

ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2023
NOT ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION:

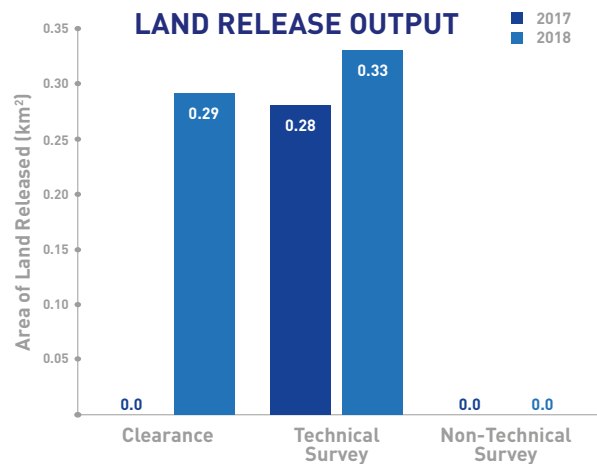
LIGHT,
(GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE) **1.73KM²**

AP MINE
CLEARANCE IN 2018

0.29KM²

AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2018

29



CURRENT LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING 2025 CLEARANCE TARGET (as per Maputo +15 Political Declaration aspiration): **HIGH**

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2018, Serbia requested and was granted a further four-year extension to its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline until 1 March 2023. The Serbian Mine Action Centre (SMAC) continued to demonstrate a willingness to adopt more efficient land release methodology in instances where technical survey is more appropriate than full clearance. SMAC also attracted a new international donor in 2018 and another in 2019, putting it back on track to meet its Article 5 deadline.

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 (2018)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	5	Serbia has remaining suspected hazardous areas, but needs to conduct survey for physical evidence of mines and confirm or discredit reported contamination, before conducting full clearance.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP & PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	7	Serbia has strong national ownership of its mine action programme, which is nationally funded. It also doubled the amount of national funding towards survey and clearance in 2018 and is actively attracting new donors to help it meet its completion plan.
GENDER (10% of overall score)	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 are consulted during survey and community liaison activities and there is equal access to employment for qualified women and men in survey and clearance.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & REPORTING (10% of overall score)	7	Serbia submits timely, 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.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	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 funding. Serbia also produces revised annual workplans based on actual progress.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (20% of overall score)	6	Although SMAC has expressed a preference for full clearance of SHAs over technical survey, it did reduce land through technical survey in 2017 and 2018, demonstrating a greater willingness to adopt more efficient land release practices.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	7	Serbia has set a target date for completion of Article 5, but meeting it is largely contingent on securing sufficient funding. Land release output in 2018 was through both technical survey and clearance, and was an increase on 2017.
Average Score	6.0	Overall Programme Performance: AVERAGE

DEMINING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

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

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Saturnia d.o.o.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- DOK-International d.o.o., Pale, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Belgrade branch

NGOs:

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

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

As at 1 April 2019, eight areas in Bujanovac municipality, covering more than 1.73km², were suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (see Table 1).¹ This is a decrease from the 2.35km² of mined areas a year earlier, the result of release through technical survey and clearance.

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 emplaced to follow a pattern; and for which there are no minefield records.² According to the national authorities, previous surveys found insufficient evidence for mined areas to be classified as confirmed hazardous areas, so they remain as suspected hazardous areas (SHAs).³

Historically, mine contamination in Serbia can be divided into two phases. The first was 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.⁴ Contamination also exists within Kosovo (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* report on Kosovo for further information).

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 depots⁵ (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants* report on Serbia for further information).

Table 1: Anti-personnel mine contamination by village (at 1 April 2019)⁶

Municipality	Village	SHAs	Area (m ²)
Bujanovac	Ravno Bučje	1	390,300
	Končulj	5	1,181,820
	Dobrosin	1	28,000
	Turija	1	131,400
Totals		8	1,731,520

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).⁷ The NMAA is responsible for developing standard operating procedures (SoPs); accrediting demining operators; and supervising the work of SMAC.⁸

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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

A new director of SMAC was appointed by the Serbian government in the autumn of 2015,¹¹ and as at 2018, SMAC had a total of eight staff.¹² SMAC reported that, in 2016, restructuring resulted in a greater proportion of operational posts.¹³

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 €150,000 per year is allocated to the work of SMAC from the national state budget.¹⁴ In addition, the unexploded ordnance (UXO) disposal work of the Sector for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Interior is also state funded.¹⁵

Since 2015, Serbia has also been allocating national funds for survey and clearance, with roughly €100,000 allocated per year.¹⁶ In 2018, the Serbian Government allocated double the amount of national funds for demining operations to €200,000 allocated per year (which were matched with US and Korean funding and tendered through ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF)), and Serbia continues to seek additional international funding.¹⁷ At the request of the national authorities, national funding was increased to €350,000 for 2019 demining operations.¹⁸ SMAC hopes that national funding, matched through ITF, will be made available annually throughout the remainder of its Article 5 extension request period.¹⁹

GENDER

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 there is equal access to employment for qualified women and men in survey and clearance operations. Around 10% of those employed in survey and clearance teams, and also of those in mine action managerial or supervisory positions in Serbia, are women.²⁰

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

SMAC uses its own information management system. Previously, SMAC discussed the possibility of the installation of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD),²¹ but there were no ongoing discussions in that regard as at June 2019.

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 2018–23.²² In its Article 7 report for 2018, Serbia set out a slightly updated plan: to release 606,210m² in 2019; 467,880m² in 2020; 316,790m² in 2021; 195,000m² in 2022; and the remaining 145,640m² in 2023.²³ 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.²⁴ Progress is, however, contingent on funding and Serbia has stated that if it cannot secure international support for demining, its workplan will be directly affected. On the other

hand, if more funds are provided, Serbia maintains it could implement its workplan more quickly.²⁵

The Government of Serbia adopts SMAC's annual workplan, as well as the annual report on its work.²⁶ The 2019 workplan has been adopted by the Serbian government.²⁷

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.²⁸ 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.²⁹

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

According to SMAC, survey and clearance operations in Serbia are conducted in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).³⁰

National mine action standards (NMAS) were said to be in the final phase of development as at September 2015.³¹ 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.³² However, this process has been hindered due to lack of capacity,³³ and as at March 2019, the development of the NMAS was still "in progress".³⁴

Under new directorship in late 2015, SMAC reassessed its land release methodology to prioritise full clearance over technical survey of hazardous areas.³⁵ This does not correspond to international best practice, and is an inefficient use of scarce clearance assets. In February 2016, the 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.³⁶

SMAC's position on its preferred land release methodology remains the same, although there is now a 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.³⁷

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.³⁸ According to SMAC, incidents involving people or animals have occurred in most of these suspected areas or else mines have been accidentally detected.³⁹ The reduction of mined area through technical survey in the municipality of Bujanovac in 2017 and 2018, however, demonstrates 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.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

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".⁴² Clearance is reported to be conducted in accordance with the IMAS and to a depth of 20cm.⁴³

OPERATORS

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 ITF, supported by international funding.⁴⁴

The Ministry of Interior issues accreditation to mine action operators that is valid for one year. In 2018, 14 companies/organisations were accredited for demining: seven from Serbia, four from Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), two from Croatia, and one from Russia.⁴⁵

Thirty deminers were deployed for technical survey of mined areas in 2018; one team (10 deminers) from Saturnia d.o.o. and two teams (20 deminers) from Stop Mines.⁴⁶ A further 30

deminers were deployed for mine clearance in 2018: one team each (10 deminers) from DOK-International d.o.o., In Demining, and Stop Mines.⁴⁷ This represents an increase in survey and clearance capacity compared to the previous year.

No non-technical survey was conducted in 2018.⁴⁸

The Serbian Armed Forces maintain a capability to survey, search for, detect, clear and destroy landmines. This capability includes many types of detection equipment, mechanical clearance assets, disposal experts, and specialist search and clearance teams.⁴⁹ An explosive ordnance disposal (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.⁵⁰

OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Technical survey and clearance in Serbia is primarily conducted manually.

MDDs were used in technical survey and clearance operations in 2018 to release land,⁵¹ but according to Serbia most of the suspected mined areas are mountainous with challenging terrain and thick vegetation and are not

appropriate for the use of MDDs or machinery.⁵² The fact that these areas have not been accessed since the end of the conflict (2001), due to suspicion of mines, means that the land is unmanaged, making it even less accessible.⁵³

SMAC uses data obtained by unmanned aerial vehicles to develop and monitor clearance and technical survey projects.⁵⁴

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2018

A total of 0.62km² of mined area was released in 2018, of which 0.29km² was cleared and 0.33km² was reduced through technical survey, during which a total of 29 anti-personnel mines and 1,347 other items of UXO were destroyed. No mined area was cancelled through non-technical survey.

SURVEY IN 2018

In 2018, 329,820m² of mined area was reduced through technical survey, in the villages of Ravno Bučje and Djordjevac, in Bujanovac municipality, by Saturnia d.o.o. and Stop Mines, during which 14 anti-personnel mines and two other items of UXO were destroyed (see Table 2).⁵⁵ This is an increase on the 275,800m² reduced through technical survey in 2017.⁵⁶ No mined area was cancelled through non-technical survey in 2018 or in 2017.

Table 2: Reduction of mined area through technical survey in 2018⁵⁷

Municipality	Village	Operator	Area reduced (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Bujanovac	Ravno Bučje	Saturnia and Stop Mines	113,600	5	2
	Ravno Bučje	Stop Mines	71,120	4	0
	Djordjevac	Saturnia and Stop Mines	145,100	5	0
Totals			329,820	14	2

AP = Anti-personnel

CLEARANCE IN 2018

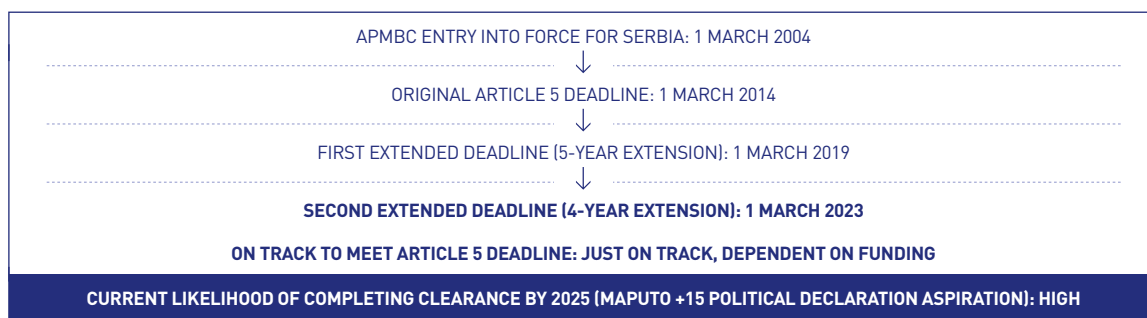
In 2018, two mined areas were cleared, releasing 293,200m² and destroying 15 anti-personnel mines and 1,345 items of other UXO. The mine clearance, in the villages of Dobrosin and Lučane in Bujanovac municipality, was conducted by two NGOs and a commercial company, all from BiH (see Table 3).⁵⁸ This is an increase in clearance output on 2017, when no land was released clearance.⁵⁹

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 2018.⁶⁰

Table 3: Mine clearance in 2018⁶¹

Municipality	Village	Operator	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m ²)	AP mines destroyed	UXO destroyed
Bujanovac	Dobrosin	In Demining, and DOK-International	1	220,000	9	0
	Lučane	Stop Mines	1	73,200	6	1,345
Totals			2	293,200	15	1,345

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 required funding.

Furthermore, Serbia's claim to continued jurisdiction over Kosovo entails legal responsibility for remaining mined areas under Article 5 of the APMBC. 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.

Serbia reported facing several challenges in complying with its Article 5 obligations, including lack of adequate financial resources, and the presence of areas contaminated with CMR and other ERW.⁶² In addition, Serbia reported that the remaining mine contamination is of unrecorded mined areas/groups of mines, with mines having been emplaced with no particular pattern, which has complicated survey and clearance efforts. Furthermore, climatic conditions prevent access to some mined areas for parts of the year.⁶³

In the last five years Serbia has cleared a total of almost one square kilometre of mined area (see Table 4).

Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance (2014–18)

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2018	0.29
2017	*0
2016	0
2015	0.41
2014	0.27
Total	0.97

*0.28km² was reduced through technical survey, during which three anti-personnel mines were destroyed.

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 workplans in 2015, 2016, and 2017.⁶⁴ This was largely due to a lack of funding, but 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 2019.⁶⁵

This additional funding is set to put SMAC back on track to meet its planned land release outputs detailed in its 2018 Article 5 deadline extension request, and updated most recently, in its Article 7 report for 2018.⁴⁶

In its 2018 Article 5 extension request Serbia calculated that it requires an estimated €2.5 million to complete the release of all remaining mined areas, of which €900,000 is planned to come from national budget and around €1.6 million from ITF and other sources of international funding.⁴⁷

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 and its commitments net the Maputo Action Plan.⁴⁸

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.⁴⁹

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- 1 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, Planning and International Cooperation Advisor, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 2 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 7; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 3 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 4 2013 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 5; and Article 7 Report (for 2014), Form C.
 - 5 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 7.
 - 6 Ibid.; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 7 Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 70/13.
 - 8 Emails from Darvin Lisica, (then) Regional Programme Manager, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), 6 May and 12 June 2016.
 - 9 "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.
 - 10 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 17.
 - 11 Interview with Jovica Simonović, Director, SMAC, in Geneva, 18 February 2016.
 - 12 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 16.
 - 13 Ibid., p. 10.
 - 14 Ibid., p. 16.; Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 15 SMAC, "Mine situation", accessed 8 May 2019, at: bit.ly/1Nom1V7.
 - 16 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 6 April 2017; interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request.
 - 17 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9; Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 18 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 19 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 20 Ibid.
 - 21 Email from Branislav Jovanović, Director, SMAC, 4 May 2015.
 - 22 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 8, 9, 31, and 32.
 - 23 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 24 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 28; 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 25 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 26 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 16; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 27 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 28 Ibid.
 - 29 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 12 April 2018.
 - 30 SMAC, "Mine Situation", accessed 8 May 2019, at: bit.ly/1Nom1V7.
 - 31 Interview with Branislav Jovanović, SMAC, in Dubrovnik, 10 September 2015.
 - 32 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 6 April 2017.
 - 33 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017.
 - 34 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 35 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, in Geneva, 18 February 2016.
 - 36 Ibid.
 - 37 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 12 April 2018; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 30.
 - 38 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018.
 - 39 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 40 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; and Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form.
 - 41 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017.
 - 42 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 43 Ibid.
 - 44 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 18.
 - 45 Ibid., p. 17.
 - 46 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 47 Ibid.
 - 48 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 49 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form J.
 - 50 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; and Second APMBBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request (2018), p. 18.
 - 51 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 52 Interview with Jovica Simonović, SMAC, Belgrade, 16 May 2017; 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 25 and 30; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018.
 - 53 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 54 Ibid.
 - 55 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 56 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 12 April 2018.
 - 57 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C and Annex III; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 58 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 59 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 12 April 2018.
 - 60 Email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 61 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 62 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 63 Ibid.
 - 64 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 (for 2016), Form D.
 - 65 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C; and email from Slađana Košutić, SMAC, 26 March 2019.
 - 66 Article 7 Report (for 2018), Form C.
 - 67 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 9 and 34.
 - 68 APMBBC Individualised Approach Meeting, intersessional meetings, Geneva, 7 June 2018; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018.
 - 69 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 34; and 2018 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Additional Information received 28 June 2018.