3 to 7 May 1999, Tables of forms may be expanded as desired.

The reporting forms, informally provided by Australia on disk are based on document A/P.C/MS/P.1/996A/1.4 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 Malmö from

ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION
ORGANIZATION, DEPARTMENT, ETC. (e-mail)
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DATE OF SUBMISSION
2005-04-26
Sweden

STATE PARTY:

REPORTING FORMS FOR ARTICLE 7

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

National Implementation Measures

Article 7.1

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

3) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9, including the imposition of legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of legal, administrative and other measures, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under the Convention, reporting for the period from 2004-01-01 to 2004-12-31.

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall be appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of legal, administrative and other measures, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under the Convention..."
If the crime is gross, ten years of life imprisonment.

Under international law, the offence can be punished by up to ten years of imprisonment or
prohibited under the Convention as a criminal act unless the act is not considered a crime.

If prohibited under the Convention, the Convention provides for a legal ban on all.

If prohibited under the Convention, the Convention provides for a legal ban on all.

Measures

Under the Ottawa Convention, the State Parties undertake to take all appropriate legal and

Supplementary administrative rules for instance defining the competent national authorities.

In order to secure compliance, the Convention lays down a system of notification and

which came into force on 1 May 1999, were adopted in Sweden.

At the time of the Swedish accession to the Ottawa Convention, a number of new laws, all of

all and personal mines before the end of 2001.

The Swedish Parliament decided already in September 1996 on a total ban on the use of anti-
In December 2001 Sweden completed the destruction of stockpiles of anti-personnel mines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Period From</th>
<th>Reporting Period To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-01-01</td>
<td>2004-12-31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sweden [Party]:

Stockpiled anti-personnel mines shall refer 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.

Article 7. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

Stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

Useless as anti-personnel mines. For details see article 7 Report 2002.
If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date of</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Supplementary Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></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>Date of</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Supplementary Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Areas that contain mines.

Reporting for time period from 2004-01-01 to 2004-12-31 Sweden.

Each type of multi-personal mine in each mined area and when they were emptied, including all possible information regarding the type and quantity of each type of multi-personal mine that contains or are suspected to contain, multi-personal

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of mined areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Form D
APMs retained or transferred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Institution authorized by State</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot # (if possible)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Saab Bofors Test Center</td>
<td>Swedish Armed Forces</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Truppenmixa 10</td>
<td>Swedish Armed Forces</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>M4771-320101</td>
<td>Swedish Armed Forces</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>M4771-310022</td>
<td>Swedish Armed Forces</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Mines without fuses, which could be connected to fuses kept for dummies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting for time period from</th>
<th>2004-01-01 to 2004-12-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

In 2004: 180 mines have been used for development of mine clearance techniques. Furthermore 1,500 fuses have been used in dummies for development of mine clearance techniques.

In 2004: 652 mines have been used for training of personnel. 11 mines have been used for development of mine clearance techniques.

II. Lot numbers for all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the purpose of development, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines in accordance with Article 3.
No mines have left Sweden for these purposes.

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

- These mines are foreign anti-personnel mines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAF has used in total of 908 998 VPM</th>
<th>14 798</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technique: development of mine clearance</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>MRUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 mines have been used for training of personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2004: a total of 65 foreign mines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technique: for development of mine clearance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>PPM 2 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 mines have been used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 2004: 18 mines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swedish Armed Forces

M4731-310022 21999

Tabak Bozor Test Center
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:
... (c) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."
Sweden has no mined areas, see Form C.

1. Status of programs for destruction of AFMs in mined areas (Article 5)

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

Reporting period from 2004-01-01 to 2004-12-31

Sweden

Article 7: Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General one status of programs for destruction of AFMs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APMs destroyed after entry into force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4) reporting for time period from 2004-01-01 to 2004-12-31

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5) reporting for time period from 2004-01-01 to 2004-12-31

Sweden [Party]:

Sweden has no mined areas, see Form C

Article 7.1

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

(a) the dates 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;"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplementary mine clearance</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Explosive content</th>
<th>Metallic content</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Attached notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported for the period from 2004-01-01 to 2004-12-31

Article 7.1

Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

State [Party]: Sweden

Other information which may recall the mine clearance

Information shall include the dimensions, structure, explosive content, metallic content, colour, photographs, and information on the technical characteristics and clearance of any-personal mine produced or owned or possessed by a State Party, within its territory or under its control, which it is reasonably possible such cadastral data or technical characteristics may be, or have been, possessed or owned by such a State Party.
### Table H.1

Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1.0m</th>
<th>0.9m</th>
<th>Tip Wire</th>
<th>100 H 400 D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0m</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>T.I.T.</td>
<td>H 220 D 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9m</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>T.I.T.</td>
<td>H 220 D 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8m</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>T.I.T.</td>
<td>H 180 D 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7m</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>T.I.T.</td>
<td>H 230 D 110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 1.0m

Granulatina: 43

Item 0.9m

Granulatina: 45

Item 0.8m

Granulatina: 47

Item 0.7m

Bétongranulina: 43
Other relevant information is provided in Form J.

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

[Name]

Sweden

[Party]

Remarks: In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity, funding and/or in-kind contributions</th>
<th>Implementing organization or agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of mine victims and mine awareness</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care—includes programs, training, equipment, and transport for emergency medical care, continuing hospital care, amputation, surgery, post-surgery medical care related to amputation or treatment of other landmine-related trauma.</td>
<td>Mr. Johan Carlsson, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Department for Global Security, tel: +46 8 405 41 20, fax: +46 8 73 11 76, e-mail: johan.carlsson@foreign ministry.se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of Submission: 2005-04-26

State Party:

Sweden

State Parties may use this form to report on relevant matters, including measures pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, social and economic reintegration of mine victims.

Remark: Each State Party to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic integration, of mine victims. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their international federations, or on a bilateral basis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Implementing an organization or agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See section I</td>
<td>Implementing an organization or agency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disability policy and practices. The project seeks to support the implementation of services, e.g., education and training of personnel involved in these services. This also includes the development of an inclusive approach for people with disabilities, and the development of support programs for people with disabilities. It also supports the development of associations of people with disabilities.

Social Integration — Includes psychological support to learning survivors and/or their families, support to associations of people affected by the medical system, and social assistance services, and the training/education of personnel in these fields. It also includes psychological interventions in the context of the project.

Rehabilitation — Includes programs, training, equipment, and transport for physical rehabilitation, such as physiotherapy, prosthetics, and orthotic aids.

Victims are encouraged to join UNICEF and UNDP. They receive support from Swedish foreign policy that supports people with disabilities. Rehabilitation of victims and those affected by the project is not obligatory. It is not possible to identify the exact figures for each project.
Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRS) is also engaged in a humanitarian operation within the contextual warfare of Estonia, Latvia, and Sweden has since 1995 conducted 13 naval mine clearance through CHIC3.

Sweden also contributes to relevant R&D development for LIMNAS.

Sweden participates actively in EIP (International Fleet and Sweden participates actively in EIP) Programmes, Sweden is currently evaluating manual mine clearance equipment.

In 1997, Sweden established SWEDEC, a Centre for Humanitarian mine clearance.

Activity: Funding and/or in-kind contributions

Other - such as data collection

Section 5

See section 1

Economic Reintegration - includes skill and vocational training programs, income generation and small business programs.

Section 4
During the period covered by this report, Sweden has contributed at least 82 million Swedish kronor to mine actions. Most of this, 75 million Swedish kronor, was channeled through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). Projects supported by Sweden were directed mainly towards demining and awareness-raising in Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Sudan. Included in the 82 million were also a 3 million Swedish kronor grant to the United Nations Mine Action Service, a SEK 3.5 million contribution to GICHD, including the implementation of the Landmine Monitor Report project as well as a SEK 200,000 grant toward the ICBL for their Sponsorship Programme, both aiming at strengthening the work with the Ottawa Convention.

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 and for various NGOs, for example in Lebanon, Eritrea, Iraq, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Chad. SRSA Mine Action projects are mainly funded through Sida and the UN.