

COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

REPORTING PERIOD: 01.01.2018. to 31.12.2018.
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

<p>Form A: National implementation measures:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2016)</td></tr> </table>		changed	x	unchanged (last reporting: 2016)	<p>Form F: Program of APM destruction:</p> <table border="1"> <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> </table>		changed	x	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)		non applicable		
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<p>Form E: Status of conversion programs:</p> <table border="1"> <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> </table>		changed	x	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)		non applicable	<p>Form J: Other Relevant Matters</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2017)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	x	changed		unchanged (last reporting: 2017)		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 ¹

STATE PARTY:	THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
DATE OF SUBMISSION	30 April 2019
POINT OF CONTACT	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR Civil protection Directorate CROMAC sector - Mr Nikša Bogdanić E-mail: nbogdanic@mup.hr
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	(Organization, telephones, fax, email) (ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

¹ These reporting formats informally provided by Austria on disk are based on document APLC/MSP.1/1999/L.4 of 31 March 1999, as amended and decided upon by the First Meeting of 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]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2018	to	December 31, 2018
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Measures	Supplementary information
<p>On October 1, 2004 Croatian Parliament passed a Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.</p> <p>On October 6, 2004 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.</p> <p>Having recognized that mine/CM/UXO contamination is a problem of national security, economic development and environmental pollution, in 2012 the Government of the Republic of Croatia decided to strengthen the existing system of mine action by establishing Government Office for Mine Action (GOMA) as a focal point for all mine action activities. 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 the Republic of Croatia. As such, the Office also monitors the work, activities and operations of the Croatian Mine Action Center.</p>	<p>Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("OG", 141/04)</p> <p>Decree on the Office for Mine Action ("OG", 21/12)</p>

<p>Together with the participation in intergovernmental cooperation in the field of mine action, GOMA 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>The Act on Mine Action has entered into force 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 provisions.</p>	<p>The Act on Mine Action has entered into force on 21 October 2015</p>
<p>In 2016, pursuant to the new Act on Mine Action, on 21 May 2016, “Ordinance on manner of conduction of demining, quality control, non-technical and technical survey and marking of suspected hazardous areas” have entered into force, and on 29 June 2016, “Ordinance on personal supervisory booklet and ID card of mine action employees and record forms” have entered into force.</p>	

Based on the Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, Section III, Article 7, National Commission for the Coordination of Monitoring the Implementation of the Law has been established. It consists of the members from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice and Croatian Mine Action Centre. Section IV, Article 9 of this Law regulates PENAL SANCTIONS.

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]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2018	to	December 31, 2018
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Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-		

The Republic of Croatia destroyed its entire stockpile of anti-personnel landmines according to Article 4 of the Convention (with the exception of a small 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]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time Period from	January 1, 2018	to	December 31, 2018
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1. **Areas that contain mines²**

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Brod-Posavina County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	0 0	1990-1996	County free of mines at the end of 2017
Karlovac County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	42 1.319	1990-1996	
Lika-Senj County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	1.663 11.129	1990-1996	

² Given information is an estimation according to mine-field records in CROMAC's database and annual demining report

Osijek-Baranja County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	4.362 1.628	1990-1996	
Požega-Slavonia County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	32 903	1990-1996	
Sisak-Moslavina County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	72 12.479	1990-1996	
Split-Dalmatia County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	0 1.161	1990-1996	
Šibenik-Knin County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	10 1.799	1990-1996	
Zadar County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	249 1.446	1990-1996	
Total number of anti-personnel mines:		31.862	1990-1996	
Total number of anti-vehicle mines:		6.430	1990-1996	

2. Military facilities containing mines³

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Barracks (Total: 1 barrack)	APM	5864	1991-1995	Barrack are contaminated partially.
	AVM	37	1991-1995	
Training Sites (Total: 3 training sites)	APM	9746	1991-1995	Training sites are contaminated partially.
	AVM	970	1991-1995	
Storage Sites (Total: 3 storage sites)	APM	9673	1991-1995	Storage sites are contaminated partially, and some of them completely.
	AVM	33	1991-1995	
Radar station (Total: 1 radar station)	APM	-	WW II, 1991-1995	
	AVM	-		
Shooting range (Total: 1 shooting range)	APM	-	1991-1995	
	AVM	-		
Other object (Total: 1 other object)	APM	-	1991-1995	
	AVM	-		
T O T A L	APMs (anti-personnel mines)	25276	1991-1995	

³ Data are shown according to the existing mine field records.

(Information is related to the mined area and MSA in the size of 32.47 km ²)	AVMs (anti vehicle mines)	-	1991-1995	
In 2018 Croatian Army units demined an area of military facilities			TOTAL	185.416 m²

3. Areas suspected to contain mines

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA Total hazardous area at the end of 2018 was 355,5 km² out of which: 220,34 km² of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) 135,21 km² of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs)	Anti-personnel mines	31.862		Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report
	Anti-vehicle mines	6.430		Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report

Areas returned to the community for civilian use:

The size of areas returned to the community for civilian use during 2018		56.029.762 m²
Mine clearance was conducted by:		
- Commercial demining companies		48.826.187 m²
- Survey reduction conducted by CROMAC		7.203.575 m²
TOTAL:		56.029.762 m²

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	
968	127	11	42	1409	458.997	461.554

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: The Pioneer battalion of the Engineering regiment is responsible for clearance of all military facilities. During 2018, an area of 185.416 m² was searched and cleared. 12 pieces of UXO and 16 AP were discovered and destroyed; while AV landmines were not found during the process. The total mine contaminated area (mined area) and mine suspected area left for clearance amounts to **32.47 km²**. 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 km² belongs to the training sites.

Ministry of Interior: The Croatian Police department is continuing its "Less arms, less tragedies" campaign. The citizens are being educated and encouraged to turn in their weapons and ordnance leftover 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. Among large arsenals of SALW and other weapons, during 2018 Mol officers collected 111 pieces of AP and 42 pieces of AV landmines along with 7 aircraft and anti-ship mines, 2342 hand grenades, 1584 artillery shells, 472 kg of different explosives, 409 pieces of various other ERW, and 454.643 pieces of ammunition up to 14.5 mm, were found and destroyed. The Police department will continue to implement these programs and activities in the future. The weapons and ordnances collected by the Police department were transported and destroyed at Croatia's military facilities.

Achievements in 2018

The Annual Mine Action Plan for 2018 was prepared by Croatian Mine Action Centre, with the approval of several Governmental ministries, along with the authorities of all mine contaminated Counties in the Republic of Croatia. Through 92 preliminary demining projects, ERW threat has been removed from an area that amounts to 48.8 km² while additional 7.2 km² was reduced through Technical and Non-technical survey activities. All these activities resulted in the total decrease of the Suspected hazardous area in

the Republic of Croatia in the amount of 56 km² (+185.416 m² demined territory by MoD). Suspected hazardous area in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2018 totaled 355,5 km².(excluding the MoD areas)

In 2018 the largest share in demined areas were the areas 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 the revitalization of agricultural production and other activities where demining is a precondition. This means that at the end of 2018, 4.0% of the SHAs were categorized as agricultural areas, 95.7 % as forest areas and the remaining 0.3% as the other areas (swamp, rocky etc. soils). All of this clearly displays the efforts of the Republic of Croatia to resolve SHA on agricultural soil, after which and in even parallel, forest, nature 2000 and protected areas will be prioritized. The remaining forest areas hinder not only nature protection activities but also serious aspects of economic development as well. During the mine clearance activities total number of 2.388 mines and UXOs were found and destroyed, out of which, 979 mines and 1.409 UXOs. (Excluding Ministry of Defense-MoD and Ministry of Interior-Mol results)

In 2018, there were approximately 40 authorized demining companies employed in clearance operations during the year.

Croatian Mine Action Centre also keeps updated records on areas contaminated only with unexploded ordnance which relates also to cluster ammunition and by December 31, 2017 that area was 0.26 km² in size and is marked with 73 UXO hazard signs.

The Annual Mine action Plan was realized using the following funding sources - State Budget funds, EU funds and donations. In 2018 state budget has had the biggest financing share with 62 % of the realized funds for demining in total (EU funds 36,8 %, donations 0,74%). 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 suspected hazardous 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, 2018 the total SHA was marked with 12.280 mine danger signs, which means 15% increased marking per square kilometer 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 land mines, cluster munitions remnants and other UXO. The Pioneer battalion of the Engineering regiment is responsible for clearance of all military facilities. During 2018, an area of 185.416 m² was searched and cleared. 12 pieces of UXO and 16 AP were discovered and destroyed; while AV landmines were not found during the process.

The Ministry of Interior is continuing its "Fewer arms, less tragedies" campaign. The citizens are being educated and encouraged to turn in their weapons and ordnance left from the Homeland War. Among large arsenals of SALW and other weapons, during 2018

Mol officers collected 111 pieces of AP and 42 pieces of AV landmines. The weapons and ordnances collected by the Police department were transported and destroyed at Croatia's military facilities.

Thanks to the CROMAC Mine-Information System portal every Internet user can through this web application have an insight into suspected hazardous areas and positions of mine danger sings. This kind of SHA display through web application is unique in the world. Users are also through detailed maps provided with locations of mine danger signs. CROMAC MIS portal is available to all Internet users and suspected hazardous areas can be searched 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]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2018	to	December 31, 2018
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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	PMA-1A	569	-	No serial mark on the mine or on the package
	PMA-2	620	SRB 6741, 6743, 6745, 6746, 6748,6749, 6750	
	PMA-3	1.109	SRB 8702	
	PMR-2A	844	-	No serial mark on the mine or on the package
	PMR3	70	PIG-8900	

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
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	PROM-1	1.761	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	-----	4.973		

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 2018 in accordance with Article 3 is the following:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Used in Military training for deminers	Total used in 2018
CROMAC CTDT Ltd. used AP mines for testing in 2018, and Training company of the Engineering Regiment used APMs for trainings in 2018	PMA-1A	1	1	2
	PMA-2	1	1	2
	PMA-3	0	0	0
	PMR-2A	1	1	2
TOTAL:		3		

During 2018, the Training Company of the Engineering regiment conducted regular training and education for deminers, and they used 3 pieces of APM following types; PMA-1A – 1 piece, PMA-2 – 1 piece, PMR-2A – 1 piece.

2. Estimate of the use of mines in year 2019

In year 2019, the amount of anti-personnel landmines that will be used (and consequently destroyed) will be based on the needs for testing of demining machines.

CAF will use only “inert” APMs for training purposes. Only small amounts of live APMs will be used by Pioneer battalion for regular training of its demining personnel.

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]	The Republic of Croatia	reporting for time period from	January 1, 2018	to	December 31, 2018
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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 any 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]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2018	to	December 31, 2018
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1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

The Republic of Croatia met its commitments by destruction of all its stockpiled anti-personnel landmines, except those retained under Article 3.	
Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites: Military training area "Oštarski dolovi" near Slunj and "Crvena zemlja" near Knin.	Details of:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mines destroyed by: - Explosion (PMA-3, PMA-2, PROM-1) - Disassembling (PMA-1, PMR-2A) 	Methods
National safety standards are applied according to Ministry of Defense 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	14.280
2.	AP landmine PMA-2	9.979	21.032	13.865	44.876
3.	AP landmine PMA-3	19.372	23.667	16.662	59.701
4.	AP landmine PMR-2A, 2AS	21.364	32.027	20.649	74.040
7.	AP landmine PMR-3	-	4	-	4
8.	AP landmine PROM-1	2.144	3.382	576	6.102
TOTAL		60.734	83.943	54.326*	199.003

* During the Phase III, 53.908 anti-personnel landmines were initially destroyed. Additional 418 anti-personnel landmines were delivered by the Ministry of Interior after the successful completion of their "Farewell to Arms" campaign whose aim was to collect weapons and other explosive remnants of war. 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	15.476
2.	AP landmine fuse UPMR-3	1.840	11.136	280	13.256
3.	AP landmine fuse UPROM-1	1.474	10.250	146	11.870
4.	AP landmine fuse UPMAH-1	1.086	1.328	100	2.514
5.	AP landmine fuse UPMAH-2	936	830	194	1.960
6.	AP landmine fuse UPMAH-3	237	133	133	503
TOTAL		7.963	36.740	743	45.579

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 praised for meeting its commitments pursuant to the Ottawa 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 Mol action "Farewell to Arms"	3.531
TOTAL	192.782
Collected after second Mol action "Farewell to Arms"	3.098
TOTAL	195.871
Military stocks inventory check evidenced a larger number of stockpiled APMs	9.460
TOTAL	205.331
Collected after third Mol action "Farewell to Arms"	418
TOTAL	205.749

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

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

The cost of destroying stockpiled APMs is provided (in Euros) as follows:

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	12.835 €
2.	Daily payment to supervisors	1.274	980	523	2.777 €
3.	Additional payment to technicians	3.821	5.879	3.135	12.835 €
4.	Accommodation costs for technicians	4.039	6.213	4.843	15.095 €
5.	Accommodation costs for supervisors	1.346	1.036	807	3.189 €
6.	Daily payment for drivers	1.274	1.952	1.045	4.271 €
7.	Costs of machines and vehicles	15.984	24.575	13.115	53.674 €
8.	Costs for explosive ordinance for ignition	2.175	3.346	446	5.967 €
TOTAL*		33.734 €	49.860 €	27.049 €	110.643 €

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

The cost of destruction per 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]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2018	to	December 31, 2018
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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"

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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			

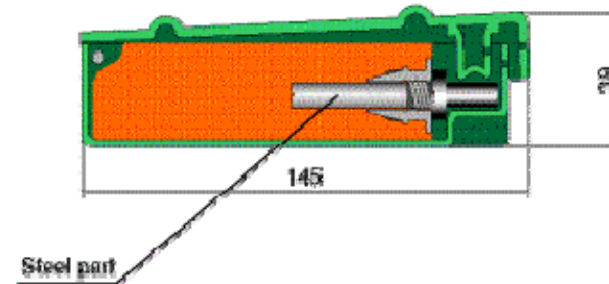
At the end of 2018, the Republic of Croatia was in possession of 4.973 anti-personnel landmines retained under Article 3 of the Convention, as described in form "D".

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)

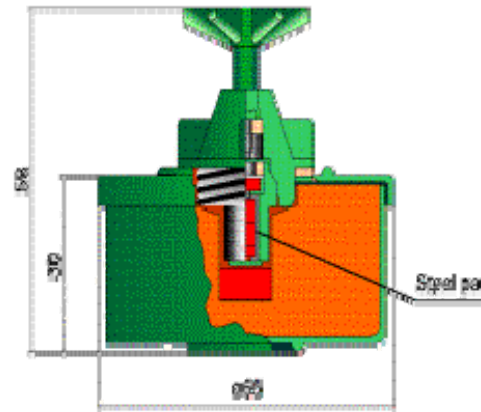
Mode of operation : The pressure of 3-18 kps on the lid of the mine will break the fuse containing the chemical compound sensitive to friction, which will incinerate and activate the detonator cap by spark. The detonator cap, in turn, will detonate the explosive charge of the mine. The effect of the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



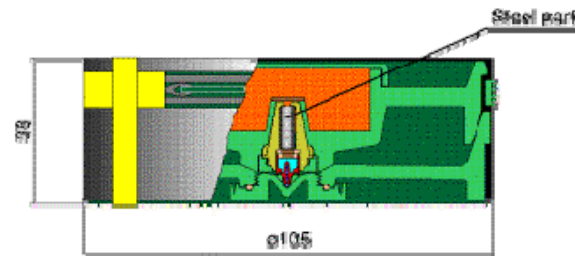
Diameter : 65 mm
Height : 58 mm (with fuse)
Mass : 135 g
Explosive charge 70 g paraffin-protected TNT
Casing : Plastic
Colour : Olive-drab
Fuse type : Chemical
Mode of activation: Pressure
Sensitivity : 5 – 15 kps
Detectability : Very difficult to detect by magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)
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)

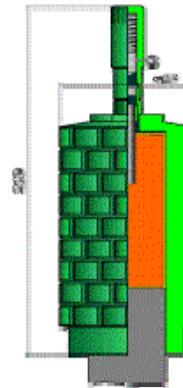
Mode of operation : Pressure of 3 and more kps to the upper part of the mine one of the sides of the upper part will bring closer to the bottom part, breaking the circular carrier of the initial (incendiary) compound, causing it to incinerate. The impulse of flame is transferred to the detonator cap, 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

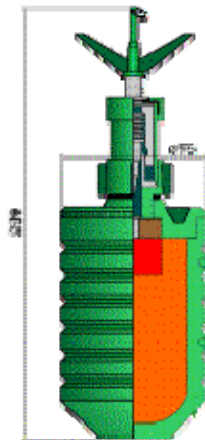
Danger radius : 100 m

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.



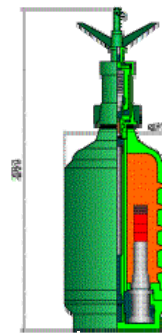
Technical data

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".

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The activities by Croatia to disseminate information about the CCW and its Protocols to the civilian population take place at several levels. The texts of the CCW and its Protocols ratified by the Republic of Croatia were published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia (International Agreements Section) and are hence available to public as a bulletin in printed version and on the related website: www.nn.hr, as well as on the websites of relevant state bodies which are tasked to implement different aspects of the said Convention and other disarmament conventions (such as GOMA, MFA, MoD, CROMAC etc.).

Dissemination of information about the CCW and its Protocols to civilian population also includes 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 and Protocols. Croatian Red Cross with its branches (in local communities), CROMAC and the Association of Civil Victims of Homeland War are active in events and lectures where MRE messages are given. The lectures always bear in mind that mine risk education is effective in terms of reducing the number of mine casualties. Interesting presentations (lectures) on mine/UXO risk education were organized for children, adults, and especially for target groups (hunters, fishermen, farmers, public companies employees etc.). The purpose of mine/UXO risk education was to learn and spread knowledge on danger of mines.

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 2018, the Croatian Mine Action Centre coordinated a large number of activities related to informing about mine danger. Through 95 lectures and presentations, more than 20.977 citizens were educated in 2018. 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 the Capital of Zagreb and 15 other counties concluding the mentioned throughout the 62 Municipalities.

The largest number of activities related to the education about dangers of mines and UXO were done in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and the relevant police departments through the "Less arms, less tragedy" campaign where throughout 83 organized lectures more than 18.352 people were educated. The cooperation was also achieved with city and municipal governments and other non-governmental organizations and associations. All actions and activities in Mine Action in Croatia and worldwide were presented on web pages of CROMAC and Government Office for Mine Action.

Central ceremony for the April 4, International day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action was held in the town of Osijek in co-organisation of CROMAC, Ministry of Interior, Croatian Red Cross, Association "Croatia Helps", State Protection and Rescue Directorate and other Mine Action stakeholders who presented their contribution to mine action (promo leaflets, showcasing ERW, books, sitting volleyball demonstration, MRE of children, etc.).

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.

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1. Mine incidents and mine victims in year 2018

In 2018, there were no mine incidents / accidents 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 2018

The Republic of Croatia has developed public health care structure that includes clinics, clinical centres, specialized polyclinics, hospitals and rehabilitation centres. 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 Act on Mine Action, mine victims assistance-related initiatives were conducted with the Government Office for Mine Action's coordinative role and in co-operation with relevant ministries, institutions and NGOs.

The Government Office for Mine Action and the CROMAC continued 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. Swiss-Croatian Cooperation Program through "Demining and Socio-economic Integration" project and correlated socio-economic component has a goal of establishing functional mine victims' data base which will serve as foundation for developing further and strengthened policy actions for mine victims especially socio-economic integration measures, psychosocial support and mechanisms for funding of the support to individuals. The "Questionnaire on Mine Victims" has been finalized and will be used to conduct the survey among mine survivors and/or their family members. The interviews of mine victims, which will then be used to fill in the database, are foreseen to begin in the first half of 2019. One of the goals of the socio-economic component of the abovementioned project is to increase employability and competitiveness of mine victims in the labor market through educational and vocational training workshops organized for the mine victims on the topics of socio-economic activities, employment and self-employment as well as emotional empowerment.

The Republic of Croatia has highly developed legal framework relating to the persons with disabilities in realizing their legitimate rights and status. The status and various forms of rights are being realized through over 200 different laws and by-laws. There are 4 basic forms of mine victim assistance in which ministries, institutions, non-governmental sector, a number of organizations and individual initiatives take part in, such as medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological help and social reintegration and professional and economic rehabilitation.

County institutes for emergency health care are available in all 21 counties which in turn provide even level of assistance in case of urgency. The time of response of emergency health teams (ambulances) in case of urgency (such as mine incident) has been improved and is now up to 10 min in urban areas and up to 20 min in rural areas (in 80% of situations). In cases of severe injuries or difficult medical conditions of any kind that require urgent transport of patient to a more equipped medical facility, helicopters of the Croatian Armed Forces are available and usually deployed. This in turn dramatically increases the level of survivability in such cases.

Psychosocial interdisciplinary centers are available in all 21 counties with four being regional centers for psychological services that provide psychotherapeutic services, with the main center in the capital Zagreb.

House of Croatian Veterans is accommodation / rehabilitation institution that can permanently or temporarily reside Homeland War veterans, returnees from the peacekeeping missions, injured deminers and members of their families, civilian war victims, as well as other persons in need (including mine/UXO victims and survivors), depending on their health status and socio-economic situation (for the time being, one center is operational and running with others in plan to opened).

3. Mine risk education in 2018

A variety of mine risk education activities, such as marking of SHA, 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 2018, for the second consecutive year, there were no mine incidents / accidents or related casualties in the Republic of Croatia.

In 2018, the Croatian Mine Action Centre coordinated a large number of activities related to informing about mine danger. Through 95 lectures and presentations, more than 20.977 citizens were educated in 2018. 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 the Capital of Zagreb and 15 other counties concluding the mentioned throughout the 62 Municipalities.

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4. Croatia's 2nd Request for the Article 5 deadline extension

2nd 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 presented to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's Committee on Article 5 Implementation at the end of March 2018.

Republic of Croatia requested 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 currently 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.

At the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties (17MSP) to the APMBC, Republic of Croatia was officially approved of the extension deadline regarding the Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention. The Meeting assessed the request submitted by Croatia for an extension of its deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with article 5.1, agreeing unanimously to grant the request for an extension until 1 March 2026. In granting the request, the Meeting acknowledged that Croatia had declared that it would finalize all operations and verification by 31 December 2025 and hence fulfill its Article 5 obligations in line with the aspiration of the States Parties in the Maputo + 15 Declaration.

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 which is a precondition to ensure safety and security of the population in the area. Second, socio-economic empowerment of mine victims 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 their 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.

By 31st December 2018, the majority of demining activities in the Kotar Forest have been finalized with 1.74 km² of forest demined and 2.756 mines and 829 UXO found and destroyed. This is the highest number of mines/UXO that were found on a single mine-

clearance area (mine field) in the 20 years of mine action program in Croatia. At the height of clearance works, around 260 deminers from 26 companies were deployed on a daily basis which is roughly half of the current mine action capacities in Croatia. Also, the Kotar Forest is one of the areas in Croatia with the highest number of post-war casualties (from 1996 to 2016, 16 mine incidents were registered, of which 10 were fatal and 6 were with serious injuries).

Total implementation period of the project activities is 48 months. Even though the demining component was completed fairly quickly 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.

6. Integration of CROMAC and GOMA into the Ministry of Interior

As of August 2018, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has issued a Conclusion to integrate some 54 government agencies, including CROMAC and GOMA, within existing State administration bodies. This meant CROMAC and GOMA will cease to exist as a legal entity/Government Office from 1 January 2019 and will be integrated into the Ministry of Interior. The intentions of this formal Conclusion were formalized through the Act on Amendments to the Act on Mine Action (OG No. 118/2018) and Act on Amendment to the Act on the Government (OG No. 116/2018), enacted in December 2018, entered into force on 1 January 2019).