

30 May 2017



ENGLISH only

**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN VIENNA**

No. (79.1.1.2)SN79-34

*Verbal Note*

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to all Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE and has the honour to provide the reply of Lithuania to the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-personnel Mines and Explosive Remnants of War.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 30 May 2017



To: All Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE,  
CPC of the OSCE  
Vienna

# OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

## Republic of Lithuania

Reporting period: 2016

Date of submission: 31 May 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)?

**Yes.**

*The instrument of ratification of the 1980 UN Convention prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects and all its additional protocols, including the Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, was deposited on 3 June 1998. The protocol entered into force on 3 December 1998.*

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.

*Report attached as Annex 1.*

### 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.** *Lithuanian Parliament has ratified the Convention on 25 March 2003. The Convention entered into force for Lithuania on 1 November 2003.*

- 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.

*Report attached as Annex 2.*

- (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?

*Lithuania is a mine free country. Therefore, no specific legislation is required. In accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code – producing, acquiring, stockpiling, carrying, brokering for and transferring of anti-personnel mines – is a criminal offence.*

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

*Lithuania is not affected by mines therefore a special mine victim assistance programme is not required.*

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.

*Lithuania has the capacity to assist other countries in mine action and has been contributing to various projects for number of years. Lithuania did not contribute to international disarmament projects related to assisting other countries in mine action in 2016.*

## 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.** *The Lithuanian Parliament has ratified the Protocol on 29 September 2004 and notified the Depositary accordingly. The Protocol entered into force on 12 November 2006.*

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

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.** *Lithuania is a mine free country.*

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

*For information on implementation of CCW Protocol V please see the report of the Republic of Lithuania provided pursuant to Article 10 of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War. The report is attached as Annex 3.*

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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)

Summary sheet

Summary Reporting Format for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2,  
pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the States Parties to CCW  
Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of its Final Document, CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/2

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This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

☒ YES

☐ NO

**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.

Remark:

<u>High</u>					
<u>Contracting</u>	<u>Republic of</u>	<u>reporting for time</u>			
<u>Party</u>	<u>Lithuania</u>	<u>period from</u>	<u>01/01/2016</u>	to	<u>31/12/2016</u>

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### **National efforts to reduce ERW contamination**

As Lithuania is a mine free country, no specific mine clearance programmes are required. However, there is a certain degree of contamination by explosive remnants of war (ERW) resulted from the First and the Second World Wars as well as from polluted territories of former Soviet military bases.

In 2007, the Programme for the Clearance and Prevention of Explosive Remnants of War for the years 2007-2020 was approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The primary objective of the Programme is to ensure that the spread of ERWs is detected, their potential threat to people is prevented and adverse effects to private and public activities are minimised. The Programme encompasses a broad range of ERWs, including anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicles mines and cluster munitions.

Lithuania started ERW marking and clearance activities in summer 2008. The Engineer Battalion of the Armed Forces was tasked to clear and destroy explosives.

From 2008 to 2016, the Lithuanian Armed Forces checked and cleaned over 794 ha of polluted territories and found over 17 500 pieces of different explosive ordnance (anti-vehicle and anti-personnel mines, mortar, shells, grenades, cluster munitions, aviation bombs, ammunition etc.) in total.

Last year, in 2016, 15 ha of polluted territories were checked and cleaned. About 2 630 pieces of different explosive ordnance were detected.

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF  
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**Reporting under Article 7**

STATE PARTY: The Republic of Lithuania

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DATE OF SUBMISSION **2017**

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**Form D      APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
                     d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State Party:      The Republic of Lithuania      reporting for time period from **1 JAN 2016**      to      **31 DEC 2016**

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1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information (Country of origin)
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Lithuanian Armed Forces				A small amount of MON – 100 fitted with command – controlled fuses for training purposes.
TOTAL				

2. Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
NONE				
TOTAL				

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
NONE				
TOTAL				

**Form J**      **Other relevant matters**

State Party: The Republic of Lithuania reporting for time period from 1 JAN 2016 to 31 DEC 2016

**National efforts to reduce ERW contamination**

As Lithuania is a mine free country, no specific mine clearance programmes are required. However, there is a certain degree of contamination by explosive remnants of war (ERW) resulted from the First and the Second World Wars as well as from polluted territories of former Soviet military bases.

In 2007, the Programme for the Clearance and Prevention of Explosive Remnants of War for the years 2007-2020 was approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The primary objective of the Programme is to ensure that the spread of ERWs is detected, their potential threat to people is prevented and adverse effects to private and public activities are minimised. The Programme encompasses a broad range of ERWs, including anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicles mines and cluster munitions.



Lithuania started ERW marking and clearance activities in summer 2008. The Engineer Battalion of the Armed Forces was tasked to clear and destroy explosives.

From 2008 to 2016, the Lithuanian Armed Forces checked and cleaned over 794 ha of polluted territories and found over 17 500 pieces of different explosive ordnance (anti-vehicle and anti-personnel mines, mortar, shells, grenades, cluster munitions, aviation bombs, ammunition etc.) in total.

Last year, in 2016, 15 ha of polluted territories were checked and cleaned. About 2 630 pieces of different explosive ordnance were detected.

**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**

HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: Republic of Lithuania

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Date of submission: 2017

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 ☐

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

High Contracting Party: Republic of Lithuania

### Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3

Note: According to Article 1 paragraph 4 of the Protocol, Article 3 only applies to Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) other than existing ERW as defined in Article 2 paragraph 5 of the Protocol. ERWs found in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania existed prior to the entry into force of the Protocol. All actions taken by the Republic of Lithuania to clear, remove or destroy existing ERW should be regarded as a voluntary measure.

As Lithuania is a mine free country, no specific mine clearance programmes are required. However, there is a certain degree of contamination by explosive remnants of war (ERW) resulted from the First and the Second World Wars as well as from polluted territories of former Soviet military bases.

In 2007, the Programme for the Clearance and Prevention of Explosive Remnants of War for the years 2007-2020 was approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The primary objective of the Programme is to ensure that the spread of ERWs is detected, their potential threat to people is prevented and adverse effects to private and public activities are minimised. The Programme encompasses a broad range of ERWs, including anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicles mines and cluster munitions.

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