Annex B

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**
DATE OF SUBMISSION	**30 April 2017**
POINT OF CONTACT	Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Department of the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Co-operation (Organization, telephones, fax, email) Tel. +32.2.501.88.87; Fax +32.2.501.38.22 e-mail : francois.dumont@diplobel.fed.be; (ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

[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 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 2016** to **31 December 2016**

1. a**. Compulsory** 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	Mine APers M35 Bg	3.041 EA		**As of 31 December 2011**
	Mine APers M35 Bg	**2.569 EA**		**As of 31 December 2012**
	Mine APers M35 Bg	**2.564 EA**		**As of 31 December 2013**
	Mine APers M35 Bg	**2.564 EA**	0023PRB61 (XBBG)	**As of 31 December 2014**
	Mine APers M35 Bg	**2.288EA**		**As of 31 December 2015**
	Mine APers M35 Bg	**2288 EA**		**As of 31 December 2016**
Total		**2.288 EA**		

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 M35Bg mines takes place during different sessions of courses organized by the Belgian Armed Forces.	No training on the M35Bg was executed during the reporting period (no courses / priority for EOD community) due to operational engagements.

Form D (continued)

2. **Compulsory** 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 anti-personnel mines in accordance with Art3(1)				

3. **Compulsory** 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 anti-personnel mines in accordance with Art3(2)				

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 2016** to **31 December 2016**

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. <u>Belgian contribution to international assistance in 2016</u>

Country	Organisation	Action	Project	Amount disbursed in 2016
Colombia	Handicap International	Mine Clearance and Victim assistance	Mine clearance and integral approach promotion	€250.000
Multilateral	ICBL	Advocacy	Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor	€25.000
Ukraine	Halo Trust	Mine Clearance	Humanitarian mine clearance	€250.000
Myanmar	MAG	Risk education	Mine Risk Education	€90.000
Iraq	Handicap International	Risk education	Reducing threat of Conventional weapons and IED	€500.000
OPalestinian Territory.	Handicap International	Risk education, Victim assistance	Ensuring protection of most vulnerable people in the Gaza Strip. Preparation against the risk of Explosive Remnants of war and psychosocial support	€747.000
Multilateral	IRCC	Mine Clearance and Victim assistance	Contribution to the mine call	€750.000

Total amount in 2016: 2.612.000 €

3. <u>Other assistance provided by Belgium in 2016</u>

- Since 2016, Belgium has assumed the co-chair (with the People's Republic of China) of an UN working group coordinated by UNMAS aiming at establishing international Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Standards (IEDD-standards).
- In 2016, Belgium offered training through military bilateral cooperation in ammunition demilitarization in Morocco, in ammunition management and decontamination in Benin and in Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) in Tunisia. The training allows the development of competences and know-how useful in the field of mine action in general.

4. <u>Research and Development:</u>

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

a. National level:

- 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. 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.

- 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).

b. International level:

- The Royal Military Academy (RMA) was 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 Memorandum of Understanding on the ITEP has come to an end in July 2010 without extension. Possible follow-on scenarios are under study.

- The RMA was 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 (VUB) 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 will last 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).

Within the 7th Framework Program (Security) of the European Commission a consortium of 26 European and Japanese partners coordinated by Prof. Yvan BAUDOIN and Dr Ir Yann Yvinec prepared a series of cost-effective tools integrated in a comprehensive modular toolbox (TIRAMISU) for helping the clearing of larger areas affected by anti-personal landmines, cluster munitions, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and unexploded ordnance (UXO) and a related operational implementation of services, including standardization actions.
Beside its management role, the Royal Military Academy, in particular:
-Define the Toolbox requirements and serve as Liaison Officer with an international Project advisory Board including the major stake-holders (UNMAS, GICHD, a.o.), with an End-User's Board including, in particular the Mine Action Centres of Croatia (CROMAC), Jordan (NCDR) and Cambodia (CMAC).
-Contribute (with the DLR of Germany) to the processing of remote sensing data (satellite and airborne) through feature extraction, segmentation, 3D model from stereo data and hyper spectral data in order to prioritize the mine actions;
-Contribute (with the Military Institute of Technology of Poland (WITI) and the University of Genova (DIME)) to safe mine actions (protection, neutralization) through the development of testing facilities in his laboratory of Ballistics;
-Contribute to stand-off detection (UGV, UAV) techniques in close cooperation with Sensor's developers;
-Chairing a CEN Workshop with a view of producing a CWA on the Use of Machines for Technical Survey and co-initiate a CWA on Personal Protection Equipment;
The ULB worked on the use of remote sensing methods for mine action.
SpaceTech Partners was in charge of the dissemination of the obtained results.

Total direct costs in 2012 : 166095€

Total direct costs in 2013 : 291329€

In 2014, the main priority of the TIRAMISU project was the upgrading of the Toobox and the prevalidation of some of the tools. In the spring 2014 Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia were hit by catastrophic massive flooding. The Royal Military Academy has sent an expert in robotics and an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) for various tasks among which the re-localizing of the many explosive remnants of war that had been displaced due to landslides and that created an extremely dangerous situation for the local population and the relief workers.

Total direct costs in 2014: 401458 €

In 2015, the main activities of the TIRAMISU project were the testing (in Cambodia and in Croatia) of the tools and the large scale final demonstration which took place in SEDEE-DOVO (Service d'Enlèvement et de Destruction d'Engins Explosifs -Dienst voor Opruiming en Vernietiging van Ontploffingstuigen), in Oud-Heverlee, Belgium, on 2015 September 24th.

Total direct costs in 2015: 312915 €.

Prof. Yvan BAUDOIN is now working at the creation of a European Counter Explosive Hazards Center of Excellence (EC-EH COE). It shall focus on the exploitation of the toolboxes and initiatives developed in EC projects so far and on expanding their application to other explosive hazards threatening civil society.
