

CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

**REPORTING FORMATS
FOR ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS**

STATE [PARTY] :**THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

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DATE OF SUBMISSION: **09/05/2016**.....
[dd/mm/year]

REPORTING TIME PERIOD FROM ... **JAN 01, 2015**..... TO **DEC 31, 2015**.....

NOTE: all data shaded in gray is provided on a VOLUNTARY basis but pertains to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7.

¹ In accordance with Article 7.1 (l)

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 to implement this Convention, 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 territory under its jurisdiction or control".

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<p>Legal, administrative and other measures taken to implement the CCM (including details on existing legislation and penal sanctions)</p>	<p>Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached, administrative measures, policies & directives, training of military forces).</p>
<p>On June 5, 2009 Croatian Parliament passed a Law on Ratification of the CCM. Republic of Croatia formally deposited its ratification instrument with the UN on August 17, 2009. The CCM entered into force on August 1, 2010 becoming binding international law.</p>	<p>The introduction of the CCM to the Croatian Armed Forces was used to reshape and expand the curriculum time dedicated at all levels of education on the agreements, treaties and conventions signed and ratified by the Republic of Croatia. Starting at basic, advance and senior NCO courses it expands and gets more in-depth coverage all the way up to the War College level. The new expanded curriculum is being implemented from the beginning of September 2011 and is being updated all the time.</p>

<p>The Working Group for drafting a new Act on Mine Action was established by the Minister of Interior consisting of representatives of all key actors in Croatian mine action system, namely representatives from the Office for Mine Action (coordinates the WG), the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defense, the Croatian Mine Action Centre, as well as unions and employers associations active in humanitarian demining. Drafting of the new Act started with the intention to regulate not only humanitarian demining, which is just one segment of mine action, but to comprise all the components including the activities which have not been so far sufficiently regulated by the current Act. The emphasis was made primarily on assistance to mine victims and on their socio-economic rehabilitation and integration as well as mine risk education. The novelty is the obligation of running a data base on mine victims and their family members with the aim of providing systematic assistance adapted to age and gender. This kind of help includes medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support which will endeavor to secure their social and economic inclusion. The new Act will also tackle the latest achievements in International Mine Action Standards, specifically those related to technical surveying and the possibility of verifying non-contamination of mine suspected areas. New Act on Mine Action is intended to be comprehensive, meaning it incorporates mines/CM/UXO and ERW in general. As such, the Act states that each failure in treatment of cluster munitions is subject to misdemeanor sanction.</p>	<p>The Act on Mine Action has been declared on 21 October 2015 and incorporates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Other changes in QA/QC procedures, Accreditation of legal entities and Misdemeanour law regulations
<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. 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>Decree on the Office for Mine Action (“OG”, 21/12)</p>

Form B Stockpiles and Destruction of Cluster Munitions

PART I : Stockpiled Cluster Munitions

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

(b) The total of all cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 3 of this Convention, to include a breakdown of their type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type;

(g) Stockpiles of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, discovered after reported completion of the programme referred to in sub-paragraph (e) of this paragraph, and plans for their destruction in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention.

State [Party]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA reporting for time period from JAN 01, 2015 to DEC 31, 2015

1. The total of all cluster munitions and explosive submunitions, stockpiled under the jurisdiction and control of the State Party

The following table does not include munitions retained for the purpose of training and expertise (in accordance with Article 3.6) reported in Form C

Cluster munitions type	Quantity	Lot numbers (if possible)	Explosive submunitions type	Total quantity of explosive submunitions	Lot numbers (if possible)	Supplementary information
Mortar, 120 mm M93	6.541 (x23)		KB-2	150.443		
MRLS M87 ORKAN, 262 mm	1 (x288)		KB-1	288		n/a
Air bomb BL-755	3 (x147)		MK-1	441		n/a
Air bomb RBK-250 PTAB-2,5M	2 (x42)		PTAB-2,5M	84		n/a
Air bomb RBK-250 275 AO-1 SČ	5 (x150)		AO-1 SČ	750		n/a
Air bomb RBK-250 ZAB-2,5M	44 (x48)		ZAB-2,5M	2.112		Incendiary bomb Rep. for Transparency
Total:	6.596		Total:	154.118		

2. Additional stockpiles discovered after reported completion of the programme for destruction

Cluster munition type	Quantity discovered	Lot number (if possible)	Explosive submunition type	Total quantity of explosive submunitions	Lot number (if possible)	Plans for destruction	Where, when and how discovered	Supplementary information
Total:			Total:					

3. Status and progress ... in separating all CM under its jurisdiction and control from other munitions retained for operational use and marking them for the purpose of destruction (ref. Art 3(1))

Cluster munition type	Quantity separated and marked for destruction	Lot numbers (if possible)	Explosive submunition type	Total quantity separated and marked for destruction	Lot numbers (if possible)	Supplementary information
Total:			Total:			

All cluster munitions in the possession of the Croatian Armed Forces (Form B) were declared non-perspective for future use by the Decision of the Defence Minister on August 16, 2010. All cluster munitions are stored in accordance to the type of munitions (air bombs, MRLS rockets and mortar grenades). They are all scheduled for the destruction process, except those in Form C, which will be disassembled and disarmed for training and educational purposes, and static displays at the military museums.

During 2015, all cluster munitions were stored on 2 locations for disassembly and in regard to closer proximity to the destruction site.

Form B (continued) Stockpiles and Destruction of Cluster Munitions

Part II : Status of programs for destruction of Cluster Munitions

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

(e) The status and progress of programmes for the destruction, in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention, of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, with details of the methods that will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;

(f) The types and quantities of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, destroyed in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention, including details of the methods of destruction used, the location of the destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards observed;

g) Stockpiles of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, discovered after reported completion of the programme referred to in sub-paragraph (e) of this paragraph, and plans for their destruction in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention;

State [Party]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA reporting for time period from JAN 01, 2015 to DEC 31, 2015

1. Status and progress of destruction programmes (Article 3)

Status	Destruction process of remaining CM is continuing after clearance of former storage site Pađene from June 2015.
Plans, general information	Amount of 129 tons of remaining CM could be reduced in 1 year period being done by the military resources and civilian capacities, at the latest until the end of 2017.
Methods that will be used ¹	Combinations of disassembly, recycling, open burning/open detonation and demilitarization techniques.
Name and location of destruction sites that will be used	Disassembly will be done by military resources and destruction of the CM which is impossible to be disassembled will be performed at the Training ground Slunj.
Applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed	Plan is to minimise the contamination by maximizing the re-use, recycling and reprocessing of materials where possible.
Progress since last report	Certain amount of CM has already been destroyed and after finishing clearance of a storage site Pađene, most activities will be concentrated on CM destruction.

Supplementary information

1 Reference to Form B (4).

2. Destruction of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, completed BEFORE the entry into force for the State Party (ONLY for initial reports)

Cluster munition type	Quantity destroyed	Lot number (if possible)	Explosive submunition type	Quantity destroyed	Lot number (if possible)	Date of Completion	Location of destruction sites	Supplementary information
Total:			Total:					

3. Types and quantities of cluster munitions, including submunitions, destroyed in accordance with article 3

a) After entry into force

Cluster munition type	Quantity destroyed	Lot number (if possible)	Explosive submunition type	Quantity destroyed	Lot number (if possible)	Date of Completion	Location of destruction sites	Supplementary information
120 mm M93	586		KB-2	13.478		31 December 2015	Training Area Slunj	
MRLS M87 ORKAN 262 mm	26		KB-1	7.488		31 December 2015	Training Area Slunj	
BL-755	20		MK-1	2940		31 December 2015	Training Area Slunj	
RBK-250 PTAB-2,5M	7		PTAB-2,5M	294		31 December 2015	Training Area Slunj	
Total:	639		Total:	24.200				

b) Additional stockpiles destroyed after reported completion of the programme for destruction

Cluster munition type	Quantity destroyed	Lot number (if possible)	Explosive submunition type	Quantity destroyed *	Lot number (if possible)	Plans for destruction	Progress in destruction/ Date of Completion
Total:			Total:				

- INCLUDING explosive sub munitions which are not contained in a cluster munition.

4. Methods of destruction used

Cluster munition type	Details of the methods of destruction used
120 mm M93	Disassembly and destruction of mortar body with nose and tail removed; (completion by detonation)
262 mm M87 Orkan	Disassembly and detonation of a warhead segment containing KB-1 submunitions
BL-755	Disassembly and extraction of MK-1 submunitions
RBK-250 PTAB-2,5M	Disassembly and extraction of PTAB-2,5M submunitions

Explosive submunition type	Details of the methods of destruction used
Mortar KB-2	Detonation of a mortar body with nose and tail removed; open burning / open detonation
KB-1	Detonation of a warhead segment with submunitions; open burning / open detonation
MK-1	Burning trials on defused submunition warheads; open burning / open detonation
PTAB-2,5M	Burning trials on defused submunition warheads; open burning / open detonation

In the time period of June 26 to July 7, 2011 Croatian MoD and NPA personnel conducted Research and Development phase of the stockpile destruction programme. The aim of this phase was to conduct a complete breakdown of each type of cluster munitions and their sub munitions. This was also an opportunity for Croatian personnel to develop Standard

Operating Procedures and prepare for the destruction of cluster munitions on large scale. The activity was highly successful as they managed to disassemble each type of munitions and sub munitions, disposal trials were conducted and destruction options were identified for all the munitions types. While the burning trials on sub munitions were successful on MK-1 and PTAB-2,5M, they failed to ignite the explosive in the AO-1SČ and KB-1 bodies. The detonation method was more successful. In the meantime the Croatian MoD considered best destruction options for the reduction of the remaining stockpiles. The selection of the best option depends on several factors including: safety of personnel involved in disassembly; number of munitions and sub munitions; time required; risk of kick-out during demolition; explosive limits on destruction site and environment impact and recovery of materials.

On September 13, 2011 a local fire engulfed the military storage site Pađene (near Knin) and triggered several explosions. As a result, among other munitions, missiles and ordinance destroyed in the fire (all declared non-perspective for future use), part of the Croatian cluster munitions stocks were also destroyed. They include: 68 Aerial bombs BL-755, 77 Aerial bombs RBK-250 PTAB-2,5M and 8 Aerial bombs RBK-250 ZAB 2,5M with all of the sub munitions. There were no casualties due to this incident. Members of the Support Command supported by AF & AD personnel as well as the Engineering regiment unit worked on sanitizing the affected area. Up to the end of May 2015 the demining battalion along with supporting units finished searching and clearance of the area inside of military complex and these operations finished on 30th May 2015.

5. Applicable safety and environmental standards observed in destruction

The Croatian General Staff personnel have developed Standard Operating Procedures for the CM destruction process on a large scale. Plan is to minimise the contamination by maximizing the re-use, recycling and reprocessing of materials where possible. Limiting factors are personnel safety and explosive limits for demolition at the destruction site.

6. Challenges and International assistance and cooperation needed for the implementation of Article 3

Activity	Description	Time period	Need
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Current stockpiles are less than 129 tons with an estimated need of 200.000 Euro in order to fulfil Article 3 obligations. Croatia believes it has all capabilities and facilities to destroy remaining stockpiles of CM fairly ahead of the Article 3 deadline in 2018, (at last during year 2017).

Form C Cluster Munitions retained or transferred

Article 3.8. States Parties retaining, acquiring or transferring cluster munitions or explosive submunitions for the purposes described in paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article shall submit a detailed report on the planned and actual use of these cluster munitions and explosive submunitions and their type, quantity and lot numbers. If cluster munitions or explosive submunitions are transferred to another State Party for these purposes, the report shall include reference to the receiving party. Such a report shall be prepared for each year during which a State Party retained, acquired or transferred cluster munitions or explosive submunitions and shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (...)."

State [Party]: **THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA** reporting for time period from **JAN 01, 2015** to **DEC 31, 2015**

1. Type of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions RETAINED in accordance with Article 3(6)

Cluster munition type	Quantity	Lot number	Explosive sub munition type	Quantity	Lot number	Planned use	Supplementary information
MRLS M87 ORKAN 262mm	2 (x288)		KB-1			The Croatian Armed Forces are planning to keep a total of 14 bombs for training and educational purposes, including some for the static display at the military museum. All cluster bombs will be disassembled and disarmed, with all explosive components removed during the stockpile destruction process.	
Air bomb BL-755	3 (x147)		MK-1				
Air bomb RBK- 250 PTAB-2,5M	3 (x42)		PTAB-2,5M				
Air bomb RBK- 250 275 AO-1 SČ	3 (x150)		AO-1 SČ				
Air bomb RBK- 250 ZAB-2,5M	3 (x48)		ZAB-2,5M			NOT ACTUAL RETENTION	
Total:	14		Total:			These Cluster munitions are already Included in Form B	

2. Type of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions ACQUIRED in accordance with Article 3(6)

Cluster munition type	Quantity	Lot number	Explosive submunition type	Quantity	Lot number	Planned use	Supplementary information
Total:			Total:				

3. Retained/acquired cluster munitions or explosive submunitions used during reporting period in accordance with Article 3(6)

Cluster munition type	Quantity used	Lot number	Explosive submunition type	Quantity used	Lot number	Description of actual use	Supplementary information
Total:			Total:				

4. Type of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions transferred in accordance with Article 3(7)

Cluster munition type	Quantity	Lot number	Explosive submunition type	Quantity	Lot number	Purpose of transfer	Receiving State Party
NONE							
Total:			Total:				

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

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

(c) The technical characteristics of each type of cluster munition produced by that State Party prior to entry into force of this Convention for it, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by it, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of cluster munitions; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information that may facilitate the clearance of cluster munition remnants;

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Cluster munition type*	Dimensions of cluster munition	Cluster munition explosive content (type and weight)	Explosive submunition type and number*	Dimensions of explosive submunition	Submunition fusing	Submunition explosive content (type and weight)	Submunition metallic content (type and weight)	Other information that may facilitate clearance
Mortar, 120 mm M93								
MRLS M87 ORKAN 262mm								
Air bomb BL-755								
Air bomb RBK-250 PTAB-2,5M								
Air bomb RBK-250 275 AO-1 SČ								
Air bomb RBK-250 ZAB-2,5M								

* Please attach data sheets including colour photographs, if possible.

120 mm Mortar Cluster Bomb M93

- **Mass with fuse: 15,2 kg**
- **Length, fused: 817 mm**
- **Range min/max: 380/ 5200 m**
- **Electronic time fuse: TE M93**
- **Number of charges: 0+6**
 - 1 ignition charge M74 B2, 38 gr. (DB powder)**
 - 6 additional charges M93, 83 gr. (SB powder)**
- **Packing: 1 complete round per carton**
 - 2 cartons per wooden case**
- **Case total mass: 46 kg.**
- **Type of bomblet: KB-2, DPICM,**
- **Number of bomblets: 23 pcs.**
- **Bomblet mass: 235 gr, 24 gr. of high explosive**



MRLS missile 262 mm “ORKAN” M87

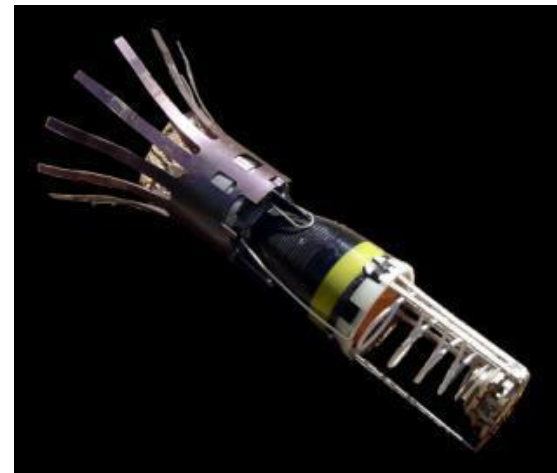


- **Delivery system MRLS, base vehicle FAP 2832 8X8**
- **Maximum range: 50 km, Capacity: 12 launch tubes**
- **Missile mass: 390 kg**
- **Type of bomblets: KB-1, DPICM**
- **Number of bomblets: 288 pcs. / warhead,**
- **Bomblet caliber: 40 mm**
- **Bomblet effectiveness radius: 10 m**
- **Rocket motor: 180 kg double-base propellant and igniter.**

Aerial Cluster Bomb BL-755



- **Mass: 277 kg**
- **Length: 2,45 m**
- **Max. diameter 448 mm**
- **Type of bomblets: Mk.1, dual-purpose**
- **Number of bomblets: 147 pcs**
- **Mass of bomblet: 1 kg**
- **Warhead weight: 0,68 kg**
- **HE content: 0,228 kg RDX/TNT.**



Aerial Cluster Bomb RBK-250-275 AO-1SCh



- **Mass: 273 kg, 99 kg. without bomblets**
- **Length: 2120-2149 mm**
- **Gun powder charge: 41 gr.**
- **Type of bomblet: AO-1SCh, fragmentation**
- **Number of bomblets: 150 pcs**
- **Mass of bomblet w/fuse: 1,2 kg**
- **Explosive charge in bomblet: 38 gr.**



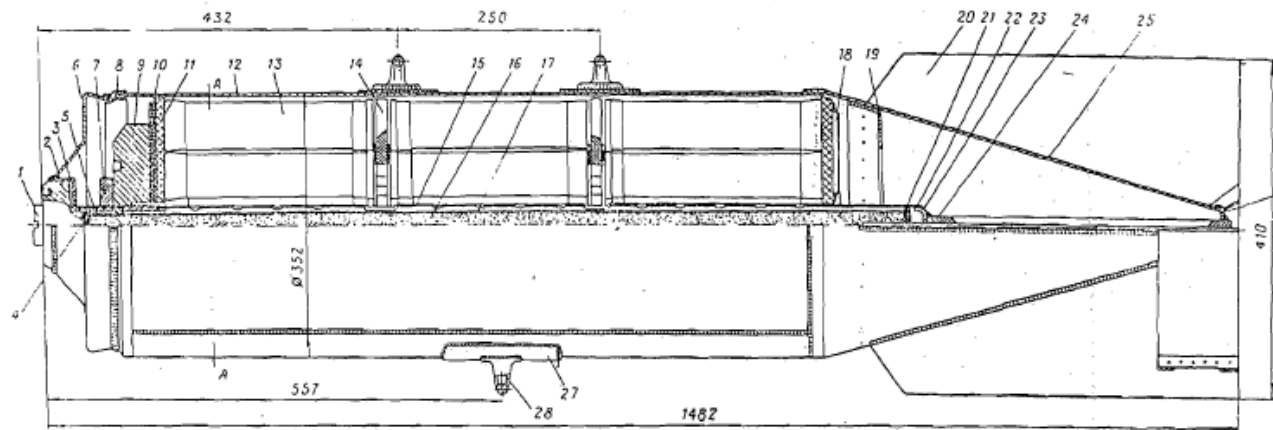
Aerial Cluster Bomb RBK-250 PTAB-2,5M



- **Mass: 250 kg**
- **Type of bomblet: PTAB-2,5M; shaped charged**
- **Number of bomblets: 42 pcs., HE,**
- **Bomblet weight empty: 1.168 kg**
- **Bomblet length: 145 mm**
- **Bomblet diameter: 90 mm**



Aerial Cluster Bomb RBK-250 ZAB-2,5M



- **Mass of container: 250 kg**
- **Type of bomblets: ZAB-2,5M incendiary,**
- **Number of bomblets: 48 pcs.,**
- **Bomblets dimensions: 91X135 mm**
- **Weight: 2,7 kg.**
- **Warhead: 1,7 kg.**
- **Incendiary bomb – reporting for transparency**

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

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 (d) The status and progress of programmes for the conversion or decommissioning of production facilities for cluster munitions.

State [Party]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA reporting for time period from JAN 01, 2015 to DEC 31, 2015

Name and location of production facility	Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed") and progress of the programme	Supplementary information
<p>SUIS d.o.o. Kumrovec, Razvor bb</p>	<p>FILED FOR BANKRUPCY</p>	<p>COMPLETED</p>	<p>With a 2006 Commercial Court decision bankruptcy procedure was finalized. Manufactured 120 mm M93 mortar cluster bombs for MoD.</p>

Form F Contaminated areas and clearance

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 h) To the extent possible, the size and location of all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of cluster munition remnant in each such area and when they were used."
 i) The status and progress of programmes for the clearance and destruction of all types and quantities of cluster munition remnants cleared and destroyed in accordance with Article 4 of this Convention, to include the size and location of the cluster munition contaminated area cleared and a breakdown to the quantity of each type of cluster munition remnant cleared and destroyed."

State [Party]: REPUBLIC OF CROATIA reporting for time period from JAN 01, 2015 to DEC 31, 2015

1. Size and location of cluster munition contaminated area*

Location #	Size of contaminated area (m ²)	Cluster Munition Remnants		Estimated or known date of contamination	Method used to estimate suspected area	Supplementary information
		Type	Estimated Quantity			
Karlovac County	0	KB-1	0	1991-1995	General Survey	
Lika-Senj County	705.208	KB-1	841	1991-1995	General Survey	
Zadar County	937.619	KB-1	2443	1991-1995	General Survey	
Šibenik-Knin County	232.611	KB-1	415	1991-1995	General Survey	
Split-Dalmatia County	765.490	KB-1	917	1991-1995	General Survey	
Total:	2.640.928	Total:	4.675			

* If necessary, a separate table for each area may be provided

List the province/district/village where contaminated areas are located as well as (where possible) map references and grid coordinates sufficient to define the contaminated area.

Supplementary information

As we have declared in previous report that large area and two complete counties (Dubrovnik-Neretva and Sisak-Moslavina) were cleared and free from contamination, during 2015, projects connected with cluster munitions removal have continued, which has resulted with Karlovac County free from contamination. Unfortunately there was a significant expansion of new contaminated area that was found in Zadar and Split-Dalmatia County. For that reason, despite the serious efforts, there was not much change in the overall quantities and contamination.

2. Land release

Provide information on the release of land previously suspected to contain cluster munition remnants by methods other than clearance

Location #	Size of area (m ²)	Date of release	Method of release (technical or non-technical survey)

Supplementary information

There was no land release in the reporting period.

3. Status and progress of programmes for the clearance for cluster munitions remnants

Location #	Size of cleared area (m ²)	Status of clearing programme	Cluster Munition Remnants cleared		Clearance Method	Standards applied	
			Type	Quantity		Safety Standards	Environmental Standards
Šibenik-Knin County	299.233	finished	KB-1	48	IMAS	IMAS	

Zadar County	110.101	finished	KB-1	52	IMAS	IMAS	
Karlovac County	20.111	finished	MK-1	1	IMAS	IMAS	
Total:	429.445		Total:	101			

* If necessary, a separate table for each area may be provided.

List the province/district/village where contaminated areas are located as well as (where possible) map references and grid coordinates sufficient to define the contaminated area. Where possible, refer to the corresponding contaminated area described in [Form F, table 1].

Supplementary information

During 2015, Croatian Mine Action Center has contracted 5 demining projects containing exclusively CM; the results above illustrate the effect and yield. It is important to mention 2 additional contracted demining projects that were completed and resulted with CM found whose results are also implemented. Noted are project in Karlovac County, 20.111 m² in size, and project in Zadar County, 110.101 m² in size. The entire CM found, **100 KB-1 and 1 MK-1 bomblets**, were destroyed on site without transfer beyond individual project boundary lines. As it was presented in the previous table, in 2015, one MK-N01 bomblet from BL 755 was found and destroyed, and approximately 6% of all UXO found during 2015 was identified as the KB-1 CM type.

Ministry of Interior: The Croatian Police department is continuing its "Less arms, fewer tragedies" program in partnership with UNDP. **During 2015, the Police department collected 118 pieces of KB-1 and MK-1 bomblets.** Police department is determined to continue these programs and activities in the future. Weapons and ordnances collected by the Police department are destroyed at Croatia's military facilities.

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4. Status and progress of programme(s) for the destruction of cluster munition remnants*

Location	Status of destruction programme	Cluster Munition Remnants		Destruction Method	Standards applied	
		Type	Quantity		Safety Standards	Environmental Standards
N/A No current						

projects.						
		Total:				

* If necessary, a separate table for each area may be provided.

This table is only for use for those cluster munitions remnants that were not destroyed during a clearance programme (for example cluster munition remnants cleared and subsequently destroyed elsewhere or abandoned cluster munitions).

Supplementary information

5. Challenges and international assistance and cooperation needed for the implementation of Article 4

Activity	Description	Time period	Need

Form G Measures to provide warning to the population and risk education

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

j) The measures taken to provide risk reduction education and, in particular, an immediate and effective warning to civilians living in cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control."

State [Party]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA reporting for time period from JAN 01, 2015 to DEC 31, 2015

1. Measures taken to provide risk reduction education

- Holding co-coordinative meetings with relevant government and non-government institutions to achieve higher efficiency of education;
- Providing logistic support to education implementation;
- Ensuring participation at the international education-related workshops with aim to improve educative actions;
- In addition to cartographic presentations and insight, the Croatian Mine Action Centre has developed a unique web application MIS portal, available to all internet users, where it is possible to see the locations of mine suspected areas.

2. Measures taken for effective warning of the population

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

In 2015, the Croatian Mine Action Centre coordinated a large number of activities related to informing about mine danger. Through 69 lectures and presentations, more than 8.500 citizens were educated. Majority of them were kindergarten and elementary school kids. Special education was given to the members of Hunting associations, Croatian mountain rescue service, hikers, farmers and tourists. The largest number of activities related to the education about dangers of mines and UXO were done in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the relevant police departments thorough the "Less arms, less tragedy" campaign. Informational and educational activities on mine dangers were carried out in collaboration with national and regional/local administrative bodies and as part of the festivities and events with "4th April - International Day of Mine awareness and Mine Action Assistance" as one of the most important one.

Form H Victim assistance: status and progress of implementation of the obligations under Article 5

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 (k) The status and progress of implementation of its obligations under Article 5 of this Convention to adequately provide age- and gender- sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for social and economic inclusion of cluster munition victims and to collect reliable relevant data with respect to cluster munition victims;

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1. National focal point/coordination mechanism for the implementation of Art 5 (specify name and contact information of government body responsible)

In 2015 victim assistance was carried out in accordance with legal regulations through government bodies and non-governmental organizations with coordinating role of the Croatian Mine Action Centre.

NGO "Mine Aid" continued supporting persons affected by mines through psychosocial and economic projects. During 2015, the advisory assistance to persons affected by mines, and their families continued to be provided by Mine Aid. In the organization of the Sitting Volleyball Club "Zagreb" and in cooperation with the Sitting Volleyball Club "Šibenik", CROMAC, Mine Aid Association and the Foundation "Croatia without Mines" on 27 June 2015 in the town square Poljana in Drniš municipality, the campaign "Together for Croatia without mines" was presented. At the beginning of the program the performance "Mine Free World - Security - Happiness" was delivered during which demining process was presented. In the second part of the program the players of the volleyball clubs from Zagreb, Šibenik, Knin and Zadar showed a sitting volleyball game - a sport that can be practiced by people injured by mines. Also, Centre M.A.R.E. – Model of Active Rehabilitation and Education, provided social rehabilitation during the summer of 2015 for persons affected by mines. Government and non-government organizations marked April - Month of protection against mines in Zagreb (Mine Aid, IOK Zagreb, Zaklada HBM, CROMAC, Government office for Mine Action). Furthermore, during the program, educational materials on mine threat that still exists in the Republic of Croatia were distributed to the visitors. With the support of international organizations ICBL and CMC, during September 2015, NGO conducted the campaign "Safety and happiness without mines is bigger", which aimed to raise the awareness of the general public, governmental and non-governmental sector on the issue of mines and UXO through media outreach and celebration of August 1st - the fifth anniversary of entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. During 2015 Foundation "Croatia without Mines" was part of the project The Night of Inclusion - Turning EXclusive societies into INclusive ones, event that was held during the First Review Conference to the CCM in Dubrovnik. "Documenta - Centre for Dealing with the Past" in cooperation with the Europe House Vukovar organized the training "Developing local networking and exchange of best practice of provider of psychosocial support to victims of torture and civilian victims of war" in Vukovar (15-16 June 2015.). The second training "Developing local networking and exchange of best practice of provider of psychosocial support of victims of torture and civilian victims of war " was held at the Center M.A.R.E. in Rovinj (11 -13 September 2015.). During 2015, Documenta continued to provide legal advice and linked users with providers of psycho-social assistance. CROMAC continued to collect data on mine victims and their needs during the process of non-technical survey in continuation of the 2014. project conducted by Government Office for Mine Action and CROMAC with a goal of establishing unique Mine Victims Database.

2. Data collection and assessment of the needs of cluster munitions victims (please indicate gender and age of survivors as well as information on affected families and communities)

In 2015 CROMAC and Government Office for Mine Action continued with the development of a unique Data base of all victims of mines and UXOs, and their families. The collection of data is done in cooperation with several ministries i.e. Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health etc. Questioner about mine victim is finalised and everything is prepared to fill in the data base.

3. Development and implementation of national laws and policies for implementation of Article 5

Republic of Croatia has a well-developed of public health system which includes clinics, clinical centres, specialized polyclinics and hospitals, and rehabilitation centres. All cluster munitions victims have health insurance and Croatian Institute for Health Insurance covers insurances for all mine victims and expenses for very basic orthopaedic aids. Although rights of victims/persons with disabilities are regulated by numerous laws and regulations, on the ground reality does not always follow laws and regulations.

4. National plan and budget, including timeframes to carry out these activities

- All activities of the Croatian Mine Action Centre and other government institutions are financed from the State Budget. Non-governmental organizations are financed through donations and public tenders as well as from EU funds.

Note: If necessary, plans/budget may be provided separately

5. Efforts to closely consult with and actively involve cluster munition victims and their representative organizations in victim assistance planning and implementation

Survivors participate in the work of government and non-government bodies. Their involvement in providing assistance to other survivors or drafting action plans or implementation of different measures is variable.

6. Assistance services (including medical care, rehabilitation, psychological support, and social and economic inclusion).

Service (availability; accessibility; services provided)	Implementing agency	Description of service (progress, types of services, number of persons assisted, time period)
<p>All cluster munitions victims are entitled to health insurance. Croatian Institute for Health Insurance covers basic insurance for all mine victims and expenses for very basic orthopaedic aids.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinics, clinic centres, specialized polyclinics and hospitals, rehabilitation centres. • Ministry of Health • Croatian Institute for Health Insurance • Croatian Institute of Public Health 	<p>Croatian Institute for Health Insurance ensures the execution of contracted health care for each insured person under equal terms. Contracting health care with health institutions and private health workers ensures equal availability of health care on the entire territory of Croatia. Under primary health care, emergency medical assistance is also provided on the entire territory of Croatia. All general and clinical hospitals have a contracted surgical activity which enables the acute treatment of injuries, including injuries from mines. Orthopedic activities were agreed to with specific hospital institutions on the regional and sub-regional level. Medical rehabilitation was agreed to with hospitals that specialize in medical rehabilitation, and insured patients are referred to such rehabilitation</p>
<p>Socio-economic assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croatian Employment Service (CES) • Institute of Expertise, Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities 	<p>Active employment policy is based on “National Employment Incentive Plan”. All legal entities with at least 20 employees are obliged to employ persons with disabilities on adequate working place, according to their choice, in appropriate working conditions. When hiring a person with disability, state administration bodies as well as legal entities in full or partial ownership of the state are obliged to give priority to such person under the same conditions.</p> <p>Institute keeps records of employers who are liable to quota system of employment of persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>Psychosocial assistance</p>	<p>System of social welfare (i.e. Centres for social welfare)</p>	<p>Provision for continuing psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration remained weak during the reporting period.</p>

7. Steps taken to mobilize national and international resources

- State Budget, donations of regional administration and self-administration units and donations of private companies as well as domestic funding sources. Foreign governments finance individual projects through public tenders.

8. Needs for international assistance and cooperation

Activity	Description	Time period	Need

9. Efforts undertaken to raise awareness of the rights of cluster munition victims and persons with other disabilities

Form I National resources and international cooperation and assistance

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

(m) The amount of national resources, including financial, material or in kind, allocated to the implementation of Articles 3, 4 and 5 of this Convention; and

(n) The amounts, types and destinations of international cooperation and assistance provided under Article 6 of this Convention.

State [Party]: THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA reporting for time period from JAN 01, 2015 to DEC 31, 2015

[Narrative:] NOT APPLICABLE

1. National resources allocated

Activity	Sector (national implementation measures, stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)	Amount of national resources (List currency)	Type of resources (e.g. financial, material, in kind)
Demining	clearance	3.717.422 HRK	financial

2. International cooperation and assistance provided

Destination	Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)	Amount (list currency)	Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)	Details (including date allocated, Trust funds, project details timeframes)

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3. International assistance and cooperation needed

a) For the implementation of Article 3 : Stockpile destruction

Activity	Description	Time period	Need
Stockpile destruction	Disassembly and disposal by burning/detonation of cluster munitions/submunitions in Form B	2014 - 2018	200.000 Euro
			Including recycling

b) For the implementation of Article 4 : Clearance and risk education

Activity	Description	Time period	Need
Demining	For clearing of 2.640.928 m² of land contaminated with cluster munitions	Until August 1, 2018	Financial assistance of approx. 3,28 million USD

c) For the implementation of Article 5 : Victim assistance

Activity	Description	Time period	Need

4. Assistance provided by State Parties to another State for cluster munitions used/abandoned prior to entry into force, as outlined in Article 4 paragraph 4

State Parties that have used or abandoned cluster munitions which have become cluster munitions remnants located in areas under jurisdiction or under control of another State Party are **STRONGLY ENCOURAGED** to provide assistance to the later State Party to facilitate the marking, clearance and destruction of such cluster munition remnants.

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Form J: Other relevant matters

Remark: States 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.

State Party: **THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA** reporting for time period from **JAN 01, 2015** to **DEC 31, 2015**

Narrative / reference to other reports

Note: Form J can be used to report, **on a voluntary basis**, on the efforts to encourage states not parties to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and to notify such States of Convention obligations as outlined in article 21.