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

NAME OF STATE PARTY: UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 02 April 2007

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Form A  National Implementation Measures

Article 7.1 a. “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General … on:
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”.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Landmine Act 1998, to promote the control of anti-personnel landmines, was passed by the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on 28 July 1998.</td>
<td>A copy of the Landmines Act 1998, effective from 1 March 1999 was submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations with the first report covering the period 1 March 1999 – 1 August 1999. The Act became effective when the Convention Entered into Force.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form B  **Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Article 7.1 b. “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General … on:

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: UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND reporting for the time period from **1 January 2006 – 31 December 2006.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The UK has no stockpiled anti-personnel mines. The only anti-personnel mines retained by the UK are held in accordance with Article 3 of the Ottawa Convention. (See Form D for details)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL
Form C  **Location of mined areas**

Article 7.1 c. “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General … on:
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: UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND reporting for the time period from **1 January 2006 – 31 December 2006.**

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>Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean</td>
<td>Mix of:</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>On 11 October 2001, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Argentine Republic signed an agreement by Exchange of Notes under the sovereignty formula, whereby they undertook to carry out a Feasibility Study on the clearance of landmines in the Falkland Islands. On 3 August 2006 both Governments signed an agreement by Exchange of Notes under the sovereignty formula, by which the unexploded ordnance that still remains inside the mined areas in the Falkland Islands is included within the scope of the 2001 Exchange of Notes, and a mechanism is established aimed at contracting a private entity to carry out certain tasks of the Main Study of the Feasibility Study, including the field survey in the Falkland Islands. Both parties agreed to use the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) as the basis upon which to comply with the International Standards for Mine Action (IMAS) requirements, in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
accordance with the Exchange of Notes of 2001.

During the Preliminary Study phase of the Feasibility Study, both Governments provided the documentation and information available to them necessary to carry out the Study, in particular records of minefields. On 3 November 2006 a contract with Cranfield University to carry out certain tasks of the Main Study was signed in Paris. In compliance with this contract, between 2 and 23 December 2006 a survey team of the University conducted the field survey on the Falkland Islands which was monitored by two British and two Argentine experts.

The following maps were deposited with the first report (1 March 1999 - 1 August 1999)
- Stanley Minefield Record Map revised 12/06/90.
- Stanley Minefield And Area Clearance Situation
- Camp Minefield Situation Map dated 01/02/94.

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>Falkland Islands</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Form D  APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1 d. “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General … on:

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 authorised by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3.”

State Party: UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND reporting for the time period from **1 January 2006 – 31 December 2006**.

1a. **Compulsory:** Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

<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>UK Ministry of Defence</td>
<td>Various non-UK types</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td>As at 31 December 2006 the UK held 650 APMs of foreign manufacture for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques as provided for in Article 3 of the Convention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QinetiQ</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>QinetiQ are the only non-Governmental institution authorised to hold live anti-personnel mines. As at 31 December 2006, QinetiQ held no live APM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form D (continued)

1b. Voluntary information (Action #54 Nairobi Action Plan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Activity / Project</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification of APM Threat to UK forces</td>
<td>EOD/De-mining Training</td>
<td>Identification of the threat to UK forces together with maintaining and improving detection, protection, clearance, and destruction techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of unsafe APM variants</td>
<td>1248 APMs were destroyed in 2006</td>
<td>APMs held for development and training requirements were destroyed because they were unsafe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution authorized by State Party</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL -------------------------- Nil
### Form D (continued)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution authorized by State Party</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Form E  Status of programs for conversion of or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1 e. “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General … on:

The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities.”

State Party: UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND reporting for the time period from **1 January 2006 – 31 December 2006.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicate if to “convert” or “de-commission”</th>
<th>Status (indicate if “in process” or “completed”)</th>
<th>Supplementary information (Repeated information from first report to UN SG.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a. JP233/HB876.</strong> The production facilities were decommissioned in 1991.</td>
<td>Completed.</td>
<td>The JP233 weapon, which contained a HB876 submunition, was produced in UK, for MOD(UK), by Hunting Engineering Limited as prime contractor. The HB876 munition was produced under subcontract by Royal Ordnance and Ferranti. The last deliveries of the HB876 munition in the JP233 weapon for MOD(UK) took place in March 1990. Ranger Mines were produced in the UK, for MOD(UK), by Thorn-EMI Electronics, now called Thomson-Thorn Missile Electronics (TME), until 1983. The APM production facilities no longer exist and a Leisure Centre now stands on the site which was sold off by TME in 1994. (Note: The C3 (Elsie) APM, referred to elsewhere in the Report, was manufactured outside the United Kingdom by Canadian Arsenals Limited in Canada.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b. Ranger.</strong> The production facilities were converted to other work in 1983 and have since been demolished.</td>
<td>Completed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form F  Status of programs for destruction of APMs

Article 7.1 f. “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General … on:
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.”


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of destruction sites</th>
<th>Details of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a. Army, Ranger and C3 (Elsie) Anti-Personnel Mines – destruction programme complete</strong></td>
<td><strong>Methods:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: The Demilitarisation Section, Defence Evaluation And Research Agency (DERA), Test &amp; Evaluation Ranges, Land Ranges Department, Shoeburyness, Southend on Sea, Essex SS3 9SR.</td>
<td>a. <strong>Avocet Explosive Waste Incineration.</strong> Explosive waste incinerators authorised by the Environmental Agency (EA), which feature dry scrubbing and aqueous ammonia injection. A range of sorbents were used to minimise emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and other gases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. <strong>Caged Burning.</strong> A caged burn technique, developed at DERA, allows large quantities of munitions to be destroyed without explosions. The results of detailed investigations and trials have concluded that burning munitions at temperatures in excess of 900 degrees C destroys both explosive and pyrotechnic fillings, as well as breaking down complex products into more benign gases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Applicable safety standards:</strong> All operations were carried out in accordance with MOD Explosives Regulations 1986 and JSP 418 MOD Environmental Manual 1996.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Applicable environmental standards:</strong> DERA was accredited NAMAS (No. 0153) and EN ISO 9001 for demilitarisation. DERA’s explosive waste incinerators were authorised by the Environmental Agency (EA) as being compliant with Emission Levels set in EC Directive 91/689/EEC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. RAF. HB876 - destruction programme has been completed under contract in Germany.

Locations:

(1) EBV mbH, Butterstrasse 1, D-04880 Vogelgesang, Saxony, Germany.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Disposal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable safety standards:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable environmental standards:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant for disposal of 4200 t/year of explosives and ammunition. Energy production 750 kW. German air quality standard 17. BImSchV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of destruction sites</th>
<th>Details of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locations of the mixed minefields in the Falkland Islands, which include an unknown number of APMs, are as indicated on the Minefield Maps submitted with the first report.</td>
<td>Methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Six APMs were destroyed locally in the last year as they were exposed to the surface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable safety standards:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable environmental standards:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Form G  APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 g. “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General … on:
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 of anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4.”


1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

All the UK Army’s operational stocks of APMs were destroyed prior to Entry into Force.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-personnel mines</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>These mines were located on the Falkland Islands and destroyed within or at the boundary of a marked minefield. For further information on the Falkland Islands see also Form F - Table 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL
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.”


1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

The UK does not currently produce any anti-personnel mines.

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Technical characteristics of Ranger and C3 (Elsie) mines were provided in previous returns.
Form I  Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 i.  “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General … on:
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 standard 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.”


United Kingdom territory, on which it is known mines have been laid and still exist, lies in the Falkland Islands located in the South Atlantic Ocean. Currently, remaining from the 1982 conflict between the United Kingdom and Argentina, are 117 minefields containing either anti-personnel, anti-vehicle mines or a combination of both. Measures taken to provide immediate and effective warning include the following:

- The minefields are surrounded with a three strand fence and there are signs, marked ‘Danger Mines’ at regular intervals around the perimeter, in addition to the NATO standard mine warning triangles.

- Local schools are given mines and unexploded ordnance briefings at least once a year until the children leave school aged 16. The briefs are tailored to the audience but include the following as a minimum:
  - The current threat including a static mines/unexploded ordnance display.
  - What to do in the event of finding a suspicious object (note shape, size and markings; mark its position and report to the Operations Centre in Stanley – location of the Joint Services Explosive Ordnance Disposal unit JSEOD).
  - How to react to a mine incident or action to be taken should they find themselves in a mined area.
In addition, as a force protection measure, all personnel arriving on the Falkland Islands receive an Explosives Ordnance Disposal unit briefing during their induction process at Mount Pleasant Airfield.

The JSEOD unit liaises closely with the Falkland Islands Government to ensure passengers arriving on cruise ships and civilian charter aircraft are aware of the dangers of mines.

Note: Copies of the Unexploded Ordnance Card distributed to Falkland Island personnel and the Falkland Island Mine Field signs were attached to the original report to the UNSG.