

**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)**

Annual Report of Canada in Accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4

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National Points of Contact:

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Note: This report may be distributed to all interested States, organizations and individuals.

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)

Reporting Period: 22/12/08 to 21/09/2009

- Form A:** Dissemination of information: changed
 unchanged
- Form B:** Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes: changed
 unchanged
- Form C:** Technical requirements and relevant information: changed
 unchanged
- Form D:** Legislation: changed
 unchanged
- Form E:** International technical information exchange, co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation and assistance: changed
 unchanged
- Form F:** Other relevant matters: changed
 unchanged
- Form G:** Information to the UN-database on mine clearance: changed
 unchanged

Form A: Dissemination of information on this Protocol to the armed forces and to the civilian population

Information to the armed forces:

Canada's obligations as a state party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) include agreeing never under any circumstances to use, produce, acquire or transfer anti-personnel mines. Therefore, these obligations encompass and go beyond Canada's obligations as a state party to Protocol II as Amended.

On August 11, 1998, in order to ensure that all members of the Canadian Forces were made aware of their obligations with regards to the Ottawa Convention, Canada's Chief of the Defence Staff distributed a memo to senior officials in the Department of National Defence:

- a notifying them of activities prohibited under the Convention,
- b. highlighting the fact that when Canadian Forces personnel are participating in military activities with armed forces of states that have not signed or ratified the Convention they are prohibited from providing assistance in the use of, or planning for the use of, anti-personnel mines, and
- c. ordering that Canadian Forces personnel be fully informed of obligations under the Convention,

The information contained in the memo was also posted on the Department of National Defence Intranet network and published in the Personnel Newsletter which is widely distributed across the Department of National Defence.

In addition, relevant personnel within the Department of National Defence have been informed of Canada's obligations under Amended Protocol II pertaining to anti-vehicle mines.

Information to civilian populations:

Canada's obligations as a state party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) encompass and go beyond Canada's obligations as a state party to Protocol II as Amended. The Government of Canada has actively promoted Canada's support for the Ottawa Convention through numerous public outreach efforts, the dissemination of numerous documents pertaining to the Ottawa

Convention, the distribution of news releases to the media and providing information on a dedicated Government website managed by Foreign Affairs Canada.

Form B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs

Mine Clearance Programs:

Mine clearance programs in Canada are unnecessary given that there are no areas in Canada that contain live mines. (Canadian Forces Base Suffield, Alberta contains two areas with mines that have been emplaced unfused, for research and development of mine clearance equipment and procedures.)

Rehabilitation Programs:

Although no areas in Canada have been mined, Canadian medical facilities and practitioners are well equipped to treat mine victims from mine affected countries who require appropriate medical treatment both short and long term.

Form C: Steps taken to meet technical requirements of Protocol II as Amended and any other information thereto

Technical Requirements:

Compliance with the technical requirements of Protocol II as Amended is not relevant to Canada given that, with the exception of fewer than 2,000 mines retained for the development of mine detection equipment, and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, Canada destroyed between October 1996 and November 1997 all stockpiles of anti-personnel mines. In addition, through its obligations as a state party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, Canada has banned and made illegal the production, transfer and use of anti-personnel mines. Canada has 1939 anti-personnel mines in its inventory

Any other relevant information:

None.

Form D: Legislation related to Protocol II as Amended

Legislation:

When Canada ratified Protocol II as Amended, it was determined that Canadian policy and practice were in accordance with the amended protocol and that no specific legislation was needed to be enacted to implement the amended protocol.

In particular, it should be noted that the *Act to Implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction*, which entered into force on March 1, 1999, ensures the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction in Canadian Law. This legislation dealt with certain issues included in the amended protocol in order to ensure their full implementation in Canadian Law.

Form E: Measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance:

International Technical Information Exchange: International collaboration for test and evaluation.

The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT) was established in 1998 at the same time as the Canadian Landmine Fund (CLF). The CLF was established to ensure that Canada would make a sizeable contribution to the universalization and effective implementation of the Ottawa Convention. The aim of CCMAT was to develop low cost, sustainable technologies for mine action and to work toward their successful deployment in the field. This goal was accomplished through a comprehensive programme of research and development (R & D), test and evaluation (T & E) and active communication with the demining community.

The extension of the CLF in 2002 enabled CCMAT to complete four more years of R & D and T & E of a select number of promising low-cost and effective humanitarian demining technologies.

The Centre was instrumental in introducing several items of equipment into demining operations such as mechanical demining machines, explosive neutralization techniques to destroy mines, and personal protective equipment. These new technologies have made demining operations more productive, more cost effective and safer wherever they

have been introduced and will continue to do so long after the Centre has closed.

While the dedicated functions of CCMAT ended in March 2007, the Department of National Defence will continue to be involved in R & D and T & E of countermine technologies in the future through the Defence Research and Development Canada establishment in Suffield, Alberta.

Canada is a founding member of the International Test and Evaluation Program (ITEP). CCMAT represented Canada in ITEP, which also included representatives from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission. ITEP members collaborate on humanitarian demining projects and share resources. DND is maintaining its participation in ITEP.

International Cooperation on Mine Clearance:

The second phase of the CLF ended on 31 March 2008. When the second phase of the CLF was approved, the Government of Canada directed that all future mine action activities would be “mainstreamed” into Departmental budgets. As a consequence both DFAIT and CIDA will continue their mine action funding activities through those budgets.

Canada supports mine clearance programs in every mine -affected region of the world and has made commitments to multi-million dollar, multi-year programs in some of the world=s most mine-affected countries. Canada has entered detailed information on its current and historic mine clearance activities in the United Nations Mine Action Services= database of mine action donor activity, *Mine Action Investments*. This information is accessible to the public through the Internet at www.mineaction.org. Canada is willing to provide hard-copy print-outs of the information contained in this database to those who do not have access to the Internet.

Technical Cooperation and Assistance

Canada has expertise available to consider requests for technical assistance to allow states to destroy stockpiled mines. Assisting States with the total destruction of anti-personnel mines is a high priority for Canada and Canada has already provided assistance in this regard to several many States.

Form F: Other relevant matters

Canada also provides extensive support to other aspects of mine action, including victim assistance, mine awareness, stockpile destruction, mine

action coordination, mine action information projects and advocacy in support of the global ban on anti-personnel mines.

Form G: Information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance

Means and technologies of mine clearance:

Several Canadian non-governmental organizations and companies have the means to undertake various aspects of mine clearance, including surveys, demining, mine detection dog operations, mine clearance training, mine action information systems and project management. In addition, several Canadian non-governmental organizations and companies possess or have developed technologies that are applicable to humanitarian mine clearance. More information on Canadian mine clearance capacity can be obtained through Canada's principal point of contact on all mine-related matters. (See below.)

Lists of experts and expert agencies

Information pertaining to Canadian mine action experts and expert agencies can be obtained through Canada's principal point of contact on all mine-related matters. (See below.)

National points of contact on mine clearance

The Government of Canada's principal point of contact on all mine-related matters is the following:

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