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Approved by:

Quintin Gray
US Embassy Vienna/Zagreb

Prepared by:

Andreja Misir

Report Highlights:

This report provides information on the food import rules for Croatia. It includes information on labeling, packaging, food additives and import procedures. Important points of contact for U.S. food exporters are listed in the appendices. All sections of this annual report were updated in July 2007.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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Zagreb [HR1]
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I. FOOD LAWS	2
II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS.....	5
III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS	7
IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS	8
V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS	8
VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS	9
VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS	10
VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADE MARK LAWS	11
IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES.....	11
APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS.....	13
APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIFIC CONTACTS	14

Disclaimer: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/FAS (in Vienna, Austria) for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been 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 U.S. 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.

I. FOOD LAWS

Croatian food legislation consists of the following types of laws:

- New Food Act
- regulations under the old Food Act
- regulations under The Law on Health Standards, Health Control Over Food Products and Objects for General Use
- regulations under the Law on Norms
- The Law on Cattle-Breeding and regulations;
- New Veterinary Law and regulations;
- regulations under the old Veterinary Law;

Croatian food laws and regulations are valid both for domestic and imported products and border inspections are regular and consistent. Since the first Food Act was published, Croatia is attempting to harmonize its food legislation with EU food and labeling legislation. This resulted in the new Food Act that was published on 7th of May, 2007 and came into effect on 15th of May, 2007.

Scope of laws and regulations:

1. The Food Act (Governmental Gazette NN46/2007) and regulations:

- regulation on labeling feed and placing feed on the market NN54/2007
- amendment to the regulation on egg quality NN69/2007;

This law regulates the following: general requirements relating to food, Croatian Food Agency, crisis and emergency management, food hygiene, feed hygiene, official controls, new (novel) food (not pertaining to GMO), food and feed that contains genetically modified organisms or consists of them, food and feed quality, marks of traditional reputation, authenticity and geographical indication (GI) and areas of responsibility of responsible Government bodies. This law applies to all stages of production, processing, storage and distribution of food and feed, except for primary production, preparation, handling and storage of food in households intended for personal consumption and feeding of household animals, which are not intended for sale on the market.

2. The OLD Food Act (Governmental Gazette NN117/2003, NN130/2003, NN48/2004, NN85/2006) is out of effect but until replaced with new ones following regulations issued under that old Food Act are still in effect:

- regulation on egg quality NN115/06;
- ordinance on levels of GMOs in products under which products that are placed on the market do not have to be labeled as containing GMOs (with a list of GMOs that can be in a product as technological trace) NN 34/2004;
- regulation on health standards of objects that are in contact with food NN46/2004;
- regulation on food for special nutritional purposes NN81/2004;
- regulation on general declaration or labeling of food NN114/2004, NN128/2004, NN09/2005; NN34/2005;
- regulation on food monitoring because of determination of nutrient levels, contaminants, additives and other food and foodstuff components and substances NN135/2004;
- regulation on citing nutritional value of food NN153/2004, NN159/2004, NN9/2005, NN82/2005;
- regulation on strong alcohols and alcoholic drinks NN 172/2004;
- regulation on coffee, grain coffee substitutes and products from coffee and grain coffee substitutes NN172/2004;
- regulation on food additives NN173/2004;
- regulation on "domestic" sugar and the rest of saharides (sugars), their solutions as well as starch and starch solutions NN 174/2004;
- regulation on health standards of drinking water NN182/04;
- regulation on handling and veterinary-health check of shipments of animal origin / products and waste of animal origin and hygienic-technical conditions that vehicles and shipments must comply with in domestic and international transshipments NN13/2005;
- regulation on natural mineral water, natural spring water and table water NN 2/2005, NN79/2005, NN107/2005, NN143/2006;
- regulation on toxins, metals, metalloids and other harmful substances that can be found in food NN16/2005;
- regulation on highest allowed quantities of veterinary drug residues in food NN29/2005;
- regulation on beer and beer with supplements NN42/2005, NN57/2005;
- regulation on products similar to chocolates, cream-products and bonbon products NN73/2005
- regulation on cacao and chocolate products NN73/2005;
- regulation on cookies and cookie related products NN73/2005;
- regulation on grains, mill and bakery products, pastry, dough and dough products NN78/2005; -- regulation on marks of authenticity and marks of GI of food NN 80/2005, NN11/2007;
- regulation on special food traits and recognition of "traditional reputation" NN127/2005;
- regulation on analytical methods for strong alcoholic beverages NN138/2005;
- regulation on fruit juices, nectars and similar products NN152/2005;
- regulation on conditions that companies dealing with feed have to comply with NN96/2005;

- regulation on olive oils NN63/2006;
- regulation on fruit jams, jellies, marmalades, and sweetened mashed chestnut NN76/2006;
- regulation on conditions that need to be fulfilled when working with feed NN84/2006;
- regulation on official testing laboratories for testing food quality NN92/2006;
- regulation on egg quality NN115/06, NN69/2007;
- regulation on tomato quality NN124/2006;
- regulation on meat products NN1/2007;
- regulation on feed additives NN9/2007;
- regulation on registration and protection of GI and marks of traditional drink reputation for strong alcoholic and aromatized drinks NN20/2007;
- regulations on quality standards of cattle carcasses on slaughtering line NN40/2007;
- regulation on quality standards of pig carcasses on slaughtering line NN40/2007;
- list of official laboratories NN44/2007; ...

3. some of the regulations issued under The Law on Health Standards, Health Control Over Food Products and Objects of General Use (Governmental Gazette NN 1/1997) are still valid until new regulations under the Food Act get published.

- regulation on conditions of preservation of food products and objects of general use with ionization radiation NN46/1994;
- regulations on microbiological standards for food products NN46/1994, NN20/2001, NN40/2001, NN125/2003, NN32/2004;
- regulation on the quantity of pesticides, toxins, mikotoxins, metals, histamines and similar substances which can be found in food products; and other conditions connected to health standards of food products, and objects of general use NN46/1994, NN45/1998, NN11/2001, NN39/2003 – valid only on articles concerned with pesticides. All other products are covered under the new regulations (see Section 1 on the Food Law)

4. The Law on Norms (NN 163/2003). Regulations that are a part of the law on norms (and relevant for this report) are valid until regulations under The Food Act replace them, including:

- regulation on the basic requirements for edible oil, margarines, and similar products, mayonnaise, dips, salads, and other products on basis of oil and fat NN39/1999;
- regulation on the basic requirements for salt for human consumption NN15/1997;
- regulation on the basic requirements on snack products NN52/1997;
- regulation on the quality of fish, crabs, sea-urchin, shells, frogs, snails, turtles, and their products (taken from ex-Yugoslavia governmental gazette sl. List SFRJ, num. 46/91, NN53/1991, NN96/1997)

The function of this law is to protect consumers; develop the Croatian market; simplify international trade; protect the environment, human and animal health; and harmonize products. Regulations under this law proscribe quality standards that food products must have.

5. The Law on Cattle-Breeding (NN 70/1997 NN 36/1998, NN76/1999, NN151/2003, NN132/06) and their derived regulations and ordinances. Regulations derived from the law on cattle breeding are valid until regulations under The Food Law replace them, including:

- regulation on the quality of honey and other bee products NN 20/2000;
- regulation on feed NN 26/1998 (articles 33-53, 68, 75-78, 80, 81, 83-85 and attachment 1 are out of effect);
- regulation on egg quality NN115/06, NN69/2007;

- regulations on quality standards of cattle carcasses on slaughtering line NN40/2007;
- regulation on quality standards of pig carcasses on slaughtering line NN40/2007;
- regulation on labeling feed and placing feed on the market NN54/2007...

This law regulates other items including trade with animals, the quality of animal feed and animal products (e.g. honey and honey products) and quality standards and labeling.

6. The Veterinary Law (NN 41/2007) and future regulations

This law regulates the following: protection of animal health, conducting public veterinary medicine, improving animal reproduction, veterinary protection of environment, official inspections and inspection oversight in veterinary medicine.

7. The OLD Veterinary Law (NN 70/1997, NN105/2001, NN172/2003) is out of effect but until replaced with new ones following regulations issued under that old Veterinary Law are still in effect:

- regulation on shipment of products of animal origin for which there are no veterinarian or health issues when imported or transshipped through Republic of Croatia NN98/1993, NN159/1998, NN 1/2001;
- ban of use of certain veterinarian medicines on animals whose meat and products are used for food NN 4/2002; NN63/2006;
- regulation on monitoring measures for specific substances and their residues in live animals and products of animal origin NN118/2004;
- regulation on conditions that need to be fulfilled when working with feed NN84/06;
- regulation on feed additives NN9/2007; ...

II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

(Nutritional Labeling, Biotechnology Labeling, Health Claims, Organic Labeling)

A. General requirements

1. The Food Act (NN 46/2007) provides general rule on product labeling, which demands that labeling should not mislead the consumer. General labeling of food is still regulated with The Regulation on General Declaration or Labeling of Food (NN114/2004, NN128/2004, NN09/2005, NN34/2005) as defined by the old Food Act (NN117/2003, NN130/2003, NN48/2004, NN85/2006). This will change with issuance of the new regulation under the new Food Act.

- the requirements of The Regulation On General Declaration Or Labeling Of Food:

This regulation prescribes the general labelling requirements for packed and unpacked food, as well as some rules for presenting and marketing the food. Food that is placed on the market of the Republic of Croatia must have a declaration (or label). The declaration includes all written indications, a market indication, trademark, brand name, and a picture or symbol referring to the food that is placed on the packaging, on the documents and all notifications that accompany or refer to that food.

According to this regulation, food must be labelled in a way that the information on the label does not mislead the consumer. The declaration (label) must contain below listed information, but this regulation specifies the details for every line statement. It also demands that the declaration (label) contain additional information if specific regulations for specific food products demand so.

The declaration must contain the following information:

- the name of the food under which it is sold;
- the list of ingredients;
- the quantity of specific ingredients or the category of the ingredients;
- the net quantity for the packaged food;
- the expiration date;
- storage conditions and when necessary, whether the storage conditions can influence the food's duration;
- the name and address of the producer or the person who packages the food and/or places it on the market;
- for imported products, one must put the name and address of the importer's head office and the country of origin next to the name and address of the producer;
- the details about the place of origin, if absence of this information could be misleading to the consumer about the true origins of the product;
- instructions and usage where necessary for proper handling;
- for beverages containing more than 1.2% vol. of alcohol, the true strength of the alcohol by the volume must be stated.

The Declaration or Labelling for Foods Containing or Consisting from GMO Substances

According to the Food Act (NN 46/2007), foods and feed containing or consisting from GMO substances besides general label must be labelled with additional, special data so that consumers are informed about all characteristics that this kind of food or feed has. Labelling of GM food and/or GM feed will be proscribed in details, in a special regulation that will be issued by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare with consent from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

2. Food placed on the Croatian market must have a label written in the Croatian language in the Latin alphabet. Multi-language labeling is allowed.

3. Products are not allowed entry with only a standard U.S. label. A Croatian label must also accompany the product. In some special cases, products may be imported without a Croatian label, but the product cannot be sold until a trade inspection ensures that a Croatian label is attached to the product.

4. Stick-on labels, meeting local requirements, can be affixed in addition to the standard U.S. label.

5. In some special cases products may be imported without a Croatian label, but the product cannot be sold until a trade inspection ensures that a Croatian label is attached to the product.

6. Labels for the food service sector do not have to be firmly attached to the product package. However, when a product is placed on the market, the label must include the following information: the name of the food under which it is sold, expiry date, the name and address of the producer or the person who packages the food and/or places it on the market, and other information if so prescribed by a specific regulation.

7. We are not aware of any products sold with only U.S. standard labeling.

8. The country of origin is the country in which the food product is produced (that is, the country in which the food underwent technological processes that significantly changed its characteristics).

The Regulation on General Declarations or Labeling of Foods specifies the required language for stating expiry date, how the expiry date should be marked, for which products expiry date is not required, and defines the shelf life. According to the regulation, the shelf life is a minimal period for food "life" duration. That is the date by which food keeps its properties when properly stored.

9. The Croatian authorities do not grant exceptions to their labeling regulations.

B. Nutritional Labeling Requirements

-- The Food Act (46/2007NN) and The Regulation On General Declaration Or Labeling Of Food (NN114/2004, NN128/2004, NN09/2005, NN34/2005)

-- The Regulation on Citing Nutritional Value of Food (NN153/2004, NN159/2004, NN9/2005, NN82/2005) prescribes nutritional value labeling for end consumer foods and foods for institutions and the service sector.

-- The Regulation on Food for Special Nutritional Purposes (NN81/2004) covers special additions to the label for baby food, food without gluten, kitchen salt replacements, food for special medical purposes, diet food for weight reduction, food for diabetics, food with small and/or decreased and/or changed nutrition value, food with bigger content and/or enriched with nutritional content, food with increased or decreased energy level and food supplements.

-- The Regulation on Natural Mineral Water, Natural Spring Water and Table Water (NN 2/2005, NN79/2005, NN107/2005, NN143/2006) covers special additions to the label for water.

1. Nutritional labeling is not mandatory except for food that has a nutritional statement on the label or if the nutritional statement is used when the food is marketed.

2. Implied claims such as "you would not believe that something so light could taste so good" are not forbidden by law but are not recommended.

Health claims on food that have the same characteristics as other typical food are not permitted.

III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

A. Regulation on Metrological Requirements for Prepackages and Bottles as Measuring Containers (NN90/2005, NN32/2006) prescribes package nominal fillings, marking of the quantities, etc.

B. Packaging materials and packaging material waste is covered by The Regulation on Packaging Materials and Packaging Material Waste (NN97/2005, NN115/2005).

C. Limitations for each type of packaging material are prescribed by The Regulation on Health Standards of Objects That are in Contact With Food (NN46/2004). This regulation prescribes in details what certain packaging material can consist of. The main requirement is that packaging material does not negatively impact the organoleptic, chemical or physical

characteristic of the food and can not consist or release compounds that could be harmful to human health.

IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

A. Additives are regulated by The Regulation on Additives that Can be Found in Food Products (NN 173/2004) this includes: use of aromas, secondary substances in production process, and enzymes.

The Croatian list of additives is in compliance with EU Directive 89/107. In the future, it is expected that Croatia will follow EU regulations for additives even more firmly, which means that current Croatian additive regulation will be split into four regulations. That means that additives will be defined following EU requirements with enzymes and aromas coming under separate regulations.

At present, if a certain additive is not on the Croatian list, and it is legally used by an exporting country--then the additive is permitted in Croatia after the Commission for Food Additives (under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare) gives its consent.

B. The regulatory authorities developed positive additive lists (including separate lists for separate types and groups of food and separate additive categories). The list can be obtained on the governmental gazette web page at: www.nn.hr. There is no English version of the list.

V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

A. The maximum content of certain pesticide or pesticide residues in foodstuffs is governed by The Regulations on Quantity of Pesticides, Toxins, Mikotoxins, Metals, Histamines and Similar Substances Which Can be Found in Food Products and Other Conditions Connected to Health Standards of Food Products and Objects of General Use (NN46/1994, NN45/1998, NN11/2001, 39/2003). This piece of legislation is currently valid only for pesticides, and even these requirements are expected to be replaced by new regulations soon. Other contaminants in food are regulated by The Regulation on Toxins, Metals, Metalloids and Other Harmful Substances that Can be Found in Food (NN16/2005) and The Regulation on Highest Allowed Quantities of Veterinary Drug Residues in Food (NN29/2005).

At the moment pesticides are listed alphabetically with corresponding maximum content for certain foods. This regulation is enforced by municipal and customs sanitary and veterinary inspection officials.

B. The pesticide residue list is positive, i.e., stating what is permitted, versus, what is not permitted.

C. According to The Law on Plant Protection Chemicals (NN70/2005) and Regulation on Registration Procedure for Plant Protection Chemicals (NN57/2007), all pesticides must be registered. The registration application should be sent to:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Directorate for Agriculture, Department for Plant Protection Chemicals
Vukovarska 78
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: +385 1 619 566

D. U.S. exporters can obtain a list of approved pesticides at the USDA office in Zagreb (for contact information see appendix 1).

VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

A. Food products do not have to be registered for import into Croatia, but they have to comply with food-quality standards prescribed by the Croatian laws and regulations.

Food for special nutritional purposes (food for special medical purpose, food without gluten, food with labeled health claims, food supplements that are over daily recommended allowances, food supplements for sportsmen, etc) according to The Regulation on Food for Special Nutritional Purposes (NN81/2004) must have an approval from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to be placed on the market. These food products can only be sold in specialized pharmacies and specialized medical shops approved by the Board for Food Supplements. Board members are appointed by the Minister of Health, and that board also approves mentioned products for placing them on the market. To get an approval for importing or placing a product on the market an importer/distributor must send a request to the Board for Food Supplements in the Ministry of Health (address: Ksaver 200a, 10000 Zagreb, Tel: +385 1 4677102).

The request must contain:

1. details on the qualitative and quantitative product composition
2. tests on quality of inputs (input specifications, origin and analytical methods, certificates for inputs that could contain BSE/TSE and GMOs and adequate producer statements)
3. description of the production method
4. test of composition of the finished product
5. test for stability of the final product (if Board thinks it is needed)
6. product usage and instructions for use
7. product usage limits and special warnings if they exist
8. analytical report from the Croatian Public Health Institute on being safe to use from a health standpoint and their opinion on the truthfulness of the label
9. opinions and reports from other scientific -research institutions or experts for specific areas and other data that the Board demands (identification of medicinal herbs, testing of composition and amounts of active compounds, opinion on being harmless, etc)
10. imported products require proof that the product is registered and sold in the producing country and proof that it is sold in at least two EU countries
11. photocopied receipt for registration charges and proof that analytical costs were paid

Documents from bullets 2,6,7, 10 must be originals or validated photocopies and translated into the Croatian language. The company that applies for the product import/sales registration must cover the charges.

B. All shipments that contain food will go to quality inspection and sanitary inspection, that is, they will be randomly tested for quality, health standards, and GMO content.

C. Product samples shipped via express mail and food for fairs are treated like any other imports, so they will be tested for quality, health standards and GMO content.

D. Imported food that will be placed on the Croatian market has to comply with Croatian food legislation, or with the conditions that Croatia recognized as equal to its own legislation, or if there is a special bilateral or multilateral agreement between exporting country and Croatia than imported food has to comply with that agreement. Inspectors have the right to ask for GMO-free certificates, additional information from the producer, or certificates from

competent authorities in the country of export. For example, producers specification, certificate of origin, certificate of compliance with certain regulations, etc. In Export Certificate Report HR6010 (in October 2007 the latest version of the Export Certificate Report will be posted) can be found specific import documents needed for Croatian market.

VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

A. Consumers Packaging or municipal waste disposal, see section III, item B.

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 according to The Regulation on Food for Special Nutritional Purposes (NN81/2004), and the product must receive approval from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to be placed on the market.

D. Food produced from substances originating from GMOs is regulated by The Food Act (NN46/2007) and The Ordinance on Levels of GMOs in Products Under Which Products That are Placed on the Market do Not Have to be Labeled as Containing GMO (with a list of GMOs that can be in a product as trace amounts) NN 34/2004 (for details, see GAINS report HR 7003).

E. Dietetic or special use foods fall under The Regulation on Food for Special Nutritional Purposes (NN81/2004).

F. Food sanitation:

This subject is covered by The Food Act (NN74/2007), The Regulation on Health Standards of Objects that are in Contact With Food (NN46/2004) and The Veterinary Law (NN41/2007).

Allowed chemical preservatives are listed in The Regulation on Food Additives (NN173/2004). certain food can be preserved with ionizing radiation according to regulation from (NN 46/1994).

G. Marine products: Regulation on Quality of Fish, Crabs, Sea-Urchin, Shells, Frogs, Snails, Turtles, and Their Products (from ex Yugoslavia governmental gazette sl. List SFRJ, num. 46/91, NN53/1991, NN96/1997)

H. Animal quarantine: to import live animals, animals must pass through quarantine.

I. Wine is regulated by The Wine Law (NN96/2003) and The Wine Law through The Regulation on Wine and Fruit Vinegar (NN 121/2005) regulates wine and fruit vinegars. Beer is regulated by The Regulation on Beer and Beer With Supplements (NN42/2005, NN57/2005), and strong alcohol is regulated by The Regulation on Strong Alcohols and Alcoholic Drinks (NN172/2004).

J. Organic products:

According to the Regulation on Labeling (marking) of Organic Products (NN10/2007) imported, unprocessed product can be labeled as organic if its production was comparable to Croatian legislation on organic production; imported, processed product can be declared as organic if 95% of substances in the product was produced from organic inputs (according to Croatian legislation on organic production) and if inputs comply with Croatian legislation of

processed organic products. Croatian organic legislation does not recognize product as organic if product has traces of GMO or if product is genetically modified.

Product can also be labeled as containing organic components and for that minimum of 70% of the product has to be produced in organic production (according to Croatian legislation on organic production).

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

VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADE MARK LAWS

A. Trademarks and brand names are legally protected in Croatia with laws that are in compliance with EU legislative. A trademark is valid for a period of 10 years, and after ten years validity has to be renewed. The number of renewals is indefinite.

B. Companies interested in registering trademarks or brand names must apply at the State Intellectual Property Office (open from 9:00 to 14:00 hours) where all information and application forms are available. Some information and application forms can also be obtained at the State Intellectual Property web page:

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

Contact information for State Intellectual Property Office:

DRŽAVNI ZAVOD ZA INTELEKTUALNO VLASNIŠTVO

Ulica grada Vukovara 78

10000 Zagreb

HRVATSKA

Tel. + 385 1 6106 436

+ 385 1 6106 328

+ 385 1 6106 410

e-mail: ipo.croatia@dziv.hr

IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

A. Incoming goods must go through custom storage at transport terminals or airports. After the goods arrive at the custom 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 meat, which is checked by Veterinary Inspection Department from Ministry of Agriculture). Samples are taken for food safety checking every time an import arrives. Products are also inspected for quality. If the border inspector (sanitary or veterinary) trusts the importer, on the basis of regular importing, than products are inspected only periodically (e.g. every three months). The importer must pay for product examinations. If products are of suspicious quality and/or health standards their sales will be banned until analyses is conducted and proven otherwise. Custom clearance and removal from storage is carried out under the supervision of a custom officer who compares the documents with the commodities after they were checked for quality and a sanitary or veterinary inspector checks for quality, ingredients and health standards.

Documents needed for meat import can be found at:

USDA office in Croatia see appendix II

Custom rates and documents for imports can be found at:

<http://www.carina.hr> (This web site is only in Croatian. For clarification, contact your Croatian partner or one of freight forwarding companies to determine the proper rates.)

B. Custom import documents should be in Croatian, but documents in English language are accepted most of the time.

C. Average length of custom clearance for food products, if all documents are in order, is one day.

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

Control over the products that are regulated by the laws on food, cattle-breeding and veterinary law and regulations (see Section I), wine law and regulations (see VII. I):

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Tel. 00385(0)1 6106111
Fax. 00385 (0)1 6109201
E-mail: office@mps.hr
web page: www.mps.hr

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Miramarska 24
10000 Zagreb
Veterinary Department
Tel. 00385(0)1 6106207
Fax. 00385 (0)1 6109207
E-mail: office@mps.hr
web page: www.mps.hr

Control over products that are regulated by the food law and law on health standards, health control over food products and objects of general use and regulations (see Section I):

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Ksaver 200a
10 000 Zagreb
Tel. 00385(0)1 4607555
Tel./Fax. 00385(0)1 4677096
web page: www.miz.hr

Control over the law on norms and regulations (see Section I):

Croatian Standardization Institute
Ulica grada Vukovara 78
10 000 Zagreb
Tel. 00385 (0)1 610 6111
Fax. 00385 (0)1 610 6060
hzn@hzn.hr
www.hzn.hr

Control over regulation on metrological requirements for prepackages and bottles as measuring containers (see section III, A):

State Office For Metrology
Ulica grada Vukovara 78
10 000 Zagreb
Tel. 00385 (0)1 6106111
Fax. 00385(0)1 6109324
web page: www.dzm.hr

General trade legislation:

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Economy, Labor and Entrepreneurship
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Tel. 00385(0)1 6106111
E-mail: info@mingorp.hr
web page: www.mingo.hr

Control over laws dealing with waste disposal:

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Environment
Ulica Republike Austrije 20
10 000 Zagreb
Tel. 00385(0)1 3782413
web page: www.mzopu.hr

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIFIC CONTACTS

Useful contact for all general advice on food trade in Croatia:

Croatian Chamber of Economy (Commerce)
Agriculture, Food Industry and Forestry Department
Rooseveltova trg 2
P.O. Box 630
10000 Zagreb
Tel. 00385 (0)1 4826066
00385 (0)1 4826068
Fax. 00385 (0)1 4561545
E-mail: poljoprivreda@hgk.hr
web page: www.hgk.hr

Information source for reports on Croatia and other countries is found at:
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/attacherep/default.asp>

EMBASSY (FAS/USDA) POINT OF CONTACT

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

Ms. Andreja Misir
American Embassy
Agricultural Section
Thomas Jefferson St. #2
10000 Zagreb
Tel. 00385 1 665 8951
Mob. 00385 (0)91 4552365
e-mail: andreja.misir@usda.gov