

UNITED STATES MISSION
ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

No. 2018/15

Note Verbale

The Mission of the United States of America to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe presents its compliments to all of the other Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE, the Forum for Security Cooperation, and the Conflict Prevention Center, and has the honor to submit, in accordance with Decision 7/04 of the Forum for Security Cooperation, the United States of America's reply to the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-Personnel Landmines and on the Explosive Remnants of War for 2017, as well as the United States of America's annual reports on the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) Protocol II and CCW Protocol V, which are referenced in the United States of America's reply.

The Mission of the United States of America to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE, the Forum for Security Cooperation, and the Conflict Prevention Center the assurances of its highest consideration.

U.S. Mission to the OSCE
Vienna, May 25, 2018

To all Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE
The Conflict Prevention Center
Vienna



DIPLOMATIC NOTE

OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

**To be submitted no later than 31 May of each year
(starting in May 2005)**

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)?

Yes.

If yes:

2. Please attach the most recent annual report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 13 of the Amended Protocol or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.

The United States submitted an Annual Report on April 5, 2018. A copy is attached.

If no:

3. Is your country considering ratification/accession to the Amended Protocol II?

Not applicable.

4. What measures have been taken to prevent the indiscriminate use of mines, booby-traps, and other devices?

U.S. policy and practice prohibit the indiscriminate use of all landmines (including anti-personnel landmines), booby-traps, and other devices. All U.S. practice related to these weapons meets or is more restrictive than the requirements of Amended Protocol II. Additionally, U.S. forces no longer employ non-self-destructing landmines (also known as “persistent” landmines), either anti-personnel or anti-vehicle, but rely exclusively on self-destructing/self-deactivating landmines that meet the requirements for self-destruction and self-deactivation that are specified in the Technical Annex of Amended Protocol II or are subject to more restrictive requirements.

Reporting relative to minefields requires a detailed report of intention, a report of initiation, and a report of completion. Reports of transfer (of control to another military unit) and reports of change are required as transfers or changes occur. Reports include the number and types of mines as well as their locations. Minefield locations are recorded on a standardized form. Hand-emplaced mines are recorded individually. Scatterable munition fields are recorded by their

perimeter. Commanders are instructed to make every attempt to mark these munition fields as soon as the tactical situation allows.

5. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance related to the implementation of this Protocol? If so, please describe.

No.

6. Does your country have the capacity to assist others related to this Protocol? If so, please describe.

The United States is a strong supporter of international humanitarian mine action efforts and mine action technology exchanges. The Department of State's Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) programs are highly successful but are only one component of the U.S. Government's robust Humanitarian Mine Action Program. The Department of Defense and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) also work to alleviate the harm caused by others' indiscriminate and illicit use of landmines. The United States was one of the first countries to support humanitarian mine action efforts, beginning in 1988 in Afghanistan. Since then, the United States consistently has been the world's single largest financial supporter of Conventional Weapons Destruction – including humanitarian mine action – providing more than \$2.9 billion since 1993 to more than 100 countries. U.S. efforts include training and support for mine clearance operations, mine risk education, survivors' assistance, research and development, training and support for physical security and stockpile management of explosive ordnance, and a public-private partnership program. The United States is also a leader in the development and sharing of mine clearance technology, techniques, and information.

More information can be found at:

- U.S. Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement:
www.state.gov/t/pm/wra
- U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center:
<http://www.lee.army.mil/hdtc/>
- U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program:
www.humanitarian-demining.org
- U.S. Agency for International Development Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund:
<https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1866/programs-vulnerable-populations-leahy-war-victims-fund>

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?

No.

8. (a) If yes, please attach the most recent report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.

Not applicable.

(b) If no, is your country considering ratification/accession to the Convention?

The United States is not currently considering becoming party to the Convention.

(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?

In June 2014, the United States announced at the Third Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention in Maputo, Mozambique, that the United States would not produce or otherwise acquire any anti-personnel landmines that are not compliant with the Ottawa Convention, including to replace such munitions as they expire in the coming years.

In September 2014, the United States announced that it would align U.S. activities outside the Korean Peninsula with the key requirements of the Ottawa Convention.

For more information on current U.S. landmine policy, please see the following Fact Sheets:

June 27, 2014: Fact Sheet: Changes to U.S. Anti-Personnel Landmine Policy

September 23, 2014: Fact Sheet: Changes to U.S. Anti-Personnel Landmine Policy

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

Established in 1989, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) works to increase the availability of, and access to, a wide variety of programs benefiting people with disabilities in conflict-affected countries. Please see Form B of the attached CCW Amended Protocol II report for more information.

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

No.

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

The U.S. Department of State provided conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance that totaled \$179.5 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and is projected to provide \$266.5 million in Fiscal Year 2017 funds. CWD assistance includes funding for humanitarian mine action, and for destruction and security of small arms, light weapons, and conventional munitions. The United States remains the leading donor to humanitarian mine action around the world, with U.S. contributions since Fiscal Year 1993 totaling more than \$2.9 billion. These funds have provided

assistance to more than 100 countries. The United States cooperates with the UN, including the UN Mine Action Service, regional organizations, and other donor states. The United States is currently the chair of the Mine Action Support Group, an informal donor coordination group that meets twice a year. Please see Form B of the attached CCW Amended Protocol II report for more information.

OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

To be submitted on a voluntary basis along with the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-personnel Mines no later than 31 May each year.

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? Is your country considering doing so?

Yes.

2. If yes, at what stage is the process?

Protocol V on ERW entered into force for the United States on July 21, 2009.

3. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance in clearing or otherwise minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.

No.

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

The United States takes a comprehensive approach to dealing with post-conflict explosive hazards. The U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction program provides assistance for a range of activities, including humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of explosive remnants of war, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) destruction (including at-risk munitions and man-portable air defense systems – MANPADS), and physical security and stockpile management. In addition to funding the destruction of excess and obsolete SA/LW and munitions from national holdings, the program also funds the clearance of weapons caches left at the end of conflicts.

Please refer to the United States' 2017 Protocol V report, specifically updated Form E, for more information about countries that the United States assisted in Fiscal Year 2016 and the types of assistance that it provided (attached).

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 in Accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4

Name of High Contracting Party:

United States of America

Date of Submission:

National Point of Contact:

Charles Trumbull
Office of the Legal Adviser,
Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State
tel: 202-647-5183
fax: 202-736-7620
email: trumbullcp@state.gov

*This report may be distributed to interested States,
organizations, and the public.*

Form A

Dissemination of information

Article 13/4/a

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

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

United States reporting for time period through September 2017.

Information to the armed forces

The relevant doctrine, operational and training publications, and courses of instruction of the armed forces of the United States are routinely revised to incorporate the requirements contained in the Protocol regarding the use of mines, booby-traps, and other devices.

Information to the civilian population

The U.S. Government has provided to the American Red Cross a copy of the Protocol and other relevant documents, and has asked that it incorporate information about the Protocol in its programs for the education of the civilian population of the United States. In addition, the Department of State has produced nearly every year for almost two decades a public report titled "To Walk the Earth in Safety" (the most recent edition was published in December 2017). This series of reports describe in detail the steps taken by the U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction Program to address landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), explosive remnants of war (ERW), and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), which can affect the civilian population in countries recovering from conflict long after the conflict ends. Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) is a comprehensive approach that includes humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of ERW, SA/LW (including at-risk munitions and man-portable air defense systems - MANPADS), stockpile and cache reduction, and physical security and stockpile management. The latest edition of "To Walk the Earth in Safety" may be found at the Department of State's website:

<https://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/2017/index.htm>.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs and staff in the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) address foundations, corporations, and religious and

civic groups, as well as students ranging from secondary to university level, to raise awareness of the landmine issue and encourage their participation in this comprehensive approach to CWD. Engagement takes place with domestic, foreign, and international entities. Over the years, PM/WRA has partnered with a number of civic groups and private organizations to expand further the reach of our efforts.

Form B

Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs

Article 13/4/b

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;"

United States reporting for time period through September 2017.

Mine clearance programs

The U.S. Department of State provided conventional weapons destruction (CWD) assistance that totaled \$179.532 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and is projected to provide \$266.5 million in Fiscal Year 2017 funds. CWD assistance includes funding for humanitarian mine action, and destruction and security of small arms, light weapons, and conventional munitions. The United States remains the leading donor to CWD, which includes humanitarian mine action, with U.S. contributions since Fiscal Year 1993 totaling more than \$2.9 billion. These funds have provided assistance to more than 100 countries.

The U.S. CWD Program helps countries around the world to overcome threats from landmines, ERW, and at-risk weapons and munitions, regardless of whether the affected countries are party to either the Protocol or the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. A State may face challenges from one or more of these types of weapons and munitions, and the comprehensive CWD program increases effectiveness of U.S. assistance by creating a flexible approach to addressing the relevant threats. Relevant to Amended Protocol II, the U.S. CWD program has increasingly dealt with clearance of IEDs. Consistent with the U.S. philosophy of helping other countries to develop the indigenous capacity to address these threats, the U.S. CWD Program also aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills of local personnel to sustain programs after U.S.-provided assistance is complete.

Landmine and IED clearance remains a focus of our comprehensive program. In Fiscal Year 2017, projects in Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Ukraine,

Yemen, Zimbabwe, and the Palestinian Territories (the West Bank) specifically addressed landmine and/or IED contamination.

Assistance is provided both bilaterally and multilaterally, through the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the Organization of American States, as well as various non-governmental organizations and contractors.

(Form B, continued)

Rehabilitation programs

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), serves as an important source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in developing countries. Established in 1989, the Leahy War Victims Fund maintains a dedicated source of financial and technical support for people with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from anti-personnel landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other injuries resulting from armed conflict and civil disorder. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided \$260 million in assistance to more than 50 countries.

Originally tasked with delivering immediate care, the Leahy War Victims Fund widened its scope of activities to include development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve, and support for the establishment of a framework for sustainable services in developing countries. The fund also contributes to the development and enforcement of international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund ensures that treatment and equipment are used appropriately and effectively to increase the mobility of conflict-affected people with disabilities.

In Fiscal Year 2017, the Leahy War Victims Fund initiated new activities in Laos and Georgia. The Fund continued support for regional activities in the Middle East (Jordan, Lebanon, and West Bank/Gaza) and in Francophone West Africa (Mali, Niger, and Senegal), as well as in Burma, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Nepal, Ukraine, and Tajikistan. In partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organization, initiatives spanning multiple countries provided direct assistance to individuals affected by conflict, trained service providers, supported the development of international standards related to rehabilitation and assistive technology, and increased access to appropriate assistive devices.

Form C

Technical requirements and relevant
information

Article 13/4/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;"

United States reporting for time period through September 2017.

No change since the 2015 report.

Form D

Legislation

Article 13/4/d

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;"

United States reporting for time period through September 2017.

Legislation

No change since the 2004 Report.

Form E

International technical information
exchange, cooperation on mine clearance,
technical cooperation and assistance

Article 13/4/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;"

United States reporting for time period through September 2017.

International technical information exchange

No change since the 2005 report.

International cooperation on mine clearance

The U.S. Government aims to increase international cooperation and coordination among donor nations, recipient nations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to accelerate humanitarian demining efforts worldwide.

In addition to working with the governments of mine-affected countries to provide mine clearance training, mine awareness, and survivor assistance programs (detailed in Form B), the United States works with other governments through regular meetings of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) and with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to share information and increase coordination toward our common goal of eliminating landmines that threaten civilians. In Fiscal Year 2017, the United States also supported the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining's efforts to maintain and disseminate updated and new International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

Technical cooperation and assistance

No change since 2005 report.

Form F

Other relevant matters

Article 13/4/f

"The High Contracting Parties shall provide
annual reports to the Depositary . . . on:

(f) other relevant matters."

United States reporting for time period through September 2017.

Other relevant matters

None.

Form G

Information to the UN-database on mine-clearance

Article 11 para 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."

United States reporting for time period through September 2017.

Means and technologies of mine clearance

- Deminer Personal Protection Equipment and Individual Tools
- Manual Mine Detection (with hand-held detectors)
- Mine Detection Dogs
- Mechanical Mine/Vegetation Clearance
- Mine Risk Education and Training
- Mine Action Center management and strategic planning (including information technology)
- Impact Surveys
- Technical survey (area reduction)

Lists of experts and expert agencies

- Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State
- Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (SO/LIC), U.S. Department of Defense
- Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate, U.S. Army Research, Development, and Engineering Command, U.S. Army
- Countermine Training Support Center, U.S. Army Engineer School
- Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC), U.S. Department of Defense

- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), U.S. Department of Defense
- Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF); Wheelchair and Disability Funds, U.S. Agency for International Development
- National Center for Environmental Health, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

(Form G, continued)

National points of contact on mine clearance

- Stanley Brown, Director, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State
tel: 202-663-0088
fax: 202-663-0090

- Gerald Guilbert, Deputy Director, Programs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State
tel: 202-663-0109
fax: 202-663-0090

- Colonel Larry Cousins, Chief, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, U.S. Department of Defense
tel: 703-614-5824

- PROTOCOL V -

REPORTING FORMS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 2 (b) OF THE PROTOCOL AND THE
DECISION OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING
PARTIES TO PROTOCOL V

(As adopted by the First Conference at its second plenary meeting on 5 November 2007)

HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: United States of America

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):

Charles P. Trumbull
Office of the Legal Adviser
Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Tel: (202) 647-5183
Fax: (202) 736-7620
email: trumbullcp@state.gov

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 06/04/2018

(dd/mm/yyyy)

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 ☐

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

No changes

Any other relevant information:

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

No changes

Any other relevant information:

- 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

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

No changes

Any other relevant information:

- PROTOCOL V -

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

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

No changes

Any other relevant information:

- PROTOCOL V -

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

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

The U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement's (PM/WRA) Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program responds to the humanitarian, social, and economic effects generated by all manner of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and at-risk arms and munitions that are surplus, obsolete, poorly secured, or otherwise at risk. CWD activities include humanitarian mine action, battle area clearance, clearance of ERW, destruction of small arms, light weapons, and munitions (including at-risk man-portable air defense systems – MANPADS), and physical security and stockpile management assistance. Our assistance program includes projects to existing ERW (Article 7) dating as far as back as World War II.

PM/WRA finances this program with funds appropriated annually from the State Department's Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction sub-account. In Fiscal Year 2016, U.S. assistance totaled \$179.5 million for all CWD activities and is projected to provide \$266.5 in Fiscal Year 2017 funds. The U.S. Government works closely with other governments, non-governmental organizations, and private companies to address the threats described above.

Clearance programs included both existing ERW (Article 7) and ERW cleared under Article 8, many times in the same program. Sometimes ERW is addressed in conjunction with landmine clearance. In Fiscal Year 2017, U.S. assistance supported ERW clearance in: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Kosovo, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, the Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Palau, Serbia, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, and the Palestinian Territories.

In addition to ERW clearance, PM/WRA supported activities that prevent future contamination, providing funding for improvements to government weapons storage facilities in Albania, Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Croatia, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Serbia, Somalia, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Uganda, and Ukraine. By helping countries secure their stockpiles, the United States helps to prevent the proliferation of conventional weapons and munitions, the latter of which might be at risk of becoming ERW, thus supporting the goals of Protocol V.

The United States also supports the destruction of aging and at-risk stockpiles of munitions. Most of these munitions are unlikely to function as intended for a variety of reasons. Destroying these munitions prevents them from exploding unintentionally or from becoming ERW as a result of malfunction during use. Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Serbia, Tanzania, Tajikistan, and Ukraine are States where the United States supported munitions destruction programs.

The State Department maintains a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) to address immediate post-conflict and post-depot explosion clearance and other requests related to addressing ERW. In Fiscal Year 2017, the QRF deployed to Serbia and Ukraine to conduct physical security and stockpile management assessments and to help mitigate the chance of unplanned explosions at munitions sites. The QRF also deployed to the Federated States of Micronesia to conduct an ERW survey and assessment that helped lay the groundwork for economic and infrastructure development projects.

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), serves

- PROTOCOL V -

as an important source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in developing countries. Established in 1989, the Leahy War Victims Fund maintains a dedicated source of financial and technical support for people with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from anti-personnel landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other injuries resulting from armed conflict and civil disorder. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided \$260 million in assistance to more than 50 countries.

Originally tasked with delivering immediate care, the Leahy War Victims Fund widened its scope of activities to include development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve, and support for the establishment of a framework for sustainable services in developing countries. The fund also contributes to the development and enforcement of international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund ensures that treatment and equipment are used appropriately and effectively to increase the mobility of conflict-affected people with disabilities

In Fiscal Year 2017, the Leahy War Victims Fund initiated new activities in Laos and Georgia. The Fund continued support for regional activities in the Middle East (Jordan, Lebanon, and West Bank/Gaza) and in Francophone West Africa (Mali, Niger, and Senegal), as well as in Burma, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Nepal, Ukraine, and Tajikistan. In partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organization, initiatives spanning multiple countries provided direct assistance to individuals affected by conflict, trained service providers, supported the development of international standards related to rehabilitation and assistive technology, and increased access to appropriate assistive devices

Moreover, through the congressionally mandated Wheelchair Program, USAID dedicated \$5 million to increase access to appropriate wheelchairs for individuals in need, including those disabled as a result of ERW. The funds supported ongoing activities in Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, India, Romania, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. USAID also supported efforts to strengthen the capacity of wheelchair service providers and to improve the supply and provision of appropriate wheelchairs in less resourced settings.

For more information on U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction programs, please refer to the latest edition of To Walk the Earth in Safety at <https://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/2017/index.htm>

Any other relevant information:

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

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

Not applicable. The United States is not an affected state. Please see the section on cooperation and assistance for a summary of what we provide to affected states for victim assistance.

- PROTOCOL V -

Other relevant information, guided by the Plan of Action on Victim Assistance:

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- PROTOCOL V -

FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

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

No changes

Any other relevant information:

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM G: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

No changes

Any other relevant information:

- PROTOCOL V -

FORM H: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: United States of America

Reporting for time period from: 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Any other relevant information:

No changes

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)

COVER PAGE

NAME OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: United States of America

PARTY TO:

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

ACCEDED TO:

- ☒ The amendment to Article 1 of the Convention

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 06/04/2018
(dd/mm/yyyy)

(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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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:

¹ Please indicate individually for the CCW and each Protocol (if different).

– COMPLIANCE –

- (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.

Reporting period: **from** 01/10/2016 **to** 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Form A: Dissemination of information:

☒ changed
☐ unchanged
 (last reporting year:) 2017

Form B: Technical requirements and relevant information:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
 (last reporting year:) 2011

Form C: Legislation:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
 (last reporting year:) 2011

Form D: Technical cooperation and assistance:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
 (last reporting year:) 2011

Form E: Other relevant matters:

☐ changed
☒ unchanged
 (last reporting year:) 2011

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: United States of America

Reporting period: **from** 01/10/2016 **to** 30/09/2017
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

☒ additional information of dissemination of information on CCW Amended Protocol II to armed forces and civilian population is contained in the National Annual Report provided in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 2017

☒ additional information on dissemination of information on CCW Protocol V is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2017

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:

No change since the 2011 report

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

For almost two decades, the U.S. Government, through the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA), has published “To Walk the Earth in Safety,” which details how the United States continues to lead the international donor community in providing assistance for the clearance of landmine and other explosive remnants of war, risk education, survivor assistance, and the destruction of at-risk and unsecured weapons and munitions, by providing more than \$2.9 billion in conventional weapons destruction assistance to more than 100 countries since 1993.

The 2017 version of this publication (<https://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/2017/index.htm>) describes the programs and achievements of our Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) efforts. Although this publication in the past referenced only U.S. Government work in humanitarian mine action, it has expanded to detail the comprehensive interagency approach to address explosive remnants of war, at-risk small arms and light weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), and unsecure or unstable conventional munitions, as well as efforts to increase physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) around the world. This coordinated CWD approach ensures that all of these items will be addressed comprehensively to reduce the humanitarian impact and national security risks.

Any other relevant information:



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:

Reporting period: from [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]

☐ additional information of legislation related to Amended Protocol II is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(d) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year

☐ additional information on legislation related to Protocol V is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year:

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

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:

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:

Reporting period: from to
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

☐ 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 provided in accordance with paragraph 4(e) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year:

☐ additional information on measures taken on international technical cooperation and assistance is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year:

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

[illegible]

International technical assistance:

[illegible]

Any other relevant information:

[illegible]

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:

Reporting period: from to
 [dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

☐ additional relevant information is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(a) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year:

☐ additional relevant information is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year:

Other relevant matters: