HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY:  Canada

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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

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**High Contracting Party:** Canada

**Reporting for time period from:** 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

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**Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:**

During the reporting period, the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) responded to 343 calls for assistance in the recovery and disposal of 4282 pieces of Defence Explosive Ordnance (UXO) across Canada. In addition, in support of the Department of National Defence (DND)/CAF responsibilities on UXO Legacy Sites, Canadian Joint Operations Command (CJOC) (via the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN)), undertook Site Reconnaissance activities at the Bell Island Wreck Sites in Conception Bay (Coastal Waters off Newfoundland and Labrador). In 1942, four armed Ore Carriers (SS Lord Strathcona, SS Saganaga, PLM 27, and SS Rose Castle) were sunk in shallow water by German U-Boat(s). UXO was confirmed present at the SS Saganaga in 2005 – A site recce in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018/2019 was to allow for planning in support of UXO Risk Mitigation activities planned for the next years. The site was previously assessed as having a medium UXO Risk and recreational divers are known to access these wrecks. The Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) will be returning to the Bell Island Wreck sites - assuming operational availability - in order to render these sites safe from a UXO perspective. When conducting operations, the Canadian Armed Forces uses established Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that reflect the responsibility to track the use of munitions as well as the clearance or destruction of unexploded ordnance, notwithstanding the increased risks associated with hostilities. As far as security conditions and operational tasking in the Canadian area of operations allowed, the Canadian Armed Forces destroyed Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

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**Any other relevant information:**

Canada recognizes the risks that ERW can pose to local populations. Removing ERW that could pose an immediate risk to local populations is an important consideration for any operation and a critical piece of Canada’s role in protecting civilians.
FORM B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

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

Canadian Armed Forces Standard Operating Procedures, in line with NATO procedures, necessitate the recording of all uses of explosive ordnance. Multiple records capture both the initial request and eventual use (including type and location) of the munitions. Separate situation reports provide a narrative of each incident and separately capture the use of explosive ordnance. Further, an entirely separate logistics system tracks the movement of ammunition before and as it is expended. Thus, records on the use and storage of explosive ordnance are maintained in Department of National Defence information systems. These systems are already established and integrated with Canadian Armed Forces SOPs.

Any other relevant information:

Current Canadian Armed Forces recording and reporting allows for the provisions of Article 4, specifically with regards to release of information to third parties, to be carried out upon the cessation of hostilities.
- PROTOCOL V -

**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

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High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

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

The Canadian Armed Forces implement control measures during operations to minimize any risk to the civilian population from ERW. These control measures can include physically separating the civilian population from areas where munitions covered under this protocol are to be deployed; education and/or notice to the local population in advance of the use of these munitions; and survey of the area after the use of these munitions in order to identify, mark and dispose of ERW.

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Any other relevant information:

National Defence maintains the Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) and Legacy Sites Program. It consists of educating the public on the dangers of UXO, and maintaining a national database of legacy sites within Canada where UXO may still remain due to previous military operations, training or weapons testing, as well as wartime action along Canada's coasts and incidents involving ships, planes or vehicles carrying ammunition and explosives. The information is available to the public through the following web site: https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-ce/services/uxo/unexploded-explosive-ordnance.html
**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

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**High Contracting Party:** Canada

**Reporting for time period from:** 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

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**Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:**

During the reporting period, the Canadian Armed Forces conducted no new operations involving ERW relevant to this article.

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**Any other relevant information:**

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CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
**FORM E:** Steps taken to implement Article 7 and Article 8 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war and cooperation and assistance

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**High Contracting Party:** Canada

**Reporting for time period from:** 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

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**Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7 and Article 8:**

The Canadian Armed Forces treats the provision of assistance for existing ERW in exactly the same manner as it does the provision of assistance under the terms of Articles 7 and 8. As a NATO ally, the Canadian Armed Forces remains ready to provide assistance, in line with the provisions of Articles 7 and 8, subject to the availability of suitable resources.

Canada provides support to mine and ERW-affected countries through mine action programmes. Information on Canada’s funding assistance for the 2019 reporting year will be available in Canada’s annual Article 7 report on implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

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**Any other relevant information:**

The Canadian Armed Forces did not participate in Operation Open Spirit in 2019.

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**FORM E(a):** Steps taken by States which have ERW victims to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2): Victim Assistance

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**High Contracting Party:** Canada

**Reporting for time period from:** 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

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**Steps taken to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2):**

The Canadian Armed Forces currently has no victims of explosive remnants of war resulting from actions on Canadian soil that require assistance for the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration into society.

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**Other relevant information, guided by the Plan of Action on Victim Assistance:**
FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

As a NATO ally, the Canadian Armed Forces abides with the generic preventative measures in line with the provisions or Article 9 and the Technical Annex.

Any other relevant information:
FORM G: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

In the Canadian Armed Forces' implementation of the Protocol, particular attention has been paid to operational procedures and the Law of Armed Conflict training program to ensure compliance. The requirements of Protocol V have been incorporated in appropriate training and Standard Operating Procedures and the update of doctrine manuals takes place as part of the normal review cycle. Overall, Canadian Armed Forces’ procedures continue to be in line with the operational and legal requirements of Protocol V.

Any other relevant information:
FORM H: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: Canada

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

Any other relevant information:

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