

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

**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 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH
CONTRACTING PARTY: SWEDEN

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 03-11-2009

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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

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Form A Dissemination of information

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (a) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depository [...] on [...]:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and
to the civilian population;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Sweden

Reporting for time period

from: 01/09/2008

dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/08/2009

dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

The majority of all engineering officers and military legal advisers in the Swedish Armed Forces and some schools, e.g. the Swedish National Defense College, receive information regarding Protocol II as well as the Ottawa Convention. A revision of regulations has been completed.

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

Sweden is not a mine affected country nor in any way using mines. This Protocol is made public, but no special announcement or campaign has been conducted.

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Form B **Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (b) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Sweden

Reporting for time period

from: **01/09/2008**

dd/mm/yyyy

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MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

This item is not applicable for Sweden. For support to international mine action programs see "Form E".

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

This item is not applicable for Sweden. For support/co-operation see "Form E".

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Form C Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13,
paragraph 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:

Sweden

Reporting for time period

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TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

Sweden complies with all the provisions contained in Articles 1-14 as well as the Technical Annex. The Swedish Parliament decided in 1996 that the Swedish Armed Forces should no longer use anti-personnel landmines. Sweden ratified the Ottawa Convention in 1998. In December 2001 Sweden completed its obligation in accordance with article 3 of the Ottawa Convention with regard to destruction of all anti-personnel landmines.

Several thousand anti-personnel mines were kept for the purpose of training and research in accordance with article 4 of the Ottawa Convention. Some of these mines do not meet the requirements of detectability under article 4 of Protocol II. This, however, is of no practical significance since the use of anti-personnel mines is now prohibited under Swedish legislation.

Anti-personnel mine number 12, which was "an other device" has been modified so that it can only be used if discharged by a soldier and has also been renamed 'Försvarsladdning 21'. This restriction goes actually further than what is specified in article 5, point 6 in Protocol II.

Sweden has not procured international warning signs in accordance with the Technical Annex, section 4. The reason for not doing so is that these signs have not yet been requested in connection with international missions that Sweden has participated in. So far national signs and warning devices in the respective country have been used.

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ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

NIL

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Form D Legislation

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (d) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depository [...] on [...]:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Sweden

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LEGISLATION:

Sweden has not adopted any specific legislation in connection with its accession to the Protocol. The Government bill (prop. 1996/97:145) proposed that Parliament should adopt the Protocol. The Government made the assessment that no amendments to existing legislation were necessary and that the content of Swedish legislation already in force was sufficient for Sweden to fulfil its undertakings under the Protocol.

In this context, a comparison between some central provisions in the Protocol and relevant Swedish legislation should, however, be mentioned. The Protocol stipulates, among other things, that the use of anti-personnel mines which are not detectable is prohibited (art. 4). As for internal conditions, the Swedish Government in December 1996 decided on a government bill which proclaimed a total prohibition of the use of anti-personnel mines in the Swedish armed forces, and that all stockpiled mines should be destroyed prior to the end of the year 2001 (prop. 1996/97:4, bet. 1996/97:FöU01, rskr. 1996/97:109). Through that decision Sweden complies with the demands set up in the Protocol.

In the Protocol, the contracting parties also undertake not to transfer mines (art. 8). Under Swedish legislation there is a general prohibition of the manufacture, transfer or exportation of materials classified as munitions, unless authorization is granted by the relevant authorities, i.e. the national Inspectorate of Strategic Products. The relevant provisions are given in the Military Equipment Act (1992:1300) and the Military Equipment Ordinance (1992:1303). Infringements of these provisions are punishable by law.

The Protocol also stipulates that each contracting party shall take all appropriate steps to prevent and suppress violations of the Protocol. According to Swedish criminal legislation in force (Penal code, Ch. 22, sec. 6) a person guilty of a serious violation of a treaty or agreement with a foreign power or an infraction of a generally recognised principle or tenet relating to international humanitarian law, shall be sentenced for a crime against international law to imprisonment for at most four years or, if the crime is gross, imprisonment for at most ten years or for life. Serious violations shall be understood to include i.e. use of any weapon prohibited by international law. These provisions are universally punishable under Swedish law. As regards the military use of mines, such acts are therefore seen as crimes against international law. Other uses of mines are punishable according to general criminal law.

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Form E **International technical information exchange, cooperation
on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (e)

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

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on
international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation
and assistance;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Sweden

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INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

The Swedish EOD and Demining Center (SWEDEC) is a Swedish Centre of Excellence within EOD and mine clearance within the Swedish Armed Forces (SAF). Among other things, SWEDEC is responsible for participating actively in international efforts and information exchange.

Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), the Swedish Armed Forces (SAF) through SWEDEC and the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI) are actively supporting GICHD directly or indirectly in many activities.

The Swedish Armed Forces is responsible for the participation in international efforts, including information exchange, as i.a. in the Balkan and the Baltic States.

Sweden participates in the International Test and Evaluation Program, ITEP, through SAF/SWEDEC and the MSB. Furthermore, Sweden is involved in the work on standardizing mine action conducted by the EU (CEN), WEU and NATO through Partnership for Peace. At the Nordic level there are networks between the Defence Research Establishments.

In co-operation with GICHD Sweden has developed a hand-held survey tool for the UN information-system IMSMA which is based on the Swedish information system EOD IS. Partner countries using EOD IS are also sharing information through a special network.

Sweden has developed a lesson-learned process for EOD, based on NATO standard and a computerized technical tool for support of the process.

Through MSB, Sweden is involved in research and development of mine clearance equipment which includes mechanical mine clearance equipment, metal detectors and artificial dog noses. Initial tests of the Mine Guzzler, Oracle and Scanjack has been followed up by SWEDEC in the framework of ITEP.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

Swedish contributions to mine action, including mine clearance as one integrated part, are mainly decided and channelled through the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida). Below is a list of contributions to countries/regions and to international organisations with active disbursements during FY 2009. Further contributions can be added to the list considering disbursements made during the time period September-December 2008 and upcoming disbursements during the period September-December 2009. The total amount below shall thus be considered an estimation for the requested time period within the AP II reporting format. The annual contributions to mine action from Sida's appropriation has during the last years been in the range of approximately 100 MSEK per fiscal year.

Country/Region	Actor	Amount disb FY 2009 in SEK
Global	UNICEF mine action	3,875,000
Global	UNMAS	7,000,000
Global	Geneva Call	2,500,000

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Bosnia Hercegovina	UNDP/Gov	12,000,000
Afghanistan	Danish Demining group	15,000,000
Somalia	Danish Demining group	3,700,000
Sudan	Danish Demining group	7,900,000
Iraq	Danish Demining group	15,000,000
DR Congo	Mine Action group	6,850,000
+ Misc humanitarian mine action global level via e.g. Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency		/Final amount at end of year/
Total projected and disbursed for FY 2009 as of September 30th 2009: 73,825,000 SEK		

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

Military and civilian personnel from the Swedish Armed Forces and MSB have participated in humanitarian mine action for the UN and for various NGOs, for example in Bosnia, Lebanon, Iraq, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Somalia and Senegal. MSB Mine Action projects are mainly funded through Sida and the UN.

The MSB participation in the development of Rapid Response within Mine Action supporting the UN and the ICRC with Rapid Response capacity. MSB conducts a yearly exercise in a Rapid Response Plan scenario where UNMAS has deployed a Mine Action Co-ordination Team (MACT) supported by MSB to establish a Mine Action Co-ordination Centre (MACC).

Sweden conducts various training courses for personnel who for example will carry out aid work in the future or will be involved in Mine Action. At SWEDEC (Swedish EOD and Demining Centre) there is a special Mine Action support unit. Swedish Armed Forces can, when so requested, conduct mine clearance to the UN-standard in Mine Action, IMAS.

Through MSB, Sweden provides personnel with a broad Mine Action expertise in UN Mine Action projects. MSB is also conducting stand alone Mine Action projects. MSB has during the reporting period been conducting Mine Action projects in Sudan (supporting UNMAS, financed by Sida, specialist support), Lebanon (supporting UNMAS, financed by Sida, 1 EOD team, 3 BAC teams, 1 mechanical team and QA MDD financed by UNOPS), Somalia (supporting UNDP/UNMAS, financed by Sida, 3 EOD teams and coordination), Iraq (specialist support to UNDP financed by Sida), DR Congo (supporting UNMACC-DRC and UNOPS in cooperation with DCA, mechanical and MDD support).

During the period covered by this report, MSB has conducted Mine Action introduction courses and exercises.

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Form F

Other relevant matters

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (f)

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

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Sweden

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from: 01/09/2008

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dd/mm/yyyy

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:

NIL

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Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11,
paragraph 2,

“2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Sweden

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MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

Mechanical assets

- Scanjack
- Oracle (Counter Mine)

IT-system

- EOD-IS

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

Within the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), coordinator for Mine Action, Policy Specialist, Ms. Pernilla Trägårdh, tel. +46 8 698 52 10

Within the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) Senior Technical Advisor, Mr. Jonas Zachrisson, tel. +46 76 147 98 99.

Within the Swedish Armed Forces Headquarters, the expert on mine action is Lieutenant Colonel Lars Olsson, tel. +46 8 788 7919.

Within the special agency of the Swedish Armed Forces (Swedish EOD and Demining Centre, SWEDEC), Colonel Anders Widuss, tel. +46 381 186 01.

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NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

MFA, Department for Global Security/ Humanitarian Section
MFA, Department for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation
MoD, Department for Military Affairs
MoD, Department for Civil Affairs
