



# A Foreign Researcher's Guide to Croatia

## A Foreign Researcher's Guide to Croatia

The aim of "A Foreign Researcher's Guide to Croatia" is to help researchers from all over the world plan their scientific research in Croatia. In this guide you can find lots of practical information about everyday life and guidelines for dealing with the formalities of employment and work in Croatia.

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**Updated information can be found on the  
Croatian Mobility Portal  
[www.euraxess.hr](http://www.euraxess.hr)**

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## Euraxess

**EURAXESS** - Researchers in Motion is a programme established by the European Commission in 2004. The main goal of the programme is to enhance the mobility of researchers and to help develop research and science in the EU. Croatia joined the Euraxess programme in June 2008 and established the Euraxess Service Centre at the Agency for Mobility and EU programmes.

**EURAXESS Jobs** replaces the European Researcher's Mobility Portal, which was created in 2003. On it, a researcher will find a wealth of constantly updated information on job vacancies, funding opportunities and fellowships throughout Europe. Researchers can post their CVs online. A company or research institute can post job vacancies and search for CVs of international researchers. All services are free of charge.

**EURAXESS Services** is the new face of the ERA-MORE Network, launched in 2004. It is a network of more than two hundred centres located in 35 European countries. These centres assist researchers and their families in relocating to another country.

**EURAXESS Rights** provides information regarding the European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers. It was launched in 2005. The Charter describes the rights and duties of researchers, as well as research- and funding institutions. The Code aims at ensuring equal treatment of all researchers in Europe and increasing transparency in their recruitment.

**EURAXESS Links** replaces ERA-link, the network of European researchers abroad, which was launched in the USA in 2005 and in Japan in 2008. It provides interactive web services to European researchers working abroad, allowing them to create networks and stay connected to Europe.

SOLUTIONS  
FOR RESEARCHERS

<http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess>



# About Croatia



## 1.1. About Croatia

Croatian homepage

<http://www.hr/croatia>

General information about Croatia

<http://us.mfa.hr/?mh=186&mv=1111>

Croatia "The Land of a Thousand Islands"

Useful information about Croatia

<http://www.croatiaemb.net/>

Croatian National Tourist Board

<http://www.croatia.hr/English/Home/Naslovna.aspx>

## 1.2. Geography

Located at the southeast of Europe at the crossroads between the Pannonian Plain and the Mediterranean Sea, Croatia borders with Slovenia and Hungary to the north, Serbia to the northeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the east, and Montenegro to the far southeast. Its southern and western flanks border the Adriatic Sea, and it also shares a sea border with Italy in the Gulf of Trieste.

Maps of Croatia

<http://www.worldmapfinder.com/En/Europe/Croatia/>

### Geographical facts

|                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Total area               | 87,609 sq. km        |
| Land area                | 56,542 sq. km        |
| Territorial sea area     | 31,067 sq. km        |
| Total economic area      | 113,680 sq. km       |
| Total length of coast    | 5,835 km             |
| Length of Mainland coast | 1,777 km (30.5%)     |
| Length of Island coast   | 4,058 km (69.5%)     |
| Number of Islands        | 1,185 (47 inhabited) |

### Larger cities

| City        | Population |
|-------------|------------|
| Zagreb      | 779,145    |
| Split       | 188,694    |
| Rijeka      | 144,043    |
| Osijek      | 114,616    |
| Zadar       | 72,718     |
| Sl. Brod    | 64,612     |
| Vel. Gorica | 63,517     |
| Pula        | 58,594     |
| Sisak       | 52,236     |
| Šibenik     | 51,553     |

### Croatian flag



### Coat of arms



### Basic facts

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Official name     | Republic of Croatia                          |
| Official language | Croatian                                     |
| Official script   | Latin  |
| Monetary unit     | Croatian Kuna (kn)                           |
| Population        | 4,437,460 (2001 census)                      |
| Capital city      | Zagreb (population of 779,145 - 2001 census) |

### Useful information

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Time zone                         | CET (GMT+1)                               |
| International code                | +385                                      |
| Exit for international calls      | 00  |
| Unique number for emergency calls | 112                                       |
| Police                            | 92  |
| Fire Brigade                      | 93  |
| Ambulance                         | 94  |
| Croatian Auto Club                | 987                                       |
| General information               | 981                                       |
| Telephone information             | 988                                       |
| Exchange rate                     | 9864                                      |
| GSM Network                       | T-mobile (098), VIPnet (091), Tele2 (095) |
| Electricity                       | 220V, 50 Hz                               |

## 1.3. History

Croats and other Slavs settled on the east coast of the Adriatic Sea and the Pannonian lands in the early 7th century, forming two principalities, Dalmatia and Pannonia. The establishment of the Trpimirović dynasty around the year 850 strengthened the Dalmatian Croat duchy, which became a kingdom in 925.

In 1102, Croatia entered into a personal union with the Kingdom of Hungary. After the 1526 Battle of Mohač, the "Reliquiae reliquiarum olim incliti Regni Croatiae" (the remains of the Kingdom of Croatia) became a part of the Habsburg Monarchy in 1527. In 1918, Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes formed the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, later renamed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

In the period from 1941 to 1945, during World War II, an Axis puppet state known as the Independent State of Croatia existed. After the victory of Tito's People's Liberation Movement and the Allies, Croatia became a constitutive federal republic of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In 1991, Croatia proclaimed independence after holding its first democratic election. The ethnic situation, combined with inflammatory nationalist rhetoric on both sides, led to a war with Croatian Serbs opposed to the independence. Peace was again established in 1995. The 2000 election brought a peaceful comeback of the ex-communist Social-Democratic Party (SDP), now centre-left. In late 2003, a new parliamentary election was held and a reformed, now centre-right, Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) won under the leadership of Ivo Sanader, who became Prime Minister.

After some delay caused by controversy over cooperation with the ICTY, in 2004 the European Commission finally issued a recommendation for the beginning of accession negotiations with Croatia. Its report on Croatia described it as a modern democratic society with an able economy and the ability to take on further obligations, provided it continued with the reform process. The country was given EU applicant status on June 18, 2004 and negotiations started in December 2005.

<http://www.zum.de/whkmla/region/balkans/xcroatia.html>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia#History>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/hr.html#Geo>



Arena of Pula





## 1.4. Political system

Croatia is a parliamentary/presidential democracy. The governing party in the Parliament is the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ).

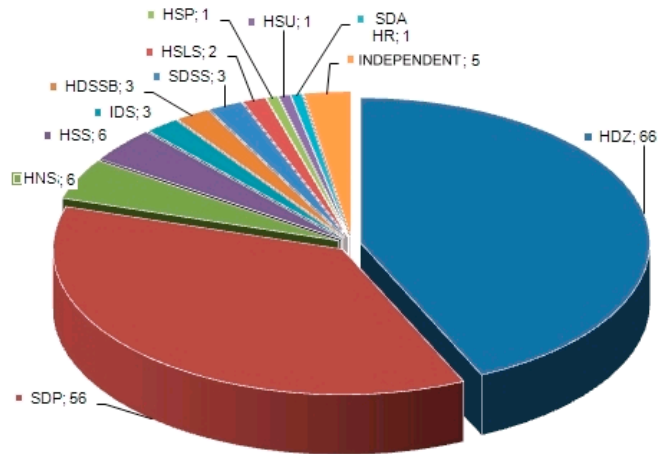
<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/hr.html>

Parliamentary parties

<http://www.hidra.hr/linkovie/stranke.htm>

**The Croatian government** Official website

<http://www.vlada.hr/en>



Distribution of political parties in Croatian parliament.

## 1.5. Administrative divisions

On the first level, Croatia is divided into 20 counties (županije) and one city (grad - Zagreb). On the second level, it is divided into municipalities (općine) and towns (also named gradovi). Both types of units consist of settlements (naselja). While the counties, municipalities and towns are units of self-government, settlements are used purely for statistical purposes.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/hr.html#Geo>

Interactive maps of Croatian counties and cities

<http://www.hr/maps>

## 1.6. Religion

Freedom of religion and free public profession of religious conviction is guaranteed by the Constitution and respected in practice. The Zagreb Tourist Board provides a list of religious communities in Zagreb. These can be contacted for information on communities meeting elsewhere in Croatia.

<http://www.zagreb-touristinfo.hr/?id=47&l=e&nav=nav3>

According to the 2001 census, the population is: 87.8% Roman Catholic, 4.4% Orthodox, 0.4% other Christian, 1.3% Muslim, 0.9% other and unspecified, 5.2% without religion.

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/hr.html>



St. Mark's church

## 1.7. Climate and Weather

Mediterranean and continental; continental climate predominant with hot summers and cold winters. The coastal region enjoys a Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and mild winters

<http://www.climate-zone.com/climate/croatia/>  
Meteorological and Hydrological Service

[http://meteo.hr/index\\_en.php](http://meteo.hr/index_en.php)

Weather Forecast for Croatia

<http://www.find-croatia.com/generalinfo/weather.croatia.html>



Summer in Makarska



Winter in Zagreb

## 1.8. Transport

Arrival: - By Plane - By Car - By Boat - By Bus - By Rail.

 <http://www.croatia.hr/English/Dolazak/Dolazak.aspx>

Most cities and urban areas in Croatia have well-developed local transport. Visit the following web site for more information on local transport in Zagreb:

 <http://www.zet.hr/english.aspx> →

### Airport procedure

The procedure for international airport arrivals in Croatia is more or less the same as in all other European countries.

 [http://www.zagreb-airport.hr/en/vrijeme\\_prijave](http://www.zagreb-airport.hr/en/vrijeme_prijave)

There is no limit on foreign or domestic currency a foreigner is allowed to import. For further information visit the following-website:

 <http://www.carina.hr/Putnici/PutniciInfo.aspx#P2>

Speed limits per vehicle and road category:

 <http://www.ttfse.org/default.aspx?c=84&p=62>

### Driver's License

In order to have a foreign driver's licence replaced with a Croatian licence, it is necessary to file an application with the local police directorate or police station. The application should include the foreign driver's licence, and its translation, if the driver's class, the validity of the licence or expired validity in excess of six months cannot be deduced from it. In addition to the application, the applicant has to submit a medical clearance certificate not older than six months, proving the driver mentally and physically fit to operate a vehicle, and two 3x3.5cm photographs.



Trams in Zagreb

### International driver's license

In order to obtain an International Driver's Licence, a foreigner shall submit an application to the Croatian Automobile Club (HAK) if he/she is a holder of a Croatian driver's licence. The International Driver's Licence is indispensable in every country in the world, unless you are travelling with your own car. If you use your own car, you will need an International Driver's Licence only in the following European countries: Turkey, Greece, the Russian Federation, Great Britain, Benelux, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Bulgaria, Romania.

### Registering a car in Croatia

A foreigner can buy and register a new car, on condition that he/she has a Croatian residence permit. Foreigners who have been granted temporary stay in the Republic of Croatia and are in possession of a vehicle registered abroad (with valid registration documents and insurance), may use their car no longer than three months following the day of entry into the Republic of Croatia. After that period the vehicle should be re-registered in the Republic of Croatia.

 <http://www.mup.hr/1268.aspx>


### Traffic accidents with a foreign registration vehicle involved

In cases of traffic accidents with a foreign-registration vehicle involved, the police officer who investigated the scene of the accident will issue a vehicle damage certificate to the vehicle owner. This certificate is necessary to cross the state border.

There is no obligation on part of the police station responsible for the area where the traffic accident in question occurred to issue any official document to a foreign national who was involved in the traffic accident. The police station in question will communicate such documents upon written request. The document that foreign nationals or insurers most frequently request is the **Traffic Accident Investigation Record**.

## 1.9. Accommodation

Useful information on accommodation facilities in Croatia can be found on the following web site:

 <http://www.accommodationincroatia.net/>

Renting an apartment is a process that needs to be started at least one month prior to arrival to Croatia. It is necessary to consult a person who speaks Croatian in order to translate real-estate advertisements. The main newspaper for advertising accommodation is "Plavi oglasnik." It can be bought all over Croatia or accessed online:

 <http://www.oglasnik.hr>

The monthly rate for a single-bed furnished apartment in cities varies from EUR 200-400 per month, depending on quality and location. In most cases, it is necessary to pay a deposit in the amount of one month's rent, which is returned when moving out. There is a possibility of finding a roommate, and this is quite common in cities with lots of students. You can also use "Plavi oglasnik" to find a roommate. There is also a possibility of living in student dormitories. The student dormitories in Zagreb are managed by Studentski Centar, however, requests for dormitory accommodation for foreign students are processed by the University.

## 1.10. Learn Croatian

Croatian is the official language in Croatia. A foreigner may learn Croatian in one of the private language schools offering Croatian for foreigners.

List of language schools and language centres

<http://www.hr/wwwhr/education/foreign/index.en.html>  
<http://www.edukacija.hr/kategorije/hrvatski-za-strance/62/>

University of Zagreb summer language school:

<http://rektorat.unizg.hr/259.0.html>

Official page of APLO language centre:

<http://www.aplo-centar.com/en/komentari/>

CROATICUM - Croatian for Foreigners - Six levels of learning Croatian, from beginner level to advanced level.

<http://croaticum.ffzg.hr/hrv/programi.html>

Croatian Language Academy

<http://croatian.sputnik-jezici.hr/webcat/croindex.asp?itemID=244&itemID2=245&itemID3=243&itemID4=242>

## 1.11. Culture

Festivals, catalogues, panorama, (in) focus, cultural policy, foreign cultural centres in Croatia:

<http://www.culturenet.hr/v1/english/index.asp>

The Zagreb Tourist Board has a list of cultural centres in Zagreb. At least one of them (Institut francais de Zagreb) also has a network of centres in other towns in Croatia.

<http://www.zagreb-touristinfo.hr/?id=156&l=e&nav=nav3hr/?id=156&l=e&nav=nav3>

## 1.12. National Holiday's

Calendar and Holidays in Croatia in 2009

<http://www.timeanddate.com/calendar/index.html?year=2009&country=28>

|             |                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 January   | New Year                           |
| 6 January   | The Epiphany                       |
| 12 April    | Easter (in the Year 2009)          |
| 13 April    | Easter Monday                      |
| 1 May       | Labour Day/ May Day                |
| 11 June     | Corpus Christi (in the Year 2009)  |
| 22 June     | Anti-Fascism Day                   |
| 25 June     | Statehood Day                      |
| 5 August    | Victory and Homeland Gratitude Day |
| 15 August   | The Assumption                     |
| 8 October   | Independence Day                   |
| 1 November  | All Saints Day                     |
| 25 December | Christmas Day                      |
| 26 December | Boxing Day (St. Stephen's Day)     |



Christmas in Zagreb

## 1.13. Education

Pursuant to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), the Croatian Qualifications Framework (CROQF) is an instrument for the classification of qualifications earned in the Republic of Croatia. The CROQF provides the basis for transparency, access, progression and the quality of qualifications. It is based on eight fundamental qualifications levels. The CROQF aims to encourage lifelong learning, mobility and quality employment.

A qualification is the formal name for a specific degree (level and volume) of competencies achieved by an individual, which is proven by a school certificate or diploma, or another public document issued by the relevant institution.



### Croatian Educational System

#### Primary level - First level of the CROQF (EQF)

Eight-year-long elementary education is compulsory and free for all children from the age of six to fifteen.

<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2499>

#### Secondary level

In the secondary school system, depending on the type of curriculum, there are the following types of schools:

**1. Grammar schools** (general or specialized) with a four-year-long curriculum; upon their completion students can enter higher education.

**2. Vocational schools** (technical, industrial, trade and other, as defined by the curriculum); with one- to five-year-long curricula; upon their completion students acquire secondary vocational education, or semi-skilled training in case of a one- or two-year-long curriculum.

**3. Art schools** (music, dance, fine arts, and other, as defined by the curriculum); with at least a four-year-long curriculum; upon their completion students can enter higher education.

<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2504>

### Higher education

Higher education is implemented through university and professional study programmes. University study programmes are implemented at universities while professional study programmes are implemented at polytechnics and schools of professional higher education. Professional study programmes can be implemented at universities exceptionally, with the prior consent by the National Council for Higher Education.

University study programmes qualify students for jobs in science and higher education, the business community, public sector and society in general, and train them for the development and application of scientific and professional achievements.

University study includes three levels: undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate studies.



### Graduate University study - Seventh level of CROQF (EQF)

Graduate university study normally lasts for one to two years and students earn 60-120 ECTS credits. The total number of credits earned at undergraduate and graduate study is at least 300 ECTS credits. Upon completion of graduate study in medicine students are awarded the academic title of Doctor, and for all other studies Master of Science or Master of Arts. Students can continue their studies at postgraduate university study or enter the labour market.

Graphic representation of the education system

[http://www.see-educoop.net/education\\_in/pdf/edu\\_sys-cro-enl-t01.pdf#search=%22education%20system%20croatia%22](http://www.see-educoop.net/education_in/pdf/edu_sys-cro-enl-t01.pdf#search=%22education%20system%20croatia%22)



Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (MSES)

<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2428>

### Postgraduate University study - Eighth level of CROQF (EQF)

Postgraduate university study lasts for three years. Upon completion students are awarded the academic title of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Arts. Universities may also organize a postgraduate specialist study programme lasting one to two years and award the title of specialist in a certain field.

### Professional study

Offers students an appropriate level of knowledge and skills enabling them to perform professional occupations, and trains them for direct entry into the labour market. Professional study includes two levels: professional study and specialist professional graduate study.

<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2512>  
<http://www.euroeducation.net/prof/croaco.htm>

Links to the websites of Croatian universities

<http://www.crolinks.com/educat.htm>

UNESCO Institute for Statistics - Education in Croatia

[http://www.uis.unesco.org/profiles/EN/EDU/countryProfile\\_en.aspx?code=1020](http://www.uis.unesco.org/profiles/EN/EDU/countryProfile_en.aspx?code=1020)



# Working in Croatia



## 2.1. Degree Recognition & Professional Qualification




The national ENIC/NARIC Office is an information centre for academic mobility and recognition of foreign higher education qualifications - professional recognition. The Office is part of the European Network of National Information Centres on recognition and mobility.

The ENIC network (European Network of National Information Centres on academic recognition and mobility) was founded by the Council of Europe and UNESCO with the purpose of academic mobility and quality application of principles of the Convention on Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications in Europe (the so called Lisbon Convention).

The recognition of foreign higher education qualifications is carried out for the purposes of employment (professional recognition) or continuation of education (academic recognition) in the Republic of Croatia, and it is based on the Act on the Recognition of Foreign Educational Qualifications (Official Gazette 158/2003 and 198/2003), and the Act on Amendments to the Act on the Recognition of Foreign Educational Qualifications (Official Gazette 138/2006).

The Agency for Science and Higher Education, **the National ENIC/NARIC Office, conducts the professional recognition procedure.** The optimal duration of the procedure of professional recognition of foreign higher education qualifications is three (3) months.

 <http://www.enic-naric.net/index.aspx?c=Croatia>

### Academic recognition

Refers to the recognition of foreign higher education qualifications for the purpose of continuing education in the Republic of Croatia.

Academic Recognition Office – will be established at every university, polytechnic or school of higher education for the purposes of performing professional and administrative work concerning academic recognition of foreign higher education qualifications and recognition of periods of study, in accordance with general rules of the universities, polytechnics and schools of higher education.



**Guidelines** for initiating the procedure of professional recognition of foreign higher education qualifications :

1. Fill out application form
2. Collect documents required for professional recognition of foreign higher education qualifications
3. Pay administrative fee
4. Submit documents

 <http://www.azvo.hr/Default.aspx?sec=113>

## 2.2. Visa requirements overview for the Republic of Croatia

A visa is the approval to enter the Republic of Croatia for a stay of up to 90 days or for transit through the territory of the Republic of Croatia. Visas are issued by diplomatic missions or consular posts of the Republic of Croatia. A visa cannot be used as a work permit.

Foreigners who are subject to the visa requirement are obliged to apply for a visa prior to their entry into the Republic of Croatia, at a Croatian diplomatic mission/consular post.

Nationals of the following states **do not require a visa** for entering the Republic of Croatia and for a stay of up to 90 days or for passing through the territory of the Republic of Croatia:

Argentine Republic, Australia, Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Estonia, Republic of Finland, French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Hungary, Republic of Iceland, Ireland, State of Israel, Italian Republic, Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Latvia, Principality of Liechtenstein, Republic of Lithuania, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Republic of Macedonia, Malaysia, Republic of Malta, United Mexican States, Principality of Monaco, Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Poland, Portuguese Republic, Romania, Republic of Singapore, Slovak Republic, Republic of Slovenia, Kingdom of Spain, Kingdom of

Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Eastern Republic of Uruguay, United States of America, Vatican City State, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

The **exemption from the visa requirement** also applies to the holders of valid travel documents issued in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and in the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

The exemption from visa requirement also applies to the following holders of valid travel documents of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

1. British Nationals (Overseas);
2. British Overseas Territories Citizens who have the right of abode in the United Kingdom, and
3. British Subjects who have the right of abode in the United Kingdom.

Nationals of the following states may enter the Republic of Croatia **with a valid identity card** or a document confirming their identity and nationality: European Economic Area (EEA), Principality of Andorra, Principality of Monaco, Republic of San Marino, Vatican City State, Swiss Confederation.

All other nationals do require a visa for entering the Republic of Croatia and for a stay of up to 90 days or for passing through the territory of the Republic of Croatia, unless stipulated otherwise by international agreements.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia may introduce a provisional suspension of the visa regime for a certain period, for nationals of some states, as is the case for nationals of Montenegro.

Updated information can be found on the Croatian Mobility Portal [www.euraxess.hr](http://www.euraxess.hr)

Nationals of the Russian Federation may enter Croatia without a visa, on condition that they have an original verified Letter of Guarantee by a corporation or a physical person, or a tourist travel voucher.



#### Guidelines for issuing a visa:

1. Application form  
[www.mup.hr/UserDocsImages/obr4.pdf](http://www.mup.hr/UserDocsImages/obr4.pdf)
2. Valid travel document (the period of validity of the travel document should exceed that of the visa's by three months)
3. Colour photo 35x45 mm
4. Supporting documents that prove:
  - a) The purpose of visit to the Republic of Croatia
  - b) Accommodation arrangements
  - c) Means of subsistence to cover stay in the Republic of Croatia
  - d) Means of transport and intention to return to country of origin or to a third country

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION  
*Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i europskih integracija*

#### Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration

Here you can find basic information about the visa regime between the Republic of Croatia and all other countries.

 <http://www.mfa.hr/MVP.asp?pcpid=1615>

#### Croatian Diplomatic Missions and Consular Offices

 <http://www.mvpei.hr/MVP.asp?pcpid=13>

## 2.3. Temporary stay for the purpose of scientific research

The process of approving a temporary stay depends on the following parameters:

- Purpose of stay
- Period of stay in the Republic of Croatia
- Visa requirements
- Scholarship within the framework of the programme approved/ not approved by the ministry competent for education and science



### Period of stay - less than 30 days

Foreign researchers shall be exempted from the work permit or operating licence requirement, provided that they do not reside in the Republic of Croatia for more than 30 days during a year.

If foreigners are subject to the visa requirement they are obliged to apply for a visa prior to their entry into the Republic of Croatia, at the relevant Croatian diplomatic mission/ consular post and they may not start working prior to having obtained approval on work registration without a work permit or operating licence by the local police directorate or station according to the location in which the business activity is performed.

If foreigners are not subject to the visa requirement, they are not obliged to apply for a visa but they may not start working prior to having obtained approval on work registration without a work permit or operating licence by the competent police directorate or station according to the location in which the business activity is performed.



#### Working permit

Foreign researchers who have been granted temporary stay for the purpose of scientific research shall work without a work permit or an operating licence.



In order to obtain approval on work registration without a work permit or operating licence, a foreigner shall submit an agreement to prove the purpose of stay to the police directorate or police station.




Ministry of Interior

 <http://www.mup.hr/default.aspx?id=1257>



Ministry of Interior, County Police Administration contacts

 <http://www.mup.hr/1265.aspx>

## Period of stay - more than 30 days

### Stage 1 - "Approval of scientific visit"

The employer shall obtain a request for the Approval of scientific visit (odobrenje za ugošćivanje znanstvenika) and send it to the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (MSES). After the MSES issues the approval for the scientific visit, the employer and the scientist should sign a visiting/ hosting agreement.

### Stage 2 - Residence permit

An application for a **first-time temporary stay permit** may be submitted to a police directorate or police station if the scientist is the holder of a scholarship within the framework of a programme approved by the ministry competent for education and science, only if a foreigner is not subject to the visa requirement.

An application for a **first-time temporary stay permit** shall be submitted to the competent diplomatic mission or consular post of the Republic of Croatia if the scientist is **not a holder of a scholarship** within the framework of a programme approved by the ministry competent for education and science and if a foreigner is subject to the visa requirement.

The temporary stay permit for the purpose of scientific research shall be valid up to one year.

### Extending temporary stay

An application to extend temporary stay shall be submitted to the police directorate or police station at the latest 30 days before the expiration of the current temporary stay permit.

## Report to the Authority after arrival

Foreigners temporarily staying on a **short-term stay** in the Republic of Croatia shall be obliged to report their temporary residence within 48 hours from their entry into the Republic of Croatia.

Foreigners **temporarily staying** in the Republic of Croatia shall be obliged to report their temporary residence and home address and any change in their temporary residence and home address to the nearest Police Directorate within three days from their entry into the Republic of Croatia and from the day of changing the home address, respectively.

Foreigners with **permanent residence** in the Republic of Croatia shall be obliged to report their permanent residence and home address and any change in their permanent residence and home address to the competent authority within eight days from the day of changing their permanent residence and home address.



### Recommendation:

"It is suggested to start all the above-mentioned procedures six months prior to arrival in the Republic of Croatia. Even though the procedure may last less than six months in the case of residing in the Republic of Croatia for less than 30 days, or if a scientist is the holder of a scholarship within the framework of a programme approved by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, it is suggested to start planning your arrival and collecting all the necessary documents on time."



Foreign researcher shall not start working prior to having obtained a **first-time temporary stay permit**.



### Guidelines for issuing first temporary stay for the purpose of scientific research:

1. Application form  
<http://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/obr1A.pdf>
2. Visiting/ hosting agreement
3. Two colour photos (35 x 45 mm)
4. Copy of a valid foreign travel document
5. Proof of accommodation arrangements
6. Proof of means of support
7. Certificate of no criminal record (not older than 6 months)

All original documents shall be officially translated into Croatian, and "apostille" of all original documents and certified translations shall be enclosed.



Proof is presumed - document granting habitation for foreigner on scientific research issued by employer or University. Foreign researchers shall be obliged to provide their proof of accommodation arrangements (rental contract) within one month from entry into the Republic of Croatia to the competent authority.



### Permanent stay

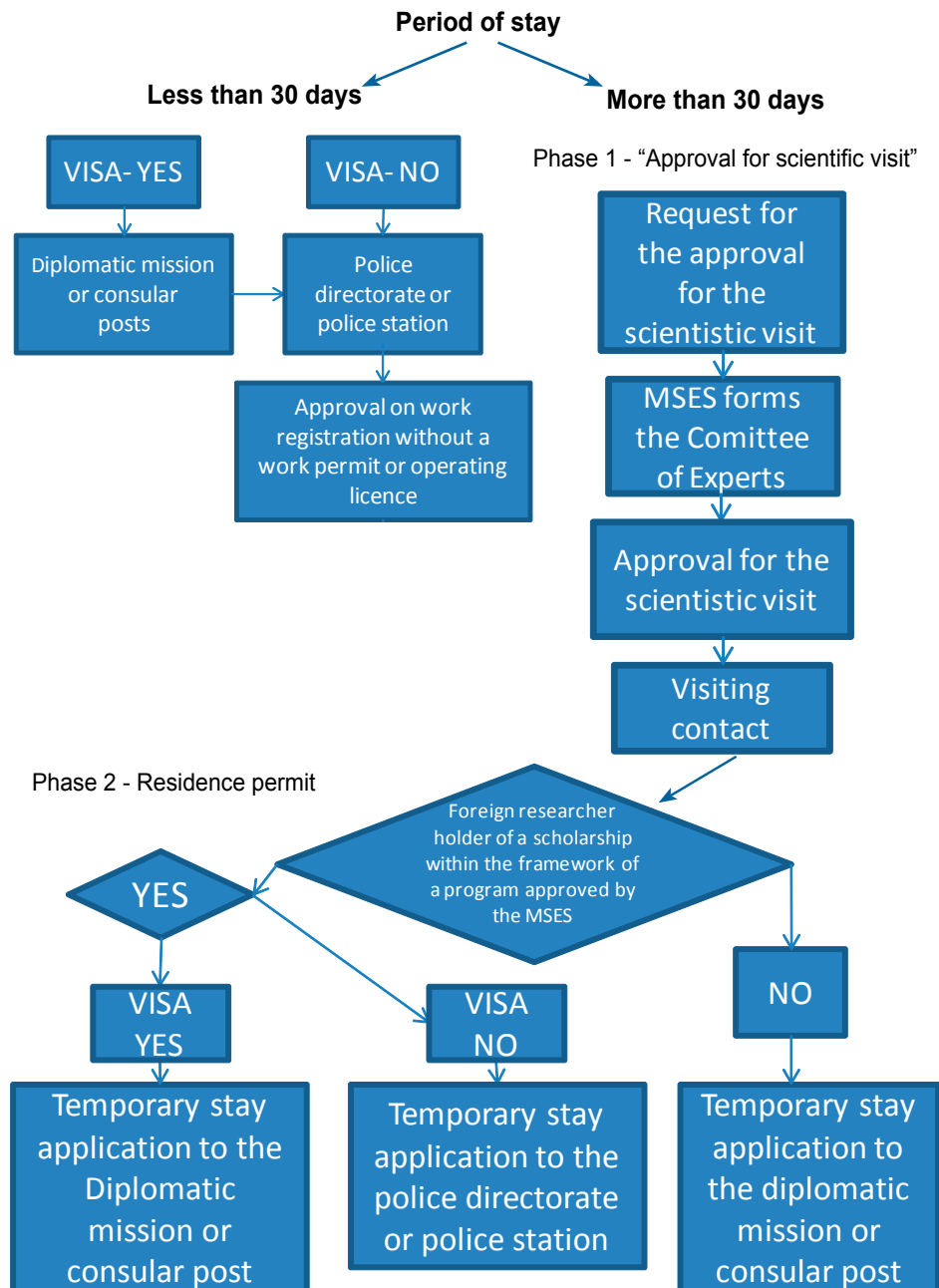
Permanent stay may be granted if a foreigner has had approved temporary stay for an uninterrupted period of 5 years before the time of application.



Updated information can be found on the Croatian Mobility Portal [www.euraxess.hr](http://www.euraxess.hr)



## Flowchart of administrative procedures



## 2.4. Temporary stay for the purpose of family reunification



Temporary stay for the purpose of family reunification may be granted to a foreigner who is a member of the nuclear family of a foreigner who was granted a temporary stay permit for the purpose of scientific research. In the event of a polygamous marriage, the family reunification in the territory of the Republic of Croatia shall be permitted to only one spouse.

A temporary stay permit for the purpose of family reunification shall be issued for a period of up to one year or until the expiration of the temporary stay permit of the foreigner with whom reunification is sought.

### Applying for work permit

Only foreigners who have been granted temporary stay for the purpose of family reunification with a Croatian national or a foreigner on permanent stay shall work without a work permit or an operating licence.

A foreigner who has been granted temporary stay for the purpose of family reunification with a foreign researcher (on temporary residence in the Republic of Croatia) may work in the Republic of Croatia on the basis of a work permit or operating license and may not start working prior to having been granted temporary stay.



### Guidelines for applying for first temporary stay for the purpose of family reunification:

1. Application form <http://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/obr1A.pdf>
2. Two colour photos (35 x 45 mm)
3. Copy of a valid foreign travel document
4. Proof of accommodation arrangements
5. Proof of health insurance
6. Proof of means of support
7. Certificate of no criminal record (not older than 6 months)
8. Supporting documents shall be included optionally, depending on what the applicant seeks to prove- /affidavit of record of marriage/ birth certificate/ certificate of adoption/.



Updated information can be found on the Croatian Mobility Portal [www.euraxess.hr](http://www.euraxess.hr)



- Members of the nuclear family are:
1. Spouses
  2. Persons living in a common law marriage in accordance with Croatian legislation
  3. Underage children who have not formed families of their own, and who were born of the marriage or of the common law marriage or who were adopted
  4. Parents or adopted parents of underage children.



All original documents shall be officially translated into Croatian, and "apostille" of all original documents and certified translations shall be enclosed.

## 2.5. Temporary stay for the purpose of work



Temporary stay for the purpose of work shall be granted to a foreigner who meets the following conditions: he or she has means of supporting him- or herself, a place to live, health insurance, i.e. proof of payment of health insurance, no obstacles for granting entry to the Republic of Croatia, justified purpose of temporary stay, and is a holder of a working or business permit or intends to reside in the Republic of Croatia for a period longer than 30 days, but for work which does not require a working or business permit.

The working or business permit requirement shall not apply to foreigners who perform activities and implement projects in the Republic of Croatia on the basis of international agreements on professional and technical assistance, which have been concluded between the Republic of Croatia and the European Union, another state or international organization, or to volunteers working in non-profit associations and institutions in the Republic of Croatia.

A temporary stay permit for the purpose of work shall be issued to a foreigner for the same time period for which his working or business permit was issued, but for a period of up to one year at most.

The Republic of Croatia has a quota system of work permits. The Government of the Republic of Croatia decides on the annual quota (number) of work permits that are to be extended, as well as on those for new employment.

A request for granting a work permit for a foreigner shall be submitted by the legal or natural person offering employment to foreigners (hereinafter referred to as: „the employer“) to the competent police directorate or station with respect to the employer's head office.

If foreigners are subject to the visa requirement they are obliged to apply for a visa prior to their entry into the Republic of Croatia at the responsible Croatian diplomatic mission-consular post.

! University professors, native speakers of foreign languages, foreign-language instructors and other lecturers invited by Croatian universities, scientists participating in scientific and professional training, scientists – representatives of international organisations, shall be exempted from the work permit or operating licence requirement, provided that they do not reside in the Republic of Croatia for more than 30 days during a year. If they intend to reside in the Republic of Croatia for more than 30 days they are subject to working / business permit.

! **Annual quota of work permits**  
The total number of work permits will be posted and updated on Croatian National Mobility portal: [www.euraxess.hr](http://www.euraxess.hr)



### Guidelines for applying for temporary stay for the purpose of work:

1. Application form  
<http://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/obr1A.pdf>
2. Working or business permit/ Document proving that application for working or business permit has been submitted/ Agreement on voluntary work/ Document granting work on an international project
3. Two colour photos (35 x 45 mm)
4. Copy of a valid foreign travel document
5. Proof of accommodation arrangements
6. Proof of means of support
7. Proof of health insurance
8. Certificate of no criminal record (not older than 6 months).

All original documents shall be officially translated into Croatian, and “apostille” of all original documents and certified translations shall be enclosed.



### Guidelines for applying for a work permit:

Employers shall enclose the following documents with the request for granting a work permit for a foreigner

1. Employment contract or written proof of signed employment contract, or another appropriate contract
2. Job description or type of work and working conditions
3. Evidence on the foreigner's professional qualifications and skills
4. Certificate of company, branch office, representative office, and craft, association or institution registration in the Republic of Croatia
5. Certificate of settled tax obligations and contributions
6. Statement substantiating foreigner employment

All original documents shall be officially translated into Croatian, and “apostille” of all original documents and certified translations shall be enclosed. It is also recommended to double check the necessity of apostilles with the nearest diplomatic mission of the Republic of Croatia.



! Updated information can be found on the Croatian Mobility Portal [www.euraxess.hr](http://www.euraxess.hr)

## 2.6. Temporary stay for the purpose of studies

### Postgraduate university study (Doctoral studie)

Temporary stay for the purpose of studies shall be granted to foreigners studying at a higher education institution in the Republic of Croatia (postgraduate university study and meeting the following conditions: he or she has means of supporting him- or herself, a place to live, there are no obstacles for granting entry to the Republic of Croatia and he or she has justified the purpose of temporary stay.

The temporary stay permit for the purpose of studies shall be valid up to one year, that is, until the end of the academic year.

If foreigners are subject to the visa requirement they are obliged to apply for a visa prior to their entry into the Republic of Croatia, at the responsible Croatian diplomatic mission/ consular post.



In case that the foreigner holds a scholarship within the framework of a programme approved by the ministry competent for education and science his or her purpose of stay shall be justified as scientific research.



#### Guidelines for issuing a temporary stay permit for the purpose of studies:

1. Application form;  
<http://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/obr1A.pdf>
2. Document proving registration at University
3. Two colour photos (35 x 45 mm)
4. Copy of a valid foreign travel document
5. Proof of accommodation arrangements
6. Proof of means of support
7. Certificate of no criminal record (not older than 6 months)

All original documents shall be officially translated into Croatian, and "apostille" of all original documents and certified translations shall be enclosed.

## 2.7. Moving with children

### Validation of foreign elementary and secondary school qualifications

Foreign education qualifications of primary or secondary education are recognized by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of the Republic of Croatia, and there is a formal procedure of validation. Details can be found at the Ministry's website.

 <http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2531>

### Organized preschool care

There is a large number of public and private preschool institutions in Croatia. Some of the international schools listed above also have preschool programs.

See the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports website for the numbers:

 <http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2498>

Majority of the public preschool institutions have lengthy waiting lists, therefore inquiries about placements should be made directly and as soon as possible. Several private international kindergartens and playrooms (all located in Zagreb) are listed here:

 <http://daily.tportal.hr/article.aspx?klD=17&alD=187>




### Private schools where a foreign language is the main language:

There are several international schools in Zagreb (listing is for informational purposes only and does not signify endorsement):

American International School of Zagreb - (International Baccalaureate Diploma)

 [www.aisz.hr](http://www.aisz.hr)

Deutsche Internationale Schule Eurocampus.

 [www.deutscheschule.hr](http://www.deutscheschule.hr)

Ecole Francaise Eurocampus.

 <http://ecole.zagreb.free.fr>

Montessori School Srecko- Kindergarten

 [www.srecko.com](http://www.srecko.com)

XV Gymnasium  
(International Baccalaureate Diploma)

 [www.mioc.hr](http://www.mioc.hr)



## 2.8. Social Security

Social insurance is part of the social security system. Every researcher with a permanent or temporary residence must be affiliated to the Croatian social security system. The applicable social insurance covers: health insurance, pension and disability pension rights, unemployment protection and injuries at work and maternity rights.

Social Security Agreements between Croatia and other countries:  
[www.mirovinsko.hr/UserDocImages/publikacije/brosure/Pregleduvjetaengleski.pdf](http://www.mirovinsko.hr/UserDocImages/publikacije/brosure/Pregleduvjetaengleski.pdf)



### European Social Charter

The rights guaranteed by the Charter concern all individuals in their daily lives:

- Housing
- Health
- Education
- Employment
- Legal and social protection
- Free movement of persons
- Non-discrimination

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/socialcharter/Presentation/AboutCharter\\_en.asp#Les\\_droits\\_garantis\\_par\\_la\\_Charte](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/socialcharter/Presentation/AboutCharter_en.asp#Les_droits_garantis_par_la_Charte)

## 2.9. Pension system



In order to establish his/her right to pension, the time spent in another country is aggregated for the benefit of the foreign researcher. Croatian Social funds cooperate with other countries.

The list of international agreements between Croatia and other countries can be found at:

<http://www.mirovinsko.hr/default.asp?ID=4>

### Overview of the pension qualifying conditions in Croatia

#### Old-age pension:

An insured person is entitled to old-age pension upon reaching 65 years of age (men), i.e. 60 years of age (women), having completed 15 years of qualifying periods.

#### Anticipatory pension:

Insured persons aged 60 with 35 years of qualifying periods (men), i.e. aged 55 with 30 years of qualifying periods (women), may be awarded anticipatory pension.

A researcher of Croatian nationality will not lose pension rights due to mobility in another country, and the periods during which he/she worked abroad are aggregated.

A foreign researcher will have pension rights due to mobility in Croatia, and the period during which he/she worked in Croatia, if not otherwise stipulated by Agreement on Social Security between Croatia and home country.

[www.mirovinsko.hr/UserDocImages/publikacije/brosure/Pregleduvjetaengleski.pdf](http://www.mirovinsko.hr/UserDocImages/publikacije/brosure/Pregleduvjetaengleski.pdf)

### Legal Regulations

The pension system in Croatia, and all its major subjects, are bound to strict laws comparable and compatible with modern and proven systems from around the world and Europe.

**Pillar 1** – Pay as you go (PAYGO) system financed by contributions and state budget revenues.

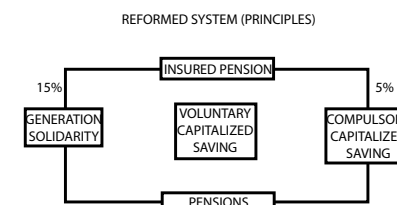
- Contributions equal 20% of gross salary
- Current retirees remain unaffected
- Individuals over 50 will remain in Pillar 1

**Pillar 2** – Compulsory pension insurance based on individual capitalized savings

- Pillar 1 contribution of 15% and remaining 5% into a private pension fund
- Mandatory for individuals under 40
- Individuals between 40 and 50 can choose between Pillars 1 and 2

**Pillar 3** – Voluntary pension insurance based on individual capitalized savings

- open to all citizens since March 2002



## 2.10. Health care

Health care for foreigners in the Republic of Croatia is provided under the same conditions as for Croatian citizens and it depends on each case individually whether the country of origin of a foreigner has or has not signed the Agreement on Social Security with the Republic of Croatia.

If a foreigner on temporary stay in the Republic of Croatia comes from a country that has not signed the Agreement on Social Security with Croatia, then the foreigner shall cover the expenses for health insurance personally, if not otherwise determined in the visiting contract (hosting agreement).

If a Social Insurance agreement has been signed then the foreigner uses health protection in Croatia on the basis of the document that prescribes the right to use health protection issued by the international insurance body.

A foreign researcher has to have health care under regulations on health insurance of the Republic of Croatia. The grantor of scholarships submits the application for health insurance of foreigners found in the Republic of Croatia for scientific research. The application is submitted to the regional office of the Croatian Health Insurance Institute competent according to the place of scientific research.

The visiting contract determines who covers the contributions for compulsory health insurance.



Foreign researchers are obliged to have health care for members of their families who reside in Croatia with them and bear health care expenses for them themselves.

The Act on Health Care for Foreigners

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/type,LEGISLATION,,HRV,3fbc2b9c2,0.html>

Useful information on the Croatian Health System

<http://www.hzjz.hr/epocetna.htm>

<http://www.euro.who.int/document/E72495.pdf>

## 2.11. Taxation

**The Republic of Croatia, Tax Administration**

The Tax Administration is an administrative unit within the Ministry of Finance whose basic task is to implement tax regulations and regulations concerning the payment of obligatory contributions. All residents are obliged to participate in the settlement of public expenses in accordance with their economic abilities. The tax system is based on the principles of equality and equity.

Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Finance, Tax Administration

<http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/en/index.asp>

Organization of tax administration:

[http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/en/pocetak/shema\\_pu.asp?id=b00d4](http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/en/pocetak/shema_pu.asp?id=b00d4)

**Taxation**

The foreigner enjoys the tax privileges to the same extent as nationals. The tax privileges are not linked to the place of permanent residence. The foreigner is charged with the revenue tax only for the income produced in Croatia.

The Croatian Tax System - useful information's

[http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/en/porezi/v\\_poreza.asp?id=b01d1](http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/en/porezi/v_poreza.asp?id=b01d1)

[http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/content-Data/pdf%20datoteke/bro%C5%A1ure/PorezniSustav\\_2008Eng.pdf](http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/content-Data/pdf%20datoteke/bro%C5%A1ure/PorezniSustav_2008Eng.pdf)

Agreements on avoidance of double taxation

<http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/en/propisi/doubleTaxation.asp?id=b02d2>



Useful links

<http://www.porezna-uprava.hr/en/linkovi/linkovi.asp?id=i>

Inflation rate of the kuna is 2.7% (November 2008).

<http://www.hnb.hr/eindex.htm?tsfsg=1077e854aaf12d77f754d1c0ed79385a>

Exchange Rate List

<http://www.hnb.hr/tecajn/etecajn.htm?tsfsg=54551a2c9aa7b7f4c2c93d8403fac169>

## 2.12. Employment procedure in Croatia

### 1. The process of issuing a permit for temporary stay depends on the following parameters:

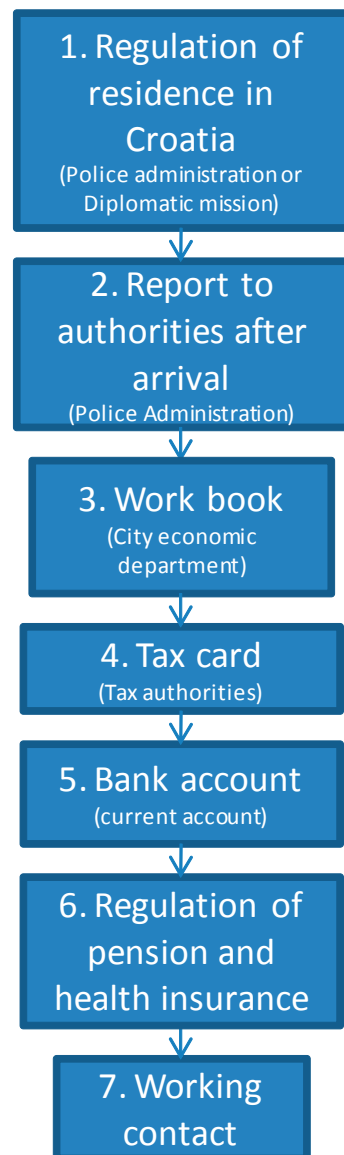
- Purpose of stay
- Period of stay in the Republic of Croatia
- Visa requirements
- Scholarship within the framework of a programme approved/ not approved by the ministry competent for education and science

### 2. Report to the Authority after arrival

Foreigners temporarily on a **short-term stay** in the Republic of Croatia shall be obliged to report their temporary residence within 48 hours from their entry into the Republic of Croatia.

Foreigners **temporarily staying** in the Republic of Croatia shall be obliged to report their temporary residence and home address and any change in their temporary residence and home address to the nearest Police Directorate within three days from their entry into the Republic of Croatia and from the day of changing the home address, respectively.

Foreigners with **permanent residence** in the Republic of Croatia shall be obliged to report their permanent residence and home address and any change in their permanent residence and home address to the competent authority within eight days from the day of changing their permanent residence and home address.



### 3. Guidelines for issuing Work Book:

Final registration with the authorities before officially being allowed to begin regular employment is the issuance of the “work book” endorsed by competent authority

The following documents should be submitted:

- Company's request to employ the foreigner with justifications
- Work book
- Application Form
- Copy of Foreigner ID
- Copy of Work Permit and
- Copy of passport (containing extended residency permit)

After obtaining the “work book” the individual can begin regular employment.



<http://www.justlanded.com/english/Croatia/Tools/Croatia-Guide/Visas-Permits/Work-Permit-issued>



### 4. Guidelines for issuing Tax Card

A foreigner shall apply for a “tax card”. The following documents need to be submitted to the tax authorities in order to obtain a tax card:

- Copy of work permit/ Residence permit
- Foreigner ID number
- Request for tax card.

### 5. Bank account

Opening an account with a Croatian bank is relatively easy. All you need is proof of ID and a sum of money to deposit. Some banks may require proof of residence before issuing a bank card. There are no restrictions on the amount of foreign currency that can be bought in and out of the country but restrictions do apply on the movement of Croatian currency. Bank hours are Monday - Friday 8am - 7pm with some banks open on Saturday mornings.



List of all the banks in Croatia:

<http://www.hnb.hr/supervizija/esupervizija.htm?tsfsg=ee941d3d211a569c8dd9e4e12b025a74>

### 5. Health insurance

Health care for foreigners in the Republic of Croatia is provided under the same conditions as for Croatian citizens and it depends on each case individually whether the home country has or has not signed the Agreement on Social Security with the Republic of Croatia.

### Pension insurance

In order to establish his/her right to pension, the time spent in another country is aggregated for the benefit of the foreign researcher. Croatian Social funds cooperate with other countries.

The list of international agreements between Croatia and other countries can be found at:



<http://www.mirovinsko.hr/default.asp?ID=4>



## 2.13. Intellectual property protection

### State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia

The results of intellectual creativity can be protected by the corresponding forms of intellectual property protection, depending on the field of the activity as concerned:

#### Industrial property

- patents
- trademarks
- industrial designs
- geographical indications and designations of origin
- topographies of semiconductor products

#### Copyright and related rights

##### Copyright

- literary works (written works, oral works, computer programs)
- musical works
- dramatic or dramatic-musical works
- choreographic works and works of pantomime
- works of visual art (in the field of painting, sculpture, and graphics)
- works of applied art
- photographic works
- cinematographic works
- translations, adaptations, arrangements and other alterations of works
- collections of copyright work, data or other materials

##### Related rights

- performances
- phonograms
- broadcasts

Information on how to protect your intellectual property can be found on the following web site:

 <http://www.dziv.hr/en/default.aspx?pArtID=6&selection=0>

# Research in Croatia

## 3.1. Development of Croatian R&D sector

### Research institutions in Croatia

There were altogether 230 research institutions in Croatia in 2004. There are several types of research organisations in Croatia: universities (Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Zadar, Dubrovnik and Pula), which are actually umbrella organisations of independent Faculties, Departments and Academies; polytechnics (Gospić, Karlovac, Knin, Požega, Rijeka, Slavonski Brod, Šibenik, Varaždin, Velika Gorica, Vukovar, 2 in Zagreb); public research institutes (Institute Ruđer Bošković, etc.); private institutes; and research centres in the public and private sector. Research is advancing and faculty exchanges with experts from all over the world are being promoted, but almost exclusively on a short-term basis.

### The integration of Croatia's research community into the European Research Area (ERA)

The integration of Croatia's research community into the European Research Area (ERA) is essential to its approaching integration into the European Union, and will be a precursor of its full integration into the European Economic Area and European society as a whole. With a society in transition towards a knowledge-based economy and a more specialised economy, research has to adapt to the new context, which it can do only by establishing networks linking research and economy and integrating them into regional networks and in particular into the European Research Area (ERA). From this viewpoint, international scientific and technological cooperation is essential for the successful technological development of Croatia as a small country, which needs on

the one hand tertiary education capacity of a broad spectrum, and on the other research excellence in a smaller number of sectors, linked to the process of specialisation of the economy.

### Croatian scientific and R&D sector

Despite limited investments, the Croatian scientific and R&D activity is relatively well developed. In 2004, Croatian research and development organisations employed a total of 15,930 people, expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE), of whom 10,073 were researchers, either with full-time (9,474) or part-time (599) status. Most of the researchers were employed in higher education (61%) and the public sector (28%), while only 11% were employed in business sector research centres (in EU25, only Lithuania had a lower percentage). Higher education R&D sector had 8,685 employees, out of which 6,103 were researchers (5,872 full time); the public sector, including public institutes and state-owned companies, had 4,101 employees (2,801 researchers, 2,442 full time) and the business R&D sector had 3,144 employees (1,169 researchers, 1,160 full time).

Out of the 9,474 full time researchers in 2004, 4,459 had a PhD level, 2,232 MSc level and 2,725 BSc level. In higher education, out of the 5,872 full time researchers 3,094 had a PhD, 1,189 MSc and 1,489 BSc. In the public R&D sector, out of the 2,442 researchers, 1,138 had a PhD, 766 MSc and 533 BSc. In private R&D, out of the 1,160 full time researchers, 127 are with PhD, 277 with MSc and 703 with BSc.

The number of FTE researchers per 1,000 employees in Croatia, which was 3.8 in 2003, is better than in some of EU member states, but much lower than in Japan and the US. On the other hand, with 5.4 science and technology graduates per 1,000 of population aged 20-29 Croatia is at the tail of the EU, ahead of only Hungary. Also, with 0.26 science and technology PhDs awarded in 2004 per 1,000 of population 25-34 is at half of EU15 level but better than Italy, Portugal or Greece.

### R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure amounted to 1.22% of the GDP in 2004, lower than in EU27, but higher than in most new member states and southern EU member states. So far, the Government has been the main investor in the R&D sector, with the private sector contributing only a third of R&D expenditure. The Science and Technology Policy of the Republic of Croatia 2006-2010 adopted by the Croatian Government includes increased investment into science, particularly by the private sector.

The estimation of investment efficiency for the past period shows that these investments have contributed to increased scientific productivity, which is also the consequence of introducing increasingly strict scientific indicators in the processes of ex-ante and ex-post evaluation of projects and programmes. Considering the number of scientific publications per 100,000 inhabitants, Croatia is higher than the average in the EU15, but the data might not be consistent.

Indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan for Science and Technology Policy of the Republic of Croatia 2006-2010 include:

**R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP, GERD**  
2004: 1.22%, target: 10% annual increase  
**Number of researchers (FT) per 1000 labour force:**

2003: 3.8, target: 10% annual increase  
**Number of patent applications to the EPO per million labour force:**

2002: 48.8, target: 5% annual increase  
**Number of Science & Engineering (SE) graduates per 1000 population aged 20-29**  
2004: 5.4, target: 12% annual increase.

### Brain-drain in Croatia

For decades, the migration of researchers to developed countries has had a negative effect on the Croatian research sector and industry.

The main measures against brain-drain currently implemented by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports include:

- The Unity through Knowledge Fund includes:
  - a) programmes for Croatian scientists working abroad to return and work in Croatia and
  - b) joint projects implemented by Croatian scientists working abroad and a Croatian research institution (includes mobility)

<http://www.ukf.hr/>

- Encouraging the academic community to participate in FP7 People Programme (workshops, seminars organised by FP7 NCPs).

[http://www.hit.hr/internet/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=section&id=5&Itemid=106](http://www.hit.hr/internet/index.php?option=com_content&task=section&id=5&Itemid=106)

## 3.2. Useful links from Croatian R&D sector

### 1. Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (MSES)

1. Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (MSES) „Science and technology are crucial for the development of a modern state, its progress and prosperity. Science and technology are in one way or another linked to most human pursuits: intellectual, economic, cultural, ecological, etc. The main goal of science is to create a scientific and technological system which would be one of the key factors of Croatian social and economic development.

Science & Technology Policy of the Republic of Croatia 2006 – 2010

<http://public.mzos.hr/fgs.axd?id=14189>

List of R&D institutions in Croatia

[http://pregledi.mzos.hr/Ustanove\\_Z.aspx](http://pregledi.mzos.hr/Ustanove_Z.aspx)

Scientific equipment

<http://www.mzos.hr/dbApp/pregled.aspx?appName=kapitalna>

Unity Through Knowledge Fund

<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2494>

List of foreign scientific journals divided by faculties

<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?art=6296&sec=2147>

Cooperation with the European Union

<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2457>

Negotiations for the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the EU

<http://www.eu-pregovori.hr/default.asp?jezik=2>

Higher education institutions

<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?art=5864&sec=2510>

List of all higher education institutions

[http://pregledi.mzos.hr/ustanove\\_VU.aspx](http://pregledi.mzos.hr/ustanove_VU.aspx)

Education Sector Development Plan 2005 – 2010

<http://public.mzos.hr/fgs.axd?id=14194>



<http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=2428>

### 2. Croatian Academic and Research Network (CARNet)

The development of advanced information and communication infrastructure for the academic and research community, including fast and safe network, diverse contents and services:

<http://www.carnet.hr/en>



### E- Learning academy

A combination of online courses, three face-to-face workshops and distance videoconference lectures, courses will be conducted in Croatian.

<http://www.carnet.hr/ela>

### 3. Institute Ruder Boskovic

<http://www.irb.hr/>

List of all research projects and their bibliography and coordinators Ministry of Science Education and Sports projects

<http://bib.irb.hr/lista-svih-projekata?&chset=ASCII?=EN>



Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSBI) stores scientific papers published in the period from 1997 to the present.

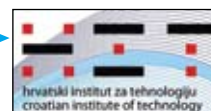
<http://bib.irb.hr/index.html?lang=EN>

The project Who is Who in Croatian Science is an attempt to collect, in one place, the information about Croatian scientists.

<http://tkojetko.irb.hr/en/>

### 4. Croatian Institute for Technology (Hrvatski institut za tehnologiju)

<http://www.hit.hr/internet/index.php>



### 5. University Computing Centre (SRCE)

The University Computing Centre (SRCE) was founded in 1971. As the oldest infrastructure institution of the academic community in the field of establishing and using information and communication technologies (ICT), it is one of the foundations for planning, designing, establishing maintenance and use system of ICT in the academic community, in other words it is part of a broader similar system which is being developed on a national scale. The founder of SRCE is the University of Zagreb.

<http://www.srce.hr/english/index.html>



### 6. Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Official site of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

<http://info.hazu.hr/home>







### ← 7. The National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development of the Republic of Croatia

The National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development of the Republic of Croatia will promote science, higher education and technological development in the Republic of Croatia, in order to enhance development and employment opportunities. The NFS supports scientific, higher education and technological programmes and projects, and also promotes mobility in the field of higher education. Vision: Transformation of Croatian society to a society of knowledge.

<http://www.nzz.hr/index.php?lang=en>



### ← 8. Agency for Science and Higher Education

The task of the Agency for Science and Higher Education is to work together with the academic community on the improvement of the quality of science and higher education and to be the centre of assistance and information provision for the entire higher education domain. It strives to be a prominent service for quality assurance, so that the academic community might enjoy trust from the society and become even more appreciated worldwide. The Agency acts as a third party and operates independently, impartially and justly! It evaluates, but also monitors the quality of performance, in accordance with world standards.

<http://www.azvo.hr/Default.aspx?sec=75>



### ← 15. National and University Library

National and University Library homepage. Opened in 1995, it is the foundation of the Croatian literary heritage.

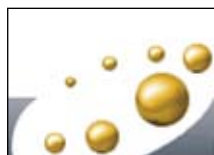
<http://www.nsk.hr/home.aspx?id=24>



### ← 16. Croatian Information Documentation Referral Agency

The Croatian Information Documentation Referral Agency - HIDRA is a professional service of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, established to perform information, documentation and referral work.

<http://www.hidra.hr/hidrae/hidra.htm>



### ← 17. National Council for Science

The strategic body responsible for the development of science.

<http://www.nvz.hr/>

# Euraxess Croatia

## Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes (AMEUP)

On October 27, 2007 (Official Gazette 107/07) the Act on the Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes entered into force, establishing the Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes,

responsible for the implementation of the following programmes: the Lifelong Learning Programme, Youth in Action and Euraxess. The first two programmes are designed to promote cooperation between educational institutions across Europe and mobility of participants in the education process, to contribute to the development of a knowledge-based society, to promote tolerance and multiculturalism, while at the same time preparing participants to take up an active role in the European labour market. **In the summer of 2008, the Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes became responsible for the implementation of the Euraxess programme which is designed to promote the mobility of researchers and the development of science.**



[www.mobilnost.hr](http://www.mobilnost.hr)

## HR-MOB project

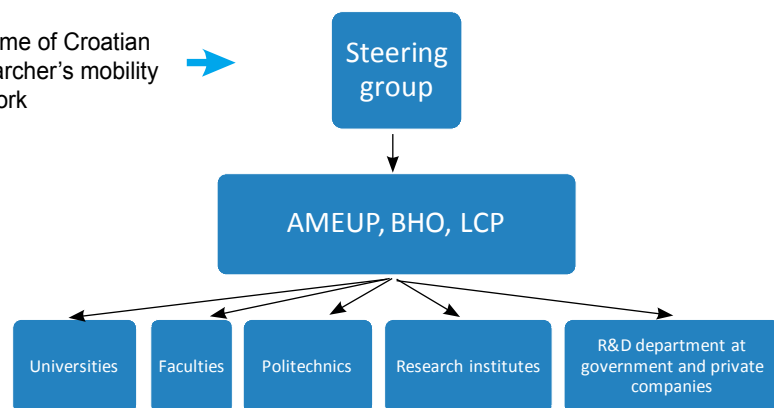
The Euraxess programme is managed by the HR-MOB project whose main objective is to establish a researcher's mobility network in Croatia which will assist with the integration of the Croatian Research Area into the European Research Area. The project will draw experience and will build on mapping exercise accomplished as part of WEB-MOB project.

[http://www.mobilnost.hr/files/file/articles-hrmob\\_public-1211182984.pdf](http://www.mobilnost.hr/files/file/articles-hrmob_public-1211182984.pdf)

## Croatian researcher's mobility network

The mobility network consists of Bridgehead Organisation and Mobility Centre, both established as part of the new Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes, and also contact points at research institutions. The network will help develop and start-up mobility information services for researchers and research institutions. The mobility information services will include information dissemination as well as personal assistance offered by the mobility centre personnel to facilitate researchers' mobility.

Scheme of Croatian researcher's mobility network



## Bridhegead organisation (BHO)

The Croatian Bridgehead Organisation was established at the Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes. The objective of the BHO is to coordinate the mobility network and to network with Euraxess European networks.

The Bridgehead Organisation is headed by:  
dr Neven Duić

National Coordinator of the Croatian Researchers' Mobility Network

e-mail: [neven.duic@euraxess.hr](mailto:neven.duic@euraxess.hr)

<http://www.mobilnost.hr/?lang=hr&content=76>

## Euraxess Service Center Zagreb (ESC)

The objective of the ESC is to assist researchers and their families during their period of mobility, in all matters relating to their professional and daily lives, helping them to reach the adequate services to their needs, as well as to assist the core contact points (science managers) in research institutions and inform a wider group of contact points about matters of interest to mobility.

ESC Zagreb staff:

**Ms Bojana Grubišin**, Head of Euraxess Service Centre

**Ms Jelena Štimac**, Euraxess Service Centre; jurist

## Euraxess Service Centre Zagreb

Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes

Ljudevita Gaja 22, HR-10 000 Zagreb

E-mail: [helpdesk@euraxess.hr](mailto:helpdesk@euraxess.hr)

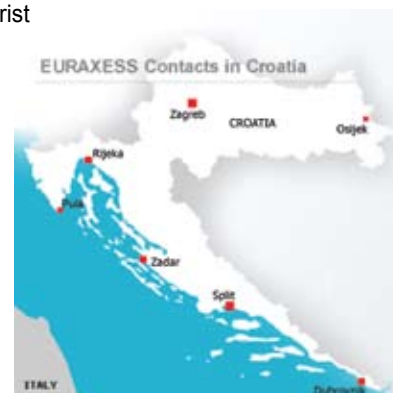
Telephone: +385 (0)1 500 5951

+385 (0)1 500 5954

Fax: +385 (0)1 500 5963

Info hour: 11am - 12am, Monday - Friday

[www.euraxess.hr](http://www.euraxess.hr)



## Local contact points (LCP)

### LCP Osijek

University of Osijek  
Klaudija Kulešević  
International Relations Office  
University of Osijek  
Trg Sv. Trojstva 3  
31000 Osijek

e-mail: [kludijak@unios.hr](mailto:kludijak@unios.hr)

tel: +385 31 224 125

fax: +385 31 224 126

[www.unios.hr](http://www.unios.hr)

### LCP Rijeka

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Iva Tijan  
International Relations Office  
University of Rijeka  
Trg braće Mažuranića 10  
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