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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. Important points of contact for U.S. food exporters are listed in the Appendices. All sections of this annual report were updated in October and December 2013.

Section I. Food Laws:

Table of Contents:

I. FOOD LAWS

II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADE MARK LAWS

IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIFIC CONTACTS

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the US Foreign Agricultural Service in (**Zagreb, Croatia**) for U.S. 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 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.**

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 (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 and <http://www.hah.hr/zakonska.php>.

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

- The Food Act (Governmental Gazette NN81/2013);
- 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);
- 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 Contaminants (Governmental Gazette NN39/2013)
- The Law on Genetically Modified Organisms (Governmental Gazette NN70/2005, NN137/2009, NN28/2013);
- the Law on the Application 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);
- The Law on the Application of the EU Regulation 258/97 on Novel Food and Novel Food ingredients (Governmental Gazette NN18/2013);
- The Law on the Application of the EU Regulation 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products (Governmental Gazette NN 80/2013);
- The Wine Act (Governmental Gazette NN96/2003, NN55/2011);

Section II. Labeling Requirements:

A. General requirements

1. General labeling of packaged and unpackaged food is regulated by The Regulation on Labeling, Marketing and Presenting of Food (NN63/2011, NN79/2011, NN90/2013) that incorporates EU Directive 2000/13/EC. This regulation will no longer be in force after December 12, 2014, when EU Regulation 1169/2011 goes into effect (see GAIN Report E70002 “New EU Food Labeling Rules Published”).

-- The Regulation on Labeling, Marketing and Presenting of Food:

This regulation describes the general labeling requirements for packaged and unpackaged food, as well as the rules for presenting and marketing food. Food that is placed on the market of the Republic of Croatia must have a label. The label must include all written instructions, such as trademark, brand name, and/or picture or symbol referring to the food that is placed on the package, label, pendant, tag or accompanying documents/notifications accompanying or referring to the food. This information must be attached to the packaging in a way that removing it is difficult.

According to this regulation, food must be labeled in a way that the information on the label does not mislead the consumer and retailer of the food. This regulation specifies the details for every line statement on the label. It requires that the label contain additional information if there are separate regulations covering a specific food product such as genetically modified foods, fortified foods, foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses including dietetic and baby infant foods, organic foods, mineral water, etc. Some information may be omitted from the list of ingredients and shelf life requirements, but only if permitted by the specific regulation for that food product and the consumer is fully aware of it. For example, if cheese is produced only from dairy ingredients, enzymes, salt and microorganism than it is not necessary to list ingredients.

Otherwise, at a minimum, the label must contain the information listed below.

The declaration for packed food must contain the following information:

- Name of the food under which it is sold;
- List of ingredients;
- Quantity in descending order by weight of specific ingredients or, per a special annex to the regulation, the category of the ingredient;
- Net quantity (in metric units: liter, centiliter, milliliter, kilogram or gram);
- Shelf life (The date of minimum durability);
- Storage conditions and, when necessary, whether the storage conditions can influence the food's duration;
- Name and address of the producer or the person who packages the food and/or places it on the market and is registered in the EU;
- Details about the origin of the food, if the 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;
- Beverages containing more than 1.2% vol. of alcohol must have the true strength of the alcohol

by the volume stated.

- Lot number (mark)

Information about the name of the food, net quantity, shelf life and the true strength of the alcohol content for beverages containing more than 1.2 percent volume of alcohol must be put on the packaging in a way that it is clearly visible on the label. This is also valid for all other data required in other product specific regulations where the information must be clearly visible.

Additional information needs to be added to the label for food that is: ionized, packed using gasses, containing one or more artificial sweeteners; aromatized with quinine or caffeine; food with phytosterols; esters of phytosterols, phytostanols and esters of phytostanols; glycyrrhizin-acid or ammonium salts of glycyrrhizin acid and flavorings. Furthermore, any potential presence of allergens must be clearly labeled even if there are only trace amounts (leftovers from processing) present in the final product with the exception of products that point to the allergen in the name (e.g. chocolate with peanuts).

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 the 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. Labels for the food service sector (that is for unpackaged food) must be in a visible place at the point of sale. If unpackaged food is kept in special packaging at the point of sale than the label must be on that package. The retailer of the product is responsible for the labeling of unpackaged food. For most unpackaged food products the label must include at a minimum the following information:

- Name of the food under which it is being sold;
- Name of the producer or company that places the food on the market.

Unpackaged food that is microbiologically unstable needs to be labeled with an expiration date. Drinks from vending machines or beverages prepared in a similar way, such as non-individually wrapped ice cream, bakery and confectionery products whose shelf life is longer than 24 hours, confectionery and snack products that are packaged in the presence of consumers, must also specify a list of ingredients. Moreover, the labeling of fishery products must also specify the species along with the words "caught in the sea" or "caught in inland waters" or "grown".

Unpackaged food must be accompanied by a document that contains all of the information that is placed

on the label of the packaged food (see Section II A.1 above) as well as with other additional information needed for some specific food products (e.g. fishery products, long shelf life bakery products, confectionary, perishable food, etc). In the case that a consumer asks for that documentation the document must be presented to the consumer.

On unpackaged food, irradiation or inclusion of one or more artificial sweeteners or aromatization with quinine or caffeine must also be clearly labeled. Furthermore, any potential presence of allergens must be clearly labeled even if there are only trace amounts (leftovers from processing) present in the final product with the exception being products that point to allergen in the name (e.g. chocolate with peanuts).

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

7. The Regulation on Labeling, Marketing and Presenting of Food (NN63/2011, NN79/2011, NN90/2013) specifies the required language for stating shelf life - the date of minimum durability, how the shelf life date should be marked, for which products the shelf life date is not required, and defines the product's 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. The shelf life is indicated by the words "Best before..." when the date includes an indication of the day or by "Best before end of... in other cases. The date has to be given in order of day-month-year. However, for foodstuffs with a shelf life of less than three months, the day and month of expiry are adequate; for a shelf life of three to eighteen months the month and year are sufficient; for more than eighteen months shelf life the year is sufficient indication. In the case of highly perishable foodstuffs the minimum durability date is replaced by the "use by" date consisting of the day, the month and possibly the year, or an indication of where the date is located on the packaging." For some products like salt, vinegar, sugar, chewing gums, fresh fruit, alcoholic drinks with more than 10% of alcohol, etc, it is not necessary to state the shelf life.

8. Croatian authorities do not grant exceptions to the labeling regulations.

9. Further details on labeling of food and some specific food products (e.g., food without gluten, wine, mineral water and natural spring water, etc.) can be obtained from the FAS office in Zagreb.

B. Other Specific Labeling Requirements

Nutritional Labeling Requirements and Nutritional/Health Claims

-- They are regulated per the Law on Nutritional and Health Claims and Food Enriched with Nutrients (NN39/2013);

-- For Medical/Health/Nutrition Claims see the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the US Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium.

-- Croatia now applies EU Regulation 1169/2011 on food information for consumers.

Labeling of Foods Containing or Derived from Genetically Modified Substances

-- According to the Law on the Application 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), food and feed containing genetically engineered ingredients must have special, additional information on the label that informs consumers of all of its characteristics. A product must be labeled if it contains more than 0.9% of an approved event. For details refer to GAIN report HR1205 and the EU-27 FAIRS report.

Labeling of Novel Foods

-- The Law on the Application of EU Regulation 258/97 on Novel Food and Novel Food ingredients (NN18/2013) regulates the labeling of novel foods. For details refer to the EU-27 FAIRS report.

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations:

A. 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.

B. 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 transferred to Croatian Regulation on Measuring Requirements for Prepackaged Products of Constant Filling Marked with Weight or Volume (NN57/2013). The above mentioned regulation also incorporates EU [Directive 2007/45/EC](#) that abolishes older regulations on mandatory pack sizes at both the EU and national levels. The Directive frees sizes for all prepackaged products except wine and spirits and coffee. Mandatory nominal quantities for wines and spirits are set out in the Annex to Directive 2007/45/EC.

C. Packaging materials and packaging material waste is covered by the Regulation on Packaging Materials and Packaging Material Waste (NN97/2005, NN115/2005, NN81/2008, NN31/2009, NN156/2009, NN38/2010, NN10/2011, NN81/2011, NN126/2011, NN38/2013 and NN86/2013). This regulation applies the following EU Directives: 94/62/EC dated 12/20/1994, 2004/12/EC dated 2/11/2004, 94/62/EC dated 2/18/2004, 2013/2/EU dated 2/7/2013, 94/62/EC dated 2/8/2013 and gives a framework for application of the following EU legal acts: EU Commission Decision 2005/270/EC dated 3/22/2005 (tied to EU Directive 94/62/EC dated 4/5/2005), Commission Decision 97/129/EC dated 1/28/1997 (tied to EU Directive 94/62/EC dated 2/20/1997), Commission Decision 2001/524/EC dated 6/28/2001 (tied to EU Directive 94/62/EC dated 7/12/2001), Commission Decision 2001/171/EC dated 2/19/2001 (tied to EU Directive 94/62/EC dated 3/2/2001), Commission Decision 2009/292/EC dated 3/24/2009 (tied to EU Directive 94/62/EC dated 3/25/2009). Croatia is currently in the process of changing its waste disposal policy and practical application of this policy. The new Law on Sustainable Waste Management (NN94/2013) mandates that the Government of Croatia pass new regulations on waste disposal, which will include new rules on packaging material waste.

D. The limitations on each type of packaging material are described in the Law on Materials and Objects in Direct Contact with Food (NN25/2013). This regulation adopts EU Parliament and Council Regulation 1935/2004 and EU Commission Regulations: 2023/2006, 1895/2005, 450/2009, 282/2008, 10/2011, 284/2011.

Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:

A. 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-27 FAIRS report.

B. 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.

New additives, flavorings and enzymes can be added to the list according to EU Regulation 1331/2008, which proscribes 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 EU-27 FAIRS report.

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:

A. The maximum content of certain pesticide or pesticide residues in foodstuffs is governed by The Act 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 and Amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (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 EU-27 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.

B. 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 EU-27 FAIRS report.

C. According to the Act 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-27 FAIRS report. Registration applications in Croatia should be sent to:

Ministry of Agriculture
Directorate for Food Safety and Phytosanitary Policy
Department for Plant Protection
Vukovarska 78
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: +385 1 6109 566

D. U.S. exporters can obtain a list of approved pesticides at the EU level at:

http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/?event=homepage&CFID=1031115&CFTOKEN=40636422&jsessionid=0904a9e85f1cf8f3aa805b53211e5d6c736aTR

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements:

A. Food products do not have to be registered for import into Croatia. The exception is the introduction of novel foods and biotech foods (see section II and gain report HR1205). In addition, the Law on Food for Special Nutritional Purposes (NN39/2013) requires that food for special nutritional purposes be on a register maintained by the Ministry of Health before being placed on the market. For details on the procedure, contact the FAS Office in Croatia (see Appendix II). The Regulation on Food Supplements (NN46/2011, NN41/2013) also requires that most food supplements (with some special exceptions) have a notification number issued by the Ministry of Health. The Law on Nutritional and Health Claims and Food Enriched with Nutrients (NN39/2013) also stipulates that food enriched with nutrients be monitored by the Ministry of Health.

B. All shipments that contain food go through a sanitary inspection. Random tests are conducted on GMO content and compliance with health standards.

C. In October 2010, Croatia published special import conditions for mandatory testing of almonds. However, as of January 1, 2012, US almond shipments accompanied with a Croatian Health Certificate (in accordance with the Regulation on Special Conditions for Import of Specific Food from Third Countries Due to the Risk of Contamination with Aflatoxins NN120/2010, NN63/2011 in compliance with EU1152/2009) are only subject to random testing.

USDA and the California almond industry have developed a “Voluntary Aflatoxin Sampling Plan (VASP)”. The following controls are conducted in Croatia depending on:

- if the exporting company provides a Croatian Import Health Certificate or VASP (VASP must be signed and stamped by the USDA and the importing company must provide official VASP translation into Croatian language) then 5% of all almond shipments will be randomly tested for aflatoxin
- If the exporting company does not provide a VASP or a Croatian Import Health Certificate then the almond shipment will be tested for aflatoxins

Therefore, almonds not controlled under VASP continue to be subject to 100% border controls. This regulation also introduces the use of a Common Entry Document (CED). Importers have to provide prior notification to the competent authorities at the designated port of entry for the goods covered by this regulation.

D. Product samples shipped via express mail and food for fairs are treated like any other import-they must comply with the health standards and are randomly sampled.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards:

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

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); the Law on the Application of the 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); the Instruction on Placing on the Market in the Republic of Croatia of GMO food and feed (NN83/2013).

Novel foods are regulated by the Law on the Application of the EU Regulation 258/97 on Novel Food and Novel Food Ingredients (NN18/2013);

E. Dietetic or special use foods fall under the Law on Food for Special Nutritional Purposes (NN39/2013).

F. Food sanitation: This subject is covered by the Law on Food Hygiene and Microbiological Criteria for Food (NN81/2013).

Only a small number of foods are authorized to be preserved with ionizing radiation according to the Regulation on Food Treated with Ionization Radiation (NN 38/2008). Ionization 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 import 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), The Regulation on Wine (NN96/1996, NN7/1997, NN117/1997, 57/2000), The Regulation on Wine Production (NN 02/2005, NN 137/2008), 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). 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), 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 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 (protected GI, etc) 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 can be marked only as wine or as wine with geographical origin.

I. Organic products: The Law on the Application of the EU Regulation 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products (Governmental Gazette NN 80/2013) governs organics. For details refer to EU-27 FAIRS report.

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

Section VIII. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

A. 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.

B. Companies interested in registering trademarks or brand names must apply at the State Intellectual Property Office where all information and application forms are available. Some information and application forms can also be obtained at the State Intellectual Property Office web page:
<http://www.dziv.hr/en/intellectual-property-protection/trademarks/>,
<http://www.dziv.hr/files/File/obrasci/zig/z-1.pdf>

C. Besides trademark protection in the national offices of the EU Member States, there is possibility to protect 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 (OHIM) with headquarters 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.

D. 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 Act on Protected Designations of Origin, Protected Geographical Indications and Traditional Specialties Guaranteed (NN80/2013) transposes EU Regulation 1151/2012. The Regulation on Protected Designations of Origin and Protected Geographical Indications, Traditional Expressions and Labeling Wines (NN141/2010, NN31/2011, NN78/2011, NN10/2012) is pertinent for 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.

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
Director General's office
Tel: +385 1 61 06 100
Fax: +385 1 61 12 017

INCENTIV - Information centre for intellectual property (information and customer services)
Tel: +385 1 61 09 825
Fax: +385 1 61 12 017
e-mail: info@dziv.hr
Receiving office
Tel: +385 1 61 06 418
Fax: +385 1 61 12 017

Section IX. Import Procedures:

A. Incoming goods must go through customs storage at transport terminals or airports. After the 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 of suspicious quality and/or health standards 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 compare the documents with the commodities after they have been checked by the sanitary or veterinary inspector for quality, ingredients and health standards.

Veterinary and customs import documents must be in Croatian. Veterinary certificates are usually bilingual.

Customs clearance for food products, if all documents are in order, can be done in one day.

Complete information on EU import rules for food products may be found at:
<http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/>

B. Import certificates must be in the official language of Croatia, which is Croatian, as well as, of the Member State where the border inspection occurs. That is, in Croatia, according to the Act on import of Food 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.

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
Directorate for Food Quality and Phytosanitary Policy
Tel. +385 1 6106 692
Fax. +385 1 6109 189
E-mail: office@mps.hr
web page: 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: office@mps.hr
web page: 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 Sanitary Inspection
Tel. +385 1 4607 622
Fax. +385 1 4677 631
<http://www.zdravlje.hr/>

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

State Office for Metrology
Department for Metrology
Ibrisimoviceva bb
10 000 Zagreb
Tel: +385 1 563 52 22
Fax: +385 1 370 11 01
E-mail: mjeriteljstvo@dzm.hr
<http://www.dzm.hr/en/>

General trade legislation is overseen by:

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Economy
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Tel: +385 1 6106 111
Fax: +385 1 6109 110
web page: www.mingo.hr

Control over the laws dealing with waste disposal are regulated by:

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection
Ulica Republike Austrije 14
10 000 Zagreb
Tel. +385 1 3717 109
Fax. +385 1 3717 135
web page: <http://www.mzoip.hr>

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts:

Useful contacts for general advice on food trade in Croatia:

Croatian Chamber of Economy (Commerce)
Agriculture, Food Industry and Forestry Department
Rooseveltov trg 2
10000 Zagreb
Tel. +385 1 4826 066
Fax. +385 1 4561 545
E-mail: poljoprivreda@hgk.hr
web page: 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, javnost@carina
web page: <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
e-mail: hzjz@hzjz.hr
web page: <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
web page: <http://www.stampar.hr/Default.aspx?sec=177>

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
web page: <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.
<http://www.hitro.hr/Default.aspx?sec=43>

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Information for reports on Croatia and other countries can be found at:
<http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx>