Interreg
Danube Transnational Programme
WACOM

Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin

Report from the Croatia workshop development

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Country: Croatia

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1 General information

Country:	**Croatia**
Date & Place:	**19 May 2021**
Organizers:	Hrvatske vode, legal person for water management (ERDF PP3 HV); Port Authority of Slavonski Brod (ERDF PP4 LUSB); International Sava River Basin Commission (ERDF; PP5 ISRBC); Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure (ERDF PP6 MMPI); University of Ljubljana (ERDF LP – UL)
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2 Summary

Main points from the workshop / short summary *(max 2000 characters)* *Please prepare short summary of the workshop with main messages and outcomes*
The workshop and the entire WACOM project received strong support from Hrvatske vode (ERDF PP3 HV) and the Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure (ERDF PP6 MMPI), whose directors opened the workshop and emphasized the importance of projects such as WACOM. The workshop was attended by over 30 different institutions from Croatia and the neighbouring countries in the Sava River basin, with more than 110 participants who made significant contributions and participated in the drafting of the annex as the basis for the "Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defense, accidental pollution and emergency management in Croatia." The workshop was very successful due to a dynamic discussion between the WACOM project partners and workshop participants. The topics related to the current state of civil protection, water management and river navigation from flood and accidental pollution viewpoints were discussed. During the discussion, the participants exchanged their experiences, different views and provided constructive proposals to improve not only the final document "Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defense, accidental pollution and emergency management in Croatia", but also the overall situation in order to achieve a more effective system of prevention and response to floods and accidental pollution. In addition, the project partners presented the overall activities and plan of the WACOM project, including the key activities carried out by the International Sava River Basin Commission. A special section was dedicated to the presentation of the system for information exchange and coordination of participants in emergency situations (Incident Command System - ICS), with a particular emphasis on elements 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary) and IAP (Incident Action Plan).

Participants ***(max 500 characters)***   *Shortly describe who were the participants, from which sector, institutions, levels, …? How many of them, etc.?*
There were 113 registered participants from over 30 institutions from all sectors and institutions related to water management on all levels. The participants were from Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and Bosnia and Hercegovina, which are located in the Sava River Basin.

3 Outcomes

Please provide short feedback from your stakeholders on below topic:

3.1 Analysis of the current situation in the fields of flood defense, accidental pollution, and emergency management in Croatia

Prior to the workshop, all participants were emailed the document "Analysis of the current situation in the field of flood defence, accidental pollution and emergency management in Croatia", which is attached to this report.

At the workshop, the project partners from Croatia presented the document and highlighted its key parts, which was followed by an interactive discussion, in four smaller groups, about the following four questions:

a) To what extent is it possible and realistically feasible to improve cooperation between different levels of government and institutions so that prevention, preparedness and response to floods and sudden pollution are more successful within the state framework?

b) In your opinion, how is it feasible to improve cooperation between the states in the Sava River Basin in order to act more effectively on floods and sudden pollution?

c) What are the main obstacles to more effective cooperation between different government levels and institutions on prevention, preparedness and response to floods and sudden pollution within the state framework?

d) To what extent can projects such as WACOM contribute to resolving specific open issues in increasing cooperation between different actors of protection and rescue at the state and interstate level?

(a) We received a number of high-quality answers to the first question, which can be summarized as follows: It is a challenge to change competencies among institutions and ministries. The State Inspectorate is very important and should play a more significant role in the operational activities in the field. There is a need for more tests, such as those via the PIAC centers - checking procedures, addresses, contacts, more communication and coordination. There is a need to activate the RIS center service (at the Port Authorities of Slavonski Brod and Sisak) and to emphasize the role of the RIS center / better connect with the 112 centers. Accurate information and its timely exchange are important, as well as data on equipment availability and number of people. There is a need for education and exercises to be carried out.

(b) Regarding the possibility of improving the cooperation between the states in the Sava River Basin so they can act more effectively in case of floods and sudden pollution, which was the topic of the second question, the answers can be summarised in the following manner: The system is “closed”, without regular meetings and analyses. The plans need to be developed and improved. The cooperation at expert level requires improvement. Institutions and local communities need to communicate better. It is necessary to improve coordination within cross-border cooperation. The exchange of information through the ICS system itself is of high quality, but the transfer of information to the operational level requires improvement. If the neighbouring countries harmonize the types of systems they use, the exchange of information will be better. The representatives of Hrvatske vode and the Directorate of Civil Protection of the Republic of Croatia proposed the use of the NICS system by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia (tested on the earthquakes in Petrinja, Croatia). It is a web application that can be accessed from other countries and that can record many vital data in real-time. The existing agreements need to be

intensified, so that meetings of established international commissions and sub-commissions are more frequent and decision-making about issues of common interest accelerated. Protocols developed within the framework of the Sava Commission exist, they are of high quality, and should be used more. However, there is still room for improvement. It is necessary to exchange operational instructions to different institutions as it means more coordination and communication in the phase of prevention and preparedness. At the interstate level, declaration of a state of danger and reaction to it are not harmonized, and this needs to change.

(c) The answers to the third question were as substantial as to the previous two questions. To summarise - Communication is relatively slow and inadequate, so it is necessary to improve both coordination and communication within institutions. The River Information System (RIS) must be included in the communication with the authorities. Not all of its possibilities are used due to a lack of human resources. It would be beneficial to use unambiguous symbols in interstate exchanges of information. The presentation of information is not uniform, different institutions often use different tools, and there is a lack of professional staff, i.e. experts in different fields.

(d) Regarding the fourth question, the response was that state involvement is a great advantage of this project, and that cooperation and exchange of information are beneficial, although a follow-up would be very useful. The project's contribution is most visible in its feasibility at the operational level, so it is necessary to develop it having this in mind. The analyses for each country are of great help because they show the actual situation and the tools that an institution / a country has available, thus creating a future opportunity to use all benefits and databases and avoid parallel systems and procedures. It is necessary to work on the visibility of the project, so that decision-makers at the strategic / political level are informed about the activities and desired results of the project.

Online Questionnaire

During the workshop, the participants were asked to complete an online questionnaire to obtain their additional observations related to the project topics. The questionnaire contained 17 questions, some of which had predefined answers, while the rest required a narrative answer. The questionnaire was completely anonymous, and no personal data on the participants was collected. The participants were informed about this in advance, which allowed them more freedom in answering questions.

The first question in the Questionnaire asked the participants about their field of work. Based on their answers, it was evident that experts from very different industries attended the workshop. This was a very valuable indicator because we obtained feedback from different perspectives.

The second question read: “Are there any shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on events between different levels of government and institutions in Croatia?” This question was answered by 40 participants. The answers were distributed relatively evenly - 40 percent answered “Yes”, 37.5 percent answered “No”, while 22.5 percent answered “I don’t know”.

The next question asked those participants who answered “Yes” in the previous question to explain their answers. We are conveying their answers in full here: "A necessity for a unified system of communication between emergency services and competent institutions"; "A lack of communication"; "Early warning systems need to be faster, clearer and more accurate"; "It is necessary to improve the coordination and information sharing among different levels, as well as to update information on competent institutions"; "I believe that communication among institutions should be improved, and that a friendly environment should be created for all

employees"; "A lack or insufficient precision and flexibility of the existing legislation to enable cross-border action in “border” sectors, if a need arises, when a state has the means and people necessary to prevent further consequences"; "Hrvatske vode has its own system, civil protection has its own system, operators are a bit lost in who they should report to"; "I think that the action and engagement of the inspection is insufficient and inefficient, the number of inspectors is too small"; "A lack of coordination has been seen when giving statements to the media - different information is provided by Hrvatske vode, local self-government units, certain services, all leading to noise in communication and citizens’ distrust in institutions."

The fourth question read: “Are there any shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution when providing information on an international level?” 39 participants responded. One-third of the participants answered “Yes”, almost a half answered “I don't know”, while the rest answered “No”.

The following question related to the previous one and those participants who answered “Yes” in the previous question, asking them to list the perceived shortcomings. The following explanations were provided: "In such cases, the states are oriented primarily to the solution of their own problems, a standardization in international cooperation could help"; "The existing information channels are outdated (e.g. fax) or information is exchanged from person to person - clear information procedures should be established"; "Poor coordination with the neighbouring countries"; "Not all competent institutions in the different countries required to intervene are notified in a timely manner"; "A decentralized, fragmented and inefficient water management system, including protection against natural disasters"; "Different databases"; "Sometimes the problem is complete coordination"; "It can always be better - if a method of notification is not precisely determined both within a country and among the countries, all available notification systems could be tested and, if necessary, improved"; "Water pollution accidents from navigation are extremely rare, so the procedures do not exist in practice - a cross-sectoral plan to combat pollution from navigation should be made"; "Speed and efficiency of data exchange."

The sixth question read: “Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on events between different levels of government and institutions in Croatia?” 40 participants responded. Almost half answered “No”, 30 percent answered “I not know”, while 20 percent answered “Yes”.

As in the earlier cases, the follow-up question asked the participants who answered “Yes” in the previous question for an explanation. Their answers were as follows: "Although a common use of flood forecasting models by the competent institutions in the Republic of Croatia (Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service, Hrvatske vode) is planned, the information from the system is used passively, without exchange of information from the field to improve timely interventions in the model simulation"; "Exchange of timely information among institutions and joint education"; "There are not enough technical possibilities to monitor water wave arrivals because there is no advanced technology for predicting them"; "Different models"; "Sometimes it happens that communication is delayed and available resources are not included on time"; "Individuals use accident events for self-promotion, leading to the creation of a negative response by the public towards the institutions in charge of implementing defence measures. Panic arises and presented information is incomplete or unverified."

The eighth question was: ”Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on an international level?” This question was answered by 38 participants, of whom 50 percent answered “I do not know”, one third answered “Yes”, while the rest answered “No”.

The following question asked the participants who answered “Yes” to explain their answers. Their explanations were the following: "Although there are established platforms for timely exchange of hydrometeorological data and forecasting models, the dialogue among experts needs to be

intensified to determine the accuracy and seriousness of the information available"; "Education, exercises, dissemination of the results of this project and projects like this"; "Poor coordination among the neighbouring states and their services"; "There are cases when not all services in different countries that should intervene are notified in a timely manner"; "I believe that there is not enough communication in the international arena and that each country relies only on its services"; "The system must not depend on a couple of individuals"; "One of the shortcomings is the diversity of models based on which certain actions are considered and undertaken"; "FFWS exists at the level of the Sava Commission platforms, but should be extended to pollution in the basin"; "The speed of information and its content."

The tenth question read: “Are there shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on flood forecasting between different levels of government and institutions in Croatia?” 39 participants responded. Almost a third of them answered “Yes”, almost half answered “I don't know”, while the rest answered “No”.

Those who answered the previous question with “Yes” were asked to explain their answer in the follow-up question. These experts provided the following explanations: "When an incident occurs that is very expensive to remedy, it seems to me that the legal process usually ends up not knowing who to blame, or it lasts indefinitely"; "Better cooperation is needed, and mutual communication through joint education"; "According to the established system, all information goes through the civil protection headquarters, which is not implemented in practice. Some participants in the system act on their own, independently giving statements to the media and other services and thus creating disorder and panic on the ground (also, there is a duplication of demands for resources in the implementation of flood defence measures, there is panic; it often happens that if the political options are not the same at the local level, county and state, the system gets blocked - the system is used in politics, as seen during the Sava River floods in 2014 and 2018, as well as during the 2020 earthquake)."

The twelfth question read: “Are there shortcomings in the field of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on flood forecasting on international level?” As in the previous case, this question was answered by 39 participants, as follows: as many as 70 percent answered “I don't know”, a quarter answered “Yes”, while the rest answered “No”.

Following the same logic as before, the thirteenth question asked the participants who answered “Yes” to explain their answers. The answers were the following: "Education and will"; "Poor coordination between the states and their competent services"; "Greater cooperation and coordination, connectivity, common IT platforms, etc. are needed"; "There are shortcomings in communication between different countries, and then the response to floods or pollution is not fast enough and adequate"; "There are no exercises and pilot projects to promote and raise people's awareness and education."

The fourteenth question related to the provision of information on accidental pollution, and read: “Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on accidental pollution between different levels of government and institutions in Croatia?” Again, 39 participants answered this question, and the distribution of their answers was as follows: one-third answered “No”, just over half answered “I don’t know”, while just over 10 percent answered “Yes”.

The fifteenth question asked those who answered “Yes” to the previous question to explain their answers, which were as follows: "Civil protection should be given clear powers and a clearly defined moment when they take over the management and administration of resources"; "As mentioned earlier, the information channels through the civil protection headquarters are not obeyed - the system is abused for personal PR. Depending on the situation, the actual danger of a particular event is often reduced or increased."

The penultimate question read: “Are there deficiencies in the area of information and coordination in case of floods or accidental pollution - when providing information on accidental pollution on an international level?” 39 participants answered this question as well. A quarter of them answered “Yes”, 70 percent answered “I don't know”, while the rest answered “No”.

In the last question, all those who answered “Yes” to the previous question were asked for an explanation, which were at the level of explanations provided in the earlier narrative responses.

3.2 Presentation of the Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) is presented as a standardized on-scene emergency management system specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure reflecting the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The ICS system is a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. The ICS system is used by various jurisdictions and agencies, both public and private, for organizing field-level incident management operations.

The ICS system consists of a standard management hierarchy and procedures for managing temporary incident(s) of any size. The ICS procedures should be pre-established and sanctioned by participating authorities, while personnel should be well-trained prior to incidents.

The ICS system includes procedures to select and form temporary management hierarchies to control funds, personnel, facilities, equipment and communications. Personnel are assigned according to established standards and procedures previously sanctioned by participating authorities. It is a system designed to be used or applied from the time an incident occurs until the requirement for management and operations no longer exists.

Subsequently, elements 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary) and IAP (Incident Action Plan) were specifically explained. Finally, examples of the ICS system implementation in Slovenia were presented.

As in the previous case, an interactive discussion was conducted in four smaller groups after the presentation about the following four questions:

a) How do you assess the value of the ICS system and its multilevel application?

b) To what extent do you think that the joint application of the ICS system within the competent institutions at the state level would enhance cooperation and improve the exchange of information and the situational picture related to specific floods and sudden pollution and other emergencies in general?

c) Would the application of the ICS system and in what way, assuming its use by all states in the Sava River Basin, enable more efficient cooperation between states when it comes to flood defence and sudden pollution?

d) What do you think is the most appropriate way to introduce the ICS system in the information and communication framework of the institutions in which you work?

The answers to the first question were as follows: The ICS system is a good solution that needs to be systematically implemented and adopted by each country, structure and organization in order to detect differences in the current system. This system can provide a sound basis for improving

collaboration, coordination and communication. It was surprisingly revealed (form 207) that the port captaincy duty service procedure is similar to it. It is successfully implemented in Slovenia and does not require changes in the existing system. It can be advantageous in case of larger incidents and at the higher interstate level, while organizing exercises would be beneficial for lower levels. The way the system is implemented should be such that all countries benefit equally.

The answers (expert views) to the second question were as follows: Different agencies collect different data and use it in different databases, which are not accessible to everyone, and this requires imporvement. This system should be linked to the NICS project (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia - NATO - MIT). That would be a revolution in dealing with the current situation. The strategic level needs to make decisions regarding the streamlining and efficiency increase. The role of the Sava Commission in finding a common position among the states on crucial areas of harmonization is important. It is necessary to define all processes. Political will and exercises are needed to implement the ICS system. A possible drawback is its application in practice. Based on the example of Petrokemija regarding hazardous substances, it has proved beneficial to have such a system (the certification is currently underway).

The stakeholders' answers to the third question were as follows: Harmonized work can result in greater efficiency; the use of the same expressions and symbols would improve understanding - who to contact and at what level would be known in real-time. The same system should be agreed on and used, in which case it would be beneficial for the interstate cooperation. A very good example is the company Petrokemija. For 25 years, they have systematically organized work and improved it via the systems. This is proven as very useful in practice. The system is constantly upgraded and reviewed because details are essential in case of incidents, and this should be reflected in the system itself. The system is dynamic and active because the factory is full of hazardous substances. The implementation would be helpful if all procedures and SOPs were included.

The answers to the fourth question were as follows: The most important policy decision would be to stipulate the necessary use of the ICS system within the legislative framework. Education is also very important. It is essential to emphasize the problem of potential duplicating of different systems, so this should be also taken into account.

3.3 Other feedback

Please describe what were other important feedback, messages, recommendations from stakeholders:

The stakeholders also provided some crucial feedback and recommendations:

All participants generally assess the workshop as conducted very successfully. Everyone pointed out that it was necessary to continue with such activities. There is a very noticeable difference in answers to some questions contained in the Online Questionnaire showing that there was a lack of consensus among the professional community about the current situation. It is very important to address these issues to the highest possible extent in the continuation of the WACOM project.

Regarding the presentation of the ICS system and its potential application, everyone agreed that such a system would improve exchange of information, coordination and actions of various actors, both in Croatia and internationally. It is, therefore, necessary to continue with the activities in order to present the ICS system to decision-makers in the best possible way, so that the advantages of the system are clearly evident.

A further recommendation was to consider various systems that already exist or are in development, such as the NICS project (currently implemented in four countries: Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia). It is important to consider what each system allows in order to avoid overlaps and connect these different systems in the best possible manner.

The last, although not least recommendation referred to the already existing cooperation protocols and activities of the Sava Commission, since a lot of valuable tools have already been developed but not sufficiently used. This recommendation focuses on the evaluation of the existing tools and their practical implementation.

Annex 1: List of participants No 113 (please see Figures)

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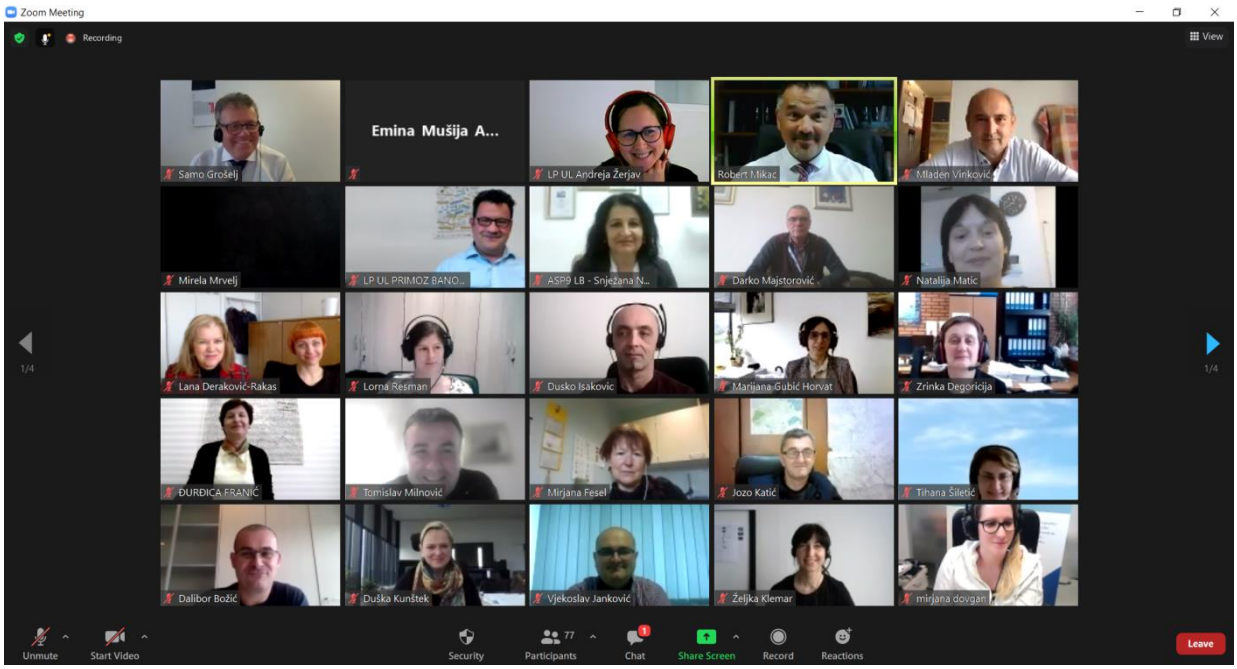
MARICA BABIĆ	marica.babic@voda.hr	14/05/2021 11:18
GORDANA MIKULČIĆ KRNJAJA	gordana.mikulcic.krnjaja@gorica.hr	16/05/2021 10:21
Marijan Mihić	mmihic@voda.hr	19/05/2021 08:27
Anto Šibenik	asibenik@vlz.hr	14/05/2021 07:56
Hrvoje Piha	hrvoje.piha@voda.hr	17/05/2021 08:07
Nikola mihaljević	mnikola@voda.hr	19/05/2021 09:04
Mirela Vrpoljac	mirela.vrpoljac@vodoprivreda-novska.com	14/05/2021 12:27
Hrvoje Lisac	hrvoje.lisac@petrokemija.hr	17/05/2021 15:59
Neven Trenc	neven.trenc@mingor.hr	19/05/2021 09:12

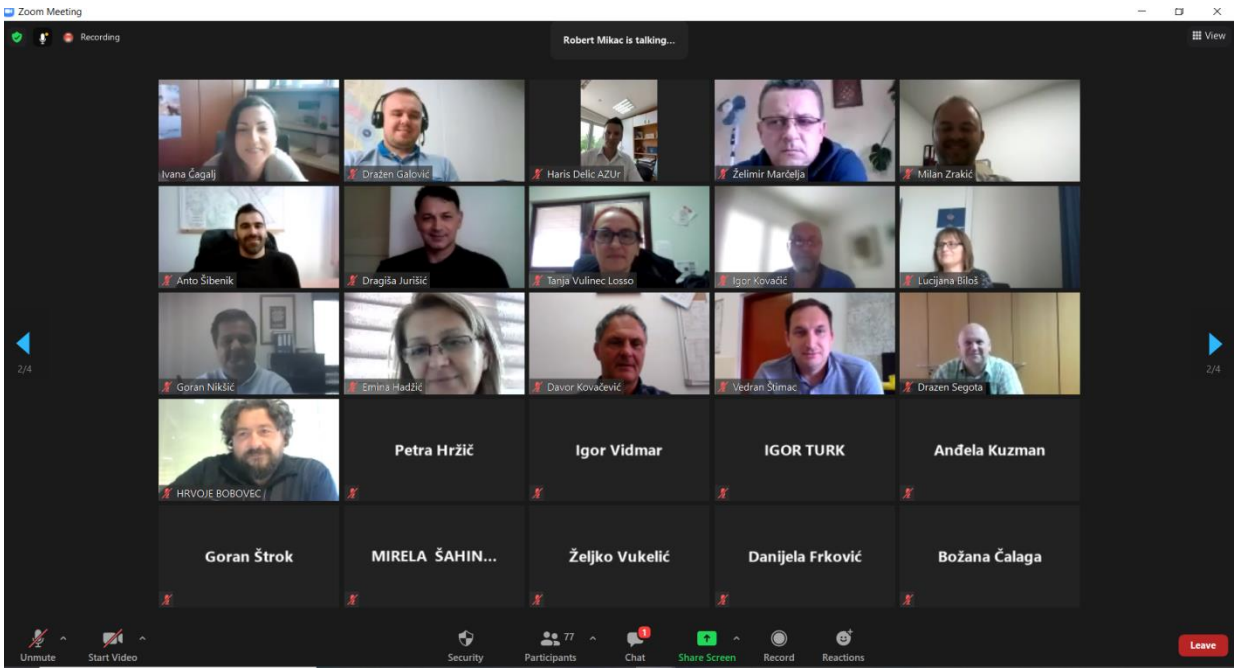
Dalibor Džapo	ddzapo@voda.hr	19/05/2021 08:34
Robert Mikac	robert.mikac@yahoo.com	19/05/2021 08:40
Martina Zupan	martina.zupan@siol.net	12/05/2021 18:52
ĐURĐICA FRANIĆ	dfranic@voda.hr	19/05/2021 08:16
Martina Rupčić	martina.rupcic@voda.hr	13/05/2021 08:12
Gordana Bušelić	buselic@cirus.dhz.hr	13/05/2021 13:04
Željko Vukelić	zvukelic@voda.hr	17/05/2021 14:49
Duška Kunštek	duska.kunstek@mmpi.hr	13/05/2021 11:26
Emina Hadžić	eminahd@gmail.com	19/05/2021 09:32
Slavica Čikotić	slavica.cikotic@gmail.com	18/05/2021 19:03
Elizabeta Rubčić	elizabeta.rubcic@vodoprivreda-novska.com	14/05/2021 12:31
Tomislav Novosel	tomislav.novosel@voda.hr	13/05/2021 10:53
Haris Delic	harisdelic13@gmail.com	19/05/2021 10:14
Tomislav Milnović	tomislav.milnovic@ina.hr	18/05/2021 09:36
Želimir Marčelja	zelimir.marcelja@vodoprivreda-sisak.hr	13/05/2021 14:03
Vedrana Alilović	vedrana.alilovic@voda.hr	19/05/2021 09:01
Ivana Čagalj	icagalj@voda.hr	18/05/2021 13:09

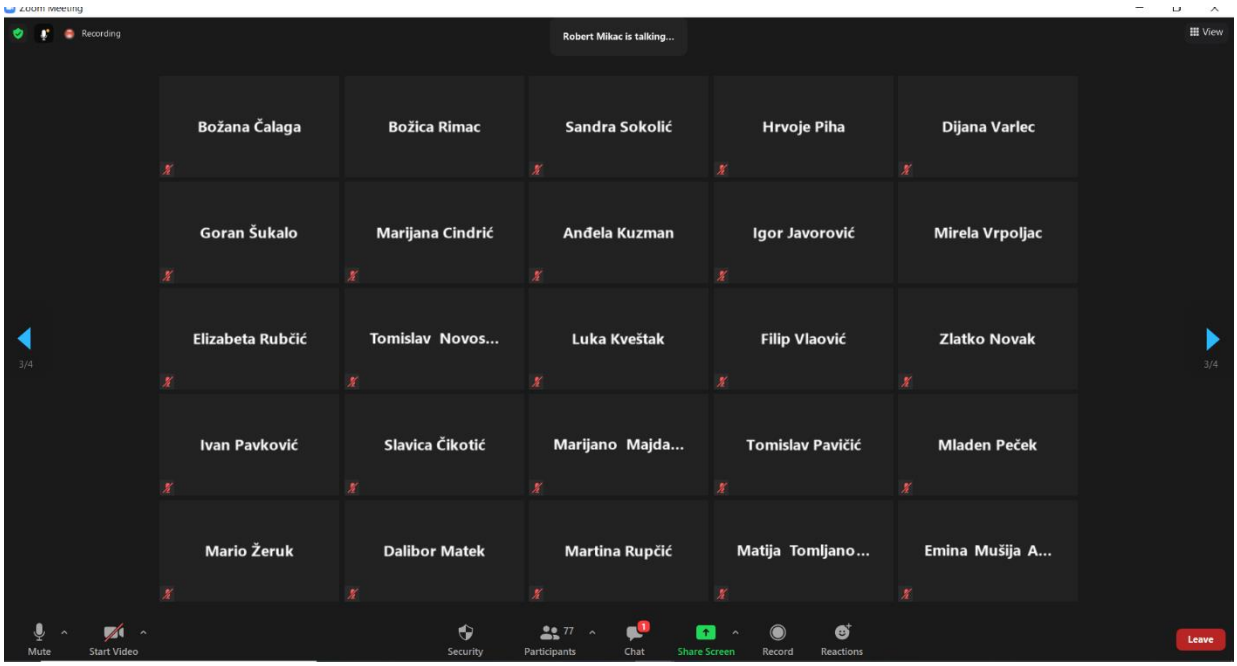
Annex 2: Agenda

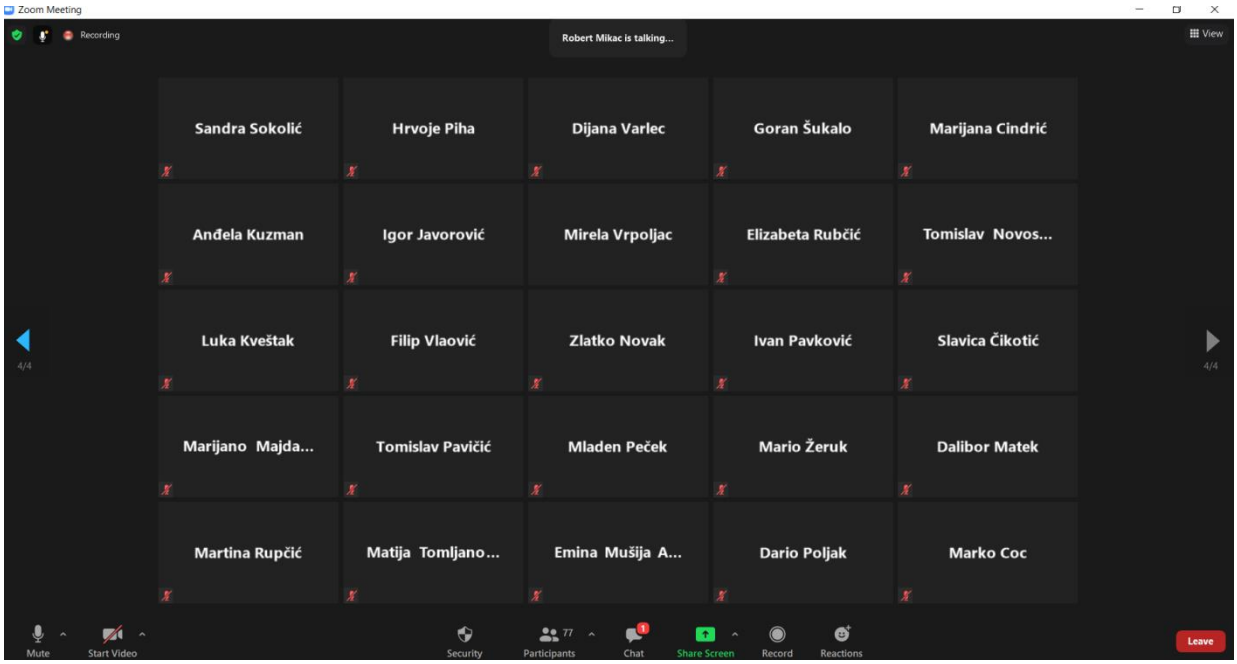
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome	Duška Kunštek Danko Biondić
09:10 – 09:25	General overview of the WACOM project and activities of the International Sava River Basin Commission	Primož Banovec Samo Grošelj
09:25 – 09:55	Status in the fields of flood defence, sudden pollution and contingency management (presentation of the Analysis for Croatia)	Robert Mikac
09:55 – 10:50	Brief introduction of the participants Interactive discussion in smaller groups – discussion about the presented Analysis	Tomislav Novosel Primož Banovec Natalija Matić Robert Mikac
10:50 – 11:00	Reporting of group leaders * First online questionnaire	Tomislav Novosel Primož Banovec Natalija Matić Robert Mikac
11:00 – 11:15	Short break	
11:15 – 11:45	Presentation of the Incident Command System (ICS), with a special emphasis on elements 207 (Incident Organization Chart), 209 (Incident Status Summary) and IAP (Incident Action Plan)	Primož Banovec
11:45 – 12:20	Interactive discussion in smaller groups – the ICS (207, 209, IAP)	Mladen Vinković Primož Banovec Natalija Matić Robert Mikac
12:20 – 12:30	Reporting of group leaders * Second online questionnaire	Tomislav Novosel Primož Banovec Natalija Matić Robert Mikac
12:30 – 12:45	Short break	
12:45 – 13:00	Final considerations	Tomislav Novosel Primož Banovec

Annex 3: Photos






Recording
Robert Mikac is talking...
View
Božana Čalaga
Božica Rimac
Sandra Sokolić
Hrvoje Piha
Dijana Varlec
Goran Šukalo
Marijana Cindrić
Anđela Kuzman
Igor Javorović
Mirela Vrpoljac
Elizabeta Rubčić
Tomislav Novos...
Luka Kveštak
Filip Vlaović
Zlatko Novak
Ivan Pavković
Slavica Čikotić
Marijano Majda...
Tomislav Pavičić
Mladen Peček
Mario Žeruk
Dalibor Matek
Martina Rupčić
Matija Tomljano...
Emina Mušija A...
3/4
Mute
Start Video
Security
Participants
77
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Reactions
Leave


Zoom Meeting
Recording
Robert Mikac is talking...
View
Sandra Sokolić
Hrvoje Piha
Dijana Varlec
Goran Šukalo
Marijana Cindrić
Anđela Kuzman
Igor Javorović
Mirela Vrpoljac
Elizabeta Rubčić
Tomislav Novos...
Luka Kveštak
Filip Vlaović
Zlatko Novak
Ivan Pavković
Slavica Čikotić
Marijano Majda...
Tomislav Pavičić
Mladen Peček
Mario Žeruk
Dalibor Matek
Martina Rupčić
Matija Tomljano...
Emina Mušija A...
Dario Poljak
Marko Coc
4/4
Mute
Start Video
Security
Participants
77
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Reactions
Leave

Annex 4: LIST OF TARGET GROUPS

Please list below the reached target group:

Local public authority

Organization
Hrvatske vode – Local dpt Brodska Posavina
Vodooskrba i odvodnja d.o.o.
Vinkovački vodovod i kanalizacija d.o.o.

National public authority

Organization
Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure of Croatia
Sava Commission
Ministry of the Interior of Croatia - Civil Protection Directorate
Hrvatske vode and its local dpts

Infrastructure and (public) service provider

Organization
Moslavina d.o.o.
Port Captaincy of Slavonski Brod
Vodoprivreda Zagreb
Croatian Chamber of Commerce
Port Authority of Slavonski Brod
Brodska posavina d.d.
Vodoprivreda Novska d.o.o.
Vodoprivreda Sisak d.d.

Enterprise, excluding SME

Organization
Binnđo
MC Čišćenje
Petrokemija
INA
Sokol Vinkovci
State Inspectorate
Elektroprojekt d.d.
Lapor
Vodoprivreda Dugo Selo
Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service