(PROTOCOL II AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996)
PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOoby-TRAPS

OR TO HAVE INJUDICIAL EFFECTS
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS
ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF
AND OTHER DEVICES AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996

Hight Command Party

Information about the Armed Forces

Belgium

Form A

Article 13/4: "The High Command Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository..."
| For International cooperation: see Form E | NOT APPLICABLE: the country is not affected by minefields |
| Rehabilitation Programs |

| For International cooperation: see Form E | NOT APPLICABLE: the country is not affected by minefields |
| Mine clearance Programs |

| Report for time period from 01.10.2009 to 30.09.2010 |
| High Commission Party |

| Remark: |
| (q) Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs |

| Article 13/4a | The High Commission Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository... on: |

| Form B | Mine clearance and rehabilitation programs |
Any other relevant information

See answer under paragraph a above
d. Self-destruction and neutralisation: not applicable

c. National law:

Detarification: this is not applicable because the use of anti-personnel mines is being prohibited under the Ottawa Convention and by

STANAG 2396. This

For the recording, marking and control of munitions in operation, Belgium is acting according to the provisions of the STANAG 2396. This

The procedures in practice for the registration of munitions are in accordance with those prescribed in the Protocol

Technical requirements

Reporting for time period from 01.10.2009 to 30.09.2010

Belgium

High Contracting Party

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

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

Technical requirements and relevant information

Form C

Law of 3 January 1993 on the Carrying of Weapons and the Prohibition of Ammunition


Law of 10 August 1998 on the further implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition on the Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects.


Law of 30 March 2000 on the definitive prohibition of the Anti-Personnel Mines, which simplifies the existing procedure on the total prohibition of weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects.

Law of 20 March 2000 on the implementation of Art. 1 of 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.

Law of 21 February 2004 on the modification of Art. 1 of 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.

Law of 8 January 2006 on the anti-personnel mines, which are prohibited under the Law of 16 July 2003.

Law of 20 March 2007 prohibiting the use and possession of anti-personnel mines and submunitions and requiring for mine action.

RECEIVED

High Contracting Party

Remarked

(p) Legislation referred to this Protocol.

Article 13/4 of the High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository on:

Legislation

Form D
Belgium

High Conciliating Party

Remark:

In technical cooperation and assistance:

(6) Measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and

International Technical Information Exchange, Cooperation on Mine Clearance, Technical Cooperation and Assistance

Article 13/4 C "The High Conciliating Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary..."
International cooperation on landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) is a cornerstone of humanitarian demining efforts. This cooperation is essential for the safe and effective removal of explosive hazards, particularly in conflict-affected areas and post-conflict settings.

Since 2003, a comprehensive handbook on EOD technical information was produced, translated, and handover ceremony took place in Cambodia, South Korea, and other countries.

A. Cambodia:
- 2,000 EOD technicians from Cambodia were trained in technical and operational aspects of EOD.
- The training was conducted by international experts from NGOs and governments.

B. Cambodia:
- The training was conducted for a total of 2,000 EOD technicians from Cambodia.
- The training included theoretical and practical sessions.

C. Middle East:
- The training was conducted for a total of 2,000 EOD technicians from the Middle East.
- The training included theoretical and practical sessions.

IV. Europe:
- The training was conducted for a total of 2,000 EOD technicians from Europe.
- The training included theoretical and practical sessions.

In summary, international cooperation on landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) is crucial for the safe and effective removal of explosive hazards, particularly in conflict-affected areas and post-conflict settings. This cooperation is essential for the development of a skilled and capable workforce capable of handling and managing explosive hazards.
Advocacy campaign focused on victim assistance, capacity building of local partners (€ 300,000).

Policy-focused initiatives targeted gender and ethnic minorities, integration of children and young people in community activities.

In 2010, the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to support a study intended to support the evolution and progress registered in the field of victim assistance.

In 2010, the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs granted €500,000 based on a multiannual project to support the anti-personnel mine convention.

F. Multilateral projects

1. Implementing a strategy: Handicap International Belgium (€ 550,000)
   - Rehabilitation of the former minefield of Kavazari
   - Rehabilitation of the former minefield of Arras
   - Rehabilitation of the former minefield of VTC
   - Rehabilitation of the former minefield of Miskin
   - Rehabilitation of the former minefield of Bala

2. Launch-Ameria
   - Launch-Ameria: Project description: A three-year project focusing on the development of a new minefield in the country
   - Launch-Ameria: Project description: A six-month project focusing on the development of a new minefield in the country
   - Launch-Ameria: Project description: A one-year project focusing on the development of a new minefield in the country

3. KUNDUZ
   - KUNDUZ: Project description: A two-year project focusing on the development of a new minefield in the country
   - KUNDUZ: Project description: A three-year project focusing on the development of a new minefield in the country
   - KUNDUZ: Project description: A four-year project focusing on the development of a new minefield in the country
levels of users (field officers, planners).

- In 2007, the PARADIS system has been further refined and presented to the end-users in a SEDE-DOVO presentation, where the different modules were explained.

- There was a moment of short 100,000 Euros.

- In June 2009, further validation tests for the system have taken place in Belgium in collaboration with Bouxomart.

- Since November 2007: tests have been conducted in Afghanistan by the Belgian MOD in close cooperation with the STC.

- Needs of APOPO in the system.

- In October 2009: the help of APOPO tests have been performed in Afghanistan in order to analyse the possibility to integrate the

Ministry of Defense

IMSSA database and involves key actors including end-users, image analysts, and evaluators. Now, the project is only funded by the Belgian

- The PARADIS project is a prototype for assisting national activities in humanitarian de-mining using images from satellites.

- The PARADIS project (A prototype for assisting national activities in humanitarian de-mining using images from satellites).

- Support to the APOPO project: a field test in the project area: 200,000 Euros.

- Close to the end of the project: the funds have been allocated to the project area: 197,000 Euros.

- The project is aimed to the most powerful tools in the field, the PARADIS project is a prototype for assisting national activities in humanitarian de-mining using images from satellites.

- The PARADIS project on the use of biometrics in humanitarian de-mining operations, funded by the Belgian State Secretariat for

137,000 Euros. The project will close at the end of 2009.

- The PARADIS project is a prototype for assisting national activities in humanitarian de-mining using images from satellites.

- The PARADIS project (A prototype for assisting national activities in humanitarian de-mining using images from satellites).

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

3. Research and Development:

- The basic research IMSSA (www.imssIndex.webvista/protocoles/index.html) in coordination with the Royal Military Academy (RMA) and involving the

- Two Belgian decimals and a scientist from the Royal Military Academy participated in the tests of the dual sensor detectors organized by the humanization center: humanization detecting and location of references settlements. The project started in 2005 and will last 4 years.

- The VfL is involved in the STEAM project (Stereotip) funded by the European Commission on the program. The project is funded by the Belgian Defence (see above).

- The VfL is maintaining the CEN (European Committee for Normalization) initiative to define a new standard on the soil characterization for electromagnetic mine detection sensors. This project is funded by the European Commission and will last two years. The personnel costs are included in the budget of this initiative.

- In July 2010 without extension, possible follow-on scenarios are under study.

International level: (Very useful less actions required – implies)

- On the requirements identified in 2007, the system was then successfully installed at APOPO premises.

- In 2009, APOPO has been funding (about 23,000 euro) to the facilitation of the adaption of the system to its specific needs based on the requirements identified in 2007. The system was then successfully installed at APOPO premises.

- Moreover, a new field test was conducted with APOPO, in accordance in order to establish an exhaustive list of ends requirements.

- The project (financed by the Flemish government) under the title "Belgian Demineer Beschermende" was made available to APOPO.

Moreover, many functions in the system have been generalized so as to fit the needs of a broader spectrum of users. Maintenance matters have
Since Sep 2006, BEl contributes to UNIFIL with an Engineer Company. More than 13,000 UNIFIL (cluster arm) have been cleared since then.

For 2009 and 2010, and due to operations in Djibouti and abroad, no International students were trained.

If you should be interested in the BEl course in Djibouti, it is organized every year, but there are only a limited number of places available.

Since 2003, Belgium organises an BEl course in France and in English to train team leaders of other countries.

REPORTING PERIOD FROM 01.10.2009 TO 30.09.2010

BElgium

High Commission Party

Remark:
(1) other relevant matters.

The High Commission Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository... on:

Article 13 / 4/1 F

Other relevant matters
High Concerning Party

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Reporting for the period from 01.09.2010 to 30.09.2010

National points of contact on mine clearance

Information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national systems, especially concerning "The High Concerning Parties shall provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Form G"