

**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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POINT OF CONTACT:

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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	New Zealand	reporting for time	01/01/2019	to	31/12/2019
Party:	_____	period from	_____		_____

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 and practice mines, used solely in the training of personnel in Mine Clearance Operations

## Mine Action Programmes

### **UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)**

New Zealand provided UNMAS with an annual grant core contribution of NZ\$1.5 million, non-earmarked and deposited into the UNMAS-administered Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), to support UNMAS' coordination and implementation of international initiatives to support the organisation's de-mining work, risk education and advocacy, in order to mitigate the risks posed by explosive hazards.

### **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

New Zealand provided the ICRC with an annual grant of NZ\$2.5 million in un-earmarked core funding to support its work, including physical rehabilitation and preventative mine action programmes which focus on risk education and advocacy. These programmes aim to reduce the human cost of mines and explosive remnants of war.

### **Demining assistance in Lao PDR**

New Zealand provided NZD11.1m of assistance to support demining in Lao PDR. This four year (2016-2020) activity provides funding through a UNDP trust fund to clear approximately 1,050 hectares of land contaminated by Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in Xieng Khouang Province. A New Zealand Technical Adviser delivers training, as well as monitoring and quality assurance of clearance activities, in conjunction with UXO Lao (the Lao national clearance operator).

### **Demining assistance for Colombia**

New Zealand provided NZ\$747,200 to The HALO Trust to support mine clearance operations in Colombia. This support began in June 2017 for an initial two-year period, and New Zealand has since extended funding for an additional two years (2020 – 2022).

**Demining assistance for Iraq**

New Zealand provided NZ\$502,800 to Quality Solutions International to support the placement of a New Zealand explosive threat mitigation adviser within UNMAS Iraq. This support began in June 2018 for an initial two-year period and New Zealand is currently considering UNMAS Iraq's request to extend our funding of the role.

**Solomon Islands**

New Zealand Defence Force personnel contributed to the Australian-led operation 'Render Safe' to reduce the impacts of explosive remnants of war in the South West Pacific. As part of this, New Zealand Explosive Ordinance Disposal personnel helped to safely dispose of over 1,000 remnants of war in the Solomon Islands.

As part of a broader project to upgrade Honiara's Multi-purpose Hall, New Zealand conducted a site survey for unexploded ordinance as part of the preparatory work in advance of groundworks commencing.

**Afghanistan**

New Zealand has commenced work to carry out additional clearance of five firing ranges used by its Provincial Reconstruction Team in the Bamyan province in Afghanistan from 2003-2013. These firing ranges – on land which had also been used by the United States and Russia in the past – had previously been cleared by the New Zealand Defence Force in accordance with the standards required at the time, and additional clearance work will ensure that the firing ranges are cleared in accordance with updated standards that have since been adopted in Afghanistan.

## Rehabilitation programmes

### **Syria**

New Zealand has provided more than NZD\$34 million in humanitarian assistance to Syria and the Syrian refugee response since 2011. New Zealand allocated \$4.5 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross in 2019 for their emergency operations in Syria, including medical assistance to conflict-affected people.

### **Yemen**

New Zealand has provided a total of \$13.5 million in humanitarian funding in response to the crisis in Yemen. This includes \$4 million allocated to the International Committee of the Red Cross in 2019 for their emergency operations in Yemen, including medical assistance to conflict-affected people.

New Zealand has also provided the following humanitarian funding to conflict-affected areas to meet those States' essential needs, and improve the situation for civilians, thereby helping – in some way – to better protect their human rights. In 2019, this included \$3 million for South Sudan administered by the ICRC, \$2 million for Ethiopia administered by OCHA's Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund and \$1.5 million to Myanmar, administered by OCHA's Myanmar Humanitarian Fund. Besides these bilateral grants, New Zealand also contributed \$3 million to OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund, that is designed to respond to humanitarian needs globally, including conflict and related crises.

### **Other international/UN agencies**

We also provide funding to a number of UN agencies that implement a broad set of social and economic programmes in a range of mine afflicted States. This includes, UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, along with the UN Peacebuilding Fund. Additionally, the core contributions we provide to the World Bank look to address the long-term effects of landmines in fragile and conflict affected regions through economic and social impacts. We also contribute to the ADB, which does similar work, with its primary areas of focus in South-East Asia and Afghanistan.

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