



UN Programme of Action

National Reporting Tool

Croatia

2014

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources National Coordination Agency

PoA II.4 1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? Yes

- a) Name of agency : Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
 b) Address : Trg N.Š.Zrinskog 7-8, 10000 Zagreb
 c) Contact details :
 i) Contact person : Mihaela Baric, Head of International Security Division
 ii) Telephone number(s) : +385-1-4598-008
 iv) Email : mihaela.baric@mvep.hr

Sources National Point of Contact

PoA II.5, 24 2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)? Yes

2.1. Details:

- a) Name : Sanjin Vlastelica, International Security Division
 b) Organization or agency : Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
 c) Address : Trg N.Š.Zrinskog 7-8, 10000 Zagreb
 d) Telephone number(s) : +385-1-4597-404
 f) Email : sanjin.vlastelica@mvep.hr

ITI 25 2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)? Yes

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2 3. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? Yes

3.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? Yes

3.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country

- Law on Production, Overhaul and Trade in Arms and Military Equipment (adopted on 25 March 2002, Official Gazette 33/02, 173/03, 146/08), - Law on Weapons (adopted on June 1, 2007, OG 63/07, 146/08, 59/12)

3.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW? Yes

PoA II.3 3.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country? Yes

Sources Marking at manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a 3.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? Yes

ITI 8a 3.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Name of the manufacturer
 b) Country of manufacture
 c) Serial number
 d) Year of manufacture
 e) Weapon type/model
 f) Caliber
 g) Other

ITI 10a 3.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked? - For pistols: slide, handgrip, barrel, stainless plate cast; - For rifles: receiver, bolt, barrel.

3.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture? Yes

3.2.3.1. If so, describe

If intended for use by Armed Forces, Police or other state bodies of Croatia, or intended for the same purpose in another country. If intended for exports to countries which do not use C.I.P., provided that it will be adequately marked by the country of import.

Sources Record-keeping by manufactures

PoA II.9; ITI 11 3.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities? Yes

ITI 12a 3.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Quantity of SALW manufactured

- b) Type or model of SALW manufactured
- c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW
- d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)
- e) Other

ITI 12a

3.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?

Indefinitely ▼

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

3.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?

Yes ▼

3.4.1. Details.

During the reporting period, actions were taken against groups and individuals engaged in illegal possession, manufacturing and acquisition of firearms and explosive materials.

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6

4. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

No ▼

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2, 12

5. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

Yes ▼

PoA II.11

5.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.

Sources Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.11

5.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country?

Yes ▼

PoA II.3

5.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country?

Yes ▼

PoA II.11

5.4. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?

PoA II.12

a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country
i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?

Yes ▼

- 1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology
- 2) Contract number or order reference and date
- 3) Final destination country
- 4) Description of the end-use of the SALW
- 5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)
- 6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)
- 7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction
- 8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user
- 9) Date of issue
- 10) Other

PoA II.12

b) Other types of end-user documentation
5.5. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

Yes ▼

5.5.1 Details:

Through the diplomatic networks, if necessary.

5.6. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

Yes ▼

5.6.1 Details:

Every EUC that is issued has a unique number that is kept in the database of issued certificates for that particular year, and is filed according to the Instruction on Office Operations (it is assigned a classification code number and registration number), which means that records on the issued certificate are kept in the electronic filing register. After the application for issuing the license has been received containing full documentation pursuant to the Act on the Trade Control of Military Goods and Non-Military Lethal Goods (Official Gazette 80/2013, hereinafter: the Act) the emphasis is on the control of the end-user certificate. It shall be controlled whether the end-user certificate is original or whether its copy is duly certified by the competent body of the end user's state pursuant to the Article 15 paragraph 4 of the Act. If the end user's state differs from the importer's state, in addition to documents in support of any application for export, it will be necessary to submit a duly certified copy of the end-user certificate issued by the competent body of the end user's state on production of the original document. It will not be requested to submit the end-user certificate along with the application for export if the export in question is temporary, i.e. for the purpose of an exhibition, seminar, training, testing, demonstration or repair of goods at the producer, including the return of faulty goods to the producer and export of samples of armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components referred to in ML 13. Integral part of any

document on end user should contain a stamp and a signature also controlled and compared to other existing samples for authentication from every state. In the event of a reasonable doubt in credibility, or legal validity of the stated documentation, the Ministry of the Economy shall, upon a proposal of the Commission set up to approve the export and import of military goods and non-military lethal goods, transfer of defence goods and the provision of services for military goods, forward it to competent bodies on a further procedure in order to establish its credibility or validity. If the document on end user is incomplete or if it is incomprehensible and the applicant does not correct it within specified time, the authorised official shall by a decision reject the application.

Sources Post-delivery controls

- 5.7. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State?
- 5.8. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?
- 5.9. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

Sources Marking at import

- ITI 8b 5.10. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?
- 5.10.1. Who is required to mark the SALW?
Import of SALW if not allowed unless if properly marked by the exporter.
- 5.10.2. What information is included in the marking on import (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Country of import
- b) Year of import
- c) Other Serial number
- 5.10.3. Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark imported SALW?
- 5.10.3.1. If so, describe.
Weapons imported for R&D purpose, antique weapons.
- 5.10.4. If marked SALW imported into your country do not bear a *unique* marking when they arrive, does your country require that they be given such a marking?

Sources Record-keeping

- PoA II.9; ITI 12 5.11. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?
- 5.11.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Quantity of SALW traded
- b) Type or model of SALW traded
- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- d) Transactions
- i) Identity of buyer/seller
- ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
- iii) Date of delivery
- e) Other
- 5.11.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

- PoA II.6 5.12. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?
- 5.12.1 Details.
During the reporting period, actions were taken against groups and individuals engaged in illegal possession, manufacturing and acquisition of firearms and explosive materials.

Sources International assistance

- PoA III.6 6. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

SECTION 4: BROKERING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.14 7. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW? Yes ▾

7.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.
Law on the Control of Transfers of Military Goods and Non Military Lethal Goods (80/13 OG) .

8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system? --- Select --- ▾

7.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers? Yes ▾

7.3 Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction? Yes ▾

8.4 Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker? --- Select --- ▾

7.4 Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW? Yes ▾

7.4.1. If so which of the following activities are regulated when undertaken in connection with the brokering of SALW (check relevant boxes)?

a) Acting as dealers or agents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Providing technical assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Freight forwarding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Storage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Security	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) Other services	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

7.5 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? No ▾

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 8. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering? No ▾

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.17 9. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW? Yes ▾

PoA II.17 9.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Physical security measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Control of access to stocks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Inventory management and accounting control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Staff training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel
- g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
- h) Other

Sources Surplus

- PoA II.18 9.2. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Officially declare as surplus
- b) Take out of service
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- d) Store separately
- e) Other
- 9.3. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Destruction
- b) Sale to another State
- c) Donation to another State
- d) Transfer to another state agency
- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

- PoA II.19 9.4. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? Yes
- PoA II.20 9.4.1. How many SALW were destroyed?
During 2015, MoI collected 4450 pieces of SALW out of which 1169 are set to be destroyed. In addition, MoD destroyed 1247 pieces of SALW.
- 9.4.2. Any further comments regarding destruction?

Sources International assistance

- PoA II.29; III.6 10. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management? No
- PoA III.6; 14 11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons? No

SECTION 6: COLLECTION

Sources Collection

12. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? Yes
- PoA II.21 12.1. How many SALW were collected?
- 1209 SALW - 8042 explosive devices - 356 971 of ammunition - 343 kg of explosives
- 12.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?
- a) Stored securely pending further action
- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded

- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6 13 Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW?

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources Marking

ITI 8d 14. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked?

14.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

On the metal parts of government-owned SALW there are engraved markings, or seals, depending on the technology applied by the manufacturer. On some plastic SALW, marks are placed during injection moulding, and this mostly includes the indication of origin or the manufacturer's mark.

ITI 8c 14.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?

ITI 8e 15. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings?

15.1 Details

Manufacturers of SALW in Croatia are required to place markings on weapons in conformity with the requirements laid out in the Firearms Act, which means that weapons must carry the mark of the manufacturer, the country of origin and the serial number. These markings must be easy to read and located in places on the firearm that are visible without having to disassemble the weapon, and, if placed on other key parts of the weapon (barrel and slide), they must also be visible after the weapon is disassembled at the user level. (MoI) SALW manufacturers are encouraged to develop measures against removal or changes to proof markings on SALW through the legislation, i.e. the Weapons Act (Article 71), which defines that manufactured weapons must be tested and its essential components proof marked with a unique label containing the name of the manufacturer, name of country of manufacture and serial number. If the serial number is not listed, the year of manufacture must be specifically listed.

Record-keeping

PoA II.9 16. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory?

16.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?

(MoD) Owing to the system of inventory and material accounting at the Ministry of Defence of the RoC, the information on the types and quantity of SALW in the system is well known. The organisational units that keep and store SALW stocks keep operational records thereof and possess lists according to types, quantities and serial numbers. The units of the Armed Forces of the RoC also keep records of types, quantities and serial numbers of the SALW they use. (Min. of Economy) The Ministry of the Economy is competent for issuing export/import licenses, transfers and the provision of services, and the Annual Report on all issued licenses has to be submitted to the Government of the Republic of Croatia by 30 April of the current year for the previous year. The stated Report contains information on all issued licenses for goods subject to issuance of licenses, thus including SALW, but a special base for SALW does not exist at the Ministry of the Economy. (MoI) The Weapons Act prescribes that the Ministry of Interior keeps records on authorised manufacturers of category B and C weapons. Pursuant to the same Act, the category B and C weapons manufacturer is required to keep records on all produced and delivered weapons, and on testing and proof marking of firearms.

ITI 12 a,b 16.2. How long does the government keep such records?
Indefinitely

ITI 13 16.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?

Sources International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27 17. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 **18. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?** Yes ▾

Sources Tracing requests

ITI 25; 31a **18.1. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?**
 Ministry of Interior, General Police Directorate

ITI 17 **18.2. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)**

- a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found
- b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit
- c) The intended use of the information being sought
- d) Any markings on the SALW
- e) Type/calibre of SALW
- f) Other

Sources Cooperation with INTERPOL

PoA II.37; ITI 33 **19. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?** Yes ▾

Sources International assistance

PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27 **2420.Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW? td>** No ▾
 &n

PoA III.10; ITI 28 **2521.Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?td>** No ▾
 &n

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCEspan>

Sources Assistance requested / received / provided

PoA III.3, 6 **2622.During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?td>** Yes ▾

PoA III.16, PoA III. 6, PoA III.7, PoA III.18, PoA III. 15 **22.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?**

- a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact --- Select --- ▾
 - b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) --- Select --- ▾
 - c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues --- Select --- ▾
 - d. Law enforcement --- Select --- ▾
 - e. Customs and borders --- Select --- ▾
 - f. Action-oriented research --- Select --- ▾
 - g. Children/youth --- Select --- ▾
 - h. Awareness-raising --- Select --- ▾
 - i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism --- Select --- ▾
- &n

j Other Croatia actively participates in all relevant international and regional organizations regarding SALW control, namely UN PoA, OSCE, EU, as well as Regional Centre for Security Cooperation – RACVIAC and SEESAC (South East Europe Small Arms Control).

--- Select --- ▼

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?td>

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

SECTION 10: INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

Information on national marking practice

2823. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:td>

- a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.

Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.