



Note Number V-1077

The Delegation of Canada to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe presents its compliments to all Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, and in accordance with Decision 7/04 of the Forum for Security Co-operation, has the honor to transmit herewith the reply to the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-Personnel Mines and on Explosive Remnants of War.

The Delegation of Canada to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 20 July 2017

To: All Missions and Delegations to the OSCE
The OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre
The OSCE Secretariat



**CANADIAN RESPONSE TO
OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES
June 7, 2017**

Part I

1. Is your country a State Party to the 1996 Amended Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices annexed to the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)?

Canada is a State Party to the 1996 Amended Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices annexed to the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW). Canada deposited its instrument of ratification on 5 January, 1998. Amended Protocol II entered into force for Canada on 3 December, 1998.

Canada's report can be found at the following link:

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/D7160FCDE24CFB2EC1257F9C002B0D2D/\\$file/2016_APIII_NAR+Canada.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/D7160FCDE24CFB2EC1257F9C002B0D2D/$file/2016_APIII_NAR+Canada.pdf)

Part II

7. Has your country ratified or acceded to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction?

Canada was the first to sign and ratify the Convention, and to deposit its instrument of ratification, all on 3 December, 1997. The Convention entered into force for Canada on 1 March, 1999.

Canada's report can be found at the following link:

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/FC75DED12E67B3D1C1257FAB0053DFFB/\\$file/APLC+ART.7+2015+Canada.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/FC75DED12E67B3D1C1257FAB0053DFFB/$file/APLC+ART.7+2015+Canada.pdf)

(c) Has your country adopted legislation to address the humanitarian objectives of the convention, or taken any specific measures regarding the use, production, storage, transfer and destruction of anti-personnel landmines? In case a moratorium has been introduced, what is its scope and duration and when was it introduced?

Following approval by both houses of the Parliament of Canada, on November 27, 1997 the Governor General gave royal assent to An Act to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. This Act entered into force on March 1, 1999.

The Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act prohibits the development, production, acquisition, possession, transfer, stockpiling and placement of anti-personnel mines. The Act also requires the Government of Canada to destroy anti-personnel mines stockpiled by Canada (although the

destruction of stockpiles had been completed before the Act had been approved by Parliament).

9. Does your country have any specific measures in place to provide assistance to victims?

Canada's course of action on Article 6.3 of the Convention is to integrate assistance for victims of anti-personnel mines into its broader development assistance efforts in supporting priority sectors, including health. Canada has also integrated victim assistance into post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction efforts.

Global Affairs Canada (GAC) humanitarian assistance programming aims to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain the dignity of those affected by conflicts, acute food insecurity, and natural disasters by providing appropriate, timely, and effective responses.

By integrating principles of participation, inclusion, equity, equality, and non-discrimination into programming across sectors, Canadian international humanitarian assistance seeks to ensure that all its initiatives are responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable. This may include survivors, persons with injuries due to a conflict and other persons with disabilities, as appropriate.

Through its International Humanitarian Assistance Bureau, GAC provides support, on a responsive basis, to victims of explosive remnants of war when these activities are identified as a need within a broader humanitarian response. Within its provision of humanitarian assistance, GAC provides support to experienced partners, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, Handicap International and UNICEF.

GAC does not earmark its humanitarian assistance funding to victim assistance but rather relies on its experienced humanitarian partners to identify the most pressing humanitarian needs, including victim assistance, and address them, as appropriate. The International Humanitarian Assistance Bureau consults widely within GAC to ensure that Canada's humanitarian response is aligned with its longer-term intervention, as appropriate.

10. Does your country require assistance in mine clearance, stockpile destruction, mine awareness and/or victim assistance? If so, please describe.

Canada is not mine affected and does not require assistance in mine clearance, stockpile destruction, mine awareness or victim assistance.

11. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in mine action? If so, please describe.

Canada provides assistance in mine action as part of integrated programmes within Global Affairs Canada. Since 2006, Canada has contributed more than CAD \$235 million for mine action.

**CANADIAN RESPONSE TO
OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR
June 7, 2017**

1. Has your country notified the Depositary of its consent to be bound by the 2003 CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) once it enters into force? **Yes.**
2. If yes, at what stage is the process?

Canada has ratified Protocol V and deposited its instrument of ratification on 19 May, 2009. It entered into force for Canada on 19 November, 2009.

3. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance in clearing or otherwise minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? **No.**

Canada does not need assistance in clearing or otherwise minimizing the risks and effects of ERW.

4. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in clearing and minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.

Canada considers the provision of assistance in clearing of ERW and minimizing the risks and effects of ERW to be an essential part of our continuing mine action programming. Since 2006, Canada has contributed more than CAD \$235 million for mine action.