

**SUMMARY COVER PAGE
OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF CCW PROTOCOL V ¹**

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: BELGIUM

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Form A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of ERW	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2010)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2010)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form C: Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of ERW	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2010)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form D: Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2010)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2010)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> changed <input type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: ()] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2010)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2010)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable
Form I: Other Relevant Matters	<input type="checkbox"/> changed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unchanged [last reporting year: (2010)] <input type="checkbox"/> non applicable

¹ Pursuant to the relevant decision of the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V, this cover page could be used as a **complement** to submitting the detailed reporting forms adopted at the First Conference of the High Contracting Parties to CCW Protocol V in case there is no substantial change in the ERW situation, as a result of a conflict or of the measures undertaken in compliance with the provisions of Protocol V, and when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports.

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**REPORTING FORMS
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 10, PARAGRAPH 2 (b) OF THE PROTOCOL AND THE
DECISION OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING
PARTIES TO PROTOCOL V**

(As adopted by the First Conference at its second plenary meeting on 5 November 2007)

HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY: BELGIUM

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DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31/03/2012

(dd/mm/yyyy)

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A B C D E F G H I

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FORM A: Steps taken to implement Article 3 of the Protocol: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: BELGIUM

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 3:

Combat engineers and EOD personnel involved in mining and demining activities are educated and trained in all matters in accordance STANAG 2389 (Minimum standards of proficiency for trained explosive ordnance disposal personnel). During Clearance operations, IMAS standards are applied. For major operations, EOD teams are foreseen on a systematic basis. All personnel of the Belgian Service for removal and destruction of explosive devices) is NATO certified and qualified (EOD/IEDD - Improvised Explosive Device Disposal). Belgian teams are actually operational in Afghanistan.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM B: Steps taken to implement Article 4 of the Protocol: Recording, retaining and transmission of information

High Contracting Party: BELGIUM

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 4 and the Technical Annex:

Already before the entry into force of the Protocol V for Belgium, procedures existed within the Belgian Armed Forces for recording and retaining of information as foreseen in Article 4.

There's a two-fold recording and retaining information:

- operational: each unit engaged in operations has to mention in its reports all use of explosive munitions and, if applicable, all abandon of munitions. If possible, the information reported will be in conformity with the criteria of the Technical Annexe of the Protocol. These reports are in conformity with the international standards on mine action.
- logistical: all use of munitions during operations is recorded and reported.

Both records are integrated at the Operations Center of the Armed Forces. The crosscutting of both records allows a clear picture of the use of munitions, of the places of their use as of the zones where possible Explosive Remnants of War would be situated.

Similar procedures exist for multinational operations. The recording and retaining of information is submitted via the foreseen operational and logistic chains to the Operational Headquarters responsible for the operations. The Armed Forces are actually considering the possibility for implementing the electronic template.

Any other relevant information:

Defense Staff is issuing a special directive to the military commander and is providing detachments in operations with practical directives relative to the reporting of the use of ammunition/explosive which may become ERW. A special report template will be available "on line" for Operations Department.

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FORM C: Steps taken to implement Article 5 of the Protocol: Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: BELGIUM

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 5 and the Technical Annex:

The civilian population is taken into account at every step of the planning and execution process of the mission. 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 possible information 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.

In some occasions, a "Mine Risk Education Program" in favor of the local population (children) and distribution of educational flyers is conducted by the Belgian detachment (e.g. in Libanon).

In extreme situations and in request by local authorities, Belgian Defense will support local authorities, when feasible, to restore the basic services to the civilian population: major access routes, etc.

Practical directives:

- Ammunition will be stored according to the procedures;
- No unused ammunition will be left on the field;
- Unexploded ordnance will be reported, where feasible;
- When the situation requires it, an EOD detachment will take part to the mission. One of their missions is to destroy unexploded ordnance, when possible.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM D: Steps taken to implement Article 6 of the Protocol: Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: BELGIUM

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 6:

Belgian Defense will inform, when possible, humanitarian organizations on the risks related with hazardous areas and the necessity to coordinate the movements with the local "Mine Action Center", if deployed. The deployed Belgian Detachment will keep an updated map of the identified contaminated areas of its area of responsibility.

Practical directives: see Form C

Any other relevant information:

A special template to report ERW areas to external Defense actors is under writing.

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FORM E: Steps taken to implement Article 7 of the Protocol: Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

High Contracting Party: BELGIUM

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 7:

- Since May 2004, Belgium has been participating in the European Research Grouping Arrangement n°2 of the European Co-operation for Ammunition Destruction, with France, Luxembourg, the United-Kingdom and Germany.
- Since 2003 a handbook on EOD technical information was produced, translated in KHMER and handed over to the CMAC (Cambodia). Belgium guarantees technical information support on request.
- Since 2006 Belgian Defence participates in the Swedish Armed Forces owned EOD IS (Explosive Ordnance Disposal Information System). The data of this information system is also accessible for other States under condition of a bilateral agreement.
- Belgium regularly sends one or two demining skilled personnel to meetings related to Humanitarian Mine Action organized under the umbrella of NATO working group EOD, GICHD Review Board for IMAS, EDA working group, and assumes a liaison role between those organizations.
- Since 2003, Belgium has organised an EOD course in French and in English to train team leaders of other countries. It should be stressed that one course in each language is organised every year and that there are only a limited number of places available.
- Since September 2006, Belgium has been contributing to UNIFIL with an Engineer/EOD capability. More than 10 UXO (mainly cluster munitions) have been cleared since then.

Any other relevant information:

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FORM F: Steps taken to implement Article 8 of the Protocol: Co-operation and assistance

High Contracting Party: BELGIUM

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 8:

International cooperation on ERW clearance

1. Introduction

The projects listed here are based on financial contributions and the provisions of services. Note that the Belgian military experts working for SEDEE (Service for removal and destruction of explosive devices) have NATO diplomas and qualifications:

- EOD (Explosive Ordnance Disposal)
- IEDD (Improvised Explosive Device Disposal)

The staff is qualified in mine clearance and in the handling of UXO.

2. 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.

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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 has deployed 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 2011 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

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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, 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 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).

Any other relevant information:

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FORM G: Steps taken to implement Article 9 of the Protocol: Generic preventive measures

High Contracting Party: BELGIUM

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 9 and the Technical Annex:

1. Munitions Manufacturing Management:

- a. Munitions are no longer manufactured by Belgian Defense. However during the procurement process the administration requests (by means of indispensable specifications in the request for tender) that the manufacturers comply with the production principles mentioned in article 9.
- b. The National (Defense) QAR (or NATO homologues) personnel is controlling the production process and the quality plan of the manufacturer.
- c. Safety & suitability for service is checked during evaluation (or proof is requested and evidence has to be provided in the offer). Once the contract is awarded, supplementary acceptance testing of pilot and serial lots are conducted following the specifications of the ammunition. Depending on the case those tests are conducted in the company and/or in Belgian Defense test facilities.
- c. Ammunition is acquired only when not in conflict with international law & treaties signed/ratified by BELGIUM.
- d. Transfer of ammunition to another Nation will only be possible when sufficient evidence (through In Service Surveillance testing) is available concerning the safety and reliability of the ammunition.

2. Muniton Management during the whole "Life Cycle":

- a. "In Service Surveillance" is conducted in a pragmatic way.

Modular Structure:

ISM - In Service Monitoring: Tech visual Inspections, user findings, findings during renovation/maintenance

ISP - In Service Proof: Life Firing/functional testing

CM - Condition Monitoring: Chemical Analyses of energetic material, Radiographic/radioscopic investigation, dimensional control,...

PT - Predictive testing: pre-stress a test item before examination, in order to provide a prediction of residual life

EDL - Environmental Data Logging: collecting data of endured Vibrations, Humidity, Temperature & Shocks.

b. Operational deployment:

- Ammunition is suffering severe stress (temperature, humidity, vibrations) when deployed on a theatre of operations.

When the degradation is detected (by the user or by Ammunition technical personnel) a Technical degrading Report (TDR) is sent to the Material Manager who will decide what to do. There are several options:

- * Urgent demilitarization by EOD services when storage and/or transport safety is no longer guaranteed.
- * Use in priority for training on theatre.
- * Evacuation to Belgium where this part of the lot is isolated and considered as a "fleetleader" for further In Service Surveillance.
- * Possible demolition on theatre by Belgian EOD personnel or those from NATO partners when transport to Belgium is not economically justifiable.

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c. Phasing out:

- Ammunition that is not longer used, because of unacceptable technical degradation or because the weapon system is not longer used, stays in inventory until demilitarized.
- Demilitarization: 3 options
 - * Urgent demilitarization by EOD services when storage safety is no longer guaranteed.
 - * Demilitarization in Belgian Demilitarization Installations
 - * Outsourcing of Demil contracts through NAMSA (NATO Maintenance & Supply Organisation)

- The storage safety (safe to handle) is guaranteed for as long the ammunition stays in inventory.

d. Best practices and operating procedures in the domain of storage, transport, field storage and safe handling.

Belgian Defense has ratified and implemented the following NATO AGREEMENTS and complies with the European legislation in the domain of Safe storage and transportation of ammunition and explosives:

STORAGE:

- AASTP-1 (ALLIED AMMUNITION STORAGE AND TRANSPORT PUBLICATION 1)
(MANUAL OF NATO SAFETY PRINCIPLES FOR THE STORAGE OF MILITARY AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES)
- AASTP-5 (Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Operational Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives)

TRANSPORT:

- AASTP-2 MANUAL OF NATO SAFETY PRINCIPLES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF MILITARY AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES
- ADR, IMDG, IATA & RID for the transportation of dangerous goods

Any other relevant information:

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FORM H: Steps taken to implement Article 11 of the Protocol: Compliance

High Contracting Party: BELGIUM

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Steps taken to implement the provisions of Article 11:

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 includes a general information about the Protocol V obligations.

Any other relevant information:

Information to the civilian population: Law on the ratification of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or Have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol V) is made known publicly through publication in the Belgian Statute Book

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FORM I: Other relevant matters

High Contracting Party: _____

Reporting for time period from: 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Any other relevant information: