



FSC.EMI/187/17
31 May 2017

ENGLISH only

PERMANENT MISSION OF IRELAND TO THE OSCE

ROTENTURMSTRASSE 16-18
1010 VIENNA
AUSTRIA

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of Ireland to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions/Delegations of Participating States and has the honour to enclose Ireland's submission to the OSCE questionnaire on anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war (FSC.DEC/7/04).

The Permanent Mission of Ireland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all OSCE Missions and the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurance of its highest consideration.

Permanent Mission of Ireland
Vienna

31 May, 2017



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

Return covering 01st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 2016

FSC.DEC/7/04
24 November 2004
Annex 1

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.

Attached:

*(CCW+AP.II+NAR+FORM+(Summary+Sheet)2016 FINAL;
CCW+AP+II+NAR+FORM+2016 FINAL;
CCW+AP+II+NAR+FORM+2016 ANNEX 1 FINAL).*

If no:

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

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

N/A.

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

N/A.

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

N/A.

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.

Attached (2015 IRELAND APLC Art 7 new reporting template.pdf).

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

N/A.

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2 - FSC.DEC/7/04
24 November 2004

(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?

Ireland was one of the first states to ratify the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction in December 1997. In December 2008 the Cluster Munitions and Anti-Personnel Mines Act was signed into law giving effect in domestic legislation to the provisions of the Convention. Under the terms of that Convention, only a minimal stock is retained for the purposes of training and research in mine clearance techniques. Defence Force Tactical Doctrine has been amended to prohibit the use of anti-personnel mines.

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

See attached CCW AP II report.

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, Defence Forces Corps of Engineers and Defence Forces Ordnance Corps have the skills and assets required to provide training in risk education, mine clearance, battlefield area clearance and destruction of stockpiles.

Yes, Defence Forces Corps of Engineers and Defence Forces Ordnance Corps have the skills and assets required to provide training in risk education, mine clearance, battlefield area clearance and destruction of stockpiles. In 2015 a Defence Forces engineer officer participated in a review of all Irish funded mine action projects in Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam.

In 2015, Ireland, through its overseas development and humanitarian assistance programme, Irish Aid, provided support for mine action programmes in seven (7) mine affected countries as our contribution to the international effort to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel (AP) mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Total Irish Aid funding for mine action activities in 2015 was €3,270,000. This funding supported the clearance of anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war from contaminated land in Afghanistan, Somaliland, Zimbabwe, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam. It was also used for mine risk education activities in mine affected communities in these countries. Irish Aid's partners in the area of mine action are the Halo Trust, Mine Action Group (MAG), Project Renew, and the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) and the National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao). The Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Section provided further funding to the International

Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) Enhancing Human Security in the Western Balkans.

<i>Breakdown of Ireland's support to mine action in 2015</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Funding [€]</i>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>950,000</i>
<i>Cambodia</i>	<i>500,000</i>
<i>Lao PDR</i>	<i>500,000</i>
<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>70,000</i>
<i>Somaliland</i>	<i>750,000</i>
<i>Vietnam</i>	<i>100,000</i>
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	<i>400,000</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,270,000</i>

FSC.DEC/7/04
24 November 2004

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, on 12 November 2006.

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

Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War has entered into force for Ireland.

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 – Ireland is not an ERW affected 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.

Yes, Ireland has the capacity to assist other countries in clearing and minimizing the risk and effects of ERW.

Ireland is not affected by ERW. However when the Irish Defence Forces are serving in peace support missions in ERW affected countries, they undertake clearance, removal and destruction of ERW, consistent with their mandate. They also undertake all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population from the risks of ERW, including risk education campaigns, marking, fencing and monitoring. Ireland continues to provide qualified personnel to territories affected by ERW as advisors and technical experts on search and clearance operations. The Irish Government also provides funding to Aid Agencies working on clearance in ERW affected territories.

In 2015, Ireland, through its overseas development and humanitarian assistance programme, Irish Aid, provided support for mine action programmes in seven (7) mine affected countries as our contribution to the international effort to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel (AP) mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Total Irish Aid funding for mine action activities in 2015 was €3,270,000. This funding supported the clearance of anti-personnel mines and explosive remnants of war from contaminated land in Afghanistan, Somaliland, Zimbabwe, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam. It was also used for mine risk education activities in mine affected communities in these countries. Irish Aid's partners in the area of mine action are the

Halo Trust, Mine Action Group (MAG), Project Renew, and the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) and the National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao).

<i>Breakdown of Ireland's support to mine action in 2015</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Funding [€]</i>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>950,000</i>
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<i>Lao PDR</i>	<i>500,000</i>
<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>70,000</i>
<i>Somaliland</i>	<i>750,000</i>
<i>Vietnam</i>	<i>100,000</i>
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	<i>400,000</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,270,000</i>

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)

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

NAME OF THE HIGH
CONTRACTING PARTY: Ireland

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31 MARCH 2017

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF
CONTACT: Disarmament and Non-Proliferation
Section

Department of Foreign Affairs

79 St. Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

Ireland

disarmament@dfa.ie

Tel. +353-1-4082392; Fax +353-1-4082383
(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

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

YES

NO

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2016
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/12/2016
dd/mm/yyyy

Form A: Dissemination of information:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: 2015)

Form B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: 2015)

Form C: Technical requirements and relevant information:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: 2015)

Form D: Legislation:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: 2015)

Form E: International technical information exchange, co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation and assistance:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: 2015)

Form F: Other relevant matters:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: 2015)

Form G: Information to the UN-database on mine clearance:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: 2015)

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: Ireland

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31 MARCH 2017

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT: Disarmament and Non-Proliferation
Section
Department of Foreign Affairs
79 St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Ireland
disarmament@dfa.ie

Tel. +353-1-4082392; Fax +353-1-4082383
(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: N/A

High Contracting Party:

Ireland

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2016**

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2016

dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

The Tactical Doctrine and the training manuals of the Defence Forces have been amended to reflect the requirements of the Amended Protocol.

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

At the time of the Government decision to ratify Amended Protocol II and at the time of approval by Dáil Éireann (the Lower House of Parliament), information on the value of the Amended Protocol and on its obligations was made public through media releases and public statements/debates.

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 Depository [...] on [...]:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Ireland

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2016

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2016

dd/mm/yyyy

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

As a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction of 1997 (the Ottawa Convention), Ireland is subject to the general obligation not to produce or possess anti-personnel mines. However, pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 1 of that Convention, “the retention or transfer of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted.” Ireland currently possesses 61 anti-personnel mines (blast mines) for these purposes.

Defence Force manuals have been amended to take account of the technical requirements of the Amended Protocol II, and all of the mines retained conform fully with the technical requirements of Amended Protocol II.

No anti-personnel mine production facilities exist in Ireland.

ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

The Defence Forces Corps of Engineers used no AP mines in training during this reporting period.

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:

Ireland

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2016

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2016

dd/mm/yyyy

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

Ireland has made substantial contributions to demining activities and mine awareness education programmes, as well as victim assistance in some of the most severely affected countries.

Total Irish Aid expenditure for humanitarian demining in 2016 was €2.97 million. Over the period 2006-2016 expenditure on humanitarian demining amounted to €38 million. One of Irish Aid’s key partners in the area of humanitarian demining is the NGO Halo Trust.

In 2015, Ireland agreed a second two year mine action programme with Halo in Afghanistan, Somaliland and Zimbabwe. Under this agreement, which covers the period 01/01/2015-31/12/2016, Ireland has provided funding of €4m to Halo in order for it to clear mine contaminated areas and to conduct mine risk education in the mine affected communities.

In addition, over the 2015-2016 two year period, €1 million was provided to Halo Trust (€500,000 each year) through Irish Aid’s country programme in Vietnam to support mine action work in Cambodia . Therefore, Ireland has provided a total of €5 million in funding to Halo Trust over the 2015-2016 period.

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Also over the 2015-2016 period, a further €1.24 million in funding was provided to other mine action partners through the Irish Aid country programme in Vietnam. This funding was disbursed to the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund for UXO and mine action clearance in Lao PDR (€900,000 in total over the two-year period), to Project Renew to develop a cluster munitions remnants survey in Quang Tri, Vietnam and to conduct mine risk education (€200,000 in total over the two-year period), and to MAG (Mine Action Group) to conduct mine risk education in Myanmar (€140,000 in total over the two-year period).

Tables giving more details are attached at Annex 1.

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:

Ireland

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2016**

dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2016**

dd/mm/yyyy

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:

Ireland was one of the first states to ratify the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction in December 1997. Under the terms of that Convention, only a minimal stock is retained for the purposes of training and research in mine clearance techniques. Defence Force Tactical Doctrine has been amended to prohibit the use of anti-personnel mines.

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:

Ireland

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2016**

dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2016**

dd/mm/yyyy

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

The Irish Defence Forces are equipped with a broad range of mine clearance capabilities including detection systems and mechanical clearance systems.

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

The Irish Defence Forces represent the only expertise on mine clearance in Ireland. Contact can be made through the point of contact identified on page 1.

NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

The Irish Defence Forces represent the only expertise on mine clearance in Ireland. Contact can be made through the point of contact identified on page 1.

**Ireland's Support to Humanitarian Demining and Weapons & Ammunition Disposal
over the period 2006-2016:**

Annex:

Country	2006 €	2007 €	2008 €	2009 €	2010 €	2011 €	2012 €	2013 €	2014 €	2015 €	2016	Total €
Afghanistan	615,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	927,739	918,000	918,000	950,000	850,000	9,078,739
Angola	525,000	725,000	725,000	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,105,000
Bosnia & Herzegovina	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000
Cambodia	533,800	466,200	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	5,500,000
Iraq	500,000	776,103	850,000	500,000	400,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,226,103
Jordan	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Lao PDR	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	620,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	400,000	7,020,000
Lebanon	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Mozambique	64,975	300,000	375,000	375,000	-	-	100,000	217,000	25,500	-	-	1,457,475
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	70,000	70,000	340,000
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Serbia	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
Somaliland	360,000	688,000	550,000	270,000	600,000	548,000	580,000	600,000	700,000	750,000	650,000	6,296,000
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	915,000
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	165,000	456,500	400,000	400,000	1,451,500
Total	3,968,775	4,655,303	4,920,000	3,315,000	2,840,000	2,663,000	2,837,739	3,200,000	3,400,000	3,270,000	2,970,000	38,039,817

IRELAND

UPDATED INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

SUBMITTED 3 June 2015 COVERING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2014 TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. National implementation measures

No additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during the previous calendar year to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. Please see reports submitted in 1999 and 2009 for information previously provided on these matters.

2. Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Not applicable.

3. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

As of 31 December 2014, Ireland retained 59 anti-personnel mines for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention.

Type	Quantity Retained	Lot Numbers
SB 33	59	67/92
Total	59	

The Irish Defence Forces is the only entity authorised to retain mines for permitted purposes. The Irish Defence Forces use live anti-personnel mines in the development and validation of mine render safe procedures and in training personnel in these procedures. Render safe procedures normally involve the destruction of the mine. Live mines are also used as part of the testing and validation of mechanical mine clearance equipment and in the training of personnel in the use of such equipment. Minimum metal content mines are used, as required, in the calibration and testing of mine detection equipment.

4. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Not applicable.

5. Technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines

Ireland has no additional information on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed. Please see the report submitted in 2014 for information that has already been provided by the Ireland on the technical characteristics of anti-personnel mines owned or possessed.

6. Conversion or decommissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities

Not applicable.

7. Victim assistance

Not applicable

8. Cooperation and assistance

The Irish Defence Forces maintain a capability to survey, search for, detect, clear and destroy landmines. This capability includes many types of detection equipment, mechanical clearance assets, disposal experts and specialist search and clearance teams. The Defence Forces also continues to provide qualified personnel to territories affected by ERW as advisors and technical experts on search and clearance operations.

From August 2013 to September 2014 Ireland deployed a Defence Forces Training Team to South Sudan to conduct training in mine awareness and conventional munitions disposal to the South Sudanese National Police Service in support of United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

Ireland has been a consistent donor for many years in support of clearance operations related to landmines and unexploded ordnance. Ireland contributed over €3.4 million to humanitarian demining activities in 2014, providing support intended to benefit the following States Parties: Afghanistan, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Somaliland, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam.

**SUMMARY COVER PAGE
OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CCW PROTOCOL V ¹**

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: IRELAND

REPORTING PERIOD: 01.01.2016 **To** 31.12.2016
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Form A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of ERW	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
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 ERW	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
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	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
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	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form E(a): Steps taken by States which have ERW victims to implement the relevant provisions of Article 8(2): Victim Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form F: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form G: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form H: Other Relevant Matters	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2015)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable

¹ Pursuant to the relevant decision of the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V, this cover page could be used as a **complement** to submitting the detailed reporting forms adopted at the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V in case there is no substantial change in the ERW situation, as a result of a conflict or of the measures undertaken in compliance with the provisions of Protocol V, and when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports.

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: IRELAND

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: 31/03/2017

(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)

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT¹ (Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail):

Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Section Department of Foreign Affairs 79 St. Stephen's Green Dublin 2 Ireland Tel. +353-1-4082392; Fax +353-1-4082383
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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.

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: IRELAND

Reporting period: from 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016
[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: 2016

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: 2016

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:

Education and Dissemination measures are included in the Tactical Doctrine and training manuals of the Defence Forces.

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

Any other relevant information:

A National Committee on International Humanitarian Law was established by the Department of Foreign Affairs in May 2008. Its membership includes Government and military officials, as well as NGO representatives.

FORM B: Technical requirements and relevant information

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

- (b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”*

High Contracting Party: IRELAND

Reporting period: **from** 01/01/2016 **to** 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

additional information on steps taken to meet technical requirements of Amended Protocol II and other relevant information pertaining thereto is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(c) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 2016

additional information on steps taken to meet technical requirements of Protocol V and other relevant information pertaining thereto is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2016

Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols:

As a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction of 1997 (the Ottawa Convention), Ireland is subject to the general obligation not to use or possess anti-personnel mines. However, pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 1 of that Convention, “the retention or transfer of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted.”

Defence Force manuals have been amended to take account of the technical requirements of the Amended Protocol II, and all of the mines retained conform fully with the CCW and the technical requirements of its annexed protocols.

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: IRELAND

Reporting period: **from** 01/01/2016 **to** 31/12/2016
[dd/mm/yyyy] [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

2016

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: 2016

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

The Cluster Munitions and Anti-Personnel Mine Act 2008

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: IRELAND

Reporting period: **from** 01/01/2016 **to** 31/12/2016
[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: 2016

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: 2016

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

Ireland has made substantial contributions to demining activities and mine awareness education programmes, as well as victim assistance in some of the most severely affected countries.

Since 1994, Ireland, through its overseas development aid programme, has been involved in funding humanitarian mine clearance operations, as well as providing support for rehabilitation programmes for mine victims and mine awareness campaigns in affected countries.

The mine action programmes supported through the overseas development programme are primarily determined by their relevance to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance in terms of disaster relief and recovery in the field. This relevance is an essential criterion for mine action funding from these funds. Nonetheless, such mine action support in the humanitarian context is entirely consistent with Article 6 of the Ottawa Convention which commits each State party to:

(a) provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programmes and,

(b) provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities.

Ireland remains committed to providing appropriate mine action support within the framework of its humanitarian interventions, being mindful of whether such support is under threat from the potential resumption of conflict or re-mining, as well as whether states in which support action may be considered are States Parties to the Ottawa Convention

International technical assistance:

In October and November 2015 a Team comprising an expert from the Irish Defence Forces and an independent consultant conducted a review of Irish Aid funded mine action programmes in Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam. The report was finalised in January 2016 and is available to interested parties through national Point of Contact above

Any other relevant information:

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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: IRELAND

Reporting period: **from** 01/01/2016 **to** 31/12/2016
[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: 2016

additional relevant information is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2016

Other relevant matters:

Ireland was one of the first states to ratify the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction in December 1997. Under the terms of that Convention, only a minimal stock is retained for the purposes of training and research in mine clearance techniques. Defence Force Tactical Doctrine has been amended to prohibit the use of anti-personnel mines.