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**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
TO THE OSCE, UN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
VIENNA**

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NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the OSCE presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honour to transmit herewith the response of the Republic of Croatia to the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the OSCE avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurance of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 22 April 2014



To:

**The Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE
The Conflict Prevention Centre
VIENNA**

**THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
ANNUAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO – MILITARY
ASPECTS OF SECURITY
(YEAR 2013)**

SECTION I – INTER-STATE ELEMENTS

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1. To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

The Republic of Croatia condemns international terrorism and is strongly committed to combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations at national, regional and global level. In order to efficiently counter this threat, Croatia recognizes the need for strong and intensive co-operation with-within-and-among the United Nations, regional organisations and all States.

Croatia firmly supports values and objectives of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, especially the position that all counterterrorism measures must comply with the undertaken obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international conventions and protocols, and in particular with human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law. Croatia has always acted in accordance with those values and in line with provisions set by the United Nations, in particular those set by Committees established pursuant to relevant Security Council Resolutions.

Regarding international agreements and conventions related to the fight against terrorism, Croatia has ratified fourteen (14) universal legal counter-terrorism instruments (UN conventions and protocols) while the two SUA 2005 protocols related to maritime security are in the ratification procedure.

Croatia is a state party to a number of agreements within the Council of Europe framework that in a broader sense relate to terrorism (along with other forms of criminal issues). Croatia has ratified Convention of the Council of Europe on the Prevention of Terrorism as well as Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation on of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism.

Enhancing international cooperation within the framework of international institutions and geopolitical alliances, Croatia actively participates in the global struggle against terrorism, through active cooperation within regional initiatives, such as SEEDM, SEI, SECI, SEECF, CEI the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative and the Budapest Process. Croatia is a state party to SELEC Convention, Agreement between the governments of Slovenia, Austria and Hungary on the operation of the Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation in Dolga Vas and Agreement on

Cooperation in the Area of Witness Protection between Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Croatia joined these initiatives and organisations to achieve more efficient results in the exchange of information relevant for the suppression of terrorism. For the same reason, the Republic of Croatia joined the Regional Expert Group with the main goal of improving police cooperation.

The international agreement between the Republic of Croatia and the European Police Office was signed on 13 January 2006 and an official agreement on strengthening judicial co-operation between Eurojust and Croatia was signed in Brussels on 9 November 2007. The purpose of this agreement is to formalise and develop closer co-operation between Croatia and Eurojust, in order to increase the effectiveness of their response to combating serious forms of international, cross-border and organised crime.

The Republic of Croatia, as a member of Interpol, actively participates in exchanges of information on the fight against terrorism. This co-operation has been especially intensified by the exchange of information with the Interpol Expert Working Group for the fight against terrorism (FUSION TASK FORCE), the aim of which is to identify terrorist organisations, groups and individuals, as well as their connections and sources of financing.

By acceding to the international anti-terrorist conventions, the European Convention on Extradition and both of its two protocols and signing numerous bilateral agreements on this topic, the Republic of Croatia has completely regulated the legal basis for the implementation of the *aut dedere aut judicare* principle.

In order to improve international co-operation in the field of the suppression of organised crime, drugs and terrorism, the Republic of Croatia has so far signed 36 governmental and 17 ministerial bilateral treaties on police co-operation with other countries and international organisations. It has signed bilateral agreements with all its neighbouring countries, while additional bilateral agreements are in the pipeline and/or about to be signed.

Bilateral Agreements on Police Cooperation include following countries: Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (two agreements), Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Chile, Egypt, India, Italy (two agreements), Latvia, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Slovenia (two agreements), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Austria, France, Germany, Hellenic Republic, Serbia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Malta, Poland and USA.

The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia contracted 17 bilateral international acts with the Ministries of the Interior of the following countries: Poland, Ukraine, Austria, Montenegro, Bulgaria, China (two agreements), the Russian Federation (three agreements), Netherlands, USA, Kosovo; With local governments: Federal State of Bavaria (three agreements) and the Federal State of Baden Württemberg.

1.2. What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

In addition to the obligation of implementation of relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council, the prevention and suppression of terrorism and the active contribution of the Republic of Croatia to global efforts were defined among the national security priorities in the **National Security Strategy** adopted by the Croatian Parliament on 19 March 2002. This document underlines the importance of implementing a series of specific measures for the purpose of neutralising security risks such as terrorism and organised crime. These measures comprise the following: establishment of an efficient system of border control in the Republic of Croatia; deepening of police and intelligence cooperation with neighbouring countries on the surveillance and prevention of the activities of terrorist groups and organised crime; precise legal regulation of the status of immigrants and asylum seekers; alignment of extradition procedures for persons accused of the said activities with procedures in other EU countries (in particular with EU procedures); linking of relevant national databases with equivalent databases in other countries, in particular EU countries.

Most importantly, on 27 November 2008 the Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted a **National Strategy for the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism**. The Strategy emphasizes that the Republic of Croatia follows a zero tolerance principle towards terrorism. Moreover, it sets out the general framework of counterterrorism activities of the Republic of Croatia by providing guidelines for the improvement of existing, and for the development of new, measures, mechanisms and instruments for the prevention and suppression of terrorism. The strategy recognizes new key attributes of modern terrorism as well as new challenges and new needs in counterterrorism (cyber-terrorism, protection of critical national infrastructure, public-private partnership, relation with media and civil society in prevention of terrorism etc.). Protection against the threat of terrorism is defined as an obligation on the State, to carry out its most fundamental function of ensuring conditions for a peaceful and secure life for all its citizens, free of violence and fear, democratic, tolerant, creative and prosperous, in conformity with law and order.

We can conclude that Croatia has an integral approach to the prevention and suppression of terrorism framed by the National Strategy on Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism adopted on 27 November 2008 (Official Journal NN139-2008), and its **Action Plan on Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism** adopted on 24 April 2011.

Croatian Parliament adopted at its session held on 21 October 2011 the new **Criminal Code** that entered into force on 1 January 2013. This new document further improves the previous 2008 amendments and brings even more coherence in regards to terrorism related offences. The Criminal Procedure Act entered into force on 1 September 2011. The national legislation is in line with relevant documents of the United Nations, EU *acquis communautaire*, Council of Europe's conventions, legal standards of the European Court for Human Rights, as well as best practices of other comparatively relevant national legislations.

In the process of aligning the Croatian criminal law with the legal norms and provisions of the EU, Croatia achieved complete harmonization with the Framework Council Decision on

combating terrorism of June 2002 (definition of the criminal act of terrorism; criminal acts of association in the terrorist group; criminal acts connected to terrorist activities; inciting, aiding and attempting of terrorist acts; penalties and special circumstances; liabilities of legal entities and sanctions against legal entities; competence and criminal prosecution; protection of, and assistance to, victims).

The Criminal Code introduces important changes with regard to counterterrorism provisions. Some of the novelties are: amended definition of terrorism offence, financing of terrorism and introducing of the new terrorist organization offence. Articles in new Criminal Code that incriminates terrorism are: Terrorism, Article 97; Financing of Terrorism, Article 98; Public provocation to terrorism, Article 99; Recruitment for terrorism, Article 100; Training for terrorism, Article 101; Terrorist Organization, Article 102.

Moreover, the Act on Proceedings for the Confiscation of Pecuniary Benefit Resulting from Criminal Offences and Misdemeanors also entered into force on 1 January 2011. This act has not only direct but also a preventive effect on all forms of organized crime as well as on terrorist activities.

Activities undertaken by competent national bodies with the purpose of eliminating the danger of terrorist activities are in line with the national political and legal framework, in line with all legal norms prescribed by international conventions. International treaties pertaining to the suppression of terrorism, to which Croatia is a state party, form integral part of the Croatian legal system. Pursuant to article 141 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia: "International agreements concluded and ratified in accordance with the Constitution and made public, and which are in force, shall be part of the internal legal order of the Republic of Croatia and shall be above law in terms of legal effects."

For the purpose of combating terrorism Croatia applies a broad scope of legislation covering different forms of criminal activities (organised crime, corruption, money laundering, trafficking in narcotics, arms, human beings etc.).

On 1 October 2004 (in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, and on their Destruction;) Croatian Parliament passed the Law on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Official Gazette No. 141/2004).

Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted **Action plan on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism** which comprises measures to harmonize and improve legal, institutional and implementation framework related for all relevant national institutions which have a role in common system of prevention and combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, in order to fulfill necessary international standards and further improve the existing system. The Croatian parliament passed the Anti Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Law in order to fully harmonize it with the international standards and commitments (3rd EU Directive on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing, FATF Recommendations, EU Regulation No.1889/2005 on

controls of cash entering or leaving the Community, EU Regulation No. 1781/2006 on information on the payer accompanying transfers of funds).

1. 3. What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

Article 39 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Defence Act (Official Gazette No. 73/13) regulate the role of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia as follows:

„The Armed Forces protect the sovereignty and independence of Croatia and defend its territorial integrity.

The Armed Forces can, under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution, international treaties and law:

- participate in international peacekeeping, crisis management, humanitarian and other operations,
- assist in the defence of allied states in the event of an armed attack against one or more of them in accordance with international agreements,
- participate in joint efforts of the European Union, in a spirit of solidarity, if a member state is a victim of a terrorist attack or a natural and/or man-made disaster,
- provide assistance to the civilian government institutions and the population in the event of natural, man-made and environmental disasters, perform rescue tasks and transport casualties or patients.”

Concerning international military tasks and missions in the prevention and fight against terrorism, the Republic of Croatia actively participates in different NATO, EU and UN led peace support missions and operations.

In 2013, through engagement of military and civilian personnel, Croatia continued to support the allied efforts in Afghanistan and Kosovo, EU operations and missions ATALANTA, EUPOL and EULEX and 7 UN missions. Furthermore, Croatia continues to support the NATO operation Active Endeavour by exchange of information with CCMAR (Naples).

We would also like to emphasize the fact that Croatia is employing significant efforts to educate and train its Armed Forces in counter-terrorism.

Concerning international military tasks and missions in the prevention and fight against terrorism, the Republic of Croatia has been actively participating in ISAF operation in Afghanistan since 2002. In December 2002, Croatian Parliament ratified the decision of the Government on the participation of a Military Police platoon of the Croatian Army in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. Croatia is a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding ISAF III. It has been actively involved in the NATO-led ISAF peace support mission with a military contingent since 2003 and with a civilian component since 2005. The Croatian military contingent has assumed a variety of tasks, including training and mentoring the Afghan National Army by the specialized units tailored to the needs of the ISAF mission. Croatia deployed its first OMLT (Operational Mentoring Liaison Team) in 2006 and since then has been increasing support in training of ANSF. In December 2006, Croatian Parliament ratified the decision

on increasing the military contribution to ISAF to the maximum of 200 troops in 2007, and to 300 in 2008 and in 2009. Additionally, the Croatian Parliament ratified the decision on the military contribution to ISAF to the maximum of 300 troops in 2009.

In 2010 Croatia directed its efforts to a readjustment of the structure of its forces in Afghanistan. At the beginning of September 2010, in line with the decision of Croatian Parliament from April 2010, along with its 16th contingent, Croatia increased National Contingent up to 320 troops contributing in ISAF. In December 2010 Croatian Parliament authorized the increase of Croatian national military contingent from 320 to 350 soldiers. In September 2010, within the 16th contingent, in support of new tasks and increased engagement, Croatia deployed 2 Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Teams - POMLTs (which include also the engagement of Croatian Ministry of Interior). Croatia also deployed additional contribution to NTM-A through engagement of teams of instructors and mentors for helicopter and logistics training (Mi-17 Air Mentor Team, ANA Engineers School, ANA Logistic School), as well as team of instructors and mentors to the ANA Military Police School. In March 2011 Croatian team of instructors took over the ANA MP School as a Lead Nation (within the Adriatic Charter - A5 initiative). In December 2011, within the 17th contingent, Croatia deployed a team of instructors and mentors to the Combined Forces Command Artillery Team.

In 2012, the application of the SFA model changed the composition and tasks of the components of the OMLT and POMLT, they were renamed into the MAT and PAT. Former task of mentoring has been replaced by the task of counseling. During the 2012, there were a significant strength changes, as well as structural changes of troop components. The total strength of the 19th HRVCON was 344 troops and the total strength of the 20th HRVCON was 291 troops.

During 2013, the 21st and 22nd rotations of the military contingent were deployed in Afghanistan. The twenty-first Croatian Contingent in ISAF with its tour from March to September 2013 counted 215 troops. Within the 21st contingent, for the first time, a Police Advisory Team was sent to National Police Coordination Center. CAF also started with assignment in Consolidated Fielding Center with one Coy Level Embedded Training Team, as well as with some staff officers in Combined Special Operations Task Force-10 and NATO Special Operations Component Command. The 22nd Croatian Contingent in ISAF with rotation in September 2013 was additionally reduced by few troops and by the end of 2013, there were 188 troops. By the end of 2013, the total participation of CAF in ISAF, Afghanistan, was of 4275 troops (150 of them were females).

Our current Parliamentary Decision from November 2013 authorizes a maximum of 200 personnel to be deployed to Operation ISAF. Currently, the rotation and handover between 22nd and 23rd Croatian contingent is ongoing.

Regarding the new NATO mission „Resolute Support“, the intention is to maintain our presence in Afghanistan with approximately up to 100 troops and to focus our efforts on training and advisory tasks while maintaining our role in force protection units at Camp Marmal, but with reduced size.

Following our good bilateral cooperation, 22 Montenegro troops were incorporated into Croatian force structure as part of the Infantry Task Force - INF TF (part of Force Protection Group Camp Marmal-FPG CM) in Camp Marmal in Mazar-e-Sharif. Also concerning our future structure of our contingents in Afghanistan we are planning to

spread the initiative and involve new partners from region (BiH and Macedonia) in our Infantry Task Force in Camp Marmal.

The Republic of Croatia has actively participated in KFOR operation in Kosovo since 2009. In July 2008, Croatian Parliament ratified the decision on the military contribution to KFOR to the maximum of 20 troops and two helicopters; in May 2011 as well as in December 2012 Croatian Parliament ratified the decision on the military contribution to KFOR to the maximum of 25 troops and two helicopters.

By the end of 2013, CAF had actively participated in KFOR operation in Kosovo with the total strength of 282 troops (ten of them were females). The principal task of the Croatian contingent is hauling people and cargo. The contingent consists of three helicopter crews, an aviation-technical team for maintenance, national support element, staff officers and two transport helicopters Mi-171-Sh.

Our current Parliamentary Decision from November 2013 authorizes a maximum of 35 personnel to be deployed to Operation KFOR. Croatia has decided to maintain its presence in KFOR with helicopter assets as long as it is necessary for the success of this important mission. Rotation between XIV and XV Croatian contingent in KFOR was made from 12 to 20 March 2014. Croatian XV contingent counts 18 troops with two helicopters (Mi-171Sh) plus 4 staff officers among whom there is one senior advisor in NLAT-TRADOC (NATO Liaison and Advisory Team - Training and Doctrine Command) deployed in October 2013, one officer for air operation in JOC/J-3, two officers for intelligence, one in J-2 and one in ACCI, all deployed at the beginning of 2014. The unit deployed to KFOR HQ Movement Control Team (MCT) was formed within the framework of a successful multinational initiative - NATO MOVCON MILU (11 countries involved). In 2012 Croatia was a lead nation in MOVCON MILU initiative for engagement of MOVCON MILU team in 2013.

As a NATO member, Croatia continues to fulfil its commitment to maintaining the training and readiness levels of the units designated for NRF (NATO Response Force) rotations.

Regarding NRF, we are in pursuit of the objective to have a 1% share of IRF (Immediate Response Forces) from the beginning of 2014. During 2013 we participated in NRF/IRF with CBRN and MP platoons.

At the beginning of 2011, the total strength of Croatia's contribution to 7 UN peacekeeping missions consisted of 120 peacekeepers. Croatia participated in UNMOGIP, MINURSO, UNDOF, UNMIS, UNMIL, UNIFIL and UNFICYP. In 2011 Croatia's military personnel completed its contribution in UN peacekeeping mission UNMIS in Sudan, so by the end of 2011 Croatia had participated in 6 missions with 116 soldiers. The largest Croatia's UN contribution remains in the buffer zone between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights (UNDOF), where in 2011 a total of 95 Croatian soldiers participated per rotation (as part of the Austrian battalion -AUSBATT and a staff officer in UNDOF HQ). At the end of the year 2011, Croatian Parliament decided on participation in UN missions for the period 2012-2013, with the number of 146 troops from troops possible to engage in six current missions and mission UNMISS established in South Sudan.

At the beginning of 2012, the total strength of Croatia's contribution to 6 UN peacekeeping missions consisted of 119 peacekeepers. Croatia participated in UNMOGIP, MINURSO, UNDOF, UNMIL, UNIFIL and UNFICYP. In May 2012 (from

May to August) Croatia increased its participation to 7 UN peacekeeping missions with two peacekeepers in UNSMIS (Syria). Grand total of Croatia's peacekeepers was 121. On the August 2012 UNSMIS completed its existing. Croatia's contribution decreased to 6 UN peacekeeping missions. Further to 2011, the largest Croatia's UN contribution remains in the buffer zone between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights (UNDOF). In this way at the end of the year 2012 the total strength of Croatia's contribution to 6 UN peacekeeping missions consisted of 119 peacekeepers.

At the beginning of 2013 Croatia's UN contribution to 6 UN peacekeeping missions consisted of 119 peacekeepers. In March 2013, due to security situation Croatian Parliament decided to withdraw its contingent with 98 troops and complete contribution to UNDOF (Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights), so by the end of 2013 Croatia has participated in 5 missions with 21 peacekeepers.

At the end of the year 2013, Croatian Parliament decided on participation in UN missions for the period 2014-2015, with the number of 32 troops possible to engage in six missions.

According to the decision of the Croatian parliament dated 3 April 2009, the Republic of Croatia participates in the European Union military operation to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast (Operation Atalanta). Agreement between the Republic of Croatia and the European Union on the participation of the Republic of Croatia in the European Union military operation to contribute to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast (Operation Atalanta), was signed in Brussels on 27 July 2009. It was ratified by Croatian parliament on 29 January 2010 and published on 17 February 2010 (Official Gazette No. 1/2010). In 2009, Croatian Navy officers were embarked on French and Belgium ship participating in operation Atalanta and one staff officer was deployed in the Atalanta HQ Operation Center in Northwood (UK). In 2010, Croatian Navy officers were embarked on Dutch, Italian and Spain ship. Two staff officers were also deployed in the Atalanta HQ Operation Center in Northwood (UK). During the 2011, only two staff officers were deployed in the Atalanta HQ Operation Center in Northwood (UK). During 2012 there were two staff officers deployed in the Atalanta HQ Operation Center in Northwood (UK) and four officers were embarked on a war ships (German, French, Italian and Belgian ship) and one officer in the German logistics base in Djibouti. During the 2013, two staff officers were deployed in the Atalanta HQ Operation Center in Northwood (UK). Until the end of 2013, Croatia had deployed 19 Navy officers and NCOs in the operation. Currently we have one officer in OHQ in Northwood, and one Navy officer and one Navy NCO on Greek Navy ship Psara. Furthermore, in 2013 Croatia was preparing an AVPD team to be deployed, according to our current plans, in September 2014. Our current Parliamentary Decision from November 2013 authorizes a maximum of 25 personnel to be deployed to Operation ATALANTA in 2014.

Regarding the training mission in Mali, Croatia is supporting EU's efforts in training and equipping Malian Armed Forces, by providing donations to the Malian Armed Forces. Croatia already delivered one donation in June 2013 (in total 50 pistols cal 7,62 mm, 1000 assault rifles 7,62 mm, 50 mortars cal 60 mm and 10000 mortar mines cal 60 mm) and now we are preparing another one.

In addition to its participation in the operations, Croatia puts a special emphasis on the active contribution to the development of the EU battle groups. Technical Agreement about participation in Nordic Battle Group with the Kingdom of Sweden was signed in December 2010. During 2010 national preparation and training phase for EU BG was conducted and Croatia participated in the Nordic Battle Group which was in stand-by period at the beginning of 2011 and maintained that status until 30 June 2011. Croatia contributed to the Nordic Battle Group through the engagement of two helicopters equipped with the corresponding MEDEVAC teams (medical evacuation teams). This was the first Croatian participation in the EU BGs. In the second half of 2012 Croatia also participated to the EU BG with 250 personnel with Germany as Lead Nation. A Memorandum of Understanding concerning the principles for the establishment and operation of EU BG 2/2012 has been signed by the participating countries in July 2011. Croatia will also participate in EU BG 2/2016 and EU BG 1/2017, which will be in stand-by status in the second half of 2016 with Germany as the Lead Nation and in the first half of 2017 with Italy as the Lead Nation. A preparation of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the principles for the establishment and operation of EU BG 2/2016 is ongoing.

The current Decision of the Croatian President based on Parliamentary proposal from September 2013 authorizes a maximum of 250 personnel to be engaged to EU BG 2/2016 in 2016. The Government of Republic of Croatia, in August 2013, accepted the Letter of Intent about forming DECI EUBG I/2017, with the participation of Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy and Slovenia but the Letter of Intent has not been signed yet by the participating countries. Training and exercise of CAF members are being conducted in the process of national preparation for that EU BG.

1. 4. Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining *inter alia* to:

Financing of terrorism: Border controls: Travel document security: Container and supply chain security: Security of radioactive sources: Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes: Legal co-operation including extradition: Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations:

The Interagency Working Group for Suppression of Terrorism is the Government's main body responsible for coordinating national mechanisms for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 1373 and 1566 and other important documents in the domain of the UN, the EU, NATO, the OSCE, and the Council of Europe. In addition, the **International Restrictive Measures Act** was adopted on 21 November, 2008. This Act enables a more comprehensive and efficient implementation of the sanctions regimes (including the sanctions regime against Al' Qaida and Taliban, UNSC Resolution 1267), counting as well existing counterterrorism sanctions, that are adopted within the framework of the UN and the European Union (and other international organizations), including also those restrictive measures that the Republic of Croatia introduces in accordance with other obligations that are in conformity with international law.

In the **Law on Coast Guard**, passed by Croatian Parliament at the session on 03 October 2007 (Official Gazette No. 109/07 24 October 2007), in Chapter IV, the Republic of Croatia regulates the scope of work and assignments of the Coast Guard in the "Suppression and Prohibition of Terrorism, International Organized Crime and

Proliferation of the Weapons for Mass Destruction”, and in Chapter V “Suppression of Piracy and Other Forms of Open Seas Usage for Non-peaceful Purposes”.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted in year 2009 **National Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Strategy and Action Plan**. In the same period the Government of the Republic of Croatia established the interministerial National Authority coordinated by the MFEA with a responsibility for ensuring effective implementation of above mentioned documents.

The close link between terrorism and other forms of criminal activities has always been in the focus of all counter-terrorism strategies and effective measures. Since the main prerequisite for the preparation of terrorist actions is the accumulation of financial means, it is obvious why it must be dealt with the outmost vigorousness and resolve. To this end, a careful consideration must also be given to the full protection of human rights, especially to the right of personal privacy. For this reason, the Republic of Croatia attaches great importance to the legal basis for the prevention of financing terrorism, which, in addition to being contained in several international agreements, is also contained in the **Criminal Code, the Anti Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act, the Banking Act, the National Payment System Act, the Foreign Exchange Act, and the Act on Seizure**.

The supervision over transactions pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Act is exercised by the Croatian National Bank and the Ministry of Finance – Financial Inspectorate and Customs Administration. The Croatian National Bank supervises banks and the Financial Inspectorate supervises exchange offices. Supervisory bodies exchange information needed in the process of supervision and inform each other of any irregularities found in the course of supervision, provided such findings are relevant to the work of the other supervisory body.

In December 1997, the **Anti Money Laundering Office (AMLO)** was established within Ministry of Finance, as an independent administrative and analytical body authorised for receiving information on financial transaction from obligated entities, relevant state authorities - supervisory authorities within the Ministry of Finance (Financial Police, Customs, Tax Department, Supervision of Foreign Transactions Department), the Ministry of Interior, and appropriate authorities and organisations, as well as to international organisations responsible for preventing money laundering. The Croatian Parliament has passed **Anti Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act** at its session held on 15 July 2008. The Act entered into force on 1 January 2009. It prescribes measures and actions in banking and non-banking financial operations, money-related and other operations taken for the purpose of the prevention and detection of money laundering and terrorist financing, reporting entities subject to the Act obliged to implement the measures and actions, supervision over reporting entities in their implementation of measures and actions in banking and non-banking financial operations, cash and other operations, which measures and actions shall be taken for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing prevention and detection, tasks and jurisdictions of the Anti-Money Laundering Office as a Financial Intelligence Unit international co-operation of the Office, jurisdictions and actions of other state bodies and legal persons with public authorities in the detection of money laundering and terrorist financing, and other issues of significance for the development of the preventive system

within the scope of money laundering and terrorist financing prevention. The provisions contained in the above mentioned Act concerning money laundering prevention equally apply to the countering of terrorist financing for the purpose of preventing and detecting activities of individuals, legal persons, groups and organisations in relation with terrorist financing.

The Anti-Money Laundering Office is an administrative organisation within the structure of the Ministry of Finance, performing tasks aimed at money laundering and terrorist financing prevention, as well as other tasks as provided for in the Act. As a Financial Intelligence Unit, the Office collects, stores, analyses and submits data, information and documentation on suspicious transactions to competent government bodies for further proceeding for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing prevention and detection in keeping with the provisions contained in the Act. In the money laundering and terrorist financing prevention and detection, the Office cooperates with the State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Croatia, the Ministry of the Interior – the General Police Directorate, the supervisory services of the Ministry of Finance (the Financial Inspectorate, the Customs Administration, the Tax Administration and the Financial Police), the Croatian Financial Services Supervision Agency, the Croatian National Bank, the Security-Intelligence Agency, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and with other state bodies. For the purpose of achieving the strategic and operational objectives, the above-mentioned bodies (including the Office) signed a protocol on cooperation and on the establishment of an interinstitutional money laundering and terrorist financing working group. Furthermore, the Office has a timely access, direct or indirect, to financial, administrative and security data, information and documentation relative to the implementation of the Law and regulations passed on the basis of the Act for the purpose of the Office's tasks performance, including the suspicious transactions analyses.

Within the framework of international cooperation in the field of global prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, the Anti Money Laundering Office as a Croatian Financial Intelligence Unit has actively participated in the work of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) since June of 1998.

International standards pertaining to the prevention, uncovering and punishing money laundering are incorporated in the Croatian law (UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime; Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism; the 40 + 9 Recommendations by FATF (Financial Action Task Force); Council of Europe Directive on Prevention of the use of the Financial System for the Purpose of Money Laundering etc.).

International police co-operation is defined in the **Police Act, the Criminal Proceedings Act, The Act on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters**, as well as in bilateral agreements and international acts mentioned under 1. (b). As of July 1, 2013 the Republic of Croatia as new EU Member State cooperate with European Police Office on the basis of Council decision on establishment of EUROPOL and which replaced Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between the Republic of Croatia and EUROPOL signed in 2006.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON POLICE COOPERATION:

- **Bulgaria** in combating organised crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and terrorism, signed at Sofia on 26 November 1996. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 10/03, entered into force on 1 August 1996 (OG/IT 15/03).
- **Czech Republic** on co-operation in combating organised crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, terrorism as well as other kinds of dangerous criminal activities, signed at Prague on 30 November 1999. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 8/01, entered into force on 1 September 2002 (OG/ IT 11/02).
- **Egypt** on co-operation in combating organised crime, signed at Cairo on 22 November 2004. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 5/05, entered into force on 30 July 2005 (OG/ IT 9/05)
- **India** in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organised crime, signed at New Delhi on 4 May 2001. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 2/02, entered into force on 21 February 2002 (OG/ IT 5/02).
- **Italy** on cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and organised crime, signed at Rome on 28 May 1993. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 13/93, entered into force on 4 May 1994.
- **Latvia** on cooperation in combating terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, and organised crime, signed at Zagreb on 23 February 2001. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 11/03, entered into force 15 August 2003 (OG/ IT 17/03).
- **Macedonia** on police cooperation signed at Skopje on 28 May 2012. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 5/2013, entered into force on 18 August 2013 (OG/ IT 9/2013).
- **Romania** on cooperation in combating terrorism, organised crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as other kinds of illegal activities, signed at Zagreb on 30 September 2000. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 6/02, entered into force on 21 May 2002 (OG/ IT 7/02)
- **Slovakia** on cooperation in combating organised crime, signed at Bratislava on 30 November 2000. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 5/01. Entered into force on 30 November 2011. Additional Agreement signed at Zagreb on 17 Nov 2010, entered into force on 15 June 2011.
- **Slovenia** in combating terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and drug abuse, as well as organised crime, signed at Zagreb on 4 June 1993. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 13/93, entered into force on 29 May 1994 (OG/ IT 1/97); and Agreement on cross-border police cooperation, signed at Berlin on 6 Nov 2002, entered into force on 16 April 2003.
- **Sweden** on co-operation in combating crime, signed at Zagreb on 3 October 2005. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 9/06, entered into force on 30 November 2006 (OG/ IT 1/07)
- Cooperation in combating serious crime, organised crime, trafficking in narcotic drugs, trafficking in persons, trade in human beings, international terrorism and related issues of mutual concern – concluded between the Croatian Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Finance and Public Attorney's Office on one side, and the representatives of the Police Administration of **Great Britain and Northern Ireland** on the other, signed at Zagreb on 1 March 2002. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 11/02, entered into force on 1 March 2002.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** on co-operation in border control, signed at Sarajevo on 29 March 2007. Ratified and published in OG/IT 10/07, entered into force on 16 December 2007 (OG/ IT 1/08) and the Agreement on co-operation in combatting border crime, signed at Sarajevo on 17 September 2010, entered into force on 28 January 2012.
- **Hungary** on cooperation in combating cross border crime, signed at Heviz, on 4 October 2008. Ratified and published in the OG/IT 4/09, entered into force on 7 August 2009 (OG/ IT 8/2009).
- **France** on Police Cooperation, signed at Paris on 10 October 2007. Ratified and published in OG/IT 7/08, entered into force on 1 September 2009 (OG/ IT 7/09).
- **Greece** on co-operation in combating illicit international trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organised crime, signed at Athens on 23 November 1998. Ratified and published in OG/IT 11/09, entered into force on 3 January 2010 (OG/ IT 13/09)
- **Israel** on co-operation in combating organised crime, signed at Jerusalem, on 16 September 2009. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 1/10, entered into force on 1 April 2010 (OG/ IT 3/2010)
- **Serbia** on police co-operation, signed at Rijeka, on 25 September 2009. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 1/10, entered into force on 7 May 2010 (OG/ IT 3/10)
- **Moldova** on co-operation in combating organised crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, terrorism as well as other kinds of serious crime, signed at Chisinau on 16 February 2006. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 1/10, entered into force on 28 March 2010 (OG/ IT 4/10)
- **Malta** on the Fight against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Organised Crime and International Terrorism, signed at Zagreb on 7 April 2010. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 9/10, entered into force on 5 January 2011.
- **USA** Agreement on the promotion of cooperation in preventing and combatting serious crime, signed at Washington DC on 18 Feb 2011, entered into force on 19 Aug 2011.
- **Spain**, Agreement on fight against crime and on security issues signed at Madrid on 1 Jan 2012, entered into force on 1 Jan 2013.
- **Montenegro**, Agreement on police cooperation, signed at Budva on 17 March 2011, entered into force on 27 Feb 2013.
- **Germany**, Agreement on cooperation in combating organized and serious crime, signed at Berlin on 10 March 2009, entered into force on 28 June 2012
- **Kazakhstan**, on the cooperation in suppressing organized crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, terrorism and other dangerous criminal activities, signed at Astana on 5 July 2007, entered into force on 20 June 2012.
- **Belgium**, Agreement on Police Cooperation signed at Zagreb on 19 October 2004, ratified and published in the OG/IT 5/2005 and entered into force on 01 December 2013 (OG/IT 12/13)

List of bilateral agreements on interim bases:

- **Albania** in the fight against terrorism, illegal trafficking and abuse in drugs and organised crime, signed at Zagreb on 14 December 1993. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 6/94, entered into force on an interim bases on 14 December 1993.

The following bilateral agreements not entered into force (only signed or ratified):

- **Chile** in the prevention and control of abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, signed at Santiago on 15 June 2001. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 11/04, not entered into force
- **Ukraine** in combating terrorism, trafficking in narcotic drugs and drug abuse, as well as organised crime, signed at Kiev on 26 October 1993. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 3/94, not entered into force.
- **Turkey** on co-operation in combating international trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organised crime, signed at Ankara on 7 November 1995. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 7/96, not entered into force.
- **Sri Lanka** on co-operation in combating illicit international trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, international terrorism and organised crime, signed at Colombo on 7 May 2001. Ratified and published in the OG/ IT 4/02, not entered into force.
- **Poland** on cooperation in the fight against crime, signed at Dubrovnik on 9 July 2010. Not entered into force.
- **Italy** signed at Zagreb on 05 July 2011.

List of bilateral agreements between the Ministries of Interior

- **Baden-Württemberg** on cooperation and improvement of standards of police performance, signed on 18 November 1998.
- **Bavarian** Ministry of Internal Affairs on fight against international organized crime, illicit trafficking of drugs and terrorism, signed in München on 28 November 1994, new Declaration signed at Zagreb on 24 May 2000, as well as the Joint Declaration on International Police Cooperation signed at Kašteli on 8 August 2012.
- **Bulgaria** on co-operation in police matters, signed in 2005.
- **Montenegro** on co-operation in police matters, signed at Zagreb, 22 November 2005.
- **China**, signed in Beijing on 26 February 1997; and with the Ministry of Public Security on Police Cooperation, signed at Beijing on 03 Dec 2012.
- **Poland**, signed in Warsaw on 8 November 1994
- Service of the **Russian Federation** for Narcotics Traffic Control on cooperation in combating illicit traffic of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, signed at Zagreb, 7 July 2007; Agreement on Cooperation, signed at Istanbul on 23 Nov 2012 and the Protocol on Cooperation between 2013-2015 signed at Moscow on 27 June 2013.
- **Ukraine**, signed at Zagreb on 24 May 1993.
- **Netherlands** in the field of internal affairs, signed at Cannes, France, on 7 July 2008, on combating crime, signed in Zagreb on 16 July 2009.
- **Kosovo**, signed at Pristina on 5 October 2009.

Multilateral agreements

- Border Crime and the Chapter on Organisation and power of the Southeast Cooperation Initiative (**SECI**) Regional Centre for Fighting Cross-Border Crime, signed in Bucharest on 16 November 1999 and ratified on 27 September 2000 (Official Gazette 104/00);

- South East European Law Enforcement Center (**SELEC**), signed in Bucharest on 9 December 2009, ratified and published on 16 March 2011 in the OG/IT 5/2011, entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 7 October 2011 (OG/IT 12/2011);
- **Trilateral Center Dolga Vas** – Agreement between the governments of Slovenia, Austria and Hungary on the Center for Police Cooperation in Dolga Vas, agreed upon in Bruxelles on 8 November 2007, ratified and published on April 20 2011 in OG/IT 6/2011, entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 12 September 2011 (OG/IT 11/2011);
- **Danube Police-Security Coordination Center**, Agreement between the governments of Hungary and Croatia (open for all Danube states), signed in Matrahazi on 11 October 2012, ratified and published on 10 May 2013 in OG/IT 3/2013, entered into force on 26 June 2013 (OG/IT 7/2013);
- **Agreement on the Witness Protection Cooperation**, between Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, signed in Štítno on 24 May 2012, ratified and published on 6 November 2013 in OG/IT 11/2013, entered into force on 1 February 2014 (OG/IT 13/2014)

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1. Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

The Republic of Croatia acceded to the Agreement among the States Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and the other States Participating in the Partnership for Peace Regarding the Status of their Forces with the Additional Protocol (PfP SOFA). The Agreement entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 10 February 2002 (Official Gazette–IT No. 14/2001).

After becoming a NATO member, the Republic of Croatia acceded to the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding the Status of their Forces (NATO SOFA). It was ratified by the Croatian Parliament on 10 July 2009 (Official Gazette/IT No. 7/09). The Agreement entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 22 October 2009 (Official Gazette/IT No. 11/09).

The Republic of Croatia acceded to the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters set up pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty. It was ratified by the Croatian Parliament on 10 July 2009 (Official Gazette-IT No. 7/09). The Agreement entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 22 October 2009 (Official Gazette-IT No. 11/09).

The Republic of Croatia signed the Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, National Representatives and International Staff. It was ratified by the Croatian Parliament on 01 October 2010 (Official Gazette-IT No. 7/2010). The Agreement entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 29 October 2010 (Official Gazette-IT No. 9/2010)

The Republic of Croatia signed the Agreement on the Status of Missions and Representatives of Third States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It was ratified by the Croatian Parliament on 11 December 2009 (Official Gazette-IT No. 13/2009). The Agreement entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 28 January 2010 (Official Gazette-IT No. 2/2010).

The Republic of Croatia signed the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Co-operation regarding Atomic Information with Secret Technical Annex to the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Co-operation regarding Atomic Information and Confidential Security Annex to the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Co-operation regarding Atomic Information. The Agreement with Annexes was ratified by the Croatian Parliament on 10 December 2010 (Official Gazette/IT No. 10/2010). The Agreement with Annexes entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 20 January 2011 (Official Gazette/IT No. 1/2011).

The Republic of Croatia signed the Protocol Amending the Security Annex to the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Co-operation regarding Atomic Information. The Protocol was ratified by the Croatian Parliament on 11 May 2012 (Official Gazette/IT No. 5/2012).

Croatian Parliament, at its session of 16 June 2010 (Official Gazette No. 76/2010), passed the Amendments of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia. The amendments to Article 7 are related to the provisions regulating the powers of state authorities to make decisions concerning deployment and operations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

The amended Article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette No. 85/2010 - consolidated text) states:

“The Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia are to safeguard its sovereignty and independence and to defend its territorial integrity.

Assistance in safeguarding the sovereignty and independence and in defending the territorial integrity may be provided to the Republic of Croatia by the allied countries, in accordance with concluded international agreements.

The Armed Forces of the allied countries may cross the border and enter on the territory of the Republic of Croatia or operate within its borders, in accordance with concluded international agreements, on the basis of the Decision of the Croatian Parliament, proposed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia with the prior approval of the President of the Republic of Croatia.

Republic of Croatia may provide assistance to the allied countries in the event of armed attack against one or more of them, in accordance with concluded international agreements, on the basis of the Decision of the Croatian Parliament, proposed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia with the prior approval of the President of the Republic of Croatia.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia may cross its borders and operate outside the borders of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of the Decision of the Croatian Parliament, proposed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia with the prior approval of the President of the Republic of Croatia.

The decisions referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article, are made by a majority vote of all members of the Croatian Parliament.

If the President of the Republic withholds his approval referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article, the Croatian Parliament makes a decision by two thirds majority vote of all members of the Croatian Parliament.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia may cross the borders of the Republic of Croatia in order to exercise and train, in the framework of international agreements to which the Republic of Croatia acceded to or is in the process of accession on the basis of international agreements, and in order to provide humanitarian assistance on the basis of the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia with the prior approval of the President of the Republic of Croatia.

In cases set forth in Articles 17 and 101 of the Constitution the Armed Forces may be used, if so required by the nature of the threat, as an aid to police and other state authorities.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia may be used as an aid in fire protection, rescue and surveillance and protection of coastal rights of the Republic of Croatia.

In order to harmonize the Act with the Amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, the Croatian Parliament, at its session of 9 July 2010, passed the Act on Amendments to the Act on the Participation of Members of the Armed Forces, Police, Civil Protection and Civil Servants in Peacekeeping Operations and other Activities Abroad (Official Gazette No. 92/2010).

This Act amended Article 4 as follows:

„The decision on the participation of members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia in peacekeeping operations and other activities abroad, crossing the state border and their operations abroad is passed by the Croatian Parliament on the basis of the proposal of the Croatian Government with the prior approval of the President of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter: President of the Republic).

Members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia are sent in peacekeeping operations and other activities abroad by the President of the Republic, as commander in chief, on the basis of the Decision of the Croatian Parliament.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Croatian Parliament may decide on the participation of members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia in peacekeeping operations and other activities abroad, crossing the state border and

their operations abroad without prior approval of the President of the Republic under the conditions set forth by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia."

The Act on Amendments to the Act on Participation of Members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia, Police, Civil Defence and Civil Servants in Peace Operations and other Activities Abroad also added new article 4a, as follows:

„The decision on the participation of members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia in exercises and training abroad in the framework of international defence organizations to which Republic of Croatia acceded to or is in the process of accession on the basis of international agreements and in order to provide humanitarian assistance is passed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia with the prior approval of the President of the Republic”.

By April 2014, Croatia participates in a total of 11 international missions and operations: 6 UN (MINURSO, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNMIL, UNMOGIP, MINUSTAH), 2 NATO (KFOR and ISAF) and 3 EU (EUNAVFOR ATALANTA, EULEX and EUPOL), with 220 Armed Forces, 22 Police Officers and 1 diplomat (female).

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

The Republic of Croatia regulated the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building in its strategic documents. The Republic of Croatia has signed all relevant treaties in the field of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (NPT, CTBT, BTWC, CWC). The said documents are all incorporated in the national legislation. The Republic of Croatia has also renounced the use of anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions (Ottawa Convention, CCM). The Republic of Croatia consistently performs its obligations assumed in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 and takes an active part in the PSI. For the purpose of the further development of regional co-operation and exchange of experiences, last year the Republic of Croatia hosted a PSI cabinet exercise.

Through the committed implementation of major international conventions, protocols and regimes on the prohibition of particular kinds of weapons and strict export control regimes, Croatia actively contributes to minimizing threats on all levels, as an element of indivisible security and in good faith. Croatia has continuously been providing leadership in the framework of the different international conventions and protocols. Croatia is a state party to:

- 1) **Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, and on their Destruction**, dated 4th December, 1997 – ratified 24th April, 1998 (Official Gazette No. 7/98);
- 2) **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, Regardless of the Aim** from 10th October 1980 that came into

- force on 2nd December, 1983, and the five Protocols to the Convention – the Protocol on Non- Detectable Fragments (Protocol I) from 1980, the Protocol on Prohibition or Restriction on Use of Landmines, Booby Traps and other Devices (AP II) from 1980, the Protocol on Prohibition or Restriction on Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) from 1980, Amended Protocol II from 1996, entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 25 October 2002 (Official Gazette/IT No. 13/2011) and the Supplementary Protocol IV on Blinding Lasers Weapons from 1995 (entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 25 October 2002); Amendment to Article 1 of the 2001 Convention and the 2003 Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V), (Official Gazette No. 11/2004), entered into force for Croatia on 12 November 2006 (Official Gazette No. 5/2006);
- 3) **Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction** from 1993 dated 13 January 1993, ratified 10 March 1995 (Official Gazette No. 4/95);
 - 4) **Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction** dated 10 April 1972 (Official Gazette SFRJ/International Agreements No. 43/74, Official Gazette No. 12/93- note of succession);
 - 5) **Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions** of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III)- ratified by Croatian Parliament on 30 March 2007; entered into force for Croatia on 13 December 2007 (Official Gazette/IT No. 7/07);
 - 6) **1925 Geneva Protocol** (Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare) (Official Gazette No. 7/06), ratified by Croatian Parliament on 30 June, 2006; entered into force for Croatia on 18 December 2006 (Official Gazette/IT No. 1/07);
 - 7) **Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**, ratified 10 November 2004 (Official Gazette No. 11/2004);
 - 8) **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)** dated 01 July 1968 (Official Gazette SFRJ/International Agreements No. 10/1970; Official Gazette No. 12/93-note of succession);
 - 9) **Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM)** together with its amendments dated 26 October 1979 (Official Gazette SFRJ/International Agreements No. 9/1985; Official Gazette No. 12/93- note of succession);
 - 10) **Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism**, ratified by Croatian Parliament on 30 March 2007; entered into force for Croatia on 07 July 2007 (Official Gazette No. 9/07);
 - 11) **Convention on Cluster Munitions** in Oslo, 3 December 2008, ratified by the Croatian Parliament on 5 June 2009 (Official Gazette No. 5/2009) and entered into force for the Republic of Croatia on 01 August 2010 (Official Gazette No. 2/2010);
 - 12) **Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water**, Moscow, 5 August 1963 (Official Gazette SFRJ/International Agreements No. 11/63; Official Gazette No. 4/94 – note of succession);
 - 13) **Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof**, Washington, London, Moscow, 11 February, 1971 (Official Gazette SFRJ/International Agreements No. 33/73; Official Gazette No. 4/94 – note on succession);

- 14) **Convention on Nuclear Safety**, Vienna, 17 June 1994, the Republic of Croatia signed it on 10 April 1995 (Official Gazette/IT No. 13/95);
- 15) **Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty**, New York 24 September 1996, the Republic of Croatia signed it in September 1996 and is state party as of 2001 (Official Gazette/IT No. 1/01).

Croatia is state party to the following export control regimes: The Nuclear Suppliers Group; The Zangger Committee; The Australia Group; The Wassenaar Arrangement. Croatia is the Subscribing State to the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missiles Proliferation (HCOC). And has applied to the export control regime The Missile Technology Control Regime.

Additional efforts include the Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; Croatian and US Government Agreement on Cooperation on the Prohibition of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Promotion of Defense and Military Relations, Zagreb, 04 February 2003., ratified by the Croatian Parliament on 13 June, 2003 (Official Gazette/IT No. 12/03), Initiative Shipboarding Agreement between Croatian Government and US Government, Washington, 1 June 2005, ratified by Croatian Parliament on 2 February 2007 (Official Gazette/IT No. 2/2007).

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

Croatia actively participates in all activities aimed at arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability globally and in the OSCE area, in particular given its focus on the countries in our region and close neighbourhood. Croatia regularly provides our national expertise in the complex Euro-Atlantic integration processes to the countries of the SEE region, including through the established Center of Excellence within the MFEA.

Within the MoD there are organizational units that deal with the supervision of arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building measures. As part of OSCE, the Republic of Croatia is party to the 2011 Vienna Document and the Agreement on Sub-regional Arms Control. The Republic of Croatia consistently performs its obligations assumed in the said documents through the exchange of military information and acceptance of inspections. Representatives of the Republic of Croatia take part in courses on arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building measures, especially those held in RACVIAC and the NATO School. The Republic of Croatia takes an active part in negotiations on the modernization of conventional arms supervision within OSCE.

Section II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

In accordance with provisions of the Defence Act (Official Gazette No. 73/2013) the responsibilities for decision making in defence sector are distributed among Croatian Parliament, the President of the Republic, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and the Ministry of Defence. The Defence Act also defines planning with regard to the organization of the Armed Forces (Section II of the Defence Act).

Article 5 Paragraph (2) of the Defence Act defines the responsibilities of the Croatian Parliament, which includes:

- 1) Pass the Defence Strategy
- 2) Decide on budget portion for defence
- 3) Adopt the Long-term Plan of Development of the Armed Forces
- 5) Discuss and adopt the Annual Report of the Croatian Government (henceforth: Government) on the state of readiness of the Defence sector, personnel policy implementation and the general condition of the Armed Forces. Through its respective bodies the Parliament surveys the implementation of the Defence Plan of the Republic of Croatia, as well as the conduct of Defence preparations.

Article 6 of the Defence Act defines the responsibilities of the Defense Committee of the Croatian Parliament as follows:

- (1) „The Defence Committee of the Croatian Parliament discusses and adopts positions on the following:
 1. the amount and structure of funds for financing defence as proposed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia,;
 2. reports in the field of defence adopted by the Croatian Parliament,;
 3. laws and other acts in the field of defence adopted by the Croatian Parliament.
- (2) The Committee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article issues opinions to the Ministry of Defence concerning defence procurement for values exceeding EUR 5, 000, 000 before the procurement procedure is initiated. “

Article 7 Paragraph (1) of the Defence Act defines the responsibilities of the President of the Republic (as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces), which includes:

- 5) Approving the proposed Defence Strategy of the Republic of Croatia
- 6) Provides previous opinion regarding the proposed Strategic Defence Review
- 7) Passing the Military Strategy
- 8) Approving the proposed Defence Plan of the Republic of Croatia
- 9) Passing the Decision on the Size, Structure and Mobilization Development of the Armed Forces
- 10) Passing the Decision on the Military Territorial Division of the Republic of Croatia
- 11) Approving the structure of commands, units and institutions of the Armed Forces

- 12) Passing the Plan of Deployment of the Armed Forces, the basis of command and control of the Armed Forces
- 13) Passing the binding guidelines for building Defence readiness of the Armed Forces, proposed by the Minister of Defence, and in compliance with the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Croatia
- 14) Provides previous opinion regarding the proposed legislation in Defence sector passed by the Government and Parliament

Article 8 of the Defence Act regulates the responsibilities of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, which includes:

- 5) Developing the proposed Defence strategy of the Republic of Croatia
- 6) Approving the proposed Military strategy of the Republic of Croatia
- 7) Drafts the Strategic Defence Review
- 8) Proposing the Defence Plan
- 9) Developing the Annual Report on the state of readiness of the Defence system, personnel, policy implementation and the overall state of the Armed Forces
- 10) Establishing the structure of commands, units and institutions of the Armed Forces
- 11) Coordination of Defence plans developed by Defence subjects with the Defence Plan of the Republic of Croatia
- 12) Developing the Long-term Plan of Development of the Armed Forces
- 13) Defining, coordinating, developing and implementing the Defence policy
- 14) Developing the Defence system and implementing the of Defence planning function.

Article 14 of the Defence Act defines the tasks of the Ministry of Defence. These include:

- 1) Cooperation on developing Defence Strategy of the Republic of Croatia
- 2) Developing the proposal of Military Strategy of the Republic of Croatia
- 3) Developing the proposed Plan of Armed Forces deployment
- 4) Developing the proposed Decision on the size, structure and mobilization development of the Armed Forces
- 5) Proposing Decision on military territorial division of the Republic of Croatia
- 6) Proposing and implementation of the structure of commands, units and institutions of the Armed Forces
- 7) Proposing the development, equipping and modernization of the Armed Forces.
- 8) Minister of Defence approves the proposed Plan for the Use of the Armed Forces prepared by the General Staff and forwards it to the President for adoption.

Article 16 Paragraph (1) of the Defence Act regulates the tasks of the General Staff of the Armed Forces within the Ministry of Defence. These are, among others:

- 1) Cooperation on developing Defence Strategy of the Republic of Croatia
- 2) Developing the proposal of Military Strategy of the Republic of Croatia
- 3) Developing the proposed Plan of Armed Forces deployment
- 4) Developing the proposed Decision on the size, structure and mobilization development of the Armed Forces

- 5) Proposing Decision on military territorial division of the Republic of Croatia
- 6) Proposing and implementation of the structure of commands, units and institutions of the Armed Forces
- 7) Proposing the development, equipping and modernization of the Armed Forces.
- 8) Minister of Defence approves the proposed Plan for the Use of the Armed Forces prepared by the General Staff and forwards it to the President for adoption.

The above stated plainly shows that no government administration body has the exclusive responsibility for developing defence regulations, documents and plans. The responsibility on all issues, including determining/approving military posture rests with several bodies, which roles may include proposing, approving, discussing, providing judgment, and passing a particular document, and making decision on a particular issue. The comprehensive defence planning system, as a key component of the overall defence management is focused on the development of strategic and conceptual documents, as well as on the documents of operational and implementation planning. It consists of strategic development, operational and implementation planning.

The national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving defence expenditures is part of the state budget developing process. It is a result of interaction among the President of the Republic of Croatia, Croatian Parliament, Croatian Government, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence, and other ministries. The state budget for one year (and MOD budget, accordingly) is approved by Parliament.

The process is regulated by:

- The Budget Law (Official Gazette” No. 87/2008 and No 136/2012),
- The Law on State Budget Execution for current year,
- The Defence Act (Official Gazette” No. 73/2013),
- The Regulation on the Method of Planning, Programming, Development and Implementation of the MOD Budget (Official Gazette” No. 38/2003, No. 168/2003., No 14/2006 and 105/2006.

The national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving defence expenditures is part of the state budget developing process. It is a result of interaction among the President of the Republic of Croatia, Croatian Parliament, Croatian Government, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence, and other ministries. The state budget for one year and projections for next two years (and MOD budget, accordingly) is approved by Parliament.

The process is regulated by:

- The Budget Law “Official Gazette” No.87/2008”,
- The Law on amendments and supplements to the Budget Law “Official gazette” No.136/12,
- The Law on State Budget Execution for current year,
- The Defence Law “Official Gazette” 73/2013,
- The Ministry of Finance in cooperation with the ministry responsible for structural reforms and coordination of European Union Funds prepare the instruction for the preparation of strategic plans for a three-year period and submit it to ministries.

Ministries prepare strategic plans for a three-year period on the basis of sector strategic documents and programme documents designated for the use of European Union funds in accordance with the instruction and submit it to the Ministry of Finance. Strategic plans for a three-year period contain mission, vision, strategic goals, ways of achieving these goals, relation thereof with organizational and programme classification and measures for results assessment.

On the basis of strategic plans, the Ministry of Finance in cooperation with the ministry responsible for structural reforms and coordination of European Union Funds prepare the strategy of Government programmes for a three-year period and propose it to the Government. The strategy of Government programmes contains total joint vision and strategic goal, main strategic areas of Government activities with identified goals, ways of achieving these goals, measures for results assessment, ranked strategic priorities and their link to organizational and programme classification.

On the basis of the strategy of the Government programmes for a three-year period the Ministry of Finance prepares draft economic and fiscal policy guidelines for a three-year period and propose them to the Government.

The guidelines contains strategic goals of economic and fiscal policy of the Republic of Croatia, basic macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Croatia, basic indicators of fiscal policy of the Republic of Croatia, an estimate of revenues and expenditures and receipts and expenses of all levels of the general budget, a proposal of the financial plan level by divisions of organizational classification, which consists of the financial plan level for the previous budget year and the current budget year, as well as proposal of the financial plan level for the following budget year and for the following two years, and projected changes in public debt and a strategy of public debt management.

On the basis of the Government's guidelines, the Ministry of Finance delivers to ministries instructions for the preparation of draft State Budget. The instructions includes basic economic indicators from the guidelines and method and deadlines for the State Budget preparation.

Ministries prepare their financial plan proposals on the basis of the instructions for the preparation of the draft State Budget. The financial plan proposal includes revenues and receipts presented by types, expenditures and expenses anticipated for a three-year period, classified according to the budget classifications, and explanation of the financial plan proposal.

The explanation of the financial plan proposal includes summary of the scope of work of a budgetary user, reasons for programmes in a particular area, legal and other grounds that programmes are based on, goals, strategies and programmes harmonized with the documents of the long-term development, starting points and indicators which are the basis for calculations and assessments of funds necessary for the implementation of programmes, report on the achieved goals and results of programmes based on

performance indicators under the competence of the budgetary user in the previous year based, and other explanations and documentation.

Ministries are obliged to deliver harmonized financial plan proposals to the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Finance reviews proposals and reconciles financial plans with the estimated revenues and receipts, prepares draft budget for the budget year and the projection for the following two years and submits them to the Government.

If during the debate on the proposed state budget a disagreement should occur between the Minister of Finance and ministers responsible for particular budgetary users, the Minister of Finance shall prepare a report for the Prime Minister who makes a final decision.

The Parliament adopts the budget at the level of a subgroup (third level) of economic classification for the next budget year and the projection at the level of a division (second level) of economic classification for the following two budget years.

1. 2. How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

Drawing and adoption of policy and planning documents that define military capabilities of the Croatian Armed Forces, is being conducted in a transparent and open manner and all adopted documents are available to domestic and international public. In that way, all interested states have insight in the current situation and reasons for development of military capabilities. Also, through intensive bilateral and multilateral defence cooperation with all democratic states, especially with those from the region and close neighbourhood, security and defence talks are being held, through which all security questions, concepts and solutions are being discussed among participants.

Croatian foreign and security policy identifies contribution to international security, and sustainment of favourable regional and wider international environment, as one of the missions of Croatian Armed Forces.

The implementation of the UN, EU, NATO and OSCE decisions and guidelines are considered the backbone of Croatian contribution to international security and stability. The Republic of Croatia develops civilian and military capabilities focused on training, education and mentoring of the national forces in conflict-affected countries. Those capabilities, properly suited to concrete missions, contribute to security and stability, especially by providing assistance in the process of establishing self sustainable national forces and authorities

2. Existing structures and processes

2. 1. What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (Article 7 paragraph 12) states:

“The defence organization, command, management and democratic control over the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia are defined by the Constitution and the law.”

The Defence responsibilities of the Parliament as defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (Article 81 paragraphs 6 and 7) include:

1. Adoption of the National Security Strategy and the Defence Strategy
2. Exercising civilian control of the Armed Forces and security services of the Republic of Croatia.

The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia stipulates procedures for ensuring democratic and political control of the operation of security and intelligence agencies foreseen provided for in the Act on the Security-Intelligence System (OG 79/06 and 105/06). The bodies that control the work of security and intelligence agencies are the Croatian Parliament, the Office of the National Security Council (ONSC) and the Council for Civil Supervision of Security and Intelligence Agencies. The supervision of security and intelligence agencies is carried out by the Croatian Parliament directly and through its committee for national security and the Council for Civil Supervision of Security and Intelligence Agencies. The ONSC performs professional supervision of the operation of security and intelligence agencies. In the supervision of security and intelligence agencies, the Croatian Parliament, through its committee for national security, may request the ONSC to submit reports and notifications and/or to carry out professional supervision of security and intelligence agencies. The Croatian Parliament Committee responsible for national security may also perform direct supervision of security and intelligence agencies. The Chairman of the Croatian Parliament Committee responsible for national security comes from the most represented opposition party in the Croatian Parliament. The Council for Civil Supervision of Security and Intelligence Agencies was formed to perform civil supervision of the operation of security and intelligence agencies. The chairman and the Council are held accountable for the lawfulness of their work to the Croatian Parliament, and supervision of their work is carried out by the Croatian Parliament Committee responsible for national security. If irregularities are identified during supervision, the chairman of the Council reports to the President of the Republic of Croatia, the president of the Croatian Parliament, the Prime Minister and the State Attorney General about the findings.

2.2. How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

Procedure of democratic political control of the Armed Forces is regulated by The Defence Act (OG 73/2013). The competences of the Croatian Parliament are regulated as follows by Articles 5 and 6.

Article 5 of the Defence Act stipulates as follows:

“(1) The Croatian Parliament shall make decisions on war and peace and perform civil supervision over the Armed Forces.

(2) The Croatian Parliament:

1. adopts the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Croatia at a proposal of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and subject to the consent of the President of the Republic of Croatia,
2. decides on the amount and structure of funds for the financing of defence at a proposal of the Government of the Republic of Croatia,
3. adopts the Long-term Development Plan of the Armed Forces, at a proposal of the Government of the Republic of Croatia,
4. adopts the Annual Defence Report,
5. establishes the state of immediate threats, at a proposal of the Government of the Republic of Croatia,
6. adopts the decision that recruits are not to be summoned to serve their term in the military,
7. adopts other acts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the legislation.”

Where Article 6 of the Defence Act stipulates as follows:

“(1) The Defence Committee of the Croatian Parliament shall discuss and take standpoints on the following:

1. the amount and structure of funds for the financing of defence proposed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia,
2. reports from the field of defence adopted by the Croatian Parliament,
3. the legislation and other acts in the field of defence adopted by the Croatian Parliament.

(2) The Committee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall issue an opinion to the Ministry of Defence for the purposes of defence for values greater than EUR 5 000 000 before the initiation of the public procurement procedure.

The Standing Orders of the Croatian Parliament in Article 71 defines the competence of the Defence Committee, so that the provision in question stipulates the following:

“The Defence Committee is responsible for the activities of determining and monitoring the implementation of policies, and in the procedure of adopting the legislation and other regulations the Committee has the rights and duties of the main working body in areas relating to:

- the organisation and scope of work of the bodies of state administration in the field of defence,
- defence,
- cooperation with authorities in the Republic of Croatia working in the field of defence,
- other defence-related issues.

The Defence Committee as a working body of the Parliament performs activities in accordance with Article 44, paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Standing Orders of the Republic of Croatia stipulating as follows:

“The working body of the Parliament shall discuss proposals and incentives for the adoption of legislation and other acts and other issues from within the scope of work of the Parliament.

The working body of the Parliament shall monitor, as part of its scope of work, the work of the Government and other bodies whose work is supervised by the Parliament in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and law.

The working body of the Parliament shall discuss reports of the bodies and legal persons having public powers that they submit to the Parliament under law.

The working body of the Parliament shall adopt standpoints after a discussion and determine the proposals of acts and report to the Parliament accordingly.”

The manner of work at sessions of the Committee is laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the Standing Orders of the Croatian Parliament reading:

“Sessions of the working body of the Parliament should be attended by a member of the Government, deputy minister or assistant minister where the subject-matter of the session is a proposal or opinion of the Government, and by the head of the body of public administration where the subject-matter discussed at the session is within his scope of work.”

In accordance with Article 127 of the Standing Orders of the Croatian Parliament,

“the Parliament or its working bodies may request a report and data from ministers and officials managing the work of other public administration bodies, and upon the submission of the request they are obligated:

- to report on issues and events within the scope of work of the ministry or other state administration body,
- to submit a report on the performance and implementation of laws and other acts or tasks for whose performance they are responsible,
- to submit data at their disposal or which they are obligated to collect as part of their scope of work and record such files and other as necessary for the work of the Parliament or the working body,
- to respond to any questions raised.”

2. 3. What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

Article 7 Paragraphs 1 and 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia state that:

“The Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia are to safeguard her sovereignty and independence and to defend her territorial integrity...”

In cases set forth in Articles 17 and 101 of the Constitution the Armed Forces may be used, if so required by the nature of the threat, as an aid to police and other state authorities.”

Article 39. Paragraph (1) and (2) of the Defence Act further define the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia:

(1) The Armed Forces protect the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Croatia and protect its territorial integrity.

(2) The Armed Forces may, subject to the conditions stipulated in the Constitution, international treaties and law:

- take part in peace support operations, crisis response operations, humanitarian operations and other activities abroad,;
- provide support in the defence of allies in the case of armed attack against one or more of them in accordance with any international treaties concluded;
- take part in joint efforts of the European Union in the spirit of solidarity should any member be exposed to a terrorist attack or fall victim of a natural or man-provoked disaster,;
- use for assistance the institutions of civil authority, organisations and services for protection and rescue and the population in the case of disasters, great major accidents and accidents, search and rescue operations, transport of injured or sick persons.“

Article 46 Paragraph (1) of the Defence Act regulates the use of the Armed Forces as follows:

“(1) The Croatian Parliament, the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence decide about on the use of the Armed Forces in accordance with the Constitution and this Act.”

In addition to regulating the use of Armed Forces in a state of war and state of imminent threat, an entire Section of the Defence Act is dedicated to crossing the state border and operations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 49 of the Defence Act regulates the decision making process concerning deployment and operations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia outside the territory of the Republic of Croatia as follows:

“(1) The Armed Forces may cross the borders of the Republic of Croatia and act across its borders pursuant to a decision of the Croatian Parliament proposed by the Government subject to a prior consent of the President of the Republic.

(2) Further to a decision of the Croatian Parliament referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the President of the Republic of Croatia orders the use of the Armed Forces.”

The provisions of the Defence Act regulate the use of the Croatian Armed Forces(for the following purposes:

- use of the Armed Forces in providing assistance in the defence of allies (Article 51);
- use of the Armed Forces in providing assistance in the defence of the Member States of the European Union (Article 52);
- use of the Armed Forces in accordance with the European Union solidarity clause (Article 53);

- use of the Armed Forces in building international security (Article 54),; and
- use of the Armed Forces in providing international humanitarian assistance (Article 56).

In addition to the above uses, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia may provide assistance in fire-fighting protection and search and rescue tasks, as well as in supervision and protection of the rights of the Republic of Croatia at sea in accordance with Article 61, paragraph 1, and Article 62 of the Defence Act, as follows:

“The Armed Forces may be used as assistance in fire-fighting protection and search and rescue if the bodies responsible for fire-fighting protection and the bodies responsible for search and rescue do not have adequate forces and capacity, and for the transport of injured or sick persons.” (Article 61, paragraph 1).

“The Armed Forces may be used as assistance in the supervision and protection of the rights and interests of the Republic of Croatia at sea.

The Use of the Armed Forces in paragraph 1 of this Article is regulated by the Act on the Coastal Guard of the Republic of Croatia.” (Article 62, paragraphs 1 and 2).

3. 3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3. 1. What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

The obligation to serve in the military is the duty to undergo training, preparations and to take part in defence in an organised manner, by joining the Armed Forces, of all able-bodied citizens of the Republic of Croatia. The military obligation occurs in the calendar year in which a citizen of the Republic of Croatia turns 18 years of age. The military obligation of a citizen of the Republic of Croatia terminates: at the end of the calendar year in which he turns 55 years of age (man) or 50 years of age (woman); if he or she is declared unable to do military service; and further to release from Croatian citizenship.

The military obligation consists of the recruitment obligation, the obligation to serve in the military or take part in civilian service and to serve in the reserves of the Armed Forces. Women who fall under military obligors are not subject to the recruitment obligation and the obligation to serve in the military. Men under military obligation are subject to the recruitment obligation and the obligation to serve in the military or civilian service whenever an obligation is in force to serve in the military. When there is no such obligation in force, men under military obligation are still subject to inclusion in military records. During their recruitment, conscripts are subject to inclusion in military records, medical and other examinations and psychological examination, recruitment, military service or civilian service, and response to a general or individual call-up. Inclusion in military records is performed for citizens of the Republic of Croatia in the calendar year in which they turn 18 years of age. Medical and other examinations and psychological examinations of those under military obligors obligation are carried out in medical institutions or in the competent organisational unit of the Ministry of Defence. At the recruitment, the person under military obligation receives a grade of his capacity for military service and is assigned a branch or

profession for serving in the military. Recruitment is carried out by recruitment commissions established by the Minister of Defence.

Serving the military service or civilian service is compulsory by force of law in the case of an immediate threat or war. The Croatian Parliament may issue a decision stipulating the obligation to serve in the military or to perform civilian service. If the state authorities are prevented from regularly performing their duties prescribed by law, the President of the Republic may issue a regulation with legal force concerning the obligation to serve in the military or civilian service at the proposal of the Prime Minister and with his co-signature.

The upper age limit of those under military obligation subject to military service or to take part in civilian service is 27 years of age. Serving in the military lasts six months. The time and the manner of assigning conscripts to serve in the military and their release from the Armed Forces are set out by the Minister of Defence in a decision, at the proposal of the head of the General Staff. As of 2008, in the Republic of Croatia conscripts have not been assigned to serve in the military.

3. 2. What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

In the Republic of Croatia conscientious objection is allowed and regulated by Article 24 of the Defence Act as follows:

“(1) Conscientious objection is allowed to those who for religious or moral reasons refuse to take military duties in the Armed Forces.

(2) Request for civilian service are to be submitted by recruits upon their registration with conscript register.

(3) Conscript who invoke conscientious objection civilian service may be granted.

(4) Civilian service is to be regulated by a separate Act.

In accordance with Article 5 Paragraph (2) Subparagraph 6 of the Defence Act

»Croatian Parliament passes the decision not to call up conscripts.”

The proposal referred to in Paragraph (2) Subparagraph 6 of Article 5 is proposed to Croatian Parliament by the Government, in accordance with Article 8 Paragraph (1) Subparagraph 5 of the Defence Act.

The conscripts who desire so may enlist for voluntary service in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Defence Act as follows:

(1) Voluntary military training is carried out whenever the obligation to serve in the military is not in force in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Conscripts who are citizens of the Republic of Croatia and who report to the competent organisational units of the Ministry of Defence may be assigned to voluntary military training by the end of the calendar year in which they turn 29 years of age.

(3) Women may also be assigned to voluntary military training in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Article 122 of the Defence Act regulates civilian service during the time conscripts are not called up as follows:

“During the time, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the conscripts are not called for military service, there is no obligation to participate in civilian service in accordance with the provisions of a separate Act.”

The legal basis that enabled Croatian Parliament to put conscription into abeyance by its decision was Amendments to the Defence Act passed by the Croatian Parliament on 05 October 2007 that entered into force on 01 January 2008. No conscripts have been called up since summer 2007.

First generation of voluntary conscripts began to serve the voluntary military service in November 2008. Voluntary service lasts 8 weeks. Upon successful completion of training, in accordance with the results achieved in the training, conscripts will be offered the possibility of admission to active military service. During 2010 two generations of voluntary servicemen finished military training. In the year 2011 two generations were trained, and the same was conducted in year 2012. and the same in year 2013.

2. 3. What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

Article 113 of the Defence Act states:

“(1) Senior and junior civil servants and active duty personnel will be assigned to the Ministry of Defence to organizational posts as defined by the Regulations on the internal order in the Ministry of Defence.

(2) Active duty personnel and senior and junior civil servants will be assigned to the Armed Forces, to organizational posts as defined in the organization documents of the Armed Forces commands, units and institutions.

(3) The rights, duties and responsibilities of the personnel assigned to duty in the Armed Forces are regulated by a separate Act.” (That is, the Act on Service in the Armed Forces, published in Official Gazette No 73/2013.

According to Article 214 paragraph 1 of the Act on Service in the Armed Forces, ”Deciding on recruiting, termination of service, status in service, as well as the rights and obligations for which provisions of this Act stipulates the adoption of a decision are administrative matters.”

The meaning of this provision is that those decisions are submitted to the Act on General Administrative Procedure and the Act on Administrative Disputes (with the provisions on appeals procedure and initiating the administrative dispute before the Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia by an injured party.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that international humanitarian law and law of war are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

As regards the International Humanitarian Law and Law of Armed Conflict they are made widely available as, according to Article 141 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette No 85/2010-consolidated text) “International treaties which have been concluded and ratified in accordance with the Constitution, published and which have entered into force shall be a component of the domestic legal order of the Republic of Croatia and shall have primacy over domestic law...”

Accordingly, this procedure also applies to international conventions in the field of International Humanitarian Law and Law of Armed Conflict. Those international conventions are published in Official Gazettes-International Treaties and so made available in printed version (in English and Croatian languages) as well as on its web site.

Each member of the Armed Forces, in addition to familiarization with national laws and regulations, acquires a basic grounding in International Humanitarian Law and Law of Armed Conflict during regular training activities provided at the various stages of Croatian military service. Training levels are: soldiers; NCOs; officers; participants in international activities (NATO/PfP, UN, EU) and legal advisers. Methods of education are: education in military educational institutions; seminars; practical training – exercises and written documentation (manuals, handouts etc.).

The education curricula of the officers of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia include topics relating to the treatment of civilians in armed conflicts. Within this education the following issues are dealt with:

- General principles and starting points of the Geneva and the Hague conventions;
- Basic prohibitions concerning the objective, weapons and tactics of the Armed Forces;
- Proper treatment of prisoners of war and other prisoners and members of protected categories.

The Croatian peacekeeping forces are given special training that reflects Croatian desire to dispatch qualified personnel on peace missions. The civil rights and special needs of persons as individuals or representatives of groups in armed conflicts are an integral part of the training program which is conducted in the International Military Operations Centre of the Croatian Armed Forces (IMOC). Its task is:

- Training of participants in international activities;
- Preparation, training, sending, replacement, observation of participants in international activities;
- Peace keeping/peace support operations, joint exercises in NATO/PfP, humanitarian aid operations, natural disasters etc. and
- Cooperation with similar centres in other countries.

The Croatian Ministries, Offices of the Government and State Administrative Offices as well as professional groups working with and for the peace keeping/peace support operations, joint exercises in NATO/PfP and humanitarian aid operations including NGOs, pass specific training according to their role in the national implementation of the International Humanitarian Law.

4.2. What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

Members of the Armed Forces shall in all situations while deployed in combat or noncombat operations abide by the principles of the Law of Armed Conflict and the International Humanitarian Law.

4.3. How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

Members of the Armed Forces are constitutionally and legally equal in the realisation of their rights and duties, irrespective of their race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other affiliation, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social position or other characteristics.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

Article 81 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette No 85/2010-consolidated text) provides that the Croatian Parliament shall: „ - exercise civilian control of the Armed Forces and security services of the Republic of Croatia...”

Article 93 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia regulates the issue of protection of civil rights, including those of the individual service members, as follows:

“The Ombudsperson shall be a commissioner of the Croatian Parliament responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution, laws and international legal instruments on human rights and freedoms ratified by the Republic of Croatia.

Everyone may lodge a complaint to the Ombudsperson if he/she deems that his/her constitutional or legal rights have been threatened or violated as a result of any illegal or irregular act by governmental bodies and the civil service, local and regional self-governmental bodies and bodies vested with public authority...”

Article 1 of the Act on Service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette No. 73/2013) provides that:

“This Act primarily regulates the service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter referred to as: Armed Forces), admission, appointment to the formation positions, ranks and promotions in ranks, duties, rights and responsibilities, separation and termination of service as well as other matters concerning the members of the Armed Forces.”

According to the Article 2 of the Act on Service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia:

Expressions in this Act referring to a particular gender, regardless whether they are used with reference to the male or female gender, include equally both male and female gender.

Article 15 of the Act on Service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia in its Paragraphs:

“(3) Military persons, officials and employees are not permitted to be politically active in the Armed Forces.

(4) Active military persons are not permitted to have membership in any political parties and to nominate themselves to representative bodies of citizens, representative bodies of local and regional self-government and the Croatian Parliament...”

Article 16 of the Act on Service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia in its Paragraphs (1) and (3) regulates the matter of making public statements as follows:

“(1) Active military persons, officials and employees shall not make public statements in connection with the state and relations in the Armed Forces without an approval by the Minister of Defence or a person designated by the Minister of Defence;

(3) Active military persons, officials and employees may make public statements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in peace support operations, crisis response operations, humanitarian operations and other activities abroad if that is permitted by the rules of the international organisation within which the activities take place.

4. 5. How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

All Croatian legislation, including defence policy and doctrine documents, are consistent with international law as a result of their regular and thorough review with regard to domestic constitutional and legal arrangements as well as their compliance with international legal obligations of the Republic of Croatia.

As a liable member of the international community, the Republic of Croatia highly appreciates the role that international legal norms have in regulating relations among states and other subjects of the international law. This is regulated by the Article 140 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia in which it is stated how international agreements which are concluded and ratified in accordance with the Constitution and made public are a part of the internal legal order of the Republic of Croatia and shall be above law in terms of legal effects.

During the drawing and adoption of defense policy documents (and all other policy and legal documents), transparent and multi-step procedures of adoption and discussions are applied, through which harmonization with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia is assured, as well as harmonization with domestic legal framework and provisions of the international law.

The key role in this is given to the Legislation Office of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, a national expert body which gives opinion on the harmonization of the proposed laws and other acts made by the Government with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and legal order of the Republic of Croatia. They also prepare and draw drafts of the documents that are brought by the Government of the Republic of Croatia and Croatian Parliament.

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domestic constitutional and legal arrangements as well as their compliance with international legal obligations of the Republic of Croatia. As a liable member of the international community, the Republic of Croatia highly appreciates the role that international legal norms have in regulating relations among states and other subjects of the international law. This is regulated by the Article 141. of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia in which it is stated that international treaties which have been concluded and ratified in accordance with the Constitution, published and which have entered into force shall be a component of the domestic legal order of the Republic of Croatia and shall have primacy over domestic law...”

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Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

Relevant links to the OSCE are available on the website of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, www.mvep.hr. The representatives of the relevant state authorities participate and support all activities related to the promotion and analysis of the Code of Conduct within the academic and other circles, in particular through the activities of the Centre on Security Cooperation, RACVIAC.

In its activities the Ministry of Defence uses a proactive approach in work with representatives of the media, at the same time taking advantage of all modern communication tools, and tries to be as much open to the public as possible. The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces report about on the provisions connected with the Code of Conduct of the OSCE on reporting, if necessary, through its website, and the Code itself is available to the public through a link at www.morh.hr.

Publicly available information about the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia can be accessed through the website at www.morh.hr and www.osrh.hr (in Croatian and English), and in the magazine “Hrvatski Vojnik” in Croatian (bi-weekly) and the magazine “Cromil” in English (bi-annually). Other than that, in 2013 the Ministry of Defence responded to 1, 226 individual queries from both

journalists and citizens. It is necessary to point out that in accordance with the Act on the Right of Access to Information, citizens are entitled to request access to information and, provided that the criteria set out in law are met, such information should be provided.

The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces regularly organise, several times a year, exhibitions on armament and technology in various parts of the Republic of Croatia, and they also organise “Open Days”, when citizens can visit the barracks. In the course of promoting the military profession, members of the AFRC visit schools and inform secondary school students about the AFRC. In cooperation with other organisations, the scientific and professional public and non-governmental organisations, they organise topical seminars, workshops and presentations connected with various topics in the field of defence.

The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia regularly report to the media about their activities. For example, in 2013, they published a variety of 612 various notifications, pieces of news, announcements and other information aton the website www.morh.hr, and published 3, 879 photographs.

Internet publications:

- www.morh.hr, (annually more than 750.000 clicks)
- www.osrh.hr

Magazines:

- 'Hrvatski vojnik' (26 issues), available also at www.hrvatski-vojn timer.hr
- 'Cromil' (2 issues), available also at www.morh.hr

Other issues:

- Five books
- approximately 15 video editions.

1.2. What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

Through the OSCE link, this information is publicly available.

The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces report on the provisions connected with the Code of Conduct of the OSCE, if necessary, through its website.

1.3. How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

- The Act on the Right of Access to Information regulates the right of citizens to access to information.
- The Act on the Protection of Data Secrecy defines classified and unclassified data and classification and declassification procedures, as well as protection and supervision over the implementation of this Act.
- The Personal Data Protection Act regulates the citizens' right to personal data protection.

The Ministry of Defence reports about its work regularly and in accordance with the regulations to the Parliament. The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia publishes

its annual plan of work. The budget of the Republic of Croatia defines the amount of funds intended for the field of defence. The plan of procurement of the Ministry of Defence is publicly available at the website www.morh.hr. The Ministry of Defence regularly organises Open Days, so that citizens might visit barracks. Public Relations and Publishing Department – issues press releases (2013 – 612 communications, news, announcements and notifications). The Ministry of Defence ensures the functioning of the following websites: www.morh.hr, www.osrh.hr, www.hrvatski-vojn timer.hr.

A proactive approach to work with the media is manifested in everyday work. The Public Relations and Publishing Department with the Ministry of Defence organises activities with representatives of the media and issues magazines “Croatian Soldier” and “Cromil”. Along with written materials, the Ministry of Defence also provides to the public with photographs, as well as audio and video materials. The Ministry of Defence participates in various workshops and seminars organised by the academic community and non-governmental organisations. The Public Relations Strategy of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia is in line with NATO’s policy (MC 0457/1 NATO Military Policy on Public Affairs).

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Division for International Security
Trg N.Š. Zrinskog 7-8
10 000 Zagreb
Tel +385-1-4569-964

ATTACHMENT – LIST OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Please indicate if your State is party to the following universal and regional legal instruments relevant to preventing and combating terrorism and related co-operation in criminal matters. If your State is not a party to a treaty, but considers becoming a party, kindly indicate at which stage is such consideration (e.g., undergoing inter-ministerial co-ordination, approved by government and sent to parliament, approved by parliament and awaiting enactment by president, etc.) Name of the treaty	Party by: ratification P(R) , accession P(a) , succession P(s) , acceptance P(A) , approval P(AA) , or Not party	Law and date of ratification, accession, succession, acceptance, or approval
Universal legal instruments		
1.	Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)	
2.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)	
3.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)	
4.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)	
5.	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)	
6.	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979)	

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE OSCE CODE OF CONDUCT
WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

I. Prevention

1. Measures to increase armed forces personnel understanding of the special needs and contributions of women in conflict

- Inclusion of specific matters related to the protection of women's and girl's rights in the basic education of armed forces:

Topics on gender issues, especially UNSCR 1325 and related Resolutions, have been included into all levels of education and regular training.

A topic “The implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the Republic of Croatia” has been added to the curriculum at the Croatian Defence Academy “Petar Zrinski” as a component of a course “Military Ethics and Religious Culture” since the school year 2012/2013 (2 hours per course).

Number	Training/Education	Short description/Main topics	Target groups
1	Officer School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introducing UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 to the Officer's School Students - Familiarizing with the reasons of the UN Resolution 1325 adoption - Recognizing and overcoming gender inequality - Informing about four pillars of Resolution (participation, protection, prevention and relief and recovery) - Recognizing why women need to be important actors in peace building - What is Croatia's role in implementing the Resolution 1325 (NAP) 	First level – students of the Basic Officer School

2	Officer School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of women in the context of peace and security - Integration of gender perspective in all peace and security initiatives - Informing about four pillars of Resolution - National Implementation of the Resolution 	Second level- students of the Advanced Officer School
3	Officer School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Debate concerning the national implementation of 1325 and related resolutions 	Third level- students of the Command and Staff School
4	NCO Academy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introducing UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 to the Officer's School Students - Familiarizing with the reasons of the UN Resolution 1325 adoption; - Recognizing and overcoming gender inequality - Informing about four pillars of Resolution (participation, protection, prevention and relief and recovery) - Recognizing why women need to be important actors in peace building - What is Croatia's role in implementing 1325 (NAP) 	Senior NCO's

- Inclusion of specific matters related to the protection of women's and girl's rights in the pre-deployment training for international peacekeeping missions:

Training for international military operations includes the areas of international humanitarian law and the law of war, ethical and cultural diversity, code of conduct, human rights, human trafficking, gender equality, sexual abuse and exploitation, child protection etc. Gender related topics have been included in pre-deployment training for NATO, EU or UN peace support operations.

Number	Training/ Education Provided	Short Description/ Main Topics of the Training/Education Provided	Target Groups (Personnel who received the Training/ Education)	Phase (When was the Training/ Education Provided)
1.	Prevention and response to sexual violence in conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sexual violence in PSO - UNSCR 1325 - Legal aspect - Scenario-based exercise 	Participants of - "UN Protection of Civilians in PSO Course"	IMOTC, Rakitje - 4 hours - 1 course/year
2.	Women, Peace and Security, Protection of Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNSCR 1325 - Legal aspects - UN SOPs (CPTMs) - Protection of children 	Participants of - "UN Military Observers Course" - "UN Staff Officers Course"	IMOTC, Rakitje - 1 hour / course - 1 course/year
3.	Sexual Abuse and Exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal aspect - UN SOPs (CPTMs) - Sexual abuse of women in conflict 	Participants of - "UN Military Observers Course" - "UN Staff Officers Course"	IMOTC, Rakitje - 1 hour / course - 1 course/year
4.	Gender Awareness on UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NATO gender perspectives - UNSCR 1325 and related UNSCRs in NATO operation KFOR - Lessons learned 	Participants of - "Pre-deployment Course for Liaison Monitoring Teams in KFOR"	IMOTC, Rakitje - 2 hours / course - 3 courses/year
5.	Introduction to UNSCR 1325	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNSCR 1325 and related UNSCRs - Legal aspect 	Participants of "Fundamentals of Peace Support Operations Course"	IMOTC, Rakitje - 1 hour / course - 1 course/year
6.	Gender Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NATO gender perspectives - UNSCR 1325 and related UNSCRs in NATO operation 	"Participants of NATO Staff Officer Course"	IMOTC, Rakitje - 1 hour / course - 1 course/year

- Availability of plans to address and gather information from local women populations in areas at risk of conflicts:

Members of the Croatian military participate in international missions and operations within larger contingents and follow standard operating procedures of that particular mission since the Republic of Croatia do not head missions on its own. For example: a Croatian female officer is to be deployed as a Gender Advisor for Operation Commander ISAF, Afghanistan.

- Inclusion of systematic gender analysis of areas at risk of conflicts, including gender disaggregated socio-economic indicators and power over resources and decision making:

See above data.

2. Measures to address the violation of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards

- Number and percentage of military manuals, guidelines, national security policy frameworks, codes of conduct and standard operating procedures/protocols of national security forces that include measures to protect women's and girls' human rights:

In September 2013 the Ministry of Defence introduced "Gender Mainstreaming Policy in the MOD and CAF". The Chief of the General Staff made an order for the implementation of this document together with the "Action Plan for Promoting and Establishing Gender Equality in the MOD and CAF", and also assigned responsibilities in the CAF with the special focus on: increasing the number of lectures on human rights at all levels of military education and training, including pre-deployment for PSOs, with a special focus on gender-related topics – violence against women and preventing discrimination, lectures on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions; investigation of reports on possible violation of gender equality, gender- based discrimination or violence against women.

II. Participation

1. Measures to increase the number of women in general and in decision-making positions in the armed forces and the ministry of defence

- Number and percentage of women applying to be part of the military forces:

10% of candidates selected for voluntary military service are women. In 2013, 800 candidates were enlisted for voluntary military service, 80 of them were women. At the moment, almost 17% of cadets are women.

- Establishment of policies to attract female candidates (targeted campaigns, review of accession tests, etc.):

The requirements for the admission into the Armed Forces are the same for men and women. The only difference in the evaluation of the results during the selection process is in the evaluation of functional-physical abilities (lower criteria for women).

The targeting of candidates is conducted through promotion in the media and direct presentation of military vocation to target groups, regardless of gender, cadets of both genders participate equally in the promotion.

Besides, the Long Term Development Plan states that the CAF will have a minimum of 10% of active military women by 2015. The latest statistics show that we have almost achieved the targeted number (9.40%).

- Number and percentage of women in the military forces disaggregated by rank:

FEMALE ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL (full-time occupation as part of a military force)												
	Total %	Total number	% of OF-6 and higher	Number of OF-6 and higher	% of OF-3 to OF-5	Number of OF-3 to OF-5	% of OF-1 to OF-2	Number of OF-1 to OF-2	% of OR-5 to OR-9	Number of OR-5 to OR-9	% of OR-1 to OR-4	Number of OR-1 to OR-4
Army	5.23	803	0	0	6.48	52	20.42	164	38.61	310	34.50	277
Air Force	0.92	141	0	0	12.06	17	29.08	41	53.90	76	4.96	7
Navy	0.86	132	0	0	12.88	17	34.09	45	40.91	54	12.12	16
CDA*	0.61	94	0	0	19.15	18	9.57	9	36.17	34	35.11	33
SC*	1.78	274	0	0	12.41	34	33.58	92	50.00	137	4.01	11
TOTAL	9.40	1444	0	0	9.56	138	24.31	351	42.31	611	23.82	344

*CDA – Croatian Defence Academy; SC – Support Command

- Number and percentage of discrimination and sexual harassment complaints that are referred, investigated and acted upon:

1. Gender Equality Committee received no complaints in 2013. During the year 2011 and 2012, the Committee received three (3) complaints of female officers/NCOs regarding sexual harassment.

2. The Principal Commission (GS CAF level) received no complaints in 2013.

In 2012 – 3 complaints received were related to verbal abuse, belittling, sexual harassment and mobbing of female members.

In 2011 – 3 complaints received were related to sexual harassment, mobbing and violation of dignity of female members.

- Development of regular analysis of retention and promotion practices for men and women in the forces.

Following general regulations, we are obliged to show gender statistics in different reports. Retention and promotions are regulated by the law and apply equally to men and women.

2. Measures to increase the number of women in peacekeeping forces.

- Number and percentage of women in peacekeeping forces disaggregated by rank:

FEMALE ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL (full-time occupation as part of a military force)												
	Total %	Total number	% of OF-6 and higher	Number of OF-6 and higher	% of OF-3 to OF-5	Number of OF-3 to OF-5	% of OF-1 to OF-2	Number of OF-1 to OF-2	% of OR-5 to OR-9	Number of OR-5 to OR-9	% of OR-1- to OR-4	Number of OR-1 to OR-4
Army	4.22	37	0		18.92	7	24.32	9	21.62	8	35.14	13
Air Force	0.00		0		0		0		0		0	
Navy	0.11	1	0		0		0		100.00	1	0	
CDA*	0.11	1	0		100.00	1	0		0		0	
SC*	1.37	12	0		16.67	2	25.00	3	50.00	6	8.33	1
TOTAL	5.82	51	0		19.61	10	23.53	12	29.41	15	27.45	14

*CDA – Croatian Defence Academy; SC – Support Command

*(Figures reflect the situation on 31 Dec 2013)

- Number and percentage of international missions where gender advisors were appointed:

The deployment of a first Croatian female officer for the accepted position of Gender Adviser of Comm ISAF, Afghanistan (BG post) was postponed in December 2013, and the officer is to be deployed during the second quarter of 2014.

III Protection

1. Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated.

- Number and percentage of reported cases of exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed peacekeepers that are referred, investigated and acted upon:

There have been no reported cases so far.

IV. Other information

1. Information on the development, implementation and evaluation of a National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325.

A. Development

In order to ensure the implementation of the relevant UNSC resolutions in a more comprehensive, consistent and coordinated manner, the Croatian Government adopted in 2011 the *National Action Plan (NAP) for the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security and Related Resolutions for the period 2011-2014*. The basic objective of the NAP is to support implementation of the UNSC Women, Peace and Security Agenda - at the national level through strengthening the gender awareness and integrating the gender perspective in the national security policy, as well as at the international level through Croatia's active involvement in the international efforts on promoting women's role in the field of peace and security. The NAP was prepared by the inter-ministerial working group led by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, Ministry of Social Policy and Youth, Ministry of Health, Ministry for War Veterans, Government's Office for Human Rights and Government Office for Gender Equality. The civil society organizations were invited to participate in the working group meetings and were actively involved in the whole process of preparing and drafting the NAP. Furthermore, the draft was posted on the website of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs for civil society and general public comments.

In the process of developing its NAP, Croatia closely followed the general principles and recommendations contained in the relevant UN documents related to Women, Peace and Security Agenda. At regional level, Croatia drew the inspiration particularly from the *EU Comprehensive Approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security*, as well as from the *OSCE's 2004 Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality*.

B. Implementation

The Croatian NAP covers the main relevant principles of UNSCR 1325 and elaborates specific measures in the area of participation of women, protection against and prevention of gender-based violence and women's role in conflicts and post-conflict recovery, with measurable indicators (table of indicators is its part) for the implementation.

For the implementation of the specific measures envisaged by the NAP, responsible are following ministries and agencies: Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, Ministry of Social policy and youth, Ministry of Health, Ministry for War Veterans, Government's Office for Human Rights, Government Office for Gender Equality and the Office of the National Security Council. Alongside with the implementation of the measures within its area of responsibility, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs has also the coordinative role regarding the overall implementation of the NAP. The majority of specific measures envisaged by NAP are suitable for implementation in cooperation with civil society organisations, and their involvement has been particularly encouraged.

C. Evaluation

There is a monitoring and evaluation matrix included within the NAP, with all measures linked to a responsible facilitator, indicator and time-frame. Individual facilitators/responsible ministries tasked with implementing the NAP's measures are required to provide annual implementation reports. The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs consolidates these reports in a single annual report. Working Group for drafting NAP is acting as the supervisory mechanism and once a year submits a report on the implementation of the NAP measures to the Human Rights Commission of the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

The current NAP includes the four years period between 2011 and 2014, following which it will be evaluated and revised in accordance with its performance. A final evaluation report is due to be issued by the end of 2014. Based on this final report, the inter-ministerial working group, in close consultation with the civil society organisations, will formulate a list of recommendations and revise the NAP for the next four years period.

2. Information on best practices and lessons learned.

The preliminary analyses show that measures which has been implementing so far under the Croatian NAP significantly contributed to gender mainstreaming in general. Through the implementation of the NAP, Croatia has integrated gender perspective in its foreign and security policy and actions. Regarding the specific goals, the annual reports for 2011 and 2012 indicate that gender perspective in national security sector has been strengthened, with an increased number of women involved in the activities of

the security system and their increased presence on decision making levels. The increased level of awareness about the role of women in the area of peace and security may be also seen as an important result of numerous educational activities conducted so far under the NAP. The NAP also contributed to appropriate (gender integrated) training of troops to be sent to peace-keeping missions and operations, and encouraged the deployment of women in international peace-keeping missions. Furthermore, several development assistance projects with a gender perspective, such as assistance for schools for girls in Afghanistan, were conducted under the NAP. Finally, collaborative work on NAP development and implementation improved coordination among responsible ministries and helped them develop new capacities and a more comprehensive understanding of security

Development and enactment of NAP on 1325 should not be an aim in itself, but rather the beginning of a process aimed at effecting real and meaningful change. It stands as an entry point for enhanced respect for women's rights and empowerment and for acknowledging commitment to Women, Peace and Security related issues. In order to get meaningful change, implementation should seek the opportunities to effect changes in the everyday lives of women, girls, men and boys throughout the country and in external actions. In this regard, the consultation with civil society is of crucial importance.

Women should be considered as active agents in security governance, conflict prevention and resolution and post-conflict recovery. Therefore, meaningful participation should be promoted not only as an objective, but also through the selection of adequate means for promoting participation by women. In this regard, incorporation and further operationalization of NAP objectives in other legislation and strategies, as well as further operationalization in NAP of other strategies and legislation could be recommended. For example, Croatia harmonised Women, Peace and Security agenda with its foreign policy priorities, and makes efforts to provide development assistance with a gender perspective, such as assistance for schools for girls in Afghanistan.

– Any other relevant information.

Also related to Women, Peace and Security agenda, Croatia organized in September 2013 - during its Chairmanship of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, and jointly with UN Women - the High-Level UNGA Event on "Women's Economic Empowerment for Peacebuilding". The Declaration adopted at this occasion renews commitment and sharpens global focus on women's role as agents of positive change and transformation in the countries emerging from a conflict