

**ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2023**  
JUST ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

## KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)  
MINE CONTAMINATION:

**LIGHT, 1.1 KM<sup>2</sup>**

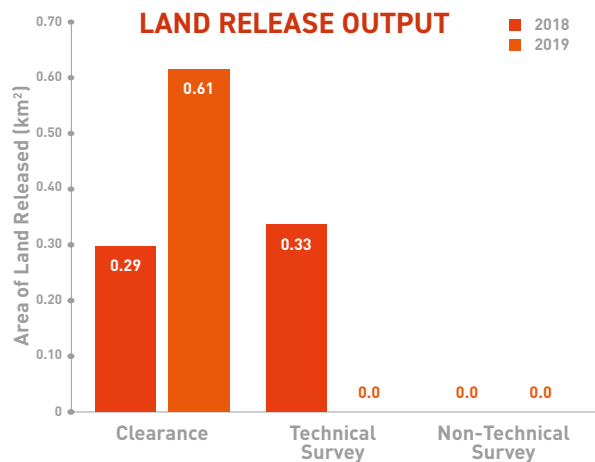
(GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE, EXCLUDING PREVIOUSLY  
UNKNOWN CONTAMINATED AREA DISCOVERED)

AP MINE  
CLEARANCE IN 2019

**0.61 KM<sup>2</sup>**

AP MINES  
DESTROYED IN 2019

**22**



**CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET** (as per the Oslo Action Plan commitment): **HIGH**

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2019, Serbia continued its progress in Article 5 implementation, clearing a total of 0.61km<sup>2</sup>, applying funds secured from two new international donors, Japan and the Republic of Korea. In late 2019, however, previously unrecorded mined area was identified as a result of fires. The Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) planned to survey the area and add the new mined area to the database in 2020, which is expected to increase the remaining mined area to be addressed by Serbia's Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) clearance deadline of 1 March 2023.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Serbia should consider using its armed forces for mine clearance or inviting demining non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to help meet its treaty obligations by fulfilling its Article 5 obligations by 2023.
- SMAC should conduct non-technical and technical survey, rather than full clearance, in instances where survey represents the most efficient means to release part or all of areas suspected or confirmed to contain anti-personnel mines.

# ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2019)	Score (2018)	Performance Commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION</b> (20% of overall score)	5	5	Serbia has a relatively good understanding of its baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination, although it records all mined areas as suspected hazardous areas (SHAs), not confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs). Serbia should conduct survey for physical evidence of mines and confirm or discredit reported contamination, before conducting full clearance. New, previously unrecorded mined area was revealed in late 2019, during fires.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	7	7	Serbia has strong national ownership of its mine action programme, which is nationally funded. It increased the amount of national funding towards survey and clearance in 2019 and is actively attracting new donors to help it meet its completion plan. Furthermore, in 2019, a Training Centre was established within SMAC.
<b>GENDER AND DIVERSITY</b> (10% of overall score)	4	3	SMAC does not have a gender policy in place and does not disaggregate relevant mine action data by sex and age. However, it does ensure women and children, as well as ethnic or minority groups, are consulted during survey and community liaison activities and that there is equal access to employment for qualified women and men in survey and clearance.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	7	7	Serbia submits accurate and comprehensive annual Article 7 reports on Article 5 progress, which are consistent between reporting periods, and provides regular updates on progress at APMBC meetings. SMAC is exploring the possibility of installing the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	7	7	SMAC has a plan in place for completion of Article 5 implementation with planned annual land release output through to its treaty deadline, subject to the availability of sufficient funding. Serbia also produces revised annual work plans based on actual progress.
<b>LAND RELEASE SYSTEM</b> (20% of overall score)	6	6	While SMAC continues to express a preference for full clearance of SHAs and only conducted clearance tasks in 2019, it does remain willing to conduct technical survey where it deems it appropriate.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	7	7	Serbia released roughly the same amount of mined area in 2019 as in the previous year, but unlike in 2018, land was entirely released through clearance. Serbia has set a 2023 target date for completion of Article 5, but meeting it is largely contingent on securing sufficient funding.
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE</b>

## DEMINING CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Sector for Emergency Management, under the Ministry of Interior (acts as the national mine action authority)
- Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC)

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- PMC Inženjering and Nucleus Team

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- NGOs:
  - In Demining, Pale, BiH, Belgrade branch
  - Stop Mines, Pale, BiH, Belgrade branch

### OTHER ACTORS

- None

## UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

As at end of 2019, six areas in Bujanovac municipality, covering nearly 1.13km<sup>2</sup>, were suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (see Table 1).<sup>1</sup> This is a decrease from the 1.73km<sup>2</sup> of mined area as at 1 April 2019,<sup>2</sup> the result of clearance. However, it excludes the previously unrecorded anti-personnel mine contamination that was revealed as a result of fires in Bujanovac municipality in 2019.<sup>3</sup>

On 2–3 October 2019, in response to a request from local authorities, SMAC visited the villages of Đorđevac, Končulj, Lučane, Ravno Bučje, and Veliki Trnovac where fires had recently occurred and members of the local community had reported hearing explosions in several places, indicating the presence of mines. Representatives of SMAC and Emergency Management Staff of the municipality of Bujanovac visited the sites and interviewed local residents, local authority representatives, and firefighters, as well as police and the military. Mine incident questionnaires were completed in accordance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), and suspected mined areas were marked with signs in both Serbian and Albanian, as the population in this area is multi-ethnic.<sup>4</sup> The newly discovered contamination is not included in Table 1 above. SMAC plans to conduct survey to determine the size of the newly discovered contamination, once dedicated funding has been secured,<sup>5</sup> the size of the area is expected to be relatively small based on rough estimates.<sup>6</sup>

**Table 1: Anti-personnel mine contamination by village (at end 2019)<sup>7</sup>**

Municipality	Village	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Bujanovac	Ravno Bučje	1	390,300
	Končulj	4	707,010
	Dobrosin	1	28,000
<b>Totals</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1,125,310</b>

Bujanovac is the only municipality in Serbia still affected by mines. According to SMAC, the contamination is from mines of an unknown origin and type which have not been replaced to follow a pattern, and for which no minefield records exist.<sup>8</sup> According to the national authorities, previous surveys found insufficient evidence for mined areas to be classified as confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs), so they remain as suspected hazardous areas (SHAs).<sup>9</sup> However, the fact that contamination is suspected makes it all the more important that SMAC conducts technical survey to confirm the presence of anti-personnel mines, before conducting full clearance. According to SMAC, the baseline of anti-personnel mine contamination has been established through inclusive consultation with women, girls, boys, and men, including, where relevant, from minority groups.<sup>10</sup>

Historically, mine contamination in Serbia can be divided into two phases. The first exists as a legacy of the armed conflicts associated with the break-up of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s. The second concerned use of mines in 2000–01 in the municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo by a non-state armed group, the Liberation Army of Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja (OVPBM). The contamination remaining in Serbia is a result of this later phase.<sup>11</sup> Contamination also exists within Kosovo (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* report on Kosovo for further information).<sup>12</sup>

Serbia is also contaminated with cluster munition remnants (CMR) and other explosive remnants of war (ERW), which are either the result of the 1999 bombing, remain from previous conflicts, or are the result of explosions or fire at military depots<sup>13</sup> (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants* report on Serbia for further information).

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

According to a Government Decree on Protection against Unexploded Ordnance, the Sector for Emergency Management, under the Ministry of Interior, acts as the national mine action authority (NMAA).<sup>14</sup> The NMAA is responsible for developing standard operating procedures (SOPs); accrediting demining operators; and supervising the work of SMAC.<sup>15</sup>

SMAC was established on 7 March 2002, with a 2004 law making it responsible for coordinating demining; collecting and managing mine action information (including casualty data); and surveying SHAs. It also has a mandate to plan demining projects, conduct quality control (QC) and monitor operations, ensure implementation of international standards, and conduct risk education.<sup>16</sup> As from 1 January 2014, according to a Government Decree on Protection against Unexploded Ordnance, the Sector for Emergency Management, under the Ministry of Interior, is responsible for accrediting demining operators. Previously, SMAC was responsible for doing so.<sup>17</sup>

A new director of SMAC was appointed by the Serbian government in July 2019.<sup>18</sup> There are seven people employed at SMAC; five SMAC employees, plus an Assistant Director for Legal Affairs and Operational Support and an Assistant Director for Economic Affairs, International Cooperation and European Integration.<sup>19</sup>

SMAC is fully funded by Serbia, including for survey activities, development of project tasks for demining and clearance of contaminated areas, follow-up on implementation of project tasks, and quality assurance (QA) and QC of demining. Around €160,000 per year is allocated to the work of SMAC from the national state budget.<sup>20</sup> In addition, the unexploded ordnance (UXO) disposal work of the Sector for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Interior is also state funded.<sup>21</sup> Furthermore, in 2019, Serbia also contributed national funding towards the establishment of an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training centre.<sup>22</sup>

Since 2015, Serbia has also been allocating national funds for survey and clearance, with roughly €100,000 allocated per year.<sup>23</sup> In 2018, the Serbian Government allocated double the amount of national funds previously dedicated to demining operations to €200,000 (which were matched with US and Korean funding and tendered through ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF)). Serbia continues to seek additional international funding.<sup>24</sup> At the request of the national authorities, national funding was increased to €350,000 for 2019 demining operations<sup>25</sup>. The same amount had been allocated by the Serbian government for demining operations in 2020,<sup>26</sup> but was subsequently reduced by 20% due to the COVID-19 crisis and efforts by the Serbian government to tackle it. Serbia will try to match national funds with donor funds through the ITF.<sup>27</sup>

In June 2018, during the APMBBC intersessional meetings, Serbia and the Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance convened an "Individualised Approach Platform" meeting, to hold a frank discussion with relevant stakeholders on the current status of Serbia's national programme, the needs and challenges in completing its Article 5 obligations.<sup>28</sup> SMAC reports having a resource mobilisation strategy for Article 5 implementation.<sup>29</sup>

SMAC also provides expertise in risk education and in training in survey and clearance, pursuant to Article 30 of the Law on Ministries, and in late 2019, the Serbian government approved funds for the establishment of a Training Centre within SMAC. In cooperation with representatives of the Ministry of Education – Institute for the Advancement of Education, SMAC has developed a training programme for educators (instructors) for mine and ERW education, which will be officially verified. Together with experts from the Ministry of Interior, SMAC plans to provide different training modules, including on ERW recognition, international mine action standards, and medical aspects.<sup>30</sup>

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## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

SMAC does not have a gender policy in place and does not disaggregate relevant mine action data by sex and age. However, it does ensure women and children are consulted during survey and community liaison activities, and SMAC cooperates closely with the local authorities and other relevant stakeholders in this regard. SMAC also ensures ethnic or minority groups are consulted, which is important, as remaining mined areas are located in the municipality of Bujanovac, which is an area with a multi-ethnic population. SMAC cooperates with Bujanovac municipality officials, including the mayor and deputy mayor, who are from different ethnic groups, and other employees in charge of community liaison activities.<sup>31</sup>

With regards to the new mined area identified as a result of fires in 2019, SMAC plans to conduct a mine risk education (MRE) project and will ensure the MRE team comprises both Serbian and Albanian staff.<sup>32</sup>

There is claimed to be equal access to employment for qualified women and men in survey and clearance operations, but country/operator-wide, only 15% of those employed in survey and clearance teams in Serbia are women.<sup>33</sup>

At SMAC, 70% of employees are women, of which 65% of managerial/supervisory level positions are held by women.<sup>34</sup>

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## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

SMAC uses its own information management system. Following on from initial discussions several years ago, in early 2020, SMAC informally discussed the possibility of the installation of IMSMA with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and planned to intensify discussions in the forthcoming period.<sup>35</sup>

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## PLANNING AND TASKING

In its 2018 Article 5 deadline extension request, Serbia included a costed plan for the completion of demining, with clear milestones, for 2018–23.<sup>36</sup> In its Article 7 report submitted in 2020 (covering 2019), Serbia set out an updated plan: to release 298,700m<sup>2</sup> in 2020; 269,280m<sup>2</sup> in 2021; 390,300m<sup>2</sup> in 2022; and the remaining 167,030m<sup>2</sup> in 2023.<sup>37</sup> Serbia met its updated work plan target for 2019. However, this excludes the previously unrecorded mined area discovered in 2019, the size of which have not yet been determined.<sup>38</sup>

Serbia intends to use non-technical survey, technical survey, manual clearance, mechanical demining (where applicable), and mine detection dogs (MDDs, where applicable), to complete clearance in Serbia before its 2023 Article 5 deadline.<sup>39</sup> Progress is, however, contingent on funding and Serbia has stated that if it cannot secure international support for demining, its work plan will be directly affected.<sup>40</sup>

The Government of Serbia adopts SMAC's annual work plan.<sup>41</sup> The 2020 work plan adopted by the Serbian government includes plans to address both anti-personnel mine contamination and CMR.<sup>42</sup>

Serbia prioritises the demining of areas which directly affect the local population, such as those close to settlements where local people have abandoned their houses and stopped cultivating land due to fear of landmines.<sup>43</sup> SMAC also noted that donors themselves sometimes also influence the choice of the areas which will be demined first, depending on availability and amount of their funds.<sup>44</sup>

## LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

### STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

According to SMAC, survey and clearance operations in Serbia are conducted in accordance with IMAS.<sup>45</sup>

National mine action standards (NMAS) were said to be in the final phase of development as at September 2015.<sup>46</sup> In April 2017, SMAC reported that, along with the relevant national authorities, it was in the process of establishing a commission to develop national standards and SOPs to define methods and techniques for demining in Serbia.<sup>47</sup> However, this process has been hindered due to lack of capacity,<sup>48</sup> and as at April 2020, the development of the NMAS was still only "in progress".<sup>49</sup>

Under new directorship in late 2015, SMAC reassessed its land release methodology to prioritise full clearance over technical survey of hazardous areas.<sup>50</sup> This does not correspond to international best practice and is an inefficient use of scarce clearance assets. In February 2016, the then new director of SMAC reported to Mine Action Review that while SMAC supports the use of high quality non-technical survey to identify suspected mined areas, it will fully clear these areas, rather than using technical survey to more accurately identify the boundaries of contamination.<sup>51</sup>

As at April 2020, SMAC's position on its preferred land release methodology remained the same under the current Director, but there is a continued willingness to conduct technical survey in a form "adjusted to the context of Serbia", in response to the stated preference of international donors for technical survey above clearance, where appropriate.<sup>52</sup>

SMAC's primary reluctance to using technical survey as a next step to further delineate confirmed mined area is its lack of confidence that such survey can effectively identify groups of unrecorded mines, not planted in specific patterns.<sup>53</sup> According to SMAC, incidents involving people or animals have occurred in most of these suspected areas or else mines have been accidentally detected.<sup>54</sup> While only clearance was conducted in 2019, the reduction of mined area through technical survey in 2017 and 2018, however, does demonstrate SMAC's greater willingness to adopt more efficient land release practices.

SMAC has reported that the results of the initial survey data are analysed and then further non-technical survey is conducted to assess conditions in the field, and to gather statements by the local population, hunters, foresters, representatives of Civil Protection, and the police, among others. Data on mine incidents is another significant indicator.<sup>55</sup> Also, in the context of Serbia, there is reportedly limited potential to obtain additional information on the location of mined areas from those who laid the mines during the conflict.<sup>56</sup>

Technical survey is employed "to additionally collect information by technical methods on a suspected area and in case when the data collected by a non-technical survey are not sufficient for suspected areas to be declared hazardous or safe".<sup>57</sup> Clearance is reported to be conducted in accordance with the IMAS and to a depth of 20cm.<sup>58</sup>

### OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

SMAC does not itself carry out clearance or employ deminers but does conduct survey of areas suspected to contain mines, CMR, or other ERW. Clearance is conducted by commercial companies and NGOs, which are selected through public tender procedures executed by the ITF, supported by international funding.<sup>59</sup>

The Ministry of Interior issues accreditation to mine action operators that is valid for one year. In 2019, 23 companies/organisations were accredited for demining,<sup>60</sup> but only two NGOs and two commercial organisations (working together), conducted clearance of mined areas (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Operational clearance capacities deployed in 2019<sup>61</sup>**

Operator	Manual teams	Total deminers*	Dogs and handlers	Machines**
Stop Mines	2	20	4 dogs and 2 handlers	0
In Demining	3	30	1 dog and 1 handler	0
PMC Inženjering and Nucleus Team	1	10	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5 dogs and 3 handlers</b>	

\* Excluding team leaders, medics, and drivers. \*\* Excluding vegetation cutters and sifters.

Table 2 represents a doubling of clearance capacity compared to the previous year, but unlike in 2018, no survey personnel were deployed in 2019, as all the tasks conducted were solely for clearance.

The Serbian Armed Forces maintain a capability to survey, detect, clear, and destroy landmines. This capability includes many types of detection equipment, mechanical clearance assets, disposal expertise, and specialist search and clearance teams.<sup>62</sup> An EOD department within the Sector for Emergency Management, in the Ministry of Interior, responds to call-outs for individual items of ERW, and is also responsible for demolition of items found by SMAC survey teams.<sup>63</sup>

Technical survey and clearance in Serbia are primarily conducted manually. MDDs were used in technical survey and clearance operations in 2018 to release land,<sup>64</sup> but according to the authorities most of the mines are in mountainous areas with challenging terrain and thick vegetation and are not appropriate for the use of MDDs or machinery.<sup>65</sup> The fact that these areas have not been accessed since the end of the conflict (2001), owing to the suspected presence of mines, means that the land is unmanaged, making it even less accessible.<sup>66</sup>

SMAC uses data obtained by unmanned aerial vehicles to develop and monitor clearance and technical survey projects.<sup>67</sup>

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2019

A total of more than 0.6km<sup>2</sup> of mined area was released through clearance in 2019, during which a total of 22 anti-personnel mines were destroyed. No mined area was reduced through technical survey or cancelled through non-technical survey in 2019.<sup>68</sup>

### SURVEY IN 2019

In 2019, no mined area was reduced through technical survey.<sup>69</sup> This compares to the 329,820m<sup>2</sup> reduced through technical survey in 2018.<sup>70</sup> No mined area was cancelled through non-technical survey in 2019<sup>71</sup> or in 2018.

### CLEARANCE IN 2019

In 2019, a total of 606,210m<sup>2</sup> of mined area was cleared, destroying 22 anti-personnel mines along with 15 items of UXO. The mine clearance, which was carried out in the villages of Končulj and Turija in Bujanovac municipality, was conducted by two NGOs from Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Stop Mines and In Demining) and two commercial companies (see Table 3).<sup>72</sup> This is a significant increase in clearance output compared to 2018, when 293,200m<sup>2</sup> was released clearance.<sup>73</sup> However, nearly two thirds of the mine clearance conducted in 2019 found no anti-personnel mines, reiterating once again the importance of conducting technical survey prior to full clearance.

**Table 3: Mine clearance in 2019<sup>74</sup>**

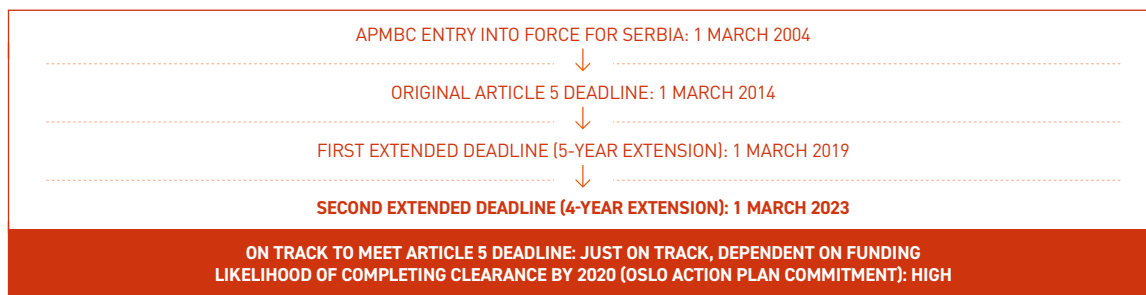
Municipality	Village	Operator	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )	AP mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Bujanovac	Končulj	Stop Mines	198,600	20	0
	Končulj	PMC Inženjering and Nucleus Team	18,410	2	0
	Turija	In Demining	389,200	0	15
<b>Totals</b>			<b>606,210</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>

SMAC did not have available data on the number of mines destroyed by the EOD department within the Sector for Emergency Management during spot tasks in 2019.<sup>75</sup>

Of the three clearance projects, one was funded by the 2019 Serbian State Budget for demining operations and matched through the ITF with the United States and Republic of Korea donations. One project was funded by Japan through the ITF. The final project was mine clearance of the part of power line route in Bujanovac municipality, funded by Joint Stock Company "Elektromreža Srbije" - Transmission System Maintenance Division, Belgrade.<sup>76</sup>

While a total of 15 items of UXO were discovered at a clearance task at Turija village, no mines were found.

## ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the second extension (for four years) granted by States Parties in 2018), Serbia is required to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 March 2023. Serbia is just on track to meet this deadline, if it can secure and sustain required funding. However, the discovery of previously unrecorded anti-personnel mine contamination, revealed as a result of fires in 2019, adds to Serbia's existing Article 5 commitment. SMAC identified this as a potential obstacle to meeting its clearance deadline, along with lack of adequate financial resources and the unpredictability of securing financial resources.<sup>77</sup>

In addition, Serbia reported that the remaining mine contamination is of unrecorded mined areas/groups of mines, with mines having been replaced with no particular pattern, which has complicated survey and clearance efforts.<sup>78</sup> SMAC also has to simultaneously address areas contaminated with CMR and other unexploded ordnance, which also have a socio-economic impact.<sup>79</sup>

Furthermore, Serbia's claim to continued jurisdiction over Kosovo entails legal responsibility for remaining mined areas under Article 5 of the APMBC.<sup>80</sup> However, Serbia did not include such areas in either its first or second extension request estimates of remaining contamination or plans for the extension periods.

In the last five years Serbia has cleared a total of over 1.3km<sup>2</sup> of mined area (see Table 4).

Serbia has fallen well behind the clearance plan it set out in its 2013 Article 5 deadline, and also fell behind on land release output in its subsequently adjusted work plans in 2015, 2016, and 2017, largely due to back of funding.<sup>81</sup>

In a positive development, on top of existing US funding, Serbia also secured funding from a new donor, the Republic of Korea, in 2018, and has further secured funding from another new donor, Japan, in 2019.<sup>82</sup> This enabled Serbia to meet the updated clearance target for 2019, envisaged in its Article 7 report submitted in 2018.<sup>83</sup>

In its 2018 Article 5 extension request, Serbia estimated that it required €2.5 million to complete release of all remaining mined areas, of which €900,000 was planned to come from national budget and around €1.6 million from the ITF and other sources of international funding.<sup>84</sup>

SMAC has pledged to continue to raise awareness of its need for further funding and will seek funding from state authorities, public enterprises, and local authorities.<sup>85</sup>

**Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance**

Year	Area cleared (km <sup>2</sup> )
2019	0.61
2018	0.29
2017	*0
2016	0
2015	0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.31</b>

\*0.28km<sup>2</sup> was reduced through technical survey, during which three anti-personnel mines were destroyed.

## PLANNING FOR RESIDUAL RISK AFTER COMPLETION

SMAC envisages that it will most likely need both national and international capacity to deal with any residual contamination, discovered following completion.<sup>86</sup> Serbia is already dealing with residual ERW contamination and investing significant funds for ERW clearance, which is expected to be ongoing.<sup>87</sup>

1 Email from Slađana Košutić, Senior Advisor for Planning, International Cooperation and European Integrations, SMAC, 23 April 2020; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4.

2 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.

3 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.

4 Statement of Serbia on Clearance, Fourth APMBC Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4.

5 Ibid.; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.

6 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 18 June 2020.

7 Ibid.; APMBC Article 7 Report in 2020 (covering 2019), Section 4 and Annex II; and Statement of Serbia on Clearance, Fourth APMBC Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.

8 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 7; Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.

9 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C.



- 10 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 11 2013 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 5; and Article 7 Report (covering 2014), Form C.
- 12 See also in this regard UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).
- 13 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 7.
- 14 Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 70/13.
- 15 Emails from Darvin Lisica, (then) Regional Programme Manager, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), 6 May and 12 June 2016.
- 16 "Law of Alterations and Supplementations of the Law of Ministries", Official Gazette, 84/04, August 2004; interview with Petar Mihajlović and Slađana Košutić, SMAC, Belgrade, 26 April 2010; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 17.
- 17 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 17.
- 18 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 21 SMAC, "Mine situation", accessed 8 May 2019, at: [bit.ly/1Nom1V7](http://bit.ly/1Nom1V7).
- 22 Interview with Bojan Glamočlija, Director, SMAC, in Geneva, 14 February 2020.
- 23 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 6 April 2017; interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
- 24 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9; Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
- 25 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4; and Statement on Clearance, Fourth APMB Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 26 Interview with Bojan Glamočlija, SMAC, in Geneva, 14 February 2020; and Statement on Clearance, Fourth APMB Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 27 Ibid.; Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 18 June 2020.
- 28 APMB Individualised Approach Meeting, intersessional meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018.
- 29 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Ibid.
- 35 Ibid.
- 36 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8, 9, 31, and 32.
- 37 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4.
- 38 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 39 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 28; 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018; and Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C.
- 40 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020; and Statement on Clearance, Fourth APMB Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 41 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 16; email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019; and interview with Bojan Glamočlija, SMAC, in Geneva, 14 February 2020.
- 42 Interview with Bojan Glamočlija, SMAC, in Geneva, 14 February 2020.
- 43 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
- 44 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 12 April 2018.
- 45 SMAC, "Mine Situation, November 2019", accessed 18 February 2020, at: [bit.ly/1Nom1V7](http://bit.ly/1Nom1V7); and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4.
- 46 Interview with Branislav Jovanović, SMAC, in Dubrovnik, 10 September 2015.
- 47 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 6 April 2017.
- 48 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017.
- 49 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 50 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, in Geneva, 18 February 2016.
- 51 Ibid.
- 52 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 30.; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 53 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018.
- 54 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C; and Statement on Clearance, Fourth APMB Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 55 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; and Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form.
- 56 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017.
- 57 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4.
- 58 Ibid.
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- 60 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 61 Ibid.
- 62 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form J.
- 63 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; and Second APMB Article 5 deadline Extension Request (2018), p. 18.
- 64 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
- 65 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 25 and 30; 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4.
- 66 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019; and Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4.
- 67 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
- 68 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 69 Ibid.
- 70 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
- 71 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 72 Ibid.
- 73 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
- 74 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020; Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4 and Annex III.
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- 77 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 78 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), Section 4; and Statement on Clearance, Fourth APMB Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 79 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020; and Statement on Clearance, Fourth APMB Review Conference, Oslo, 27 November 2019.
- 80 See also in this regard UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).
- 81 2013 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 26; Preliminary observations of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 19–20 May 2016; and "Republic of Serbia Updated Detailed Work Plan for the Remaining Period Covered by the Extension", submitted to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), 3 March 2016; email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 6 April 2017; and Article 7 Report (covering 2016), Form D.
- 82 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
- 83 Article 7 Report (covering 2018), Form C.
- 84 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 9 and 34.
- 85 Ibid., p. 34; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018.
- 86 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 23 April 2020.
- 87 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 18 June 2020.