

**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

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DATE OF SUBMISSION	18 May 2017
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	(Organization, telephones, fax, email) (ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

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

Form A National implementation measures

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

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

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2016	to	December 31, 2016
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Measures	Supplementary information
<p>On October 1, 2004 Croatian Parliament passed a Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.</p> <p>On October 6, 2004 Croatian President signed a DECISION on the proclamation of the Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.</p> <p>Having recognized that mine/CM/UXO contamination is a problem of 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.</p>	<p>Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("OG", 141/04)</p> <p>Decree on the Office for Mine Action ("OG", 21/12)</p>

<p>Together with the participation in intergovernmental cooperation in the field of mine action, 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.</p>	
<p>The Act on Mine Action has been declared on 21 October 2015 and incorporates: Governing the wider scope of activities (ERW victims assistance, information and education about the dangers of mines, UXO and their parts, socio-economic integration of the demined areas), introduction of a new procedure – Supplementary general survey, enabled exclusion of SHAs which have undergone technical survey, SOPs have been removed, CROMAC no longer performs the assessment activities of authorized legal entities for conducting demining operations and other changes in QA/QC procedures, accreditation of legal entities and misdemeanor law regulations.</p>	<p>The Act on Mine Action has been declared on 21 October 2015</p>
<p>In 2016, pursuant to the new Law on Mine Action, which entered into force Oct. 21, 2015, on 21 May 2016, “Regulations on how demining, quality control, non-technical and technical surveys and marking of suspected hazardous areas” have entered into force, and on 29 June 2016, “Regulations on personal supervisory booklet and ID card of mine action employees and record forms” have entered into force.</p>	

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

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

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

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2016	to	December 31, 2016
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Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-		

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

Form C Location of mined areas

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

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

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1. **Areas that contain mines²**

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Brod-Posavina County	Anti-vehicle mines	29	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	264		
Karlovac County	Anti-vehicle mines	97	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	1.911		
Lika-Senj County	Anti-vehicle mines	1.462	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	11.735		

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

Osijek-Baranja County	Anti-vehicle mines	3.955	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	1780		
Požega-Slavonia County	Anti-vehicle mines	87	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	1.205		
Sisak-Moslavina County	Anti-vehicle mines	68	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	13.089		
Split-Dalmatia County	Anti-vehicle mines	0	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	681		
Šibenik-Knin County	Anti-vehicle mines	70	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	2.790		
Vukovar-Srijem County	Anti-vehicle mines	0	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	0		

Zadar County	Anti-vehicle mines	347	1990-1996	
	Anti-personnel mines	2.321		
Total number of anti-personnel mines:	35.776		1990-1996	
Total number of anti-vehicle mines:	6.115		1990-1996	

2. Military facilities containing mines³

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Barracks (Total: 3 barracks)	APM	5864	1991-1995	Barracks are contaminated partially, and some of them completely.
	AVM	37	1991-1995	
Training Sites (Total: 3 training sites)	APM	9.762	1991-1995	Training sites are contaminated partially.
	AVM	970	1991-1995	
Storage Sites (Total: 4 storage sites)	APM	9.673	1991-1995	Storage sites are contaminated partially, and some of them completely.
	AVM	33	1991-1995	
Radar station (Total: 1 radar station)	APM	-	WW II, 1991-1995	
	AVM	-		
T O T A L (Information is related to the mined area and MSA in the size of 31.92 km ²)	APMs (anti-personnel mines)	25.292	1991-1995	
	AVMs (anti vehicle mines)	1.033	1991-1995	
In 2016 Croatian Army units demined an area of military facilities			T O T A L	454.917 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 446,6 km ²)	Anti-personnel mines	35.776		Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report
	Anti-vehicle mines	6.115		Estimate according to number of minefield records in CROMAC database and annual demining report

Areas returned to the community for civilian use:

The size of areas returned to the community for civilian use during 2016		41.468.445 m ²
Mine clearance was conducted by:		
- Commercial demining companies		38.263.980 m ²
- General Survey reduction conducted by CROMAC		3.204.465 m ²
TOTAL:		41.468.445 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) and Ministry of Interior (Mol)	CROMAC	MoD and Mol	CROMAC	MoD and Mol	
1.342	194	505	37	1.947	9.833	13.858

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 2016 the Demining battalion cleared an area totaling 454.917 m² and 38 pieces of APM and 2 pieces of AVM were found. However, 5.084 pieces of UXOs were found and destroyed. The total mine contaminated area (mined area) and mine suspected area left for clearance amounts to 31.92 km², because 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 30.4 km² of MSA belongs to training sites. The Demining battalion originally planned to clear about 1.000.000 m² during 2016.

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 2016, the Police department collected 156 pieces of AP mines, 35 pieces of AV mines, 217 kg of different explosives, 2.419 hand grenades, 1.807 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 434.272 pieces of munitions up to the calibre 14.5 mm. 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 2016

Through 121 preliminary demining projects, mine threat has been removed from an area that amounts to 38.263.980 m² while additional 3.204.465 m² was reduced through technical and non-technical survey activities. All these activities resulted in the total decrease of the suspected hazardous area in Croatia in the amount of 41.468.453 m². (+ 454.917 m² demined territory of MoD) Suspected hazardous area in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2016 totaled 446,6 km². In 2016 the largest share in demined area is area planned for different economic activities like forest area and especially agricultural land which the local and regional governments have stated as their priority crucial for start of agricultural production and the other activities. During the mine clearance activities total number of 3.821 mines and UXOs was found and destroyed, out of which, 1.847 mines and 1.974 UXOs.

At the start of 2016, 46 commercial companies with the total capacities of 653 deminers, 55 demining machines and 42 mine detection dogs conducted demining operations, while at the end of 2016 mentioned number declined to 41 accredited commercial companies with the total capacity of 600 deminers, 51 demining machines and 60 mine detection dogs.

Croatian Mine Action Centre also keeps updated records on areas contaminated only with unexploded ordnance and by December 31, 2016 that area is 3.3 km² in size and is marked with 176 UXO hazard signs. Accordingly, suspected hazardous area in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2016 totaled 446.6 km².

The Annual Mine action Plan was realized using the following funding sources - State Budget funds, EU funds and donations. It is important to mention that, like in the previous reporting year, in 2016, funds acquired for the demining operations from the EU contribution surpassed the ones from the State budget and other sources. In 2016 EU funds had the biggest financing share with 65% of total funds spent and contracted (State budget 34%, donations 1%). Parallel with the implementation of the non-technical survey and search and demining operations, the control of marking and, if necessary, additional marking of suspected hazardous areas was conducted in order to create a clear boundary between safe and 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 SHA situation. On December 31, 2016 the total mine suspected area was marked with 14.088 mine danger signs, which means 814 more mine danger signs in comparison to the beginning of the 2016. This relates to 15% increased marking per square kilometer in one year time, emphasized by the fact of reduced total SHA.

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.

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, 2016	to	December 31, 2016
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1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Mines are stored at the Croatian Armed Forces storage site "Borik" Velika Buna, and are used or going to be used by the Croatian Mine Action Centre	PMA-1	600	-	No serial mark on the mine or on the package
	PMA-2	1.107	SRB 6741, 6743, 6745, 6746, 6748,6749, 6750	
	PMA-3	1.139	SRB 8702	
	PMR-2A	849	-	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	1.769	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	-----	5.530		

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 2016 in accordance with Article 3 is the following:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Used in Military training for deminers	Total used in 2016
CROMAC CTDT Ltd. used AP mines for testing in 2016, and Training company of the Engineering Regiment used APMs for trainings in 2016	PMA-1A	18	1	19
	PMA-2	14	1	15
	PMA-3	14	0	15
	PMR-2A	4	1	5
	PROM-1	4	0	4
TOTAL:		57		

During 2016, the Training Company of the Engineering regiment conducted regular training and education for deminers, and they used 3 pieces of APM following types; PMA-1A – 1 piece, PMA-2 – 1 piece, PMR-2A – 1 piece.

2. Estimate of the use of mines in year 2017

In 2017, 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 of demining personnel and 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, 2016	to	December 31, 2016
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Indicates if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicates if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
-	-	-
-	-	-

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

Form F Status of programs for the destruction of APMs

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2016	to	December 31, 2016
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1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

The Republic of Croatia met its commitments by destruction of all its stockpiled anti-personnel landmines, except those retained under Article 3.	
Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites: Military training area "Oštarski dolovi" near Slunj and "Crvena zemlja" near Knin.	Details of:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mines destroyed by: - Explosion (PMA-3, PMA-2, PROM-1) - Disassembling (PMA-1, PMR-2A) 	Methods
National safety standards are applied according to Ministry of Defense regulations, taking into account international standards for humanitarian demining.	Applicable safety standards
Mines were destroyed at military training areas away from inhabited areas (minimal distance 5 - 8 kilometers).	Applicable environmental standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First notified amount of stockpiled APMs	189.251
Collected after first 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:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	March 1, 1999	to	December 31, 2016
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1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
TOTAL			

Information are provided in Form "F".

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
TOTAL		

Information was given in previous reports.

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

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

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

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2016	to	December 31, 2016
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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			

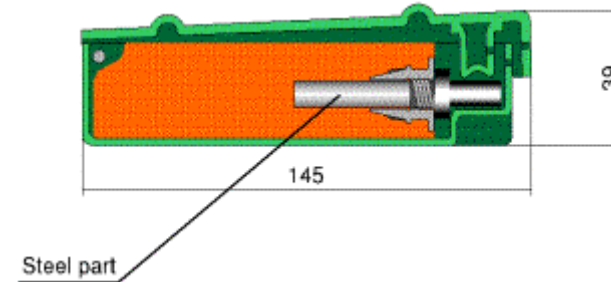
At the end of 2016, the Republic of Croatia was in possession of 5.530 anti-personnel landmines retained under Article 3 of the Convention, as described in form "D".

Name : PMA-1A

Type : Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

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

Technical data



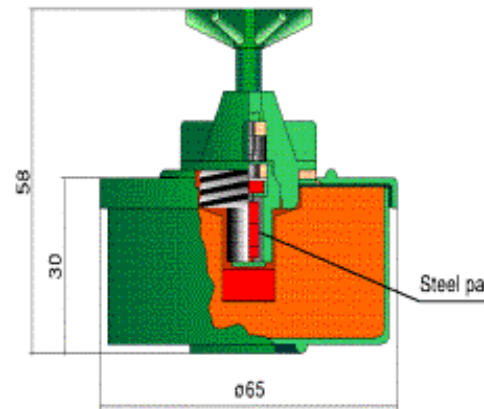
Length : 145 mm
Width : 68 mm
Height : 39 mm
Mass : 400 g
Explosive charge : 200 g TNT
Body : Plastic
Colour : Olive-drab
Fuse type : Chemical
Mode of activation: Pressure
Sensitivity : 3 – 18 kps
Detectability : Very hard to detect by the magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)
Mode of operation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

Name : PMA-2

Type : Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

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

Technical data



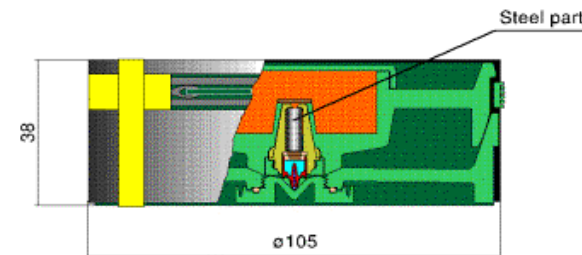
Diameter : 65 mm
Height : 58 mm (with fuse)
Mass : 135 g
Explosive charge 70 g paraffin-protected TNT
Casing : Plastic
Colour : Olive-drab
Fuse type : Chemical
Mode of activation: Pressure
Sensitivity : 5 – 15 kps
Detectability : Very difficult to detect by magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)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

Name : PMA-3

Type: Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

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

Technical data



Diameter : 105 mm

Height : 38 mm

Mass : 183 g

Explosive charge 35 g TNT

Casing : Plastic / rubber

Colour : Olive / black

Fuse type : Chemical

Mode of activation: Pressure

Sensitivity : 3 - 15 kps

Detectability : Very difficult to detect by the magnetic mine detector (minimal metal contents)

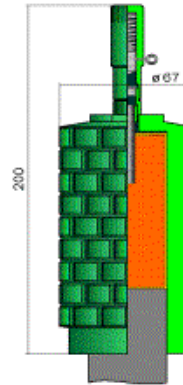
Mode of operation : Pressure of 3 and more kps to the upper part of the mine one of the sides of the upper part will bring closer to the bottom part, breaking the circular carrier of the initial (incendiary) compound, causing it to incinerate. The impulse of flame is transferred to the detonator cap, which transfers the detonation to the main explosive charge of the mine. The blast effect is aimed at the person activating the mine.

Name : PMR-2A

Type : Anti-personnel fragmentation mine – tripwire activated

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

Technical data



Diameter : 66 mm

Height : 140 mm (body only), 200 mm with fuse

Mass : 1.7 kps

Explosive charge : 100 g TNT

Made of : Cast steel

Colour : Olive-drab

Fuse type : Mechanical – pulling (standardized for this type of mine)

Activation mode : Pulling of tripwire (no delay)

Sensitivity : 3 kps (depending on the condition of the safety feature of the firing pin and firing pin in the fuse)

Detectability : Visual, as it is placed on the post

Lethal radius : 25 m

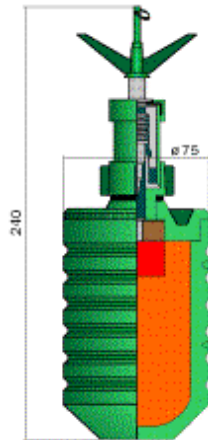
Danger radius : 100 m

Mode of operation : By pulling the tripwire with the force of 3 or more kps, safety feature is pulled out of the fuse body, releasing the firing pin which, driven by the spring, hits the initiating part and activates it. The detonation pulse is transferred to the detonator cap, which detonates, into the main explosive charge of the mine. The blast breaks the body of the mine into small pieces (fragments) directed radially from the place of activation of the mine and which achieve lethal or maiming effect.

Name : PMR-3

Type : Anti-personnel fragmentation mine

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



Technical data

Diameter : 75 mm

Height : 240 mm

Mass : 1.7 kgs

Explosive charge : 410 g TNT

Material : Wrought steel

Colour : Olive-drab

Fuse type : Radial pull – pressure type

Sensitivity : Pressure 9 - 15 kps, pull 3 - 8 kps

Detectability : Visual, the mine is placed on the stake

Lethal radius : 25 m

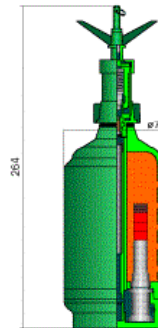
Danger radius : 50 m

Mode of operation : By pulling at the tripwire with the force of 3 kps and more the carrier of the firing pin releases the firing pin which, influenced by the spring, strikes the initializing part of the detonator and activates it. The spark is carried to the detonator cap, which activates the main explosive charge. The blast breaks the body into small fragments directed radially from the spot of detonation, and achieving lethal or maiming effect.

Name : PROM-1

Type : Anti-personnel bounding fragmentation mine

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



Technical data

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

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

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

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

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2016	to	December 31, 2016
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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 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.

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, 2016	to	December 31, 2016
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1. Mine incidents and mine victims in year 2016

In 2016 there were **5 mine incidents** with **6 demining staff victims (three fatalities and four with light injuries)**. In 2016, the **annual rate of mine victims has been increased by four in relation to 2015**.

Table 1. Number of incidents and injuries types

Number of incidents	Light physical injury	Killed	Heavy physical injury	Total
5	4	3	0	7

Table 2. Details about incidents

Month	County	Municipality	Mine type	Gender	Status	Type of injury
January	Šibensko-kninska	Vodice	PROM-1	M	Auxiliary worker	Light
April	Ličko-senjska	Gospić	PROM-1	M	Deminer	Light
April	Ličko-senjska	Gospić	PROM-1	M	Deminer	Light
April	Ličko-senjska	Gospić	PROM-1	M	Deminer	Killed

June	Ličko-senjska	Plitvička jezera	PMA-3	M	Deminer	Light
October	Brodsko-posavska	Okučani	PROM-1	M	Deminer	Killed
December	Zadarska	Zemunik Donji	PROM-1	M	Deminer	Killed

2. Mine victims' assistance in 2016

In 2016 victim assistance was carried out in accordance with legal regulations through government bodies and non-governmental organizations with coordinating role of the Government Office for Mine Action (Focal Point contacts: Government of the Republic of Croatia, Office for Mine Action, E-mail: info@mine.vlada.hr).

The Republic of Croatia has developed public health care structure that includes clinics, clinical centers, specialized polyclinics, hospitals and rehabilitation centers. All persons being involved in mine/UXO incidents are entitled to health protection and acquisition of orthopedic aids to the amount covered by the Croatian Health Insurance Institute. These rights are regulated by a number of laws, rules and regulations. Relevant state administration authorities were involved in solving the problems of mine victims relating to medical rehabilitation. In accordance with the Law on Mine Action, mine victims assistance was conducted with the coordinating role of the Office for Mine Action and in co-operation with CROMAC, relevant ministries and NGOs. The main goal of this plan is to improve the quality of life of people injured by mines and UXOs as well as their families. Competent government authorities dealt with 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 from international and domestic entities. Most importantly, efforts to provide advisory support to mine victims and their families and to collect data on mine victims and their needs during the process of non-technical survey in continuation of the 2014 project conducted by Government Office for Mine Action and CROMAC with a goal of establishing unique Mine Victim Database, have been continued.

Activities conducted in 2016 by the NGO "MineAid"

During 2016 "MineAid" continued with implementation of the project "Knowledge-Opportunity-Sinergy" in the mine-contaminated areas of the Sisak-Moslavina County, second most mine-contaminated county in Croatia. The project involved population of the mine-affected communities - unemployed women aged 30-65 and youth aged 15-29, who are also beneficiaries of the social welfare, live in socially deprived areas, are members of ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence etc. Project was finished in May 2016 and resulted with the following:

- Approx. 299 counselling sessions were held;
- 10 business plans finished;
- A working meeting was held in the Town of Petrinja (the Association of Persons with Disabilities) for the purpose of consulting and engaging with the potential employers in the local community. The beneficiaries were familiar with the work and employment opportunities in the Association. Beneficiaries were also familiar with the steps how to establish an association and achieve employment through the project activities;

- A workshop titled "How to establish a family farm and what are the basic techniques of integrated practical sustainability" was organized. The lecture was organized and held by the project team in the City of Sisak. Beneficiaries received information about where to go if they want to establish a farm, what documentation is required and what are the characteristics of family farms. They were also informed about practical techniques of integrated sustainability and permaculture values and how to apply them in family farm scheme;
- A public social event was organized on the occasion of the International Women's Day at the Sisak market. At the promotional booth beneficiaries were handing out handmade crafts made during creative workshops thus informing citizens about women's experience and importance of self-representation and active participation in the community;
- Three radio shows were organized with the purpose to raise awareness of the employers about barriers in employment of the beneficiaries as well as raising awareness of their capabilities and capacities; also, they presented experiences of the beneficiaries and employers who have hired them.

Trust Fund "Croatia without Mines" Activities in 2016

Organized and implemented workshops for children titled "Learning and creating together" in March 2016 in two elementary schools in Zagreb. The aim of the workshops was to raise awareness about the danger of landmines and to promote a positive perception of the victims/persons with disabilities. During each workshop a young mine survivor presented his story. Second part of the workshop was dedicated to creative expression where children made objects needed for performance during April 4 central celebration.

Established co-operation with a local pharmacy which donated products for the purpose of providing support to people affected by mines and UXOs to ease their health problems (anatomic pillow, digital apparatus for measuring blood pressure, vitamins, creams, painkillers etc.)

Built a playground in Slabinja, a settlement with mine-contaminated area on the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina with ethnically mixed population. Until then, the settlement did not have any playground.

Organized children's play "Bembo and friends against mines" in elementary school in settlement Hrvatska Dubica. The play "Bembo and friends against mines" is designed as an educational and entertaining collage of music, pantomimes, dance and acting that teaches children about safe behavior in the vicinity of mine threat.

Launched a project in cooperation with the Zagreb Youth Theatre with the purpose to raise public awareness of the mine problem in Croatia and raising funds for the young mine survivor for the purpose of his socio-economic rehabilitation. After the premiere of play "Great notebook" by Agota Kristof (whose theme is related to the horrors of war and land mines) the audience entered the "minefield", surrounded by strips "Watch out mines" and mine warning signs. After each play, funds were then collected for the specific mine survivor.

Enabled economic empowerment of the three families that are in difficult socio-economic conditions and live in the mine-affected county. The support included: psychosocial and economic counselling, creating business plans and purchase of necessary goods/equipment (tractor, cultivator, greenhouse, building materials etc.).

3. Mine risk education in 2016

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 2016, the Croatian Mine Action Centre coordinated a large number of activities related to informing about mine danger. Through 77 lectures and presentations, more than 21.620 citizens were educated in 2016. Majority of them were kindergarten and elementary school kids. Special education was given to the members of hunting associations, Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, hikers, farmers and tourists. Education was provided in the Capital of Zagreb and 13 other counties. Additionally, two coordination meetings were held on March 18 and December 20, 2016 in the Office for Mine Action with all entities (governmental and non-governmental) involved in mine risk education activities.

The largest number of activities related to the education about dangers of mines and UXO were done in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and the relevant police departments through the "Less arms, less tragedies" campaign. The cooperation was also achieved with: Association "Croatia Helps", Croatian Hunting Federation, Croatian Red Cross, Lions Club "Beli Manastir", Disability Volleyball Club Zagreb, county, city and municipal governments and other non-governmental organizations and associations. All actions and activities in mine action in Croatia and worldwide were presented on web pages of the CROMAC and the Office for Mine Action.

Central ceremony for the April 4, International day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, was held in the town of Gospić in co-organization of the Office for Mine Action and CROMAC.

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.