

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF  
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**Reporting Formats for Article 7 <sup>1</sup>**

STATE PARTY:	<b>THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA</b>
DATE OF SUBMISSION	<b>April 10, 2012</b>
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(Organization, telephones, fax, email) (ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF  
CLARIFICATION)

<sup>1</sup> These reporting formats informally provided by Austria on disk are based on document APLC/MSP.1/1999/L.4 of 31 March 1999, as amended and decided upon by the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, held in Maputo from 3 to 7 May 1999. Tables of formats may be expanded as desired.

**Form A      National implementation measures**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9"

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on the territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2012</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2012</b>
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Measures	Supplementary information
<b>On the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2004, Croatian Parliament passed a Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.</b> <b>On the 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2004, the Croatian President signed a DECISION on the proclamation of the Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.</b>	<b>Published in the Croatian Official Gazette, No. 141, 13 October 2004, pg. 5993.</b>

Based on the Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, Section III, Article 7, National Commission for the Coordination of Monitoring the Implementation of the Law has been established. It consists of the members from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior, CROMAC and Ministry of Justice.

Section IV of the Article 9 of the above-mentioned Law regulated PENAL SANCTIONS

**Form B      Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Article 7. 1    "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2012</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2012</b>
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Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-		

The Republic of Croatia destroyed its entire stockpile of anti-personnel mines 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 mines was destroyed at the Military Exercise Area "Crvena zemlja" near Knin on October 23, 2002, and was observed by a number of international observers. More detailed explanation is contained in Form "F".

**Form C      Location of mined areas**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much details as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time Period from	<b>January 1, 2012</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2012</b>
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1.      **Areas that contain mines<sup>2</sup>**

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Brod-Posavina County	Anti-vehicle mines	1.577	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	2.766		
Dubrovnik-Neretva County	Anti-vehicle mines	0	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	1.196		

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<sup>2</sup> Information are given according to mine-field records in CROMAC's database and annual humanitarian demining report

Karlovac County	Anti-vehicle mines	310	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	4.469		
Lika-Senj County	Anti-vehicle mines	3.315	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	12.066		
Osijek-Baranja County	Anti-vehicle mines	11.104	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	8.735		
Požega-Slavonia County	Anti-vehicle mines	198	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	2.106		
Sisak-Moslavina County	Anti-vehicle mines	370	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	16.372		
Split-Dalmatia County	Anti-vehicle mines	0	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	489		

Šibenik-Knin County	Anti-vehicle mines	972	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	4.946		
Virovitica-Podravina County	Anti-vehicle mines	0	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	0		
Vukovar-Srijem County	Anti-vehicle mines	4.697	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	5.750		
Zadar County	Anti-vehicle mines	1.057	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	5.338		
<b>Total number of anti-personnel mines:</b>	<b>64.233</b>		1990-1996	
<b>Total number of anti-vehicle mines:</b>	<b>23.600</b>		1990-1996	

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

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
<b>Barracks</b> (Total: 29 barracks)	<b>APM</b>	6583	1991-1995	-Barracks are contaminated partially, and some of them completely
	<b>AVM</b>	319	1991-1995	
<b>Training Sites</b> (Total: 3 training sites)	<b>APM</b>	9773	1991-1995	-Training sites are contaminated partially.
	<b>AVM</b>	972	1991-1995	
<b>Storage Sites</b> (Total: 37 storage sites)	<b>APM</b>	38901	1991-1995	- Storage sites are contaminated partially, and some of them completely
	<b>AVM</b>	200	1991-1995	
<b>Radar Stations</b> (Total: 5 radar stations)	<b>APM</b>	5000	1991-1995	-Radar stations are contaminated partially.
	<b>AVM</b>	250	1991-1995	
<b>Air Bases</b> (Total: 2 Air bases)	<b>APM</b>	5050	1991-1995	-Air bases are contaminated partially.
	<b>AVM</b>	-	1991-1995	
<b>T O T A L</b> (Information is related to the mined area in reality the size of 2,50 km <sup>2</sup> )	<b>APM (anti-personnel mines))</b>	<b>65 507</b>	1991-1995	
	<b>AVM (anti vehicle mines))</b>	<b>1 741</b>	1991-1995	
<b>In 2011 Croatian Army units demined an area of military facilities</b>			<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>38 431 m<sup>2</sup></b>

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

### 3. Areas suspected to contain mines

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
<b>THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA</b> <b>(Mine suspected area that amounts to 745,5 km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	Anti-personnel mines	<b>64.233</b>	According to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual humanitarian demining report	
	Anti-vehicle mines	<b>23.600</b>	According to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual humanitarian demining report	

Areas returned to the community for civilian use:

<b>The size of areas returned to the community for civilian use during 2011</b>		<b>70.355.318 m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Mine clearance was conducted by:</b>		
- Commercial demining companies		<b>27.665.260 m<sup>2</sup></b>
- General Survey reduction conducted by CROMAC		<b>42.690.058 m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>70.355.318 m<sup>2</sup></b>

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

Anti-personnel mines		Anti-vehicle mines		Unexploded lethal ordnance		TOTAL:
CROMAC	Ministry of Defense (MOD)	CROMAC	Ministry of Defense	CROMAC	Ministry of Defense	
<b>1.995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.421</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.479</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>15.212</b>

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

**Ministry of Defence:** During 2011. Demining battalion cleared an area totalling 38, 431 m<sup>2</sup>. During the operations no APM or AVM were found. However 317 pieces of UXO were found and destroyed. Total mine suspected area left for clearance amounts to 2,5 km<sup>2</sup>. Demining battalion originally made plans to clear about 500, 000 m<sup>2</sup> during 2011. On Sept. 13, 2011 a local fire engulfed the



military storage site Pađene (near Knin) and triggered several explosions. As a result, an area of 5 km radius was contaminated with exploded and unexploded remnants of cluster munitions, grenades and other ordinance. Since the incident, Deming battalion searched and cleared an area of 13.490,005 m<sup>2</sup>. All exploded and UXO's found were removed and destroyed. Clearance activities are continuing.

**Ministry of Interior:** The Croatian Police department is continuing it's "Less arms, less tragedies" program in partnership with UNDP. The citizens are being educated and encouraged to turn in their weapons and ordinance leftover from the Homeland War. The Police department also reacts on basis of citizen's telephone calls and finds large quantities of weapons within their investigations of various criminal activities.

During the year of 2011, the Police department collected **376 AP mines, 396 AV mines**, 618 kg of different explosives, 1228 hand grenades, large amounts of various explosive materials (detonator capsules, fuses, tracer ordinance), large quantities of SALW and over 597 953 pieces of munitions 14,5 mm. and bellow. Large quantities of improvised explosive devices were also collected.

Police department is determined to continue these programs and activities in the future. The weapons and ordinance collected by the Police department are transported and destroyed at Croatia's military facilities.

### **Achievements in 2011**

Through 209 demining projects, mine threat has been removed from an area that amounts to **27.665.260 m<sup>2</sup>** while additional **42.690.058 m<sup>2</sup>** was cancelled through general survey activities. All these activities resulted in the total decrease of the suspected hazardous area in Croatia in the amount of **70.355.318 m<sup>2</sup>**. By December 31, 2011, the Croatian Mine Action Centre has also updated areas contaminated only with unexploded ordnance in the size of **7,3 km<sup>2</sup>** and they are marked with **389** UXO hazard signs. According to that, suspected hazardous area in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2011 totalled **745,5 km<sup>2</sup>**.

In 2011 the largest share in demined area with a share of 56,7% are agricultural lands which the local and regional governments have stated as their priorities crucial for start of agricultural production. Of the total contracted demining operations in 2011, 32% refers to the priorities related to safety, 65,7% related to socio-economic development, and 2,3% on the environmental priorities. During demining activities total number of **14.895** mines and UXO's was found and destroyed, out of which, **4.416** mines and **10.479** UXO. **34** commercial companies with the total capacities of **636** deminers, **54** demining machines and **20** mine detection dogs conducted demining operations.

The Annual demining plan was realized using the following funding sources - state budget funds, legal entities and state administration bodies, EU funds and donations. The State Budget had the biggest financing share with 62,4% of total funds spent and contracted (legal entities and state administration bodies-31,3%, donations-5,8%, EU funds-0,5%). From the establishment of the Croatian Mine Action Centre until December 31, 2011, a total of 493 million EUR has been invested in demining operations (from all sources). State budget accounts for 58% of the total funds for mine clearance with a total of 286 million EUR.

Parallel with the implementation of the general survey and search and demining operations, the control of marking and, if necessary, additional marking of suspected hazardous areas was conducted in order to create a clear boundary between safe and mine suspected areas. The locations of mine danger signs are one of the basic elements of the Mine Information System (MIS) that is shown on the maps given to the local authorities, police administration and individuals that have requested maps on MSA situation. On December 31, 2011 the total mine suspected area was marked with **15.861** mine danger signs.

Thanks to the [CROMAC Mine-Information System portal](#), every Internet user can through this web application have an insight into suspected hazardous areas and positions of mine danger signs. This kind of SHA display through web application is unique in the world. Users are also through detailed maps provided with locations of mine danger signs. CROMAC MISportal is available to all Internet users and suspected hazardous areas can be searched by counties, municipalities, towns or settlements.

Establishment of the [Cluster for Humanitarian Demining Ltd.](#) that integrates experience and capacities of the Croatian Mine Action Centre, CROMAC-CTDT, commercial demining companies and equipment manufacturers, resulted in uniting of all demining subjects in the Republic of Croatia thus opening the door for export of Croatian know-how and technologies to foreign markets i.e. countries facing the mine problem. The main goal of this association is to improve efficiency through a variety of advanced economic processes: changing and improving the methodology, components, machines, services, as well as through adaptation and access to new regions, with the purpose of positioning mine clearance as Croatian export product. Cluster now comprises of 14 members, except for Croatian Mine Action Centre and CROMAC-CTDT, there are the manufacturers of demining machines DOK-ING Ltd., Istrazivac Ltd. and Đuro Đakovic Special Vehicles Inc., manufacturers of protective equipment Borovo Gomitrade Ltd. and Šestan Busch Ltd., a manufacturer of metal detectors Vallon GmbH from Germany and Schonstedt Instrument Company from USA, Regional Center for Underwater Demining (RCUD) from Montenegro, demining companies MKA\*Deming Ltd. and Mungos Razminiranje Ltd., Blas-tip Ltd. from Slovenia as well as Geofoto Ltd.

**Form D      APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2011</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2011</b>
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1.Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

<b>Institution authorized by State Party</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Lot # (if possible)</b>	<b>Supplementary information</b>
<b>Mines are stored at the Croatian Armed Forces storage site "Jamadol" near Karlovac, and are used or going to be used by the Croatian Mine Action Centre</b>	<b>PMA-1</b>	<b>683</b>	-	<b>No serial mark on the mine or on the package</b>
	<b>PMA-2</b>	<b>1.167</b>	SRB 6741, 6743, 6745, 6746, 6748, 6749, 6750	
	<b>PMA-3</b>	<b>1.192</b>	SRB 8702	
	<b>PMR-2A</b>	<b>870</b>	-	<b>No serial mark on the mine or on the package</b>
	<b>PMR3</b>	<b>70</b>	PIG-8900	

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	PROM-1	1. 793	KV 00/64, 01/64, 05/65, 06/65, 07/65, 08/65, 11/65, 12/65, 03/65, 04/65, 02/66, 01/68, 02/68, 03/70, 03/70 03/76	
TOTAL	-----	5. 775		

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

**Total number of anti-personnel mines used in 2011 in accordance with Article 3 is the following:**

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Used in Military exercise	Total used in 2011
During testing and evaluating of demining machines on the test polygon in Cerovec, CROMAC-CTDT Ltd. used and destroyed the following mines:	PMA-1A	21	1	
	PMA-2	20	1	
	PMA-3	15		73 pcs.
	PMR-2A	6	1	
	PROM-1	8		
<b>TOTAL:</b>		70		

**During 2011, Demining battalion in its regular training exercise used 1 pc. PMA-1A, 1pc.PMA-2 and 1 pc.PMR-2A. Exercise was conducted at the Training area Cerovec.**

### Review of destroyed anti-personnel mines by testing machines

No.	Purpose of testing	PMA-1A	PMA-2	PMA-3	PMR-2A	PROM-1	TOTAL
1.	UXO Training	6	5			2	13
2.	Testing of RUM-CAT	5	5	5	2	2	19
3.	Testing of MVF-001/100	5	5	5	2	2	19
4.	Testing of ARMTRAC 75T-230	5	5	5	2	2	19
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>70</b>

### 2. Estimate of the use of mines in year 2012

In 2012, the amount of anti-personnel mines that will be used (and consequently destroyed) will be based on the needs for testing of demining machines. Also, Demining battalion of the CAF conducts training exercises and in the process uses small amounts of APM. Usually, that amounts to a grand total of 70-100 pieces per year.

**Form E      Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
                     e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2011</b>	to	<b>December 31, 2011</b>
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Indicates if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicates if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
-	-	-
-	-	-

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

**Form F      Status of programs for the destruction of APMs**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2011</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2011</b>
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1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

<b>The Republic of Croatia met its commitments by destruction of all its stockpiled anti-personnel mines, except those retained under Article 3.</b>	
Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites: <b>Military training area "Oštarski dolovi" near Slunj and "Crvena zemlja" near Knin.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mines are destroyed by:</b></li> <li>- Explosion (PMA-3, PMA-2, PROM-1)</li> <li>- Disassembling (PMA-1, PMR-2A)</li> </ul>	Methods
National safety standards according to Ministry of Defence regulations are applied, 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 kilometres).	Applicable environmental standards

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

No	Type	Phase I (Sep 4 – Oct 26, 2001, and before)	Phase II (April 8 – July 5, 2002)	Phase III (Sep 9 – Oct 24, 2002)	TOTAL
1.	AP landmine PMA-1	7 875	3 831	2 574	<b>14 280</b>
2.	AP landmine PMA-2	9 979	21 032	13 865	<b>44 876</b>
3.	AP landmine PMA-3	19 372	23 667	16 662	<b>59 701</b>
4.	AP landmine PMR-2A, 2AS	21 364	32 027	20 649	<b>74 040</b>
7.	AP landmine PMR-3	-	4	-	<b>4</b>
8.	AP landmine PROM-1	2 144	3 382	576	<b>6 102</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60 734</b>	<b>83 943</b>	<b>54 326*</b>	<b>199 003</b>

\* During the Phase III, 53 908 anti-personnel landmines were initially destroyed. Additional 418 anti-personnel mines were delivered by the Ministry of the interior after the successful completion of their "Farewell to Arms" campaign with the aim to collect weapons and other remnants of war. The total number of destroyed stockpiled anti-personnel mines in Phase III was 54 326.



Apart from anti-personnel mines, during the Phase III, the following additional quantities of fuses for anti-personnel mines 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
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7 963</b>	<b>36 740</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>45 579</b>

The process of destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines was observed by international monitors/observers in September 12 and 25, 2001 and in October 22-23, 2002. During the observation, the Republic of Croatia was praised because it met commitments pursuant to 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>192 782</b>
Collected after second MI action "Farewell to Arms"	3 098
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195 871</b>
Military stocks inventory check evidenced a larger number of stockpiled APMs	9 460
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205 331</b>
Collected after third MI action "Farewell to Arms"	418
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205 749</b>

Total amount of APMs possessed by the Republic of Croatia	<b>205 749</b>
Total amount of destroyed APMs	199 003
Amount retained under Article 3 of the Convention <sup>4</sup>	7 000

The Republic of Croatia destroyed its stockpiled APMs (with the exception of those retained under Article 3 of the Convention) with its own resources, without any financial support from abroad. The talks were held with representatives of the European Union led by Ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium about financial assistance, but financial support was not agreed.

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

The costs of destroying the stockpiled APMs are 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 €
<b>TOTAL*</b>		<b>33,734 €</b>	<b>49,860 €</b>	<b>27,049 €</b>	<b>110,643 €</b>

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

**The cost of destruction per one anti-personnel mine was 0,56 €**

## 2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

**Form G      APMs destroyed after entry into force**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>March 1, 1999</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2011</b>
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1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
TOTAL			

Information are provided in Form "F".

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
TOTAL		

Information was given in previous reports.

**Form H      Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2011</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2011</b>
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Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

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

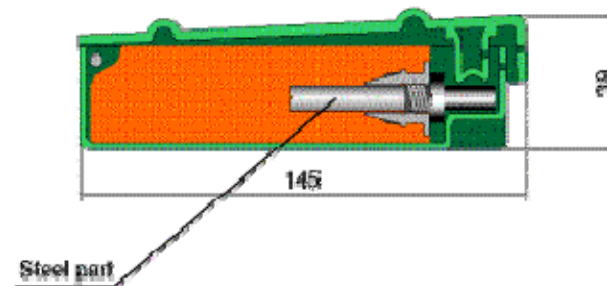
At the end of 2011, the Republic of Croatia was in possession of 5775 anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 of the Convention, as described in form "D".

**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)

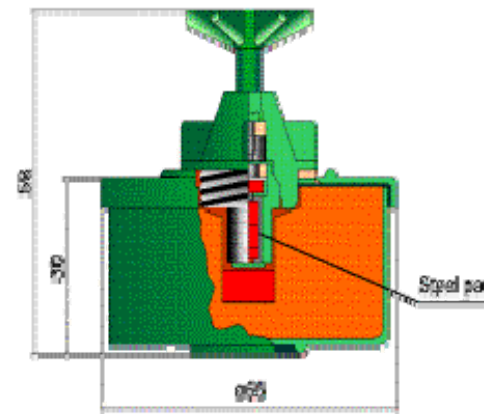
**Mode of operation :** The pressure of 3-18 kps on the lid of the mine will break the fuse containing the chemical compound sensitive to friction, which will incinerate and activate the detonator cap by spark. The detonator cap, in turn, will detonate the explosive charge of the mine. The effect of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

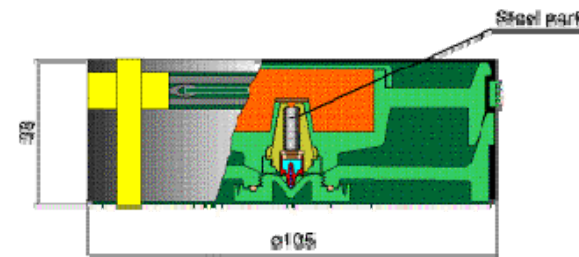
**Mode of operation :** Pressure of 5 and more kps to the pressure star will cause the needle to penetrate the membrane, penetrate through the incendiary compound causing the incineration by friction. Pulse of flame will be carried to the detonator cap, which in turn carries the detonation to the explosive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

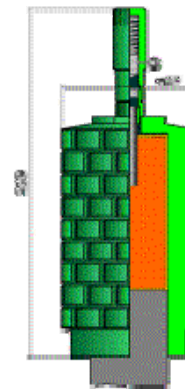


**Name :** PMR-2A

**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

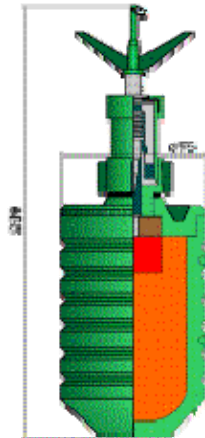
**Danger radius :** 100 m

**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 coloured olive-drab and often the name is stencilled 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

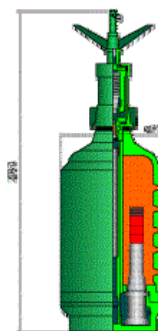
**Danger radius :** 50 m

**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 initialising 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 metres and detonates. Explosive charge is most commonly 425 grams of cast TNT that is sufficient for the lethal radius of 50 metres, and danger radius of 100 metres. It is often found placed as a booby-trap on paths, forest roads, entrances in industrial plants and elsewhere.



Technical data

**Diameter :** 75 mm

**Height :** 264 mm (body and fuse)

**Mass :** 3 kps

**Explosive charge :** 425 g cast TNT

**Material :** Wrought steel

**Colour :** Olive-drab

**Fuse type :** Pressure - pull (radial)

**Sensitivity :** Pressure 9 kps, tripwire 3 kps

**Detectability :** Visual identification of the tripwire or protruding assembly, considerable metallic mass

**Lethal radius :** 25 m (360 degrees)

**Danger radius :** 50 m (360 degrees)

**Mode of operation:** Pulling of the tripwire or pressure to the crown of the fuse releases the firing pin, which strikes the initiating cap. The initiating cap lights the delay, which carries the pulse to the powder charge, which ejects the mine from the ground. After the mine had been ejected from the ground, due to the pull of the wire on the internal fuse, the fuse activates and the detonation is carried to the main explosive charge which blasts the body and scatters the fragments radially from the mine. The effect is expressed through the explosive blast and strike of the fragments.

## **Form I      Measures to provide warning to the population**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2011</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2011</b>
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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 and are hence available to public as a bulletin in printed version and on web site [www.nn.hr](http://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 local branches (in local communities),

CROMAC and the Association of civil Victims of Homeland War are active in events and lectures where MRE messages are given. Dissemination of information about the CCW Convention and its protocols to civilian population is performed through mine risk education (MRE) activities.

Croatian Ministries, Offices of the 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 local branches (in local communities), CROMAC and the Association of Civil Victims of Homeland War are active in events and lectures where MRE messages are given. The lectures are always bearing 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 organised for children, adults, and especially for target groups (hunters, fisherman, 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 about the dangers of ERW, which seeks to inform as many citizens at the local and national level. Creating and distributing posters, flyers, brochures, etc. and publish 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 our country.

The Croatian Police department is continuing its "Less arms, less tragedies" program in partnership with UNDP. The citizens are being educated and encouraged to turn in their weapons and ordinance leftover from the Homeland War. The Police department also reacts on basis of citizen's telephone calls and finds large quantities of weapons within their investigations of various criminal activities. Realizing the scope of the problem in Croatia, the Police department is determined to continue this program in the future.

**Form J: Other relevant matters**

*Remark:* State Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victim.

State [Party]	<b>The Republic of Croatia</b>	Reporting for time period from	<b>January 1, 2011</b>	To	<b>December 31, 2011</b>
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**1. Mine incidents and mine victims in year 2011**

In 2011 there were **7 mine incidents** with **6 victims (4 deminers)**. One person was killed (deminer) and 2 persons received heavy physical injuries. In 2 incidents there were no casualties. **In 2011, annual rate of mine victims was dropped in regard to 2010.**

Table1. Number of incidents and injuries types

<b>Number of incidents</b>	<b>Light physical injury</b>	<b>Killed</b>	<b>Heavy physical injury</b>	<b>Total</b>
7	3	1	2	6

Table2. Details about incidents

<b>Month</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>mine type</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Type of injury</b>
March	Zadar	Obrovac	UXO	M	Civilian	Light physical injury
April	Vukovar-Srijem	Nijemci		M	Civilian	No injuries
May	Karlovac	Josipdol	PROM-1	M	Deminer	Light physical injury
May	Vukovar-Srijem	Vukovar	Unknown	M	Civilian	Heavy physical injury

September	Vukovar-Srijem	Markušica	TMM-1	M	Deminer	Heavy physical injury
September	Karlovac	Slunj	PROM-1	M		No injuries
October	Vukovar-Srijem	Vrbanja	PROM-1	M	Deminer	Light physical injury
October	Vukovar-Srijem	Vrbanja	PROM-1	M	Deminer	Killed

## 2. Mine victims' assistance in year 2011

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

In accordance with the Law on Humanitarian Demining, mine victims assistance was conducted with CROMAC coordinative role and in co-operation with ministries, domestic and foreign organizations and NGO's.

In cooperation with the association "Mine Aid", second edition of a brochure "Opportunities and Rights" was released designed for people with disabilities – mine victims, and funded by the Ministry of health and Sisak-Moslavina County. The brochure was printed in 850 copies and distributed to various institutions on national and local level.

In 2011, the process of integrating the collected data to create a unified database of mine victims was continued. Coordination for assistance to mine victims composed of representatives of institutions and organizations has prepared the "Agreement on Cooperation in the development and exchange of data collection on ERW victims on mined, mine suspected and shelled areas in Croatia". The agreement was signed by all involved parties. Implementation of the "Croatian action plan to help people victims of mines and unexploded ordnance 2010 - 2014" based on the commitments undertaken by signing the Ottawa Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions was carefully monitored. The main goal of this plan is to improve the quality of life of people injured by mines and unexploded ordnance as well as their families.

Competent government authorities dealt with the problems of mine victims in the part of medical rehabilitation. Other forms of aid were mainly implemented by non-governmental sector, and funding was secured through donations of international and domestic entities.

Thus in 2011, various one-off projects were implemented through financial assistance to mine victims and their education (scholarships, legal, psycho-social and medical assistance or orthopedic aids).

### 3. Mine risk education in year 2011

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

In 2011 there were 7 mine incidents with 6 victims (4 deminers). One person was killed (deminer) and 2 persons received heavy physical injuries. In 2 incidents there were no casualties. In 2011, annual rate of mine victims was dropped in regard to 2010. Interesting presentations (lectures) on mine/UXO risk education were organised for children, adults, and especially for target groups (hunters, fisherman, returnees etc.). The purpose of mine/UXO risk education was to learn and spread knowledge on danger of mines.

In 2011, the Croatian Mine Action Centre coordinated a large number of activities related to informing about mine danger.

The Association of Croatian Civil Victims of War of the Republic of Croatia, Croatian Red Cross, Croatian Mine Action Centre and the Ministry of Interior organized four panels named "Children in Mine Environment" in elementary schools all over the country.

CROMAC organized 24 additional lectures with the same instructors.

Employees of the Croatian Mine Action Centre, throughout the year, participated in Radio Zagreb broadcast program – Cottage, presenting the most current content and information related to mine action.

All actions in education and other activities related to mine danger could have been monitor on the web site of the Croatian Mine Action Centre, which is updated daily and has the latest news. Such practice will be continued in the future.

Croatian Mine Action Centre has participated in 17 humanitarian actions that were held in 15 cities. On the improvised minefields, the mine situation in Croatia, the work of deminers and methods of detection of mines and UXO were presented.

In 2011 the Croatian Mine Action Centre, at the request of government bodies, regional and local governments, public enterprises, as well as Croatian citizens, issued a 448 insight and/or maps of the mine suspected areas. In addition to cartographic representations and insight, the Croatian Mine Action Centre has developed a unique web application MISportal, available to all internet users, where it is possible to see the locations of mine suspected areas. In 2011, tens of thousands of users, most from abroad, visited MISportal.

"Croatia without Mines" – Trust Fund for Humanitarian Demining of Croatia has launched a project entitled "Education and information of the agricultural population of the danger of landmines". Croatian Mine Action Centre actively participated in preparation of the project that will start in 2012.

Croatian Red Cross has continued with the Programme about the mine danger in collaboration with 14 County Prefects and 49 local Red Cross branches, all located in the vicinity of mine suspected areas.

Daska Theatre played 10 shows, "No, no MI-NE" in the counties in which there are mine suspected areas. That completes the project funded by the U.S. Government through the ITF started in 2010. In total, 61 shows were played.



In 2011 there was also traditional media campaign “April- month of mine protection” on TV and radio stations and numerous other media related activities with the aim of MRE.