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

Reporting Formats for Article 7 [1]

STATE PARTY:	**THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**
DATE OF SUBMISSION	**30 May 2015**
POINT OF CONTACT	**OFFICE FOR MINE ACTION, Mesnička 23, Zagreb, Croatia** **Tel: +385 1 6303 992; Fax: +385 1 6303 996; E-mail: hrvoje.debac@mine.vlada.hr** **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, Defence Policy Directorate, Arms Control Section** **Tel: +385 1 3784 181; Fax: +385 1 3784 383; E-mail: mjozic@morh.hr** **CROATIAN MINE ACTION CENTER, Ante Kovačića 10, Sisak, Croatia** **Tel: +385 44 554 100; Fax: +385 44 554 111; E-mail: hcr@hcr.hr; Web: www.hcr.hr** (Organization, telephones, fax, email) (ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

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

Form A **National implementation measures**

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

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

State [Party]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

Measures	Supplementary information
On October 1, 2004 Croatian Parliament passed a Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. On October 6, 2004 Croatian President signed a DECISION on the proclamation of the Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.	Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("OG", 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. 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.	Decree on the Office for Mine Action ("OG", 21/12)

The Working Group for drafting a new Act on Mine Action was established by the Minister of Interior consisting of representatives of all key actors in Croatian mine action system, namely representatives from the Office for Mine Action (coordinates the WG), the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Croatian Mine Action Centre, as well as unions and employers associations active in humanitarian demining. Drafting of the new Act started with the intention to regulate not only humanitarian demining, which is just one segment of mine action, but to comprise all the components including the activities which have not been so far sufficiently regulated by the current Act. The emphasis is primarily on assistance to mine victims and on their socio-economic rehabilitation and integration as well as mine risk education. The novelty is the obligation of running a data base on mine victims and their family members with the aim of providing systematic assistance adapted to age and gender. This kind of help includes medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support which will endeavor to secure their social and economic inclusion. The new Act will also tackle the latest achievements in International Mine Action Standards, specifically those related to technical surveying and the possibility of verifying non-contamination of mine suspected areas. New Act on Mine Action is foreseen to be comprehensive, meaning it incorporates mines/CM/UXO and ERW in general. As such, the Act states that each failure in treatment of cluster munitions is subject to misdemeanor sanction.	The Act on Mine Action passed the public debate and the text is currently being submitted to the Parliament debate with expectancy to be enacted this year.

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

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Article 7. 1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

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

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

Form C Location of mined areas

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

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

State [Party]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time Period from	**January 1, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

1. **Areas that contain mines**[2]

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Brod-Posavina County	Anti-vehicle mines	**825**	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	**2.416**		
Dubrovnik-Neretva County	Anti-vehicle mines	**0**	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	**836**		

[2] Information are given according to mine-field records in CROMAC's database and annual humanitarian demining report

Karlovac County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**56** **3.616**	1990-1996	
Lika-Senj County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**3.092** **11.417**	1990-1996	
Osijek-Baranja County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**7.148** **5.213**	1990-1996	
Požega-Slavonia County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**176** **1.580**	1990-1996	
Sisak-Moslavina County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**281** **15.129**	1990-1996	
Split-Dalmatia County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**0** **433**	1990-1996	

Šibenik-Knin County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**935** **4.137**	1990-1996	
Virovitica-Podravina County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**0** **0**	1990-1996	
Vukovar-Srijem County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**1.698** **3.077**	1990-1996	
Zadar County	Anti-vehicle mines Anti-personnel mines	**814** **4.069**	1990-1996	
Total number of anti-personnel mines:	**52.193**		1990-1996	
Total number of anti-vehicle mines:	**15.025**		1990-1996	

2. Military facilities containing mines[3]

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Barracks (Total: 2 barracks)	**APM**	815	1991-1995	Barracks are contaminated partially, and some of them completely.
	AVM	30	1991-1995	
Training Sites (Total: 3 training sites)	**APM**	9.773	1991-1995	Training sites are contaminated partially.
	AVM	972	1991-1995	
Storage Sites (Total: 6 storage sites)	**APM**	9.732	1991-1995	Storage sites are contaminated partially, and some of them completely.
	AVM	33	1991-1995	
Air Bases (Total: 1 Air base)	**APM**	5.050	1991-1995	Air bases are contaminated partially.
	AVM	-	1991-1995	
Radar station (Total: 1 radar station)	**-**	-	1991-1995	
T O T A L (Information is related to the mined area and MSA in the size of 33.9 km²)	**APMs (anti-personnel mines)**	**25.974**	1991-1995	
	AVMs (anti vehicle mines)	**1.045**	1991-1995	
In 2014 Croatian Army units demined an area of military facilities			**T O T A L**	**601.157 m²**

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

3. Areas suspected to contain mines

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA (Mine suspected area is 530,16 km²)	Anti-personnel mines	**52.193**	According to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report	
	Anti-vehicle mines	**15.025**	According to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual humanitarian demining report	

Areas returned to the community for civilian use:

The size of areas returned to the community for civilian use during 2014		**83.797.356 m²**
Mine clearance was conducted by:		
- Commercial demining companies		**37.748.867 m²**
- Non-tehnical Survey reduction conducted by CROMAC		**46.048.489 m²**
TOTAL:		**83.797.356 m²**

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

Anti-personnel mines		Anti-vehicle mines		Unexploded lethal ordnance		TOTAL
CROMAC	Ministry of Defense (MoD)	CROMAC	MoD	CROMAC	MoD	
1.842	30	1.507	0	1.984	103.988	109.351

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 2014 the Demining battalion cleared an area totaling 601.157 m² and 30 pieces of APM and 0 pieces of AVM were found. However, 103.988 pieces of UXOs were found and destroyed. The total mine contaminated area (mined area) left for clearance amounts to 1.8 km². During the demining processes in the year 2012 new general (non-technical) and technical survey activities have been conducted which resulted in the possibility of additionally mine suspected area (MSA) of 32.4 km².

Almost 31.4 km² of MSA belongs to training sites. The Demining battalion originally planned to clear about 1.000.000 m² during 2014. Since the incident in the military storage site Pađene (near Knin on September 13, 2011), the Demining battalion along with supporting units continues to search and clear the area inside of the military complex in the year 2014 and 2015. All exploded and unexploded ordinances found are removed and destroyed.

Ministry of Interior: The Croatian Police department is continuing its "Less arms, fewer 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 the basis of citizens' phone calls and finds large quantities of weapons within their investigations of various criminal activities. During 2014, the Police department collected 221 pieces of AP mines, 50 pieces of AV mines, 1.379,05 kg of different explosives, 2.735 hand grenades, 3.328 pieces of different artillery and mortar ammunition, large amounts of various explosive materials (detonator capsules, fuses, and tracer ordinance), large quantities of SALW and over 528.301 pieces of munitions 14.5 mm and less. Large quantities of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were also collected. The Police department will continue to implement these programs and activities in the future. The weapons and ordnances collected by the Police department are transported and destroyed at Croatia's military facilities.

Achievements in 2014

Through **112** demining projects, mine threat has been removed from an area that amounts to **37.748.867 m^2** while additional **46.048.489 m^2** was cancelled through non-technical survey activities. All these activities resulted in the total decrease of the suspected hazardous area in Croatia in the amount of **83.797.356 m^2**. Croatian Mine Action Centre also keeps updated records on areas contaminated only with unexploded ordnance and by December 31, 2014 that area is **5.45 km^2** in size and is marked with **204** UXO hazard signs. Accordingly, suspected hazardous area in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2014 totaled **530,16 km^2**.

After demining activities in 2014, remaining MSA is segmented into agricultural land (15,4%), followed by forests (84,3%) and remaining surfaces mainly including underbrush and karst (0,3%). During demining activities a total number of **5.333** mines and UXOs was found and destroyed, out of which, **3.349** mines and **1.984** UXOs. **40** commercial companies with the total capacities of **650** deminers, **55** demining machines and **30** mine detection dogs conducted demining operations.

The Annual Demining Plan was realized using the following funding sources - State Budget funds, public companies and state administration bodies, EU funds and donations. The State Budget had the biggest financing share with 59,3% of total funds spent and contracted (public companies and state administration bodies – 13.3%, donations – 3.2%, EU funds IPA – 24.2%). From the establishment of the Croatian Mine Action Centre until December 31, 2014, a total of 551 million EUR has been invested in demining operations of which State Budget accounts for 59% of the total funds for mine clearance, that is 332 million EUR.

Parallel with the implementation of the non-technical survey 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 who have requested maps on MSA situation. On December 31, 2014 the total mine suspected area was marked with **12.071** 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 sings. This kind of SHA display through web application is unique in the world. Users are also through detailed maps provided with locations of mine danger signs. CROMAC 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 unified approach of some of the 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 Gumitrade 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]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

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

Institution authorized by State Party	**Type**	**Quantity**	**Lot # (if possible)**	**Supplementary information**
Mines are stored at the Croatian Armed Forces storage site "Borik" Velika Buna, and are used or going to be used by the Croatian Mine Action Centre	**PMA-1**	**661**	-	**No serial mark on the mine or on the package**
	PMA-2	**1.140**	SRB 6741, 6743, 6745, 6746, 6748, 6749, 6750	
	PMA-3	**1.173**	SRB 8702	
	PMR-2A	**860**	-	**No serial mark on the mine or on the package**
	PMR3	**70**	PIG-8900	

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	PROM-1	**1.786**	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	----------	**5.685**		

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

Total number of anti-personnel mines used in 2014 in accordance with Article 3 is the following:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Used in Military training for deminers	Total used in 2014
CROMAC CTDT Ltd. used AP mines for testing in 2014	**PMA-1A**	**6**	**0**	**6**
	PMA-2	**6**	**0**	6
	PMA-3	**6**	**0**	6
	PMR-2A	**3**	**0**	3
	PROM-1	**5**	**0**	5
TOTAL:		**26**		

During 2014, the Training Company of Engineering regiment did not conduct regular training and education for deminers, and they did not use any type of anti-personnel mines.

2. Estimate of the use of mines in year 2015

In 2015, the amount of anti-personnel landmines that will be used (and consequently destroyed) will be based on the needs for testing of demining machines. Demining battalion of the CAF will conduct its regular training and exercises, in the process they will use small amounts of APMs.

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

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

State [Party]	**The Republic of Croatia**	reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

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, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

The Republic of Croatia met its commitments by destruction of all its stockpiled anti-personnel landmines, except those retained under Article 3.	
Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites: **Military training area "Oštarski dolovi" near Slunj and "Crvena zemlja" near Knin.**	
- **Mines destroyed by:** - Explosion (PMA-3, PMA-2, PROM-1) - Disassembling (PMA-1, PMR-2A)	Methods
National safety standards are applied according to Ministry of Defence 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 kilometres).	Applicable environmental standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Description of the status of programs including: 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	**March 1, 1999**	to	**December 31, 2014**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

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

Information are provided in Form "F".

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

Type	**Quantity**	**Supplementary information**
TOTAL		

Information was given in previous reports.

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

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

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

State [Party]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

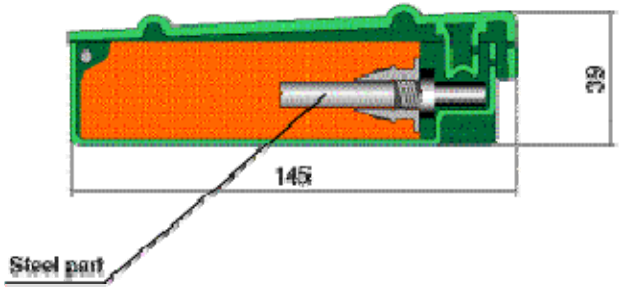
Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

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

At the end of 2014, the Republic of Croatia was in possession of 5.685 anti-personnel landmines retained under Article 3 of the Convention, as described in form "D".

Name :	**PMA-1A**
Type :	Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine
Description :	Antimagnetic anti-personnel landmine, colored olive drab, no markings. Activated by the pressure of approx. 3 kp. Can be buried to the depth of 3-5 cms. Often an additional TNT charge (TM-200) is placed under it to increase the lethality. Causes heavy injuries to the person activating it.

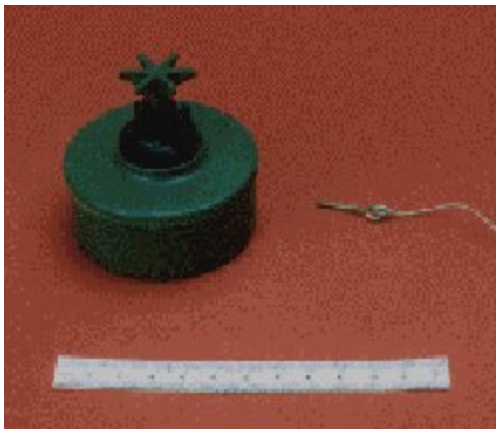
Technical data

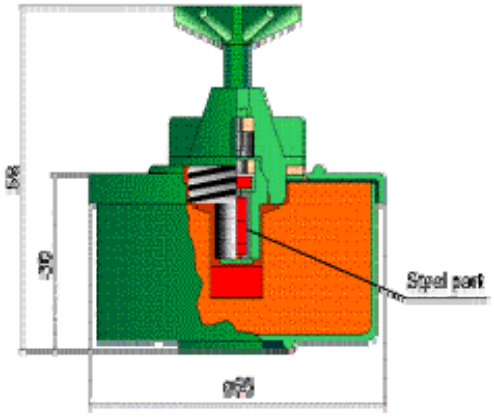


Length :	145 mm
Width :	68 mm
Height :	39 mm
Mass :	400 g
Explosive charge :	200 g TNT
Body :	Plastic
Colour :	Olive-drab
Fuse type :	Chemical
Mode of activation:	Pressure
Sensitivity :	3 – 18 kps
Detectability :	Very hard to detect by the magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)
Mode of operation :	The pressure of 3-18 kps on the lid of the mine will break the fuse containing the chemical compound sensitive to friction, which will incinerate and activate the detonator cap by spark. The detonator cap, in turn, will detonate the explosive charge of the mine. The effect of the mine is the direct blasting effect to a person stepping on it.

Name :	**PMA-2**
Type :	Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine
Description :	Non-metallic anti-personnel mine the size and shape of the liver paste tin, hence the popular name “liver paste.” Recognizable by the characteristic star-shaped fuse. Mostly colored olive-drab, but there are white ones. Activated by approx. 5 kps pressure. Can be placed upside down to hide the fuse. Causes grave injuries to the person activating it.

Technical data





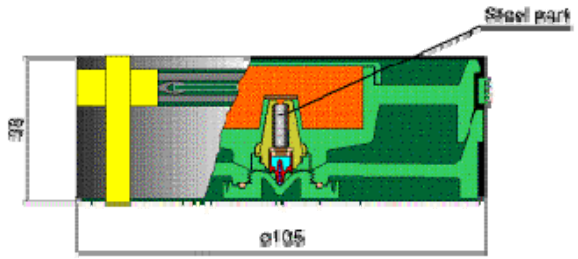
Diameter :	65 mm
Height :	58 mm (with fuse)
Mass :	135 g
Explosive charge	70 g paraffin-protected TNT
Casing :	Plastic
Colour :	Olive-drab
Fuse type :	Chemical
Mode of activation:	Pressure
Sensitivity :	5 – 15 kps
Detectability :	Very difficult to detect by magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)
Mode of operation :	Pressure of 5 and more kps to the pressure star will cause the needle to penetrate the membrane, penetrate through the incendiary compound causing the incineration by friction. Pulse of flame will be carried to the detonator cap, which in turn carries the detonation to the explosive charge. The effect of the mine is the blast of the explosive to the person stepping on the mine.

Name :	**PMA-3**

Type: Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

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

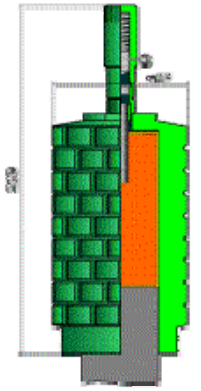
Technical data



Diameter :	105 mm
Height :	38 mm
Mass :	183 g
Explosive charge	35 g TNT
Casing :	Plastic / rubber
Colour :	Olive / black
Fuse type :	Chemical
Mode of activation:	Pressure
Sensitivity :	3 - 15 kps
Detectability :	Very difficult to detect by the magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)
Mode of operation :	Pressure of 3 and more kps to the upper part of the mine one of the sides of the upper part will bring closer to the bottom part, breaking the circular carrier of the initial (incendiary) compound, causing it to incinerate. The impulse of flame is transferred to the detonator cap, which transfers the detonation to the main explosive charge of the mine. The blast effect is aimed at the person activating the mine.

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

Technical data

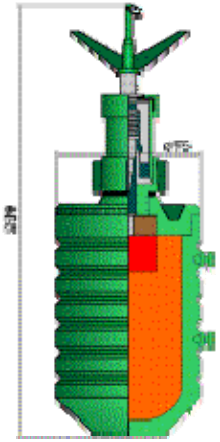


Diameter :	66 mm
Height :	140 mm (body only), 200 mm with fuse
Mass :	1.7 kps
Explosive charge :	100 g TNT
Made of :	Cast steel
Colour :	Olive-drab
Fuse type :	Mechanical – pulling (standardized for this type of mine)
Activation mode :	Pulling of tripwire (no delay)
Sensitivity :	3 kps (depending on the condition of the safety feature of the firing pin and firing pin in the fuse)
Detectability :	Visual, as it is placed on the post
Lethal radius :	25 m
Danger radius :	100 m
Mode of operation :	By pulling the tripwire with the force of 3 or more kps, safety feature is pulled out of the fuse body, releasing the firing pin which, driven by the spring, hits the initiating part and activates it. The detonation pulse is transferred to the detonator cap, which detonates, into the main explosive charge of the mine. The blast breaks the body of the mine into small pieces (fragments) directed radially from the place of activation of the mine and which achieve lethal or maiming effect.

Name : **PMR-3**

Type : Anti-personnel fragmentation mine

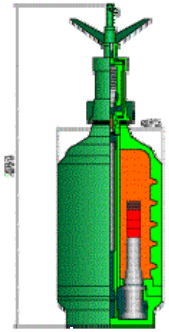
Description : The body of the mine is cylindrical, made of wrought iron and prefragmented – cut for easier disintegration into small pieces, while the inner side is smooth. On the side of the body there are two carriers for attachment of the mine to the appropriate stake (provided with the mine). To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



Technical data

Diameter : 75 mm
Height : 240 mm
Mass : 1.7 kgs
Explosive charge : 410 g TNT
Material : Wrought steel
Colour : Olive-drab
Fuse type : Radial pull – pressure type
Sensitivity : Pressure 9 - 15 kps, pull 3 - 8 kps
Detectability : Visual, the mine is placed on the stake
Lethal radius : 25 m
Danger radius : 50 m
Mode of operation : By pulling at the tripwire with the force of 3 kps and more the carrier of the firing pin releases the firing pin which, influenced by the spring, strikes the initializing part of the detonator and activates it. The spark is carried to the detonator cap, which activates the main explosive charge. The blast breaks the body into small fragments directed radially from the spot of detonation, and achieving lethal or maiming effect.

Name :	**PROM-1**
Type :	Anti-personnel bounding fragmentation mine
Description :	Olive-drab mine with smooth body placed underneath the surface to the neck of the fuse. The body is prefragmented from the inner side. It is recognizable by the safety device with four ends protruding from the ground. The ring on the top of the central part facilitates the attachment of five tripwires simultaneously. When activated, the mine bounces from its layer in the ground to the height of 0.7 – 0.8 meters and detonates. Explosive charge is most commonly 425 grams of cast TNT that is sufficient for the lethal radius of 50 meters, and danger radius of 100 meters. It is often found placed as a booby-trap on paths, forest roars, entrances in industrial plants and elsewhere.



Technical data

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

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

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

i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

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

State [Party]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

The activities by Croatia to disseminate information about the Convention and the Protocols to the civilian population take place at several levels. The texts of the Convention and all Protocols to the Convention ratified by the Republic of Croatia were published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia (International Agreements Section) and are hence available to public as a bulletin in printed version and on website: www.nn.hr.

Dissemination of information about the CCW Convention and its Protocols to civilian population also includes mine risk education (MRE) activities. Croatian ministries, government and state administrative offices as well as professional groups working with and for adults and children in Croatia, including NGOs and international organizations, pass specific training according to their role in the national implementation of the Convention and Protocols. Croatian Red Cross with its branches (in local communities), CROMAC and the Association of Civil Victims of Homeland War are active in events and lectures where MRE messages are given. The lectures always bear in mind that mine risk education is effective in terms of reducing the number of mine casualties. Interesting presentations (lectures) on mine/UXO risk education were organized for children, adults, and especially for target groups (hunters, fishermen, farmers, public companies employees etc.). The purpose of mine/UXO risk education was to learn and spread knowledge on danger of mines.

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

The Croatian Police department is continuing its "Less arms, fewer 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 to citizens' phone calls and finds large quantities of weapons in 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]	**The Republic of Croatia**	Reporting for time period from	**January 1, 2014**	to	**December 31, 2014**

1. Mine incidents and mine victims in year 2014

In 2014 there was **1 mine accident** with **2 civilian victims (fatality/heavy injury). In 2014, the annual rate of mine victims dropped in relation to 2012.**

Table 1. Number of incidents and injuries types

Number of incidents	Light physical injury	Killed	Heavy physical injury	Total
1	0	1	1	**2**

Table 2. Details about incidents

Month	County	Municipality	Mine type	Gender	Status	Type of injury
February	Karlovačka	Josipdol	130 mm artillery shell (UXO)	M	Civilian	fatal/heavy

2. Mine victims' assistance in 2014

In 2014 victim assistance was carried out in accordance with legal regulations through government bodies and non-governmental organizations with coordinating role of the Croatian Mine Action Centre. 2014 is noted as the beginning of the unique data collection development of victims of mines and explosive remnants of war and their families. On 12 June 2014, Croatian Mine Action Centre, in coordination with the Agency for protection of personal data, adopted Ordinance on keeping the data of victims of mines and explosive remnants of war and their families.

Furthermore, Office for Mine Action of the Croatian Government in cooperation with the Croatian Mine Action Centre has prepared a pilot project proposed for financing by the Swiss government called "Demining and Mine Victims integration in sisačko-moslavačka county" (with special emphasis on Kotar forest district), which aside from essential demining project component has a goal to create a unified database and analysis of the needs of landmine victims. Moreover, noted project includes targeted training in the form of seminars, workshops, lectures, not only for mine victims and local population, but for the employers also. Intended final results is significant social and economic empowerment and comprehensive integration of mine victims in society.

3. Mine risk education in 2014

A variety of mine risk education activities, such as 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 2014 the Croatian Mine Action Centre coordinated a number of activities related to informing about mine danger. According to annual plan, mine risk education of the population in the Republic of Croatia was conducted in 13 counties and 51 municipalities. Informational and educational activities on mine dangers were carried out in collaboration with national and regional/local administrative bodies and as part of the festivities and events: "Less weapons-less tragedies", stands Children in mine environment and Children in danger of mines, Together for Croatia without Mines, Science Festival, Ecological action "Our river-four rivers", Hunting and Fishing Fair, Leap in science, Health for 5, Sisak military fair, Walking in MSAs , Police department open doors day, Secure hunt, Chestnut fest, the biggest discussion table in Croatia, marking the day of cities / municipalities and as a major event "4th April - International Day of Mine awareness and Mine Action Assistance". Altogether, over 16,960 citizens were educated and informed in 2014.

Updated baseline: 31 December 2014

County	Number of remaining areas known to contain AP mines	Remaining area known to contain mines	Number of remaining areas suspected to contain AP mines	Remaining area suspected to contain AP mines	Total remaining areas	Total remaining area
Bjelovar-Bilogora	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brod-Posavina	4	5,576,890	3	6,263,082	4	11,839,972
Dubrovnik-Neretva	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karlovac	9	17,796,892	8	37,725,655	9	55,522,547
Lika-Senj	9	99,874,996	8	45,236,888	9	145,111,884
Osijek-Baranja	14	29,502,623	10	41,853,688	14	71,356,311
Požega-Slavonia	4	25,632,506	2	6,597,586	4	32,230,092
Split-Dalmacia	4	12,837,824	2	10,930,401	4	23,768,225
Sisak-Moslavina	10	41,195,443	9	57,889,738	10	99,085,181
Šibenik-Knin	7	21,225,990	5	11,108,225	7	32,334,215
Virovitica-Podravina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vukovar-Srijem	7	10,782,196	4	3,910,799	7	14,692,995
Zadar	11	20,924,964	8	23,302,303	11	44,227,267
Zagreb	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**79**	**285,350,324**	**59**	**244,818,365**	**79**	**530,168,689**

Updated baseline: 31 December 2014 - mined area under the jurisdictioin of the Croatian Army

County	Number of remaining areas known to contain AP mines	Remaining area known to contain mines	Number of remaining areas suspected to contain AP mines	Remaining area suspected to contain AP mines	Total remaining areas	Total remaining area
Bjelovar-Bilogora	1	0.14	0	0	1	0.14
Brod-Posavina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dubrovnik-Neretva	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karlovac	3	0.10	2	31.20	3	31.30
Lika-Senj	2	0.05	0	0	2	0.05
Osijek-Baranja	1	0.05	0	0.20	1	0.25
Požega-Slavonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Split-Dalmacia	0	0.48	0	0	0	0
Sisak-Moslavina	3	0.88	0	0	3	0.88
Šibenik-Knin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virovitica-Podravina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vukovar-Srijem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zadar	1	0.10	1	1.00	1	1.10
Zagreb	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	**11**	**1.80**	**3**	**32.40**	**11**	**34.20**

Implementation results since extension request (square meters addressed per county per year)

County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bjelovar-Bilogora	0	0	*68,202*	0	0
Brod-Posavina	2,622,250	1,123,024	2,543,064	3,349,090	5,340,969
Dubrovnik-Neretva	987,372	1,740,867	540,205	625,785	197,238
Karlovac	2,721,605	2,219,968	8,680,536	3,802,834	3,268,895
Lika-Senj	3,974,394	6,983,151	20,830,178	3,416,675	3,852,309
Osijek-Baranja	8,508,034	19,893,311	16,394,993	15,381,541	17,266,685
Požega-Slavonia	1,544,216	2,504,882	1,478,748	10,768,471	5,347,658
Split-Dalmacia	620,440	1,063,261	421,486	468,507	199,548
Sisak-Moslavina	7,051,362	4,635,896	4,896,903	15,524,276	13,938,782
Šibenik-Knin	1,956,927	3,304,020	1,839,382	3,257,239	4,926,915
Virovitica-Podravina	3,813,043	646,578	940,365	1,581,272	407,296
Vukovar-Srijem	5,850,922	13,923,863	8,554,638	8,196,253	7,204,415
Zadar	2,849,435	4,539,373	2,770,849	3,983,275	5,328,071
Zagreb	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**42,500,000**	**62,578,194**	**69,959,549**	**70,355,218**	**67,278,781**

Implementation results since extension request (square meters remaining at the year end)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All counties	954,500,000	891,921,806	821,962,257	751,607,039	684,328,258
In yearly reports	954.5	887.7	815.3	745.5	685.5

Difference between figures is in included areas after non-technical survey and correction after ge

2013	2014	TOTALS
0	0	**68,202**
2,915,522	7,708,644	**25,602,563**
1,262,224	4,109,041	**9,462,732**
6,032,136	1,611,430	**28,337,404**
3,021,869	5,031,248	**47,109,824**
23,607,874	15,983,377	**117,035,815**
9,361,533	2,208,325	**33,213,833**
249,925	2,165,446	**5,188,613**
8,975,544	11,988,765	**67,011,528**
7,184,007	6,619,970	**29,088,460**
2,131,361	7,931,840	**17,451,755**
3,798,415	12,574,901	**60,103,407**
3,365,529	5,864,369	**28,700,901**
0	0	**0**
71,905,939	**83,797,356**	**468,375,037**

2013	2014
612,422,319	528,624,963
613.6	530.2

eothetic measurements of project areas.

County	Amount of area cleared	Amount of area reduced through technical survey	Amount of area cancelled through non-technical survey	Total area addressed	Total area remaining
Bjelovar-Bilogora	0	0	0	0	0
Brod-Posavina	2,939,118	0	4,769,526	7,708,644	11,839,972
Dubrovnik-Neretva	3,086,712	0	1,022,329	4,109,041	0
Karlovac	489,447	0	1,121,983	1,611,430	55,522,547
Lika-Senj	5,161,091	0	-129,843	5,031,248	145,111,884
Osijek-Baranja	5,614,274	0	10,369,103	15,983,377	71,356,311
Požega-Slavonia	1,208,010	0	1,000,315	2,208,325	32,230,092
Split-Dalmacia	213,980	0	1,951,466	2,165,446	23,768,225
Sisak-Moslavina	4,626,789	0	7,361,976	11,988,765	99,085,181
Šibenik-Knin	2,902,800	0	3,717,170	6,619,970	32,334,215
Virovitica-Podravina	0	0	7,931,840	7,931,840	0
Vukovar-Srijem	6,320,105	0	6,254,796	12,574,901	14,692,995
Zadar	5,186,541	0	677,828	5,864,369	44,227,267
Zagreb	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**37,748,867**	**0**	**46,048,489**	**83,797,356**	**530,168,689**

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bjelovar-Bilogora	0				
Brod-Posavina	9.6				
Dubrovnik-Neretva	0				
Karlovac	12.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Lika-Senj	9.7	30.2	35.0	30.0	
Osijek-Baranja	12.2	10.0	7.0	5.0	
Požega-Slavonia	8.7	9.0	8.0	4.0	
Split-Dalmacia	1.5	5.0	4.0	4.0	1.0
Sisak-Moslavina	24.8	15.0	10.0	5.0	
Šibenik-Knin	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.2
Virovitica-Podravina	0				
Vukovar-Srijem	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zadar	6.6	7.0	7.0	5.0	1.0
Zagreb	0				
Totals	**104.5**	**87.2**	**82.0**	**64.0**	**3.2**

Revised implementation plan - areas under the jurisdiction of the armed forces (square kilometers to be addressed per county per year)

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bjelovar-Bilogora	0.14				
Brod-Posavina					
Dubrovnik-Neretva					
Karlovac	0.38	0.50	0.50	1.20	1.50
Lika-Senj	0.02		0.23		
Osijek-Baranja	0.20				
Požega-Slavonia					
Split-Dalmacia					
Sisak-Moslavina	0.42	0.30	0.03		
Šibenik-Knin					
Virovitica-Podravina					
Vukovar-Srijem					
Zadar	0.34	0.30	0.50	0.22	
Zagreb					
Totals	1.50	1.10	1.26	1.42	1.50

The remaining SHA will be subject of non-technical survey that will be done in cooperation with CROMAC