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NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020
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Form A: National implementation measures:

	changed
x	unchanged (last reporting: 2019)

Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:

	changed
x	unchanged (last reporting: 2003)
	non applicable

Form C: Location of mined areas:

x	**changed** (last reporting: 2019)
	unchanged
	non applicable

Form D: APMs retained or transferred:

x	**changed** (last reporting: 2019)
	unchanged
	non applicable

Form E: Status of conversion programs:

	changed
x	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)
	non applicable

Form F: Program of APM destruction:

	changed
x	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)
	non applicable

Form G: APM destroyed:

x	**changed**
	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)
	non applicable

Form H: Technical characteristics:

	changed
x	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)
	non applicable

Form I: Warning measures:

x	**changed** (last reporting: 2019)
	unchanged
	non applicable

Form J: Other Relevant Matters

x	**changed** (last reporting: 2019)
	unchanged
	non applicable

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 2021**
POINT OF CONTACT	**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR** Civil Protection Directorate Croatian Mine Action Centre - sector E-mail: hcr@civilna-zastita.hr **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE** Defence Policy Directorate Department of Multilateral Affairs and International Security Arms Control Section E-mail: fdepolo@morh.hr

(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, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

Measures	Supplementary information
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. 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. Having recognized that mine/CM/UXO contamination is a problem of domestic security, economic development and environmental pollution, the current Croatian Government decided to strengthen the existing system of mine action by creating its own Office for Mine Action as a focal point in 2012. 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.	*Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("OG", 141/04)* *Decree on the Office for Mine Action ("OG", 21/12)*

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.	
The Act on Mine Action was declared on 21 October 2015 and incorporated: 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 had undergone technical survey, SOPs were been removed, CROMAC no longer performed 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.	*The Act on Mine Action has been enacted on 21 October 2015*
In 2016, pursuant to the Law on Mine Action, which entered into force Oct. 21, 2015, on 21 May 2016, “Regulations on how demining, quality control, non-technical and technical surveys and marking of suspected hazardous areas” 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.	

As of August 2018, the Government of the Republic of Croatia issued a Conclusion to integrate 54 government agencies, including CROMAC and GOMA, within existing State administration bodies. This meant CROMAC and GOMA ceased to exist as a legal entity/Government Office from 1 January 2019 and were integrated into the Ministry of the 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 where CROMAC became an operational sector within the Civil Protection Directorate – under the Ministry of the Interior.	*Act on Amendments to the Act on Mine Action (OG No. 118/2018), Act on amendment to the Act on the Government (OG No. 116/2018) entered into force on 1 January 2019*

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, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

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, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

1. Achievements of the Mine action in 2020

Achievements of the Mine action in 2020:

- Land released: **60.32 km^2**
  - By clearance: **49.24 km^2** (79 demining projects)
  - By survey: **11.39 km^2**
  - ERW found and destroyed by Mine Action authorities: **4883 AP mines, 493 AT mines, 4047 UXOs**

In addition, an area of 415.756 m² under the authority of the Ministry of Defense (military areas) was searched and cleared with 70 AP mines that were found and destroyed and 184 pieces of UXOs eliminated as well. AV landmines were not discovered during the process.

In the course of the 2020, the Civil Protection Directorate - CROMAC authorities conducted final quality control operations which were done after the clearance of the remaining 0.033 km^2 of CMR contaminated areas in Zadar, Šibenik-Knin and Sisak-Moslavina County. As of 1 August 2020 the Republic of Croatia is declared free of all known CMR contaminated areas.

Areas returned to the community for civilian use:

The size of areas returned to the community for civilian use during 2020		**60.323.142 m^2**
Mine clearance was conducted by:		
- Commercial demining companies		**49.243.950 m^2**
- Survey reduction conducted by CROMAC		**11.390.123 m^2**
TOTAL:		**60.634.073 m^2**

**During 2020 there was 310.931 m^2 included by Non-technical survey*

As of December 31, 2020, the areas that were included into HA by the Civil Protection Directorate, sector of CROMAC non-technical survey activities reached 310.931 m^2. The majority of included area is in the Sisak-Moslavina County with 243.285 m^2 while Lika-Senj County follows with 33.266 m^2, Šibenik-Knin County with 22.152 m^2 and Požega-Slavonija County with 12.228 m^2.

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**
MoI - Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC	**Ministry of Defense (MoD)**	**MoI - Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC**	**MoD**	**MoI - Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC**	**MoD**	**MoI/CPD and MoD**
4.883	70	**493**	0	**4047**	184	5446 mines / 4231 UXO

The Annual Mine Action Plan was realized using the following funding sources - State Budget funds and EU funds. It is important to mention that, like in the previous reporting year, in 2020, funds acquired for the demining operations from the EU contribution were significant. In 2020 the state budget had the biggest financing share with 57 % of the realized funds while EU funds contributed with 43%. 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 HA situation. On December 31, 2020 the total hazardous area was marked with **10.451 mine warning signs**, which means almost over 42 mine warning signs per square kilometer of HA which is an increase in comparison to 2019 and 37 mine warning signs per square kilometer of HA.

Certain amount of Croatian military facilities including barracks, training areas, radar stations and storage sites are still partially contaminated by land mines and other UXO. The MoD Pioneer company of the Engineering regiment is responsible for the clearance of all military facilities. During 2020 an area of **415.756 m²** under the authority of the MoD (military areas) was searched and cleared with **70 AP** mines found and destroyed and **184 pieces of UXOs** eliminated as well. AV landmines were not discovered during the process.

In addition, the Police departments have, during the course of 2020, as a part of their regular activities, counter explosive unit (EOD) activities and annual public campaign "Less arms, less tragedies" (where the citizens are being educated as a part of EORE activities and in the same time encouraged to turn in their ERW and SALW leftovers from the Homeland War without legal penalty) collected and destroyed 201 AP and 34 AV landmines with different 441.495 pieces of UXO's. This includes Air bombs, Naval bombs, hand grenades, cluster bombs, artillery shells (20 mm and larger), mortar shells, SALW ammunition (up to 14.5 mm) and other ERW such as different types of explosives (552 kg). The Police department will continue to implement these programs and activities in the future. The weapons and ordinances collected by the Police department were transported and destroyed at Croatia's military facilities.

2. Areas suspected to contain mines

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA **Total hazardous area at the end of 2020 was 249,42* km² out of which:** **166,7 km² of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs)** **82.6 km² of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs)**	Anti-personnel mines	**15.939**	Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report	
	Anti-vehicle mines	**1.035**	Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report	

**Excluding the MoD areas with the additional 30.14 km² of HA recorded*

Hazardous areas in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2020 remained on 44 Municipalities/8 Counties and amount to 249.4 km² (166.7 km² CHA, 82.6 km² SHA), excluding the MoD areas of an additional 30.14 km² of HA. Approximate number of AP/AT mines emplaced (Estimate according to number of minefield records in CPD/CROMAC sector database and Annual demining

report) on Dec 31, 2020 reaches **16.974** mines (15.939 AP mines and 1.035 AT mines), excluding the areas under the MoD jurisdiction.

3. Remaining challenges

Remaining challenges displayed by County and Municipality level for the SHA/CHA

COUNTY	No.	Total number of Municipalities/Towns known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square meters)	Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines(square meters)	Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines(square meters)
Karlovac County	**1**	Cetingrad	1.541.172	1.541.172	0
	2	Josipdol	10.114.974	7.507.635	2.607.339
	3	Plaški	26.003.125	13.551.343	12.451.782
	4	Rakovica	548.042	0	548.042
	5	Saborsko	1.443.963	168.183	1.275.780
	6	Tounj	2.591.694	2.591.694	0
Lika-Senj County	**7**	Brinje	688.158	399.877	288.281
	8	Donji Lapac	15.015.775	8.415.855	6.599.920
	9	GOSPIĆ	33.574.737	23.299.605	10.275.132
	10	Lovinac	385.232	385.232	0
	11	OTOČAC	23.195.396	17.558.913	5.636.483
	12	Perušić	3.720.063	2.651.665	1.068.398
	13	Plitvička Jezera	5.350.494	4.701.339	649.155
	14	Udbina	1.592.121	460.804	1.131.317
	15	Vrhovine	10.407.700	10.407.700	0
Osijek-Baranja County	**16**	BELIŠĆE	735.985	518.213	217.772
	17	Bilje	9.069.312	9.031.666	37.646
	18	Darda	223.420	102.348	121.072

	19	Jagodnjak	371.638	0	371.638
	20	Petlovac	7.150.356	3.654.288	3.496.068
	21	Šodolovci	7.419	1.476	5.943
	22	VALPOVO	41.353	41.353	0
Požega-Slavonija County	23	PAKRAC	12.605.836	8.691.420	3.914.416
Split-Dalmacija County	24	Hrvace	9.073.314	9.067.654	5.660
	25	VRLIKA	10.135.009	6.792.440	3.342.569
Sisak-Moslavina County	26	Dvor	15.779.491	6.262.577	9.516.914
	27	GLINA	2.530.086	1.542.783	987.303
	28	Gvozd	35.762	35.762	0
	29	Hrvatska Dubica	2.241.908	647.781	1.594.127
	30	Jasenovac	514.394	514.391	3
	31	NOVSKA	6.523.645	3.652.509	2.871.136
	32	PETRINJA	7.656.926	4.622.708	3.034.218
	33	SISAK	4.433.507	872.438	3.561.069
	34	Sunja	2.472.092	2.255.726	216.366
Šibenik-Knin County	35	Civljane	248.771	248.771	0
	36	DRNIŠ	4.948.818	3.683.199	1.265.619
	37	Ružić	4.528.255	4.167.614	360.641
	38	SKRADIN	2.891.551	618.699	2.272.852
Zadar County	39	BENKOVAC	4.188.216	1.250.222	2.937.994
	40	OBROVAC	2.868	2.868	0
	41	Pakoštane	2.257.370	2.257.370	0
	42	Polača	2.579.477	2.579.477	0
	43	Stankovci	54	54	0
	44	ZADAR	2.137	2.137	0
TOTAL			**249.421.616**	**166.758.961**	**82.662.655**

Mine Action in the Republic of Croatia has been defined by well-established priorities and sustainable development throughout the three major components: Economic growth, Environmental stewardship and Social inclusion. After the Homeland War, Republic of Croatia had prioritized the clearance of the areas that are crucial for the safety and economic growth / development of the war

affected Counties, establishing preconditions for any economic activity whatsoever. After this had been finalized, priorities have turned towards the agricultural production and environmental protection. If we look at the Hazardous area land structure at the end of 2020, it can be seen that 1.08% of the HA were categorized as agricultural areas, 98.75 % as forest areas and the remaining 0.17% as the other areas (swamp, rocky etc. soils). This means prioritization has changed towards the remaining challenges, so mine action activities and clearance projects have been incorporated in the last decade into various larger and sustainable society efforts. Example of these actions are especially highlighted within the clearance projects that are financed from the EU Cross border cooperation or Cohesion fund, targeting nature protected parks or Nature 2000 areas. Such projects, such as "Naturavita" and "Fearless Velebit" have been and are performed within the highest possible EU and National nature protection regulations, e.g. defining the strict time frames when the clearance activities and certain methods are allowed to be performed, so the various species and habitats are not to be aggravated in any means whatsoever. Sustainable development and environmental stewardship are one of the core purposes of these projects and the remaining five year challenge focuses on the protection of forests, incorporating preservation, rehabilitation and development in the ecological and economic sense as well.

4. Military facilities containing mines

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Barracks **(Total: 1 barrack)**	**APM**	**5864**	**1991-1995**	**Barracks 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 **(Information is related to the mined area and MSA in the size of 30.14 km²)**	**APMs (anti-personnel mines)**	**25276**	**1991-1995**	
	AVMs (anti vehicle mines)	**-**	**1991-1995**	
In 2020 Croatian Army units cleared an area of military facilities			**T O T A L**	**415.756 m²**

Thanks to the Civil Protection Directorate - 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 informed through detailed maps provided with locations of mine danger signs and mobile application MINEfields.info. CROMAC MIS portal is available to all Internet users within a public access and suspected hazardous areas can be browsed 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, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

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-1**	**520**	-	**No serial mark on the mine or on the package**
	PMA-2	**571**	SRB 6741, 6743, 6745, 6746, 6748,6749, 6750	
	PMA-3	**118**	SRB 8702	
	PMR-2A	**830**	-	**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
	PROM-1	**1.749**	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	----------	**3.858**		

Based on the Agreement on the transfer of tasks, Article 2, signed between Croatian Mine Action Center and Center for Testing, Development and Training (HCR-CTRO Ltd.) on October 30, 2003 HCR-CTRO 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 2020 in accordance with Article 3 is the following:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Used in Military training for deminers	Total used in 2020
• HCR-CTRO Ltd. used AP mines for testing in 2020	**PMA-1**	**17**	**0**	**17**
	PMA-2	**17**	**0**	**17**
	PMA-3	**959**	**0**	**959**
	PMR-2A	**7**	**0**	**7**
	PROM-1	**6**	**0**	**6**
TOTAL:		**1.006**		

2. Estimate of the use of mines in year 2021

In year 2021, 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, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

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, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

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:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites: **Military training area "Oštarski dolovi" near Slunj and "Crvena zemlja" near Knin.**	
- **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 MI action "Farewell to Arms"	3.531
TOTAL	**192.782**
Collected after second MI 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 MI 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[2]	7.000

[2] 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: Location of destruction sites	Details of:
	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, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	**Quantity**	**Lot # (if possible)**	**Supplementary information**
/	/	/	***/***
TOTAL			

Information is provided in Form "F".

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

Type	**Quantity**	**Supplementary information**
PMA-1	8	
PMA-2	2810	
PMA-3	553	
PMR-2A	1051	

PMR-2AS	126	
PROM-1	114	
MRUD	7	
Other	214	
TOTAL	**4883**	

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]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

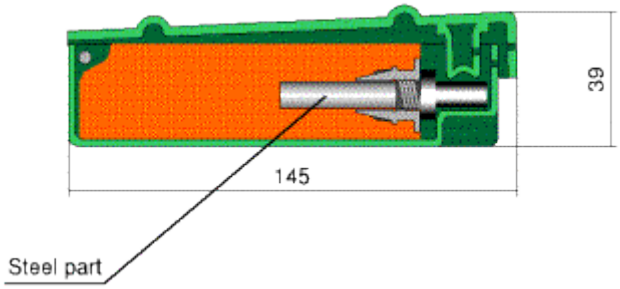
Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			Type	Grams			

At the end of 2020, the Republic of Croatia was in possession of **3.858** 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.

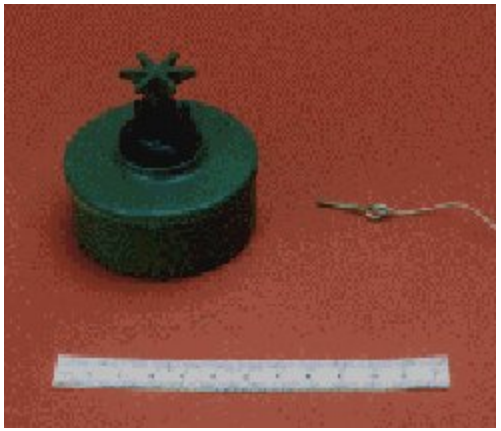
Technical data

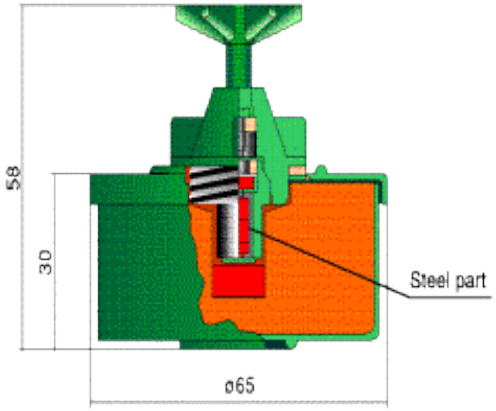


Length :	145 mm
Width :	68 mm
Height :	39 mm
Mass :	400 g
Explosive charge :	200 g TNT
Body :	Plastic
Colour :	Olive-drab
Fuse type :	Chemical
Mode of activation:	Pressure
Sensitivity :	3 – 18 kps
Detectability :	Very hard to detect by the magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)
Mode of operation :	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





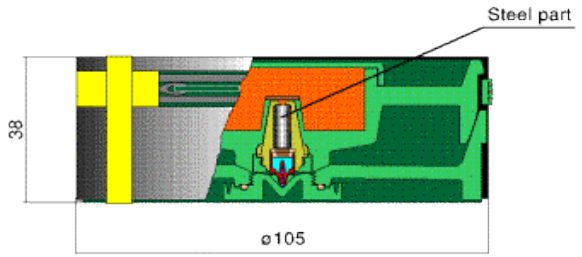
Diameter :	65 mm
Height :	58 mm (with fuse)
Mass :	135 g
Explosive charge	70 g paraffin-protected TNT
Casing :	Plastic
Colour :	Olive-drab
Fuse type :	Chemical
Mode of activation:	Pressure
Sensitivity :	5 – 15 kps
Detectability :	Very difficult to detect by magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)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

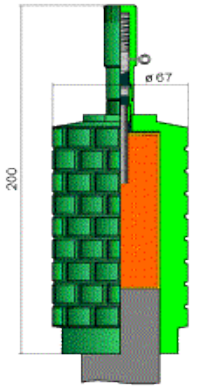
Technical data



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

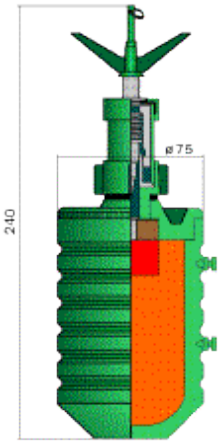


Diameter :	66 mm
Height :	140 mm (body only), 200 mm with fuse
Mass :	1.7 kps
Explosive charge :	100 g TNT
Made of :	Cast steel
Colour :	Olive-drab
Fuse type :	Mechanical – pulling (standardized for this type of mine)
Activation mode :	Pulling of tripwire (no delay)
Sensitivity :	3 kps (depending on 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.

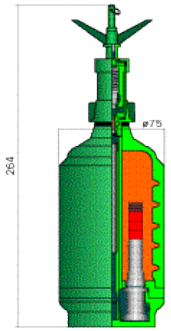


Technical data

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 roars, 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]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

The activities by Croatia to disseminate information about the Convention and the Protocols to the civilian population take place at several levels. The texts of the Convention and all Protocols to the Convention 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 website: www.nn.hr.

Dissemination of information about the CCW Convention 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), Civil Protection Directorate of the MoI 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.

Different Mine risk education activities, marking of Mine suspected area, possibility of getting an insight into mine situation throughout submission of SHA maps as well as using Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC web portal had a positive effect on the prevention of mine incidents, but also required additional activities of informing the public and media of different mine action aspects. In addition to usual EORE methods CROMAC with its partners developed the Minefields.info application for Android and iOS smart phones, to further tackle and increase the availability of mine warning information towards the general public. The applications main purpose is to warn the user of a life-threatening danger caused by entering or approaching the vicinity of SHA. It works on a basis of distance and GPS tracking so if user gets closer to a suspected hazardous area the application will alert him immediately. The application also has “Call for Help” option and to report and take a photo of unknown potential ERW, along with a database of known ERW in the corresponding country, which further provides MRE available through smartphones.

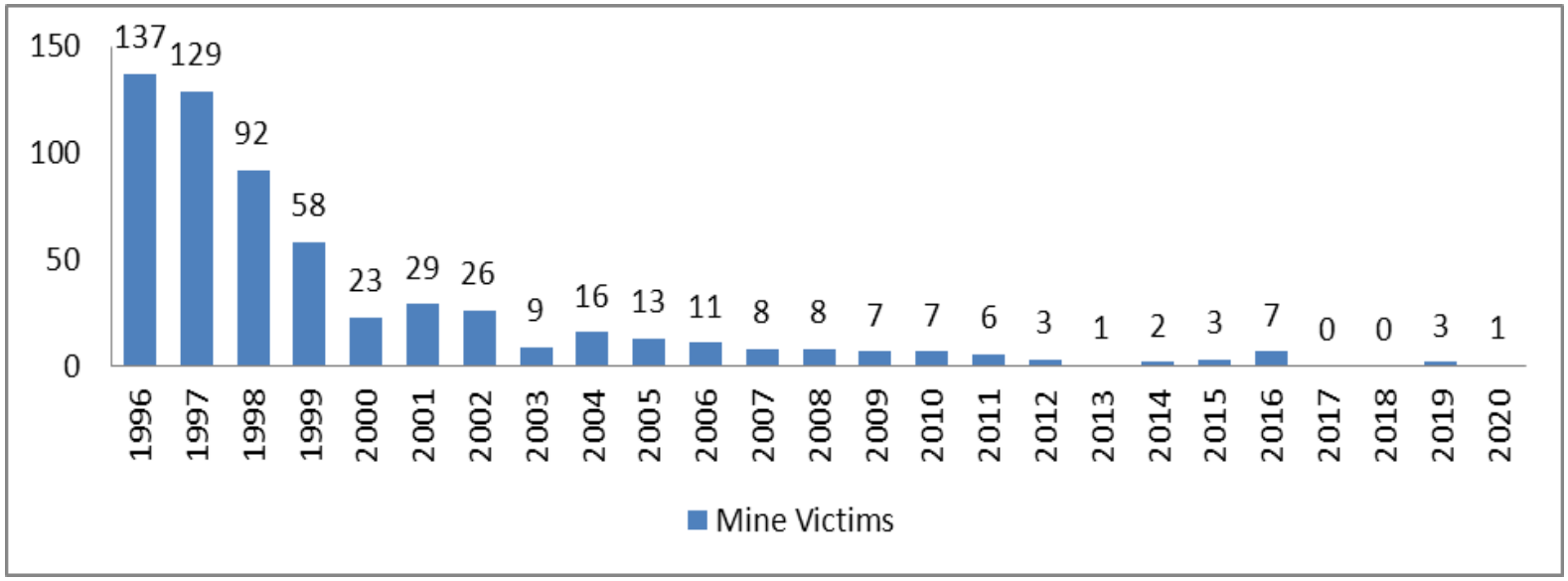
1. Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) in 2020

In 2020, in accordance with the Covid-19 measures, all EORE activities were coordinated within the Civil Protection Directorate (CPD) of the Ministry of Interior, and directly provided or with the support of the National educational center of Civil protection - which is an organizational sector within the CPD. In 2020, a total of **47 mine risk educations** were held in 6 Counties and 22 cities and municipalities. The EORE activities covered a total of about **4,600 people**, partly of preschool and school age, as well as the target population of the local inhabitants of municipalities and cities within the hazardous areas. The trainings were conducted by the officers of the Civil Protection Directorate in cooperation with officials of the authorized police precincts. Unfortunately, as a consequence of Covid-19 pandemic EOREs were conducted in 2020 in a reduced volume and with a smaller number of people. The number of activities related to the education about dangers of mines and UXO were done in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior relevant police departments through the "Less arms, less tragedy" campaign. The cooperation was also achieved with city and municipal governments and other non-governmental organizations and associations.

Central ceremony for the April 4, International day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action was not held in the usual capacity due to Covid-19 measures which focused the promotion and awareness campaigns to media and web channels.

2. Mine accidents / incidents in 2020

Unfortunately, even with widely organized MRE activities in the Republic of Croatia, during 2020 there was **1 accounted mine accident** where a civilian activated an AP mine (PMA-2 type) in Jospidol municipality (Karlovac County) which caused heavy injuries.



Overview of Mine incidents in the 1996-2020 period

From 1996 (end of the Homeland war) till the end of 2020, the Republic of Croatia had accounted mine accidents or incidents where 599 people were harmed, out of which 203 with a fatal outcome. These unfortunate numbers also include 131 injured deminers, out of which 38 were fatalities.

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]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2020**	to	**December 31, 2020**

Highlights of Mine victims' assistance in 2020

During 2020 the project "*Demining and socio-economic integration*" financed from the Swiss-Croatian Cooperation Programme continued in the scope of performing the field survey of mine victims where publicly procured provider gathered the data from 423 mine victims and 473 mine victim closest family members, with a very good response rate of 82.6% of available households. The field survey collected data on social status, psycho-physical health, education, etc., which will serve in further project activities and become an integrative part of a comprehensive mine victim database. Further activities will include development of specific VA programs for psychosocial empowerment and along with initiatives to improve the social status of mine victims and their families. Also, within the project, it is planned to create a brochure that will contain the rights and opportunities available to mine victims in the Republic of Croatia and how to exercise them.

During 2020 a new Law on civilian victims of the Homeland War has been drafted and made available for public consultation. Within the proposed Law it is intended to enable the application for a status of a war disabled civilian on the basis of disability caused by a disease correlating with the Homeland war, among other things, due to disabilities caused by explosions of mines left over after the end of war operations. This law will provide the same legal security to civilian victims as already provided to Croatian War Veterans, among others to landmine survivors and families of individuals killed by landmines, all with a goal to greatly improve socioeconomic status of mine victims in the Republic of Croatia.