

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

Reporting Formats for Article 7 ¹

STATE PARTY:	BELGIUM
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¹ 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]: BELGIUM Reporting for time period from 01 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
Law of 9 March 1995 on anti-personnel mines, booby traps and similar devices	11 April 1995
Law of 24 June 1996 amending the Law of 3 January 1933 on arms production and trade, on the carrying of weapons and on ammunition trade, with a view to prohibiting the Belgian State and public services from storing anti-personnel mines.	19 July 1996
Law of 10 August 1998 on the ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction.	28 December 1998
Law of 30 March 2000 on the definitive prohibition of anti-personnel mines. This law simplified the existing procedure by canceling the five years moratorium.	17 April 2000
Law of 8 June 2006 concerning the regulation of economic and individual activities with weapons	9 June 2006
Law of 20 March 2007 concerning prohibition of financial contribution to the fabrication, use or detention of Antipersonnel mines and clusters munitions	26 April 2007

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]: **BELGIUM** reporting for time period from **01 January 2011** to **31 December 2011**

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
BELGIUM has no stockpiles anti-personnel mines			
TOTAL			

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]: **BELGIUM** reporting for time period from **01 January 2011** to **31 December 2011**

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
BELGIUM has no mined areas				

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
BELGIUM has no suspected areas				

* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided

Form D APMs retained or transferred (As adopted at the final plenary meeting on 02 December 2005)

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]: BELGIUM reporting for time period from 01 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
ARMED FORCES	MB 35 Bg	3100		As of 01 January 2011
	MB 35 Bg	3041		As of 31 December 2011
Total		3041		

1. b. Voluntary information:

Objective	Activity/project	Supplementary information
Education and training of EOD specialists and deminers with live ammunition Training militaries in "Mine Risk Education"	The use of MB35Bg mines took place during different sessions of courses organised by the Belgian Armed Forces in 2011	The 59 mines were used for training purposes in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention (see Form G)

Form D (continued)

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
BELGIUM has not transferred ant-personnel mines in accordance with Art3(1)				

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
BELGIUM has not transferred ant-personnel mines in accordance with Art3(2)				

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]: BELGIUM reporting for time period from 01 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
BELGIUM has no production facilities		

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

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]: BELGIUM reporting for time period from 01 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
NOT APPLICABLE (see Form B)	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
NOT APPLICABLE (see form C)	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

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]: **BELGIUM** reporting for time period from **01 January 2011** to **31 December 2011**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Year	Quantity	Lot #	Supplementary information
M 35 Bg	1998	4489		Destroyed by our EOD Service
M 35 Bg	1999	424		for training purposes in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention
M 35 Bg	2000	383		at the Engineer School, 290 mines were used to educate 106 officers, NCO and soldiers as EOD personnel and to train 3010 militaries from combat units in" Mine Awareness" In Engineer Combat Units, 93 mines served for the operational training of their de-miners.
M 35 Bg	2001	334		at the Engineer School, 190 mines were used to educate 13 NCO as EOD personnel and to train 3169 militaries from combat units in" Mine Awareness" EOD Service made explode 5 mines for training their personnel in humanitarian de-mining. In Engineer Combat Units, 139 mines served for the operational training of their de-miners.
M 35 Bg	2002	293		At the Engineer School, 158 mines were used to educate NCOs as EOD personnel and to train 3550 militaries from combat units in" Mine Awareness" In Engineer Combat Units, 135 mines served for the operational training of their de-miners.
M 35 Bg	2003	363		At the Engineer School, 182 mines were used to educate Officers, NCOs and privates as EOD personnel. In Engineer Combat Units, 181 mines served for the operational training of their de-miners and and to train militaries from combat units in" Mine Awareness" (In accordance with the Article 3 of the convention).
M 35 Bg	2004	267		At the Engineer School, 88 mines were used to educate Officers, NCOs and privates as EOD personnel. In Engineer Combat Units, 179 mines served for the operational training of their de-miners and and to train militaries from combat units in" Mine Awareness" (In accordance with the Article 3 of the convention).

M 35 Bg	2005	356	At the Engineer School, 18 mines were used to educate Officers, NCOs and privates as EOD personnel. In Engineer Combat Units, 338 mines served for the operational training of their de-miners and to train militaries from combat units in " Mine Awareness" (In accordance with the Article 3 of the convention).
M 35 Bg	2006	251	At the Engineer School, 78 mines were used to educate Officers, NCOs and privates. In Engineer Combat Units, 172 mines served for the operational training of their de-miners and to train militaries from combat units in " Mine Risk Education" . In this last context, 1 mine has been used by the EOD personnel. (In accordance with the Article 3 of the convention).
M 35 Bg	2007	282	At the Engineer School, 90 mines were used to educate Officers, NCOs and privates. In Engineer Combat Units, 152 mines served for the operational training of their de-miners and to train militaries from combat units in " Mine Risk Education" . The EOD school used 40 mines to train the EOD personnel. (In accordance with the Article 3 of the convention).
M 35 Bg	2008	42	In Engineer Combat Units, 42 mines served for the operational training of their deminers and to train military form combat units in "Mine Risk Education".
M 35 Bg	2009	41	In Engineer Combat Units, 41 mines served for the operational training of their deminers and to train military form combat units in "Mine Risk Education".
M 35 Bg	2010	104	In Engineer Combat Units, 104 mines served for the operational training of their deminers and to train military form combat units in "Mine Risk Education".
M 35 Bg	2011	59	In Engineer Combat Units, 59 mines served for the operational training of their deminers and to train military form combat units in "Mine Risk Education".
TOTAL		7688	

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
NOT APPLICABLE (see Form C)		
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, color photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **BELGIUM** reporting for time period from **01 January 2011** to **31 December 2011**

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
NOT APPLICABLE							

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

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
M 35 Bg	Ø 67 mm	Detonating type M 5A1Bg	TNT	102 gr	35 gr	No	

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]: BELGIUM reporting for time period from 01 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

During missions abroad in affected regions and in some occasions, a “Mine Risk Education Program” in favor of the local population is conducted by the Belgian military (e.g. Libanon) and education flyers are distributed. Although Belgium is not an affected state, the Belgian military have instructions in the field of warning the population during operations abroad in affected regions. Keeping in mind that the first responsibility to inform the civilian population and to prevent it from running at risk remains in the hands of the civilian authorities, Belgian Defense will transmit as much information as possible to the local authorities on identified contaminated areas. Most of the time, the Belgian detachment will transmit the information to the local “Mine Action Center”, if deployed.

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 Party: **BELGIUM** reporting for time period from **01 January 2011** to **31 December 2011**

Narrative / reference to other reports

- 1. Although from the stock retained under Article 3, no live mines were needed at this stage for research and development studies, some of those made use of in place live minefields inherited from previous internal state conflicts abroad.**
- 2. Belgian contribution to international assistance in 2011**

In 2011, Belgian expenditure (disbursement) for international assistance related to the Mine Ban Convention, as shown in the table attached, amounted to around 10.000.000 EURO.
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International cooperation on mine clearance

Projects :

A. Africa :

Angola: In 2011 Belgium decided to support humanitarian demining in Angola by the NGO APOPO with a contribution of 1.081.000 EURO for the period 2011-2013. The project received 600.000 EURO in 2011.

Tanzania: The Province of Antwerp continued the support for a demining project by APOPO in Tanzania for 125.000 EURO in 2011.

Mozambique: the project "Mine Action Plan Mozambique Gaza Province" by APOPO received a contribution of 1.191.927 EURO in 2011.

Somaliland: the project "Humanitarian Mineclearance in Northern Somaliland" by HALO TRUST received a contribution of 90.000 EURO in 2011.

DR Congo: the project "Survey and Clearance operations in Kasai Oriental" by Mines Advisory Group received 540.000 EURO in 2011.

B. Middle East :

Lebanon : in the framework of the UNIFIL mission -South, Belgium has a demining/EOD capacity available composed of :

- 1 demining platoon. This platoon is composed of 43 persons.
- 1 Liaison Officer in BEIRUT in support of the UNIFIL-staff.

This personnel rotates every four months. Program Description: In the framework of the UNIFIL-South build-up, Belgium deployed 1 EOD/demining platoon (43 persons) for the duration of 2011 devoted to clearing operations in the surroundings of AT TIRI and demining operation in mine fields along the border between ISRAEL and LEBANON. Funding Source (Government Ministry or Department): Ministry of Defence

Iraq: The project "Humanitarian Mine Action Northern & Central Iraq" by the Mine Advisory Group received a contribution of 24.000 EURO in 2011.

Jordan: the project "Jordan Valley Sampling and Verification Project" received a tranche of 106.972 EURO in 2011.

C. Asia :

Afghanistan: since July 2005, Belgium deploys permanently 9 EOD operators to the Provincial reconstruction Team (PRT) KUNDUZ . Since 2010, this capacity is reduced to 5 EOD operators and 2 EOR operators. The rotation is based on a four months period.

Program Recipient : **ISAF**

Funding amount (original currency): **1 012 200 Euro**

Implementing Agency : Service d'enlèvement des engins explosifs (**SEDEE-DOVO**)

Funding Source (Government Ministry or Department): Departement of Defence

Contribution Type (Monetary or In-Kind) : in-kind

Activity Type (coordination, survey, marking, clearance, destruction, training, MRE, victim assistance, unspecified, etc.) : detection, neutralisation and destruction of ERW (mines included) and the detection, neutralisation and destruction of improvised explosive device (IED).

Program Description : In 2010, THREE (four months) rotations composed of 5 EOD/IEDDD operators and 2 EOR operator supported the German led Provincial Reconstruction Team KUNDUZ (PRT KUNDUZ)

Cambodia: Since 2003 a complete handbook on EOD technical information was produced, translated in KHMER and handed over to the CMAC (Cambodia), Belgium guarantees technical information support on request. Also in Cambodia Belgium continued its support for the project "Mine clearance for community development" by the Mine Advisory Group with a contribution of 214.360 EURO in 2011.

Lao PDR: the project "Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao): Geophysical Survey in Saravane and Champasack provinces" by UNDP received a contribution of 50.000 EURO in 2011.

D. SOUTH AMERICA

Colombia: Belgium supported the project "Reducing the risks posed to vulnerable communities by Conventional Weapons (CW) contamination" by Mines Advisory Group (MAG) with a contribution of 300.000 EURO in 2011.

E. INTERNATIONAL- MULTILATERAL

Also in 2011 Belgium contributed 2.000.000 EURO to the International Committee of the Red Cross as a voluntary contribution in response to Yearly Special ICRC Call for mine action – multiannual program for victim assistance.

Belgium sponsored the Second Meeting of States Parties (2 MSP) to the Convention on Cluster Munitions that took place in Beirut, Lebanon on 12-16 September and the 11th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines that took place in Phnom Penh on 27 November – 2 December 2011 with a contribution of two times 50.000 EURO.

In 2011 Belgium also decided to sponsor the Ban Advocates project of Handicap International with a contribution of 600.000 EURO for the period 2011-2015. The project received 300.000 EURO in 2011.

Belgium sponsored the Landmine Monitor by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines with a contribution of 25.000 in 2011.

GICHD (Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining) received 50.000 EURO in 2011 for its support to the Mine Ban Convention.

3. Research and Development:

Research and development activities are conducted as well at the national as at the international level.

a. National level:

- The research project on the use of bio-sensors (rats) in humanitarian de-mining operations, funded by several donors in Belgium, and conducted by the NGO APOPO and the University of Antwerp (<http://www.apopo.org/>), is highlighting very promising solutions in the close-in detection of AP mines. Rats prove to be more effective than dogs in trials organized in Tanzania. This project started in 1997 is still ongoing.
- The PARADIS project (A prototype for assisting rational activities in humanitarian de-mining using images from satellites <http://www.sic.rma.ac.be/Projects/Paradis/>) started in 1998. Initially, this project was funded by the Belgian federal Office for scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs and the Belgian Ministry of Defense, and conducted by the Royal Military Academy (RMA) with - in the beginning - the participation of the department of Geography (IGEAT) of the Free university of Brussels (ULB). This prototype is highlighting very interesting solutions for the management of humanitarian de-mining operations using satellite images, maps, context information and the IMSMA database and involves key actors including end-users, image analysts and scientists. Now this Project is only funded by the Belgian Ministry of Defense.
Since 2004, it is in a phase of optimizing the developed solutions and to this end has undergone different tests :
 - in October 2005: with the help of NGO APOPO, tests have been performed in Mozambique in order to analyze the possibility to integrate the needs of APOPO in the system,
 - since November 2005 : trials have been conducted in Afghanistan by the Belgian EOD-team in close (internet) collaboration with the SIC laboratory of the RMA,
 - in June 2006, further validation tests for some modules have taken place in Belgium in collaboration with EOD personnel. These amount about 100.000 Euro.
 - in 2007, the PARADIS system has been finalized and presented to the end-users at SEDEE-DOVO. Presentations were targeting different levels of users (field officers, planners).

Moreover many functions in the system have been generalized so as to fit the needs of a broader spectrum of users. Maintenance matters have also been evaluated inside Belgian Defense. Data exchange with new standard systems such as EOD IS have been investigated. At the end of the project (Dec 2007) the system was made available to SEDEE-DOVO.

Moreover a last field test was conducted with APOPO in Mozambique in order to establish an exhaustive list of end-users requirements.

This for an amount of about 80.000 Euro.

In 2008 (Jan to Sep), APOPO has been funding (about 25.000 Euro) the finalization of the adaptation of the system to its specific needs based on the requirements identified in 2007. The system was then successfully installed at APOPO's premises.

b. International level:

- The Royal Military Academy (RMA) is supporting the International Test and Evaluation Program (ITEP) by its participation to the executive Committee and to the different working groups, as well as by financing the ITEP secretariat. From 1st September 2004, the ITEP secretariat (<http://www.itep.ws>) is installed in the premises of the Royal Military Academy in Brussels, Belgium. The MOU with ITEP for the hosting of the secretariat has come to an end on the 17th of July 2010 without being renewed.
- The RMA is chairing the CEN (Centre Européen de Normalisation) initiative to define a new standard on the soil characterisation for electromagnetic mine detection sensors. This project is funded by the European Commission and will last two years. The personnel costs are funded by the Belgian Defence in the scope of the BEMAT project (see above).
- The University of Brussels was involved in the STREAM project (<http://stream.etro.vub.ac.be/home.html>), funded by the European Commission, on the development of (1) products, and (2) procedures for end-to-end technological platforms and tools for survey and decision support in humanitarian crisis : humanitarian demining and locations of refugee settlements. This project started in 2005 and lasted 4 years.
- Two Belgian deminers and a scientist from the Royal Military Academy participated in the tests of the dual sensor detectors organized by Germany under ITEP umbrella (Oberjettenberg, 21 Sep 2009 – 16 Oct 2009).