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27 May 2022

ENGLISH only



***Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia
to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna***

No. 559/22 P50702 / A / VIII-10

Note Verbale

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, and in accordance with the Decision 7/04 of the Forum for Security Co-operation, has the honor to transmit herewith the reply to the OSCE Questionnaire on Anti-Personnel Mines and Explosive Remnants of the War.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Missions, Delegations to the OSCE and the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.



Vienna, 27 May 2022

Delegations/Permanent Missions 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, the Republic of Serbia is 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).

If 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.

The Republic of Serbia has submitted its annual report. Please find attached the report, as it has not been posted on the CCW website, yet.

If no:

3. Is your country considering ratification/accession to the Amended Protocol II?
/
4. What measures have been taken to prevent the indiscriminate use of mines, booby-traps and other devices?

*In line with Article 7 of the Convention, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and Serbian Armed Forces (SAF) currently hold the quantity of **3,134** antipersonnel mines that are used for the purpose of training and testing of arms and military equipment assets.*

The available quantities of antipersonnel mines are stored in line with the regulations, in storages under surveillance, with access being denied to unauthorised persons, so the possibility of a misuse is practically eliminated. The Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces do not have a programme for development and production of antipersonnel mines, booby traps and other devices banned by the Convention.

In 2021, there was no use of antipersonnel mines kept in the Serbian Armed Forces.

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

The Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces require no assistance related to the implementation of this Protocol.

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

The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia is in a position to offer the services of TRZ Kragujevac as the facility executing the destruction of antipersonnel mines.

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, the Republic of Serbia ratified and acceded to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

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.

The report can be found at:

<https://geneva-s3.unoda.org/artvii-database-dump/Serbia/Serbia%202021.pdf>

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

(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?

The Republic of Serbia has not adopted specific legislation to address the humanitarian objectives of the Convention because ratification of the Convention implies that the Convention has become a part of the positive regulations in the Republic of Serbia (under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia).

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

There are no specific measures in place for rendering assistance to victims. Hospitals and rehabilitation centres provide all necessary assistance to mine victims – prosthetic devices, rehabilitation and education in the field of social and legal protection (under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia).

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

Having in mind the specificity of mine clearance problem in the Republic of Serbia, and in particular the fact that in the territory of Serbia, apart from mines, there is large contamination with unexploded cluster munitions, air bombs – rockets and other unexploded ordnance (UXO), Serbia requires international financial assistance for conducting mine clearance operations.

As of 1 April 2022, there are 3 areas in the Republic of Serbia suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totaling 561,800 square metres. The Republic of Serbia is facing with a problem of newly discovered mine suspected areas in the Bujanovac Municipality. In October 2019, in the territory of the Bujanovac Municipality, at the request of representatives of local self-government, the Mine Action Centre of the Republic of Serbia (SMAC) conducted survey and marking of locations suspected to be contaminated by groups of mines. These are locations where forest fires occurred (in August 2021, too), and

according to eyewitnesses, explosions could be heard in several places after the fire broke out, indicating the existence of mines in these areas. Representatives of SMAC and Emergency Management Staff of the Municipality of Bujanovac, visited the sites and interviewed local residents, local community representatives, fire-fighters, as well as police and military representatives.

Furthermore, mine suspected areas have been marked in order to clearly and visually warn of mine danger, as well as to ban the entry of population into mine suspected area. Mine warning signs have been posted in the areas of possible access to mined areas (roads, paths and other areas where movement of people is expected).

Given that the areas suspected to be contaminated with mines are located in the Municipality of Bujanovac, which is an area with multi-ethnic population, the whole area has been visibly marked with "Stop Mines" signs in Serbian and Albanian languages.

In the forthcoming period, and pending on available funds, SMAC intends to survey the remaining sites for which there are indications of contamination. The aim is to record all changes that have occurred as a result of new circumstances and are the consequences of new findings. The data on the scope of the contamination are not available at the time of writing this report.

Republic of Serbia's current deadline for completing their Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention Article 5 obligations is 1 March 2023.

Due to the fact that Serbia has been facing a number of difficulties, such as the lack of adequate financial resources to support our demining projects, and presence of areas contaminated with cluster munitions, air bombs-rockets and other UXO in addition to mine contaminated areas, Serbia is in no position to meet their 2023 deadline and in March 2022 submitted a request for a 2-year extension period to complete their obligations.

The remaining areas contaminated by mines do not have registries and had not been planted in specific patterns.

These are groups of mines, not minefields. On most of these areas deaths of humans or animals occurred or a mine was accidentally detected.

All these circumstances aggravate survey and clearance efforts, namely survey results are subject to alterations.

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

The Serbian Mine Action Centre retains vast expertise in mine clearance, in particular as regards survey, project tasks developing, quality control and governing of mine clearance project tasks. Serbia is willing to share experience and lessons learned from the ongoing and completed operations.

We would like to emphasize that in the period 25 October to 19 November 2021, implementation of the Project - Training of trainers for conducting explosive ordnance disposal training course level 1 and 2 (EOD Level 1 and EOD Level 2) took place. The project was implemented within the cooperation of SMAC with the Serbian Ministry of Defence and the financial support of the EU Delegation in Belgrade, aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Serbia in the field of demining and UXO destruction. Trainees were SMAC and MoD staff. The training was carried out at SMAC's training centre. Having completed this training, SMAC now has its own trainers internationally qualified to conduct EOD level 1 and EOD level 2 training courses to interested stakeholders around the world.

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 Depository 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?

No, the Republic of Serbia has not notified the Depository of its consent, as it is still not a State Party, but is considering joining the CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War.

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

Currently, interministerial discussions are underway.

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

Given the complexity of the problem, Serbia would be interested in receiving international financial assistance for conducting clearance operations.

Namely, in addition to the contamination with landmines, the Republic of Serbia suffers from additional contamination by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) as follows:

- *The area of about 900.000 square meters is contaminated with cluster munitions.*
- *It is assumed that since the 1999 bombing, about 150 air bombs – rockets weighing up to 930 kg are located throughout Serbia in the ground at a depth of up to 20 m.*
- *It is suspected that after fire and explosions in military depots in Paraćin, Vranje, Kraljevo, Požarevac, Valjevo, Novi Sad, Smederevo, Raška, Grdelica, Kragujevac, outside of military objects, in an area of around 18.000.000 square meters, there are various types of ERW.*
- *From the 1999 bombing, unexploded air bombs-rockets can be found in the Sava River and the Danube River: (Bridge Bogojevo – Erdut, Bridge Bačka Palanka – Ilok, Novi Sad 1 – upstream the Sloboda bridge, Novi Sad 2- downstream the railway bridge, Pančevo Port, Transmission line Ritopek – Ivanovo, Bridge Smederevo – Kovin, Prahovo Port, Šabac, Obrenovac 1 – in the vicinity of thermal power plant, Obrenovac 2 – in the vicinity of Barič factory).*
- *It is suspected that in the Sava River, in the area of the Jamena Village, there are improvised mines remaining from the 1991-1995 conflicts.*
- *In the Đerdap Gorge, on the Danube River, in the vicinity of Prahovo, in 1944, German war vessels containing large quantity of unexploded ordnance, including anti-ship mines, were sunken. In 2006, a survey was conducted and the positions of 23 sunken vessels were determined as well as the existence of various types of UXO and anti-ship mines on 4 vessels. These UXO pose a threat to people and environment and significantly obstruct navigation in this part of the Danube. The activities related to the data acquisition, regarding shipwrecks in Prahovo, have been performed also in the period September 2020 – November 2020.*

- *In addition to the 21 known wrecks, from the previous surveys, an additional number of 18 wrecks were identified during the preliminary analysis.*
- *603 UXO suspicious objects were identified in the sectors around shipwrecks, representing potential danger for removal of the 39 shipwrecks.*

Also, the Serbian Armed Forces are interested in receiving assistance in training and equipment for detection, excavation and destruction of unexploded air bombs, missiles and other projectiles of large mass at depths exceeding 0.5m in the ground.

Namely, the Directorate for European Integration and Project Management of the Defence Policy Sector MoD is the lead body for the implementation of the project "Strengthening capabilities of the Republic of Serbia in the field of demining and destruction of unexploded ordnance". The second phase of the project was carried out in 2021, which related to the preparation of tender documentation and development of technical specifications for the procurement of demining equipment.

In 2021, a Project, organised by US Armed Forces, was launched to train instructors in EOD training and medical training in the framework of the project "Humanitarian demining". For the said project, the US side donated a plastic training kit SOTS-1 to the Serbian Armed Forces in the value of 2000 US dollars.

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

Serbia is willing to share experience and lessons learned from the ongoing and completed operations.

As the SMAC is the only institution responsible for conducting training in this area, SMAC has developed its own program for recognizing explosive remnants of war in accordance with IMAS and submitted it to the Ministry of Education for verification which verified it in March 2021.

The purpose of the training is to educate trainees (members of local self-governments, civil protection, hunters and construction workers engaged in excavation works in the ERW contaminated areas) in the field of mine action and to enable them to improve knowledge and ability to recognize ERW in the Republic of Serbia.

We would like to emphasize that in the period 25 October to 19 November 2021, implementation of the Project - Training of trainers for conducting explosive ordnance disposal training course level 1 and 2 (EOD Level 1 and EOD Level 2) took place. The project was implemented within the cooperation of SMAC with the Serbian Ministry of Defence and the financial support of the EU Delegation in Belgrade, aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Serbia in the field of demining and UXO destruction. Trainees were SMAC and MoD staff. The training was carried out at SMAC's training centre. Having completed this training, SMAC now has its own trainers internationally qualified to conduct EOD level 1 and EOD level 2 training courses to interested stakeholders around the world.

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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: Serbia

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 14/04/2022

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF
CONTACT: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sector for
Security Policy, Arms Control Department,
+381 11 306 89 36, okn@mfa.rs
(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

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:

Serbia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2021

to: 31/12/2021

dd/mm/yyyy

dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

The Serbian Armed Forces have consistently applied procedures as defined in the Amended Protocol II and there have been no changes in the manner of dissemination of relevant data to members of the Serbian Armed Forces.

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

The Mine Action Centre of the Republic of Serbia, as a national coordinating body in charge of humanitarian demining/mine action activities in the Republic of Serbia, carries out a number of efforts to ensure that the civilians from affected communities are not injured by mines, cluster munitions and other UXO including through the following methods:

-Marking:

The whole area suspected to be contaminated with various types of mines has been visibly marked with “STOP UXO” signs in Serbian and Albanian languages, given that it is an area with multiethnic population. Areas contaminated with cluster munitions, air bombs – rockets and other UXO, have been also marked correspondingly. Marking is conducted by the Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) and within its regular activities the SMAC periodically visits contaminated locations making sure that these signs remain emplaced.

-Risk education:

Locals of the affected communities are being informed about demining activities through a number of means and the media. Mine risk education has been conducted in schools and affected communities. In accordance with the IMAS, during demining operations, evacuation of people from houses, shops and other communal locations located within the zone of demining works is

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enforced. Suspension of traffic on the roads within the zone of demining operations is conducted, too. In relation to that, the SMAC coordinates activities with local authorities, school authorities and other relevant state bodies (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport), the local media in communities where demining operations are conducted.

Pursuant to Article 35 of the Law on Ministries, SMAC conducts expert works in the field of humanitarian demining related, among others, to educating population of mine/ERW risk.

As the SMAC is the only institution responsible for conducting training in this area, SMAC has developed its own program for recognizing explosive remnants of war in accordance with the IMAS and submitted it to the Ministry of Education for verification, which verified it in March 2021.

The purpose of the training is to educate trainees (members of local self-government, civil protection, hunters and construction workers engaged in excavation works in the ERW contaminated areas) in the field of mine action and to enable them to improve knowledge and ability to recognize ERW in the Republic of Serbia.

In addition to SMAC staff, who will be engaged as trainers, experts from the Ministry of Interior will also be engaged, so that different aspects and training modules, among others, the basics of ERW recognition, international mine action standards, medical aspect, etc. will be covered.

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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
Depository [...] on [...]:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Serbia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2021

to: 31/12/2021

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

The Serbian Armed Forces do not possess anti-personnel (AP) mines, booby traps nor other devices which are prohibited by the Ottawa Convention.

The Serbian Mine Action Centre (founded in 2002) is a national coordinating body in charge of humanitarian demining/mine action activities in Serbia. SMAC develops, implements and reviews a three year program of humanitarian demining/mine action activities with an annual work plan, which is adopted by the Serbian Government.

Serbia's deadline to fulfil its Mine Ban Treaty Article 5 obligations is 1 March 2023.

Given that Serbia will not be in a position to fulfill its obligations, Serbia will request extension of the deadline under Article 5 for a period of 2 years by submitting its third extension request by 31 March 2022.

As of December 2021, the area in the Republic of Serbia suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totals 561,800 square metres in the Municipality of Bujanovac, plus newly discovered mine suspected areas in the Bujanovac Municipality. The data on the scope of newly discovered mine suspected areas are not available at the time of writing this questionnaire. There was also the area contaminated with UXO and groups of mines in the Bujanovac Municipality totalling 298.700 square meters, clearance completed in 2021. In 2021, implementation of one demining project in the Municipality of Bujanovac, totaling 294,230 sqm, was completed. The funds have been provided by the Serbian Government, which have been matched through ITF with the US and the Republic of Korea donation.

Demining of this site contributed to an increase of safety of local population and provided possibilities for safe exploitation of forest, cattle grazing and picking of mushrooms, which are main sources of an income of local population

The whole area suspected to be contaminated with various types of mines and other UXO has been visibly marked with bilingual warning signs, given that it is an area with mixed ethnic

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population.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

In the Republic of Serbia the Strategy for improving the position of persons with disabilities 2020-2024 is in force. The Strategy recognized the equal rights of other disabled persons, such as disabled war veterans, peacetime disabled veterans, as well as civilian disabled veterans.

The Republic of Serbia also implements the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Under the Law on professional rehabilitation and employment of person with disabilities, the status of a person with disabilities is granted to disabled war veterans, peacetime disabled veterans and civilian disabled veterans. This Law is based on the principles governing the protection of human rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, inclusion of all persons with disabilities, on an equal footing, in all spheres of social life - in accordance with their professional skills.

The Law on Professional Rehabilitation and employment of Persons with Disabilities was adopted and entered into force on 23 May 2009. Provisions of law relating to the duties of the employer who employs fifty (50) employees to engage one person with disability entered into force on May 24, 2010.

This law is based on the following principles: respect for human rights and dignity of persons with

disabilities; inclusion of persons with disabilities in all spheres of social life on an equal basis - in accordance with their professional skills; encouragement of employment of persons with disabilities in appropriate jobs and appropriate working conditions; prohibiting discrimination against persons with disabilities, in accordance with the law; equal rights and obligations; gender equality of persons with disabilities.

On the basis of the law, the Rulebook on closer conditions, criteria and standards for carrying out all the measures and the activities in professional rehabilitation was adopted during 2009.

Also, the Steering Committee of the National Employment Agency adopted the Rulebook on methods and criteria for the implementation of active labour market of a persons with disabilities.

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Form C Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (c)

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

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

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Serbia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2021

to: 31/12/2021

dd mm/yyyy

dd mm/yyyy

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

In accordance with Article 7 of the Ottawa Convention, the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces have in their possession 3,134 pieces of AP mines intended for training of personnel and testing of protective equipment. Measures taken at the level of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces which contribute to meeting the technical requirements of the Convention and the supplementary protocols are reflected in the fact that the assets are not available to unauthorized persons, that are kept in the warehouses under control, so that the possibility of their misuse is practically eliminated.

For purpose of training of dogs used for search for explosive, during the previous period, 5 antipersonnel mines were dismantled, whereas during the training only bodies were used (fuses were removed and destroyed).

Organized by the US Armed Forces, in 2021, the EOD Training Instructor Training and Medical Training Project within the Humanitarian Demining Project was launched. As part of the project, the American side donated a plastic training kit SOTS-1 worth 2.000 US dollars to the Serbian Army.

ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

Training of all professional members of the Serbian Armed Forces, as well as training of volunteers in proper and safe handling of mines and explosive ordnance within the armaments of the Serbian Armed Forces, is realized based on the existing rules and instructions aligned with the provisions of the Protocol.

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Form D **Legislation**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (d)

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

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Serbia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2021

to: 31/12/2021

dd/mm/yyyy

dd mm/yyyy

LEGISLATION:

The Serbian Armed Forces consistently apply procedures defined in the Amended Protocol II,
and there are no changes compared to the previous reporting period.

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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:

Serbia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2021

to:

31/12/2021

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

The Serbian Armed Forces are capable of rendering necessary expert assistance to the countries acceding to Protocol II and are trained and equipped for offering assistance to other countries in organization, training and in the very process of mine detection and destruction.

The Serbian Mine Action Centre retains vast expertise in mine clearance and cluster munitions clearance, in particular as regards survey, project tasks developing, quality control and governing of mine clearance and cluster munitions clearance project tasks.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

The Serbian Mine Action Centre achieves international cooperation with numerous subjects in the field of mine action.

Cooperation with the ITF, after the foundation of the SMAC, ITF strongly supported the SMAC at first providing donations for training of personnel, technical equipping and survey of the mine suspected area, and in 2003 started funding our projects for humanitarian demining.

ITF and the SMAC signed the Memorandum of Understanding which further enhances cooperation between the SMAC and ITF.

SMAC also cooperates with the International Civil Defence Organization under the Memorandum of Understanding.

In the period from 23-25 November 2020, SMAC was visited by representatives of the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). After the visit, it was concluded that the GICHD could provide support to SMAC in the development of national standards for mine

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action, training, information management, as well as strengthening regional cooperation.

In the period June 28 to July 2, 2021, the GICHD Information Management team visited SMAC in order to use the Information Management Capacity Development Framework to assess SMAC's information management capabilities and needs, as well as to offer detailed recommendations to SMAC to advance their information management processes and systems.

During the week of 4-9 July 2021, as part of the Study conducted by the GICHD on the difficult terrain in mine action, which focuses on the countries in the Balkans, the GICHD representative had the opportunity to visit "difficult terrain" in Serbia, together with the representatives of SMAC.

The primary objective of the study is to support national authorities in their efforts of remediating explosive hazards contamination, and returning land to safe and productive use in 'difficult terrain'.

In August and September this year, SMAC representatives attended Non-Technical Survey Course and Technical Survey Course organized by the GICHD.

On September 16, 2021, in the premises of defence industry factory Sloboda, Čačak, in cooperation with SMAC, presentation of the Ammunition Management Advisory Team (AMAT) of the GICHD was held. On the occasion, AMAT presented their work and possibilities related to the accident that happened in June this year in this factory.

SMAC has also established cooperation with the EU Delegation in Belgrade. On the 23rd July 2021 within the project "Improving the capabilities of the Republic of Serbia in the field of demining and destruction of unexploded ordnance" funded by the EU Delegation, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia and SMAC, organized helicopter tour of mine contaminated sites in the Municipality of Bujanovac, together with the Head of EU Delegation in Belgrade and their Military Attaché.

In the period October 25-November 19, 2021, the implementation of the Project - Training of trainers for conducting explosive ordnance disposal training course level 1 (EOD level 1) and level 2 (EOD Level 2) has been carried out.

The project has been implemented within the cooperation of SMAC with the Serbian MoD and the financial support of the EU Delegation in Belgrade.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

The Serbian Mine Action Centre is willing to share experience and lessons learned from the ongoing and completed operations.

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Form F **Other relevant matters**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (f)

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

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

Serbia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2021

to: 31/12/2021

dd/mm/yyyy

dd/mm/yyyy

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:

The Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces do not have additional information
related to the implementation of said Protocol

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:

Serbia

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2021

to:

31/12/2021

dd/mm/yyyy

dd/mm/yyyy

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

The Serbian Armed Forces are qualified for the destruction of mine fields for the purpose of reducing the risks and effects of mines and explosive ordnance in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

The following methods have been employed in Serbia for SMAC projects to release areas known or suspected to contain mines:

- Manual demining
- Mechanical demining
- Canine demining

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

Bojan Glamočlija, Director- Mine Action Centre of the Republic of Serbia, Vojvode Toze 31 Street (Belgrade), +381 11 30 45 280, bojan.glamoclija@czrs.gov.rs

NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

Mine Action Centre of the Republic of Serbia: czrs@czrs.gov.rs