

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS G E N E V A

No. 50/22

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia transmits to the Secretariat of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention the Annual Report for Article 7 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction for 2021.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 09 May 2022

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Secretariat

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021 (dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Form A	: National implementation measures:	Form F	: Program of APM destruction:
X	changed		changed
	unchanged (last reporting: 2020)	Х	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)
			non applicable
Form B	: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:	Form G	: APM destroyed:
	changed	x	changed
Х	unchanged (last reporting: 2003)		unchanged (last reporting: 2020)
	non applicable		non applicable
Form C	: Location of mined areas:	Form H	: Technical characteristics:
x	changed (last reporting: 2020)		changed
	unchanged	х	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)
	non applicable		non applicable
Form D	: APMs retained or transferred:	Form I:	Warning measures:
x	changed (last reporting: 2020)	x	changed (last reporting: 2020)
	unchanged		unchanged
	non applicable		non applicable
Form E	Status of conversion programs:	Form J	: Other Relevant Matters
	changed	X	changed (last reporting: 2020)
Х	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)		unchanged
	non applicable		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 7¹

STATE PARTY:	THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
DATE OF SUBMISSION	30 April 2022
POINT OF CONTACT	MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR Civil Protection Directorate Croatian Mine Action Centre - sector E-mail: <u>hcr@civilna-zastita.hr</u>
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Defence Policy Directorate Department of Multilateral Affairs and International Security

Department of Multilateral Affairs and International Security Arms Control Department E-mail: <u>mario.crnkoci@morh.hr</u>

(Organization, telephones, fax, email) (ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

¹ These reporting formats <u>informally provided by Austria</u> 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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

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.	Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("OG",
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.	141/04)
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.	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 has been declared on 21 October 2015 and incorporates: Governing the wider scope of activities (ERW victims assistance, information and education about the dangers of mines, UXO and their parts, socio-economic integration of the demined areas), introduction of a new procedure – Supplementary general survey, enabled exclusion of SHAs which have undergone technical survey, SOPs have been removed, CROMAC no longer performs the assessment activities of authorized legal entities for conducting demining operations and other changes in QA/QC procedures, accreditation of legal entities and misdemeanor law regulations.	The Act on Mine Action has been enacted on 21 October 2015
In 2016, pursuant to the new 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" have entered into force, and on 29 June 2016, "Regulations on personal supervisory booklet and ID card of mine action employees and record forms" have entered into force.	

As of August 2018, the Government of the Republic of Croatia had issued a Conclusion to integrate some 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.	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
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.	

In July 2021 a new Law on Civilian Victims of the Homeland War was	Act on Civilian Victims of the Homeland
officially adopted by the Croatian Parliament. The new Law enables	War (OG No. 84/21)
the application for the status of a war-disabled civilian, based on a	https://www.zakon.hr/z/2851/Zakon-o-
disability caused by a disease correlating with the Homeland War,	civilnim-stradalnicima-iz-Domovinskog-rata
due among other things to disabilities caused by explosions of EO	
left over after the end of war operations.	

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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

Туре	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, antipersonnel 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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

1. Achievements of the Mine action in 2021

Achievements of the Mine action in 2021:

- Land released: 45.8 km²
 - By clearance: **34.1** km² (80 demining projects, 94% realized completely)
 - By survey: 11.7 km²
 - ERW found and destroyed by Mine Action authorities (Civil Protection Directorate; CROMAC sector):

1.214 AP mines, 48 AT mines, 810 UXOs

In addition, an area of 643.764 m² under the authority of the Ministry of Defense (military areas) was searched with 375.961 m² cleared resulting with 18 AP mines that were found and destroyed and 1.328 pieces of UXOs eliminated as well. AV landmines were not discovered during the process.

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 2021	45.839.344 km ²
Mine clearance was conducted by:	
- Commercial demining companies	34.107.289 km ²
- Survey reduction conducted by CROMAC (NTS, TS, sNTS)	11.732.055 km ²
TOTAL:	45.839.344 km ²

As of December 31, 2021, the areas that were included into HA by the Civil Protection Directorate, sector of CROMAC non-technical survey activities reached 770.121 m² (0.8 km²).

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

Anti-personnel mines		Anti-vehi	cle mines	Unexploded lethal ordnance TOTA		
Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC (+ EOD Mol)	Ministry of Defense (MoD)	Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC (+ EOD Mol)	MoD	Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC (+ EOD Mol)	MoD	EOD Mol/CPD and MoD
1.214 (+230)	18	48 (+31)	0	810 (+5.198)	1.328	1.541 mines / 7.336 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 2021, funds acquired for the demining operations from the EU contribution were significant. In 2021 the state budget had the biggest financing share with 69.8 % of the realized funds while EU funds contributed with 30.2%. Parallel with the implementation of the non-technical and technical survey activities and clearance operations, the control of marking and, if necessary, additional marking of hazardous areas was conducted in order to create a clear boundary between safe and hazardous areas. The locations of mine danger signs are one of the basic elements of the Mine Information System (MIS) that is available to public via online platform and shown on the maps given to the local authorities, police administration units and individuals that have requested maps on the HA situation. On December 31, 2021 the total hazardous areas of the Republic of Croatia was marked with **8.022 mine warning signs**, which means almost over 39 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 2021 an area of **643.764 m**² under the authority of the MoD (military areas) was searched while clearing 375.961 m² which resulted with **18 AP** mines found and destroyed and **1.328 pieces of UXOs** eliminated as well. AV landmines were not discovered during the process.

In addition, the Police departments have, during the course of 2021, 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 230 AP and 31 AV landmines with different 5.198 pieces of UXO's. This includes Air bombs, Naval bombs, hand grenades, cluster bombs, artillery shells (20 mm and larger), mortar shells in addition to other ERW such as different types of explosives (416 kg) and SALW ammunition (up to 14.5 mm - 587.524 pieces). 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	Туре	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA Total hazardous area at the end of 2021 was 204,4* km ² out of which:	Anti-personnel mines	13.856	Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report	
136,8 km ² of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) 67.6 km ² of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs)	Anti-vehicle mines	921	Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report	

*Excluding the MoD areas with the additional 29.5 km² of HA recorded

Hazardous areas in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2021 remained on 37 Municipalities/ 7 Counties and amount to 204.4 km² (136.8 km² CHA, 67.6 km² SHA), excluding the MoD areas of an additional 29.5 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, 2021 reaches 14.777 mines (13.856 AP mines and 921 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	1.051.775	1.051.775	0
	2	Josipdol	9.940.434	7.333.095	2.607.339
	3	Plaški	23.014.841	10.630.152	12.384.689
	4	Rakovica	548.042	0	548.042
	5	Saborsko	992.138	168.183	823.955
	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	32.186.879	22.276.556	9.910.323
	10	Lovinac	385.232	385.232	0
	11	OTOČAC	21.060.187	16.340.356	4.719.831
	12	Perušić	1.547.678	686.665	861.013
	13	Plitvička Jezera	3.830.284	3.830.284	0
	14	Udbina	1.592.121	460.804	1.131.317
	15	Vrhovine	10.407.700	10.407.700	0

Osijek-Baranja County	16	Bilje	9.069.312	9.031.666	37.646
	17	Darda	223.420	102.348	121.072
	18	Jagodnjak	371.638	0	371.638
	19	Petlovac	1.390.362	491243	899.119
	20	Šodolovci	7.419	1.476	5.943
	21	VALPOVO	41.152	41.152	0
Požega-Slavonija County	22	PAKRAC	6.288.848	4.432.452	1856396
Split-Dalmacija County	23	Hrvace	8.592.346	8.586.686	5.660
	24	VRLIKA	9.496.177	6.153.608	3.342.569
Sisak-Moslavina County	25	Dvor	15.372.081	5.983.109	9.388.972
	26	GLINA	1.906.304	1.089.567	816.737
	27	Gvozd	35.762	35.762	0
	28	Hrvatska Dubica	733.583	359.782	373801
	29	Jasenovac	252.417	252.417	0
	30	NOVSKA	3.817.361	1.690.925	2126436
	31	PETRINJA	5.905.561	3.968.254	1.937.307
	32	SISAK	4.422.376	872.435	3.549.941
	33	Sunja	2.322.655	2.106.289	216.366
	34	Topusko	38.506	38.506	0
Šibenik-Knin County	35	DRNIŠ	4.205.723	2.942.071	1263652
	36	Ružić	3.617.273	3.296.949	320.324
	37	SKRADIN	1.422.448	330.579	1.091.869
TOTAL			204.385.662	136.785.504	67.600.158

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 2021, it can be seen that **1.11%** of the HA were categorized as agricultural areas, **98.7%** as forest areas and the remaining **0.19%** 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", "Fearless Velebit" and "Karlovac Karst" 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 four year challenge focuses on the protection of forests, incorporating preservation, rehabilitation and development in the ecological and economic sense as well.

Location	Туре	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Barracks	АРМ	5864	1991-1995	Barracks are contaminated partially.
(Total: 1 barrack)	AVM	37	1991-1995	
Training Sites	АРМ	9746	1991-1995	Training sites are contaminated partially.
(Total: 3 training sites)	AVM	970	1991-1995	
Storage Sites (Total: 3 storage sites)	АРМ	9673	1991-1995	Storage sites are contaminated partially, and some of them completely.
	AVM	33	1991-1995	
Radar station	ΑΡΜ	-	WW II,1991-1995	

4. Military facilities containing mines

(Total: 1 radar station)	AVM	-				
Shooting range	APM	-	1991-1995			
(Total: 1 shooting range)	AVM	-				
Other object	APM	-	1991-1995			
(Total: 1 other object)	AVM	-				
TOTAL	APMs (anti- personnel mines)	25276	1991-1995			
(Information is related to the mined area and MSA in the size of 29.5 km ²)	AVMs (anti vehicle mines)	-	1991-1995			
In 2021 Croatian Army units cleared an area of military facilities			TOTAL	643.764 m ²		

Thanks the Civil Protection CROMAC **Mine-Information** to Directorate -System portal https://misportal.hcr.hr/HCRweb/faces/intro/introduction.jspx 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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Туре	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	494	-	No serial mark on the mine or on the package
	PMA-2	E 20	SRB 6741, 6743, 6745,	
		520	6746, 6748,6749, 6750	
	PMA-3	103	SRB 8702	
	PMR-2A	826	-	No serial mark on the mine or on the package
	PMR3	70	PIG-8900	

Institution authorized by State Party	Туре	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	PROM-1	1.745	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		3.766		

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 2021 in accordance with Article 3 is the following:

Institution authorized by State Party	Туре	Quantity	Used in Military training for deminers	Total used in 2021
	PMA-1	26	0	26
HCR-CTRO Ltd. used AP mines for testing in 2021	PMA-2	38	0	38
	PMA-3	15	0	15
	PMR-2A	9	0	9
	PROM-1	4	0	4
TOTAL:		92		

2. Estimate of the use of mines in year 2022

In year 2022, 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.

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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

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:					
- Mines destroyed by:						
- Explosion (PMA-3, PMA-2, PROM-1)	Methods					
- Disassembling (PMA-1, PMR-2A)						
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	Туре	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	Туре	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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Туре	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
1	/	/	/
TOTAL			

Information is provided in Form "F".

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

Туре	Quantity	Supplementary information
PMA-1	3	
PMA-2	439	
PMA-3	101	
PMR-2A	324	

PMR-2AS	34	
PROM-1	42	
MRUD	2	
Other	269	
TOTAL	1214	

*Apart from destroyed APM, during 2021, additional 48 AT mines and 810 pieces of UXO have been destroyed as well, under the responsibility of Civil Protection Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior.

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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

_			Explosive	xplosive content		Colour	Supplementary information to
Гуре	Dimensions	Fusing	Туре	Grams	content	attached fac	facilitate mine clearance.

At the end of 2020, the Republic of Croatia was in possession of **3.766** 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.







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

300

Iode 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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

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: <u>www.nn.hr</u>.

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 Mol 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 HA 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 2021

In 2021, 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 2021, a total of **89 mine risk educations** were held in 5 Counties and 21 cities and municipalities. The EORE activities covered a total of about **4,165 people**, mostly elementary school age, as well as the target population of the local inhabitants of municipalities and cities within the hazardous areas. Portion of the elementary school EORE was provided as a part of project activities in "Naturavita" project financed from the EU Cohesion fund, along with creation of specific children educational books, coloring books and brochures along with EORE leaflets including around 700 children in the project vicinity of the HA danger County. 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 2021 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 2021

Unfortunately, even with widely organized MRE activities in the Republic of Croatia, during 2021 there were **2 accounted mine accidents**, with only one of them recording victims. Mentioned EO incident occurred in the Karlovac County, when seven illegal migrants were injured after activating PROM-1 bounding fragmentation AP mine in the <u>marked hazardous area</u>, resulting with one fatality, two heavy injuries and four light injuries. The lightly injured persons received the emergency health assistance, while the heavy injured persons had to be urgently transferred to Ogulin General Hospital where they underwent surgery and received further medical assistance.



Overview of Mine victims in the 1996-2021 period

From 1996 (end of the Homeland war) till the end of 2021, the Republic of Croatia had accounted mine accidents or incidents where **606** people were harmed, out of which **204** 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, 2021	to	December 31, 2021
------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------	----	-------------------

Highlights of Mine victims' assistance in 2021

The Republic of Croatia has developed public health care structure that includes clinics, clinical centers, specialized polyclinics, hospitals and rehabilitation centers. All persons being involved in the incidents are entitled to health protection and acquisition of orthopedic aids to the amount covered by the Croatian Health Insurance Institute. These rights are regulated by a number of laws, rules and regulations. Relevant state administration authorities are involved in solving the problems of mine victims relating to medical rehabilitation, socio-economic empowerment and other needs.

Republic of Croatia would like to highlight the Swiss-Croatian Cooperation Programme contribution and a specific project named "Demining and Socio-Economic Integration" which has been carried out in the 2017-2023 period. After significant demining results, one of the activities that were finalized in 2021, after a full-scale field survey, was the establishment of a comprehensive EO database, gathering, among other elements, the information about different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations and all ages. We can conclude that this field survey was completed with a very good response rate of 82.6% of the available households (data was gathered from 423 EO victims and 473 EO closest family members.) The collected data concerned the social status, psycho-physical health, education, etc., and became an integral part of the comprehensive mine victim database, together with the analysis base value that will serve in future project activities / VA activities. Further project activities continued in 2021 with the development and implementation of specific VA programs for psychosocial empowerment including counseling and educational activities, and an initiative to improve the social status of EO victims and their families featuring specific workshops and trainings that will continue in 2022. In addition, a thematic brochure has been **published**

zastita.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/CIVILNA%20ZA%C5%A0TITA/PDF_ZA%20WEB/20220105_MUP_brosura_small.pdf), which contains all the rights and opportunities available to EO victims in the Republic of Croatia and the manner to exercise them. The

project activities will continue in 2022 and 2023, also enabling small scale investment opportunities to EO victims aimed to increase their economic welfare.

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. Additionally, we have to emphasize the strong determination of the Croatian Government and efforts to improve the inclusiveness and support for the EO victims continuously, even 20 years after the Homeland War ended. This is reflected through the enhancement of the legal framework when in July 2021 a **new Law on Civilian Victims of the Homeland War** was officially adopted by the Croatian Parliament. The new Law enables the application for the status of a war-disabled civilian, based on a disability caused by a disease correlating with the Homeland War, due among other things to disabilities caused by explosions of EO left over after the end of war operations. This means the Law will provide the same legal security to civilian victims as is already provided to the Croatian War Veterans, and among others, to EO survivors and families of individuals killed by EO, all with a goal to greatly improve socioeconomic status of the victims.