REPORTING FORMS

pursuant to the Decision of the Third CCW Review Conference on the establishment of a Compliance mechanism applicable to the Convention, as contained in its Final Declaration, Annex II, Paragraph 5 (CCW/CONF.III/11, Part II)

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: NEW ZEALAND

PARTY TO:
X Protocol I (Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments)
X Protocol II (Protocol on Mines Booby-Traps and Other Devices)
X Amended Protocol II (amended Protocol on Mines Booby-Traps and Other Devices)
X Protocol III (Protocol on Incendiary Weapons)
X Protocol IV (Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons)
X Protocol V (Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War)

ACCEDED TO:
X the amendment to Article 1 of the Convention

DATE OF SUBMISSION: …20/09/2011

(NOTE: the recommended deadline for submission of the national reports was fixed by the 2007 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties at 1 October of each calendar year)

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¹ Please indicate individually for the CCW and each Protocol (if different).
This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

☐ NO

☐ Partially, only the following forms: A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

NOTE: unless otherwise indicated all reports will be made public.

Note: Pursuant to paragraph 5 of the above Decision the High Contracting Parties have agreed “to provide information to the Secretary-General in advance of the Meeting, which will be circulated by the Secretary-General to all the High Contracting Parties, on any of the following matters:

(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed forces and to the civilian population;

(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;

(c) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols;

(d) Measures taken on technical co-operation and assistance; and

(e) Other relevant matters.”

Each of the items listed above are provided as separate individual forms to be filled out by each High Contracting Party accordingly.
**SUMMARY SHEET**

**REPORTING PERIOD:** 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2010

| Form A: Dissemination of information:                     | X changed |
|                                                       | □ unchanged (last reporting:[])|

| Form B: Technical requirements and relevant information: | □ changed |
|                                                       | X unchanged (last reporting:[2008])|

| Form C: Legislation:                                    | X changed |
|                                                       | □ unchanged (last reporting:[])|

| Form D: Technical cooperation and assistance:           | X changed |
|                                                       | □ unchanged (last reporting:[year])|

| Form E: Other relevant matters:                         | X changed |
|                                                       | □ unchanged (last reporting:[year])|

**NOTE:** This Summary Sheet may be used only after the High Contracting Party has submitted its first national report pursuant to the Decision of the Third CCW Review Conference. Only the reporting forms which are indicated as „changed“ have to be submitted thereafter together with the Cover page and the Summary Sheet.
Form A  Dissemination of information

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information […] on:

(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed forces and to the civilian population;”

High Contracting Party: NEW ZEALAND

[Reporting for time period from 01/01/10 to 31/12/10]

X additional information of dissemination of information on CCW Amended Protocol II to armed forces and civilian population is contained in the National Annual Report for [2010], provided in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II.

X additional information on dissemination of information on CCW Protocol V is contained in the National Report for [2010], provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V.

Information to the armed forces, including the extent to which the CCW and its Protocols are part of military manuals and the training curriculum of its armed forces:

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, among other things, education relating to prohibitions and restrictions on weapons likely to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. The contents of the CCW and its Protocols are set out and explained in detail in the Manual of Armed Forces Law (2nd ed) Vol 4. This Manual is issued as a Defence Force Order by the Chief of Defence Force under Defence Act 1990 s 27 and must therefore be complied with by all members of the NZDF. All members of the NZDF are issued with a card which requires them “not to use weapons that are prohibited”. The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) keeps in close touch with the NZDF and they consult each other 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.

Information to the civilian population, including information on any programs, courses or documentation to disseminate the CCW to non-military audiences

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

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade also publishes relevant information on its website.

Any other relevant information:
**Form B  Technical requirements and relevant information**

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information […] on:

(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

High Contracting Party: NEW ZEALAND

[Reporting for time period from 01/01/10 to 31/12/10]

X additional information on steps taken to meet technical requirements of Amended Protocol II and other relevant information pertaining thereto is contained in the National Annual Report for [2010], provided pursuant to paragraph 4(c) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II.

X additional information on steps taken to meet technical requirements of Protocol V and other relevant information pertaining thereto is contained in the National Report for [2010], provided pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of Article 10 of Protocol V.

Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols

Law of Armed Conflict training provided to New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) personnel will include a component reflecting the relevant provisions of Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War, which entered into force in New Zealand in April 2008.

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.
Form C  Legislation

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information […] on:

(c) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols;”

High Contracting Party: NEW ZEALAND

[Reporting for time period from 01/01/10 to 31/12/10]

X additional information of legislation related to Amended Protocol II is contained in the National Annual Report for [2010], provided pursuant to paragraph 4(d) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II.

X additional information on legislation related to Protocol V is contained in the National Report for [2010, provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V.

Legislation, including the status and content of national legislation to prevent and suppress violations of amended Protocol II:

The provisions of amended Protocol II which relate to antipersonnel mines have been superceded by and subsumed within New Zealand’s obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction Ottawa Convention. Such use is completely banned in New Zealand by the Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act 1998.

All other provisions of amended Protocol II relating to mines other than anti-personnel mines, booby traps and other devices are covered by the Manual of Armed Forces Law (2nd ed) Vol 4. This Manual is issued as a Defence Force Order by the Chief of Defence Force under Defence Act 1990 s 27 and must therefore be complied with by all members of the NZDF.

Because all such weapons constitute restricted weapons under the Arms Act 1983, and would therefore be unlawful for any member of the public to own, New Zealand has not considered it necessary to implement legislation in this respect other than that applicable to the Armed Forces.

New Zealand also joined in the Declaration by Denmark, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and the United States on anti-vehicle mines CCW/CONF.III/WP.16 16 November 2006. Together these requirements aim to achieve a reduction in the failure rate of anti-vehicle mines to the target such that no more than one in one thousand activated mines functions as a mine one hundred twenty days after arming.
Any other relevant information, including the regulations and policies (other than national legislation) adopted to implement the CCW's obligations and ensure compliance with its Protocols:

As noted above all of the provisions of the CCW and its Protocol are covered in the Manual of Armed Forces Law (2nd ed) Vol 4. This Manual is issued as a Defence Force Order by the Chief of Defence Force under Defence Act 1990 s 27 and must therefore be complied with by all members of the NZDF
Form D  Technical cooperation and assistance

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information […] on:

(d) Measures taken on technical co-operation and assistance;”

High Contracting Party: NEW ZEALAND

[Reporting for time period from 01/01/10 to 31/12/10]

X additional information of measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance is contained in the National Annual Report for [2010], provided in accordance with paragraph 4(e) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II.

X additional information on measures taken on international technical cooperation and assistance is contained in the National Report for [2010], provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V.

International technical co-operation, including relevant experiences in seeking or providing technical assistance and cooperation, and International technical assistance:

UNMAS: The New Zealand Aid Programme provided untagged core funding to UNMAS (UN Mine Action Service) of NZ$1 million in 2010 to support the organization’s work in removing and destroying mines, explosive remnants of war and stockpiles, risk education and advocacy. New Zealand funding also supports the work that UNMAS does around medical assistance and rehabilitation of those affected by mines. New Zealand provides one military Staff Officer to the UNMAS in New York.

ICRC: The New Zealand Aid Programme provided NZ$2.5 million in 2010 in untagged core funding to support ICRC’s (International Committee of the Red Cross) work including physical rehabilitation, preventative unexploded ordnance action programmes which focus on risk reduction, education and advocacy work. The advocacy work aims to reduce the human cost of mines and explosive remnants of war.

The New Zealand Aid Programme also priorities core funding to other UN agencies such as UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and World Food Programme
(WFP), all of which undertake unexploded ordnance clearance action activities as part of their work. The New Zealand Aid Programme also gives priority funding to the World Bank which helps address the long term consequences of mines and unexploded ordnance of war on economic and social development.

Afghanistan: New Zealand provides one military liaison officer from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to the UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan.

Lao PDR: In November 2010 New Zealand provided NZ$1.1 million of funding assistance to UXO Lao through the UNDP’s UXO clearance trust fund in Lao PDR. The funding is being used to clear unexploded ordnance in the Xieng Khuoang province where New Zealand is also involved in promoting sustainable tourism.

An earlier project funded by the New Zealand Government in Xieng Khuoang, implemented by UNESCO and Mine Action Group (MAG) from 2006-2010, involved cluster munitions clearance and tourism development at one of the most popular tourist destinations in Laos, the Plain of Jars.

Cambodia: Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC): Through the Asia Development Assistance Facility, the New Zealand Government supported Quality Solutions International to carry out a two-year project (2008-2010) with CMAC’s training Centre to strengthen the training capabilities and capacity of the centre so that it best supports unexploded ordnance clearance action operations in Cambodia. It involved activities such as reviewing and updating the curriculum, upskilling staff, establishing the training centre as a centre of excellence.

Egypt: The New Zealand Aid Programme contributed NZ$200,000 in October 2008 to UNDP for the UNDP/Egypt Government mine and unexploded ordnance clearance action programme. This programme was ongoing into 2010.

Any other relevant information:
Form E     Other relevant matters

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information […] on:

(e) Other relevant matters.”

High Contracting Party: NEW ZEALAND

[Reporting for time period from 01/01/10 to 31/12/10]

X additional relevant information is contained in the National Annual Report for [2010], provided pursuant to paragraph 4(f) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II.

X additional relevant information is contained in the National Report for [2010], provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V.

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. 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 was part of the “Oslo Process” which aimed to conclude, by the end of 2008, a legally binding treaty prohibiting cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians. New Zealand hosted one of the major meetings of the Oslo Process in Wellington in February 2008, and endorsed the Convention on Cluster Munitions at the Diplomatic Conference held in Dublin in May 2008. New Zealand ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 22 December 2009 and is an active participant in the Convention’s intersessional work programme.