

QUADRENNIAL PERIODIC REPORT

**ON MEASURES TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE DIVERSITY OF
CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 2005
UNESCO CONVENTION**

The Republic of Croatia

November 2013

Summary

The Republic of Croatia is an active member of UNESCO and participates in a number of projects initiated and supported by this organisation. The Croatian Parliament was the first European Parliament to ratify the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions on 12 May 2006 and the instrument of ratification was submitted to UNESCO on 31 August 2006. The Ministry of Culture is responsible for implementing and monitoring the Convention, together with the Croatian Commission for UNESCO. At the first Conference of the Parties to the Convention in June 2007 Croatia was elected as a member of the Intergovernmental Committee for a four-year period.

The activities undertaken by Croatia as part of the ratification strategy were undertaken within bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms and multilateral networks to which Croatia participates: the SEE Council of Ministers of Culture and various contacts in the region. Croatia actively participates in the work of the International Network for Cultural Diversity (INCD), the International Network on Cultural Policy (INCP), the International Federation of Art Councils and Agencies (IFACCA), the Forum of Slavic Cultures and the International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (IFCCD) through the Ministry of Culture as well as different NGOs.

The principles of promoting identity and diversity, supporting creativity and participation in cultural life were set up in 1990 as part of the declared cultural policy objectives in Croatia. Today, these principles are being put into practice in the following way:

- Identity affirmation and dynamic reconstruction through interplay between cultural traditions and cultural development;
- Diversification by encouraging cultural creativity; tolerance and inclusion of cultural minority groups, and financing activities of various cultural interests: high culture, alternative culture, pop cultures, ethnic cultures, etc.;
- support for creativity through fiscal measures such as paying social, health and retirement benefits for registered freelance artists, and support for participation by funding amateur artists' associations.

The decision-making process and the implementation of cultural policy involve procedures and interactions between the Ministry of Culture, the government and the Parliament, on the one hand, and consultative cultural councils, local government and self-government, cultural institutions, NGOs, and individual artists and their associations on the other.

The following cultural councils were established by law: film and cinematography, music and performing arts, theatre arts, visual arts, books and publishing, the new media culture and the council for international relations and European integration. With the adoption of the Law on Audio-visual Activities (2007, amended in 2011) the cultural council on film and cinematography was suspended since the new consultative bodies have been established within the Croatian Audio-visual Centre. Specific laws provided for the establishment of four other councils (cultural assets, archives, museums and libraries).

There is no overall legal framework to specifically promote and develop cultural industries. The legal provisions that affect cultural industries refer to specific cultural sectors (book production, music, films, etc.) and to economic sectors, e.g., small entrepreneurship, activities of transnational media corporations in Croatia, etc.

Cultural industries in Croatia have not been recognised as a specialised field of cultural development. They are identified within the established cultural creativity areas like music, film, audio-visual, etc. and supported through regular subsidies of the Ministry of Culture and local communities. In October 2008 the first attempt to support cultural industries as a specialised field of cultural production was launched by the Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship. The competition for funds to cover the costs of technological equipment, administrative and office expenses etc. was opened and over 450 cultural entrepreneurs applied to the call. Two million Kuna (approx. 280 000 EUR) were allocated to over 70 cultural companies, organisations and freelance artists in the first year of the project and four million Kuna (approx. 560 000 EUR) in 2009. The same amount was allocated in 2010 (136 projects supported) and in 2011 (128 projects selected for that year).

The government, and in some cases local and regional authorities, are subsidising book production, music production and the recording and film industries. In 2004 the government announced that it was preparing a reform of state aid for culture industries including new policies for books, film and new media. Some innovations were introduced as a consequence of this proposed reform, such as bursaries for writers and translators and fixed book price regulations in the form of an Agreement between publishers and relevant ministries. New legislation regarding audio-visual activities entered into force.

Cultural industries are statistically neither transparent nor perceived by the public, as a profit-driven sector. However, some sectors such as publishing or film and music distribution and production are almost entirely privatised and generate funds from a variety of sources including public funding, sponsorship but also direct investment and their own income. The products of domestic cultural industries are mostly distributed and consumed in the domestic market with the exception of pop-music and soap-operas, which are successfully exported throughout the region. Films also find their way to international audiences (mainly through festivals) and there are a few writers whose works are translated and distributed internationally. Liberalisation of the audio-visual market and the presence of private broadcasters on the Croatian market will, to a certain extent, boost the domestic audio-visual production which includes both the advertising sector and independent productions (mostly entertainment programmes).

Lack of appropriate statistics for this sector makes it impossible to assess the turnover or employment figures for most culture industries in Croatia. The employment in the sector has been growing before the crisis, that has changed, since the sector has been stagnating for some time due to crisis.

After the Second World War, Croatia became a constituent republic of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, which inherited the ex-Yugoslav kingdom. Its cultural policy was designed to accomplish the mission of building up socialist culture. Art was governed by the canon of socialist realism while science and education were governed by the canon of dialectic and historical materialism. The inherited cultural infrastructure (museums, theatres, libraries, etc.) was reconstructed and reorganised in compliance with the new social system.

In the mid-1950s the self-management system was introduced. Cultural and other public domains (education, media, health, etc.) were decentralised and regulated on the level of the six constitutive republics. The 1960s and 1970s were a time when cultural professionalism and creativity were emphasised as a reflection of the country's multi-ethnic character. Western influences, mainly reflected in modernisation, and the global openness of the country (the policy of non-alignment) brought various cultural influences. Ideological control over culture loosened, followed by political liberalisation that ended with the emergence of the "Croatian Spring" in 1971. This was a national movement in which cultural and educational institutions played a visible role. Despite the ensuing political repression the public policies led to greater autonomy of the republics in the federation.

The self-management system in culture and other public fields established a quasi-market economy. Instead of grants from the budget, special funds were created and their allocation was decided by bodies composed of providers and recipients of services. The overall political and economic crisis in the mid-1980s reflected the fact that this new system was mismanaged and non-functional. It became increasingly embroiled in the main political clash between federal centralists and republican co-federalists. These political clashes led to the war in 1990 and to the dissolution of Yugoslavia.

In the 1990s, the cultural policy of independent Croatia was politically and administratively centralised and incorporated in everyday life with special emphasis on national traditions. It was designed to foster a sense of national cohesion, especially at the beginning of the period when the country was drawn into war. In the formal sense, the policy was formulated in general terms, emphasising market approach, freedom of creativity and professionalism. Cultural planning and funding gave priority to activities of "national interest" in culture and left all other activities to the emerging market and to NGOs.

Since 2000, when the new coalition government was elected, there has been a broader implementation of cultural policy with a particular stress on pluralist cultural orientations. A more balanced approach to tradition and a new evaluation of the national and the multicultural components has been undertaken, together with steps towards further decentralisation and direct co-operation with NGOs.

Research on cultural development and the status of culture in society has shown that the cultural NGO sector has been growing dynamically during the post-2000 period.

This has resulted in the establishment of an "independent cultural sector" and has separated "institutional" (government subsidised) and "independent" culture (subsidised mostly by foreign sources). The latter aspires to compete for domestic public funds and to fully establish itself as a part of the body of Croatian culture. Such claims are sometimes recognised, e.g., by the city of Zagreb which has established and finances the Centre for Independent and Youth Culture since 2008, and by the Ministry of Culture that proposed the new Law on the "Kultura nova" Foundation, passed by the Parliament in July 2011. The new Foundation, which is dedicated mainly to the development of the independent cultural scene, was thus established.

Since 2004, there have not been any major shifts in cultural policy and the overall cultural strategy. Major reforms were undertaken in the book sector, as well as in the media and audio-visual sector and performing arts, with the adoption of new laws.

A new 2011-2013 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Culture was adopted in 2010 as a part of the government programme of strategic planning for this period which also entails a new system of monitoring expected results. The new Ordinance on the Internal Organisation of the Ministry of Culture was issued in August 2011 (NN 113/11) and introduced a reorganisation of several departments including a department that will be responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of strategic goals.

The period since 2005 has been marked by the negotiations for Croatia's full membership in the European Union, which has given a new impetus to developments in all sectors. The negotiations were completed in June 2011. Croatia became a full member of the EU on 1 July 2013.

1. General Information

a) Name of the Party: The Republic of Croatia

b) Date of Ratification: 12 May 2006

c) Ratification Process: The Croatian Parliament was the first European Parliament to ratify the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions on 12 May 2006 and the instrument of ratification was submitted to UNESCO on 31 August 2006.

d) Total Contribution to the IFCD: 10 000 USD

e) Organization or entity responsible for the preparation of the report: Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, Croatian Commission for UNESCO

f) Official designated point of contact: Mr Boris Jurinić, Ministry of Culture

2. Measures

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

1. REALISATION OF THE RIGHT OF NATIONAL MINORITIES TO CULTURAL AUTONOMY

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the measure “Realisation of the right of national minorities to cultural autonomy in Croatia” is furthering the realisation of the right of national minorities to sustenance, development and expression of their own culture and the preservation and protection of their cultural heritage and tradition. The right to cultural autonomy was established by the Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities, passed in 2002. Members of national minorities in order to preserve, develop, promote and express their national and cultural identity can found associations, foundations and institutions for performing public information, cultural, publishing, museum, archive, library and scientific activities. The Republic of Croatia and local and regional self-government units in accordance with their capabilities finance the institutions. Members of national minorities freely maintain contacts with people with whom they share the same ethnic, linguistic, cultural and / or religious characteristics and legal persons established in the home country of the minority engaged in educational, scientific, cultural, publishing and humanitarian activities. Associations of members of national minorities can receive a limited number of copies for their own use of newspapers, magazines, books, films, videotapes, recordings exempt of customs fees from bodies of the country with which they share characteristics and from legal persons from that country, and they can, without paying a fee, distribute them to members of the national minority.

In Croatia there are 22 national minorities 19 of which have established associations. According to the Constitutional Law they are defined groups of Croatian citizens whose members are traditionally settled on the Croatian territory, and whose members have ethnic, linguistic and / or religious characteristics different from other citizens and who are motivated to preserve these characteristics. As a result of efforts to better and more fully exercise all the rights of national minorities guaranteed by the Constitutional Law, along with the legislative and institutional framework, the Action Plan for the implementation of the Constitutional Law on National Minorities has also been adopted, which in addition to cultural autonomy also covers the following areas: public and official use of language and script of national minorities; education in the language and script of national minorities; the use of signs and symbols; the right to manifest their religion and to establish religious communities together with other members of that religion; access to and performance of activities pertaining to the means of informing the public in the language and script they use; self-organisation and association in pursuance of their common interests; representation in the state administration, judicial bodies and local and regional self-government bodies; participation in public life through councils and representatives of national minorities; protection from any activity jeopardising the exercise of the rights and freedoms of national minority members (developing tolerance

for diversity and combating discrimination). An integral part to the Action Plan is also the National Programme for the Roma and the Action Plan for the 2005 – 2015 Roma Inclusion Decade.

The government has also adopted the National Programme for Support to Roma activities and programmes (and the 2005-2015 Roma Inclusion Decade Action Plan) which includes special provisions referring to education and cultural activities of representatives of the Roma national minority. Publishing of the first Romany-Croatian and Croatian-Romany Dictionary has been financially supported by Croatian Commission for UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture as well as the International Symposium on the occasion of marking the World Day of the Romany Language which has been held in Zagreb every year since 2009.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

In order to consider and propose ways of regulating and addressing issues related to the exercise and safeguarding of national minority rights and freedoms, the Croatian Government appoints a Council for National Minorities for a four-year term taking into account the share of national minority members in the total population and the need for the Council composition to reflect their identity and distinctive features, their historic values as well as their ethnic, cultural and every other peculiarity. Along with the Council for National Minorities, the Croatian Ministry of Culture is in charge of implementing the measure Realisation of the right of national minorities to cultural autonomy

The Council for National Minorities allocates funds ensured under the state budget on an annual base for the needs of national minorities. In the area of cultural autonomy the activities of the Council for National Minorities relate to: 1. Financing the sustenance and development of minority cultures and traditions (cultural amateurism and cultural events of national minorities); 2. Financing public information activities (receiving and disseminating information in the language and script of national minorities) - informing and publishing; 3. Financing joint programmes of associations and institutions of national minorities organized by the Council for National Minorities (seminars, round tables, trainings); 4. Education of associations and institutions of national minorities on the use of financial resources, drafting programmes and reporting; 5. Programs aimed to achieve cultural autonomy of national minorities (creating the conditions for the functioning of associations and institutions of national minorities); 6. Organization of the traditional annual event.

The Croatian Ministry of Culture as part of the annual Call for Proposals for Programmes of Public Needs in Culture supports the following activities as part of the measure Realisation of the right of national minorities to cultural autonomy: 1. Protection of cultural heritage; 2. Supporting the work of and increasing the book fund of national minority libraries; 3. Supporting publishing activities of national minority members; 4. Computerisation of the cultural institutions of national minorities; 5. Supporting drama and performing arts and cultural-artistic amateurism of national minorities. In addition to these activities, the Ministry of Culture supports art, film and new media programmes and programmes of archival, museum and gallery activities

and international cultural cooperation. Through bilateral cooperation programmes and bilateral treaties and agreements the Ministry of Culture especially supports activities contributing to furthering cultural cooperation with the countries of the home nation, thus indirectly improving the cultural autonomy of members of national minorities.

What challenges have we been identified in the implementation of this measure?

Previous experiences in the realisation of the right of national minorities to cultural autonomy show, year in year out, that ever larger funds are allocated from the state as well as local budgets. However, despite the efforts made, a part of the associations are still insufficiently efficient in using funds allocated for the realization of the objectives of the cultural autonomy of national minorities.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC CREATIVITY AND PRODUCTION

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main aim of the measure Development of Cultural and Artistic Creativity and Production is to cover all forms of fostering and promoting the culture and cultural activities and diversity of artistic expressions that will contribute to the development and improvement of the overall cultural life in the Republic of Croatia. Proceeding from the achieved level of development of culture and cultural activities, by implementing the programmes of public needs in culture, the aim is to improve all aspects of cultural and artistic creativity and production, strengthen the overall participation in cultural life, preserve and develop cultural diversity, strengthen the uniformity of cultural development, promote culture as a development force of society, strengthen the awareness of valuing cultural products and strengthen cultural entrepreneurship and the status of artists. The aim with sustainable changes in the development of cultural and artistic creativity is to promote cultural production, distribution and participation, develop new cultural and artistic tendencies and directions, preserve and promote Croatian cultural identity in the country and worldwide and nurture the contribution of culture to the overall national development.

This aim normatively stems from the constitutional provision on the freedom of cultural and artistic creativity and expression (1990) and the Act on financing public needs in culture (1990 and 1993). After drafting the National Report under the European National Cultural Policy Review Programme in 1998, in 2002 the Republic of Croatia adopted a long-term strategic document "Croatia in the 21st Century - Cultural Development Strategy emphasizing "active cultural policy towards the arts and cultural industries" as a general priority goal . Since 2009 the Ministry of Culture as the authority in charge of the national cultural policy drafts its three-year strategic plan formulating the aim of Development of cultural and artistic creativity and production.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Development of Cultural and Artistic Creativity and Production to support the diversity of artistic expressions is implemented through four separate activities of the Strategic Plan which the Ministry of Culture is responsible for:

1. Supporting artistic creativity, production and participation in culture – The activity includes improving the development of all segments of contemporary cultural and artistic creativity in words, pictures, music, dance, theatre, film and other artistic expressions in the entirety of the cultural cycle, cultural activities and cultural life. Identifying, valuating and fostering excellence is a priority means for its realization along with the furthering of entrepreneurship programmes in culture, the development of cultural infrastructure and participation in cultural life and strengthening the presence of Croatian art and culture in the world.

2. The development of independent (non-institutional) culture – The activity includes the support to the “Kultura Nova” Foundation (financed by part of fortune games revenues) and stimulating activities of new media cultures focused on contemporary art production, projects and programmes contributing to the development of non-governmental associations and organizations in culture and the stabilization of the non-institutional and non-profit scene. The aim of supporting new media programmes is to develop civil society and neutralize the consequences of society commercialization and consumer culture. The emphasis is on activities promoting contemporary audio-visual urban expression, artistic research practice and the use of new technologies in the production of art. The activities include music, theatre and artistic festival programmes, productions, installations and exhibition projects, educational programmes and workshops, roundtables, lectures and events. As part of the development of independent (non-institutional) culture but also as a special modality of realisation, development of fine arts and contemporary visual creativity is encouraged, freedom of performing visual activities is promoted and protected, visual art events and preservation of national art heritage and cultural diversity are supported and development and promotion of fine arts are promoted.

3. Fostering the development of performing arts – The activity includes supporting drama, performing arts, music and dance art as an inseparable part of the cultural identity and the continuity of the Croatian society viability. The fundamental organizational forms represent public and private theatres, (institutions, art organizations and companies), music ensembles, as well as cultural artistic and amateur drama associations. Their activities are aimed at developing the accessibility of culture throughout the Republic of Croatia in order to realise the broadest public needs in culture. In order to further improve the activity, accessibility and quality of the programme, the aim is to raise the level of cooperation and to further develop performing arts as a whole. State aid fosters creative work, artistic development, cultural

production and cultural consumption, programme diversity as well as the quality and creativity of independent artists.

As regards the social security framework, the state has acknowledged the special status of freelance artists with respect to other workers. They have the right to retirement and disability insurance and to health insurance. Contributions are paid by the state budget. The Croatian Freelance Artists Association (HZSU) encourages and promotes creative work and public activity in culture and the arts, and it represents freelance artists' common interests, so as to help them achieve their goals and protect their rights. Freelance artists become members of the Association on the basis of their creative work and can apply to have their contributions paid by the state budget, as long as they meet the criteria laid down in the Regulations on the procedures and conditions for the recognition of the rights of artists to have their retirement, disability and medical insurance paid by the state budget of the Republic of Croatia. Applications by the artists are considered by an Expert Commission and decisions are subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Culture. When the Expert Commission has reached a favourable decision, the German Association of Freelance Artists registers the freelance artist with the Croatian Institute for Retirement Insurance and the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance according to the artist's place of residence. There are 30 art associations which appoint their members to the expert commissions (list available at: <http://www.hzsu.hr/links.html>).

4. Development of literary publishing and library activities - To preserve significant literary and linguistic achievements and to maintain and improve the achieved level of quality of the Croatian book both as a work of art and a cultural industry product, the activity includes support for all aspects of the book chain – from authors and translators, through publishers and editors, distributors, bookstores and libraries to the reader as the final consumer. By supporting a market and culturally efficient process of production and distribution of books, periodicals and electronic publications, by increasing the participation of books in the cultural life, by strengthening international and inter-sector cooperation and the development of library activities, the aim of the Ministry of Culture is to ensure conditions for the preservation of national literary creation and publishing, allow for a more independent functioning of the book market, strengthen the reading culture and increase the recognisability of Croatian literary products in the European and global cultural context.

The main legal source for librarianship is the Law on Library Activities and Libraries (1997 amended in 1998, 2000 and 2009). Library activities defined in this Law include the acquisition, collection, classification, sustenance, setting professional technical methods, access to books and other library materials and the functioning of bibliographic-information and documentation services. Libraries may be autonomous or components of other legal entities; they can be public or privately owned and are normally organised as institutions. Before being permitted to operate as a library, an institution must meet certain professional standards, including employing the required number of specialised trained staff, etc. The 2009 amendments to the law now enable foreign legal and private entities to establish libraries. There have been amendments in the regulation of requirements for the position of library director as well as specific categorisations of library professions and their regulations. The Agreement on the Fixed

Book Price was signed in 2007 between the representatives of the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, the Ministry of the Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship, and the Croatian Chamber of Commerce – Community of Publishers and Bookstores.

For the programmes and projects of all above mentioned activities the Ministry of Culture announces an annual Call for Proposals for programmes of public needs in culture of the Republic of Croatia to which freelance artists, art organizations, cultural institutions, legal and private entities engaged in culture on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, citizens, associations and local and regional self-government units can apply. The received annual proposals, counted in thousands, are considered independently by professional art councils for specific cultural and artistic fields based on general and specific criteria for programme evaluation and are forwarded to the Minister of Culture for approval.

What challenges have we been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The main challenge is the disparity in public support for the so-called institutional culture with respect to the non-institutional which is a reason to support the establishment of the "Kultura nova" Foundation. In addition, the challenge is in the initiated strategic planning process by the Ministry of Culture not being followed and supported by the strategic planning of cultural actors - national and local cultural institutions as well as cultural and artistic organizations and associations and in the lack of systematic coordination with local national cultural policies.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF AUDIO-VISUAL ACTIVITIES AND PROMOTION OF AUDIO-VISUAL CREATIVE WORK

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the measure Development of Audio-visual Activities and Promotion of Audio-visual Creative Work is to stimulate the development of audio-visual activities, promote audio-visual creative work on an international level, preserve the values of national cinematography, establish and develop a support system for the development of audio-visual activities, protect viewer rights and interests and create conditions for co-production. The goal is realized in accordance with the principle of the right of the author to freedom of expression as well as of protection of intellectual property rights in the field of audio-visual activities. In achieving the goal, particular concern is given to the preservation of the Croatian language and cultural identity in the European and global context in accordance with the principles of cultural diversity and the protection of children and youth, gender, race and ethnic minority equality.

Said goal was normatively established under the Act on Audio-visual Activities passed in 2007. The Act regulates the performance, organisation and financing of audio-visual activities as an integral part of contemporary culture, the promotion of Croatian audio-visual production and distribution, of cinematography and complementary activities, particularly the protection and study of audio-visual heritage as well as the displaying of

Croatian audio-visual works both in country and abroad. The Act defines both the preparation and implementation of the National Programme for Promotion of Audio-visual Creative Work. The first National Programme for Promotion of Audio-visual Creative Work was adopted for the 2010-2014 period and consists of the following strategic goals: 1. Sustaining and developing production, distribution, exhibition, electronic diffusion and promotion of audio-visual works (production, distribution, showing of films, promotion, electronic diffusion, and referral-documentation activity), 2. Expanding film and audio-visual culture in general as well as specific knowledge related to audio-visual creative work, 3. Preserving the audio-visual heritage and improving the accessibility of culturally valuable domestic and international heritage, 4. Stimulating investments in domestic film production, film industry and export of film-related services.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

In order to systematically promote audio-visual creation in the Republic of Croatia, the Act has established the Public Institution - Croatian Audio-visual Centre which prepares and implements the National Programme for Promotion of Audio-visual Creative Work by encouraging the performing, organization and financing of the preparation, development, production, distribution and exhibition of Croatian, European and international audio-visual works. The Croatian Audio-visual Centre raises funds and allocates those via public tenders for encouraging audio-visual activities. The funds required for the work of the Centre and the implementation of the National Programme are ensured under the state budget and under a portion of the total annual gross income generated through audio-visual activities of the Croatian Radio Television (2%), television broadcasting companies at national (0.8%) and regional level (0.5%), cable television providers (0.5%) fixed and mobile telecommunications and internet service providers (1%) and individuals reproducing audio-visual works for public consumption (0,1%).

The National Programme determines the scope and method of promoting audio-visual activities as well as complementary and other activities, promoting audio-visual culture and production relevant for the development of Croatian culture, activities related to the participation to European Union programmes and other international agreements. On the basis of the National Programme, the Croatian Audio-visual Council publishes annual calls for tenders for promoting audio-visual activities and production as well as other complementary activities:

1. Stimulating audio-visual activities and production – Audio-visual activities are comprised of development, production, promotion, distribution and exhibition of audio-visual works: live-action and documentary films, animated films and experimental films.

2. Stimulating complementary activities – Complementary activities include preservation of audio-visual heritage including film preservation and archiving, film festivals and other audio-visual manifestations and activities helping develop audio-visual culture, promotional programmes and the sale of Croatian audio-visual products, international cooperation, research and critical evaluation of audio-visual activities, publishing in the field of audio-visual activities, in-service training programmes and programmes of audio-visual associations and organisations.

The process of public calls for tenders, the application conditions and criteria for the allocation of funds, the work of art consultants and the Arts Council, as well as the supervision of earmarked spending of allocated funds are determined by the Regulations on the Procedure, Criteria and Schedule of Implementation of the National Programme.

The Act on Audio-visual Activities (Official Gazette No. 76/07, 90/11) was adopted on 23 July 2007 and entered into force on 31 July 2007. Amendments to the Act were adopted on 15 July 2011 and entered into force on 10 August 2011, except for Article 38, which entered into force on 1 January 2012. This Act regulates the performing, organising and funding of audio-visual activities as fundamental components of contemporary culture, promotion of the Croatian audio-visual creative work and distribution, promotion of cinematic showing and complementary activities, and in particular the protection and research of audio-visual heritage, as well as showing of the Croatian audio-visual works in the country and abroad.

Article 2 of the Act stipulates that the Act promotes the development of audio-visual activities and audio-visual creative work at international level, preservation of the national cinematic values, and that it shall establish and develop a system of support for the advancement of audio-visual activities, protection of rights and interests of viewers, and create conditions for co-production. The provisions of this Act shall be implemented in accordance with the principle of protecting the author's right to free expression and protection of intellectual property rights in the area of audio-visual activities. In the process of performing audio-visual activities special attention shall be paid to the preservation of the Croatian language and cultural identity in both the European and world context pursuant to the principles of cultural diversity and the protection of children and the young, equality between genders, and among races and national minorities.

Article 5 of the Act stipulates that The Croatian Audio-visual Centre, among others, prepares and implement the National Programme for the Promotion of Audio-visual Creative Work thus promoting the organisation and funding of the preparation, development, production, distribution and showing of the Croatian, European and international audio-visual works, presents the Croatian audio-visual activities and creative work at international festivals and events, promotes participation of the Croatian producers in European and international co-productions, promotes and organises domestic and international audio-visual festivals and events and promotes the values and measures significant for the equality of genders, races and national minorities.

Article 32 stipulates for the possibility of Foreign audio-visual work in the Republic of Croatia being publicly shown even if it has not been translated to and processed in the standard Croatian language, if it is shown at events, film fairs, national shows, film retrospectives, festivals, educational programmes, internal closed-type screenings for audio-visual industry players and for realisation of projects in accordance with bilateral agreements on cultural cooperation, and when the number of showing is limited. Works in the language of national minorities may be shown in the original.

Article 38 of the Act stipulates that investment in the production of audio-visual works as cultural products is, among others, promoted with the purpose of creating beneficial

conditions for the development of the Croatian and European cultural product, development of international film cooperation and international coproduction.

Croatia has signed a Memorandum on the MEDIA 2007 programme (2007-2013) which was ratified in March 2008 by the Croatian Parliament. A Media Desk has been set-up within the Croatian Audio-visual Centre. A number of projects and cultural organisations (e.g. Motovun film festival, Animafest, ZagrebDOX, Živa d.o.o., Studio dim d.o.o. etc.), have received funding through the MEDIA programme. Croatia was also very successful in the MEDIA 2007 Programme, as it drew 5.31 times more funding than membership paid for the Call in 2010/2011.

Croatia is a member of Eurimages since 2003, and is a signatory to the European Convention for the Protection of Audio-visual Heritage (2007).

What challenges have we been identified in the implementation of this measure?

In implementing this measure the biggest challenge proved to be raising funds for the realisation of the National Programme of promoting audio-visual creative work under a portion of the total annual gross income generated through the performance of audio-visual activities of the Croatian Radio Television, television broadcasting companies at national and regional level, cable television providers, fixed and mobile telecommunications and internet service providers and individuals who reproducing audio-visual works for public consumption

4. PROMOTING ELECTRONIC MEDIA PLURALISM AND DIVERSITY

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main aim of the measure Promoting electronic media pluralism and diversity in the Republic of Croatia is to promote the production and publication of television and/or radio broadcasters audio-visual and radio programmes of public interest at local and regional level , and non-profit television and/or radio broadcasters audio-visual and radio programs of particular importance for the realization of the rights of citizens to public information; cultural diversity and preservation of heritage, development of education, science and arts; creativity in the dialects of the Croatian language, specific programs in the Areas of Special State Concern, national minorities in the Republic of Croatia, gender equality awareness, high-quality programmes for children and young people to promote their well-being.

The stated aim is normatively stipulated in the Act on Electronic Media, adopted in 2009, prior to which the act passed in 2003 was in force. The act regulates the rights, obligations and responsibilities of legal and physical persons engaged in the provision of audio and audio-visual media services and electronic publication services via electronic communication networks and the interests of the Republic of Croatia in the field of electronic media. According to the general principles of the Act, freedom of expression and full programme freedom of electronic media is guaranteed, and the activity of broadcasting audio-visual and radio programmes is considered to be of public interest when programmes are related to: exercise of the right to public information and

to keeping all citizens of the Republic of Croatia and members of Croatian national minorities and communities abroad informed and to realisation of national minority rights in the Republic of Croatia; realisation of human rights and political rights of citizens and improvement of a law-based and social state and civil society; children and young people or are intended for children and young people; disabled persons and persons with special needs; equality between men and women; preservation of Croatian national and cultural identity; promotion of cultural and artistic creativity; public dialogue culture; development of education, science, art and sports; protection of nature, environment and human health and promotion of media literacy.

In several articles, the Act promotes cultural diversity, both linguistic and substantial. The articles stated below are listed and explained individually. Article 4 stipulates that the use of the Croatian language is not obligatory in programmes broadcasted for members of national minorities, in accordance with the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities. Under this provision, the exception to the general rule of the media service providers being obliged to publish programmes in Croatian language and Latin writing or translated into the Croatian language is established and linguistic diversity in electronic media is promoted.

Article 8 of the Act stipulates that The Republic of Croatia shall ensure the freedom of transmission and reception of audio and audio-visual media services from EU Member States and other European states parties to the European Convention on Transboundary Television of the Council of Europe and that it may, in particular cases, restrict the freedom of broadcasting of those services only in compliance with international agreements and this Act. The stated provision, by which the harmonisation with the Audio-visual Media Services Directive is carried out, promotes cultural diversity of electronic media contents so as to allow for restriction of freedom of transmission only in precisely defined cases. Article 9 of the Act stipulates that the activity of providing of audio-visual and radio programmes shall be in the interest of the Republic of Croatia when programmes relate to exercising the rights to public information and to keeping all citizens of the Republic of Croatia and members of Croatian national minorities and communities abroad informed and to exercising the rights of national minorities within the Republic of Croatia. This article stresses the importance of programmes aimed at realisation of national minority rights is thus guaranteeing equality of national minorities with respect to other citizens.

Article 21 of the Act stipulates that on-demand audio-visual media service providers shall put their best effort in their on-demand audio-visual media service promoting, where feasible and by appropriate means, the production of and access to European works. This provision, by which the harmonisation with the Audio-visual media services Directive is carried out, promotes cultural diversity of the electronic media content by imposing the duty of promotion of European works. Article 40 of the Act defines Croatian audio-visual works as works originally produced in the Croatian language or works intended for national minorities in their language as well as works of Croatian cultural heritage. This provision confirms the equality of the Croatian language with respect to national minority languages.. Article 42 of the Act stipulates that the television broadcaster shall put its best efforts in reserving a majority proportion of their annual transmission time for European works. This provision obliges the television broadcaster to achieve the exactly determined percentage of European works in the total annual

transmission time thus promoting cultural and linguistic diversity of electronic media. Article 64 of the Act stipulates that the Funds means shall stimulate the production and broadcasting of television and/or radio broadcasters audio-visual and radio programmes of public interest at local and regional level and of non-profit television and/or radio broadcaster audio-visual and radio programmes of particular importance for promotion of cultural creativity, fostering of cultural heritage, promotion of works in dialects of the Croatian language and national minorities in the Republic of Croatia. This Article promotes the production and broadcasting of electronic media content of public interest and explicitly stresses the promotion of programmes important for the promotion of cultural diversity.

The Fund for the Promotion of Diversity and Pluralism of Electronic Media created under the new Law on Electronic Media obliges the HRT (Croatian Radio-Television) to contribute with 3% of revenues generated from licence fees to the Fund. This support goes to the promotion of production and broadcasting of electronic media content of public interest at local and regional level of relevance to the right of citizens to public information, the rights of national minorities, promotion of cultural creativity and development of education, science and art. With changes in the Law on Electronic Media, regulations on the procedures for the Fund have been adopted by the Council for Electronic Media in 2009.

The Croatian Constitution stipulates the use of language in the public sphere. According to the new Law on the Croatian Radio-Television, the Croatian Radio-Television fosters the use of the Croatian language and Latin alphabet in radio and television programmes and promotes creativity in the Croatian language dialects . All other radio and television activities are bound by similar provisions.. The use of the Croatian language is not obligatory when addressing the national minority members pursuant to the Constitutional Law on Rights of National Minorities (2002, amended in 2010 and 2011). The Law on the Use of Language and Script of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia was enacted in 2000.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Promoting Electronic Media Pluralism and Diversity is implemented via the Pluralism and Diversity Promotion Fund of the Agency for Electronic Media as independent and autonomous legal person vested with public authority. The source of funding of the Fund are subscription fee funds collected by the Croatian Radio Television amounting to 3 % and unspent funds as per final account of the Agency for Electronic Media.

The funding of the Fund is used to promote production and release of audio-visual and radio programmes of public interest of television broadcasters and/or radio at local and regional level and of non-profit television, radio broadcasters and non-profit internet sites as well as employment of highly qualified professionals of those broadcasters. The criteria for allocation of funds represent the relevance of the audio-visual and/or radio programme for the realisation of the aims under the measure, the quality and content

innovativeness of the submitted audio-visual and/or radio programme as well as the interest for the general and local and regional cultural development. Based on these criteria, the Council for Electronic Media stipulates the modality and procedure of implementation of the public tender for the co-financing of audio-visual and radio programmes under the funding of the Fund, the monitoring of expenditures and of implementation of the programme for which the funding has been allocated.

What challenges have we been identified in the implementation of this measure?

In implementing this measure the challenges are primarily related to the scope of coverage of the aid by the Pluralism and Diversity Promotion Fund covering only television and/or radio broadcasters and publishers of electronic publications and internet portals.

5. PROTECTION, PRESERVATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN A DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the measure Protection and Preservation of Cultural heritage in the Republic of Croatia is to develop mechanisms and set up measures for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage in order to ensure its sustainability including identification, documentation, research, maintenance, protection and use as well as promotion of its values. Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, is thereby seen as the common wealth of humanity in all its diversity and uniqueness and its protection as one of the important factors for cultural identity recognition, definition and affirmation.

The goal of this measure is focused on cultural heritage, consisting of movable and immovable cultural heritage of artistic, historic, paleontological, archaeological, anthropological and scientific relevance as well as documentation and bibliographic heritage and buildings, i.e., premises where cultural goods and related documentation are permanently kept and exhibited; cultural heritage also consists of archaeological sites and archaeological zones, landscapes and parts thereof testifying to human presence in the environment, as well as intangible forms and shapes of man's spiritual creativity in the past. The values of cultural heritage are recognised as of old age, historical, cultural, artistic and authentic. The goal - Protection and preservation of cultural heritage ensures constancy of cultural values as well as a potential for the development of the Republic of Croatia, its affirmation, incentive for economic competitiveness and higher quality of life in the European environment.

This goal normatively ensues from the Constitutional provision on protection of cultural goods as national assets (1990) and from the Act on financing public needs in culture (1990 and 1993). Having drafted the National Report within the European National Cultural Policy Review Programme in 1998, , in 2002 the Republic of Croatia adopted a long-term strategic document "Croatia in the 21st century "- Strategy for cultural development underling the "realistic possibilities of policies towards cultural heritage" as

priorities. As of 2009, the Ministry of Culture, as the competent body for national cultural policy, has been preparing its three-year strategic plan, defining the aforesaid goal of Protection and preservation of cultural heritage.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Protection and preservation of cultural heritage is implemented through four specific activities of the strategic plan which the Ministry of Culture is responsible for:

1. Setting up of a single cultural heritage information system of the Republic of Croatia -

The activity encompasses the programme - Revision and publication of the integral Register of Cultural goods in the Republic of Croatia, Research, documentation and inventory of cultural goods as well as Accessibility of cultural heritage in a digital environment. – The single information system should include information provided in the Register, documentation about registered cultural goods and data necessary to support work processes related to management of cultural goods. A Separate National Programme of Digitizing archival, library and museum material develops a systematic approach to digitizing of the material with the aim of strengthening the resources and the institutional and professional capacity of archives, libraries and museums to plan, develop and manage quality digital contents and services. In the period 2007-2011 the Programme was implemented as the National Project "Croatian Cultural Heritage" promoting the creation of new digitized contents, furthering its accessibility and visibility and promoting a systematic and balanced approach to digitizing cultural heritage material. (website: www.kultura.hr).

2. Ensuring an optimal model of protection and management of cultural goods –

The activity includes a programme called "Introduction of a model for management of cultural goods, by prescribing standards and regulations, strategic plans and action plans; it also includes the development of complete programmes of protection and preservation of cultural goods and systematic supervision of the condition of cultural goods. – So as to improve efficiency of the protection system, the aim of the first programme is to harmonize normative and procedural rules and functionally integrate processes and effects created by different factors in management of cultural goods. Improving the mechanisms for programme supervision and evaluating investment results will increase efficiency by increasing a share of projects with greater scopes and shorter completion deadlines resulting in a greater number of utilized cultural goods. The third programme is used in order to carry out a five-year long collection of data regarding the condition of cultural goods and their integration into the system of cultural goods management. Establishing criteria as well as selecting and systematically monitoring the condition and endangerment level of cultural goods should lead to a reduced number of interventions and unplanned measures of protection and conservation.

3. Developing museum and gallery activities – The activity includes the programme Increasing the level of inventory items and processing and presenting museum holdings, Support to the development of museum infrastructure and Increasing the level of protection and conservation of museum holdings. – Taking inventory of museum

material and documentation is the priority of the first programme. Support for exhibitions from the holdings and those relating to museum core activities – processing, protection, research and presentation of their own holdings, as well as preparation of permanent collections, and those used to study and scientifically examine materials and present new insights – helps develop museum activities and present diverse cultural, natural and technical goods which are a part of the overall national cultural heritage. Investments in the development of museum infrastructure, evaluation of museum projects and exhibitions, inclusion of new museums into the museum system, implementation of prescribed professional and technical standards are all designed to integrate museum projects into the overall offer of knowledge and information about cultural heritage and to investments aimed at ensuring sustainable cultural and economic development.

4. Developing archival services while ensuring conditions for regular reception of archival material – The activity includes the programme Ensuring conditions for long-term conservation of materials in public archives, Increasing availability of materials in archival institutions, Increasing quality of services for users and visitors and Support to public bodies and institutions in management of their documentation. – For a more efficient protection and management of materials as well as their availability, the aim of the programme is to increase archive capacity in order to accept archival materials (construction of new storage facilities). A collective electronic catalogue and other activities, such as digitization, will continue to be developed, with the aim of improving availability of materials and facilitating their use. Archival institutions will continue supporting bodies and institutions, which by pursuing their activities, generate materials to be accepted by those archival institutions so as to improve their documentation systems (further trainings, consultations, etc.) and thus contribute to the preservation of cultural and historical heritage.

Along with the Ministry of Culture within which a network of Conservation Departments functions, the measure of Protection and Conservation of Cultural Heritage at national level is implemented by public institutions such as the Croatian Conservation Institute, Croatian State Archives with a network of local archival institutions, 20 museums depending on the state budget, the Institute for Restoration of Dubrovnik and the International Centre for Underwater Archaeology. For programmes and projects covering protection activities, the Ministry of Culture publishes annually a call for programme and project proposals for public needs in culture in the Republic of Croatia to which organizations in culture, legal and physical persons pursuing activities in culture, citizens, associations and religious communities, as well as local and regional self-government units can apply. Received annual proposals (2000 in average) are autonomously considered by professional Cultural Councils for specific areas of heritage protection based on general and specific programme evaluation criteria and are proposed for approval to the Minister of Culture.

What challenges have we been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The main challenge in the implementation of the measure was the lack of a strategic document which would set long-term goals and guidelines for preservation, protection and use of cultural heritage, as well as methods of implementation in accordance with

sustainable development of the Republic of Croatia. Therefore, a document 2011-2015 Strategy of Preservation, Protection and Sustainable Economic Exploitation of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia was drafted in 2009 and adopted by the Government of the Republic of Croatia mid-2011. The Strategy aims to achieve a more efficient and successful cultural heritage protection and preservation management and, at the same time, promote and strengthen economic exploitation of development potentials of that heritage. The Strategy was developed in line with procedures and standards applied in the European Union.

6. YOUTH CULTURE AND LEISURE TIME

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal envisaged by the measure "Youth Culture and Leisure Time" is to improve overall activities of state administration bodies and public institutions which contribute to tackling cultural needs of young people, based on their scope and competences and improving their quality of life in the Republic of Croatia. Cultural needs of young people fall into two basic categories: (1) culture of young people and for young people and (2) creative expression of young people. The following goals of the measure ensue from those two categories; to contribute to creating culturally aware young people, to their openness to creativity and their ability to actively participate in cultural development; to contribute to stronger capacities of civil society organizations active in the field of culture of young people and for young people and promote creative expression of young people; to encourage young people to organize themselves into cultural programmes and other forms of organised leisure time; to promote cooperation, networking and programme exchange of civil society organizations dealing with the culture of young people at local, national and international level; to ensure adequate premises for civil society organizations carrying out cultural programmes of young people and for young people and programmes which promote creative expression of young people; to promote education, production and public recognition of young artists in the country and abroad, and track and promote their development even after their educational period; to include young people in the decision-making process in culture. Said goal normatively ensues from the Constitutional provision on protection of youth and creation of social, educational, pedagogic, cultural, material and other conditions for long-lasting benefits for young people and their active, complete and responsible participation in the social community. This goal is formulated in the 2009-2013 National Youth Programme (prior to which the programme adopted in 2003 was in force).

In addition to the National Youth Programme, the Republic of Croatia adopted the 2006-2012 National Action Plan for the rights and interests of children, defining a special measure entitled Leisure time and Culture of Children with the following aims: make culture available to every child; develop and carry out activities of children and for children in leisure time; create room for the implementation of activities of children and for children in their leisure time; educate youth workers and publish manuals designed for youth workers dealing with children's activities in leisure time; promote development of creativity and affirmation of children participation in culture; establish duties and

responsibilities of subjects responsible for the implementation of children's activities in free time; facilitate reception of services by sponsors and donors regarding organization of children's activities in leisure time; follow up the work and achievements of children in leisure time in the media.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Youth Culture and Leisure Time is implemented through five special activities which the Ministry of Culture is responsible for and which are carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, the Ministry of the Family, Veterans' Affairs and Intergenerational Solidarity, civil society organizations and local and regional self-government units:

1. Promotion of informal education of young people in the field of culture and art - The activity includes: setting up a fund for independent culture (working proposal "Kultura nova" /New Culture"/); defining priorities for financing projects of informal education of young people in non-institutional art and culture; financing projects and programmes of informal education of young people in non-institutional art and culture; financing non-profit cultural youth programmes and programmes for youth conducted by civil society organizations; multi-annual institutional grants for youth associations working in the field of non-institutional culture and art.
2. Ensuring resources for international cultural co-operation between civil society organizations in the field of youth culture and culture for youth, especially with countries from the region and EU countries – The activity includes: inclusion of those promoting youth programmes and programmes for youth in particular in the criteria for allocation of funds for the field of international cultural co-operation; ensuring funds for membership and the work of organizations working in this field of culture in international networks; establishing criteria also within funds reserved for financing international cultural co-operation; ensuring funds to co-finance membership fees, registration fees, conference attendances and other activities of international networks.
3. Ensuring co-financing for the activities of existing youth clubs and stimulating establishment of new clubs – the activity includes: financing activities of youth clubs throughout the year; drafting recommendations for establishment and management of youth clubs and clubs for youth and their publication; continuous supervision and annual evaluation of youth club activities.
4. Facilitating participation of young artists in national and international cultural projects as well as in international cultural exchanges – The activity includes: defining criteria and priorities regarding financing of participation of young artists in national and international cultural projects; financing the participation of young artists in international competitions and events.
5. Including representatives of youth associations active in culture, into activities of cultural councils (at national, regional and local level) – The activity includes amendments to the Cultural Councils Act which would allow participation of representatives of youth associations and associations for youth working in culture in the activities of Cultural Councils.

The measure "Leisure Time and Culture of Children" is also implemented through special activities which the Ministry of Culture is responsible for, in cooperation with the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, the Ministry of the Family, Veterans' Affairs and Intergenerational Solidarity, civil society organizations and local and regional self-government units:

1. Organizing numerous and quality cultural activities accessible to children, primarily new forms of activities in the three largest fields of culture; arts, music and drama art in the broadest sense;
2. Encouraging children to socialize, broaden their knowledge, use creative expression and activities, active rest and entertainment;
3. Ensuring premises for the implementation of programme activities for children during leisure time; developing work programmes for children in the area of leisure time, which will include types of activities, number of youth workers, selection criteria for youth workers and methods of further development and training;
4. Developing and aligning programme activities adapted to interests and receptive capacities of children;
5. Establishing a Commission for promotion, supervision and evaluation of activities of children during leisure time in order to monitor and determine the effects, examine experiences and determine problems, and in order to propose (to the Council for Children and to other competent bodies) new measures and activities with the aim of further developing this programme field.

Cultural programmes for children and youth are included in the annual Call for proposals for programmes for cultural needs in culture in the Republic of Croatia, announced by the Ministry of Culture. Received annual applications are reviewed by expert cultural councils for specific cultural and artistic fields based on general and specific programme evaluation criteria and are submitted for approval to the Minister of Culture.

7. PARTICIPATION OF DISABLED PERSONS IN THE CULTURAL LIFE

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the measure "Participation of disabled persons in the cultural life in the Republic of Croatia" is to ensure conditions in which disabled persons can present their creative, artistic and intellectual capacities in order to equally participate in the cultural activities. Full equality and equal opportunities for disabled persons also imply their right to be fully integrated into society, as well as their participation in the cultural life. Encouraging involvement of disabled persons relies on raising social awareness of the diversity and value of their cultural activities, as well as on encouraging complete independence in artistic and creative expression, but also ensuring support to all forms of cultural activity produced by disabled persons. This measure aims at: adapting legal regulations in order to more efficiently involve disabled persons into the cultural life and activities; ensuring development and affirmation of creative capacities of disabled persons and facilitating their equal participation in the cultural life, together with other participants; making possible for disabled persons to obtain the status of artist and earn

from their artistic work; systematically following, in the media, the work and achievements of disabled persons in culture; facilitating access of disabled persons to culture institutions (museums, galleries, theatres, cinemas, concert halls and other) and following their programmes through the use of modern technical achievements; ensuring that disabled persons have access to and/or professional information, i.e., the experience of cultural heritage: historical buildings, sites, art work, traditional tangible and intangible heritage; encouraging participation of sponsors and donors in the implementation of programmes and events organised by associations of disabled persons.

The mentioned goal is set out in the constitutional provision guaranteeing for special care to be provided by the state in the protection of disabled persons and their inclusion in life. The provision is defined in the 2007–2015 National Strategy of Equal Opportunities for Disabled persons.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Participation of disabled persons in the cultural life is implemented through six special activities which the Ministry of Culture is responsible for, in cooperation with the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, the Ministry of Family, Veterans' Affairs and Intergenerational Solidarity, civil society organizations and local and regional self-government: units:

1. Continuously encourage and promote projects promoting creative and artistic capacities of disabled persons (at professional and amateur level);
2. Ensure participation of theatre and other artistic soloists and groups of disabled persons at regular cultural events (festivals, parades and other cultural events) under the same conditions;
3. Promote networking and involvement of disabled persons in projects in culture at international, national and local level;
4. Raise public awareness of artistic work done by disabled persons;
5. Promote and establish cooperation with potential sponsors and donors (companies, corporations, private entrepreneurs, banks and other social and economic entities);
6. Amend regulations with the aim of ensuring equal opportunities for disabled persons in culture.

Examples of such activities are reflected in the continuous support provided by the Ministry of Culture for projects and activities carried out by the Association of Physically Disabled Persons "Festival of Equal Opportunities", "Theatre of the Blind and Visually Impaired 'New Life'", "International Festival of the Blind and Visually Impaired BIT", participation in the Republic of Croatia and in France at the festival Oeuvres et Réalisations des Personnes Handicapées d'Expression Européenne«, single drama plays in sign language and visits of the Association of Theatre, Visual Arts and Culture of the Blind "Dlan", the Croatian Association for Deaf-blind Persons "Dodir (Touch)" and other associations of disabled persons.

8. INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS INTO SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL LIFE

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the measure "Integration of migrants into social, economic and cultural life in the Republic of Croatia" is to adopt the integration policy to be based on fundamental principles and values of equality, freedom and reciprocity. The Integration policy, in the narrow sense, refers to: integration of present and potential immigrants, measures provided by the state and society ensuring a good quality of life for immigrants, active prevention of discrimination, xenophobia and racism and giving immigrants the possibility of becoming active participants in social life and overall development of the Republic of Croatia. The aim of integration is to provide an environment based on equality, fairness, respect and achievement of individual and mutual benefit. In order to achieve this goal, foreigners should be enabled to achieve their full potential as members of society, to contribute to the community, and conditions should be created enabling them to assume rights and responsibilities as members of the community. In order to achieve that, the first step is to set up a legal framework that should facilitate integration into the Croatian society and create a stimulating environment by preventing discrimination and xenophobia and promoting intercultural dialogue. Special attention is paid to foreigners' status, employment, education, social security, health care, preservation of cultural, religious and linguistic identity and access to the media. Some of the most important conditions for the integration of foreigners into society are as follows: access to labour market, access to educational system, health care and social security and cooperation with the countries of origin. Through cooperation between all governmental and non-governmental bodies and organizations, projects will be carried out, allowing foreigners to learn the Croatian language, organizing courses and other educational programmes for further education and training, providing foreigners with information about their rights and obligations, providing foreigners with information about Croatian history, culture and constitutional regulation, all of which aimed at integrating them as quickly as possible into the cultural and economic life in the Republic of Croatia.

The aforesaid goal is stipulated in the Constitutional provision on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, a series of international documents which the Republic of Croatia is a signatory to, and in the Aliens Act prescribing adoption of migration policy acts. The goal is defined in the document - 2007/2008 Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia passed by the Croatian Parliament in 2007. In 2008 the Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted, the first Action Plan for implementation of the Migration policy of the Republic of Croatia.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Integration of migrants into social, economic and cultural life (a set of social issues in the Action Plan) is implemented through several specific activities which

the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports and the Ministry of Culture are responsible for and of which three are of utmost importance for culture:

1. Committing foreigners, in the process of approval of residence and of being granted Croatian citizenship, to attending Croatian language courses and learning about Croatian history and culture – The activity includes development and adoption of the programme and implementation plan as well as implementation of the programme and plan to teach Croatian language, history and culture.
2. Carrying out activities with the aim of raising public awareness of different aspects and cause and effect results of migratory movements, which is also a prerequisite for the prevention of xenophobia, prejudice and negative attitude towards foreigners – The activity includes preparation and presentation of a thematic lesson in all secondary schools, which would mark The World Cultural Diversity Day with the aim of raising awareness about cultural diversity being an asset for society of respect of the rights of others a foundation for self- respect and one's own right to diversity in the world.
3. Preventing discriminatory procedures and treatment towards immigrants in economic, social and cultural life – The activity includes an analysis of inclusion of labour migration across economic branches and a comparative analysis of salaries for domicile population with respect to those of labour migrants; systematic promotion of measures creating room for national cultural activities, products and services among the ones available within the national territory in order to create, produce, distribute and enjoy such national cultural activities, products and services, including provisions related to the use of language for such activities, products and services: strengthening partnerships with and among civil societies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in fostering and promoting diversity of cultural expression.

2.2 International cooperation and preferential treatment

Policies and measures

1. STRENGTHENING THE PRESENCE OF CROATIAN ART AND CULTURE IN THE WORLD

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the measure "Strengthening the presence of Croatian art and culture in the world" is to promote bilateral and multilateral international cultural cooperation, in all areas of culture and in all cultural aspects, and especially the cooperation with the European Union and UNESCO.

The mentioned goal is set out in the Constitutional provision on the freedom of cultural and artistic creativity and expression (1990) and the Act on financing of public needs in culture (1990 and 1993). After drafting the National Report as part of the European National Cultural Policy Review Programme in 1998, the Republic of Croatia adopted, in 2002, a long-term strategic document "Croatia in the 21st century" – Strategy for Cultural Development, in which the 'promotion of cultural cooperation as developing, multi-sector and multimedia activity with different countries and cultural fields' is

emphasized as the main goal of international cultural cooperation. Such a goal implied a break away from a traditional approach to the concept of cultural cooperation based on the exchange, and towards a new approach which applied to a wider development context. Since 2009, the Ministry of Culture, as the competent authority for national cultural policy, has been developing its own three-year strategic plan which defines the mentioned goal of strengthening the presence of Croatian art and culture in the world.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Strengthening the presence of Croatian art and culture in the world is carried out through four specific activities in the strategic which the Ministry of Culture is responsible for:

1. Croatian Commission for UNESCO – In coordination with ministries, governmental and non-governmental organizations, the Croatian Commission participates in standardization activities of UNESCO, supports long-term initiatives and projects of national, regional and international significance, and identifies areas in Croatia with extensive knowledge which can be formalized within special initiatives and projects through UNESCO. The Programme area of culture is promoted by encouraging contemporary artistic creativity, issues relating to cultural policy, development of cultural industries and networks for gathering information in the field of culture and cultural management, cultural development and pluralism, cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, copyrights and status of artists.

2. Strengthening of active international cultural cooperation with the European Union as part of the programme "Culture 2007-2013" – the activity includes stronger promotion of programmes to potential users, technical and financial assistance for projects which have been supported by the EU, cooperation with project partners and cultural contact points of the programme member countries as well as the European Commission and the Executive Agency in Brussels.

In addition, the Cultural Contact Point (CCP) has been established and hosted by the Ministry of Culture. In 2009 Croatia drew 1.71 times more funding than membership paid; 25 Croatian projects were co-financed through the Culture programme (visual arts, exhibitions, dance and theatre performances, festivals, design, heritage preservation, etc.), and works of 18 Croatian authors have been translated into 9 languages. In 2010 this amount increased substantially – Croatia drew 6.45 times more funding than membership paid.

For the period prior to the accession of Croatia to the EU, programmes for new funds of the European Union were being prepared. With respect to the ratification of the Accession Treaty to the European Union, presentation of Croatian contemporary art was intensified as well as the promotion of cultural heritage in EU countries. Cultural tourism was promoted and encouraged as an export product.

3. Bilateral cultural cooperation agreements and programmes – Concluded bilateral cultural cooperation agreements and programmes ensure a broader promotion of Croatian culture in other countries as well as promotion of culture of other countries in Croatia; encouraging the development of direct and continuous cooperation and exchange between organizations and associations, artists and experts in all fields of culture and art; translations and publications of literary works, presentations of films and artistic exhibitions, visits of theatre, dance and music artists, participation at book fairs and other international cultural events and gatherings.

The government continues signing bilateral agreements and programmes of cultural cooperation; so far 48 bilateral agreements and 25 bilateral programmes have been signed. It is important to stress that the majority of projects financially supported by the Ministry of Culture are not based on the traditional form of "government to government cooperation" but on direct contacts between artists and arts and cultural organisations.

4. Multilateral cultural cooperation – The activity includes support for the participation of artists and cultural professionals in multilateral programmes promoting development of intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity in the scope of international organisations and associations as well as non-governmental organizations; intensifying programmes of cooperation as part of regional initiatives and associations, along with emphasizing specific features of Croatia as a central European and Mediterranean country.

Strengthening cultural cooperation within the region of South Eastern Europe is one of the priorities of international cultural cooperation. Such cooperation is based on existing links between artists and art managers; bilateral and regional programmes of cooperation; cooperation within the framework of international organisations such as UNESCO or the Council of Europe; cooperation within regional organisations such as the Council of Ministers of Culture of South East Europe (the Charter, signed in Copenhagen on 31 March 2005), the network of ministers responsible for cultural heritage sponsored by UNESCO, the Danube Region, the Alps Adriatic Working Community, the Central European Initiative, the Quadrilateral Initiative, the Adrian-Ionian Initiative, etc. The projects include post-war reconstruction, the restitution of stolen cultural assets, support for mobility, and cooperation in the field of policy-making, cultural itineraries, networking among youth, etc. Croatia held the presidency of the Council of Ministers of Culture of South-East Europe in 2007-2008.

Some important multilateral co-operation projects, coordinated or supported by the Ministry of Culture, include:

- the Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe (RPSEE), a joint activity of the Council of Europe and South-eastern European governments;
- Vukovar-Vučedol-Ilok: Research, Reconstruction, Revitalisation (Ministry of Culture/Council of Europe Development Bank);
- Cooperation within the Adriatic Ionian Basin (Project on Cultural Routes);
- Cooperation within the Alps-Adriatic Working Community;
- participation in the TRADUKI Network – European Network for the Promotion of Literature and Books; and

- participation in the Roberto Cimetta Fund dedicated to mobility of artists and cultural managers.

The interest of cultural operators and artists for participation in various international networks is ever growing and ever more visible. Several Croatian theatres are members of the European Theatre Convention. Croatian artists participated in platforms and networks supported by the Culture programme (i.e. Triathlon Network, project SEAS, Gemine Muse, EuMCAT, TRANSART, etc.). Croatian cultural institutions, NGOs, experts and centres / sections (Croatian national committee ICOM, Croatian sections of AICA, UNIMA, ASSITEJ, IDEA, DACI, C.I.O.F.F., Croatian centre PEN, ITI etc.) are active participants of international NGOs in the field of culture and arts. Following the election of the Croatian delegate as the Secretary General of ASSITEJ International in 2008, Zagreb became the headquarters of ASSITEJ International, an important organisation promoting the work of theatre for children and youth. The Centre for Dramatic Art (CDU) was the organiser of the 15th Performance Studies International Conference in Zagreb in June 2009. While it is still difficult to obtain extra-budgetary funds for cultural cooperation projects and networking in Croatia, financial support is mostly provided by the Ministry of Culture and local communities. Much effort is being invested in support for cross-border co-operation projects, both by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports. Initiatives are usually carried out by NGOs which apply for government funding. Co-operation programmes include joint education programmes, co-operation in promoting common heritage, student camps etc. The Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) was officially launched at the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP) in Sofia, on 27 February 2008, as the successor to the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. The RCC Secretariat is situated in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The RCC Board decided on the establishment of the RCC Task Force on Culture and Society during 2010. The meeting held in Cetinje, Montenegro, on 22-25 June 2011 marks the formal establishment of the RCC Task Force on Culture and Society and the opening of the Task Force Secretariat in Cetinje.

5. Institute for Development of International Relations/Culturelink has been editing books and studies as follows:

a) UNESCO's Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions: Making It Work. Edited by Nina Obuljen and Joost Smiers (2007, 402 pp.) - The purpose of this book was to invigorate and inform citizens of all countries who respect democratic principles and human rights. The book provides the history behind the adoption of the Convention, analyses its legal value and potential impact, and tries to envisage the most appropriate strategies for its effective implementation. The book is devoted to civil society, artists, civil servants and politicians in their struggle to make the Convention work. An international team of experts from South Africa, Canada, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Lebanon, France, Mexico, South Korea, the Netherlands and Croatia contributed to this book distributed world-wide.

b) Dynamics of Communication: New Ways and New Actors. Edited by Biserka Cvjetičanin (2007, 414 pp.) - The purpose of this book was to analyse the increasingly rapid and important changes introduced by and developed through the globalization

processes in the field of culture. New ways and new actors of global communication are examined in this book, as well as cultural diversity, with a view to the Convention (i.e. the articles of Christophe Germann – ‘Cultural Treatment’ and ‘Most-Favoured-Culture’ to Promote Cultural Diversity vis-à-vis International Trade Regulations, and Joost Smiers – The Need for a Global Cultural Movement). The book presents the contributions of 50 experts from Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas and Australia, representing different international and national associations, universities, cultural institutions, and other organizations.

c) UNESCO’s Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions: Article 19 – Exchange, Analysis and Dissemination of Information. Study authored by Biserka Cvjetičanin, Aleksandra Uzelac and Ana Žuvela, and commissioned by the UNESCO Secretariat (CE/09/3.IGC/211/UNF.7, 2009, 13 pp.) - The exchange, analysis and dissemination of information is a prerequisite to a successful implementation of the overall Convention goals and aims. Cultural networks can be useful vehicles of implementation of Article 19, in order to provide the States Parties with information about policies, funding criteria and data on the principles of protecting and promoting cultural expressions, as well as of distinguishing the real needs and methodologies of preserving, maintaining and supporting cultural expressions in all their diversity.

d) Networks: The Evolving Aspects of Culture in the 21st Century. Edited by Biserka Cvjetičanin (2011, 282 pp.) - The purpose of this book was to examine the role and relevance that cultural networks have in cultural development and cultural cooperation in the 21st century. Special consideration was given to the position of cultural networks within cultural policy structures, to the effective usage of innovative ICTs and to the potential of networks for intercultural dialogue. The book stresses that the Convention encourages cultural interaction and establishes innovative approaches to international cooperation. Researchers from Spain, USA, Belgium, Portugal, France, Uruguay, Australia, South Africa, South Korea, Mozambique, Hungary, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Argentina and Croatia contributed to this book.

e) Svob-Dokic, Nada and A. Milohnic (eds.) (2011), Cultural Transition in Southeastern Europe. Cultural Identity Politics in the (Post)Transitional Societies, Culturelink Joint Publications Series, Zagreb: Institute for Development of International Relations

f) Svob-Dokic, Nada (ed.) (2010), Kultura/Multikultura, Zagreb: Naklada Jesenski i Turk, Hrvatsko sociolosko drustvo/Croatian Sociological Society

g) Jelincic, Daniela Angelina, Gulisija, Deana, Bekic, Janko (2010). Kultura, turizam, interkulturalizam. Zagreb: Meandarmedia/Institutu za medjunarodne odnose

Articles - The main challenges of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and its implementation, by Biserka Cvjetičanin. *Economia della Cultura*, Roma, no.3/2008, pp. 343-354 - The article deals with challenges and expectations of the Convention. The Convention, in every single

one of its articles, presents challenges for all countries of the world – developed and developing alike. One of the main challenges is encouraging the key role of civil society in shearing and evaluating the Convention. The Convention advocates new forms of cooperation and innovative partnerships, which requires the formulation of new cultural policies and development strategies of international cooperation. The recognition of the distinctive nature of culture is one of the most valuable aspects of the Convention. The implementation of the Convention is a long-term process, and its expectations may be realized only progressively.

Numerous articles by IMO researchers and other experts on the Convention were published in Croatian printed and electronic media.

For the programs and projects under the above mentioned activities, the Ministry of Culture publishes an annual Call for proposals for programs of public needs in culture in the Republic of Croatia to which independent artists, arts organizations, cultural institutions, legal and natural persons engaged in culture on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, citizens, associations and local and regional self-government units can apply. Submitted annual proposals are autonomously reviewed by competent arts councils for specific cultural and artistic areas based on general and specific programme evaluation criteria and are proposed to the Minister of Culture for approval. Each year, on average 1,200 programs apply out of which about 600 are approved with the amount of 10 to 12 million Kuna. All areas of cultural and artistic expression and activity are encompassed and the largest number, by regions, refers to the European Union and other European countries.

2. CARE FOR CROATS LIVING OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AND COOPERATION IN CULTURE

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the measure Care for the Croats outside of the Republic of Croatia and Cooperation in Culture is to achieve cooperation with institutions of Croats worldwide as well as the support of these institutions with the aim of promoting the Croatian language, culture and scientific, economic and other cooperation. Caring for the Croatian Diaspora, its legal, cultural and linguistic position, accepting the status of Croatian autochthonous minorities and exercising their minority rights, as well as caring for Croats as an equal, sovereign and constituent nation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a constitutional obligation of the Republic of Croatia.

In accordance with the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the measure is implemented through the programme aimed at members of the Croatian nation living outside the Republic of Croatia: Croatian language learning in the Republic of Croatia, scholarships for pupils or students who are studying or attending higher education institutions in the Republic of Croatia, helping with their accommodation in student dorms, assisting in the implementation of programmes and projects for culture,

education, science and health for Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The measure also includes programs of cultural promotion in accordance with foreign policy priorities.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Care for the Croats living outside of the Republic of Croatia and Cooperation in Culture is implemented through four distinct activities of the Strategic Plan and implementation is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs:

1. Care for Croatian emigrants – The activity includes assisting members of the Croatian nation coming to Croatia by providing school and student scholarships, paying tuition fees for Croatian language courses and organizing accommodation in student dorms. The intention is to increase the amount of scholarship/tuition fees and to increase the number of student and school scholarships.
2. Care for Croatian minorities abroad – The activity includes care for the recognition of the status of Croatian autochthonous minorities in European countries and for realisation of their minority rights; monitoring the implementation and compliance with accepted European standards for the protection of minorities in countries in which they live; supporting ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic self-awareness of minorities and the right to the specificities of their own cultural life and national traditions; monitoring changes in migration policies and legislation of the receiving states; monitoring issues of Croatian autochthonous minorities and their legal and political status; maintaining constant cooperation with representatives of Croatian minority communities as well as cooperation and coordination with relevant institutions in the Republic of Croatia and abroad for the purpose of realisation of minority rights; participation in initiating, developing and implementing bilateral agreements on protection of rights of Croatian national minorities as well as allocation of financial resources awarded to the Croatian minority from the budget of the Republic of Croatia as annual grant.
3. Care for Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina – The activity includes connecting with Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina, supporting their return and stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the preservation of their full equality. By implementing and monitoring existing international agreements, as well as by concluding new ones, the aim is to ensure the survival and protection of the Croatian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The special interest of the Republic of Croatia is the promotion of good neighbourly relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina and its support on the path to European integration as a pledge for the welfare of and closer relation with the Croatian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
4. Preservation of identity through cultural promotion – The activity encompasses organizing numerous cultural events with the purpose of international presentation of Croatian cultural identity through various projects of visual arts and photography, music, film and gastronomy. In line with its foreign policy priorities, with extensive promotion of Croatian traditional culture and contemporary art, the emphasis lies on intensifying the promotion of Croatian cultural tourism.

2.3 Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

Cultural policies and measures

1. FURTHERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMMES IN CULTURE

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main objective of the measure Furthering Entrepreneurship Programmes in Culture is to encourage and promote entrepreneurship in culture. Promoting entrepreneurship implies stressing the importance of entrepreneurship for the overall economic and social development, pronounced promotion of production mentality and highlighting entrepreneurial risk in culture as an essential component of market operations and market position.

As a distinctive programme the Project "Entrepreneurship in Culture" was launched by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship in 2008 as a programme of small scale grant state aid. Through the entrepreneurship in culture promotion programme, cultural production is promoted by investing in the development and application of new technologies in culture, encouraging the competitiveness of industries in culture, marketing activities of entrepreneurs in culture and by encouraging innovation in culture. The measure is expected to increase the number of beneficiaries and to increase the quality and diversity of projects submitted, which will be reflected in strengthening entrepreneurship in culture..

Apart from the project of entrepreneurship in culture the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship is also implementing a special project "Preservation of traditional arts and crafts" and projects in which cultural-entrepreneurship programmes are envisaged: "Youth in Entrepreneurship" and " Women Entrepreneurs ".

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Improvement of Entrepreneurship Programmes in Culture is implemented through a Public Call. The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship are responsible for implementation.

State aid beneficiaries are small enterprises engaged in activities in culture - trades, small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives as defined by the Small Business Development Promotion Act, institutions (except for public institutions) according to the Institutions Act, freelance artists, art organizations and cultural institutions which conduct cultural-entrepreneurship projects pursuant to the Law on Financing Public Needs in Culture with positive business results (except for business entities which have just set up a business), have headquarters on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, have at least one employee employed under unlimited duration, including the owner (except for free-lance artists and art organizations), have been operating for at least one month prior to the release of the Public Call, have a new trade registration with the beginning of operation, have settled their obligations towards the state and have justified approved state aid funds from previous years.

Areas in culture promoted under the Project are music and performing arts, drama arts, books and publishing, visual arts, new media culture, international cultural cooperation and European integration, cultural and artistic amateurism, investments, protection and preservation of cultural goods, museum and gallery activities and film industry.

Financing under grant state aid is possible for the following business activities: procurement of IT equipment, software and multimedia equipment; courses, seminars and workshops (investment in knowledge for professional development, including new technologies in culture); promotional material, market research, brand and visual identity creation, Internet marketing - creation and updating of web pages, banner ads; leasing space for organization of cultural activities (fairs, exhibitions, etc.) – not applying to leased space in the ownership of state institutions or local and regional self-government units ; covering part of costs of external experts in the implementation of the entrepreneurial project in culture; co-financing of projects and programmes specific for entrepreneurship in culture (drafting project documentation and studies and other relative project costs). The lowest individual state aid in the project amounts to 20,000 Kuna while the highest amounts to 100,000 Kuna. The programme can finance up to 85 % of eligible costs.

The project Preserving Traditional Arts and Crafts enables entrepreneurs to obtain grants for the preservation and development of less profitable craft activities of traditional arts and crafts predominantly handmade and characterized by products and services of high aesthetic value and quality design i.e. to implement training programmes on traditional arts and crafts.

Financing under grant state aid is possible for the following activities: procurement of tools and equipment needed to enhance the manufacturing process besides procurement of raw materials and means of transport; improvement of working conditions in workshops; services of engaging external entities in product development (analysing and product testing, the cost of acquiring the traditional i.e. art trade label, innovation in product design, production of packaging, etc.), education/vocational training of employees for the purpose of enriching the knowledge and skills in traditional crafts; participation at trade, entrepreneurial and other fairs in the Republic of Croatia (lease and furnishing of exhibition area). Grants are approved in the amount of 10,000 to 80,000 Kuna.

In 2011 308 applications for the programme Entrepreneurship in Culture were received and 128 grants were approved for trade associations, associations, and free-lance artists and art organizations in the amount of 4 million Kuna.

In addition to these measures of the ministries, incentive programmes for entrepreneurship in culture are also conducted by business communities, the Croatian Chamber of Trades and Crafts and the Croatian Chamber of Economy. At the regional and local self-government level some counties, cities and municipalities, alone or in cooperation with other organizations, carry out various incentive programmes (relief for producers, organization of special events, promotional activities, etc.) for entrepreneurship in culture.

What challenges have we been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The four-year implementation of the programme proved the programme to be well accepted by those engaged in entrepreneurship in culture. Although the implementation of the project is monitored mainly from the aspect of meeting formal requirements, its results and impacts are not assessed. The overall assessment of the position in development of entrepreneurship based on culture is that, despite initiated programmes and incentive measures, initial good results, support of a number of organizations at various levels, ranging from local to state and civil society level, successful examples of entrepreneurial ventures confirmed on the global market, it is still far below the capacities national culture and cultural heritage provide as a developmental potential for sustainable usage.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL TOURISM

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The strategic goal of the measure Development of Cultural Tourism is to create a critical mass of well presented, contemporarily interpreted and professionally promoted cultural-touristic products, which enrich the satisfaction of current visitors, create the image of a destination with rich and well-conceptualized and interesting cultural-touristic offer, attract new market segments and stimulate domestic demand.

The stated aim was formulated in the Cultural Tourism Development Strategy adopted in 2003. In 2004, for the purpose of realization of the set tasks, the Office for Cultural Tourism was founded at the Croatian National Tourist Board. During 2004 and 2005 the ways of financing the development of cultural-touristic products were identified. Expert teams for the purpose of counselling and technical assistance in the design of cultural-touristic initiatives, programmes, projects or products and expert teams for training operators of local and regional self-government, institutions and individuals were established.

The Cultural Tourism Development Strategy, subtitled "From Tourism and Culture to Cultural Tourism" distinguished five strategic priorities: 1. Creation of a positive environment which will promote the development of cultural-touristic products; 2. Establishing a system of organization and mechanisms of inter-sector cooperation; 3. Raising the level of knowledge and skills necessary for the development of high-quality cultural-touristic products; 4. Raising the standard of interpretation, equipment and quality of cultural-touristic products; 5. Improving the system for information flow, promotion and distribution of cultural-touristic products.

The aim under the Cultural Tourism Development Strategy was to primarily create preconditions for systematic development of Croatian cultural tourism as a developmental priority of Croatian tourism by creating the environment and infrastructure which effectively promote the development of cultural-touristic initiatives and their promotion and which by systematic education, shape Croatia into a cultural tourism destination of quality image.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The Cultural Tourism Development Strategy is implemented through three activities which the Croatian National Tourist Board, the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Culture are responsible for:

1. Activity of the Cultural Tourism Office – The Croatian National Tourist Board as a national tourist organization, based on the Tourism Development Strategy, established the Tourism Office with the aim of : creating the image of a destination for the wealthy with a well-designed and interesting cultural-touristic offer; raising the satisfaction of current visitors; stimulating consumption; prolonging the tourist season and stimulating off-season demand; attracting new market segments and stimulating domestic demand. The task of the Office is to coordinate all Croatian cultural-touristic projects and their joint promotion (in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Culture) for the purpose of creating a national cultural-touristic product. To this end, each year the Office targets funds to projects and events i.e. cultural-touristic initiatives: in the period from 2008 to 2011 1.3 million Kuna, on average, were allocated yearly to around 80 cultural tourism initiatives; training and regional forums for thousands of participants from all parts of the Croatia were organized; cultural tourism was promoted through printed materials (Calendar of cultural-touristic events - 200 events, 13 language mutations; promotion posters - UNESCO, Ethno and special publications – Enchanting Cultural Heritage), DVDs (Croatian cultural heritage), e-marketing (new website dedicated to cultural tourism), advertising campaigns, traveling exhibitions (Meet UNESCO World Heritage; Instantanés de Grèce), cultural tourism monthly newsletters, press conferences and performances at specialized cultural tourism fairs (in 2011 a total of 5.3 million Kuna were allocated).

2. Support for cultural-touristic initiatives, programmes and projects – The activity includes financing of cultural-touristic programmes through public tenders of the Directorate for special forms of tourism of the Ministry of Tourism. As a part of the activities related to the implementation of the Cultural Tourism Development Strategy it is conducted within the three-programme frame: (1) Heritage in Tourism (promoting preservation, restoration and inclusion heritage in touristic underdeveloped areas into tourism), (2) Thematic routes (fostering the development of thematic tourist routes in the Republic of Croatia) and (3) Autochthons souvenir (promoting improvements in production and marketing of souvenirs). In 2008 443 projects were selected and financially supported with 15 million Kuna from state funds, while in 2009 12.4 million Kuna were allocated for 324 projects.

3. Support for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage - Although the Ministry of Culture has no specific activity intended for cultural tourism, it annually invests around 100 million Kuna in the protection and restoration of buildings and historic units which are at the same time also tourist destinations (e.g., Vukovar-Vučedol-Ilok project, traditional houses reconstruction projects which also include reconstruction of traditional farm buildings - mills, farrieries, etc.); it invests significant resources in new museums (the Museum of Croatian Tourism in Opatija, Narona Museum...); beyond Croatian borders it organizes specific exhibitions (Croatian Apoxiomen, Seafaring in the Adriatic...).

What challenges have we been identified in the implementation of this measure?

Croatia is one of the few European countries to have a cultural tourism strategy and incentives for cultural tourism awarded through public tenders. However, the main challenge lies in the fact that the Cultural Tourism Development Strategy has not yet realized one of its priorities - establishing and maintaining inter- and intra-sector cooperation, primarily those of culture and tourism. There are no specific data or indicators to confirm the significant cooperation of the segments of culture and tourism in proposing and evaluating programmes and finding sources of funding in order to stimulate and broaden cultural-artistic development initiatives, and therefore the establishment of future cooperation should be more intensely pursued.

3. FURTHERING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CREATION AND APPLICATION

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the measure Furthering Intellectual Property Creation and Application in the Republic of Croatia is to provide optimal conditions for advanced use of intellectual property as a tool for economic growth and a driving force of scientific, cultural and overall social progress.

The aforementioned goal was formulated in the 2010-2012 National Strategy for the Development of the Intellectual Property System of the Republic of Croatia, a revised and amended document of the 2005-2010 National Strategy. The subject of the document is the national system of intellectual property including aspects of protection, implementation and enforcement of intellectual property rights and should ensure a supportive environment for creative and innovative development of all economic and social activities, thereby ensuring fair competition and balance between private interests of creators i.e. holders of intellectual property rights on the one hand and general social interests on the other hand.

Measures for achieving the targets are grouped into four clusters: a) economic, b) science and technology, c) culture and arts and d) other public policies. Measures of the culture and arts cluster have been taken from the 2010-2012 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Culture by being selected according to the criterion of connection thereof with intellectual property and by being incorporated in the National Strategy document in order to comprehensively and clearly define in one place the overall horizon of the national intellectual property system.

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

The measure Furthering Intellectual Property Creation and Application in the field of culture and arts cluster is implemented through two activities which the Ministry of Culture and the State Intellectual Property Office as well as associations for collective realisation of copyright and related rights are responsible for:

1. Development of cultural and artistic creation – The activity of promoting intellectual creativity through adequate protection of the creator's interest is one of the main

reasons for the establishment of the system of intellectual property and by appropriate development of the National Intellectual Property System, primarily in the field of copyright and related rights, it directly contributes to the development of cultural and artistic creativity. The activity includes the following programmes: (1) Realisation of the programme of public needs in culture (to promote respect of legitimate moral and property rights of authors and related rights holders by appropriate public promotional activities of the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the State Intellectual Property Office), (2) Implementation of the Entrepreneurship in Culture Promotion Programme (the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the State Intellectual Property Office of the Croatian Audio-visual Centre will examine, select, translate and adequately distribute and promote appropriate expert publications of the World Intellectual Property Organization on entrepreneurship in various artistic activities); (3) Increasing the contributions by the culture sector to other social sectors (the State Intellectual Property Office, in cooperation with the National Institute of Statistics and supported by relevant ministries, will in appropriate intervals continuously conduct studies on the economic contribution to the Croatian economy of activities based on copyright and related rights); (4) Strengthening the role of artistic education (the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, the State Intellectual Property Office and the Ministry of Culture will support the strengthening of artistic education in the school system, lifelong education and in the media, as well as the increase in cultural management programmes. It will also initiate systematic introduction of education on relevant aspects of intellectual property in all forms of artistic education).

2. Achieving an optimal model of protection and preservation of cultural assets - Through activities, mechanisms are developed and measures are set up to protect cultural heritage in order to ensure sustainability thereof including the identification, documentation, research, sustaining, protection and promotion of its values. Associations for collective realisation of copyright and related rights will set aside part of the funds raised by collecting fees for the use of various copyright works and other objects subject to copyright and related rights protection in favour of described incentives for protection of Croatian cultural heritage. The Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the National Institute for Intellectual Property and the professional public will address protection issues (protection exemptions) related to trademark and industrial design for registered cultural heritage works. In addition, it will monitor the development of international legal instruments in the field of intellectual property with respect to protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions (folklore) and, if necessary, initiate appropriate national measures.

Although folk art creations in their original form are not subject to copyright, a fee is paid to the state budget for their public use. This income is used to stimulate creativity and cultural diversity (in areas of non-commercial nature). By mutual agreements and specifically concluded lump-sum contracts, associations preserving traditional culture ensure favourable conditions for the implementation of measures to protect this part of intellectual property. An example is the Alliance of Associations – the Croatian Assembly of Culture the programme activity of which is also financially supported by the Ministry of Culture. The Croatian Assembly of Culture gathers 821 amateur

associations and provides its members with deliberative and corresponding fees for longer periods.

The Ministry of Culture supports such efforts, particularly in the segment where funds collected as fees for the performances of original folk art creations are paid into a special fund in order to stimulate musical events and musical creativity in the field of traditional music. Through a tender, the Croatian Composers' Society - ZAMP (Protection of Music Copyrights) has awarded funding for many Croatian associations and cultural-artistic associations for folk festivals, festivals, competitions and concerts as well as for traditional heritage documented on CDs and DVDs.

4. CULTURE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The main goal of the Regional Development Policy of the Republic of Croatia is to contribute to economic growth and development of the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development by creating conditions that will make possible for all the regions of the country to strengthen competitiveness and realize their development potential.

The aforesaid goal is formulated in the 2009 Law on Regional Development stipulating the goals and principles of managing regional development of the Republic of Croatia, planning documents, bodies in charge of regional development management, assessment of the degree of development of local and regional self-government units and reporting on the implementation of the regional development policy. Planning documents of the regional development policy are the Regional Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia and County development strategies, and the development strategy for the City of Zagreb.

The Regional Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia was adopted for the period 2011-2013 and includes three strategic objectives: (1) development of the Counties and statistical regions, (2) development of subsidised areas and (3) development of border regions. The purpose under the strategic goal of development of the Counties and statistical regions is to better connect local and regional development needs to national development priorities, which will be achieved by development planning and management at the level of statistical regions (NUTS 2) and County level (NUTS 3).

How has it been implemented, which public agency/agencies is/are responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

Culture as a development priority in the Regional Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia is acknowledged both at the level of statistical regions and at County level:

1. Priorities of statistical regions: (1) North-western Croatia. - One of the five priorities is the Sustainable management of cultural assets and natural resources which includes two measures: Development of tourism and supporting infrastructure, and Valorisation and revitalization of cultural assets and natural values. As the measure Furthering the

educational system of experts for sustainable management of cultural assets and natural values, culture is also recognized in the priority Increasing competitiveness by strengthening regional capacities. (2) Pannonian Croatia. - As a part of the priority the Development of regional infrastructure, culture is included in the measure Social, educational, cultural and medical infrastructure. (3) The Adriatic Croatia - Sustainable management of natural and cultural assets in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the region is the first priority of development of the Adriatic Croatia, which includes these measures: development of selective forms of tourism, diversification of services and expansion of touristic offer as well as improving the quality of existing facilities and construction of new accommodation capacities and supporting facilities; sustainable development of protected areas; sustainable management of natural resources; valorisation and revitalization of cultural and natural heritage.

2. County priorities - The main planning document for sustainable socio-economic development of each regional self-government unit defining the main development directions (goals and priorities) of regional self-government units is the County Development Strategy. Its main goal is to achieve a consensus between all relevant national, regional and local partners on the developmental needs of the County (related to economic development, employment and education, infrastructure, environment, local, urban and rural development, tackling poverty and social exclusion issues) and to serve as a basis for negotiations, coordination and financing of activities defined by the strategy. The Rulebook on mandatory content, development methodology and evaluation modality for County development strategies requires for each County development strategy to be based on status analysis/assessment containing the most important development characteristics, development trends, development problems and development needs of the County in the field of natural resources, public utility infrastructure, environmental protection, economy, business and technology infrastructure, labour market, social services (education, health, culture, sport, etc.) and development management.

The result of the Regional Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia is that all 20 Croatian Counties have completed their 2011 to 2013 County development strategies for the period in which culture found its developmental space - its strategic goals and priorities, measures and activities and development indicators.

When it comes to the second strategic objective of the Regional Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia - Development of subsidised areas - that strategic goal is aimed at providing support to all areas with socio-economic difficulties in the Republic of Croatia, in order to increase and optimally use their development potential by addressing the causes of their development problems. In compliance with the Act on Areas of Special State Concern, the Act on Hill and Mountain Areas and the Islands Act, the state invests significant funds in the form of aid for local government budgets in subsidised areas. It is estimated that the value of such grant aid in the areas of special state concern, mountain areas and islands amounts to approximately one billion Croatian Kuna annually.

For example, in 2011 the Ministry of Culture financed 220 programmes of public needs in culture and nature conservation of islands (drama, musical and musical-performing arts, information technology, investment support, literary events, library events, cultural movable and immovable assets, cultural and artistic amateurism, painting, visual and

audio-visual arts, international cultural cooperation, museum and gallery activities, new media culture, book aid, nature protection) totalling 30 million Kuna, with an additional 1.5 million Kuna of investment in cultural infrastructure by the Ministry of Regional Development.

3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

The cultural NGO sector has been growing dynamically during the post-2000 period. This has resulted in the establishment of an "independent cultural sector" and has separated "institutional" (government subsidised) and "independent" culture (subsidised mostly by foreign sources). The latter aspires to compete for domestic public funds and to fully establish itself as a part of the body of Croatian culture. Such claims are sometimes recognised, e.g., by the city of Zagreb which has established and has been financing the Centre for Independent and Youth Culture since 2008, and by the Ministry of Culture that proposed the new Law on the "Kultura nova" Foundation, passed by the Parliament in July 2011. The new foundation, which is dedicated mainly to the development of the independent cultural scene, was thus established.

Promotion of intercultural dialogue is a relevant issue in Croatia and appears on the agenda of cultural, media, educational and social policies. However, there are no explicitly formulated policies for the promotion of intercultural dialogue nor is there a special fund or support scheme. It is important to note that due to recent Croatian history and the consequences of the Homeland War, the issue of integration and re-integration of minorities, coexistence, as well as resettlement of refugees and displaced persons have been for some time very high on the list of political priorities. There are numerous NGOs and initiatives, both on national and regional levels, focussing on issues of intercultural dialogue. Examples of good practice that continue each year include:

- BEJAHAD – Jewish cultural scene – a project that has been taking place for over ten years. The programme consists of a week-long series of cultural programmes, activities and debates where, every year, the Jewish community invites one of the other minority groups from the region as well as a Jewish community from one of the European countries to cooperate in the organisation of this programme.
- Celebration of 21st May - World Day of Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development has been organized by the Croatian Commission for UNESCO since 2005. This project is focusing on safeguarding and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and visibility of the Convention by organizing open workshops for youth and the general public.
- The Conference-Cultural Diversity: Its Effect on Authors and Performers in the Context of Globalisation was held in Dubrovnik in 2008. It was organized by the ALAI Croatia, the Croatian Copyright Society. The Ministry of Culture financially supported the Conference and also took part in it.
- FFRIK International Festival of the Francophone Theatre was held in May 2008 with the support of the Croatian Commission for UNESCO.

- The International Conference UNESCO's Media Development Indicators: Monitoring Media Development in Croatia was held in Zagreb in 2009. It was organized by the Centre for Media and Communication Research, Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb and supported by the Croatian Commission for UNESCO and UNESCO Participation Programme.
 - International Folklore Festival, Zagreb is being organised traditionally every year by Zagreb Concert Management to present and promote traditional values of all nations and cultures, contributing to the efforts of preserving cultural diversities in the globalized world. Over 70 participants from foreign countries have passed through the festival..
 - Literary seminar "The Days of Vladan Desnica" named after the famous Croatian writer of Serbian nationality. The seminar promotes intercultural dialogue through debates about literature and broader topics.
 - Since 2006, "Days of Serbian Culture" organised by the Serbian Cultural Association "Prosvjeta" present contemporary Serbian culture during a weeklong festival in Zagreb.
- Other examples of good practice dealing with issues of intercultural dialogue:
- Croatia actively contributed in the process of writing the White Book of Intercultural Dialogue of the Council of Europe.
 - The international round table on "Intercultural Dialogue and Digital Culture" was organised by the Institute for International Relations / Culturelink in November 2008.
 - The National Foundation for Civil Society Development is the coordinator of the Anna Lindh Foundation - ALF (projects promoting dialogue between cultures of the Euro Mediterranean region) through the Croatian Network for Cooperation in the Mediterranean.

The government of the Republic of Croatia takes steps to support all activities promoting dialogue between different faith groups. The government has signed agreements with 16 churches and religious communities; the international agreement with the Holy See regulates issues with the Catholic Church in Croatia, while other agreements were signed with: the Serbian Orthodox Church in Croatia; the Islamic religious community in Croatia; the Evangelic Church in Croatia; the Reformed Christian (Calvinist) Church in Croatia; the Evangelical Pentecostal Church in Croatia, which additionally represents the Christ Pentecostal Church in Croatia and The Union of Christ Pentecostal Churches in Croatia; the Adventist Church in Croatia, which represents the Reformed movement of the Seventh-day Adventists; the Union of Baptist Churches in Croatia, which represent the Church of Christ; the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in Croatia; the Croatian Old Catholic Church; and the Macedonian Orthodox Church in Croatia. In 2003, the Agreement between the government of the Republic of Croatia and the Jewish Community in Croatia was adopted. In autumn 2008, the Agreement was signed with the Beth Israel Jewish faith group, while the Co-ordination of Jewish Communities in the Republic of Croatia has not yet signed the proposed agreement.

The issue of social cohesion is primarily tackled in the context of ensuring that all social groups, including all minorities, have equal access to public services such as education, social security, health protection, media, culture etc.

The existing network of community cultural centres assists in bringing cultural programmes and projects closer to vulnerable communities and helps to balance the often unequal cultural offer which is mostly centralised in larger urban centres.

As they develop, NGOs and other civil society organisations invest increasing efforts in the promotion of social cohesion, by supporting or organising festivals, exhibitions, cultural events etc. mostly at local level. The National Foundation for Civil Society Promotion supports a number of NGOs and their programmes targeted at the promotion of social cohesion.

4. New technologies and digitalisation in the arts and culture

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are increasingly being used as a "bridge" towards particular segments of cultural industries, between culture and other sectors, and towards the public. ICT companies are increasingly giving support to cultural activities through sponsorships and donations. However, neither side is doing this according to any government programme, but according to available regulation concerning taxes on sponsorship and donations.

ICT use is increasing in particular cultural industries, such as librarianship and archives, which are leading to new employment.

With the creation of the Cultural Council for New Media Cultures in 2004 the financing of artists working with new technologies became more transparent and they gained easier access to public funds. One of the most active promoters of new media culture is the Multimedia Institute, a non-governmental organisation in Zagreb, which promotes different perspectives on the issues raised by the use of new technologies and media in contemporary culture, presenting discourses from civil (activists), technical and media cultural scenes. The Multimedia Institute is a member of CLUBTURE – a network of non-governmental and independent cultural organisations, clubs and initiatives operating as a programme platform for exchange. In the first five years since the independent cultural organisations established a CLUBTURE Network, they have organised more than 1 000 programmes around Croatia and they initiated a media project <http://kulturpunkt.hr> and a magazine *Magazin za hakiranje stvarnosti 04* (2004-2006). The Network advocates for new cultural policies, at national, regional and local level. It has initiated projects of regional cooperation and education programmes.

The changes in the field of digitalisation are swift and the number of users of new technologies is growing rapidly, but these developments are not followed by equally swift responses in cultural policies. Nevertheless, it must be mentioned that several projects of digitalisation of cultural heritage have been undertaken by the Ministry of Culture.

Sources:

1. www.min-kulture.hr
2. <http://www.culturalpolicies.net/web/index.php>
3. http://www.dzs.hr/default_e.htm
4. <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx>