The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations Office and to the other international organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the CCW Implementation Support Unit, Office for Disarmament Affairs (Geneva Branch), and has the honour to submit Switzerland’s 2014 Annual Report according to article 13 paragraph 4 of the “Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996”, annexed to the 1980 “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”.

The Permanent Mission of Switzerland thanks the CCW Implementation Support Unit for circulating this report to all High Contracting Parties.

The Permanent Mission of Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the CCW Implementation Support Unit the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 27 March 2015

CCW Implementation Support Unit
Office for Disarmament Affairs (Geneva Branch)
United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations, Office C 113-1
Geneva
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)

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

NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY
SWITZERLAND

DATE OF SUBMISSION
31.03.2015

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT
Mr. Vincent Choffat
Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS)
Armed Forces Staff
International Relations Defence
Arms Control and Disarmament Policy
Kasernenstrasse 7, CH-3003 Bern
Phone: ++41 58 464 64 31
Fax: ++41 58 465 30 40
E-mail: vincent.choffat@vtg.admin.ch

This information can be made available to other interested parties and relevant organisations

X YES
...
... NO
...
Partially, only the following forms:
A □ B □ C □ D □ E □ F □ G □
### Summary Sheet

(Pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the States Parties to CCW Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of its Final Report, CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Period: 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form A: Dissemination of information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form C: Technical requirements and relevant information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form D: Legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form E: International technical information exchange, co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation and assistance:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form F: Other relevant matters:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form G: Information to the UN-database on mine clearance:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>changed</th>
<th>unchanged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(last reporting: 2003)
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  SWITZERLAND reporting for time period from  1 January 2014  to  31 December 2014

Information to the armed forces

[From the Annual Report of Switzerland on the CCW and its Protocols, Form A]

The protection of persons who are not or are no longer taking part in hostilities as well as the limitation of means and methods of warfare, including notably the prohibition of means and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering to combatants, have always been priorities for Switzerland. Our country puts therefore every effort in the strict implementation and strengthening of the standards set by international humanitarian law (IHL) with regard to all parties involved.

Swiss military doctrine, along with the respective regulations and manuals, reflect the law of armed conflict and its principles including the norms and regulations of the CCW and its Protocols, including amended Protocol II.

Armed Forces personnel are educated in IHL during basic training (recruit school) and in all military cadre schools; IHL is part of the curriculum of the Swiss Armed Forces College, which includes the Military Academy and is responsible for all cadre courses, including courses for General Staff Officers, as well as for legal advisors. Legal advisors attend the relevant course on International Humanitarian Law at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo (Italy), and members of the Armed Forces participating in peace operations receive an instruction on IHL and on specific Rules of Engagement as part of the pre-deployment training.

Officers are also regularly instructed in the Armed Forces College, Command and Staff Officer School on arms control issues, the norms and regulations of IHL, as well as on the CCW and its Protocols (including amended Protocol II). Dissemination of the law of armed conflict to a wider public is promoted by interactive CD-ROMs and an internet web-site (www.loae.ch).
Every member of the Swiss Armed Forces, independently of the kind of performed duty (i.e. national defence, support to civilian authorities, peace operations or training) has to respect the law (including IHL norms). Illegal orders, especially when their execution is resulting in a violation of IHL or international human rights law (HR), must not be carried out. Commanders are obliged to respect and ensure respect of IHL and HR within their sphere of responsibility.

Members of the Swiss Armed Forces are instructed and trained to use weapons and munitions only according to authorised design and manuals.

The Swiss Armed Forces International Command SWISSINT is responsible for the pre-deployment training and preparation of members of the Armed Forces. These instructions (e.g. Mine Risk Education) raise awareness and assure the correct behaviour regarding mines, unexploded remnants of war and booby traps. The Swiss EOD Center (Competence center for explosive ordnance disposal, military and humanitarian demining) provides its internationally deployed experts with information on the CCW and its Protocols (including amended Protocol II) as part of the internal humanitarian demining course.

Information to the civilian population

The civilian population has been informed on several occasions on the results of the Conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the amended Protocol II by public statements of government representatives and annual public reports on the implementation of the Mine Action Strategy of the Swiss Confederation. At the occasion of the internal ratification process of amended Protocol II and the Mine Ban Treaty as well as during the introduction of the Swiss Federal Act on War Material, the Swiss Parliament and the civilian population have been informed repeatedly about the new obligations arising from the said legal instruments.
Form B  

Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

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

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;"

*Remark: The territory of Switzerland contains neither mined areas nor areas suspected to contain mines.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Party</th>
<th>SWITZERLAND</th>
<th>reporting for time period</th>
<th>1 January 2014</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine clearance programs</th>
<th>not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation programs</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 | SWITZERLAND | Reporting for time period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 |

Technical requirements

Switzerland destroyed all its anti-personnel landmines by 1999 and its anti-tank mines by 2013.

Any other relevant information
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  SWITZERLAND  reporting for time period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

Legislation

On 13 December 1996, the Swiss Parliament enacted national legislation prohibiting the development, production, brokerage, acquisition, import, export, transfer, stockpiling, use and possession of and any other activity relating to APM (Swiss Federal Law on War Material). The only activities permitted are those which are directly related to the destruction of or the protection against APM. With entry into force of the amended Protocol II on 3 December 1998 and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction of 1997 (Mine Ban Treaty) on 1 March 1999 for Switzerland, these international legal instruments became integral parts of the Swiss legislation. The definition of "APM" applied in the Swiss Federal Law on War Material was extended to the definition used in the Mine Ban Treaty and the amended Protocol II. According to the modified Article 8 of the Swiss Federal Law on War Material, "APM" is defined as any explosive device that is placed in or on the ground or any other surface or in their proximity and is designed or modified to explode by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that is intended to incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person that are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped. This amendment entered into force on 1 March 1999. In addition, the Swiss Parliament adapted art. 8 of the Swiss Federal Law on War Material to the exact wording of art. 2 (3) and art. 3 (1) of the Mine Ban Treaty. This amendment entered into force on 1 June 2004.
**Article 13 / 4 / e**

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international co-operation on mine clearance, and on technical co-operation and assistance;

**Remark:**

| High Contracting Party | SWITZERLAND | reporting for time period from **1 January 2014** to **31 December 2014** |

---

**International technical information exchange**

Switzerland participated in international information exchanges in various ways, among others, by providing technical information and practical demonstrations on Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) systems for the contact-free disposal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and mines, but also by organising training courses with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) for Mine Action Specialists within the EAPC/PfP framework.
International co-operation on mine clearance / Technical cooperation

[Based on the Annual Report of Switzerland for the CCW Convention and its annexed Protocols for the year 2013]

International co-operation and assistance provided: In 2014, Switzerland attributed CHF 18.6 million to mine action, which includes the engagements in regard to international co-operation and assistance. Due to well-known practical reasons, the attribution to activities addressing the threat posed by anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and other ERWs cannot always be clearly separated and quantified.

Switzerland’s engagement in international co-operation and assistance is based on the Mine Action Strategy of the Swiss Confederation 2012-2015, which defines a whole of government approach to, all activities in regard to address the threats posed by anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war on policy as well as on operational level.

On that basis, Switzerland provides assistance to mine / cluster munitions / ERW affected countries in terms of funds, material and personnel:

- Support in clearance projects, projects integrating mine action into development, risk awareness campaigns and victim assistance projects mainly through financial contributions in countries and regions such as: Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Columbia, Gaza, Kosovo, Laos, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, the Philippines or South Sudan for about CHF 7.2 million.

- Provision of substantial political and financial support to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD): in the reporting period, Switzerland contributed about CHF 8.9 million to the GICHD, which acts as a facilitator, strategic adviser, research body and think tank in the field of Mine Action (including ERW). The Implementation Support Unit (ISU), which serves the States Parties to the APMBC, is hosted by the GICHD with considerable in-kind contributions from Switzerland (about CH 0.5 million per annum).

- Provision of experts in the fields of EOD, logistics, finance, administration and information management to UN Mine Action Programmes. During the reporting period January 2014 to December 2014, experts were deployed to programmes in, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somaliland/Puntland, South Sudan, UNOPS and UNMAS HQ in New York and in Geneva and Western Sahara. During the reporting period, CHF 2.4 million have been spent for the assignment of personnel. Switzerland further developed and updated its specific training courses for future experts to be sent to international Mine Action Programs.

- Provision of EOD systems. This offer includes not only the material but also training and support (follow-up deliveries may take place upon request). During the reporting period January to December 2014, no request for a delivery was submitted. Among the material provided to international Mine Action Programmes, SM EOD-Systems are the most prominent items.
Since 2000 Switzerland has been offering international training courses on the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) via the channels of the Partnership for Peace Program (PfP). Having revised the courses in 2009, Switzerland now annually offers a series of courses in different fields of mine action. In the reporting period, two courses were offered at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) with the following topics: “Ammunition Safety and Stockpile Management” and “Quality and Result Based Management in Mine Action”. The courses took place in September and October 2014 in Spiez and Geneva.
Other relevant matters

The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(f) other relevant matters.

Remark:

High Contracting Party: SWITZERLAND

reporting for time period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014

Other relevant matters

According to its mine action policy 2012-2015, the Swiss Government will continue its contributions to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
### Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Contracting Party</th>
<th>Lists of experts and experts agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Swiss EOD Centre (Komp Zen ABC KAMIR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alpenstrasse 2, CH - 3609 Thun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Means and Technologies of Mine Clearance**

- 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**

- The High Contracting Parties shall provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially on:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National points of contact on mine clearance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Robert Amsler</td>
<td>Mr. François Garraux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Department of Defence</td>
<td>Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces Staff</td>
<td>Human Security Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Relations</td>
<td>Section for Multilateral Peace Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Mine Action Unit</td>
<td>Bundesgasse 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasernenstrasse 7</td>
<td>CH-3003 Bern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH-3003 Bern</td>
<td>Phone: +41 31 322 08 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: +41 58 464 49 75</td>
<td>Cell: +41 79 456 64 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell: +41 79 456 64 21</td>
<td>Fax: +41 31 324 90 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: +41 31 323 73 99</td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:Francois.Garraux@eda.admin.ch">Francois.Garraux@eda.admin.ch</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail: <a href="mailto:Robert.Amsler@vtg.admin.ch">Robert.Amsler@vtg.admin.ch</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>