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: Sweden

DATE OF SUBMISSION 2008

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(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

These reporting formats informally provided by Austria on disk are based on document APLC/MSP.1/1999/L.4 of 31 March 1999, as amended and decided upon by the First Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, held in Maputo from 3 to 7 May 1999. Tables of formats may be expanded as desired.
Form A  National implementation measures

Article 7.1  "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
   a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]:  **Sweden**  reporting for time period from  **2007-01-01**  to  **2007-12-31**
Measures

The Swedish Parliament decided already in September 1996 on a total ban on the use of anti-personnel mines by the Swedish Armed Forces. The decision also involved the destruction of all anti-personnel mines before the end of 2001.

At the time of the Swedish accession to the Ottawa Convention, a number of new laws, all of which came into force on 1 May 1999, were adopted in Sweden.

In order to secure compliance, the Convention has laid down a system of facilitation and clarification of compliance with gradually escalating measures, including the ultimate authorisation of a fact-finding mission which will gather information on site in the state in question (art. 8). Sweden therefore adopted a new act on inspections carried out under the Convention (SFS 1998:1705). The act contains the necessary rules for ensuring that a fact-finding mission can be fully carried out on Swedish territory, such as rules on admission to areas and facilities and assistance by the police. Such a fact-finding mission is ensured privileges and immunity by means of an amendment (SFS 1998:1704) to the Act (1976:661) on Immunity and Privileges in Certain Cases. In January 2000, the Swedish Government adopted a supplementary Ordinance of inspections, carried out under the Convention (SFS 2000:22). The Ordinance, which came into force on 1 March 2000, lays down a number of supplementary administrative rules, for instance defining the competent national authorities.

Under the Ottawa Convention, the State Parties undertake to take all appropriate legal and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress activities prohibited under the Convention. Since the Convention provides for a total ban on anti-personnel mines, Sweden introduced a new criminal offence in the Penal code, Ch. 22 sec. 6 b (SFS 1998:1703), Unlawful Dealings with Mines. The provision defines all activities prohibited under the Convention as a criminal act, unless the act is not considered a crime under international law. The offence can be punished by up to four years of imprisonment or, if the crime is gross, ten years or life imprisonment.
Form B  Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: Sweden reporting for time period from 2007-01-01 to 2007-12-31

In December 2001 Sweden completed the destruction of stockpiles of anti-personnel mines. For figures on anti-personnel mines kept in accordance with article 3 see form D. All other devices of claymore type have been reconstructed and rendered useless as anti-personnel mined. For details see article 7 report 2002.
Form C  Location of mined areas

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
   c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: Sweden reporting for time period from 2007-01-01 to 2007-12-31

1. Areas that contain mines*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Date of emplacement</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>There are no mined areas in Sweden.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Date of emplacement</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>There are no areas suspected of being mined in Sweden.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided
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]:  **Sweden**  reporting for time period from  **2007-01-01** to  **2007-12-31**

1. Retained for development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution authorized by State Party</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Armed Forces</td>
<td>Truppmina 10</td>
<td>2125</td>
<td>M4731-320101</td>
<td>In 2007: 0 mines and 72 mines without fuses have been used for training of personnel. 0 mines have been used for development of mine clearance technique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Armed Forces</td>
<td>Trampmina 49 B²</td>
<td>2040 + 2786³</td>
<td>M4731-310022</td>
<td>In 2007: 35 mines and 29 mines without fuses have been used for training of personnel. 0 mines have been used for development of mine clearance technique.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² Live fuses in dummies has been used for development of mine clearance techniques
³ Mines without fuses, which could be connected to fuses kept for dummies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saab Bofors Test Center</th>
<th>Truppmina 10</th>
<th>250</th>
<th>M4731-320101</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAF destructed 2150 APM 10 as an exercise Oct 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saab Bofors Test Center</th>
<th>Trampmina 49 B</th>
<th>250</th>
<th>M4731-310022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAF destructed 750 APM 10 as an exercise Oct 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swedish Armed Forces</th>
<th>PROM 1*</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMA 1*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 2*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMR 2A*</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 3*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRUD*</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL | ------------------------- | 7531 |

*These mines are foreign anti-personnel mines.

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

No mines have left Sweden for these purposes.
Form E  Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

Article 7.1  "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
   e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]:  Sweden  reporting for time period from  2007-01-01  to  2007-12-31

Since Sweden has not procured any anti-personnel mines for a long time and the Swedish industrial sector has not exported any, there are no facilities for this purpose.
Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: Sweden reporting for time period from 2007-01-01 to 2007-12-31

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

The program was finished in December 2001 when the destruction of the stockpiles was finalised. For details see the article 7 report 2002.

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Sweden has no mined areas, see Form C
Form G  APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
  g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for
  that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in
  accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-
  personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]:  Sweden  reporting for time period from 2007-01-01 to 2007-12-31

1.  Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

**Sweden finalised the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines in December 2001. See the article 7 report 2002.**

2.  Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

**Sweden has no mined areas, see Form C**
Form H | Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

| State [Party]: Sweden | reporting for time period from 2007-01-01 to 2007-12-31 |

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Fusing</th>
<th>Explosive content</th>
<th>Metallic content grams</th>
<th>Colour photo attached</th>
<th>Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Truppmina 9</td>
<td>L 188 D 37</td>
<td>Pressure/trip wire</td>
<td>Plastic expl</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truppmina 10</td>
<td>H 30 D 80</td>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>TNT</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truppmina 11</td>
<td>H 190 D 100</td>
<td>Trip wire</td>
<td>TNT</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trampmina 41</td>
<td>L200W80H 50</td>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>TNT</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trampmina 49 B⁴</td>
<td>H 55 D 75</td>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>TNT</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁴ Anti-personnel mine 49 A had an equivalent ignitor which was eliminated a long time ago.
2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

See table H 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Betongmina 43 T</th>
<th>H230D110</th>
<th>Trip wire</th>
<th>TNT</th>
<th>800</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Splittermina 48</td>
<td>H 180 D 90</td>
<td>Trip wire</td>
<td>TNT</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granatmina 43 8cm</td>
<td>H 220 D 80</td>
<td>Trip wire</td>
<td>Nitrolite</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granatmina 43 T 8 cm</td>
<td>H 220 D 80</td>
<td>Trip wire</td>
<td>TNT</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granatmina 43 T 10cm</td>
<td>H 400 D 100</td>
<td>Trip wire</td>
<td>TNT</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form I

Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the 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".

State [Party]: Sweden reporting for time period from 2007-01-01 to 2007-12-31

[Narrative:]

No measures have been taken since there are no mined areas in Sweden, see Form C.

Other relevant information is provided in Form J.
Form J Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report 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, social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State (Party): Sweden reporting for time period from 1 Jan 2007 to 31 Dec 2007

During the period covered by this report (2007), Sweden has contributed at least 135 million SEK to mine actions. Most of this, 118 million SEK, was channeled through the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). Project supported by Sweden were directed mainly towards demining and awareness-raising in Lebanon, Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, DR Congo, Burundi and Russia and global activities through UNICEF, UNMAS, GICHD, NPA/BH and UNDP.

The following, included in the 135 million, were channelled through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; a 25 million SEK grant to UNDP/BCPR and a 200 000 SEK grant to ICBL-Landmine Monitor Report.

In 1997, Sweden established SWEDEC, a centre for humanitarian demining as well as military mine clearance. SWEDEC is the country's focal point on technical matters, training, etc. Education and training courses are provided for internationals as support to Mine Actions, e.g.: Introduction to Mine Action; Introduction to IMAS; Operational planning with IMSMA; Technical Advisors; MRE; Socio-Economic approaches to Mine Action etc. Students and facilitators from several countries have participated during the last year.

Sweden has a relatively large R&D programme.

Sweden participates actively in ITEP (International Test and Evaluation Program for Humanitarian Demining) and in the standardisation work done in Europe (CEN) and at GICHD.

Sweden also contributes to relevant IT (IMSMA) development for UNMAS through GICHD.

Sweden has since 1995 conducted 14 naval mine clearance operations within the territorial waters of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) is also engaged in a number of activities relating to mine- and UXO-clearance i.e. by providing expertise and unique competence. SRSA has during the reporting period been conducting Mine Action projects in Sudan (supporting UNMAS, financed by Sida, specialist support), Lebanon (supporting UNMAS, 1 EOD team, 3 BAC teams, 1 mechanical team financed by Sida, and QA MDD financed by UNOPS), Senegal (supporting UNDP, financed by Sida, specialist support), Somalia (supporting UNDP, financed by Sida, 3 EOD teams and coordination), Irak (specialist support to UNDP financed by Sida, EOD training support financed by Sida and UNOPS). Chad (specialist EOD support financed by Sida). The training includes introduction to Mine Action, specialist courses such as MDD and EOD training and courses at the different management levels.

In addition, military and civilian personnel from the Swedish Armed Forces and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency have participated in humanitarian mine action for the UN, for example in Lebanon, Eritrea, Iraq, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Liberia. SRSA Mine Action projects are mainly funded through Sida and the UN.