

COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

REPORTING PERIOD: 01.01.2017. to 31.12.2017.  
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

<p><b>Form A: National implementation measures:</b></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>changed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>unchanged (last reporting: 2016)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		changed	x	unchanged (last reporting: 2016)	<p><b>Form F: Program of APM destruction:</b></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>changed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>unchanged (last reporting: 2009)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>non applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		changed	x	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)		non applicable		
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**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>THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA</b>
DATE OF SUBMISSION	<b>24 April 2018</b>
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	(Organization, telephones, fax, email) (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 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 the territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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Measures	Supplementary information
On October 1, 2004 the Croatian Parliament passed a Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. On October 6, 2004 the Croatian President signed a Decision on the proclamation of the Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.	Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Official Gazette, 141/04)

<p>Having recognized that mine/CM/UXO contamination is a problem of domestic security, economic development and environmental pollution, the Government of the Republic of Croatia decided to strengthen the existing system of mine action by creating its own Office for Mine Action as a focal point in 2012. The Office for Mine Action was established as a governmental body in charge of expert, analytical, counseling, and coordinative and other activities regarding the mine action in Croatia. As such, the Office also monitors the work, activities and operations of the Croatian Mine Action Center (CROMAC). Together with the participation in intergovernmental cooperation in the field of mine action, the Office also cooperates with different authorities in implementation of obligations under international treaties and conventions on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain types of conventional weapons that have unacceptable humanitarian impact, such as landmines, cluster munitions and other.</p>	<p>Decree on the Office for Mine Action (Official Gazette, 21/12)</p>
<p>The Law on Mine Action has been declared on 21 October 2015 and incorporates: governing the wider scope of activities (ERW victims assistance, information and education about the dangers of mines, UXO and their parts, socio-economic integration of the demined areas), introduction of a new procedure – Supplementary general survey, enabled exclusion of SHAs which have undergone technical survey, SOPs have been removed, CROMAC no longer performs the assessment activities of authorized legal entities for conducting demining operations and other changes in QA/QC procedures, accreditation of legal entities and misdemeanor law regulations.</p>	<p>Law on Mine Action (Official Gazette, 110/15)</p>
<p>Pursuant to the new Law on Mine Action, on 21 May 2016, “Regulations on demining, quality control, non-technical and technical surveys and marking of suspected hazardous areas” have entered into force, and on 29 June 2016, “Regulations on personal supervisory booklet and ID card of mine action employees and record forms” have entered into force.</p>	<p>Regulations on demining, quality control, non-technical and technical surveys and marking of suspected hazardous areas (Official Gazette, 45/16 and 27/17)</p> <p>Regulations on personal supervisory booklet and ID card of mine action employees and record forms (Official Gazette, 57/16)</p>

**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]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-		

The Republic of Croatia destroyed its entire stockpile of anti-personnel landmines according to Article 4 of the Convention (with the exception of a certain quantity retained under Article 3 of the Convention). The last amount of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines was destroyed at the Military Exercise Area "Crvena zemlja" near Knin on October 23, 2002 and was observed by a number of international observers. More detailed explanation is contained in Form "F".

**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 details 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]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time Period from	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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1. **Areas that contain mines<sup>2</sup>**

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Brod-Posavina County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>0</b> <b>0</b>	1990-1996	County declared mine-free at the end of 2017
Karlovac County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>42</b> <b>1.546</b>	1990-1996	
Lika-Senj County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>1.663</b> <b>11.390</b>	1990-1996	

<sup>2</sup> Given information is an estimation according to mine-field records in the CROMAC's database and annual demining report.

Osijek-Baranja County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>4.362</b> <b>1.643</b>	1990-1996	
Požega-Slavonia County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>40</b> <b>923</b>	1990-1996	
Sisak-Moslavina County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>75</b> <b>12.741</b>	1990-1996	
Split-Dalmatia County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>0</b> <b>1.182</b>	1990-1996	
Šibenik-Knin County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>10</b> <b>1.929</b>	1990-1996	
Zadar County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	<b>249</b> <b>1.476</b>	1990-1996	
<b>Total number of anti-personnel mines:</b>		<b>32.830</b>	1990-1996	
<b>Total number of anti-vehicle mines:</b>		<b>6.441</b>	1990-1996	

## 2. Military facilities containing mines<sup>3</sup>

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
<b>Barracks</b> (Total: 1 barrack)	<b>APM</b>	5864	1991-1995	Barrack is partially mine-contaminated.
	<b>AVM</b>	37	1991-1995	
<b>Training Sites</b> (Total: 3 training sites)	<b>APM</b>	9.762	1991-1995	Training sites are partially mine-contaminated.
	<b>AVM</b>	970	1991-1995	
<b>Storage Sites</b> (Total: 3 storage sites)	<b>APM</b>	9.673	1991-1995	Some storage sites are partially, and some completely mine-contaminated.
	<b>AVM</b>	33	1991-1995	
<b>Radar station</b> (Total: 1 radar station)	<b>APM</b>	-	WW II, 1991-1995	
	<b>AVM</b>	-		
<b>Shooting range</b> (Total: 1 shooting range)	<b>APM</b>	-	1991-1995	
	<b>AVM</b>	-		
<b>Other object</b> (Total: 1 other object)	<b>APM</b>	-	1991-1995	
	<b>AVM</b>	-		
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>APMs (anti-personnel mines)</b>	<b>25.292</b>	1991-1995	

<sup>3</sup> Data are shown according to the existing mine field records.



(Information is related to the mined area and MSA in the size of 32.66 km <sup>2</sup> )	<b>AVMs</b> (anti vehicle mines)	<b>1.033</b>	1991-1995	
<b>In 2017 Croatian Army units demined an area of military facilities</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>481.900 m<sup>2</sup></b>

### 3. Areas suspected to contain mines

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
<b>THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA</b> <b>Total hazardous area at the end of 2017 was 411,5 km<sup>2</sup> out of which:</b>  <b>269,51 km<sup>2</sup> of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs)</b> <b>141,95 km<sup>2</sup> of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs)</b>	Anti-personnel mines	<b>32.830</b>		Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report
	Anti-vehicle mines	<b>6.441</b>		Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report

Areas returned to the community for civilian use:

<b>The size of areas returned to the community for civilian use during 2017</b>		<b>36.485.259 m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Mine clearance was conducted by:</b>		
- Commercial demining companies		<b>29.885.067 m<sup>2</sup></b>
- General Survey reduction conducted by CROMAC		<b>6.600.192 m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>36.485.259 m<sup>2</sup></b>

During demining operations, within the reporting time period, the following devices were found and destroyed:

Anti-personnel mines	Anti-vehicle mines	Unexploded lethal ordnance	TOTAL
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CROMAC	Ministry of Defense (MoD) and Ministry of Interior (Mol)	CROMAC	MoD and Mol	CROMAC	MoD and Mol	
1.271	122	18	22	519	3.900	5.852

All counties, municipalities and towns with confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) and suspected hazardous areas (SHA) were given the latest data on the situation of CHA/SHA, its borders, position and the number of warning signs, since they were given maps and provided with presentation of the issue. In this way, conditions for better cooperation with counties, municipalities and towns are fulfilled, especially regarding the marking of mine suspected areas.

**Ministry of Defence:** During 2017 the Demining battalion cleared an area totaling 481.900 m<sup>2</sup>. APM and AVM were not discovered during the process. However, 279 pieces of UXOs were found and destroyed. The total mine contaminated area (mined area) and mine suspected area left for clearance amounts to 32.66 km<sup>2</sup>. The accurate size of the mine contaminated and mine suspected area was determined after applying precise applications for the determination of geographic surfaces and the detailed determination of the boundaries of the military installations. Most of the MSA - 30.1 km<sup>2</sup> - belongs to the training sites.

**Ministry of Interior:** The Croatian Police department has continued its "Less arms, less tragedies" campaign. The citizens are being educated and encouraged to turn in their weapons and explosive ordnance from the Homeland War. The Police department also reacts on the basis of citizens' phone calls and sometimes finds large quantities of weapons within their investigations of various criminal activities. During 2017, the Police department collected 122 pieces of AP mines, 22 pieces of AV mines, 191 kg of different explosives, 2195 hand grenades, 870 pieces of different artillery and mortar ammunition, large amounts of various explosive materials (detonator capsules, fuses, and tracer ordnance), large quantities of SALW and over 454.506 pieces of munitions up to the calibre 14.5 mm. Weapons and explosive ordnances collected by the Police department are destroyed at Croatia's military facilities.

### Achievements in 2017

The Annual Mine Action Plan for 2017 was prepared by the CROMAC, with the approval of several ministries, along with the authorities of the all mine contaminated counties in the Republic of Croatia. Through 73 preliminary demining projects, mine threat has been removed from an area that amounts to 29.9 km<sup>2</sup> while additional 6.6 km<sup>2</sup> was reduced through technical and non-technical survey activities. All these activities resulted in the total decrease of the suspected hazardous area in Croatia in the amount of 36.5

km<sup>2</sup> (+481.900 m<sup>2</sup> demined by the MoD). Suspected hazardous area in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2017 totaled 411.5 km<sup>2</sup>. In 2017 the largest share in demined area is area planned for different economic activities like forest area and especially agricultural land which the local and regional governments have stated as their priority crucial for start of agricultural production and the other activities. During the mine clearance activities a total number of 1.808 mines and UXOs was found and destroyed, out of which, 1.289 mines and 519 UXOs (excluding MoD and MoI findings). As at the end of 2017, 89% of contaminated area was categorized as forested land, 10% as agricultural land and 1% as other land areas. Out of 411.5 km<sup>2</sup> of SHA or CHA, 59.7% can also be defined as Nature 2000 protected areas.

Throughout the 2017, there were 40 authorised demining companies employed in clearance operations during 2017. Their capacities included 676 deminers with 796 metal detectors, 99 MDDs and 45 demining machines.

CROMAC also keeps updated records on areas contaminated only with unexploded ordnance which relates also to cluster munitions and by December 31, 2017 that area was 1.06 km<sup>2</sup> in size and marked with 144 UXO hazard signs.

The Annual Mine Action Plan was realized using the following funding sources - State Budget funds, EU funds and donations. It is important to mention that, like in the previous reporting year, in 2017, funds acquired for the demining operations from the EU contribution surpassed the ones from the State budget and other sources. In 2017 EU funds had the biggest financing share with 58,48 % of total funds spent and contracted (State budget 40,75 %, donations 0,76%). Parallel with the implementation of the non-technical survey and search and demining operations, the control of marking and, if necessary, additional marking of suspected hazardous areas was conducted in order to create a clear boundary between safe and mine suspected areas. The locations of mine danger signs are one of the basic elements of the Mine Information System (MIS) that is shown on the maps given to the local authorities, police administration and individuals that have requested maps on SHA situation. On December 31, 2017 the total mine suspected area was marked with 13.563 mine danger signs, which means 15% increased marking per square kilometre in comparison to previous reporting year, emphasized by the fact of reduced total SHA.

Certain amount of Croatian military facilities including barracks, training areas, radar stations and storage sites are still partially contaminated by landmines, cluster munitions and other UXO. The Demining Battalion of the Engineering Regiment is responsible for clearance of all military facilities. During 2017, an area of 481.900 m<sup>2</sup> was searched and cleared. 297 pieces of UXO were discovered and destroyed; while AP and AV landmines were not found during the process.

Thanks to the **CROMAC Mine Information System portal (MISportal)** every Internet user can through this web application get an insight into SHA/CHA and positions of mine danger signs. This kind of SHA/CHA display through web application is unique in the world. Users are also through detailed maps provided with locations of mine danger signs. MISportal offers search of SHA/CHA by counties, municipalities, towns or settlements.

**Form D APMs retained or transferred**

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]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Mines are stored at the Croatian Armed Forces storage site "Borik" Velika Buna, and are used or going to be used by the Croatian Mine Action Centre	<b>PMA-1</b>	<b>592</b>	-	<b>No serial mark on the mine or on the package</b>
	<b>PMA-2</b>	<b>643</b>	SRB 6741, 6743, 6745, 6746, 6748,6749, 6750	
	<b>PMA-3</b>	<b>1.132</b>	SRB 8702	
	<b>PMR-2A</b>	<b>848</b>	-	<b>No serial mark on the mine or on the package</b>
	<b>PMR3</b>	<b>70</b>	PIG-8900	

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	PROM-1	1.765	KV 00/64, 01/64, 05/65, 06/65, 07/65, 08/65, 11/65, 12/65, 03/65, 04/65, 02/66, 01/68, 02/68, 03/70, 03/70 03/76	
TOTAL	-----	5.050		

Based on the Agreement on the transfer of tasks, Article 2, signed between Croatian Mine Action Center and Center for Testing, Development and Training (CROMAC-CTDT) on October 30, 2003 CROMAC-CTDT Ltd. took over the activities and projects focused on performing administrative and technical tasks related to testing of machines, dogs and detectors, as well as scientific and research activities.

**Total number of anti-personnel mines used in 2017 in accordance with Article 3 is the following:**

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Used in military training for deminers	Total used in 2017
CROMAC CTDT Ltd. used AP mines for testing in 2017, and Training company of the Engineering Regiment used APMs for trainings in 2017	PMA-1A	7	1	8
	PMA-2	463	1	464
	PMA-3	7	0	7
	PMR-2A	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>477</b>		

**During 2017, the Training Company of the Engineering Regiment conducted regular training and education for deminers, and they used 3 pieces of the following types of APMs: PMA-1A – 1 piece, PMA-2 – 1 piece, PMR-2A – 1 piece.**

## **2. Estimate of the use of mines in year 2018**

In 2018, the amount of anti-personnel landmines that will be used (and consequently destroyed) will be based on the needs for testing of demining machines. Demining battalion of the CAF will conduct its regular training and exercises of demining personnel and in the process they will use small amounts of APMs.

**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]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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Indicates if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicates if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
-	-	-
-	-	-

**The Republic of Croatia did not produce anti-personnel landmines.**

**Form F Status of programs for the 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]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

<b>The Republic of Croatia met its commitments by destroying of all its stockpiled anti-personnel landmines, except those retained under Article 3.</b>	
Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites: <b>Military training area "Oštarski dolovi" near Slunj and "Crvena zemlja" near Knin.</b>	Details of:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mines destroyed by:</b></li> <li>- Explosion (PMA-3, PMA-2, PROM-1)</li> <li>- Disassembling (PMA-1, PMR-2A)</li> </ul>	Methods
National safety standards are applied according to The MoD regulations, taking into account international standards for humanitarian demining.	Applicable safety standards
Mines were destroyed at military training areas away from inhabited areas (minimal distance 5 - 8 kilometers).	Applicable environmental standards



The destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines was conducted in three phases and the following quantities of anti-personnel landmines were destroyed:

No	Type	Phase I (Sep 4 – Oct 26, 2001, and earlier)	Phase II (April 8 – July 5, 2002)	Phase III (Sep 9 – Oct 24, 2002)	TOTAL
1.	AP landmine PMA-1	7.875	3.831	2.574	<b>14.280</b>
2.	AP landmine PMA-2	9.979	21.032	13.865	<b>44.876</b>
3.	AP landmine PMA-3	19.372	23.667	16.662	<b>59.701</b>
4.	AP landmine PMR-2A, 2AS	21.364	32.027	20.649	<b>74.040</b>
7.	AP landmine PMR-3	-	4	-	<b>4</b>
8.	AP landmine PROM-1	2.144	3.382	576	<b>6.102</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60.734</b>	<b>83.943</b>	<b>54.326*</b>	<b>199.003</b>

\* During the Phase III, 53.908 anti-personnel landmines were initially destroyed. Additional 418 anti-personnel landmines were delivered by the MoI after the successful completion of their "Farewell to Arms" campaign whose aim was to collect weapons and other ERW. The total number of destroyed stockpiled anti-personnel landmines in Phase III was 54.326.

Apart from anti-personnel mines, during Phase III, the following additional quantities of fuses for anti-personnel landmines were destroyed:

No	Type	Phase I (Sep 4 – Oct 26, 2001)	Phase II (April 8 – July 5, 2002)	Phase III (Sep 9 – Oct 24, 2002)	TOTAL
1.	AP landmine fuse UPMR-2A, 2AS	2.390	13.063	23	<b>15.476</b>
2.	AP landmine fuse UPMR-3	1.840	11.136	280	<b>13.256</b>
3.	AP landmine fuse UPROM-1	1.474	10.250	146	<b>11.870</b>
4.	AP landmine fuse UPMAH-1	1.086	1.328	100	<b>2.514</b>
5.	AP landmine fuse UPMAH-2	936	830	194	<b>1.960</b>
6.	AP landmine fuse UPMAH-3	237	133	133	<b>503</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7.963</b>	<b>36.740</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>45.579</b>

The process of destroying stockpiled anti-personnel landmines was observed by international monitors/observers on September 12 and 25, 2001 and on October 22/23, 2002. During the observation, the Republic of Croatia was commended for meeting its commitments pursuant to the Convention.

After an extensive overview, the increased number of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines was evidenced chronologically as follows:

First notified amount of stockpiled APMs	189.251
Collected after first MI action "Farewell to Arms"	3.531
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>192.782</b>
Collected after second MI action "Farewell to Arms"	3.098
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195.871</b>
Military stocks inventory check evidenced a larger number of stockpiled APMs	9.460
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205.331</b>
Collected after third MI action "Farewell to Arms"	418
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205.749</b>

Total amount of APMs possessed by the Republic of Croatia	<b>205.749</b>
Total amount of destroyed APMs	199.003
Amount retained under Article 3 of the Convention <sup>4</sup>	7.000

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<sup>4</sup> 268 anti-personnel landmines were destroyed during 2003 for the purposes according to Article 3 of the Convention.

The cost (in Euros) of destroying stockpiled APMs is the following:

No	Purpose	Phase I (Sep 4 – Oct 26, 2001)	Phase II (April 8 – July 5, 2002)	Phase III (Sep 9 – Oct 24, 2002)	TOTAL
1.	Daily payment to technicians	3.821	5.879	3.135	<b>12.835 €</b>
2.	Daily payment to supervisors	1.274	980	523	<b>2.777 €</b>
3.	Additional payment to technicians	3.821	5.879	3.135	<b>12.835 €</b>
4.	Accommodation costs for technicians	4.039	6.213	4.843	<b>15.095 €</b>
5.	Accommodation costs for supervisors	1.346	1.036	807	<b>3.189 €</b>
6.	Daily payment for drivers	1.274	1.952	1.045	<b>4.271 €</b>
7.	Costs of machines and vehicles	15.984	24.575	13.115	<b>53.674 €</b>
8.	Costs for explosive ordinance for ignition	2.175	3.346	446	<b>5.967 €</b>
<b>TOTAL*</b>		<b>33.734 €</b>	<b>49.860 €</b>	<b>27.049 €</b>	<b>110.643 €</b>

Salaries for all personnel involved in the process are not included in the abovementioned.

**The cost of destruction per one anti-personnel landmine was 0.56 €.**

## 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	
	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]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>March 1, 1999</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
TOTAL			

Information are provided in Form "F".

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
TOTAL		

Information was given in previous reports.

**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]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2016</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2016</b>
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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			

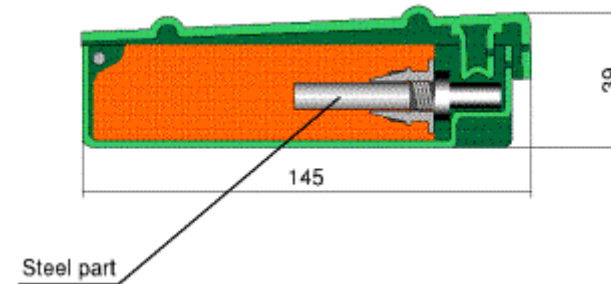
At the end of 2017, the Republic of Croatia was in possession of 5.050 anti-personnel landmines retained under Article 3 of the Convention, as described in form "D".

**Name :** PMA-1A

**Type :** Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

**Description :** Antimagnetic anti-personnel landmine, colored olive drab, no markings. Activated by the pressure of approx. 3 kp. Can be buried to the depth of 3-5 cms. Often an additional TNT charge (TM-200) is placed under it to increase the lethality. Causes heavy injuries to the person activating it.

Technical data



**Length :** 145 mm

**Width :** 68 mm

**Height :** 39 mm

**Mass :** 400 g

**Explosive charge :** 200 g TNT

**Body :** Plastic

**Colour :** Olive-drab

**Fuse type :** Chemical

**Mode of activation:** Pressure

**Sensitivity :** 3 – 18 kps

**Detectability :** Very hard to detect by the magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)

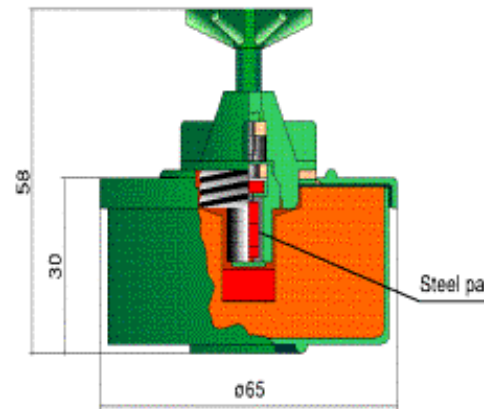
**Mode of operation :** The pressure of 3-18 kps on the lid of the mine will break the fuse containing the chemical compound sensitive to friction, which will incinerate and activate the detonator cap by spark. The detonator cap, in turn, will detonate the explosive charge of the mine. The effect of the mine is the direct blasting effect to a person stepping on it.

**Name :** PMA-2

**Type :** Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

**Description :** Non-metallic anti-personnel mine the size and shape of the liver paste tin, hence the popular name "liver paste." Recognizable by the characteristic star-shaped fuse. Mostly colored olive-drab, but there are white ones. Activated by approx. 5 kps pressure. Can be placed upside down to hide the fuse. Causes grave injuries to the person activating it.

Technical data



**Diameter :** 65 mm

**Height :** 58 mm (with fuse)

**Mass :** 135 g

**Explosive charge** 70 g paraffin-protected TNT

**Casing :** Plastic

**Colour :** Olive-drab

**Fuse type :** Chemical

**Mode of activation:** Pressure

**Sensitivity :** 5 – 15 kps

**Detectability :** Very difficult to detect by magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)

**Mode of operation :** Pressure of 5 and more kps to the pressure star will cause the needle to penetrate the membrane, penetrate through the incendiary compound causing the incineration by friction. Pulse of flame will be carried to the detonator cap, which in turn carries the detonation to the explosive charge. The effect of the mine is the blast of the explosive to the person stepping on the mine.

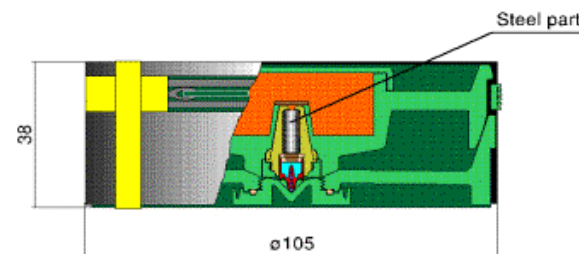


**Name :** PMA-3

**Type:** Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

**Description:** Antimagnetic anti-personnel mine, activated by pressure to the upper round pad in any direction. The body of the mine is cylindrical and made of plastic. It consists of the upper and lower part connected in the centre, and forming a swivel along the rim. Both parts are connected along the edge by rubber. The lower part contains the fuse well. The mine is waterproof and is therefore often placed on the riverbanks and in shallow waters, and can remain live for many years after it is placed. The explosive charge is in the upper part of the body and effects are considerably stronger than with e.g. blast of PMA-2.

Technical data



**Diameter :** 105 mm

**Height :** 38 mm

**Mass :** 183 g

**Explosive charge** 35 g TNT

**Casing :** Plastic / rubber

**Colour :** Olive / black

**Fuse type :** Chemical

**Mode of activation:** Pressure

**Sensitivity :** 3 - 15 kps

**Detectability :** Very difficult to detect by the magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)

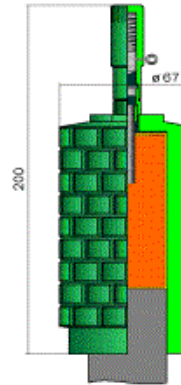
**Mode of operation :** Pressure of 3 and more kps to the upper part of the mine one of the sides of the upper part will bring closer to the bottom part, breaking the circular carrier of the initial (incendiary) compound, causing it to incinerate. The impulse of flame is transferred to the detonator cap, which transfers the detonation to the main explosive charge of the mine. The blast effect is aimed at the person activating the mine.

**Name :** PMR-2A

**Type :** Anti-personnel fragmentation mine – tripwire activated

**Description :** The body of the mine is cylindrical, made of cast steel, prefragmented on the outer surface for more regular fragmentation, and smooth from the inner side, containing the explosive charge. It is placed on top of the wooden or metallic post stuck into the ground. One or more tripwires are connected to the fuse on top of the mine. The pulling force of 3 kps or more on the tripwire activates the mine. When the mine is activated, fragments are lethal within 25 m radius in any direction, and cause injuries in the radius of up to 100 m. depending on the desired effects of the mine, two types of fuses can be used. If, together with the main blast effect of the mine illumination of the field around it is desired, instead of the UPM-2a fuse, UPM-2AS fuse with illumination flare can be used.

Technical data



**Diameter :** 66 mm

**Height :** 140 mm (body only), 200 mm with fuse

**Mass :** 1.7 kps

**Explosive charge :** 100 g TNT

**Made of :** Cast steel

**Colour :** Olive-drab

**Fuse type :** Mechanical – pulling (standardized for this type of mine)

**Activation mode :** Pulling of tripwire (no delay)

**Sensitivity :** 3 kps (depending on the condition of the safety feature of the firing pin and firing pin in the fuse)

**Detectability :** Visual, as it is placed on the post

**Lethal radius :** 25 m

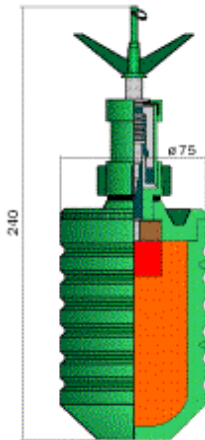
**Danger radius :** 100 m

**Mode of operation :** By pulling the tripwire with the force of 3 or more kps, safety feature is pulled out of the fuse body, releasing the firing pin which, driven by the spring, hits the initiating part and activates it. The detonation pulse is transferred to the detonator cap, which detonates, into the main explosive charge of the mine. The blast breaks the body of the mine into small pieces (fragments) directed radially from the place of activation of the mine and which achieve lethal or maiming effect.

**Name :** PMR-3

**Type :** Anti-personnel fragmentation mine

**Description :** The body of the mine is cylindrical, made of wrought iron and prefragmented – cut for easier disintegration into small pieces, while the inner side is smooth. On the side of the body there are two carriers for attachment of the mine to the appropriate stake (provided with the mine). To keep the tripwire as close to the ground as possible this mine is often placed upside down. The central part of the fuse can be rotated and five tripwires can be attached to it. This mine is colored olive-drab and often the name is stenciled in black on the body. It is activated by the pressure of 9 kps on the top of the mine or pull of 3 kps to the tripwire. Fragments are lethal in the radius of 50 m, and dangerous in the radius of 100 m.



Technical data

**Diameter :** 75 mm

**Height :** 240 mm

**Mass :** 1.7 kgs

**Explosive charge :** 410 g TNT

**Material :** Wrought steel

**Colour :** Olive-drab

**Fuse type :** Radial pull – pressure type

**Sensitivity :** Pressure 9 - 15 kps, pull 3 - 8 kps

**Detectability :** Visual, the mine is placed on the stake

**Lethal radius :** 25 m

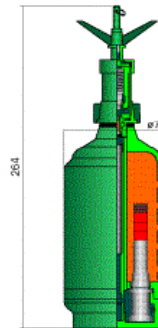
**Danger radius :** 50 m

**Mode of operation :** By pulling at the tripwire with the force of 3 kps and more the carrier of the firing pin releases the firing pin which, influenced by the spring, strikes the initializing part of the detonator and activates it. The spark is carried to the detonator cap, which activates the main explosive charge. The blast breaks the body into small fragments directed radially from the spot of detonation, and achieving lethal or maiming effect.

**Name :** PROM-1

**Type :** Anti-personnel bounding fragmentation mine

**Description :** Olive-drab mine with smooth body placed underneath the surface to the neck of the fuse. The body is prefragmented from the inner side. It is recognizable by the safety device with four ends protruding from the ground. The ring on the top of the central part facilitates the attachment of five tripwires simultaneously. When activated, the mine bounces from its layer in the ground to the height of 0.7 – 0.8 meters and detonates. Explosive charge is most commonly 425 grams of cast TNT that is sufficient for the lethal radius of 50 meters, and danger radius of 100 meters. It is often found placed as a booby-trap on paths, forest roads, entrances in industrial plants and elsewhere.



Technical data

**Diameter :** 75 mm  
**Height :** 264 mm (body and fuse)  
**Mass :** 3 kps  
**Explosive charge :** 425 g cast TNT  
**Material :** Wrought steel  
**Colour :** Olive-drab  
**Fuse type :** Pressure - pull (radial)  
**Sensitivity :** Pressure 9 kps, tripwire 3 kps  
**Detectability :** Visual identification of the tripwire or protruding assembly, considerable metallic mass  
**Lethal radius :** 25 m (360 degrees)  
**Danger radius :** 50 m (360 degrees)  
**Mode of operation:** Pulling of the tripwire or pressure to the crown of the fuse releases the firing pin, which strikes the initiating cap. The initiating cap lights the delay, which carries the pulse to the powder charge, which ejects the mine from the ground. After the mine had been ejected from the ground, due to the pull of the wire on the internal fuse, the fuse activates and the detonation is carried to the main explosive charge which blasts the body and scatters the fragments radially from the mine. The effect is expressed through the explosive blast and strike of the fragments.

## 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]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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Dissemination of information about the Convention to civilian population includes wide range of mine risk education (MRE) activities. Croatian ministries, government and state administrative offices as well as professional groups working with and for adults and children in Croatia, including NGOs and international organizations, pass specific training according to their role in the national implementation of the Convention. Croatian Red Cross with its branches (in local communities), the CROMAC and the Association of Civil Victims of the Homeland War are active in MRE events and lectures. The lectures always bear in mind that MRE is effective in terms of reducing the number of mine casualties. Presentations (lectures) about dangers of mine/UXO were organized for children, adults, and especially for target groups (hunters, fishermen, farmers, public companies employees etc.).

Promotion to the public and the media is an especially important way to directly spread safety messages on the dangers of ERW, which seeks to inform as many citizens at local and national level. Creating and distributing posters, flyers, brochures, etc. and publishing news stories in print and electronic media (radio and TV spots) includes a significantly larger number of citizens, and further points to the still present danger of landmines in Croatia.

In 2017, the CROMAC coordinated a large number of activities related to informing about mine danger. Through 77 lectures and presentations, more than 27.890 citizens were educated in 2017. Majority of them were kindergarten and elementary school

children. Special education was given to the members of hunting associations, Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, hikers, farmers and tourists. Education was provided in Capital of Zagreb and 14 other counties.

The largest number of activities related to the education about dangers of mines and UXO were done in cooperation with the Mol and the relevant police departments through the "Less arms, less tragedy" campaign where more than 26.800 people were educated through 66 lectures. The cooperation was also achieved with: Croatian Hunting Federation, Croatian Red Cross, "Lions club" Beli Manastir, Disability Volleyball Club "Zagreb", county, city and municipal governments and other organizations of civil society. All actions and activities in mine action in Croatia and worldwide were presented on web pages of the CROMAC and the Government Office for Mine Action. Central ceremony marking April 4 - International day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action - was held in the Town of Glina in co-organization of the Government Office for Mine Action and the CROMAC.

**Form J: Other relevant matters**

*Remark:* State 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 victim.

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
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**1. Mine incidents and mine victims in 2017**

**In 2017, there were no mine incidents / accidents and / or related casualties in the Republic of Croatia.**

Table 1. Number of incidents and injuries types

Number of incidents	Light physical injury	Killed	Heavy physical injury	Total
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 2. Details about incidents

Month	County	Municipality	Mine type	Gender	Status	Type of injury
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

## **2. Mine victims' assistance in 2017**

The Republic of Croatia has developed public health care structure that includes clinics, clinical centers, specialized polyclinics, hospitals and rehabilitation centers. All persons being involved in the incidents are entitled to health protection and acquisition of orthopedic aids to the amount covered by the Croatian Health Insurance Institute. These rights are regulated by a number of laws, rules and regulations. Relevant state administration authorities were involved in solving the problems of mine victims relating to medical rehabilitation. In accordance with the Law on Mine Action, mine victims assistance was conducted with the coordinating role of the Government Office for Mine Action and in co-operation with CROMAC, relevant ministries and NGOs. The main aim of such approach is to improve the quality of life of people injured by mines and UXOs as well as their families. Competent government authorities dealt with problems of mine victims in the part of medical rehabilitation. Other forms of aid were mainly implemented by non-governmental sector, and funding was secured through donations from international and domestic entities. Most importantly, efforts to provide advisory support to mine victims and their families and to collect data on mine victims and their needs during the process of non-technical survey in continuation of the 2014 project conducted by the Government Office for Mine Action and the CROMAC with a goal of establishing unique Mine Victim Database, have been continued. This will be financed through the Swiss-Croatian Cooperation programme and implemented through the "Demining and Socio-economic Integration" project whose correlated socio-economic component has a goal of establishing functional mine victims' data base to serve as a basis for developing further and strengthened policy actions for mine victims.

## **3. Mine risk education in 2017**

A variety of mine risk education (MRE) activities, such as marking of mine suspected area, possibility of getting an insight into mine situation through submission of SHA/CHA maps and CDs as well as using [CROMAC web portal](#) have a positive effect on the prevention of mine incidents, but also require additional activities of informing the public and media with mine action aspects.

**Comprehensive MRE facilitated that in 2017, there were no mine incidents / accidents or related casualties in the Republic of Croatia.**

In 2017, the CROMAC coordinated a large number of activities related to informing about mine danger. Through 77 lectures and presentations, more than 27.890 citizens were educated in 2017. Majority of them were kindergarten and elementary school children. Special education was given to the members of hunting associations, Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, hikers, farmers and tourists. Education was provided in Capital of Zagreb and 14 other counties.

The largest number of activities related to the education about dangers of mines and UXO were done in cooperation with the Mol and the relevant police departments through the "Less arms, less tragedy" campaign where more than 26.800 people were educated through 66 lectures. The cooperation was also achieved with: Croatian Hunting Federation, Croatian Red Cross, "Lions



club” Beli Manastir, Disability Volleyball Club “Zagreb”, county, city and municipal governments and other organizations of civil society. All actions and activities in mine action in Croatia and worldwide were presented on web pages of the CROMAC and the Government Office for Mine Action.

Central ceremony marking April 4 - International day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action - was held in the Town of Glina in co-organization of the Government Office for Mine Action and the CROMAC.

#### **4. Croatia’s 2<sup>nd</sup> Request for the Article 5 deadline extension**

2<sup>nd</sup> Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of antipersonnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, has been submitted to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention’s Committee on Article 5 Implementation on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2018.

Croatia is requesting a 7 year extension of its deadline for completing the destruction of all antipersonnel mines in mined areas (i.e. until 1st March 2026) on the basis that this is a realistic but not unambitious amount of time given the extent of the remaining problem and the human, material and financial resources available or expected, and the demining and survey capacities available. In the first six years, all known minefields would be cleared, and in the remaining one year period, entire hazardous area would be released. The **2<sup>nd</sup> Request for the Article 5 deadline extension of the Republic of Croatia** is available on the following link: <https://bit.ly/2K1A1Vd>.

#### **5. Additional information on international cooperation and assistance – project “Demining and Socio-Economic Integration” (financed by the Swiss Confederation in the wider framework of the “Swiss-Croatian Cooperation Programme”)**

The project consists of two complementary components which basically represent two key pillars of mine action in general – humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims. First, the demining of highly contaminated and dangerous area of the Kotar Forest in the Sisak-Moslavina County will start. The demining of Kotar Forest is a precondition to ensure safety and security of the population in the area. Second, the programme of socio-economic empowerment of mine victims will be carried out and implemented through the establishment of a comprehensive database and needs assessment of mine victims and direct support of mine victims through different programs that will help increase employability and competitiveness in the labor market. These activities will be implemented to the whole area of the Republic of Croatia that has been affected by the Homeland War.

Implementation period of the project activities will be 48 months. Thus, demining component will be completed fairly quickly while the socio-economic empowerment will be conducted in the longer run due to the comprehensive approach which will be applied, involving a broader frame of actors in order to integrate victim assistance into structural frameworks that will ensure assistance is being provided to people on the ground. This network will include relevant ministries (health care, war veterans etc.) as well as public institutions (ombudsman for persons with disabilities, employment service, institute for public health, pension insurance institute etc.).

Total budget of the project is 3.530.000,00 CHF and national co-financing budget is 533.404,40 CHF. Total value of the demining contract is 2.814.000,00 CHF out of which 2.391.900,00 CHF is Swiss contribution and 422.100,00 CHF is national co-financing. Total value of socio-economic component is 716.000,00 CHF out of which 604.695,60 CHF is Swiss contribution and 111.304.40 CHF is national co-financing.

According to data gathered in the CROMAC's "Database on Mine Incidents" in the period from 1996 to 2016 there were 595 casualties from which 203 killed. And particularly the Sisak-Moslavina County is one of the areas in Croatia with the highest number of post-war casualties (from 1996 to 2016, 114 persons were involved in mine incidents, with 38 fatalities and 48 heavily injured; in the Kotar forest, in the same period, 16 mine incidents were registered, of which 10 were fatal and 6 were with serious injuries). The Sisak-Moslavina County ranks as the second most mine contaminated county in Croatia (approx. 70 km<sup>2</sup>) and of the total mine suspected area 74% are forests and forest land. About 15 km<sup>2</sup> of total Petrinja township area (380 km<sup>2</sup>) is mine suspected, posing a danger to the inhabitants and jeopardizing their socio-economic development. More than half of mine suspected area is located in the Kotar forest, which was a former military front line and partially occupied territory during the Homeland War. In short, land contaminated by mines and ERW continue to inflict human suffering and impede post-conflict development.

It is expected that the demining activities will start in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2018.