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FSC.EMI/431/22
15 December 2022

ENGLISH only



United Kingdom Delegation to the OSCE

NOTE NO. 31/22

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The United Kingdom Delegation to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honour, in accordance with FSC.DEC/7/04, to enclose the United Kingdom's completed Questionnaires on Anti-Personnel Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War.

The United Kingdom Delegation avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the OSCE Secretariat, other Delegations to the FSC and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurance of its highest consideration.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION
VIENNA

15 December 2022

To all the Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE in Vienna
To the Conflict Prevention Centre



OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

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.

Not yet uploaded – attached to this email.

If no:

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

N/A

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

The UK does not use, stockpile, produce or transfer anti-personnel landmines, in accordance with its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The UK acts in accordance with the prohibitions and restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps, and other devices as required by Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Armed Services doctrine and training reflect Convention requirements. Specifically, as part of the annual military training programme, the UK's military receives instruction and updates on all aspects of IHL to which the UK is a signatory.

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.

As well as leading by example through our now completed national demining programme, the UK supports other states to meet their Convention

obligations and is one of the leading partners for mine action globally. The UK’s “mine action” programmes collectively cover the clearance of cluster munitions, landmines and other explosive remnants of war, alongside risk education and other activities. These projects take place through the Foreign and Commonwealth and Development Office’s (FCDO’s) Global Mine Action Programme (GMAP), and the UK Government’s Conflict, Security and Stability Fund (CSSF).

GMAP2 expanded the geographic scope of FCDO support to heavily contaminated countries around the world and committed over £20million to support work in 15 countries in 2021. Throughout 2021, GMAP2 continued to focus on:

- (1) Removing the risk of harm by clearing contaminated land and reducing the size of suspected hazardous areas, both legacy contamination and “new” landmine and improvised explosive device (IED) contamination;
- (2) Reducing the risk of harm through mine risk education;
- (3) Building the capacity of national and provincial authorities to regulate and manage their mine action programmes, promoting effective, efficient and safer mine action.

At 31 December 2021, GMAP2 had cleared and confirmed safe 465million m2 of land and reached over 3.8 million beneficiaries through mine risk education sessions.

In addition, the UK’s Conflict, Stability and Security Fund also supported a number of mine action programmes around the world within this reporting period. This Fund supported mine action work to take place in the following countries during 2021: Kenya, The Gambia, Nigeria/Lake Chad Basin, East Africa region, Libya, Abkhazia (Georgia), Armenia and Azerbaijan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Ukraine, Somalia.

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?

Yes.

- 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.

<https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/APMBC-DOCUMENTS/Art7Reports/2022-United-Kingdom-Art7Report-for2021.pdf>

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

N/A

- (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?

Yes. The UK adopted The Landmines Act in 1998.

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

The UK continues to believe that integrated support for mine victims through broader health, social and economic development programmes is the most effective, efficient and importantly, sustainable approach to address the long-term needs of victims. The UK works to strengthen health systems in many of its partner countries and mine-affected states, as well as mainstreaming social inclusion across its broader development interventions. In addition, the UK encourages close coordination between different mine action stakeholders to support identification and referral of survivors and their families to the relevant social and medical services.

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.

Yes. Please see Q6 above. In addition, the UK shares information on technical cooperation and assistance on mine action.

In 2021, GMAP2 funding was used for a research study which aimed to standardise the mine action Theory of Change/Theory of Action. The UK, partnered with the Netherlands, commissioned this work through Itad, and were able to create an adaptive process that can be used by operators and donors to improve reporting standards and programme design.

Additionally in 2021, GMAP2 funding was also used to commission a study by Social Finance and the HALO Trust to explore the potential for innovative finance solutions to address funding shortfalls faced by countries with contamination, and to improve the efficiency and

effectiveness of all stages of mine action. The research identified three key possible models for innovative mine action finance: outcomes finance (including impact bonds), public-private partnerships, and front-loaded funding. In November 2021, the UK hosted a workshop in Phnom Penh, Cambodia to explore the potential of piloting one of the alternative financing models. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Cambodia Mine Action Authority (CMAA), interested sector Ministries, key donors, and private sector mine clearance organisations attended. The UK continues to invest in exploring alternative sources of funding.

OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

- 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?

The UK is not currently a High Contracting Party (HCP) to Protocol V of the CCW, but this issue remains under review by the UK government.

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

This issue remains under review by the UK government.

- 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.

Yes. Please see Q6 above.

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: United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31 March 2022

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF
CONTACT: Conventional Arms Policy Officer (CCW),
Counter Proliferation and Arms Control
Centre, Ministry of Defence, Whitehall,
London, SW1A 2HB, United Kingdom
(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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 ☐

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form A

Dissemination of information

Article 13,
paragraph 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;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Reporting for time period

from:

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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:

**United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2021**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2021**
dd/mm/yyyy

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

The United Kingdom remains committed to international cooperation through its generous support to Mine Action in countries where the clearance of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war contributes significantly to the lives of some of the world's most disadvantaged communities.

At completion of the UK's Global Mine Action Programme 2 (GMAP2) in March 2022, the United Kingdom will have invested £146 million since 2018 in demining projects in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. In 2021 this programme provided survey and clearance, mine risk education, and support to mine action authorities and organisations in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Laos, Lebanon, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. As of 31 Dec 2021, GMAP2 through its lifespan had cleared and confirmed safe 464.9 million square metres of land.

In addition, the UK's Conflict, Stability and Security Fund also supported a number of mine action programmes around the world within this reporting period including: Abkhazia (Georgia), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Libya, Lake Chad Basin and Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Ukraine and East Africa (regional).

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

The UK runs health and social development programmes with targeted elements for people with disabilities, which may include those injured by landmines.

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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:

Reporting for time period

from:

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

dd/mm/yyyy

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form D

Legislation

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (d)

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

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Reporting for time period

from:

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

dd/mm/yyyy

LEGISLATION:

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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:

**United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2021**

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2021

dd/mm/yyyy

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

In 2021, the UK's Global Mine Action Programme 2 commissioned a study by Social Finance and the HALO Trust to explore the potential for innovative finance solutions to address funding shortfalls faced by countries with contamination, and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all stages of mine action. The research identified three key possible models for innovative mine action finance: outcomes finance (including impact bonds), public-private partnerships, and front-loaded funding. The findings of the report were shared with donors at the Intersessional meeting and the 19th Meeting of States Parties of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

In November 2021, the UK hosted a workshop in Cambodia to explore the potential of piloting one of the alternative financing models. The Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Cambodia Mine Action Authority (CMAA), interested sector Ministries, key donors, and private sector mine clearance organisations attended.

In 2021, GMAP2 supported UNMAS's activities in Sudan and Afghanistan and UNDP's

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

activities in Yemen, as part of a multi-donor effort to contribute to the clearance of mines in those countries, enhancing mine action capacity of government entities and providing risk education for populations at risk.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

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AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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:

Reporting for time period

from:

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

dd/mm/yyyy

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:

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AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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:

**United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2021**

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2021

dd/mm/yyyy

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

For details of experts and expert agencies, please contact point of contact below.

NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

**Conventional Arms Policy Officer (CCW), Counter Proliferation and Arms Control, MOD
Main Building, Whitehall SW1A 2HB, United Kingdom**
