

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

# GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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## Croatia

### Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

### FAIRS Country Report

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**Report Highlights:**

This report provides information on the food and agricultural product import requirements for Croatia. Croatia, as a member of the European Union, follows the EU directives and regulations. Thus, it is recommended that this report be read in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards report for the European Union ([EU-28 FAIRS](#)). Important points of contact for US food exporters are listed in the Appendices. All sections of this annual report were updated in November 2015.

## **Section I. Food Laws:**

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the US Foreign Agricultural Service in (Zagreb, Croatia) for US exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that US exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

This report outlines specific requirements for food and agricultural product imports into Croatia. Croatia, as a member of the European Union, follows the EU directives and regulations. It is therefore recommended that this report be read in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards ([EU-28 FAIRS](#)) report produced by the US Mission to the European Union. Imports from third countries must comply with national legislation when EU law does not exist. Croatia's food laws and regulations are valid both for domestic and imported products and are generally applied regularly and consistently as part of border inspections.

Croatian laws and regulations can be found in the Croatian language at: [www.nn.hr](http://www.nn.hr).

Croatia's food legislation consists of the following key laws and implementing regulations:

- The Food Act (Governmental Gazette NN81/2013, NN14/2014);
- The Law on Food Hygiene and Microbiological Criteria for Food (Governmental Gazette NN81/2013);
- The Act on Protected Designations of Origin, Protected Geographical Indications and Traditional Specialties Guaranteed (NN80/2013, NN14/2014);
- The Law on Water for Human Consumption (Governmental Gazette NN56/2013);
- The Law on Food Additives, Aromas and Food Enzymes (Governmental Gazette NN39/2013);
- The Law on Nutritional and Health Claims and Food Enriched with Nutrients (Governmental Gazette NN39/2013);
- The Law on the Import of Food and Feed from Third Countries (Governmental Gazette NN39/2013);
- The Law on Food for Special Nutritional Purposes (Governmental Gazette NN39/2013);
- The Law on Materials and Objects in Direct Contact with Food (Governmental Gazette NN25/2013, NN41/2014)
- The Law on Contaminants (Governmental Gazette NN39/2013)
- The Law on the Transposition of the EU Regulation 396/2005 on Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticide in and on Food and Feed of Plant and Animal Origin (Governmental Gazette 80/2013)
- The Law on Genetically Modified Organisms (Governmental Gazette NN70/2005, NN137/2009, NN28/2013, NN47/2014);
- the Law on the Transposition of the EU Regulation 1829/2003 on GMO Food and Feed and Regulation 1830/2003 on Traceability and Labeling of Food and Feed Derived from GMOs that Amends EU Directive 2001/18/EC (Governmental Gazette NN18/2013, NN47/2014);

- The Law on the Transposition of the EU Regulation 1946/2003 on Trans-boundary movement of genetically modified organisms (Governmental Gazette 81/2013)
- The Law on the Transposition of the EU Regulation 258/97 on Novel Food and Novel Food Ingredients (Governmental Gazette NN18/2013, NN47/2014);
- The Law on the Transposition of the EU Regulation 834/2007 on Organic Production and Labeling of Organic Products (Governmental Gazette NN 80/2013, NN14/2014);
- The Wine Act (Governmental Gazette NN96/2003, NN55/2011, NN14/2014);
- The Law on Informing Consumer about Food (Governmental Gazette NN56/2013, NN14/2014);
- The Law on Official Controls Performed in Accordance with Food, Feed, Health and Animal Welfare Legislation (Governmental Gazette NN81/2013, NN14/2014)
- The Law on Sanitary Inspection (Governmental Gazette NN113/2008, NN88/2010);
- The Law on Official Controls in Accordance with Legislation on Food, Feed and Animal Health and Wellbeing (Governmental Gazette NN81/2013, NN14/2014)

## **Section II. Food Additives Regulations:**

Additives are regulated by The Law on Food Additives, Aromas and Food Enzymes (NN39/2013). Furthermore, Croatia applies the EU Regulations and does not have specific, national requirements for additives. For details on EU regulations see the [EU-28 FAIRS](#) report.

Croatia does not recognize the CODEX food additive list. All companies that seek to place food on the market in Croatia must comply with the EU list of food additives as published in EU Regulation 1333/2008 and Regulation 1334/2008 on flavorings.

New additives, flavorings and enzymes can be added to the list according to EU Regulation 1331/2008, which prescribes a single common procedure for the entire EU. This ensures consistency in the procedures used to approve additives, flavorings and enzymes with an emphasis on the safety evaluations by EFSA on which the approval procedure is based. For details on EU procedure see the [EU-28 FAIRS](#) report.

## **Section III. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:**

The maximum content of certain pesticide or pesticide residues in foodstuffs is governed by The Law on Transposition of the EU Regulation 396/2005 on Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides in or on Food and Feed of Plant and Animal Origin (NN80/2013). Other contaminants in food are regulated by the Law on Contaminants (NN39/2013), which incorporates all EU regulations dealing with contaminants, for details see the [EU-28 FAIRS](#) report.

Croatia's list of residues of pesticides on and in food is in full compliance with the EU lists. This regulation is enforced by municipal and customs sanitary and veterinary inspection officials.

The pesticide residue list is positive, i.e., stating what is permitted versus what is not permitted. Thus any residue that is not found on the list, regardless of quantity, is deemed an adulterant. For details see the [EU-28 FAIRS](#) report.

According to the Law on Transposition of the EU Regulation 1107/2009 on Placing of Plant Protection Products on the Market (NN80/2013), all pesticides must be registered. For details, see the [EU-28 FAIRS](#) report.

US exporters can obtain a list of approved pesticides at the EU level at:

[SANCO Pesticides](#)

#### **Section IV. Packaging and Container Requirements:**

When it comes to the container content and indicated quantity, the maximum tolerable error between the actual content and the quantity indicated on the label, and methods to check this are fixed in Council Directive 76/211/EEC, as amended and transposed to Croatian Regulation on Measuring Requirements for Prepackaged Products of Constant Filling Marked with Weight or Volume (NN57/2013).

The Regulation on Metrological Requirements for Filling Packages and Bottles as Measuring Containers (NN56/2013) prescribes package nominal fillings and the marking of quantities. This regulation is in compliance with EU Council Directive 75/107/EEC from 12/19/1974.

EU Directive 2007/45/EC abolished older regulations on mandatory pack sizes at both the EU and national levels. The Directive sets sizes for all prepackaged products except wine and spirits and coffee. Mandatory nominal quantities for wines and spirits are in the Annex to Directive 2007/45/EC. This was transposed in to Croatia's Regulation on Nominal Quantities of Prepackaged Products (NN56/2013).

Packaging materials and packaging material waste is covered by the Regulation on Packaging Materials and Packaging Material Waste (NN88/2015). Currently, beverage importers have raised concerns about the specific requirement for Croatia that bottles either come in or be labeled in the customs warehouse with barcodes that are vertically placed on the body of the bottle or can, not the bottom or neck of the container. This makes the import more costly if the bottles or cans arrive with horizontal barcodes that are on the bottom or neck of the container.

Limitations on the type of packaging materials that can be used are described in the Law on Materials and Objects in Direct Contact with Food (NN25/2013, NN41/2014). This regulation puts into national legislation the EU regulations on the topic.

#### **Section V. Labeling Requirements:**

##### **A. General Requirements**

As of December 13, 2014, EU Regulation 1169/2011 establishes the new horizontal food labeling requirements, except for the new mandatory nutrition declaration requirement which will apply as of December 13, 2016. This means that until that date, the Croatian authorities will accept nutrition labeling in accordance with either the Law on Nutritional and Health Claims and Food Enriched with Nutrients (NN39/2013) or nutrition labeling in accordance with EU Regulation 1169/2011. However, companies are advised to switch to the provisions under EU Regulation 1169/2011 as soon as possible. For more details, please refer to the [EU-28 FAIRS](#) report.

## B. Other Specific Labeling Requirements

For Nutritional Labeling Requirements and Nutritional/Health Claims please see the Law on Nutritional and Health Claims and Food Enriched with Nutrients (NN39/2013);

For Medical/Health/Nutrition Claims see [Nutrition Health Claims](#)

For Foods Containing or Derived from Genetically Modified Substances see the Law on the Transposition of EU Regulation 1829/2003 on GMO Food and Feed and Regulation 1830/2003 on Traceability and Labeling of Food and Feed Derived from GMOs that Amends EU Directive 2001/18/EC (NN18/2013, NN47/2014). Food and feed containing genetically engineered ingredients must have special, additional information on the label that informs consumers of all of its characteristics, that is, in Croatia a product must be labeled as GMO if it contains more than 0.9% of an approved event.

For Novel Foods see the law on the Transposition of EU Regulation 258/97 on Novel Food and Novel Food ingredients (NN18/2013, NN47/2014) regulates the labeling of novel foods. For details refer to the [EU-28 FAIRS](#) report.

Additional information can be found at:

Ministry of Health  
Directorate for Sanitary Inspection and Public Health  
Ksaver 200a, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia  
Directorate for Health Improvement  
Sanitary Inspection  
Tel. +385 1 4607 622  
Fax. +385 1 4607 631  
[Ministry of Health Novel Foods](#)

Further details on labeling of food and some specific food products (e.g. beef, wine, fruit juice, etc.) can be obtained from the FAS office in Zagreb.

Croatian authorities do not grant exceptions to the labeling regulations.

## **Section VI. Other Specific Standards:**

A. Consumer packaging or municipal waste disposal, see Section IV.

B. Only metric weights and measures are accepted.

C. Fortification of foods with vitamins and minerals is permitted. In this case, labeling must be carried out per the Regulation on Citing Nutritional Value of Food (NN29/2009) and the Law on Nutritional

and Health Claims and Food Enriched with Nutrients (NN39/2013).

D. Food products produced from substances derived from GMOs are regulated by:

--The Food Act (NN81/2013, NN14/2014) that governs the responsible bodies and their tasks, responsibilities of stakeholders in food and feed handling, official controls and legal measures.

-- The Law on the Transposition of EU Regulation 1829/2003 on GMO Food and Feed and Regulation 1830/2003 on the Traceability and Labeling of Food and Feed Derived from GMOs that Amends EU Directive 2001/18/EC (NN18/2013, NN47/2014) establishes the responsible bodies and their tasks relating to the handling of biotechnology products as well as the penalties for breaching the provisions of the law.

--The Instructions for Placing on the Market in the Republic of Croatia of GMO Food and Feed (NN83/2013) gives procedures for placing biotech products on the market.

Novel foods are regulated by the Law on the Transposition of EU Regulation 258/97 on Novel Food and Novel Food Ingredients (NN18/2013, NN47/2014). This law deals with all aspects of the novel food, that is, with all foods which were not consumed in the EU to a significant degree before May 15, 1997.

E. Dietetic or special use foods fall under the Law on Food for Special Nutritional Purposes (NN39/2013). This regulation deals with infant food, baby food, gluten free food, food for diabetics, etc. It is in compliance with EU regulations on this topic.

F. Food sanitation: This subject is covered by the Law on Food Hygiene and Microbiological Criteria for Food (NN81/2013). This law incorporates Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) principles and transposes the appropriate EU legislation. Some of the requirements of this law are the following: HACCP application; official controls of production facilities when it comes to HACCP; procedures if there is misconduct (product destruction, fines, etc.); recording and tracking of temperatures within the cold chain and official inspections of the cold chain; sampling procedures and validated testing methods for microbiological food safety; Ministries and their responsibilities including guidance to industry regarding different good manufacturing practices, etc.

Only a small number of foods are authorized to be preserved with irradiation according to the Regulation on Food Treated with Irradiation (NN 38/2008). Irradiation of food needs to be stated on the food label.

G. Animal quarantine: To import live animals, animals must pass through quarantine which can range from 5 to 30 days, depending on the type of animal, health status and accompanying certification. For example, quarantine for cattle imported for slaughter is 5 days on the importer's farm and for breeding 30 days on the importer's farm. The competent authority is the Veterinary Inspection Service, Ministry of Agriculture, for contact information please see Appendix I

H. Wine is regulated by The Wine Act (NN96/2003, NN 55/2011, NN14/2014), The Regulation on Wine (NN96/1996, NN7/1997, NN117/1997, 57/2000), The Regulation on Wine Production (NN

02/2005, NN 137/2008, NN48/2014), The Regulation on the Categories of Grape Wine, Oenological Practices and Restrictions (NN114/2010), The Regulation on Fruit Wines (NN 73/2006, NN24/2011, NN28/2011, NN62/2011, NN82/2011, NN120/201, NN59/2013), etc.

The Regulation on Wine and Fruit Vinegar (NN121/2005, NN53/2006, NN26/2011) regulates wine and fruit vinegars. Beer is regulated by The Regulation on Beer (NN142/2011, 141/2013), and strong alcohol is regulated by The Regulation on Strong Alcohols Drinks (NN61/2009, NN141/2009, NN86/2011, NN104/2011, NN118/2012).

Croatian wine legislation is based on the EU wine legislation. The Croatian Wine Act, including related ordinances, transposes the relevant EU regulations of the Common Market Order (CMO) of wine. Croatia, however, has maintained its individuality. Three general traditional terms within quality designations are recognized: table wine, wine of quality, and “top quality” wine. The categories are determined by the quality of processed grape, yield per hectare, amount of alcohol and other natural ingredients and organoleptic (sensory) properties. Mandatory information on the label should include: wine category, real alcoholic strength, net quantity, for some wines (sparkling) - amount of sugar, for some wines (e.g. protected geographic indications) traditional name, origin, bottler for still wines, producer for sparkling wines, lot number, importer and amount of allergens. Additional data on the label can include: geographical area of production, vintage (for wines with at least 85 percent of the grapes from that vintage), grape variety, bottling place, etc. Wines from third countries may be marketed with the original label in accordance with the requirements of the country of production.

I. Organic products: The Law on the Transposition of EU Regulation 834/2007 on Organic Production and Labeling of Organic Products (NN 80/2013, NN 14/2014) governs organics. For details refer to the [EU-28 FAIRS](#) report.

J. Product samples and mail order shipments are treated like any other import.

## **Section VII. Facility and Product Registration requirements**

In general, health certificates are mandatory for all EU imports of animal origin products and phytosanitary certificates are required for all plant products that could introduce pests into the EU. Some voluntary EU certificates may facilitate the border clearance process. For example, the Pre-Export Checks (PEC) program for aflatoxins, which is voluntary, means that shipments of relevant products accompanied by this certificate should only be subjected to less than 1% controls at the border.

An overview of the EU harmonized certificates used for US exports can be found in the [EU-28 FAIRS Export Certificate](#) report and for Croatia in the [Croatia FAIRS Export Certificate](#) report. These reports also link to the US agencies or organizations that issue the certificates and include the references to the relevant EU legislation and the model certificates.

Croatia only accepts veterinary certificates from the EU recognized competent authorities in the supplying country. Official recognition involves a series of steps, including evaluation of the exporting country’s animal health status, as well as approval of a residue plan and establishment lists. The EU approves establishments to ship products of animal origin based on submissions from US government agencies. Only products processed in approved establishments may enter the EU and Croatia.

## **Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements**

A. All shipments that contain food go through a sanitary inspection. Random tests are conducted for GMO content and compliance with microbiological and contaminant health standards.

B. An overview of legally required certificates in the EU and references to the US authority issuing these certificates can be found on the FAS, Brussels website at [Certification - EU Import Rules](#).

C. On April 14, 2015, the EU approved US-origin almonds to be included under Article 23 of Regulation 882/2004 on Pre-Export Checks (PEC). The acceptance into the PEC program reflects the EU's recognition of aflatoxin controls performed in the United States. EU Regulation 2015/949 was published on June 19, 2015 and became effective on July 10, 2015. The PEC program is voluntary; thus, a PEC certificate is not a requirement for import into the EU, but it means that shipments with a PEC certificate are only supposed to be subjected to less than 1% controls at the border. The predecessor to the PEC program, the Voluntary Aflatoxin Sampling Plan (VASP) program, was initiated in 2007 by the California almond industry in response to the EU introducing special measures for aflatoxin and was another mechanism to reduce the mandatory testing requirement at the point of entry. However, it has since been supplanted by the PEC program.

E. Product samples shipped via express mail and food for fairs are treated like any other food import- they must comply with all the food regulations applicable in the EU and/or Croatia (for details consult [EU-28 FAIRS](#) ). The invoice must also state that it is a sample and free of charge - then it is treated as a sample for customs purposes in terms of levying duties.

## **Section IX. Import Procedures:**

Incoming goods must go through customs storage at transport terminals or airports. After goods arrive at the customs storage, the importer or freight forwarder should start procedures for checking and clearing goods, which includes special documents that should be sent to the Inspection Departments and the Customs Office. The procedure starts at the Sanitary Inspection Department of the Ministry of Health, which checks all products (except animal products, which are checked by the Veterinary Inspection Department from the Ministry of Agriculture). More specifically, from time to time, samples are taken for food safety, quality and biotech testing. The importer must pay for product inspections. If products are flagged for further quality and/or health standard review their sale will be prohibited until the analytical results are returned and they are deemed to be safe. Customs clearance and removal from storage is carried out under the supervision of a customs officer who compares the documents with the commodities after they have been checked by the sanitary or veterinary inspector for quality, ingredients and health standards.

Customs clearance for food products, if all documents are in order and no tests are pending, can be done in one day.

Complete information on EU import rules for food products may be found at: [EU Import Rules](#) .



Import certificates must be in the official language of the Member State where the border inspection occurs. In Croatia, according to the Law on Import of Food and Feed from Third Countries (NN39/2013), the responsible party in the import procedure is obligated to provide inspectors with analytical reports and certificates in the Latin alphabet and translated into Croatian. For the time being, however, the English version of certificates is being accepted by the inspection team although it is expected that goods will soon start arriving accompanied with bilingual certificates (English and Croatian).

## **Section X. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:**

Trademarks are legally protected in Croatia. A trademark is valid for a period of 10 years, and after ten years the validity has to be renewed. The number of renewals is indefinite.

Companies interested in registering trademarks or brand names must apply at the State Intellectual Property Office where information and forms are available. Some information on the registration process in Croatia can be found on the State Intellectual Property Office's web page: [Trademarks](#).

Besides trademark protection at the EU Member State level, it also is possible to seek a Community Trade Mark. A Community Trade Mark (CTM) is valid in all Member States of the European Union, and the registration procedure is carried out by the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market ([OAMI](#)) which is headquartered in Alicante, Spain. A CTM is valid in the European Union as a whole, it is not possible to limit protection geographically only to certain Member States.

### Protected Geographical Indications (GI)

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for regulating the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for food and wine. The Regulation on Protected Designations of Origin, Protected Geographical Indications and Traditional Specialties Guaranteed (NN65/2015) transposes EU Regulation 1151/2012 and regulates national level registration. The Regulation on Protected Designations of Origin and Protected Geographical Indications, Traditional Expressions and Labeling Wines (NN141/2010, NN31/2011, NN78/2011, NN120/2012) is pertinent for wine (see Section VI. of this report on wine).

Third countries can have their geographic names for food and wine recognized and protected at the EU level, which is then also valid in Croatia. To qualify for protection in all the Member States, designations of origin and geographical indications should be registered only at the EU level. Member states are able to grant transitional protection at the national level without affecting intra-EU or international trade once the registration has been filed. In theory, the protection afforded by EU Regulation 1151/2012 upon registration is equally available to designations of origin and geographical indications of third countries that meet the corresponding criteria and that are protected in their country of origin.

Lists of protected names by country, product type, registered name and name applied for are available through the Commission's online "DOOR" ([Database of Origin and Registration](#)) database.

The State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia is the competent authority governing the procedures of other products and services in compliance with the Act on Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin of Products and Services (NN173/2003, NN76/2007, NN49/2011), and Regulations on Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin of Products and Services (NN72/2004, NN117/2007, NN66/2011).

Contact information for State Intellectual Property Office:

State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia  
Ulica grada Vukovara 78  
HR - 10000 Zagreb  
CROATIA  
Receiving office  
Tel: +385 1 61 06 418  
Fax: +385 1 61 12 017  
Independent Service for Customer Support and Information Services  
Tel: +385 1 61 09 825  
Fax: +385 1 61 12 017  
e-mail: info@dziv.hr

#### **Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:**

Control over the products governed by the laws covering meat, animals (including animal breeding), and plants (including wine) are regulated by:

Government of the Republic of Croatia  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Grada Vukovara 78  
10000 Zagreb  
Tel. +385 1 6106 111  
Fax. +385 1 6109 201  
E mail: office@mps.hr  
[www.mps.hr](http://www.mps.hr)

Government of the Republic of Croatia  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Planinska ulica 2a,  
10000 Zagreb  
Veterinary Directorate  
Tel. +385 1 6443 540  
Fax. +385 1 6443 899  
E mail: veterinarstvo@mps.hr  
[www.mps.hr](http://www.mps.hr)

Control over products that are governed by the food law (all food except meat), including sanitary inspection, are regulated by:

Government of the Republic of Croatia  
Ministry of Health  
Ksaver 200a  
10 000 Zagreb  
Directorate for Health Improvement  
Sanitary Inspection  
Tel. +385 1 4607 622  
Fax. +385 1 4607 631  
<http://www.zdravlje.hr/>

Control of metrological requirements for packages and bottles is regulated by:

State Office for Metrology  
Department for Metrology  
Grada Vukovara 284/6  
10 000 Zagreb  
Tel: +385 1 563 00 00  
Fax: +385 1 563 00 01  
E-mail: [pisarnica@dzm.hr](mailto:pisarnica@dzm.hr)  
<http://www.dzm.hr/en/>

General trade legislation is overseen by:

Government of the Republic of Croatia  
Ministry of Economy  
Grada Vukovara 78  
10000 Zagreb  
Tel: +385 1 6106 111  
Fax: +385 1 6109 110  
[www.mingo.hr](http://www.mingo.hr)

Waste disposal is regulated by:

Government of the Republic of Croatia  
Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection  
Ulica Republike Austrije 14  
10 000 Zagreb  
Tel. +385 1 3717 111  
Fax. +385 1 3717 149  
<http://www.mzoip.hr>

## **Appendix II. Other Contacts:**

Useful contacts for general advice on food trade in Croatia:

Croatian Chamber of Economy (Commerce)  
Agriculture, Food Industry and Forestry Department  
Rooseveltova trg 2  
10000 Zagreb  
Tel. +385 1 4826 066  
Fax. +385 1 4561 545  
E mail: [poljoprivreda@hgk.hr](mailto:poljoprivreda@hgk.hr)  
[www.hgk.hr](http://www.hgk.hr)

Croatian Customs  
Alexandera von Humbolta 4a  
10 000 Zagreb  
Tel. +385 1 6211 300, +385 0800 1222  
Fax. +385 1 6211 011, +385 1 6211 012  
E-mail: [ured-ravnatelj@carina.hr](mailto:ured-ravnatelj@carina.hr), [javnost@carina](mailto:javnost@carina)  
<http://www.carina.hr/Test/ConstructionEN.aspx>

Selected food laboratories in Croatia:

Croatian Public Health Institute  
Department for Food Safety  
Rockefellerova 7  
10 000 Zagreb  
Tel. +385 1 4863 222  
Fax. +385 1 4863 366  
E-mail: [hzjz@hzjz.hr](mailto:hzjz@hzjz.hr)  
<http://hzjz.hr>

Public Health Institute "Dr. Andrija Štampar"  
Mirogojska cesta 16  
10 000 Zagreb  
Tel.+ 385 1 46 96 111  
Fax. + 385 1 64 14 006  
E-mail:[info@stampar.hr](mailto:info@stampar.hr)  
<http://www.stampar.hr>

Croatian Veterinary Institute  
Savska cesta 143  
10 000 Zagreb

Tel. +385 1 612 36 66  
Fax: +385 1 619 08 41  
E-mail: [ured@veinst.hr](mailto:ured@veinst.hr)  
<http://www.veinst.hr/en/>

Quick information on establishing a Croatian company can be found at:

Hitro HR  
Tel. 0800 0080  
E-mail [info@hitro.hr](mailto:info@hitro.hr).  
<http://www.hitro.hr/Default.aspx?sec=43>

#### EMBASSY (USDA/FAS) POINT OF CONTACT

For questions regarding other issues not covered in this report, please contact:

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American Embassy  
Foreign Agricultural Service  
Thomas Jefferson St. 2  
10000 Zagreb  
Tel. +385 1 665 8951  
Mobile +385 91 455 2365  
E mail: [AgZagreb@fas.usda.gov](mailto:AgZagreb@fas.usda.gov)  
<http://zagreb.usembassy.gov/business/doing-business-in-croatia-agro-food-products.html>

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