

**CORRIDENDUM TO THE FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON
CLIMATE CHANGE**

In chapter 3.6 "Energy structure", on page 63 legend of figure is changed:

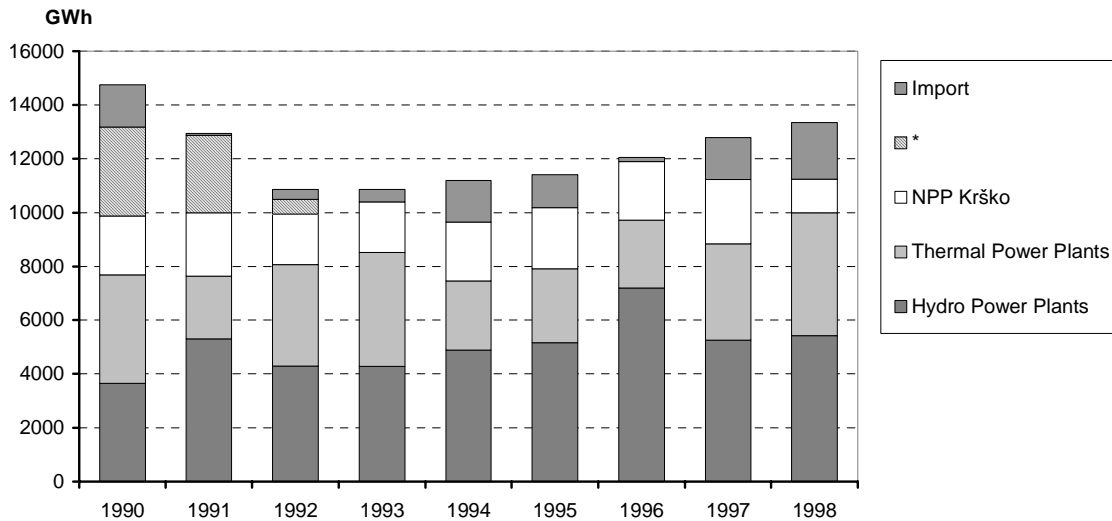


Figure 3-9: Electricity generation in the period 1990 to 1998

*Thermopowerplants Tuzla, Kakanj IV, Gacko (Bosnia and Herzegovinia) and Obrenovac (Serbia and Montenegro) from which Croatia was supplid with electricity on the basis of the agrrenments on long term cooperation, finacing by loans of the connstruction of energy facilities and delivery of electricity.

In chapter 3.6 "Energy structure", on page 64 table 3-9 is changed:

Table 3-9: Installed capacities in the electricity sector

	Installed capacities MW	Share Percent
Hydro power plants	2 076	55
Thermal power plants	1 339	36
Nuclear power plant Krško	332	9
TOTAL	3 747	100

On the page 74, head "Special Circumstances under Article 4.6 of the Convention" paragraph 1 is changed to read:

Croatia gained its independence in 1991. During its self-reliant development as a sovereign state, Croatia was faced with numerous difficulties. Besides the problems associated with an economy in transition, the Croatian problems include negative consequences of the war for independence, the political instability that defined the region as a whole and ten years of marked political and economic isolation. All the relevant indicators confirm that the ongoing process of reconstruction and development will not advance further without an increase in energy demand. In the past several years,

from 1995 to 1999, energy demand has been growing at a rate of 3.3 percent and electricity demand at a rate of 3.4 percent, while gross national product grew at a rate of 4 percent. Due to increased energy demand and cessation of electricity delivery from the sources on the territory of former Yugoslavia, Croatia has to construct 1000 to 1500 MW of new electricity sources in the next ten years, which is an increase of 23 to 34 percent as compared to current capacities.

On the page 151, chapter 6.2.1. "Power generation sector" paragraph 5 is changed to read:

The Croatian Power Board has 3933 MW_e of installed power generation capacities, out of which 39 percent or 1525 MW_e are thermal power generation capacities. Presently, Croatia has 30 hydroelectric power plants with the overall capacity of around 2076 MW_e (53 percent) and average potential generation of about 6200 GWh. It is estimated that all hydro power plants will be operational until the end of the analyzed period. The remaining capacities (8 percent) are installed out of Croatia, 332 MW in the Krsko Nuclear Power Plant, Slovenia.