

**Conseil de sécurité**

Distr. générale
11 mars 2016
Français
Original : anglais

**Comité du Conseil de sécurité
créé par la résolution 1540 (2004)****Note verbale datée du 3 mars 2016, adressée au Président
du Comité par la Mission permanente de la Croatie
auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

La Mission permanente de la République de Croatie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au secrétariat du Comité créé par la résolution 1540 (2004) et a l'honneur de lui faire tenir ci-joint les documents ci-après :

- a) Rapport annuel établi en application de la résolution 1540 (2004) concernant la prévention de la prolifération des armes de destruction massive et de leurs vecteurs (voir annexe I);
- b) Tableau récapitulatif révisé¹ comportant des informations à jour sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre de la résolution (voir annexe II).

¹ Comme en a convenu le Comité, ce tableau a été reproduit tel qu'il a été présenté par la Croatie, uniquement dans sa version originale anglaise.



**Annexe I à la note verbale datée du 3 mars 2016 adressée
au Président du Comité par la Mission permanente
de la Croatie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

**Rapport de la République de Croatie soumis en application
de la résolution 1540 (2004) concernant la prévention
de la prolifération des armes de destruction massive
et de leurs vecteurs, février 2016**

La Croatie est partie à tous les traités internationaux sur la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive et s'acquitte de ses obligations relatives à la mise en œuvre des résolutions pertinentes du Conseil de sécurité. Elle est membre des organisations internationales et régionales de premier plan ci-après qui traitent des questions de paix et de sécurité et aux programmes desquelles est inscrite la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive : l'Organisation des Nations Unies; l'Union européenne; l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (OTAN); l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe; l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique (AIEA); l'Organisation pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques (OIAC); le Conseil de coopération régionale et le Centre pour la coopération de sécurité du Centre régional d'assistance à la mise en œuvre et à la vérification des accords de maîtrise des armements (RACVIAC). Elle a aussi adhéré à tous les régimes internationaux de contrôle des exportations pertinents, à savoir : l'Arrangement de Wassenaar sur le contrôle des exportations d'armes classiques et de biens et technologies à double usage, le Groupe des fournisseurs nucléaires, le Comité Zangger, le Groupe australien, l'Initiative mondiale de lutte contre le terrorisme nucléaire et l'Initiative de sécurité contre la prolifération.

Conformément à sa stratégie nationale et à son plan d'action pour la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive (Stratégie nationale et plan d'action), la Croatie a mené de nombreuses activités depuis le dernier rapport qu'elle a établi pour l'année 2014.

Elle a ainsi organisé et accueilli à Zagreb, les 16 et 17 mars 2015, une réunion informelle des responsables de l'Union européenne chargés du désarmement, de la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive et de la maîtrise des armements. Il s'agissait de la première réunion de responsables de l'Union européenne en Croatie depuis l'entrée du pays dans l'Union européenne. Elle a donné lieu à des échanges de vues entre États membres de l'Union européenne, qui ont porté sur la Conférence des Parties chargée d'examiner le Traité sur la non-prolifération des armes nucléaires. Outre les responsables venus de tous les États Membres de l'Union européenne, ont participé à cette réunion des représentants du Service européen pour l'action extérieure (SEAE) – notamment la Directrice du Département Prévention des conflits et politique de sécurité du SEAE, M^{me} Joëlle Jenny, et le Conseiller principal et envoyé spécial du SEAE pour la non-prolifération et le désarmement, M. Jacek Bylica –, ainsi que la Présidente du Groupe de travail sur la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive, M^{me} Judit Körömi.

Le Directeur général de l'AIEA, M. Yukiya Amano, s'est rendu à Zagreb les 18 et 19 mai 2015. À cette occasion, il a eu, dans les ministères et établissements qui coopèrent sur le plan technique avec l'Agence, une série d'entretiens au cours

desquels d'importantes questions politiques ont été examinées. Il a également été reçu par la Présidente de la Croatie, M^{me} Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, le Ministre de la santé M. Siniša Varga, le Ministre de l'économie, M. Ivan Vrdoljak, le Ministre de l'agriculture, M. Tihomir Jakovina, le Vice-Ministre des affaires étrangères et européennes, M. Joško Klisović et le Vice-Ministre de la science, de l'éducation et des sports, M. Roko Andričević. Il s'est aussi rendu à l'hôpital des Sœurs de la Miséricorde et à l'Institut Ruđer Bošković, qui collaborent avec succès avec l'AIEA depuis des années.

Du 20 au 22 septembre 2015, le Directeur général de l'OIAC, M. Ahmet Üzümcü a effectué une visite officielle à Zagreb. Il s'est entretenu avec la Première Vice-Première Ministre et Ministre des affaires étrangères et européennes, M^{me} Vesna Pusić, et s'est rendu à l'Académie croate des arts et des sciences, à l'Institut Ruđer Bošković, et au Centre pour la coopération de sécurité du RACVIAC. Lors de ces réunions, la question du renforcement de la coopération entre les institutions compétentes et l'OIAC a été examinée. M. Üzümcü a aussi assisté à une réunion du Comité national pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur les armes chimiques, durant laquelle certains membres de la Commission ont fait de brefs exposés sur des projets en cours qui contribuent à l'application réussie de la Convention. M. Üzümcü a en outre rendu compte du processus de destruction des armes chimiques syriennes ainsi que des plans stratégiques de l'OIAC pour la période à venir. Il a indiqué que 192 États avaient déjà adhéré à la Convention et que l'on était parvenu à faire de cette dernière un instrument universel, mais que l'existence d'acteurs non étatiques possédant des connaissances sur la mise au point d'armes chimiques constituait un nouveau défi tant pour les États Membres que pour l'OIAC et qu'il fallait en conséquence renforcer les liens de coopération. M. Üzümcü a engagé la République de Croatie à se joindre au projet de mentorat des pays qui avaient besoin d'aide pour appliquer la Convention et se doter de commissions nationales opérationnelles.

Une réunion de la Commission nationale chargée de la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive s'est tenue au Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes le 7 décembre 2015 sous la présidence de la Ministre adjointe des affaires étrangères et européennes pour les affaires multilatérales et les questions mondiales, M^{me} Jasna Ognjanovac. Ont assisté à cette réunion les représentants désignés d'institutions compétentes associées à la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie nationale et du Plan d'action. Après la déclaration liminaire de la Ministre adjointe, les représentants ont rendu compte de l'exécution, dans le cadre du programme proposé, des activités relevant du domaine de compétences de leur institution.

Il a été conclu que la Croatie ne risquait pas dans l'immédiat d'être exposée à des armes de destruction massive, mais que, compte tenu du caractère imprévisible des événements internationaux, elle était néanmoins en train d'instituer des contrôles plus stricts aux frontières, de procéder à des échanges d'informations et de renforcer la coopération avec les services de renseignement d'Europe et du reste du monde. Il a été souligné que, pour assurer la sécurité de la République de Croatie, il était nécessaire de resserrer les liens de coopération (institutionnelle) avec les pays d'Europe du Sud-est, et qu'à cette fin, une plateforme avait été mise en place au Centre pour la coopération de sécurité du RACVIAC, grâce à la création d'un réseau d'experts gouvernementaux sur la lutte contre les armes de destruction massive. Il a également été insisté sur la nécessité de continuer de dispenser une formation aux fonctionnaires chargés de la prévention de la prolifération des armes

de destruction massive, dans le cadre de séminaires, d'ateliers et de conférences organisés aux niveaux national et international.

Le Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes, qui est l'autorité compétente pour les biens à double usage, a entrepris plusieurs activités pour sensibiliser les acteurs du secteur privé, les entreprises, les milieux universitaires et les chercheurs à la question. À cette fin, il organise au moins une fois par an des campagnes d'information à l'intention des professionnels du secteur, met à jour les données du site Web sur le contrôle des exportations, publie des manuels et d'autres documents d'orientation, et œuvre à la promotion des programmes de contrôle interne.

Pour promouvoir ces programmes, le Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes a organisé, en juin et novembre 2014, deux ateliers à l'intention des entreprises qui fabriquent ou exportent des articles à double usage ou exportent des biens pouvant servir à la fabrication de ces articles.

Le Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes a aussi organisé, en novembre 2014, un séminaire à l'intention d'universitaires et de chercheurs. Ce séminaire avait pour but d'informer les milieux universitaires et les établissements de recherche de tous les aspects du contrôle des exportations d'articles à double usage et de sensibiliser les participants à la question des transferts immatériels de technologies.

En avril 2014, dans le cadre de sa politique de coopération internationale, le Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes a accueilli à Zagreb une délégation albanaise dont la visite avait été organisée par le Programme de contrôle des exportations et de sécurité des frontières du Département d'État américain. Cette initiative avait pour but de permettre à la délégation albanaise de se familiariser avec les données d'expérience réunies et les pratiques suivies par les spécialistes croates du contrôle des exportations, pour que l'Albanie puisse entreprendre l'élaboration de son propre système de contrôle des exportations.

En tant qu'autorité compétente pour les biens à double usage, le Ministère des affaires étrangères attache une grande importance à l'établissement de liens de coopération étroits avec d'autres organes gouvernementaux, en particulier avec l'Administration des douanes, qui joue un rôle de premier plan dans l'application des dispositions régissant les exportations de biens de ce type.

En 2015, le Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes a organisé, à l'intention de l'Administration des douanes, et en coopération avec le programme international de contrôle des exportations aux fins de non-prolifération du Département de l'énergie des États-Unis, un séminaire axé sur le contrôle des exportations, le recensement des biens à double usage et les questions relatives aux armes de destruction massive, qui a eu lieu à Zagreb du 24 au 27 août.

Le Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes et la Direction de la protection nationale et des secours ont organisé une réunion de la Commission nationale pour la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive qui s'est tenue le 5 mars 2015. Cette réunion avait pour objet de permettre aux membres de la Commission de se familiariser avec les moyens dont dispose la Direction de la protection nationale et des secours pour faire face à un éventuel incident chimique, biologique, radiologique ou nucléaire, et d'envisager de mettre en place des instructions permanentes à l'intention du dispositif appelé à intervenir en cas

d'accident nucléaire, conformément à la réglementation relative aux procédures normalisées auxquelles les membres du dispositif de protection et de secours doivent se conformer en cas d'urgence nucléaire et/ou radiologique. La Direction a organisé une visite des installations où le matériel était entreposé et a fait un exposé sur les équipements et les ressources susceptibles d'être utilisés à des fins de protection chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire.

Conscient de l'importance des activités de cette nature, le Ministère des affaires étrangères et européennes poursuivra les efforts qu'il déploie pour encourager les différentes parties prenantes à se conformer aux dispositions qui régissent le contrôle des exportations.

Dans le cadre des responsabilités statutaires qui lui incombent et des pouvoirs qui lui sont dévolus, l'Administration des douanes, qui relève du Ministère des finances, fait un travail efficace et procède à des contrôles rigoureux, conformément aux objectifs définis dans la stratégie nationale et le plan d'action, grâce au zèle que déploient les douaniers et à la mobilisation de tous les moyens techniques dont elle dispose pour détecter et prévenir la prolifération d'armes de destruction massive. Conformément à l'Article 21 de la loi sur le contrôle des biens à double usage (Journal officiel de la République de Croatie, n^{os} 80/2011 et 68/2013), l'Administration des douanes contrôle l'exportation et surveille le transit des biens à double usage, évalue le degré de conformité de ces biens avec les règles qui président à la délivrance de licences d'exportation ainsi qu'avec celles qui régissent le transfert desdits biens sur le territoire douanier de l'Union européenne, offre des services de courtage et une assistance technique. En outre, elle supervise l'importation, l'exportation et le transit des munitions à usage militaire et non militaire, conformément à l'ordonnance relative à l'importation et à l'exportation de munitions à usage militaire et non militaire (Journal officiel de la République de Croatie, n^o 80/2013) et à la loi relative à la gestion des substances chimiques visées par la Convention sur l'interdiction de la mise au point, de la fabrication, du stockage et de l'emploi des armes chimiques et sur leur destruction. (Journal officiel de la République de Croatie n^o 127/2013).

Les mesures préventives, telles que le recours à des systèmes d'analyse des risques et l'octroi d'une formation aux douaniers, constituent une composante extrêmement importante de la politique de contrôle.

En 2015, pour mieux sensibiliser le public à la question et contrôler plus efficacement la non-prolifération des armes de destruction massive, l'Administration des douanes a continué de renforcer ses capacités administratives et d'organiser, à l'intention des agents des douanes qui participent au dédouanement des marchandises dans les entrepôts de douane et aux points de franchissement des frontières, des séminaires sur le contrôle des biens à double usage. Elle a notamment organisé, dans ses propres centres de formation aux fonctions douanières (centre de Zagreb et centres régionaux situés à Split, Osijek et Rijeka), trois ateliers auxquels ont participé 75 douaniers.

En dehors de ces séminaires, des douaniers ont activement participé à des ateliers, séminaires, conférences et activités organisés, aux niveaux tant régional qu'international, en Croatie et à l'étranger, dans le cadre de projets exécutés sous l'égide de l'Union européenne, du Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique ou d'autres institutions régionales ou internationales telles que l'Organisation mondiale

des douanes, l'Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole et le Centre de coopération en matière de détection et de répression pour l'Europe du Sud-est.

Des représentants de l'Administration des douanes ont activement participé aux travaux d'organismes nationaux tels que la Commission chargée de la délivrance de licences pour l'exportation de biens à double usage, la Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive, le Groupe permanent chargé de coordonner et de suivre la mise en œuvre des mesures internationales restrictives et la Commission nationale pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques. Ces commissions ont donné suite à toutes les conclusions auxquelles les travaux ont abouti.

Parallèlement à ces activités de formation, l'Administration des douanes a aussi mis en œuvre des mesures d'application, notamment en utilisant des systèmes d'analyse des risques qui, grâce à l'intégration de différents critères au système électronique de gestion des risques, ont permis de sélectionner les cargaisons à haut risque dont il fallait vérifier la documentation ou inspecter les articles en transit, importés ou destinés à l'exportation. L'Administration des douanes s'est aussi servie du système électronique d'information de l'Union européenne pour procéder à des échanges rapides de renseignements avec d'autres États membres de l'UE, et elle a utilisé d'autres outils informatiques pour exercer un contrôle adéquat et efficace sur l'exportation, l'importation et le transit de biens.

Les techniques opérationnelles constituent un instrument extrêmement précieux pour les agents de l'Administration des douanes qui s'en servent pour détecter les biens, les composants et le matériel susceptibles d'être utilisés pour la fabrication d'armes de destruction massive (portiques de détection, détecteurs de radioactivité, appareils mobiles pour la détection de rayonnements etc.) Un élément qui contribue pour beaucoup à l'efficacité de ces techniques et au succès des contrôles effectués est la coopération interinstitutions exceptionnelle instaurée entre les différentes autorités nationales. En outre, l'Administration des douanes a mis au point, de concert avec les États voisins et d'autres pays de la région, des systèmes administratifs de coopération et d'assistance en matière douanière.

Le Ministère des affaires économiques coordonne les activités en rapport avec la loi sur la gestion des substances chimiques visées par la Convention sur l'interdiction de la mise au point, de la fabrication, du stockage et de l'emploi des armes chimiques, et sur leur destruction (Journal officiel de la République de Croatie n° 127/2013) et l'ordonnance connexe (Journal officiel de la République de Croatie n° 34/2014), conformément aux articles VI et VII de la Convention.

Le Ministère des affaires économiques tient un registre des utilisateurs et utilisateurs finals de substances chimiques toxiques et de leurs précurseurs, qui recense les entreprises, établissements et universités exerçant certaines activités. Ces utilisateurs et utilisateurs finals présentent des rapports sur les substances chimiques toxiques et leurs précurseurs utilisés au cours de l'année écoulée. Ces rapports sont examinés et une déclaration annuelle a été faite sur les activités des installations chimiques et de production concernées menées en 2014. Cette déclaration annuelle a été transmise, sous forme électronique, à l'OIAC. Dans le cadre des mesures administratives et législatives prises en application de l'article VII de la Convention sur les armes chimiques, un rapport a été transmis à l'OIAC. En outre, comme suite à une demande de l'OIAC, le Ministère des affaires économiques a réglé les problèmes d'écart liés aux variations du transfert de quantités de substances

chimiques classifiées qui étaient intervenues lorsqu'il avait présenté son rapport annuel à l'OIAC en 2013. L'OIAC a demandé à recevoir une liste des installations industrielles qui faisaient l'objet d'inspections en République de Croatie et le Ministère des affaires économiques a fait droit à cette demande. En coopération avec l'OIAC, le nécessaire a été fait pour que des stagiaires puissent passer trois semaines dans deux usines de Croatie afin d'y acquérir de l'expérience. La République de Croatie a versé sa cotisation à l'OIAC en 2015. La Commission nationale pour l'application de la Convention sur les armes chimiques a proposé, comme l'avait suggéré le Ministère des affaires économiques, la candidature de M^{me} Zrinka Kovarik aux fonctions de membre du Conseil consultatif scientifique et cette proposition a été acceptée. Le Ministère des affaires économiques a délivré des permis non renouvelables autorisant, à titre exceptionnel, l'importation de substances chimiques classifiées.

En 2015, le Bureau d'État pour la sécurité radiologique et nucléaire a mené les activités ci-après pour lutter contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive.

Il agit en se conformant à la réglementation de l'Union européenne relative à la lutte contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive, et en particulier au Règlement (Euratom) n° 302/2005 de la Commission du 8 février 2005 relatif à l'application du contrôle de sécurité d'Euratom (JO L 54, 28.2.2005).

En conséquence, des rapports sur les matières nucléaires et les activités nucléaires recensées en République de Croatie sont soumis à intervalles réguliers (chaque mois et chaque année) à la Commission européenne.

Des inspecteurs de la Commission européenne et de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique (AIEA) ont conduit une inspection en République de Croatie pour évaluer l'état des matières nucléaires enregistrées dans le pays. Ils ont conclu que des mesures avaient été appliquées et qu'il avait été remédié aux lacunes constatées lors d'inspections antérieures, mais que certaines dispositions n'avaient pas encore été prises.

L'AIEA reçoit régulièrement (tous les trimestres et tous les ans) des rapports sur les matières et activités nucléaires recensées en République de Croatie.

La Croatie a entrepris d'élaborer un projet de programme national pour mettre en œuvre une stratégie d'élimination des déchets radioactifs, des sources irradiées et du combustible nucléaire irradié, qui vise à éliminer les produits susmentionnés sur le long terme.

D'intenses activités ont été entreprises en vue d'assurer l'élimination, en toute sécurité, des déchets radioactifs et des sources radioactives irradiées (qui pourraient servir à des fins terroristes). Une solution durable consisterait notamment à édifier un entrepôt central pour la République de Croatie.

Les activités sont menées dans le respect de la réglementation relative à la surveillance et au contrôle des expéditions transfrontières de déchets radioactifs et de combustible irradié (Journal officiel de la République de Croatie n° 11/2013).

Des employés du Bureau d'État pour la sûreté radiologique et nucléaire participent aux travaux des organisations et organismes internationaux qui s'occupent de la sécurité des sources radioactives et des matières nucléaires.

Dans le cadre des activités qu'il mène régulièrement, notamment des inspections de sources radioactives et de matières nucléaires présentes en République de Croatie, le Bureau d'État pour la sûreté radiologique et nucléaire est chargé de faire le nécessaire pour assurer un niveau élevé de protection de ces sources et matières qui pourraient servir à fabriquer des armes de destruction massive.

Le Bureau d'État participe, en collaboration avec d'autres organismes publics (dont la Direction de la protection nationale et des secours, la police et l'Administration des douanes) et par le biais de son système de surveillance permanente, aux activités du dispositif d'intervention rapide mis en place pour faire face à d'éventuelles menaces d'utilisation d'armes de destruction massive.

En 2015, le Ministère de l'intérieur a participé activement à la mise en œuvre des mesures et initiatives visant à prévenir et combattre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive.

Dans le cadre du Plan de formation de la police pour 2015, un stage a été organisé à l'intention de 44 agents de la police des frontières qui ont ainsi reçu une formation à la lutte contre le terrorisme et la prolifération des armes de destruction massive.

En 2015, la législation et la réglementation ont fait l'objet d'un suivi régulier et ont été mises en conformité avec les règlements et bonnes pratiques adoptés par l'Union européenne et par l'OTAN, et des pratiques optimales ont été mises en œuvre pour lutter contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive.

Des mesures et initiatives ont également été adoptées en vue d'appliquer la stratégie nationale de gestion intégrée des frontières et le plan d'action correspondant – en collaboration avec les ministères compétents et les différents organismes associés à la gestion intégrée des frontières –, ainsi que le Plan d'action Schengen, la stratégie de la police maritime et le plan d'action connexe, notamment le principe de la protection des frontières terrestres de la République de Croatie et celui de la mise en œuvre de mesures d'indemnisation dans le pays.

Durant la période allant du 1^{er} au 4 juin 2015, l'Office européen de police (EUROPOL) et le Réseau européen d'élimination d'engins explosifs ont organisé, à Linares (Espagne), une conférence sur les menaces chimiques, biologiques, radiologiques et nucléaires, à laquelle ont également participé des représentants de la police.

Du 19 au 23 octobre 2015, les artificiers de la police ont été formés, dans les casernes du bataillon NBC (nucléaire biologique, chimique), aux procédures à suivre en cas de menace chimique, biologique, radiologique ou nucléaire.

En ce qui concerne les activités internationales menées dans ce domaine, outre la formation susmentionnée à laquelle des policiers ont participé en Espagne, Europol a organisé des ateliers sur les menaces radiologiques en Pologne, ainsi qu'à Sarajevo et à Belgrade.

**Annexe II à la note verbale datée du 3 mars 2016 adressée
au Président du Comité par la Mission permanente
de la Croatie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

Approved 1540 Committee matrix of Croatia

The information in the matrices originates primarily from national reports and is complemented by official government information, including that made available to inter-governmental organizations. The matrices are prepared under the direction of the 1540 Committee.

The 1540 Committee intends to use the matrices as a reference tool for facilitating technical assistance and to enable the Committee to continue to enhance its dialogue with States on their implementation of Security Council resolution 1540.

The matrices are not a tool for measuring compliance of States in their non-proliferation obligations but for facilitating the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011). They do not reflect or prejudice any ongoing discussions outside of the Committee, in the Security Council or any of its organs, of a State's compliance with its non-proliferation or any other obligations. Information on voluntary commitments is for reporting purpose only and does not constitute in any way a legal obligation arising from resolution 1540 or its successive resolutions.

OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 6, OP 8 (a), (b), (c) and OP 10**State:****Republic of Croatia****Date of report:****21 December 2015**

<i>Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues</i>		<i>YES</i>	<i>If YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc.)</i>	<i>Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)</i>
1	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	X	Deposit 1992.	
2	Nuclear Weapons Free Zone/ Protocol(s)			
3	Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	X	Ratification 30 May 2007	
4	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	X	Succession 8 October 1991	
5	2005 Amendment to the CPPNM	X	Approved 11 September 2006	
6	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (not in force)	X	Ratification 2001.	
7	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	X	Deposit 1995.	
8	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	X	Deposit 1993.	
9	Geneva Protocol of 1925	X	Accession 16 August 2006	
10	Other Conventions/Treaties	X	EUROATOM Treaty	
11	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	X	Since 1994.	
12	Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC)	X	Subscribed	
13	Other Arrangements		1. Zangger Committee 2. Nuclear Suppliers Group 3. Australia Group 4. Wassenaar Arrangement 5. Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)	

<i>Legally binding instruments, organizations, codes of conduct, arrangements, statements and other issues</i>		<i>YES</i>	<i>If YES, relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, etc.)</i>	<i>Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the national report or an official web site)</i>
			6. Missile Technology Regime	
14	General statement on non-possession of WMD			
15	General statement on commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation	X	European Union Strategy against Proliferation of WMD	
16	General statement on non-provision of WMD and related materials to non-State actors	X	Does not provide any form of support to non-State actors.	
17	Other ¹	X	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism — GI	

¹ Including, as appropriate, information with regard to membership in relevant international, regional or subregional organizations.

OP 2 — Nuclear Weapons (NW), Chemical Weapons (CW) and Biological Weapons (BW)

State: **Republic of Croatia**

Date of report: **21 December 2015**

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework							Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document				
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW					
1	Manufacture/produce	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their				

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework					Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others					Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document			
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
											Destruction (OG 127/2013)	
2	Acquire	X	x	x	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items The Law on the control of dual-use goods (OG 80/11. and 68/13.) and the transport of hazardous substances (OG 79/07.) the Criminal Code (OG 125/11., 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)			

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
3	Possess	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125-11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331	

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework								Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document					
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW						
4	Stockpile/store	X	X		NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)					

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework							Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others			Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document			
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
5	Develop	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)			

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
6	Transport	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331	CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07) is harmonized with European Agreement concerning the international Carriage of dangerous goods (ADR, RID, ADN)

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
7	Transfer	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework							Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document		
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW			
8	Use	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)		

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework							Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others			Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document			
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
9	Participate as an accomplice in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)			

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework							Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document		
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW			
10	Assist in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125-11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331 Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)		

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework								Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document			
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
11	Finance abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141-13, 39/15) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331			
12	Abovementioned activities related to means of delivery ²	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items			

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework							Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others			Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document			
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
					Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Missile Technology Regime, Wassenaar Agreement CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)				Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11) CW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15), Article 97 and 331			
13	Involvement of non-State actors in abovementioned activities	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15)	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14)			

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			if YES, source document of national implementation law	YES			if YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)				NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15)	
14	Other	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.) The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11., OG 144/12., OG 56/15., OG 61/15.). NW: All NPT and MTR provisions are implemented in national legislative	X	X	X	NW/CW/BW: COUNCIL REGULATION(EC) No 428/2009, of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items (OG 80/11., OG 68/13.), The Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods (OG 79/07.), Misdemeanour Act (OG 107/07., 39/13., 157/13., And 110/15.), the Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11, 144/12., 56/15., and 61/15.), the Criminal Procedure Act (OG 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12), Constitutional Court decision, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13 and 152/14) NW: The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11)	

² Means of delivery: missiles, rockets and other unmanned systems capable of delivering nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, that are specially designed for such use.

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials³

State: Republic of Croatia
Date of report: 21 December 2015

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW		
1	Measures to account for production	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Commission Regulation (Euratom) No. 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) BW: (This order to be followed for fields below)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) BW: (This order to be followed for fields below)	
2	Measures to account for use	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 14/-13, 39/15), Commission Regulation (Euratom) No. 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125-11) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework										Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others										Remarks
	YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document													
	NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW														

3	Measures to account for storage	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Commission Regulation (Euratom) No. 302/2005 on the application of Euratom safeguards CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	
4	Measures to account for transport	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The dangerous goods transport act (OG 79-07) CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07), Article 3.	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125-11) CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07)	CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07) is harmonized with European Agreement concerning the international Carriage of dangerous goods (ADR, RID, ADN)
5	Other measures for accounting	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Commission Regulation (Euratom) No. 302/2005 on the application of	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others						Remarks
		YES				YES								
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW						
					If YES, source document				If YES, source document					
					Euratom safeguards CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)				CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)					
6	Measures to secure production	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the	X	X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)					

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework					Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others					Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document			
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW				
					Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)							
7	Measures to secure use	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)			

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework								Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES				YES								
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW						
					If YES, source document					If YES, source document				
8	Measures to secure storage	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X				NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances				

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES				YES				
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW		
					If YES, source document				If YES, source document	
9	Measures to secure transport	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The dangerous goods transport act (OG 79/07) CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07) Article 3.	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07)	CW: Dangerous Goods Transport Act (OG 79/07) is harmonized with European Agreement concerning the international Carriage of dangerous goods (ADR, RID, ADN)
10	Other measures for securing		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13)		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW*		NW	CW	BW		
					Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)					
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/ materials/ transports	X			NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15), Ordinance on the physical protection of radioactive sources, nuclear material and nuclear installations (OG 38/12)	X			NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11)	
12	Licensing/ registration of installations/ facilities/ persons/entities/ use/handling of materials	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework								Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others				Remarks
		YES					YES							
		NW	CW	BW*			NW	CW	BW					
					If YES, source document					If YES, source document				
					Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items									
13	Reliability check of personnel	X	X		NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)	X	X			NW: Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances CW: Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)				
14	Measures to account for/ secure/physically protect means of delivery	X	X		All NPT and MTR provisions are implemented in national legislative	X				Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11)				

3. Related materials: materials, equipment and technology covered by relevant multilateral treaties and arrangements, or included on national control lists, which could be used for the design, development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

* Information required in this section may also be available in the State's Confidence Building Measures report, if submitted to the BWC Implementation Support Unit (online at: [http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/4FA4DA37A55C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/4FA4DA37A55C7966C12575780055D9E8?OpenDocument)).

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW including Related Materials (NW specific)**State:** Republic of Croatia**Date of report:** 21 December 2015

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
1	National regulatory authority	X	State Office for Radiological and Nuclear Safety			
2	IAEA Safeguards Agreements		Agreement Between the Republic of Croatia and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NN MU 13/94 , NN MU 3/2008), Protocol Additional to the Agreement Between the Republic of Croatia and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NN MU 7/2000), Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances	X	Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11) Additional Protocol in force since 6 July 2000	
3	IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	X	Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances	X	Act on radiological and nuclear safety (OG 141/13, 39/15) and depending Ordinances, The Croatian Criminal Code (OG 125/11)	

	Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?	National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
4	Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources					
5	IAEA Database on Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Sources					
6	Other Agreements related to IAEA					
7	Additional national legislation/ regulations related to nuclear materials including CPPNM					
8	Other					

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including Related Materials (CW specific)**State:** Republic of Croatia**Date of report:** 21 December 2015

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
1	National CWC authority	X	National Authority for the Implementation of the CWC (since 1997)	X	National Authority for the Implementation of the CWC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
2	Reporting Schedule I, II and III chemicals to OPCW	X	CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)	X	CW: Act on Ratification of Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG International treaties No. 4/1995)	
3	Account for, secure or physically protect “old chemical weapons”					

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
4	Other legislation/ regulations controlling chemical materials	X	CW: Regulation (EG) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2008 concerning the Registration, Evaluation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Chemicals Act (OG 18/13) Act on Inspections in the economy (OG 14/14)	X	CW: Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)	
5	Other	X	CW: Act on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(OG 53/08, 18/13) Act on implementation of REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)(OG 53/08, 18/13)	X	CW: Chemicals Act (OG 18/13)	

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect BW including Related Materials (BW specific)**State:** Republic of Croatia**Date of report:** 21 December 2015

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and others		Remarks
		YES	If YES, source document	YES	If YES, source document	
1	Regulations for genetic engineering work					
2	Other legislation/ regulations related to safety and security of biological materials					
3	Other					

OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 — Controls of NW, CW and BW, including Related Materials

State: **Republic of Croatia**
 Date of report: **21 December 2015**

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework								Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.		Remarks
		YES				YES						
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
		If YES, source document										
1	Border control	X	X	X	NW: Customs Service Act, Customs Community Code, National counter proliferation Strategy CW: Customs Service Act, Customs Community Code, National counter proliferation Strategy Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) BW: Customs Service Act, Customs Community Code, National counter proliferation Strategy (This order to be followed for fields below)	X	X	X	Customs Administration: NW: Customs Service Act, Criminal Code, Customs Community Code CW: Customs Service Act ,Criminal Code, Customs Community Code BW: Customs Service Act, Criminal Code, Customs Community Code (This order to be followed for fields below)			
2	Technical support of border control measures	X			NW: Act on Radiological and Nuclear Safety	X			Customs Administration, Act on Radiological and Nuclear Safety, Art. 22			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
3	Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology	X	X	X	Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011, as amended, Art. 21 Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items	X	X	X	Customs Administration-Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011 as amended, Art. 21	
4	Enforcement agencies/ authorities	X	X	X	Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011, as amended	X	X	X	Customs Administration, Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011 (Art 21)	
5	Export control legislation in place	X	X	X	Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011, as amended CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items	X	X	X	Customs Administration, Act on the Control of Dual-Use Items 2011 (Art 21) CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	
6	Licensing provisions		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.						Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document					
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW						
					Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items									
7	Individual licensing		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014) Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)					
8	General licensing		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014)		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
					Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items					
9	Exceptions from licensing		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013) Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013)	
10	Licensing of deemed export/ visa									
11	National licensing authority		X		Dual Use Licensing Authority at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs					
12	Interagency review for licenses									

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
13	Control lists		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Regulation on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 34/2014) Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items					
14	Updating of lists		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework						Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document			
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW				
15	Inclusion of technologies		X		CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items							
16	Inclusion of means of delivery		X		CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items							
17	End-user controls		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items							
18	Catch all clause		X		CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items							
19	Intangible transfers		X		CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items							

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document	
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW		
20	Transit control		X		CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items					
21	Trans-shipment control		X		CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items					
22	Re-export control		X		CW: Act on Management of Chemicals Contained in the Convention on Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (OG 127/2013), Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items					
23	Control of providing funds									
24	Control of providing transport services									
25	Control of importation									

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW, CW, BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework				Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties and measures of implementation, etc.				Remarks	
		YES			If YES, source document	YES			If YES, source document		
		NW	CW	BW		NW	CW	BW			
26	Extraterritorial applicability										
27	Other										

OP 6, 7 and 8 (d) — Control lists, Assistance, Information**State:****Republic of Croatia****Date of report:****21 December 2015**

S/AC.44/2016/1

<i>Can information be provided on the following issues?</i>		<i>YES</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
1	Control lists — items (goods/ equipment/materials/ technologies)	X	CW: The Chemical Weapons Convention (Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction), listed in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 in the Annex on Chemicals to the CWC)	
2	Control lists — other	X	CW: Council Regulation (EC) n. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-Use items, Common EU List of Military Equipment (regularly updated) Australia Group Common Control Lists	
3	Assistance offered	X	Assistance in developing strategic documents, building national capacities and strengthening regional cooperation in the field of non-proliferation Assistance in organising and conducting of Peer Review on implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 CW: preparing Annual declaration, EDNA, issuing import/export licenses of CWC listed Chemicals/precursors	
4	Assistance requested	/	/	
5	Point of Contact for assistance		Mihaela Barić, Head of Division for International Security, Directorate-General for Multilateral Affairs and Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Zagreb, Tel.: 3851 4598 008, Fax: 3851 4597 416, Mail: mihaela.baric@mvep.hr	
6	Assistance in place (bilateral/ multilateral)	X	CW: has provided bilateral and multilateral assistance on Schedules Chemicals through the OPCW	
7	Work with and inform industry	X	CW: Governmental awareness programme to provide advice and assistance to industry and academia Ministry of Economy organized several workshops for industry to prevent illicit use of Schedules chemicals	

<i>Can information be provided on the following issues?</i>		<i>YES</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
8	Work with and inform the public	X	CW: Information disseminated through the Ministry of Economy website, publications and leaflets	
9	Point of Contact	X	1. Mihaela Barić, Head of Division for International Security, Directorate-General for Multilateral Affairs and Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Zagreb, Tel.: 3851 4598 008, Fax: 3851 4597 416, Mail: mihaela.baric@mvep.hr 2. Lada Glavaš Kovačić, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations, New York, Tel.:001 212 986 1585, Fax:001 212 986 2011, Mail: Lada.Glavas-Kovacic@mvep.hr	
10	Other ⁴			

⁴ Information may include references to voluntary implementation national action plan and visits to States, at their invitation, by the 1540 Committee.