

ANNEX 1

TYPES OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

- PROM - 1 Anti-personnel bounding fragmentation mine, designed to be buried into the ground with the fuse above the ground surface. While its activation, the steel body breaks and fragments have a killing radius in 50 m diameter, while the hazard radius is up to 100 m. Due to its characteristic, this mine represents the single largest long-term threat for people;
- PMA 1 Anti-personnel anti-magnet pressure mine, activated with approximately 3 kg of pressure. It may be buried into the ground at 3-5 cm depth. There is often an underneath TNT charge to elevate the killing factor;
- PMA 2 Anti-personnel anti-magnet pressure mine, mainly laid on the surface and hidden by vegetation. On activation, the explosive wave damages the lower part of pressuring leg while the shock wave damages the other leg too;
- PMR 2A Anti-personnel fragmentation mine activated by tripwire. Mine is masked with vegetation and the tripwire itself is hard to notice. Fragments have a 40 m kill radius in diameter, while the hazard radius is up to 100 m in diameter;
- PMA 3 Anti-personnel blast resistant minimum metal mine, activated by pressure onto the upper part of the mine creating a tilt in any direction. The body of the mine is cylindrical, with upper and lower parts connected in the centre by the circular rubber cover. The mine is waterproof and often found on the river banks, remaining operational long after it has been laid.
- MRUD Anti-personnel directional fragmentation mine with plastic body shaped in arch and designed to fragment in a certain direction.