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

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE PARTY: New Zealand

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(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)
Form J  Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State Party: New Zealand  reporting for time period from 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016

Compliance

New Zealand retains operational stocks of Change Directional Fragmentation M18A1 Claymores which are operated in the command-detonated mode only. These devices are not anti-personnel mines as defined in Article 2 of the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, and are therefore not prohibited under the Convention.

The New Zealand Defence Force also holds a very limited quantity of inert practice mines, used solely in the training of personnel in Mine Clearance Operations.

Mine Action Programmes

UNMAS

In 2016 New Zealand provided NZ$1 million in untagged flexible core funding to UNMAS (the UN Mine Action Service), to support the organisation's work in removing and destroying mines, explosive remnants of war and stockpiles, risk education and advocacy. NZ$0.5 million was provided in support of UNMAS's Rapid Technical Response capacity.

Lao PDR

New Zealand is providing NZ$10.35 million in funding to UXO Lao (through the UNDP Trust Fund) for unexploded ordnance clearance in Xieng Khouang Province, in Lao PDR over four years (July 2016 - June 2020)

West Bank

New Zealand, along with the UK, the US and the Netherlands, provides funding to the HALO Trust for mine clearance in the West Bank and capacity building to the Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC). New Zealand’s total contribution of NZ$3.1 million is over three years (2014-2016).
Colombia

New Zealand announced a NZ$1 million contribution to support demining in Colombia in September 2016. This comprises a two-year demining activity worth NZ$750,000 currently being finalised with HALO Trust Colombia, which will include the roll out of BurnSafe thermit technology in the Meta province; and a contribution of up to $250,000 to a donor trust fund to be made in 2017.

Solomon Islands

The New Zealand Defence Force took part in "Operation Render Safe" a multinational operation coordinated by Australia in September/October 2016 to remove explosive remnants of war in the Solomon Islands.

Rehabilitation programmes

Syria

The New Zealand Aid Programme has contributed NZ$22.5 million to the Syrian regional crisis response to date. This has included $3.5 million to the ICRC for operations in Syria and Lebanon including medical assistance to war-wounded people.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The New Zealand Aid Programme provides NZ$2.5 million each year in untagged core funding to support ICRC's work, including physical rehabilitation and preventative unexploded ordnance action programmes which focus on risk reduction, education and advocacy work. Those programmes aim to reduce the human cost of mines and explosive remnants of war.

Other international/UN agencies

The New Zealand Aid Programme prioritises core funding to UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, OCHA, OHCHR and WFP, all of which undertake some aspect of mine action work. Funding is also directed to the World Bank, which helps to address the long-term consequences of landmines on economic and social development.