013 to 31 December 2013**.

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 2013 the Terms of Reference for the EOAB were reviewed and the Board was renamed as the Explosive Ordnance Safety Assurance Board (EOSAB) to better reflect the focus on safety of EO used by the ADF. The EOSAB convened four scheduled meetings during the 2013 reporting period.

The Defence Explosive Ordnance Committee (DEOC) continues as the senior advisory committee supporting the Commander Joint Logistics as the single point of accountability for the Defence-wide management of EO. The DEOC provides an annual report 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, 20 Mar 2006;*
- b. DEOP 102 (AM1) *Technical Integrity of Explosive Ordnance, AL1 13 Jan 2012;*
- c. DEFLOGMAN Pt 2 Volume 9 Chapter 4 *Insensitive Munitions, 2 Mar 2012;*
- d. DI(G) LOG 4-5-012 *Regulation of the technical integrity of Australian Defence Force materiel, 10 Sep 2010;*
- e. DI(G) OPS 32-1—*Appropriation and import of Defence related materiel during Australian Defence Force operations, 29 Nov 2006;*
- f. DI(G) ADMIN 59-1—*Management of Defence Training Areas, 9 Nov 2012;*
- g. DI(G) ADMIN 63-1—*Management of land affected by unexploded ordnance, 23 Sep 2004;*
- h. United Nations (UN) Publication ST/SG/AC.10/1—*Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Issue 1 Aug 2001 ;*
- i. DEOP 102 *Technical Integrity of Explosive Ordnance AL1 13 Jan 2012;*

- j. NATO AASTP-2—*Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Transport of Military Ammunition and Explosives*;
- k. NATO AASTP-3—*Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Hazard Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives*;
- l. United Kingdom Joint Services Publication (JSP) 482—*MOD Explosives Regulations*;
- m. Allied Ordnance Publication (AOP) 15—*Guidance on the Assessment of the Safety and Suitability for Service of Non-Nuclear Munitions for NATO Armed Forces*; and
- n. 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 2013 to 31 December 2013.**

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 regularly 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 2013 to 31 December 2013.**

Any other relevant information