

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

**Reporting Formats for Article 7 <sup>1</sup>**

STATE PARTY:	<b>BELGIUM</b>
DATE OF SUBMISSION	<b>30 April 2014</b>
POINT OF CONTACT	Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Department of the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Co-operation <hr/> (Organization, telephones, fax, email) Tel. +32.2.501.88.87; Fax +32.2.501.38.22 e-mail : <a href="mailto:marie-france.andre@diplobel.fed.be">marie-france.andre@diplobel.fed.be</a> ; (ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

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<sup>1</sup> 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 **01 January 2013** to **31 December 2013**  
from \_\_\_\_\_

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

Officers assigned as “Advisers in the Law of Armed Conflict” are available in each unit (up to battalion or independent company level) to advise military commanders on the application of the Law of Armed Conflict. The education programme of these advisers encloses among other subjects a general information about the AP Mine Ban Convention.

**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 2013**     to     **31 December 2013**    

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>BELGIUM has no stockpiled anti-personnel mines</b>			
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 2013**   to   **31 December 2013**  

1. Areas that contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
<b>BELGIUM has no mined areas</b>				

2. Areas suspected to contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
<b>BELGIUM has no suspected areas</b>				

\* 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 2013 to 31 December 2013

**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
<b>ARMED FORCES</b>	Mine APers M35 Bg	3.041 EA		<b>As of 31 December 2011</b>
	<b>Mine APers M35 Bg</b>	<b>2.569 EA</b>		<b>As of 31 December 2012</b>
	<b>Mine APers M35 Bg</b>	<b>2.564 EA</b>		<b>As of December 2013</b>
Total		<b>2.564 EA</b>		

**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 took place during different sessions of courses organized by the Belgian Armed Forces in 2013	The 5 mines were used for training purposes in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention (see Form G).

**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
<b>BELGIUM has not transferred ant-personnel mines in accordance with Art3(1)</b>				

**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
<b>BELGIUM has not transferred ant-personnel mines in accordance with Art3(2)</b>				

**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 2013**   to   **31 December 2013**  

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



**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 2013**   to   **31 December 2013**  

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
<b>NOT APPLICABLE (see Form B)</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	
<b>NOT APPLICABLE (see form C)</b>	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 2013**      to      **31 December 2013**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<b>M 35 Bg</b>	4489		Destroyed by our EOD Service in 1998
	424		1999, for training purposes in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention
	383		2000, 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 deminers.
	334		2001, 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 demining. In Engineer Combat Units, 139 mines served for the operational training of their deminers.
	293		2002, 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 deminers.
	363		2003, 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 deminers and to train militaries from combat units in" Mine Awareness" (In accordance with the Article 3 of the convention).
	267		2004, 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 deminers and to train militaries from combat units in" Mine Awareness" (In accordance with the Article 3 of the convention).
	356		2005 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 deminers and to train militaries from combat units in" Mine Awareness" (In accordance with the Article 3 of the convention).
	251		2006 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 deminers 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).
	282		2007 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 deminers 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).
	42		2008 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".
	41		2009 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".
	104		2010 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".
	59		2011 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".

	472		2012 In Engineer Combat Units, 472 mines served for the operational training of their deminers and EOD Personnel and for the training of military combat units in "Mine Risk Education"
	5		2013 In Engineer Combat Units, 110 mines served for the operational training of their deminers and EOD Personnel and for the training of military combat units in "Mine Risk Education"
TOTAL	8040		

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
<b>NOT APPLICABLE (see Form C)</b>		
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 2013**   to   **31 December 2013**  

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			
<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>							

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			
<b>M 35 Bg</b>	<b>Ø 67 mm</b>	<b>Detonating type M 5A1Bg</b>	<b>TNT</b>	<b>102 gr</b>	<b>35 gr</b>	<b>No</b>	

**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

[Narrative:] During missions abroad in affected regions and on some occasions, a "Mine Risk Education Program" in favor of the local population (children) 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 of 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 hand of the civilian authorities, Belgian Defense will transmit as much possible information to the local authorities on identified contaminated areas. In 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 2012** to **31 December 2012**

## 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 2013

### Summarizing table 2013

#### *Table 2013*

#### *EUROPE*

- 1- Kosovo  
2013: 50.528 euros to Halo Trust  
Contribution Type: monetary  
Activity Type: humanitarian mine clearance

#### *ASIA*

- 2 - Program Recipient : AFGHANISTAN ISAF  
Funding amount (original currency): **900.000 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 : since July 2005, Belgium deploys permanently 9 EOD operators to the Provincial reconstruction Team (PRT) KUNDUZ . Since October 2012 that capacity is reorganized in ONE EOD Team (3 EOD/IEDD operators and 3 EOR) and one EDD (Explosive Detection Dog – 2 Dogs and 2 handlers) Team redeployed from KUNDUZ to MAZAR E SHARIF. Beginning 2013 this number was reduced to ONE EOD team in support of the PRT MeS and the Afghan National Army and Police forces (education & training).

3- Afghanistan

2013: 250.000 euros to Halo Trust

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: humanitarian mine clearance

4- Philippines

2013: 9.273 euros to Geneva Call

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: furthering the anti-personnel mine ban in the Philippines through the engagement of armed non state actors

5- Cambodia

2013: 250.000 euros to Halo Trust

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: humanitarian mine clearance

***MIDDLE EAST***

6- Program Recipient: LEBANON

Funding amount : estimated at **2.800.000 Euro**

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

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

Activity Type : mine clearance



Program Description: In the framework of the UNIFIL-South build-up, Belgium deployed 1 EOD/demining platoon (35 persons) for the duration of 2013 devoted to clearing operations in the surroundings of AT TIRI and demining operation in mine fields along the border between ISRAEL and LEBANON.

7- Jordan

2013: 96.890 euros to NCDR

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: Mine clearance - Jordan Valley sampling and verification project

8- Gaza Strip

2013: 250.000 euros to UNMAS

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: humanitarian mine clearance

***AFRICA***

9 - Mozambique

2013: 290.000 euros to APOPO

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: Humanitarian Mine clearance

10- Angola

2013: 450.000 euros to APOPO

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: Humanitarian Mine clearance

11- RDC

2013: 22.013 euros to UNV-UNMACC

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: mine risk education

## ***LATIN AMERICA***

### **12- Colombia**

2013: 140.000 euros to Handicap International

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: Victim Assistance

### **13- Equator and Peru**

2013: 60.000 euros to Organization of American States

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: humanitarian mine clearance

## ***INTERNATIONAL***

### **14 - Handicap International**

2013: 250.000 euros

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: victim assistance ( Ban advocates )

### **15- ICBL (International Campaign to Ban Landmines )**

2013: 37.500 euros

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: landmine Monitor

### **16- Handicap International**

2013: 116.856 euros

Contribution Type: monetary

Activity Type: mine risk education

## ***RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:***

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

- 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 (Oberjetttenberg, 21 Sep 2009 – 16 Oct 2009).

Within the 7th Framework Programme (Security) of the European Commission a consortium of 26 European and Japanese partners co-ordinated by Prof. Yvan BAUDOIN and Dr Ir Yann Yvinec prepares a series of cost-effective tools integrated in a comprehensive modular toolbox 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 (TIRAMISU or Toolbox Implementation for Removal of Anti-personnel Mines, Submunitions and UXO)

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 hyperspectral 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;

Co-initiate CWA (with CEN); on Personal Protection Equipment and on Use of Machines for Technical Survey

**Total direct costs in 2013: 291329 €**

**Total direct costs 2012-2013: 457424 €**