

**EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
STATES PARTIES TO AMENDED PROTOCOL II
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**

CCW/AP.II/CONF.8/NAR.13
26 October 2006

ENGLISH ONLY

Geneva, 6 November 2006

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**Consideration of matters arising from
reports by High Contracting Parties
according to paragraph 4 of Article 13
of the Amended Protocol II**

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

National annual report

Submitted in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2 of the
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines,
Booby-Traps and Other Devices
as Amended on 3 May 1996 to the CCW

GE.06-64876

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 **30 September 2006**

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(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

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

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	Republic of Croatia	reporting for time period from	<u>30 August 2005</u>	to	<u>31 August 2006</u>
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Information to the armed forces

Croatian Armed Forces representatives have, on behalf of the Ministry of Defence, participated in preparatory meetings and CCW Revision Conference as military advisors. The Ministry of Defence and Croatian Armed Forces General Staff have been familiarised with the content of the Amended Protocol II 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, as well as with the implied commitments.

Representatives of the Ministry of Defence participate in the workload of Government Team of Experts for the issues of unexploded remnants of war and mines different from anti-personnel mines. At the above-mentioned meetings, we gave our opinion on working results of both teams, and on our anti-vehicle mines, i.e. their fuses.

Information to the civilian population

Act on Confirmation of Amended Protocol II 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 was published in the official bulletin of the Republic of Croatia (“Narodne novine” No. 4/02, International Agreements) and is hence available to public, on the web page www.nn.hr.

Law on Amended Article 1 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 was published in the official bulletin of the Republic of Croatia (“Narodne novine” No. 8/03, International Agreements) and is hence available to public, also on the web page www.nn.hr.

The lead subjects in the preparatory meetings and Revision Conference of Protocol II were representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, assisted by the Ministry of Defence.

Form B Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes

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

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party	Republic of Croatia	reporting for time period from	<u>30 August 2005</u>	to	<u>31 August 2006</u>
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Mine clearance programmes

In 2005, the revision of National Mine Action Program that was passed in October 2000 by the Croatian Parliament proceeded with the financial matters recognized as a main precondition for its fulfillment. According to the new Humanitarian Demining Law that entered into force on January 5, 2006, the Three-year Demining Plan has to be done.

Croatian Government approves the Annual humanitarian demining plan and Annual report on execution that also has to be adopted by the Croatian Parliament. Mine clearance activities in the Republic of Croatia coordinated by Croatian Mine Action Centre (HCR) that was established by the Croatian Government on 19th February 1998 with the basic task of coordinating the execution of mine action in the Republic of Croatia.

The mine suspected area on Croatian territory is estimated at 1,147 km², and 28% of this area or 320 km² is considered as priorities for humanitarian demining activities. These areas consist of agricultural areas, houses and house yards, infrastructural objects, meadows and pastures.

According to the 2006 Annual demining plan, it is planned to return for the safe usage the area of 28 km² using the mine clearance and mine searching methods. From August 30, 2005 to August 31, 2006, humanitarian-demining activities enabled the realization of 258 projects of mine clearance and mine searching on the area that amounts to 24,540,258 m². During the execution of these projects, 2,552 mines (1864 AP and 688 AV) and 25,545 pieces of UXOs were found and destroyed.

Rehabilitation programmes**Mine/UXO risk education**

Within the borders of mine suspected area, 8 mine incidents occurred in the period from 1 September 2005 to 31 August 2006, with 10 victims of which 4 were lightly injured, 4 were seriously injured and 2 died.

During the above-mentioned period, a program of mine/UXO risk education, as well as providing assistance to mine victims was conducted by non-government associations and international organizations such as: Croatian Red Cross, International Committee of the Red Cross, Croatian Mine Victims Association, the Association of Civil Victims of Homeland War, Recobot foundation, NPA and Association Bembo. Educational activities were joined by the Regional Center for Assistance and Disaster Relief with its project called “Children for safer world” in order to include knowledge on management of disaster and crisis situation (like mine incident) into school curriculum. Croatian Red Cross organized several activities in the area of 14 counties, in 49 municipal associations. It provided lectures for children and adults in 25 associations of Croatian Red Cross, organized school meetings, exhibitions and workshops for school children called “PAZI NE GAZI” (Don't touch mines). 9 playgrounds were built for children in mine surrounded areas. Media campaign is also very active with several educational activities and projects, for example TV and radio spots broadcasted for free, in order to additionally educate population about mine danger and strengthen general awareness of the danger. This was organized in the month of April during the CROMAC traditional educative campaign “April – Month of Mine Risk Protection”.

Croatian Mine Victims Association also provides educational program to prevent incidents. It has organized educational performance for children “Bembo and Friends” in cooperation with the association Bembo and NPA for 3 years. 3000 children have visited the performance so far. An educational picture book and musical CD accompanied the performance.

On April 4th, 2006, The International Mine Awareness Day was celebrated in Croatia. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CROMAC, Croatian Red Cross, Croatian Mine Victims Association, Norwegian People's Aid and Association Bembo organized the celebration.

Providing assistance to mine victims

Croatian Mine Action Centre and Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a government sector and Croatian Association of Mine Victims together with several organizations (Croatian Red Cross, Norwegian Peoples Aid, Bembo Association, Association of Civil Victims of Homeland War, Mine Aid) as a non-government sector, provide individual support and perform collective programs in order to enable mine victims for further work and life.

Individual assistance

Disabled persons in Croatia gain their rights based on 207 Acts and Sub-acts. Croatian Parliament passed the amendment of the Law on the Rights of Croatian Defenders and their Family Members. It was published in Official journal NN No. 147/04. Amendment of the Law on Civil Victims of War is being prepared. The civilians gain their rights based on the current Law from 1997. In February 2005, the Parliament passed the Law on Employment and Professional Rehabilitation (NN No. 33/05 of 14 March, 2005). It covers the way and procedure of retraining and employment of disabled persons.

Fund for professional rehabilitation and employment of persons with disability was established in December 2005 motivating companies and company owners to employ disabled persons or

motivate these persons to get self-employed using financial assistance from the State Budget. The Law on pro bono Legal Assistance from 2005 is regulating assistance to persons not able to afford engaging a lawyer in court or administrative matters due to poor material and economic status which most of civil victims of war have. In the beginning of 2006 the new Law on Demining was passed enabling deminers to gain invalidity and pension rights related to their profession and defining the rights to which deminers, their families and other participants in demining process are entitled in case of injury or inability to work as a result of demining operations. In March 2006, the National Plan of Activities for Regulating Children Rights and Interests 2006-2012 for children with special needs were passed; it entails a needs assessment to enable the development of support programs. A Parliament member, a person with disabilities, started an initiative for recognition of rights of mothers of disabled children in March 2006 as a part of a UN Convention on persons with disabilities.

Croatia has a well-developed public health infrastructure and health system, including clinics, clinical hospitals, specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. New Croatian Trauma Register Project started in January 2006 with the main goal that every emergency situation is registered by hospitals all over the country and trauma monitored from the beginning (incident/injury) till reintegration; it is important to stress that the mine/UXO explosion is included as one of the causes of the traumatic injury.

Regional commissioners of the Croatian Mine Victims Association provide psychological assistance. The commissioners introduce them with their rights and procedures of achieving the status, and provide them with single financial aid. A team of experts for legal issues has been established in CMVA in order to solve contentious issues, status and legal rights of mine victims (civilians, pyrotechnics, defenders).

As of February 2006, a social worker is employed in Mine Aid and visiting families of mine victims, making socio anamnesis and introducing mine victims to their rights. The work is done in cooperation with CMVA and CROMAC.

The Ministry of Family, Veterans' Affairs and Integration Solidarity opened the centers for psychosocial support in each of 21 counties; they offer psychological support to all persons with disabilities, including mine victims and members of their families.

Additional payment for more qualitative orthopedic prosthesis is the most usual way of providing individual support to mine victims. About 10 people per year ask for financial aid in the procurement of orthopedic prosthesis (additional payment amounts to 7,000.00 – 50,000.00 kunas). Young people are trained to become prosthetics. There are several activities like the procurement of small agricultural machines to establish a farm, as well as the procurement of computers, schoolbooks and equipment, furniture, visiting the victims at their homes and rehabilitation centers, covering rehabilitation and attendants' costs. In August 2005, 3 mine victims were trained and employed in CROMAC Scan Centre.

Collective programs of rehabilitation and re-integration

The most significant and comprehensive project, organized by the Croatian Mine victims Association, Croatian Mine Action Centre and Ministry of the Interior, is the updating of database and collecting data about new victims. CMVA has a complete database of 2,198

landmines and UXO victims in database, and 1.000 of them are CMVA members. Database of the children mine victims and children whose parents are mine victims is also being made.

As a part of psychosocial rehabilitation for young mine victims, workshops have been organized during the summer in Rovinj since 2000. 43 children and young people from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina attended the workshop in 2006. Not only rehabilitation, but also educational program is provided – music, video, photo, art, sports workshops and for the first time this year, they attended the cycling workshop run by a Swiss paralympic cyclist Armin Köhli and the Croatian paralympic, a mine victim, Tomislav Zadro. When they return to everyday life, children and young people use the acquired knowledge and even find a job. In March 2006, CMVA and NPA organized the first ‘winter’ program, which gave 40 young landmine/UXO survivors from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina the opportunity to go skiing at Kranjska Gora (Slovenia), and participate in workshops.

In summer 2006, Mine Aid organized a capacity building workshop for representatives of CMVA and other institutions dealing with mine victims assistance. Workshop was held in Rovinj hospital and lasted for 14 days. Adult mine victims were accompanied by their families in order to combine education and psychosocial rehabilitation.

Due to the fact that 15-20% of the victims are children and young people, the lack of systematic programs of psycho-social rehabilitation, the lack of the Centre for psycho-social rehabilitation somewhere in the world, a project of Regional Centre DUGA is being established by Ms. Dijana Pleština, PhD, CMVA and Centre for Crisis. This Regional Centre will provide psychosocial rehabilitation to children and young people from Croatia, the region and outside the region all through the year. Thanks to several foreign and domestic donors, funds for the reconstruction and equipping of the building have been collected. The reconstruction started on 26th September 2005 and it is expected the Centre to become operative as of the beginning of 2007.

At the 6th Conference of Ottawa Convention signatory states held in Zagreb, Croatian Association of Mine Victims, as a member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), was in charge of organizing the NGO activities and it will also organize the promotion of LM monitor 2006 – Report for Croatia.

Form C Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13, “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
paragraph 4 (c) Depository ... on:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and
any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party	Republic of Croatia	reporting for time period from	<u>30 August 2005</u>	to	<u>31 August 2006</u>
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Technical requirements1. Records

- a. Croatian Mine Action Centre received the minefields and mined areas plans from Croatian military, and from the opposite part through UNPROFOR, which constituted a database, which did not cover all minefields. The Centre obtains the rest from technical reconnaissance.
- b. Mines in the territory of the Republic of Croatia were not laid remotely.
- c. Copies of minefield records were handed over to Mine Action Centre, and the originals are kept in military archives.
- d. No mines have been laid since 1995.

2. Specifications related to detecting possibility

- a. The Republic of Croatia did not produce anti-personnel mines before and after January 1, 1997.
- b. The mines used in Homeland War had been produced in installations of former Yugoslavia (mostly in today's Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia). Anti-magnetic (anti-personnel) mines 1, 2 and 3 were not accorded with technical request of detecting possibility, and defragmented anti-personnel mines 2A and 3, while antipersonnel defragmented bouncing mine had steel body, thereby fully complying with the request stated in the para 2 (a) of the Technical Annex.

3. Specifications related to self-destruction and self-disabling

The equipment and weapons of the Croatian Armed Forces contain no remotely laid anti-personnel mines, and they were not used at all in Croatia during the Homeland War.

4. International signs of minefields and mined areas

Minefields are marked with generally adopted marks.

Any other relevant information

Croatia has destroyed all stockpiles of anti-personnel mines and retained 7,000 anti-personnel mines according to Article 3 of Ottawa Convention. Now, it has 6347 pieces for outlined purposes.

Mines, which are detected in the minefields, are destroyed immediately or after taking them out.

Form D Legislation

Article 13, “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
paragraph 4 (d) Depository ... on:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party	Republic of Croatia	reporting for time period from	<u>30 August 2005</u>	to	<u>31 August 2006</u>
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Legislation

Croatian Parliament passed the Act on Confirmation of the stated Amended Protocol II on 21st February 2002. It came into force on 25th April 2002 for the Republic of Croatia.

On 7th February 2005, the Republic of Croatia has ratified the Protocol V on explosive remnants of war amended 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.

On 6th October 2004, the Croatian president brought a DECISION on enacting the Act on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and their Destruction – Ottawa Convention (Official Journal NN No. 141, 13th October 2004).

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

Article 13, “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
paragraph 4 (e) 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	Republic of Croatia	reporting for time period from	<u>30 August 2005</u> to <u>31 August 2006</u>
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International technical information exchange

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 30th October 2003, HCR-CTRO took over the activities and projects focused on performing administrative and technical tasks related to testing of demining machines, mine detection dogs and metal detectors, as well as scientific and research activities.

1. Projects of detecting minefields by swarms of bees – conducted within the HCR-CTRO Scientific Council and presented to several world institutions. There are active and passive methods of mine detection. Development of the passive method is conducted at Škabrnja and Benkovac test sites, where the air in the beehives is analyzed for traces of TNT.
2. Cerovac test site –The part of the test site used for testing mine clearance machines and the part for testing mine detection dogs are operational. Within the part intended for mine clearance machines, testing is conducted in accordance with CWA 15044. There is also an area intended for survivability tests with live mines, as well as an area for vegetation clearing tests.

By 30 August 2006 two trials from the ITEP Work Plan were conducted. Bozena-5 demining machine was tested in May (ITEP Project 3.2.33) and testing of MV-10 machine started (ITEP Project 3.2.35), which will be completed in September, when the testing of the MineWolf machine (ITEP Project 3.2.34) will also be performed.

3. Benkovac test site – from 1 February to 9 March 2006 a trial was conducted of four Japanese mine detection prototypes. Four sensor systems were tested: Mine Hunter

Vehicle (MHV), on which, in addition to the classic metal detectors, two GPR sensors, MHV-1 and MHV-2, may be mounted, then a robotic buggy Gryphon and a dual sensor called ALIS, which is a combination of GPR and a classic metal detector. In cooperation with HCR-CTRO, the following organization participated in the trial: Japanese Science and Technology Agency (JST), Federal Institute for Research and Testing of Material from Germany (BAM), Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and International Testing and Evaluation Program (ITEP).

On 28 August the ITEP Project STEMMD (Systematic Test and Evaluation of Metal Detectors) started, as part of the ITEP Project 2.1.2.3 for South East Europe. The testing will be conducted by BAM with assistance of HCR-CTRO. The mines that will be used for testing were buried in August, and the trial will begin on 25 September and will be concluded on 13 October. The goal of the trial is to assist demining companies and national mine action centers to choose the most suitable detectors on the basis of results, and to encourage metal detectors users to give feedback on the CEN Workshop Agreement on standardized metal detectors testing (CWA 14747). The trial will include the most used detectors in the region, as well as the latest models on the market.

4. In cooperation with CROMAC, HCR-CTRO has organized the third International Symposium "Humanitarian Demining 2006", held from 24 to 26 April in Sibenik. The main topic was UXO detection and mine.

International cooperation on mine clearance

The international cooperation on mine clearance of the Republic of Croatia during the above mentioned period was performed thanks to the donors' contributions from different countries, organizations and individuals.

The European Union, the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway had the biggest share in financing humanitarian demining activities. Demining projects from the donation of the Government of the USA are implemented through International Trust Fund for Humanitarian Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) as well as the donation from NGO Adopt-A-Minefield and Austrian Development Agency (ADA). Norwegian donation is implemented through NGO-Norwegian Peoples Aid, which performs humanitarian demining activities on the areas of 3 Croatian counties (Zadar, Brod-Posavina and Vukovar-Srijem). The Norwegian Government also donated equipment and knowledge for the realization of Scan Center project (phase I and II) and this project amounts to 2,6 million Euro. By the end of September 2005, the implementation of all the necessary software modifications and upgrades were performed as well as training of Scan Centre department staff and mine victims engaged in scanning and data processing. Installment of SCAN centre enabled high quality and speed of scanning all the records from the sketches and maps as well as increased the possibility of creating basic geospatial digital data on the positions of mines, minefields and combat activity lines with higher precision.

The Governments of Germany, France, Luxemburg, Italy and Monaco have financed mine clearance projects and it can also be stressed the donation from Austrian Development Agency (ADA) that has financed demining activities in Karlovac and Vukovar-Srijem County. The

donation of the FR of Germany was implemented through Arbeiter Samariters Bund (ASB) within the Stability Pact program and the projects were realized in Osijek-Baranja, Sisak-Moslavina and Karlovac County.

Other donations are from different NGOs like Rotary Clubs (especially RC Wien Nord Ost from Austria), Roots of Peace and Recobot Foundation.

International co-operation on technical co-operation and assistance

During the time period from August 30, 2004 to August 30, 2005, CROMAC's technical cooperation consisted of the exchange of experience and participation on symposiums. The most important event in 2005 was holding of the Sixth Meeting of the Ottawa Convention State Parties in Zagreb from 28 November to 2 December. Croatia, as a host of the meeting, had the opportunity to present all mine action aspects and inform on convention implementation in the Republic of Croatia but also to present several proposals for the improvement of work of the Committee for the protection of victims in which Croatia is a co-chair together with Australia. As a part of the Sixth Meeting of State Parties, CROMAC organized a visit to a demining worksite in the settlement of Suhovare in Zadar County for all conference participants. CROMAC has also established numerous contacts with representatives of international organizations and national centres for which the visit to CROMAC and presentation of its activities was organized as well.

The Croatian Mine Action Centre actively participated at the meetings of directors of national mine action centres from all over the world and the symposium "Connecting demining with development" held in Geneva but also in the work of standing committees of the Ottawa Convention state parties in Brussels. Upon invitation of the Centre for Robotics in Japan, CROMAC director presented Croatian mine action system and took the opportunity to establish important cooperation which resulted in the arrival of Japanese scientists and experts in February 2006 for the purpose of testing their mine detection technology. In April, CROMAC presented its mine action achievements at the regional conference held in Sarajevo in the organization of the European Union. CROMAC was also actively involved in the workshops and seminars organized by the UN, State Department and James Madison University from the USA. CROMAC and CROMAC-Centre for Testing, Development and Training Ltd. were the organizers of Third International Symposium "Humanitarian Demining 2006" in Šibenik entitled "Mine and UXO detection".

Croatian Mine Action Centre has continued its successful activities within the Southeastern Europe Mine Action Coordination Council (SEEMACC) via experience and knowledge exchange with other national mine action centers in the Southeastern Europe region. This cooperation has enabled the realization of some joint projects. In that framework and based on the Agreement of the cooperation between CROMAC and Regional Center for Underwater Demining (RCUD) from Monte Negro, general survey was performed on the border-belt area between Monte Negro and Albania.

Form F Other relevant matters

Article 13, “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to
paragraph 4 (f) the Depository ... on:

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High **Republic** reporting
Contracting **of** for time
Party **Croatia** period from 30 August 2005 to 31 August 2006

Other relevant matters

Mine clearance activities in the Republic of Croatia are regulated by the Mine clearance Act (NN No.19/96) and the Law on Mine clearance Amendments (NN No. 86/98 and No. 64/00).

The authority for mine clearance activities in Croatian Armed Forces is given to Mine clearance Battalion of the Engineering Brigade. Its task is to clear of mines military facilities that were neglected by the Armed Forces units due to humanitarian mine clearance that had, up to 1996, been conducted by units of the Croatian Armed Forces. Another task of the mine clearance battalion is to prepare a mine clearance platoon for mine clearance in PfP program that will be completed by the end of 2003.

All pyrotechnics engaged in mine clearance have passed the training for performing humanitarian mine clearance activities. They also have life insurance.

The mine clearance battalion keeps database on mined military facilities for the entire Croatian Armed Forces.

From August 30, 2005 to August 31, 2006, the area of 356,988 square meters of military facilities was cleared of mines; 234 AP mines and 7,290 pieces of UXOs were found and destroyed.

Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11, paragraph 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 **Republic of Croatia** reporting for time period from 30 August 2005 to 31 August 2006

Means and technologies of mine clearance

Mine clearance capacities include a complete equipment of 30 demining companies that are authorized by Croatian Ministry of Interior to perform mine clearance and mine search activities. They also need to have accreditation from Croatian Mine Action Centre to perform such actions. The firms have 970 employees in all operational units: 618 deminers, 97 auxiliary workers and 35 medical teams that consist of doctors, medical technicians and drivers with medical vehicles.

All the employees that work in mine clearance are wearing protective equipment that consists of flack jacket with protection for groins and helmets with visors. For special cases of UXO demolition, companies use ballistic suits. Following equipment is in usage for humanitarian demining activities: 719 metal detectors, 50 mine clearance machines including all types (medium, light and heavy), excavators, machines for vegetation clearing and 116 mine detection dogs.

In Croatia, mine clearance actions are mostly performed as a combination of mechanical demining using demining machines, manual detection and mine-searching dogs. Croatian Mine Action Centre Standard operating procedures also prescribe the entire methodology of humanitarian demining activities. Frequent use of demining machines puts Croatia among the leading states with industrial mine clearance.

Lists of experts and experts agencies

Mine clearance experts are employed in various institutions, which deal with anti-mining issue.

HCR (Croatian Mine Action Centre):

- Oto Jungwirth – Director, Mirko Ivanušić – Deputy Director
- Nikola Gambiroža – standardization, standard operating procedures, Demining Machines Evaluation Committee

- Tomislav Ban – quality insurance and quality control
- Davor Laura – general survey, making of projects, mine situation database
- Miljenko Vahtarić – planning, analysis and finances
- Neven Karas – legislative issues
- Heads of CROMAC Regional offices (Damir Stojković, Ivan Čikara, Dubravko Krušarovski) – operational performance

CROMAC Scientific Committee – includes 36 members: members of academy, persons with doctoral degrees, and other experts. The heads of actual projects are:

- D.Sc. Milan Bajić
- M.Sc. Hrvoje Babić
- M.Sc. Mile Baće
- M.Sc. Tomislav Bašić
- D.Sc. Vladimir Knapp
- D.Sc. Hrvoje Gold
- D.Sc. Mario Bauer
- M.Sc. Matko Bogunović
- M.Sc. Teodor Fiedler
- M.Sc. Marin Hraste
- M.Sc. Nenad Javornik
- M.Sc. Božidar Javorović
- M.Sc. Stjepan Ječić
- M.Sc. Krešimir Jelić
- M.Sc. Boris Kamenar
- M.Sc. Vladimir Knapp
- M.Sc. Vladimir Koroman
- Željko Kučan
- D.Sc. Nikola Kezić
- M.Sc. Vjera Krstelj
- M.Sc. Sven Lončarić
- D.Sc. Dario Matika
- M.Sc. Nedjeljko Perić
- D.Sc. Dinko Mikuliž, Head of Scientific Council
- D.Sc. Dijana Pleština
- M.Sc. Stanislav Sever
- M.Sc. Branko Somek
- M.Sc. Vladimir Srb
- M.Sc. Petar Strohal
- M.Sc. Ivo Šlaus
- M.Sc. Stjepan Udović
- M.Sc. Ozren Žunec
- M.Sc. Davor Antičić
- M.Sc. Jakša Topić
- M.Sc. Nenad Gućunski
- M.Sc. Stjepko Šesnić
- M.Sc. Branko Tomazić

CTRO (Centre for Testing, Development and Education) – took over testing and evaluation activities for demining machines and dogs from CROMAC. CTRO Director is M. Sc. Nikola Pavković with associates: M. Sc. Ivan Šteker and M.Sc. Želimir Šarić

Slavko Majetić, owner of the firm DOK-ING, Ltd., is an expert for construction and production of mine clearance machines MV-4, MV-10, MV-20. Another Croatian company, Đuro Đaković, is also involved in construction and production of demining machines RM-KA 02.

There is one state owned demining company, one non-government organization (NPA - Norwegian Peoples Aid) and other demining companies are privately owned. There are 30 commercial companies that are authorized by the Ministry of the Interior and they regularly apply for public tenders for mine clearance and mine searching projects:

- **MUNGOS, Ltd.** (state owned)
- **NPA** (NGO Norwegian Peoples Aid)
- **AVANGARD Ltd.**
- **BATOSTA Ltd.**
- **CENTURION Ltd.**
- **CONSENSUS Ltd.**
- **DEMIN-KA Ltd.**
- **DEMINER Ltd.**
- **DETEKTOR Ltd.**
- **DINAMIT Ltd.**
- **DOK-ING Ltd.**
- **DOK-ING Demining Ltd.**
- **ENIGMA Ltd.**
- **HEKSOGEN Ltd.**
- **ISTRAŽIVAČ Ltd.**
- **I.T.P. ATLANTA Ltd.**
- **L.M.B.S. Ltd.**
- **MKA DEMING Ltd.**
- **MUSTELA Ltd.**
- **NITRO Ltd.**
- **PIPER Ltd.**
- **PIROS Ltd.**
- **REASEURO WORLDWIDE Ltd.**
- **RU-RU Ltd.**
- **RUMITAL Ltd.**
- **SCANJACK Ltd.**
- **TERRAFIRMA Ltd.**
- **TEHNOELEKTRO Ltd.**
- **TORNADO Ltd.**
- **ZDRUG Ltd.**

National points of contact on mine clearance

- Prime Minister, Ivo Sanader
- Head of CROMAC Council and prime minister's advisor for demining, Đuro Brodarac

- Advisor for mine action at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, M.Sc. Dijana Pleština
- Head of CROMAC, Oto Jungwirth

Other points of contact:

- Head of CROMAC Scientific Council, M.Sc. Nikola Kezić;
 - Head of the Centre for Testing, Development and Training (HCR-CTRO), Nikola Pavković.
-