



*Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin*

**Report from the regional workshop  
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Croatia**

**Output T1.3**

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## 1 General information

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Croatia</b>
<b>Date &amp; Place:</b>	<b>16 September 2021 City of Slavonski Brod</b>
<b>Organizers:</b>	University of Ljubljana (ERDF LP – UL); International Sava River Basin Commission (ERDF PP5 ISRBC); Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure (ERDF PP6 MMPI); Croatian Waters (ERDF PP3 HV); Civil protection administration of Republic of Srpska (IPA PP3 – RUCZ RS); Association for Risk Management AZUR (IPA PP1 – AZUR)
<b>Documents</b> Please send together with the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scan list of participants (live)</li> <li>• List of participants (online)</li> <li>• Agenda</li> <li>• Photos</li> <li>• List of target group</li> </ul>	

## 2 Summary

<p><b>Main points from the workshop / short summary</b> <i>(max 2000 characters)</i>  Please prepare short summary of the workshop with main messages and outcomes</p>
<p>The regional workshop in Slavonski Brod was intended to create a starting point for preparing a simulation Table-Top exercise scheduled for May 2022. Based on a hypothetical event: 1) a sudden spill of petroleum products from a vessel and 2) in case of floods – workshop participants discussed the roles of individual institutions as well as limitations and risks for a successful implementation of the planned exercise. The workshop organizers presented their intention to plan a simulation of communication and decision-making processes in case of accidents with spills of large amounts of petroleum products from vessels at the location Slavonski Brod and action to be taken in case of floods. Such complex events and responses require involvement of numerous institutions from the two countries – Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is for this reason that this regional workshop was organized to start the initial process of planning a simulation Table-Top exercise.</p> <p>The presenters, organizers and a part of the participants met in person at the venue location, while the other participants followed the meeting via a video link. The workshop and the entire WACOM project received strong support from the ISRBC, which hosted the event and provided technical and logistic support. The meeting was organized at the Art Hotel by the Sava River in Slavonski Brod. The workshop was attended by the representatives of 43 different target groups and project partners coming from</p>

the territory of the Republic of Croatia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as partner countries.

During the discussion, the participants exchanged their experiences and different views. They gave constructive proposals for preparing the Table-Top exercise and for improving the overall situation through a more effective prevention and response system to floods and accidental pollution.

The regional workshop was organized in the so-called hybrid format, following strict anti-COVID-19 measures.

**Participants** (*max 500 characters*)

The workshop was attended by participants from the inland navigation sector, maritime and inland safety sector, Port Authorities, Harbour Master`s Office, Croatian Waters, civil protection, infrastructure companies, enterprises and local authorities. The representatives from all levels - directorial role, port captain, expert advisors - took part in the workshop.

### 3 Outcomes

The workshop was organized in two parts. In the first part, which was more theoretical, the WACOM project partners presented the following topics: Presentation of the WACOM project and positioning of the regional workshop; Theory of planning Table-Top exercises; Presentation of the design of auxiliary tools for simulation of the core exercise (support for information exchange ICS 207, ICS 209 and IAP); Presentation of a hypothetical sudden spill event and flood simulation scenario with defining the role of a WACOM project partner). This part was essential for the presentation of the project, its activities and expectations from the representatives of the target group institutions and their participation in the project and the Table-Top exercise.

In the second part of the workshop, all participants (project partners and representatives from the target group institutions) were divided into four groups within which they discussed the two central topics: 1) the place and role of the institutions in extraordinary events; 2) the suggestions and views regarding the organization of Table-Top exercises. This part was vital because it was important for all participants to get to know each other, learn more about how different institutions work and express the most common challenges in real situations that need attention in the preparation and implementation of Table-Top exercises.

#### 3.1 WACOM project framework relevant to the implementation of the Table-Top exercise

The outcomes of the WACOM project framework relevant for implementing the Table-Top exercise are important for the creation of a common starting point for the WACOM project partners and the representatives of the target group institutions in the upcoming activities. The main highlights from each of the topics are briefly presented below.

**Presentation of the WACOM project and positioning of the regional workshop** – The project and purpose of the regional workshop were presented. The workshop aims to create a starting

point for a successful preparation and implementation of the simulation within the Table-Top exercise in the case of accident with spillage of large quantities of petroleum products from vessels at Slavonski Brod and operations in case of floods scheduled for May 2022. This introductory presentation served to introduce all workshop participants to the topics that follow.

**Theory of planning Table-Top exercises** – The lecture provided an overview of the types of exercises, emphasizing that they are the most effective way to check readiness, efficiency, procedures and business processes, review the knowledge and skills of employees, identify gaps and shortcomings, and also provide the opportunity to improve all desired values of any organization or a particular system. A special attention was paid to the presentation of the simulation-communication exercise (Table-Top exercise) that encourages participants to engage in in-depth discussion and make decisions by systematic problem solving instead of rapid, spontaneous decision-making that happens in real or simulated extraordinary conditions. The presentation then focused on the segment related to the development of the exercise scenario, i.e. a description of adverse events, everything that leads to adverse events, circumstances in which adverse events occur and their consequences.

**Presentation of the design of auxiliary tools for simulation of the core exercise (support for information exchange ICS 207, ICS 209 and IAP)** – The tools that are already developed or that are planned to be developed within the WACOM project were presented in great detail.

**Presentation of a hypothetical sudden spill event and flood simulation scenario with defining the role of a WACOM project partner** – The project partners discussed a hypothetical event of a sudden oil spill from a vessel at Slavonski Brod and flood cases, the roles and cooperation of the competent institutions of the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the protocols for communication, decision making and complex response in such crisis situations.

This part was vital for all workshop participants in order to get an identical initial understanding of the project and what is planned to be achieved within the project.

### **3.2 Suggestions and views for the organization of Table-Top exercises**

The discussion about different views on the preparation and implementation of the Table-Top exercise was conducted in four smaller groups (in which the project partners and representatives of the target group of institutions were mixed together), based on two different sets of questions.

The first set of questions related to the description of the role of the agency / company / institution in the case of accidental pollution and floods. The discussion focused on the following issues:

- Existing protocols in the case of accidental pollution and floods addressing your agency (contingency planning)
- How is your institution and its functions activated in the case of accidental pollution and floods (activation pathways, internal buildup)?
- Which are the functions of the active participant (relative to the type of agency)? SOPs and crisis management.
- Which are the planned/expected activities of the active participant in the case of a large-scale accidental pollution and floods?
- With whom will the active participant communicate and coordinate its work?

- How will the active participant maintain the key ICS functions (span of control, decision making capacity, incident facilities, resources, communications, organizational structure, action plans)?

The second set of questions related to the discussion of questions that participants recognize as critical in real situations, and which need to be addressed and prepared for the simulation exercise.

Below are the summaries of discussions in three groups. The discussion conducted in the fourth group fully coincided with the discussions in the previous three groups, thus it was not considered necessary to include it in the summaries.

### **First discussion group** (moderator and rapporteur: Robert Mikac)

In addition to the moderator, four other experts participated in this group that represented the company TEP from Slavonski Brod (Croatia), Croatian Civil Protection Directorate - Slavonski Brod Regional Office (Croatia), company Komunalac from Orašje (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Civil Protection of the City of Gradiška (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

The company TEP has about 900 employees. It has developed procedures for unexpected events and established procedures for cooperation with other actors in unexpected events. The contacts and information are provided through the 112 center. In addition, through a public-private partnership, the company has a security company engaged that protects the outer perimeter. It is in charge of notifications during the night if an unexpected event occurs, while the TEP employees, who trained to act and report emergencies, do it during working hours. TEP is included in the civil protection system, thus the mobilization of their employees is carried out through the civil protection system. It is essential to point out that TEP itself may become a potential polluter due to substances they manage and use in their production processes and during the loading of their products onto ships for transport to end users. The company does not have its own 24/7 operations center, but they recognize a need for it.

A representative of the Croatian Civil Protection Directorate, Slavonski Brod Regional Office, provided vital information on the role of civil protection in general and their office in particular in the event of sudden pollution and floods. Civil protection has its own forces as well as 112 centers at its disposal, acts according to the preventive plan and connects all other actors into a single protection and rescue system. The 112 system in the Republic of Croatia was established in 2005. Its main task is to receive all emergency calls to the number 112, a unique European emergency number which citizens and tourists can call to report endangerment of human lives or material goods. In addition to well-known emergency services (police, firefighters and emergency medical services), the system 112 can, in case of emergencies, engage many other bodies or services whose activities are related to the protection and rescue system (Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia, Maritime Search, Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, Sport and Service Dog Training Club, Croatian Search Dog Training Association, divers, hunters, etc.). The operational forces of the civil protection system include a large number of members (professionals and volunteers) who represent a vital human resource of the elementary operational forces (fire, Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, Croatian Red Cross) and coordinators at the location, units and commissioners of civil protection and associations of citizens and legal entities. In addition, the operational forces have at their

disposal significant material resources that need to be modularly organized based on identified risks and are supported by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia, police and emergency medical care.

The company Komunalac from Orašje is a utility company in charge of waste collection, prevention of pollution and infections. It has 18 workers who are employees of the municipality and available to the municipality for other jobs. The company directly cooperates with civil protection for all its purposes. It does not have a developed internal service that works 24/7, but all company employees are available 24/7 in case of emergencies.

The Civil Protection of the City of Gradiška has 50 members who are deployed in units for various purposes. In addition, they have 18 civil protection commissioners. The City of Gradiška has concluded contracts with various construction companies through civil protection, which have thus become part of the civil protection system and are available in various emergencies. In addition, there are protocols on cooperation with other companies of particular interest to the civil protection system, which can be activated according as needed in case of major accidents and disasters based on these protocols. Gradiška is currently helping with the formation of a mountain rescue service station. The equipment is old but functional. The city has established an operational-communication center 112, but does not have sufficient employees to work 24/7.

In the second part, the discussion was focused on critical points in real situations, which need to be addressed and prepared for the simulation exercise. A total of four such situations were detected during the discussion, namely:

- Communication - It is necessary to work more and improve horizontal and vertical communication within organizations and between different institutions. It is also necessary to improve communication in the Sava River Basin, both upstream and downstream, when specific incidents occur.
- International communication - It needs to be improved and awareness about it raised, as exemplified by the event in 2018 when there was an explosion at the Bosanski Brod refinery. On that occasion, emergency services in Croatia could not get any specific information on which to base their response and actions on the Croatian side.
- Education - Continuous education and awareness of risks and potential emergencies is needed. In addition, education is necessary for employees within various institutions and the general public.
- Lack of equipment and manpower – The actual situation is stated, and can serve as input for the simulation exercise.

Finally, it was proposed that, in addition to the simulation exercise, a demonstration exercise should be organized for operational forces of the civil protection system to demonstrate specific techniques and equipment available for flood and sudden pollution interventions.

### **Second discussion group** (moderator and rapporteur: Tomislav Novosel)

Discussion in the group was held in 2 parts. The first part was on the topic of flood defense, while the second part was on the topic of accidental pollution.



At the very beginning of the discussion, it was noted that the selection of the group was not conducted in the most exemplary manner as it would be a lot better if it included one potential pollutant and at least one more person from civil protection either from Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It was concluded that flood defense in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina is organized more or less in the same way. Also, it was pointed out that a flood event can last several days, even several weeks, and that the implementation of flood defense measures starts before the flood event itself (prognostic models, rainfall announcement, warning of rising water levels and carrying out preparation work for the flood wave arrival). Of course, the highest number of activities is conducted during the flood event itself, while certain activities are conducted after the flood event (damage remediation, return of evacuated people.).

The main roles in a flood event scenario could be the responsibility of legal entities relevant for flood defense management, i.e. Croatian Waters in the Republic of Croatia and the Sava River Watershed Agency and the Public Institution “Waters of Srpska” in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is mentioned that in 90% of cases in the Republic of Croatia, a successful flood defense is carried by Croatian Waters itself with its licensed companies for flood defense works. Only in 10% of cases the Civil Protection Headquarters is activated (when suggested/called by Croatian Waters) as well as the other participants in flood defense (public and voluntary fire brigades, police, Croatian Mountain Rescue Service, Red Cross, local utilities). Only at the very end, after all other possibilities have been exhausted, Croatian military joins the flood defense, if needed. Therefore, depending on the scenario, i.e. the severity of a flood event, all above stakeholders should play an active role in the simulation of the pilot exercise. Forecasts in the Republic of Croatia are the responsibility of the Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service, and in the Bosnia-Herzegovina of the Federal Hydrometeorological Institute and the Republic Hydrometeorological Institute.

The logical sequence in the event of a major flood scenario would be: 1) announcements (DHMZ, FHMZ, RHMZ); 2) activation of legal entities in charge of flood defense management (+ their licensed flood defense companies); 3) activation of the Civil Protection Headquarters first at the local and then at the regional and national levels (of course first in BH, then in Croatia); 4) activation of international protocols on assistance and cooperation and 5) activation of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

Some main limitations when implementing flood defense measures:

1. Unreliability of forecasting models - extensive flood defense requires significant human and material resources, thus incorrect forecasts (underestimated or overestimated) could easily cause major financial damage and losses.
2. Timeliness of warnings - exchange of information between forecasting hydrometeorological institutes and legal entities in charge of flood defense management must be continuous and in real time.
3. Lack of information on the upstream - downstream route - it is important to report accurate information in a timely manner, so that the sections located downstream can be prepared on time for the onset of the flood wave.
4. Inaccuracy and unverified information from the field - unverified reports from the field about a possible embankment rupture can easily lead to unnecessary panic spread.

5. Lack of field reports – the Headquarters and decision makers must have as much accurate information as possible at all times and know the actual state of affairs on the ground in order to issue the right decisions and orders.
6. Lack of material and technical resources - insufficient number of people, equipment and machinery can lead to a less successful flood defense than expected.
7. Fatigue - flood defense can take days, which can lead to fatigue, decreased concentration and a significant reduction of correct judgments when making decisive decisions on how to act and implement flood defense measures.
8. Communications and communication systems - communication between stakeholders must flow smoothly, either in writing (mail, fax) or verbally (telephones, mobile phones, VHF connections).
9. Public reporting - the public must be informed on time (media, newspapers) to avoid panic among the population.
10. Interstate cooperation - timely activation of interstate protocols and mechanisms on assistance and cooperation.

In case of sudden pollution in the Republic of Croatia, it is necessary to distinguish between the potentially large pollutants (INA and other oil companies, Petrokemija and other factories and companies, etc.) that have precisely prescribed Standard Operating Procedures and the small ones (e.g. private tankers) that are not required, pursuant to different laws, to have Standard Operating Procedures.

In both cases, reports about sudden pollution are received by the 112 Center and forwarded to the State Inspectorate and Croatian Waters for further action. The State Water Inspector, together with an expert unit from Hrvatske vode, visits the field, assesses the degree of endangerment and issues a decision and an order to remediate the pollution (specialized companies with remediation authorization), and at the same time determines the possible perpetrator of pollution, causes and remediation of pollution. If the perpetrator is unknown, as is mostly the case (intentional or unintentional pollution "under the cover of darkness"), remediation costs must be covered by Croatian Waters.

The group emphasized that there was actually a chronic lack of proper analysis after pollution events in view of preventing future accidents, i.e. after remediation no one asks whether the same type of pollution will occur again in the same or similar places, and what we can do to prevent these contaminants in advance, or at least mitigate and reduce them to an acceptable extent.

It was also commented that there was a noticeable increase in the continuous pollution of smaller streams and canals, while larger rivers and lakes are still regularly sampled and their condition and quality of water controlled. This raises the issue of enhanced monitoring, i.e. constant monitoring, especially of smaller watercourses. In this sense, a suggestion was made that it might be if the monitoring function, for example, is assigned to fishing or some other companies that are otherwise interested in maintaining good water status. The importance of educating the people themselves was also emphasized, i.e. to understand how important water protection really is for the entire life on earth. It was emphasized that this education should start from an early age, i.e. it is important that people begin, already as children, to gain awareness of how and why it is necessary to protect surface waters, groundwater and the aquatic environment.

As for the simulation exercise, a hypothetical event of sudden pollution in the port area of Slavonski Brod with possible transboundary consequences (HR-BA) is predicted according to the scenario. The main role in this case will be played by the polluter (port or vessel in the port) on one hand and by the competent Port Authority in whose area the pollution occurred on the other hand. Immediately after sudden pollution, the polluter is obliged to inform the 112 Center, which will then inform the State Inspectorate, Hrvatske vode and the competent Port Authority, as well as informing the ICPDR, ISRBC and PIAC of the neighboring countries using the AEWS and, if necessary, alerts in the Danube River Basin on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. The state water rights inspector is obliged to determine the degree of water endangerment and issue a decision according to which remediation measures are taken (engagement of authorized laboratories and specialized remediation companies). All above stakeholders should have highly active roles in the simulation.

Some main limitations when implementing measures in the event of sudden pollution:

1. Water level - reduced possibility of reaction in case of high water levels, i.e. high flows
2. Timeliness of warnings - spread of contamination in case of delayed response
3. Unavailability of the water rights inspector - impossibility to determine the degree of water endangerment in the field
4. Cross-border communication - informing neighboring downstream countries about a possible spread of pollution
5. Cross-border cooperation - possible lack of protocols on dealing with transboundary pollution
6. Informing the public - the public must be informed in a timely and accurate manner (media, newspapers) in order to avoid panic among the population
7. Unavailability of specialized pollution remediation companies.

### **Third discussion group** (moderator and rapporteur: Goran Šukalo)

Group 4 was comprised of the following institutions: Ministry of Communications and Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA), Municipality of Brod (BA), Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure (HR), Civil Protection Service of Slavonski Brod (HR), Port Master's Office of Slavonski Brod, Port Administration of Slavonski Brod.

#### ***Exercise: Trending of motor boat "Siscia" and pouring of diesel fuel D2 into the river***

Before the simulation, a brief analysis of the current situation in the countries in terms of the existence of regulations and documents needed to operate optimally in sections of the Sava River when it forms the border between BH and Croatia was conducted.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are no documents or elaborated procedures. Such situations are resolved ad hoc from case to case. After the information about the accident, available forces - civil protection bodies, captaincy, police and others cooperate in their response to stop pollution and repair the damage. It can be stated that there are several problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the organization and operation of administrative bodies and operational services dealing with prevention, response and recovery. This refers to undetermined inter-entity and cross-border assistance in the event of accidents when pollution travels downstream with unforeseeable consequences on both riverbanks. The reasons for this situation should not be sought exclusively

in human resources and a lack of material resources, but also in the management process and its operationalization through management in the system of protection and rescue of people and material goods. Note: number 112 (common number for accidents throughout Europe) does not work in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the Republic of Croatia, the situation is similar, but the 112 system, which works 24/7, is a good basis for responding quickly, determining the mode of action and forming the necessary bodies for intervention. However, the documents and procedures are not sufficiently developed to take timely and effective action to stop a spill, prevent a spread of dangerous pollution downstream and repair the already done damage. Some business entities engaged in transport and transport of dangerous goods have their own regulations and procedures for action in such cases as well as technical, material and personnel training (e.g. INA, Sisak Refinery, transshipment terminals, Port Authorities, etc.). There are natural and legal persons with the capacity to act, but it is necessary to create and regularly update their database because of frequent changes and fluctuations of the labour force (skilled labour can be recruited without major restrictions across the EU).

Simulation of the exercise:

1. A crisis headquarters is established.

- Established by the state on whose territory the accident took place or a joint one - it is necessary to provide criteria for the manner of interaction and assistance if it is not a joint headquarters and the accident has impact in another state (on the opposite riverbank or a downstream state).
- Are there criteria based on which such crisis headquarters are established (organizational and personnel representation of the competent state bodies).
- It is suggested to designate a person (on a case-by-case basis) to lead the operation at the accident location. This person should be the only one authorized to manage the main actors and auxiliary forces in the field and communicate with the headquarters. Likewise, in addition to the headquarters, it would have the authority to communicate with the media in order to inform the public on time.

2. After the establishment of the headquarters

- Necessary information from the field should be obtained, the situation on the site should be analyzed and assessed. Using the existing technical solutions, the speed of downstream movement of the pollution should be predicted, and it is necessary to:
  - act according to the action plan (if any) or lower-order documents with elaborated procedures (the project result should give a proposed solution in principle, i.e. the countries are obliged to prepare the necessary documents, elaborate the procedures and ensure the procurement of necessary equipment and its dislocation to appropriate centers),
  - determine the main actors (criteria exist yes / no) and coordinate on the location by the person from point 1. If necessary that additional actors and necessary operational

forces should be determined (specialized companies for pollution remediation, diving associations, companies for underwater works, etc.),

- keep an accurate diary of all events at the headquarters and, if possible, on the location, and record less important events for later analysis and improvement of actions in similar situations. It is important to emphasize that these diaries later serve in legal proceedings for obtaining compensation and payment of insurance premiums and as evidence in the case of conducting court proceedings to determine the degree of guilt and responsibility for the accident,
- continuously monitor the condition of the vessel and the downstream impacts until the vessel is completely repaired,
- timely communicate with the public to ensure true and fact-based information of both local communities that are primarily exposed to water pollution and the public in general. Sensitizing the public is very important and useful in case when help is needed beyond the local community (dislocation and accommodation of residents depending on the degree of pollution). For more effective communication, the existence of a communication plan is desirable.

Main observations:

- In order to ensure that the above process functions well in practice, it is necessary to adopt criteria according to which the planning and operational documentation would be developed, starting from the establishment of staff to the implementation of operational activities.
- The project should provide the recommendations, solutions and, preferably, propose the joint action program to prevent pollution from navigation or terms of reference for the development of an information system for mutual information and action / monitoring of such and similar operations (Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Protocol).

The group discussions were very informative and focused. The participants in the discussions pointed out the strengths and weaknesses of the flood defense system and response to sudden pollution. These observations are extremely valuable for the preparation and implementation of a simulation exercise.

### 3.3 Other feedback

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

This workshop, like the previous one in Brežice, was very successful. It should be noted that the workshop was conducted in COVID-19 conditions so that the participants were partly physically present at the workshop and partly followed the workshop online.

During the workshop, the topics related to a sudden spill of petroleum products from a vessel and floods were discussed based on different positions and challenges.

During the discussion, the participants gave constructive proposals for the preparation of the Table-Top exercise and for improvement of the overall situation in order to achieve a more effective prevention and response system to floods and accidental pollution.

The list of open questions and suggestions is detailed in the part referring to group discussions, wherein one group also worked on a simulated event related to the simulation exercise.



## DOCUMENTS


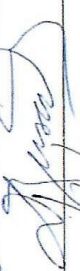


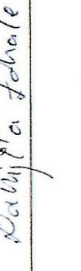
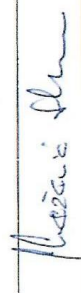

### Scan of the list of participants



#### First Regional Workshop of the WACOM project

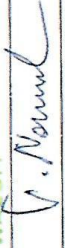




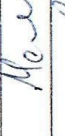


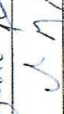




16 September 2021 – Slavonski Brod (online participation available)



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23.	Duro Đaković TEP d.o.o., Slavonski Brod, Croatia	Mirjana Šarić	mirjana.saric@ddtep.hr	
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25.	MC Čišćenje d.o.o., Sisak, Croatia	Tihomir Medved	zdravko.medved@mcciscenje.hr	
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27.	AZUR	Ermina Mušija	projectassistant@azur.ba	
28.	AZUR	Adna Bešić	projectassistant@azur.ba	
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30.	ISRBC	Goran Šukalo	gsukalo@savacommission.org	
31.	ISRBC	Mirza Sarač	msarac@savacommission.org	

32.	Univerza v Ljubljani	Primož Banovec	primoz.banovec@fgg.uni-lj.si	
33.	Lučka uprava Slavonski Brod	Vjekoslav Janković	Vjekoslav.jankovic@lucka-uprava-brod.hr	
34.	Lučka kapetanija Slavonski Brod	Damir Simić	Damir.simic@mmpi.hr	
35.				
36.				
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40.				

### List of participants (online)

1. Mustafa Bajić - Civil Protection Gračanica BiH
2. Natalija Matić - Croatian Waters
3. Marija Tešlija Blažević - Komunalac Požega Croatia
4. Andreja Žerjav - UL LP
5. Igor Suvajac - City of Prijedor Civil Protection
6. Almir Beridan - Ministry of Security BiH
7. Bojan Žerjanić - No institution listed
8. Mario Vlahinić - Lučka uprava Sisak Croatia
9. Jadranka Ćorluka - Ministry of Interior Republic of Croatia
10. Željko Valešić - Ministry of Interior Republic of Croatia
11. Marina Simikić - Kapetanija Brčko Bosnia and Herzegovina
12. Dušan Kostić - Institute Jaroslav Černi
13. Tihana Šiletić - Croatian Waters
14. Damir Tomas - Croatian Waters
15. Ksenija Renko - Jupiter Croatia
16. Damir Tomas - No institution listed
17. Petra Hržić - Government of Republic of Slovenia
18. Mladen Rogić - No institution listed

## Agenda

### Regionalna radionica projekta

*Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin (WACOM),*

**16. rujna 2021.**

**Slavonski Brod, Hotel Art, Nikole Zrinskog 44, Slavonski Brod (HR)**

#### Tema radionice

**Upravljanje hitnim slučajevima povezanim s vodama u slivu rijeke Save  
Priprema simulacije stožerne vježbe: Nesreća s izlivanjem velike količine  
naftnih derivata s plovila na lokaciji Slavonski Brod  
i djelovanje u slučaju poplave**

#### Dnevni red:

09:30 – 10:00	Dolazak i registracija sudionika	
10:00 – 10:10	Dobrodošlica	Vjekoslav Janković, Lučka uprava Slavonski Brod
10:10 – 10:30	Prezentacija WACOM projekta i pozicioniranje regionalne radionice	Primož Banovec, UL
10:30 – 10:45	Teorija planiranja simulacije stožernih vježbi	Robert Mikac, AZUR
10:45 – 11:00	Predstavljanje dizajna pomoćnih alata za simulaciju stožerne vježbe (podrška za razmjenu informacija ICS 207, ICS 209 i IAP)	Primož Banovec, Matej Cerk, UL
11:00 – 11:30	Predstavljanje hipotetičkog događaja iznenadnog izlivanja i scenarija za simulaciju stožerne vježbe (s definiranjem uloge partnera projekta WACOM)	UL, RUCZ, HV, MMPI, ISRBC
11:30 – 12:00	Pauza za kavu	
12:00 – 12:30	Rasprava o ulogama sudionika radionice u simulaciji stožerne vježbe (pripovjedač, aktivni sudionik, promatrač)	Rasprava po grupama



12:30 – 13:00	Vođena rasprava u manjim grupama - uska grla i ograničenja u izvedbi simulacije stožerne vježbe	Rasprava po grupama
13:00 – 13:30	Izveštavanje o rezultatima rada u grupama	Voditelji grupa
13:30 – 14:00	Zaključci radionice i daljnji koraci u pripremi simulacije stožerne vježbe koja će biti u svibnju 2022.	Primož Banovec, UL
14:00 – 15:00	Ručak	
15:00	Stručni obilazak	Luka Slavonski Brod

**Moderatori radnih grupa:**

1. grupa Robert Mikac, AZUR
2. grupa Primož Banovec, Sveučilište u Ljubljani
3. grupa Tomislav Novosel, Hrvatske vode
4. grupa Goran Šukalo, Međunarodna komisija za sliv rijeke Save

**Photos**









## List of target groups

### Local public authority

<b>Organization</b>
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA:</i>
Civil Protection of Gradiška, BiH
Civil Protection of Gračanica BiH
Civil Protection of Prijedor BiH
Republic Hydrometeorological Institute of the Republic of Srpska
Sava River Basin Agency
Kapetanija Brčko BiH
<i>CROATIA:</i>
Civil Protection Service of Slavonski Brod

### National public authority

<b>Organization</b>
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA:</i>
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ministry of Communication and Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ministry of Security BiH
<i>CROATIA:</i>

State Inspectorate Croatia
Lučka uprava Slavonski brod
Lučka uprava Sisak
Lučka kapetanija Slavonski Brod
Ministry of Interior Republic of Croatia

Infrastructure and (public) service provider

<b>Organization</b>
<b>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA:</b>
<b>JP „Komunalac“ Orašje BiH</b>
<b>CROATIA:</b>
Đuro Đaković TEP d.o.o. Slavonski Brod
MC Čišćenje d.o.o. Sisak
Komunalac Požega Croatia