

**FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE  
STATES PARTIES TO AMENDED  
PROTOCOL II 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**

CCW/AP.II/CONF.5/NAR.42  
27 November 2003

ENGLISH ONLY

---

Geneva, 26 November 2003

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

National annual report

Submitted in accordance with Article 13, para. 4 of the  
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines,  
Booby-Traps and Other Devices  
as Amended on 3 May 1996 to the CCW



---

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

(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)

Provisional Reporting Formats for Article 13 para 2 and Article 11 para 2.

NAME OF HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY	<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>
DATE OF SUBMISSION	<u>30 November 2002</u>
NATIONAL POINT(S) OF CONTACT	<b>Josh Dorosin</b> Office of the Legal Adviser U.S. Department of State tel: 202-647-5613 fax: 202-736-7620

---

(Organization, telephones, fax, email)

This report may be distributed to interested States, organizations and the public

---

**Form A          Dissemination of information**

Article  
13 / 4 / a          “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary  
... on:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and  
to the civilian population;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	United States of America	reporting for time period from	through	to	November 2003
------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------	----	------------------

Information to the armed forces

The relevant doctrine, operational and training publications and courses of instruction of the armed forces of the United States have been revised to incorporate the requirements regarding the use of mines, booby traps and other devices contained in the Protocol.

Information to the civilian population

The U.S. Government has provided to the American Red Cross a copy of the Protocol and other relevant documents, and has asked that they incorporate information about the Protocol in their programs for the education of the American civilian population. In addition, the Department of State has produced a series of public documents on the landmine crisis entitled "To Walk the Earth in Safety" (the most recent of which was published in September, 2002), which describe in some detail the landmine problem and various steps being taken to deal with it. Publications may be found at the Department of State's website [www.state.gov/t/pm/wra](http://www.state.gov/t/pm/wra).

Under the auspices of the Special Representative for Mine Action and his staff in the State Department Bureau of Political- Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), the U.S. Government aims to increase international cooperation and coordination among donor nations, recipient nations, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to accelerate humanitarian demining efforts worldwide. PM/WRA also encourages public-private partnerships to increase capabilities and resources for combating the landmine problem. The Special Representative and his staff address foundations, corporations, religious and civic groups, as well as students ranging from secondary to university level, raising awareness of the landmine issue and encouraging their participation in fighting the landmine problem. A synopsis of Public-Private Partnerships is regularly updated and made available to the general public electronically. More information about this initiative and the President's Special Representative can be found at <http://www.state.gov/t/pm/wra/>.

**Form B      Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

Article      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary  
13 / 4 / b      ... on:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	<u>United States of America</u>	reporting for time period from	<u>through</u>	to <u>November 2003</u>
------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------	-----------------------------

**Mine clearance programs**

The United States is providing humanitarian mine action assistance to forty-three mine-afflicted countries and one province on four continents. During 2003, Iraq was added to the list of countries receiving U.S. humanitarian demining assistance. Several new countries could receive assistance in Fiscal Year 2004, while many of the countries currently receiving aid will graduate from the U.S. program. In Fiscal Year 2003, U.S. humanitarian mine action assistance totaled over \$85 million, including more than \$12 million for research and development, and \$7.5 million from USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund for survivor assistance. Fiscal Year 2004 funding is expected to be approximately the same. Since 1998, The Slovenian International Trust Fund has raised almost \$125million for humanitarian mine action and victim assistance in the Balkans, including United States matching donations of \$52 million and \$10.6 million in USG unilateral donations.

The USG program assists countries that are experiencing the adverse effects of uncleared landmines. Consistent with the USG philosophy of helping other countries to develop the indigenous capacity to demine, the U.S. program also aids in the development of leadership and organizational skills of local personnel to sustain programs after U.S.-provided training is complete.

**Rehabilitation programs**

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund managed by the u.s. Agency for International Development (USAID) has been in operation in post-conflict and conflict-affected developing countries since 1989. The Fund was established to provide a dedicated source of financial and technical assistance for civilian victims of war who suffer from mobility-related injuries, including people who suffer from polio as a result of interrupted immunization services. In the past decade, the Fund has devoted the major part of its resources to the establishment and improvement of accessible and appropriate prosthetic and orthodic services including physical and occupational rehabilitation services. In Fiscal Year 2003, new projects were started in Senegal, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone. The Fund has now provided over \$100 million to more than 30 countries.

**Form C****Technical requirements and relevant information**Article  
13 / 4 / c

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary  
... on:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any  
other relevant information pertaining thereto;

*Remark:*

High  
Contracting  
Party

United States of  
America

reporting for time  
period from

through to November  
2003

Technical requirements

The United States has taken all the steps necessary to meet the technical requirements of the Protocol. With one exception, all U.S. mines complied with the Protocol at the time of its adoption in 1996. The exception was the stock of M14 anti- personnel mines that did not meet the detectability standard of the Technical Annex. Approximately 3.3 million of these mines were destroyed and the remainder (approximately 670,000) were brought into compliance by the adhesive bonding of commonly available metal washers to the mines.

Any other relevant information

None.

---

**Form D**

**Legislation**

Article 13 / 4 / d      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary ... on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;

*Remark:*

High Contracting    United States of    reporting for time    November  
Party                    America                    period from                    through                    to    2003

Legislation

On August 21, 1996, pursuant to the request of the Executive Branch of the United States, the U.S. Congress adopted Public Law 104-192, which (among other things) amended Title 18 of the United States Code to implement Article 14(2) of the Protocol. Specifically, 18 U.S.C. 2441 provides criminal penalties for any person "who, in relation to an armed conflict and contrary to the provisions of the Protocol. . . , willfully kills or causes serious injury to civilians." No other legislation is required to enable the United States to carry out its obligations under the Protocol.

---

**Form E                      International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance**

Article                      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary  
13 / 4 / e                      ... on:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party	United States of America	reporting for time period from	through	to	November 2003
------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	---------	----	---------------

---

International technical information exchange

The United States believes that increased international coordination and cooperation are essential to meet our goals of a mine-safe world. To that end, the United States works closely with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to provide technical support (such as sharing mapping and GIS capabilities). On July 17, 2000, the U.S. joined the European Union, Belgium, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Sweden in signing a Memorandum of Understanding for the International Test and Evaluation Program (ITEP) for Humanitarian Mine Action Equipment, Processes and Methods. Germany, France, South Africa, and Croatia have since joined ITEP. ITEP serves as a center to promote the development and sharing of information on new humanitarian demining technologies and link existing and potential testing and evaluation sites to provide an independent, standardized means of testing those new technologies. Currently, ITEP is working on a ground penetrating radar (GPR) study, having completed survey, detection and mechanical equipment testing projects.

The U.S. supports the consortium of international NGOs working to produce standardized socio-economic surveys for a dozen heavily-mined countries. These provide a framework for planning and prioritizing new strategies, minimizing the impact of landmines, and establish criteria for measuring the success of mine action projects.

The U.S. also actively encourages private sector support for humanitarian mine action through the development of a network of public-private partnerships, currently around 40. These public-private partners work in concert with the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program to support one or more aspects of mine action: clearance, mine risk education, and/or survivors assistance. A positive side effect of this unique partnership initiative is to raise U.S. public interest in and support for humanitarian mine action

---



---

International cooperation on mine clearance

In addition to working with the governments of mine-affected countries to provide mine clearance training, mine awareness, and survivor assistance programs (detailed in Form B), the United States works with other governments through regular meetings of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) and UNMAS and the ITEP to share information and increase coordination toward our common goal of eliminating landmines that threaten civilians.

Technical co-operation and assistance

The United States devoted more than \$12 million in 2003 to improving mine detection and clearance. This involved adapting military technologies to humanitarian demining, encouraging private research, establishing testing centers, supporting basic scientific research at more than a dozen universities throughout the United States, and even applying space age technologies to the problem.

---

### Other relevant matters

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary ... on:

(f) other relevant matters.

High

United States of  
America

reporting for time  
period from

through November  
to 2003

### Other relevant matters

None.

## Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11 para 2 “The High Contracting Parties shall provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially.....on:

- information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance

High

Contracting  
Party

United States of  
America

reporting for time  
period from

through November to 2003

## Means and technologies of mine clearance

- Deminer Personal Protection Equipment and Individual Tools - Manual Mine Detection (with hand held detectors)
- Mine Detection Dogs
- Mechanical Mine/Vegetation Clearance
- Mine Risk Education and Training
- Mine Action Center management and strategic planning (including information technology)
- Impact Surveys

## Lists of experts and experts agencies

- Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Bureau of Political Military Affairs, Department of States
- Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict(SO/LIC): Stability Operations; Humanitarian Mine Action
- United States Army Communications and Electronics Command Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate
- United States Army Engineer School Countermine Training Support Center
- United States Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center

National points of contact on mine clearance

- Richard G. Kidd, IV, Acting Director, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Department of State
  - COL Thomas Seal, Deputy Director, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement
  - Murphy McCloy, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, Department of State
  - Lt. Colonel John Jordan, Office of Humanitarian Affairs and Landmine Policy, Department of Defense
-