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ENGLISH only



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The United Kingdom Delegation to the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna presents its compliments to all the Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and, in accordance with FSC.DEC/7/04 herewith attach 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 delegations, and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, the assurance of its highest consideration.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION
VIENNA

29 May 2020

To all Delegations/Permanent Missions to the OSCE
To the Conflict Prevention Centre



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.

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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 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 funds from the Department for International Development (DFID) under its Global Mine Action Programme (GMAP), the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the UK Government's Conflict, Security and Stability Fund (CSSF).

GMAP2 expanded the geographic scope of DFID support to heavily contaminated countries around the world and has committed £87.4million to support work in 15 countries. GMAP2 continued throughout 2019 to:

- (1) Remove 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) Reduce the risk of harm through mine risk education;
- (3) Build the capacity of national and provincial authorities to regulate and manage their mine action programmes, promoting effective, efficient and safer mine action.

Since it started in 2018, GMAP2 has cleared and confirmed safe 172.6 million m² of land and reached nearly 1.4 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 in the UK's financial year from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020: Tunisia, Lebanon, Libya, Abkhazia (Georgia), Occupied Palestinian Territories, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Ukraine.

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.

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- (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 November 2019, the UK partnered with Wilton Park on an international conference in South Africa on the challenges Angola faces in landmine clearance. The meeting focused on ways to develop Angolan capacity, education awareness rising of mines and their dangers, reintegration of victims into society, stimulating economic activity post clearance and alternative financing models for mine clearance programmes.

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?

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

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

This issue remains under regular 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.