



**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
TO THE OSCE, UN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
VIENNA**

A-1030 VIENNA, RENNWEG 3

TEL: (+43 1) 535 0137; FAX: (+43 1) 535 0134; EMAIL: cromiss.vienna@mvep.hr

No: 61/2021

NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE, and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, and has the honor to submit the annual reply of the Republic of Croatia to the Questionnaire on Anti-Personnel Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 8 June, 2021



To:

**All Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE
The Conflict Prevention Centre**

Vienna

OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

**To be submitted no later than 31 May of each year
(starting in May 2005)**

Part I

1. Is your country a State Party to the 1996 Amended Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices annexed to the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)?

Yes.

2. Please attach the most recent annual report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 13 of the Amended Protocol or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.

Attached.

3. Is your country considering ratification/accession to the Amended Protocol II?

N/A

4. What measures have been taken to prevent the indiscriminate use of mines, booby-traps and other devices?

The Republic of Croatia is a strong supporter of the Conventions that prevent the indiscriminate use of mines, booby-traps and other devices and has, over the decades, taken corresponding legal, operational and all other related activities, while also promoting the Convention objectives in all communication and cooperation actions.

5. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance related to the implementation of this Protocol? If so, please describe.

Eventual assistance in clearance will mostly be influenced by the remaining challenges (98.7% forest areas) and the current flow of planned financial means until the 2026 deadline.

6. Does your country have the capacity to assist others related to this Protocol? If so, please describe.

In line with the unfortunate and overwhelming experience concerning ERW contamination problem, the Republic of Croatia has, throughout the years, acquired comprehensive know how in the field of Mine Action. Furthermore, it has continuously offered and provided, and will continue to provide the assistance in relation with all of the ratified Conventions while also promoting their objectives.

Part II

7. Has your country ratified or acceded to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction?

YES.

8.(a) If yes, please attach the most recent report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.

Attached.

(b) If no, is your country considering ratification/accession to the Convention?

N/A

- (c) Has your country adopted legislation to address the humanitarian objectives of the convention, or taken any specific measures regarding the use, production, storage, transfer and destruction of anti-personnel landmines? In case a moratorium has been introduced, what is its scope and duration and when was it introduced?

Apart from legislatures that prescribe the implementation of the Mine Action related Conventions, the Republic of Croatia had over the years established and developed specific Mine Action laws such as Act on Humanitarian Mine Action back in 1998, or the recent version of the Act on Mine Action and Act on Amendments to the Act on Mine Action (OG No. 118/2018), Act on amendment to the Act on the Government (OG No. 116/2018) which entered into force on January 1, 2019.

9. Does your country have any specific measures in place to provide assistance to victims?

The Republic of Croatia has a comprehensively developed legal framework relating to the persons with disabilities in comprehending their legitimate rights and status. There are 4 basic forms of mine victim assistance in which ministries, institutions, non-governmental sector, a number of organizations and individual initiatives take part in, such as medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological help and social reintegration with professional and economic rehabilitation. All of this is systematically defined as a part of several legislatures so we can conclude that the integration of the Ottawa Convention implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities is and was in line with the Action 1 of the corresponding Oslo Action Plan.

10. Does your country require assistance in mine clearance, stockpile destruction, mine awareness and/or victim assistance? If so, please describe.

Mine Action in the Republic of Croatia has been defined by well-established priorities and sustainable development throughout the three major components: Economic growth, Environmental stewardship and Social inclusion. After the Homeland War, Republic of Croatia had prioritized the clearance of the areas that are crucial for the safety and economic growth / development of the war affected Counties, establishing preconditions for any economic activity whatsoever. After this had been finalized, priorities have turned towards the agricultural production and environmental protection. If we look at the Hazardous area land structure at the end of 2020, it can be seen that 1.08% of the HA were categorized as agricultural areas, 98.75 % as forest areas and the remaining 0.17% as the other areas (swamp, rocky etc. soils). This means prioritization has changed towards the remaining challenges, so mine action activities and clearance projects have been incorporated in the last decade into various larger and sustainable society efforts. Example of these actions are especially highlighted within the clearance projects that are financed from the EU Cross border cooperation or Cohesion fund, targeting nature protected parks or Nature 2000 areas. Such projects, such as “Naturavita” and “Fearless Velebit” have been and are performed within the highest possible EU and National nature protection regulations, e.g. defining the strict time frames when the clearance activities and certain methods are allowed to be performed, so the various species and habitats are not to be aggravated in any means whatsoever. Sustainable

development and environmental stewardship are one of the core purposes of these projects and the remaining five year challenge focuses on the protection of forests, incorporating preservation, rehabilitation and development in the ecological and economic sense as well. With regards to mentioned, the eventual assistance in clearance will mostly be influenced by the remaining challenges and the current flow of planned financial means.

11. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in mine action? If so, please describe.

In line with the unfortunate and overwhelming experience concerning ERW contamination problem, the Republic of Croatia has, throughout the years, acquired comprehensive know how in the field of Mine Action. Furthermore, it has continuously offered and provided, and will continue to provide the assistance in relation with all of the ratified Conventions while also promoting their objectives.

FSC.DEC/7/04
24 November 2004
Annex 2

OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

To be submitted on a voluntary basis along with the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-personnel Mines no later than 31 May each year.

1. Has your country notified the Depositary of its consent to be bound by the 2003 CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) once it enters into force? Is your country considering doing so?

The Republic of Croatia had ratified the CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) back in 2004 and has provided continuous transparency reports which are all available at: <https://www.un.org/disarmament/ccw-protocol-v-on-explosive-remnants-of-war/national-reporting-and-database/ccw-protocol-v-database/>

2. If yes, at what stage is the process?

Among the obligations that are defined within the Convention Protocol V, the main challenge that remains is connected with the Article 3 – clearance, destruction and removal of the ERW, but this process is expected to be finalized until the 2026.

3. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance in clearing or otherwise minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.

The Republic of Croatia has a highly developed mine action system which incorporates all of the mine action pillars. This has led towards the ending phase of the Ottawa Convention obligations with a deadline in 2026, while the cluster munition remnants clearance was successfully completed in line with the Cluster Munition Convention schedule in 2020. In addition, stockpile destruction was finalized several years ago, while mine victim assistance has continuously proven its success in the scope of reduction and elimination of new mine accidents and victims. In the 2017-2020 period we have accounted only three mine accidents with injuries and fortunately no fatalities.

4. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in clearing and minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.

In line with the unfortunate and overwhelming experience concerning ERW contamination problem, the Republic of Croatia has, throughout the years, acquired comprehensive know how in the field of Mine Action. Furthermore, it has continuously offered and provided, and will continue to provide the assistance in relation with all of the ratified Conventions while also promoting their objectives.

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**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
(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)**

REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH
CONTRACTING PARTY: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31/03/2021

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF
CONTACT: **MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**
Civil Protection Directorate
Sector CROMAC
E-mail: hcr@civilna-zastita.hr

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Defence Policy Directorate
Department of Multilateral Affairs and International Security
Arms Control Section
E-mail: fdepolo@morh.hr

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations:

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A B C D E F G

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Summary sheet

(Pursuant to the decision of the Fifth Annual Conference of the State Parties to the CCW Amended Protocol II as stipulated in paragraph 20 of the Final Report, CCW/AP.II CONF.5/2)

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2020
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/12/2020
dd/mm/yyyy

Form A: Dissemination of information:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: (2011))

Form B: Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: (2019))

Form C: Technical requirements and relevant information:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: (2009))

Form D: Legislation:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year:(2019))

Form E: International technical information exchange, co-operation on mine clearance, technical co-operation and assistance:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: (2019))

Form F: Other relevant matters:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: (2009))

Form G: Information to the UN-database on mine clearance:

changed
 unchanged
(last reporting year: (2019))

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form A Dissemination of information

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (a)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and
to the civilian population;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2020**

dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2020**

dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

Since the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Protocols, the Ministry of Defence has taken necessary steps in order to provide adequate and current information regarding the content and implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. Steps are also being taken to insure components responsible for the implementation acquire the specific level of expert matter knowledge according to their roles in the implementation process. Having in mind the need to insure awareness and good understanding in the Armed forces of the obligations and implications stemming from the CCW (and other international agreements and conventions in the arms control domain), importance has been placed on inclusion of these contents into the military education and training curricula. In that regard, special attention has also been given to education and training for international operations and missions (NATO, EU, UN) as well as other international deployments. The Engineering Regiment, the unit responsible for demining activities within CAF, conducts regular training and education for demining tasks and other activities in the field of mines and other explosive ordnance, which are under the provisions of CCW.

In addition, each member of the Armed Forces acquires a basic knowledge of IHL/LOAC during regular education and training activities provided at the various stages of Croatian military service.

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

Dissemination of information about the CCW and its protocols to civilian population is performed through Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities. Croatian Ministries, Offices of the Government and State Administrative Offices as well as NGOs and international organizations, pass specific training according to their role in the national implementation of the Convention and Protocols.

Croatian Red Cross with its local branches (in local communities), Civil Protection Directorate (Croatian Mine Action Centre-CROMAC and National educational centre for civil protection) of the Ministry of the Interior and the Association of Civil Victims of Homeland War are active in events and lectures where MRE messages are given. These 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 organised for children, adults, and for specific target groups (hunters, farmers, firemen, mountaineers, fishermen, public companies employees etc.).

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Promotion to the public and the media is an especially important way to directly spread safety messages about the dangers of ERW, which seeks to inform as many citizens at the local and national level. Creating and distributing posters, flyers, brochures, etc. and publishing news stories in print and electronic media (radio and TV spots) reaches 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, less tragedies" program in partnership with UNDP and Croatian Mine Action Centre. The citizens are being educated and encouraged to turn in their weapons and ordinance left from the Homeland War. The Croatian Police Department also reacts on basis of citizen's telephone calls and finds large quantities of weapons within their investigations of various criminal activities. Realizing the scope of the problem in Croatia, the Police Department is continuing this program in the future.

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Form B Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (b) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Reporting for time period

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to:

31/12/2020

dd/mm/yyyy

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

The Republic of Croatia confirmed its determination to solve the mine problem by passing the Law on Humanitarian Demining in 1996, establishing the Croatian Mine Action Centre in 1998, fulfilling the commitments undertaken by joining the Ottawa Convention as well as providing for permanent and stable sources of financing from the State Budget, the World Bank loans, EU funds and Croatian public companies.

In 2012, the Office for Mine Action was established by the Government of the Republic of Croatia ("Official Gazette", 21/12) as a governmental body for technical, analytical, advisory, co-ordinating and other activities related to mine action in Croatia. As such, it will also closely follow the activities and work with CROMAC. One of the main goals of the Office is to raise the awareness of population about the danger of mines, as well as to create conditions for effective development of mine action in Croatia.

Civil Protection Directorate (Croatian Mine Action Centre) created the Mine Action 2019 Plan with the consent of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finances, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Construction and environmental planning, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of Business and trade and all mine contaminated Counties in the Republic of Croatia.

Through 79 preliminary demining projects, ERW threat has been removed from an area that amounts to 49.24 km² while additional 11.39 km² was reduced through Technical and Non-technical survey activities. All these activities resulted in the total decrease of the Suspected hazardous area in the Republic of Croatia in the amount of 60.32 km² (+415.756 m² land released by the MoD). Suspected hazardous area in the Republic of Croatia on December 31, 2020 totalled 249,42 km². (excluding the MoD areas of additional 30,14 km²) The Annual Mine Action Plan was realized using the following funding sources - State Budget funds and EU funds. It is important to mention that, like in the previous reporting year, in 2020, funds acquired for the demining operations from the EU contribution were significant. In 2020 the state budget had the biggest financing share with 57 % of the realized funds while EU funds contributed with 43%. Parallel with the implementation of the non-technical survey and search and demining operations, the control of marking and, if necessary, additional marking of suspected hazardous areas was conducted in order to create a clear boundary between safe and suspected hazardous areas. The locations of mine danger signs are one of the basic elements of the Mine Information System (MIS) that is shown on the maps given to the local authorities, police administration and individuals that have

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requested maps on HA situation. On December 31, 2020 the total hazardous area was marked with 10.451 mine warning signs, which means almost over 42 mine warning signs per square kilometre of HA which is an increase in comparison to 2019 and 37 mine warning signs per square kilometre of HA.

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

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

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

Mine/UXO risk education

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

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

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

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All actions and activities in Mine Action in Croatia and worldwide were presented on web pages of the Civil Protection Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia.

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

Providing assistance to mine victims

The Republic of Croatia has developed public health care structure that includes clinics, clinical centres, specialized polyclinics, hospitals and rehabilitation centres. All persons being involved in the incidents are entitled to health protection and acquisition of orthopaedic aids to the amount covered by the Croatian Health Insurance Institute. 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.

During 2020 the project “Demining and socio-economic integration” financed from the Swiss-Croatian Cooperation Programme continued in the scope of performing the field survey of mine victims where publicly procured provider gathered the data from 423 mine victims and 473 mine victim closest family members. In the next project phase it is planned to establish a comprehensive data base on mine victims and carry needs assessments and implementation of training courses and other forms of social integration support and empowerment.

The Republic of Croatia has highly developed legal framework relating to the persons with disabilities in realizing their legitimate rights and status. The status and various forms of rights are being realized through over 200 different laws and by-laws. There are 4 basic forms of mine victim assistance in which ministries, institutions, non-governmental sector, a number of organizations and individual initiatives take part in, such as medical care, physical rehabilitation, psychological help and social reintegration and professional and economic rehabilitation.

County institutes for emergency health care are available in all 21 counties which in turn provide even level of assistance in case of urgency. The time of response of emergency health teams (ambulances) in case of urgency (such as mine incident) has been improved and is now up to 10 min in urban areas and up to 20 min in rural areas (in 80% of situations). In cases of severe injuries or difficult medical conditions of any kind that require urgent transport of patient to a more equipped medical facility, helicopters of the Croatian Armed Forces are available and usually deployed. This in turn dramatically increases the level of survivability in such cases.

Psychosocial interdisciplinary centres are available in all 21 counties with four being regional centres for psychological services that provide psychotherapeutic services, with the main centre in the capital of Zagreb.

House of Croatian Veterans is accommodation / rehabilitation institution that can permanently or temporarily reside Homeland War veterans, returnees from the peacekeeping missions, injured deminers and members of their families, civilian war victims, as well as other persons in need (including mine/UXO victims and survivors), depending on their health status and socio-economic situation (for the time being, one centre is operational and running with others in plan to opened).

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Form E **International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (e)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depository [...] on [...]:
(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2020

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2020

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INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

Among other things, the representatives of the Civil Protection Directorate officials participated at the online events regarding the:

- The first part of the 2nd Review Conference that was held on 25-27 November 2020 in virtual format.
- CCM Review Conference Side Event Proposal: Celebrating Successes and Learning Lessons from CCM Article 4 Completion held on 25 November by the NPA
- Intersessional meetings regarding the APMBC that were held in a virtual format from 30 June - 2 July 2020.
- The 18MSP regarding the APMBC that were held in a virtual format from 16 to 20 November

In addition, Civil Protection Directorate officials continuously provided thorough support towards the international partners and organizations regarding the APMBC, CCM and CCW Conventions as well as Mine Action review (NPA), EU institutions Mine Action focal points and all other interested foreign Embassies and officials.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

n/a

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

Based on the Agreement on the transfer of tasks, Article 2, signed between the Croatian Mine Action Centre and CROMAC - Center for Testing, Development and Training (HCR-CTRO) on 30 October 2003, HCR-CTRO took over the activities and projects focused on testing of mine detection and mine clearance equipment, as well as research of new methods and technologies.

HCR-CTRO participates in a NATO SPS Project G5355 “Biological methods (bees) for explosive detection”, where it has a managing role. It is a three-year project which ends in November 2020. The project aims to develop innovative methods and technologies for detection of landmines. This will be achieved through advancement and integration of current state-of-the-art techniques, namely, trained bee colonies, in conjunction with organic semiconductor-based explosive vapour sensing films, UAVs with high-definition and thermal imaging cameras and image processing and analysis software. The combination of these two methods will enable passive sampling of an area to confirm the presence of explosive materials, but also active pinpointing of landmine locations.

During 2020, CROMAC-CTRO ltd. held training for the representatives of the Turkish Mine Action Center (TURMAC) on the topic of testing of demining machines. The main goal of the training was to educate TURMAC representatives about the testing and certification processes of demining machines, including the theoretical and practical part of the course. The training was held from 21 to 24 September 2020 in Zagreb and at the training ground polygons of the CROMAC-CTRO ltd.

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Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11,
paragraph 2,

“2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2020

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dd/mm/yyyy

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

Mine clearance capacities included a complete equipment of 42 commercial demining companies that are authorized by Croatian Ministry of the Interior to perform mine clearance activities.

All the employees that work in mine clearance are wearing protective equipment that consists of flak jacket with protection for groins and helmets with visors. For special cases of UXO demolition, companies use ballistic suits. In the Republic of Croatia, mine clearance actions are mostly performed as a combination of mechanical demining, manual detection and mine-detection dogs (MDD).

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

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

CROMAC-CTRO Ltd continued in 2020 to conduct testing and certification of mine detection and mine clearance equipment; research and development of new mine detection and mine clearance methods and technology; and providing expert education and training in the field of mine action.

Throughout the 2020 there were 42 commercial companies that were authorized by the Ministry of the Interior and competed throughout the public tenders for mine clearance projects:

1	ACTA DEM ltd. Nuštar
2	ARES RAZMINIRANJE ltd. Radovanci
3	ALFA RAZMINIRANJE ltd. Zagreb,
4	Avatar razminiranje ltd. Osijek
5	BIOS-F ltd. Lekenik

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6	Capsula Interna ltd. Dubrovnik
7	COR ltd. Požega
8	CREDO ltd. Požega
9	DETEKTOR ltd. Čakovec
10	DETONATOR ltd. Gornja Vrba
11	DIZ EKO ltd. Zagreb
12	Dok-ing ltd. Zagreb
13	Dok-ing razminiranje ltd. Zagreb
14	EXPLORATOR ltd. Zagreb
15	FAS ltd. Karlovac
16	FOSSIO ltd. Požega
17	HARPIJA ltd. Varaždin
18	HEKSOGEN ltd. Dubrovnik
19	ISTRAŽIVAČ ltd. Nuštar
20	ISTRAŽIVAČ BENZ ltd. Nuštar
21	I.T.R. ltd. Gospić
22	KRIPTON ltd. Lepoglava
23	LOCO ltd. Sl. Brod
24	MAGNUS ltd. Bjelovar
25	MANANG ltd. Dubrovnik
26	MAPER ltd. Bjelovar
27	MINA PLUS ltd. Velika Mlaka
28	MINE-EX ltd. Demining Company, Nova Gradiška
29	MKA DEMING ltd. Čakovec
30	ORKAN ltd. Ljubešćica
31	PIPER ltd. Požega
32	PIPER RAZMINIRANJE ltd. Zagreb
33	PITON ltd. Čakovec
34	RUMITAL ltd. Zagreb
35	Taurus razminiranje ltd. Karlovac
36	TETRAZEN ltd. Ozalj
37	TITAN ltd. Požega
38	TNT 7 ltd. Petrinja
39	Tornado razminiranje ltd. Lepoglava
40	ZELENI KVADRAT ltd. Lukarišće
41	ZIGO ltd. Lukarišće
42	ZONA RAZMINIRANJA ltd. Slavonski Brod

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NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
CIVIL PROTECTION DIRECTORATE
CROMAC sector
Mr. Nikša Bogdanić, head of Sector
hcr@civilna-zastita.hr

Other points of contact:

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE - Defence Policy Directorate
Department of Multilateral Affairs and International Security
Arms Control Section
Phone: +385 1 3784 169, Fax: +385 1 3784 383
E-mail: fdepolo@morh.hr

Croatian Mine Action Centre – Centre for Testing, Development and Training (HCR-CTRO) ltd.
Ms. Katarina Markt, director
katarina.markt@ctro.hr

Ministry of the Interior – Civil Protection Directorate Web site: <https://civilna-zastita.gov.hr/>
CROMAC Mine information System portal:
<https://misportal.hcr.hr/HCRweb/faces/intro/introduction.jspx>
CROMAC - CTRO Web site: www.ctro.hr

COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

<p>Form A: National implementation measures:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2019)</td></tr> </table>		changed	x	unchanged (last reporting: 2019)	<p>Form F: Program of APM destruction:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2009)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	x	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)		non applicable		
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<p>Form E: Status of conversion programs:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2009)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	x	unchanged (last reporting: 2009)		non applicable	<p>Form J: Other Relevant Matters</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>changed (last reporting: 2019)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	x	changed (last reporting: 2019)		unchanged		non applicable
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**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7 ¹

STATE PARTY:	THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
DATE OF SUBMISSION	30 April 2021
POINT OF CONTACT	MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR Civil Protection Directorate Croatian Mine Action Centre - sector E-mail: hcr@civilna-zastita.hr MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Defence Policy Directorate Department of Multilateral Affairs and International Security Arms Control Section E-mail: fdepolo@morh.hr
<hr/>	
(Organization, telephones, fax, email) (ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)	

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

Form A National implementation measures

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

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

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2020	to	December 31, 2020
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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><i>Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction ("OG", 141/04)</i></p> <p><i>Decree on the Office for Mine Action ("OG", 21/12)</i></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><i>The Act on Mine Action has been enacted on 21 October 2015</i></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>	

<p>As of August 2018, the Government of the Republic of Croatia had issued a Conclusion to integrate some 54 government agencies, including CROMAC and GOMA, within existing State administration bodies. This meant CROMAC and GOMA ceased to exist as a legal entity/Government Office from 1 January 2019 and were integrated into the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>The intentions of this formal Conclusion were formalized through the Act on Amendments to the Act on Mine Action (OG No. 118/2018) and Act on amendment to the Act on the Government (OG No. 116/2018), enacted in December 2018, entered into force on 1 January 2019 where CROMAC became an operational sector within the Civil Protection Directorate – under the Ministry of the Interior.</p>	<p><i>Act on Amendments to the Act on Mine Action (OG No. 118/2018), Act on amendment to the Act on the Government (OG No. 116/2018) entered into force on 1 January 2019</i></p>
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Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2020	to	December 31, 2020
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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."

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time Period from	January 1, 2020	to	December 31, 2020
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1. Achievements of the Mine action in 2020

Achievements of the Mine action in 2020:

- Land released: **60.32 km²**
 - By clearance: **49.24 km²** (79 demining projects)
 - By survey: **11.39 km²**
 - ERW found and destroyed by Mine Action authorities: **4883 AP mines, 493 AT mines, 4047 UXOs**

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

In the course of the 2020, the Civil Protection Directorate - CROMAC authorities conducted final quality control operations which were done after the clearance of the remaining 0.033 km² of CMR contaminated areas in Zadar, Šibenik-Knin and Sisak-Moslavina County. As of 1 August 2020 the Republic of Croatia is declared free of all known CMR contaminated areas.

Areas returned to the community for civilian use:

The size of areas returned to the community for civilian use during 2020		60.323.142 m²
Mine clearance was conducted by:		
- Commercial demining companies		49.243.950 m²
- Survey reduction conducted by CROMAC		11.390.123 m²
TOTAL:		60.634.073 m²

**During 2020 there was 310.931 m² included by Non-technical survey*

As of December 31, 2020, the areas that were included into HA by the Civil Protection Directorate, sector of CROMAC non-technical survey activities reached 310.931 m². The majority of included area is in the Sisak-Moslavina County with 243.285 m² while Lika-Senj County follows with 33.266 m², Šibenik-Knin County with 22.152 m² and Požega-Slavonija County with 12.228 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
Mol - Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC	Ministry of Defense (MoD)	Mol - Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC	MoD	Mol - Civil Protection Directorate / CROMAC	MoD	Mol/CPD and MoD
4.883	70	493	0	4047	184	5446 mines / 4231 UXO

The Annual Mine Action Plan was realized using the following funding sources - State Budget funds and EU funds. It is important to mention that, like in the previous reporting year, in 2020, funds acquired for the demining operations from the EU contribution were significant. In 2020 the state budget had the biggest financing share with 57 % of the realized funds while EU funds contributed with 43%. Parallel with the implementation of the non-technical survey and search and demining operations, the control of marking and, if necessary, additional marking of suspected hazardous areas was conducted in order to create a clear boundary between safe and suspected hazardous areas. The locations of mine danger signs are one of the basic elements of the Mine Information System (MIS) that is shown on the maps given to the local authorities, police administration and individuals that have requested maps on HA situation. On December 31, 2020 the total hazardous area was marked with **10.451 mine warning signs**, which means almost over 42 mine warning signs per square kilometer of HA which is an increase in comparison to 2019 and 37 mine warning signs per square kilometer of HA.

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

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

2. Areas suspected to contain mines

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

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

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

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

3. Remaining challenges

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

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

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

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

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

4. Military facilities containing mines

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

Radar station (Total: 1 radar station)	APM	-	WW II,1991-1995	
	AVM	-		
Shooting range (Total: 1 shooting range)	APM	-	1991-1995	
	AVM	-		
Other object (Total: 1 other object)	APM	-	1991-1995	
	AVM	-		
T O T A L (Information is related to the mined area and MSA in the size of 30.14 km²)	APMs (anti-personnel mines)	25276	1991-1995	
	AVMs (anti vehicle mines)	-	1991-1995	
In 2020 Croatian Army units cleared an area of military facilities			T O T A L	415.756 m²

Thanks to the Civil Protection Directorate - CROMAC Mine-Information System portal every Internet user can through this web application have an insight into suspected hazardous areas and positions of mine danger signs. This kind of SHA display through web application is unique in the world. Users are also informed through detailed maps provided with locations of mine danger signs and mobile application MINEfields.info. CROMAC MIS portal is available to all Internet users within a public access and suspected hazardous areas can be browsed by counties, municipalities, towns or settlements.

Form D APMs retained or transferred

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

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

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	Reporting for time period from	January 1, 2020	to	December 31, 2020
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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	520	-	No serial mark on the mine or on the package
	PMA-2	571	SRB 6741, 6743, 6745, 6746, 6748,6749, 6750	
	PMA-3	118	SRB 8702	
	PMR-2A	830	-	No serial mark on the mine or on the package
	PMR3	70	PIG-8900	

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
	PROM-1	1.749	KV 00/64, 01/64, 05/65, 06/65, 07/65, 08/65, 11/65, 12/65, 03/65, 04/65, 02/66, 01/68, 02/68, 03/70, 03/70 03/76	
TOTAL	-----	3.858		

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

Total number of anti-personnel mines used in 2020 in accordance with Article 3 is the following:

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Used in Military training for deminers	Total used in 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCR-CTRO Ltd. used AP mines for testing in 2020 	PMA-1	17	0	17
	PMA-2	17	0	17
	PMA-3	959	0	959
	PMR-2A	7	0	7
	PROM-1	6	0	6
TOTAL:		1.006		

2. Estimate of the use of mines in year 2021

In year 2021, the amount of anti-personnel landmines that will be used (and consequently destroyed) will be based on the needs for testing of demining machines. CAF will use only “inert” APMs for training purposes. Only small amounts of live APMs will be used by Pioneer battalion for regular training of its demining personnel.

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

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

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]	The Republic of Croatia	reporting for time period from	January 1, 2020	to	December 31, 2020
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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, 2020	to	December 31, 2020
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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 Convention²	7.000

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

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

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

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

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

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

Description of the status of programs including:	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"

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1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

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

Information is provided in Form "F".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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			

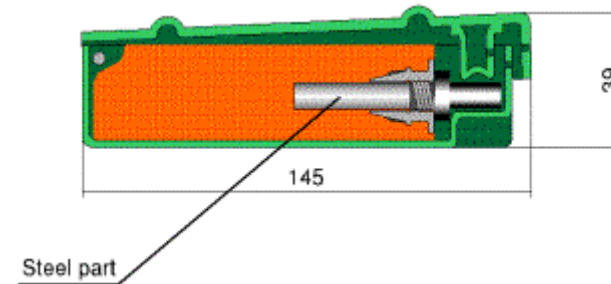
At the end of 2020, the Republic of Croatia was in possession of **3.858** anti-personnel landmines retained under Article 3 of the Convention, as described in form "D".

Name : PMA-1A

Type : Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

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

Technical data



Length : 145 mm

Width : 68 mm

Height : 39 mm

Mass : 400 g

Explosive charge : 200 g TNT

Body : Plastic

Colour : Olive-drab

Fuse type : Chemical

Mode of activation: Pressure

Sensitivity : 3 – 18 kps

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

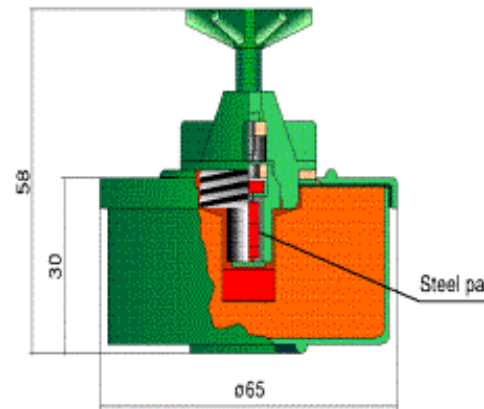
Mode of operation : The pressure of 3-18 kps on the lid of the mine will break the fuse containing the chemical compound sensitive to friction, which will incinerate and activate the detonator cap by spark. The detonator cap, in turn, will detonate the explosive charge of the mine. The effect of the mine is the direct blasting effect to a person stepping on it.

Name : PMA-2

Type : Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

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

Technical data



Diameter : 65 mm

Height : 58 mm (with fuse)

Mass : 135 g

Explosive charge 70 g paraffin-protected TNT

Casing : Plastic

Colour : Olive-drab

Fuse type : Chemical

Mode of activation: Pressure

Sensitivity : 5 – 15 kps

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

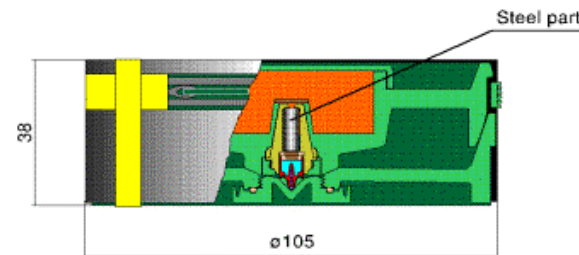
Mode of operation : Pressure of 5 and more kps to the pressure star will cause the needle to penetrate the membrane, penetrate through the incendiary compound causing the incineration by friction. Pulse of flame will be carried to the detonator cap, which in turn carries the detonation to the explosive charge. The effect of the mine is the blast of the explosive to the person stepping on the mine.

Name : PMA-3

Type: Anti-personnel antimagnetic pressure mine

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

Technical data



Diameter : 105 mm

Height : 38 mm

Mass : 183 g

Explosive charge 35 g TNT

Casing : Plastic / rubber

Colour : Olive / black

Fuse type : Chemical

Mode of activation: Pressure

Sensitivity : 3 - 15 kps

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

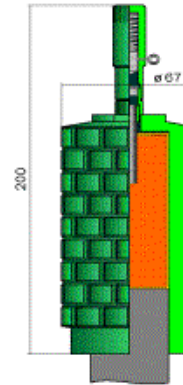
Mode of operation : Pressure of 3 and more kps to the upper part of the mine one of the sides of the upper part will bring closer to the bottom part, breaking the circular carrier of the initial (incendiary) compound, causing it to incinerate. The impulse of flame is transferred to the detonator cap,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

Name : PMR-2A

Type : Anti-personnel fragmentation mine – tripwire activated

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

Technical data



Diameter : 66 mm

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

Mass : 1.7 kps

Explosive charge : 100 g TNT

Made of : Cast steel

Colour : Olive-drab

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

Activation mode : Pulling of tripwire (no delay)

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

Detectability : Visual, as it is placed on the post

Lethal radius : 25 m

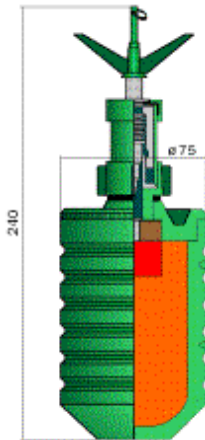
Danger radius : 100 m

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

Name : PMR-3

Type : Anti-personnel fragmentation mine

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



Technical data

Diameter : 75 mm

Height : 240 mm

Mass : 1.7 kgs

Explosive charge : 410 g TNT

Material : Wrought steel

Colour : Olive-drab

Fuse type : Radial pull – pressure type

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

Detectability : Visual, the mine is placed on the stake

Lethal radius : 25 m

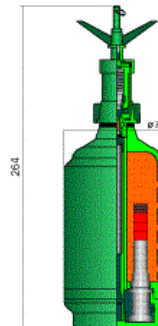
Danger radius : 50 m

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

Name : PROM-1

Type : Anti-personnel bounding fragmentation mine

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

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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), Civil Protection Directorate of the MoI and the Association of Civil Victims of Homeland War are active in events and lectures where MRE messages are given. The lectures always bear in mind that mine risk education is effective in terms of reducing the number of mine casualties. Interesting presentations (lectures) on mine/UXO risk education were organized for children, adults, and especially for target groups (hunters, fishermen, farmers, public companies employees etc.). The purpose of mine/UXO risk education was to learn and spread knowledge on danger of mines.

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

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

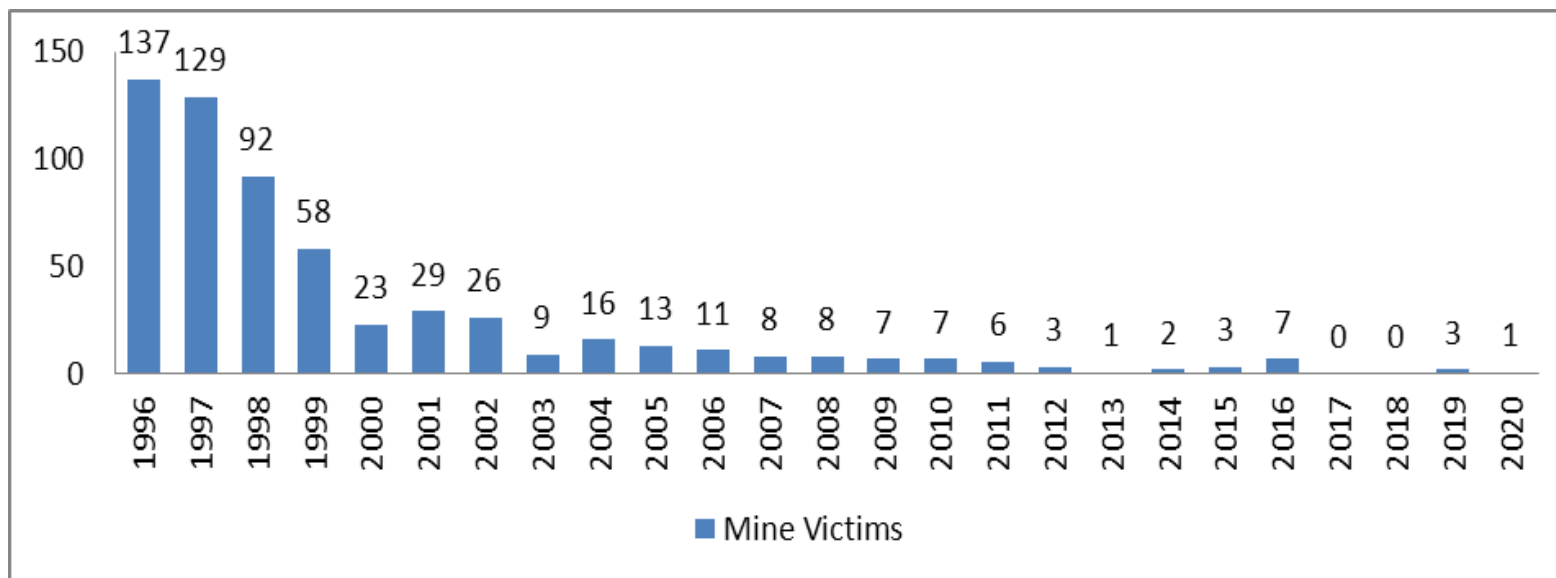
1. Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) in 2020

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

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

2. Mine accidents / incidents in 2020

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



Overview of Mine incidents in the 1996-2020 period

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

Form J: Other relevant matters

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

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Highlights of Mine victims’ assistance in 2020

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

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