Annex A
The Markets and Competition Policy Tool (MCPAT)

The MCPAT is a framework of analysis developed by the WBG Competition Policy Team to identify specific problems at the market level and prioritize interventions accordingly. The MCPAT has been elaborated based on World Bank Group experiences gathered from work in over 60 countries. The MCPAT provides a standardized and comprehensive tool that allows to: 1) understand competition dynamics created by market features (including supply-side characteristics and buyer characteristics); 2) identify and assess the potential noncompetitive effects of government intervention in markets (see Figure A.1). The interaction between these two elements can then be analyzed to determine the risk of noncompetitive behavior, both in terms of collusion and exclusionary abuse of dominance. This assessment informs the development and prioritization of effective strategies to promote competition through changes in policies and regulations.

Figure A.1 High-level overview of the MCPAT approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market features</th>
<th>Government intervention that create obstacles to competition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economies of scale vs market size</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of scarce resources</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusion or increase costs to compete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network effects</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate, distort the level playing field and protect vested interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multimarket contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliance on imports &amp; global markets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical integration and interlinked transactions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyer power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcomes

- Anticompetitive behavior
- Market structure, concentration and entry
- Prices along the supply chain
- Pass through of price / costs shocks along the supply chain

Source: World Bank Group staff

The MCPAT builds on the identification of rules and regulations that may have noncompetitive effects. Three types of rules are distinguished: 1) rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry; 2) rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market; and 3) rules that discriminate and protect vested interests (see Figure A.2). The MCPAT breaks down each of these categories into subtypes and provides examples for each of the subtypes. This typology feeds into a holistic step-by-step methodology to promote competition reforms (see Figure A.3.).
Figure A.2 MCPAT typology of competition restrictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General typology based on effects</th>
<th>Specific typology</th>
<th>Specific examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>Monopoly rights and absolute ban for entry</td>
<td>Ban on permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relative ban for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>Permits only by official initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incumbents participate in entry decision</td>
<td>Temporary exclusivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>Geographic exclusivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors</td>
<td>Restricted # of establishment or permits/quotas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restrictions on type of products and services (format and location)</td>
<td>Minimum distance rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Price control</td>
<td>Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discriminatory application of rules or standards</td>
<td>Restrictions on permit assignments/transfers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>Competitors’ opinion needed to enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of competitive neutrality vis a vis government entities</td>
<td>Other associations’ opinion required to enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State aid/incentives distorting level playing field</td>
<td>Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</th>
<th>Barriers to entry and expansion of activities</th>
<th>Barriers to entry and expansion of activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monopoly rights and absolute ban for entry</td>
<td>Ban on permits</td>
<td>Ban on permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative ban for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>Permits only by official initiative</td>
<td>Permits only by official initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incumbents participate in entry decision</td>
<td>Temporary exclusivity</td>
<td>Temporary exclusivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>Geographic exclusivity</td>
<td>Geographic exclusivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors</td>
<td>Restricted # of establishment or permits/quotas</td>
<td>Restricted # of establishment or permits/quotas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on type of products and services (format and location)</td>
<td>Minimum distance rules</td>
<td>Minimum distance rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price control</td>
<td>Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discriminatory application of rules or standards</td>
<td>Restrictions on permit assignments/transfers</td>
<td>Restrictions on permit assignments/transfers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>Competitors’ opinion needed to enter</td>
<td>Competitors’ opinion needed to enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of competitive neutrality vis a vis government entities</td>
<td>Other associations’ opinion required to enter</td>
<td>Other associations’ opinion required to enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State aid/incentives distorting level playing field</td>
<td>Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Figure A.3 MCPAT methodology to promote pro-competition reforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE 1 Sector selection</th>
<th>What are the main criteria in order to prioritize relevant sectors for identifying anticompetitive interventions? (Use sector selection criteria)</th>
<th>Contribution to GDP and investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spillover effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goods/services essential for economy/ poverty reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Market structure facilitates anticompetitive practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE 2 Market dynamics</th>
<th>Within selected sector, which are the market segments and/or relevant markets?</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIFIC MARKET SEGMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per market segment, how market features affect competition dynamics? (Use market features taxonomy)</td>
<td>Per market segment analyzed: What is the rationale behind each government intervention?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE 3 Government intervention in market segments</th>
<th>What type of government interventions shape the competition dynamics of each market segment? (Use government interventions typology)</th>
<th>How market features exacerbate distortive effects of government interventions increasing the likelihood of anticompetitive behavior/outcomes?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE 4 Assessment of anticompetitive effects</th>
<th>Do the selected government interventions limit competition in a significant way? (Use typologies for assessing anticompetitive effects)</th>
<th>Are these alternatives feasible (Use criteria for feasibility)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methodology for prioritizing regulated professions in Croatia

The prioritization of regulated professions in Croatia followed broadly the Markets and Competition Policy Assessment Tool (MCPAT) of the World Bank Group. The analysis has been tailored to professional services and relied generally on the three criteria of economic relevance, restrictiveness of regulations, and reform feasibility. It proceeded in four stages: (1) identifying regulated professions; (2) selecting priority sectors; (3) longlisting professions in priority sectors; (4) selecting professions in priority sectors. The analysis carried out under each of these stages is presented in detail below.

B.1 Identifying regulated professions

To identify regulated professions in Croatia, the World Bank Group compiled, validated, and extended existing registries of regulated professions. These registries have been created by the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Entrepreneurship and SMEs of the European Commission and the Croatian Ministry of Labor as part of the reporting requirements under Professional Qualifications Directive 2005/36/EC, amended by Directive 2013/55/EU. In 2018, these two institutions recorded 261 and 288 regulated professions respectively. The World Bank Group compared these lists with professions listed in the International Standard Classification of Occupations and lists of regulated professions in other EU countries. As a result, the World Bank Group singled out 40 additional professions as likely to be regulated in Croatia. Of these 40 professions, 16 professions have been confirmed as regulated by the Croatian authorities. Examples of previously unreported professions include the credit broker, insurance agent, notary, bankruptcy trustee, and ship broker.

B.2 Selecting priority sectors

The World Bank Group prioritized sectors based on the presence of regulated, independent service providers and their economic relevance. Reforms falling outside of regulated private-sector professions were out of scope for this study, and efforts were focused on the sectors with high economic impact given resource and time constraints.

---

1 See Annex A for a description of MCPAT.
2 The WBG team defined, in consultation with the Structural Reform Support Service of the European Commission and the Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Crafts, regulated professions as professions that cannot be practiced freely (that is, professions with mandatory entry/conduct requirements). This broad definition included regulated professions outside the scope of the Professional Qualifications Directive (2005/36/EC, amended by Directive 2013/55/EU), and the Services in the Internal Market Directive (2006/123/EC) as well as the Act on Regulated Professions (Official Gazette 82/2019).
First, sectors (as defined by the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity, CPA) were shortlisted based on the degree to which regulated private-sector professionals were relevant. Select sectors were thus excluded from the shortlist if they (a) did not employ independent professional service providers (e.g., foreign services); (b) did not employ regulated professionals (e.g., information and communication services); or (c) primarily employed public-sector professionals (e.g., public services, education, health and social work). The resulting shortlist encompassed the following sectors: construction, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, recreation, finance/insurance, administrative services, and professional services.

Shortlisted sectors were then further assessed based on their economic relevance, defined as sectors’ direct contribution to the Croatian economy and employment, as well as their importance to downstream sectors and consumers. Table B1 describes the exact indicators used to measure these factors and where shortlisted sectors fall along each indicator. Overall, all selected sectors accounted for 55% of gross value added, 46% of employment, and 50% of consumption expenditures. On average, the Croatian Competition Agency handled every year three competition cases in the selected sectors.

### Table B.1 Key indicators on selected sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPA sectors</th>
<th>Share in Gross Value Added</th>
<th>Share in Consumption Expenditure</th>
<th>Share in Employment</th>
<th>Number of sectors with above-average dependency on this service (out of 65 CPA sectors)</th>
<th>Croatian Competition Agency (CCA) observes /monitors/had a case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1. Tax advisory case. 2. Abuse of dominance in the provision of funeral services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative services</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1. Abuse of dominance in the provision of IT support to companies dealing with leasing and other forms of financing. 2. Investigation of price fixing among engineers and architects (terminated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional services</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1. Cartelization in the provision of berths in marinas and mooring services alongside the Adriatic Coast. 2. Student transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale/retail</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1. Retail of groceries (prohibited vertical agreements in the groceries distribution and retail sector). 2. Abuse of dominance in motor fuels retail and wholesale. 3. Abuse of dominance in the wholesale of jet fuel. 4. Concentration of food retail and shopping centers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance/insurance</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1. Concentration in the third-party motor insurance market. 2. Inquiry into Interchange Fees in Card Payments market. 3. Cartelization (price fixing) in the provision of personal protection services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1. Cartelization in the gaming and betting industry (gambling shops). 2. Concentration in accommodation and catering services in hotels market. 3. Procurement of travel agencies services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:

### B.3 Longlisting professions in priority sectors

Overall, 177 regulated professions were active in the seven priority sectors identified in stage two. Given resource constraints, the team proceeded to longlist 60 professions. This analysis proceeded in two steps.
First, some professions were dropped because of evidence that their regulation did not constrain providers from offering services. This was the case for professions registered as crafts (e.g. hairdressers). While professionals that register their activity as a craft need to meet vocational requirements in Croatia, they can also avoid these requirements by incorporating their activity. The exclusion of crafts professions reduced the number of reviewed professions from 177 to 152.

Second, some professions were singled out if they met one of the following criteria: (a) there was evidence of restrictive regulations; (b) the professions have not been reported to the European Commission; (c) the Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Crafts (MoEEC) requested their inclusion. The first criterion relied largely on information on quotas, mandatory registration and territorial limitations published in the EU Regulated Professions database. This criterion resulted in the selection of 31 professions. The second criterion assumed that the 16 professions which had not been reported to the European Commission are generally more likely to be overregulated, as reported professions are subject to proportionality assessments. Finally, the third criterion resulted in the inclusion of 13 transport and health professions in the longlist.

B.4 Selecting professions in priority sectors

From the longlist, the World Bank Group shortlisted 24 professions for study based on: (a) their economic relevance, (b) the restrictiveness of current rules governing them, and (c) the feasibility of reforms.

The World Bank Group assessed the economic relevance by referencing existing sector-level studies of economic impact and databases. Ideally, this assessment would have involved detailed, data-driven analyses of each individual professions’ contribution to the Croatian economy and adjacent sectors. However, such an approach was not feasible given data constraints at the profession level. Thus, four professions were identified as economically relevant given existing research confirming their general economic importance across countries and resulting inclusion in the OECD’s Indicators of Product Market Regulation (PMR). Ten other professions were added to this original list of four given that they shared exclusive rights with the originally identified professions.

Beyond the fourteen professions shortlisted on the basis of their economic relevance, the World Bank Group further added professions for which Croatian regulations are especially restrictive. As with economic relevance, data constraints forced the World Bank Group to employ a mix of data-driven and qualitative approaches as the ideal data — OECD PMR scores — were only available for the four professions already shortlisted because of their economic relevance. To assess the current level of restrictiveness within Croatia across the remaining professions, the World Bank Group distributed questionnaires to the Government of Croatia to gather information on entry restrictions and conduct requirements (Box B.1). The resulting data were then merged with data from the EU Regulated Professions Database, and the World Bank Group calculated PMR-like scores to assess the relative restrictiveness of Croatia’s regulations. Following this exercise, a further ten professions were added to the shortlist because Croatian regulations were the most restrictive vis-à-vis other EU member states. These additional professions included pharmacists and pharmacist technicians, notaries, port navigators, vehicle drivers, tourist guides, tourist escorts and tourist managers.

3 Accountants, legal professions, engineers, and architects
4 Because the EU Regulated Professions Database contains information only on entry requirements, the score does not take conduct requirements into account, unlike the OECD PMR.
Finally, the World Bank Group consulted with the Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship and Crafts of the Republic of Croatia (MoE&CC) to assess the feasibility of reform in the short-listed professions. MoE&CC requested to drop professions which have been recently reformed (vehicle drivers) and to substitute them with physical therapists. MoE&CC prioritized also reforms of twelve construction and health professions on feasibility grounds and requested the World Bank Group to proceed with the review of these professions first.

Box C.1 Questionnaire on restrictiveness of selected regulated professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Profession:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please provide the legal basis for the regulated profession, including primary and secondary legislation as well as by-laws and guidelines of professional bodies:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please provide most recent information on the number of professionals practicing the profession:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entry into profession**

1. What level of education is required to access the profession?
   - No education requirements
   - General secondary education
   - General post-secondary education (bachelor level); please provide major and length if applicable: __________
   - General post-secondary education (master level); please provide major and length if applicable: __________
   - Vocational secondary education level; please provide type and length if applicable: __________
   - Vocational post-secondary education level; please provide type and length if applicable: __________

2. Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
   - No
   - Yes, please specify type and length of training, who organises the training, how much it costs (approximately), and how frequently trainings are organised: __________

3. Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?
   - No
   - Yes, please specify type and length of training, who organises the training, how much it costs (approximately), and how frequently trainings are organised: __________

4. Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
   - No
   - Yes, please specify nature and duration: __________

5. Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?
   - No
   - Yes, please specify who administers the exam (state/chamber/other body), whether there are one or multiple exams, what topics are covered, how frequently it is organised, how much it costs, whether there are limitations or fees to retake the exam, and whether there are exemptions from the exam: __________

6. Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?
   - No
   - Yes, please specify who administers the exam (state/chamber/other body), whether there are one or multiple exams, what topics are covered, how frequently it is organised, how much it costs, whether there are limitations or fees to retake the exam, and whether there are exemptions from the exam: __________

7. Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?
   - No
   - Yes

8. Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?
   - No
   - Yes, please specify: __________

9. Are there other requirements on accessing the professions (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1-8?
   - No
   - Yes, please specify: __________

10. Do most professionals who practice the professions (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1-9?
    Please answer: __________

**Practice of profession**

11. Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?
    - No
    - Yes, please specify: __________

12. Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?
    - No
    - Yes, please specify: __________

13. Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?
    - No
    - Yes
      If yes, qualifying percentage to be held by professionals: __________%

14. Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?
    - No
    - Yes, please specify most relevant examples of exclusive rights:
      (a)
      (b)
      (c)
      (d)
      (e)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?</th>
<th>18. Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ Yes, please specify:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. How are the fees/prices regulated?</th>
<th>19. Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ By government itself</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ By government along the proposal from the profession, for example, chamber</td>
<td>☐ Yes, please specify required coverage (scope, insured sum, and so on)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ By profession itself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ By free market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Other (please specify):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Binding minimum prices for all services</td>
<td>20. Which of the following reasons relating to the general interest justify the regulation of the profession?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Binding maximum prices for all services</td>
<td>☐ Quality of service, please specify risk/potential consequence from low quality service:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Binding minimum prices for some services</td>
<td>☐ Other, please specify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Binding maximum prices for some services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Non-binding recommended prices for all services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Non-binding recommended prices for some services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Other (please specify):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inventory of Entry and Conduct Requirements for Regulated Professions in Croatia

This document contains information on entry and conduct requirements in 50 regulated professions in Croatia. The information is current as of February 28, 2018. For each profession, 10 questions related to entry requirements and 10 questions related to conduct requirements have been answered. Out of the 20 questions, 16 are binary and seek to identify concrete requirements such as the existence of a professional exam or advertising restrictions. Where de iure or de facto requirements have been identified, the source of these requirements in primary or secondary legislation (including self-regulation) has been provided. Conversely, no source has been given for binary questions answered in the negative.

Information was collected with the help of a questionnaire developed by the World Bank and presented on in annex B. The questionnaire builds on the proportionality test before adoption of new regulation of professions adopted by the European Parliament as well as questionnaire used by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development to construct product market regulation indicators. The Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship, and Crafts distributed the questionnaire to regulators, professional bodies, and chambers as well as practicing professionals. The World Bank and the Ministry of Economy, Entrepreneurship, and Crafts validated, combined, and standardised the information provided by respondents.
C.1 Accountant

Name in Croatian:
Računovoda

Legal basis:
Accounting Act (Official Gazette 78/15, 134/15, 120/16)

Number of professionals:
21,337 — number of economists and heads of accounting departments.
Source: Croatian Pension Insurance Institute.

C.1.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

The level of formal education is not stipulated. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons...
performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

**C.1.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?**

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

**C.1.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?**

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

**C.1.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?**

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

**C.1.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?**

Yes. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

**C.1.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?**

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

**C.1.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?**

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

**C.1.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?**

No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons...
performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?  
No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?  
No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?  
Free market. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?  
Free market. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?  
No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?  
No. This profession is not regulated at the moment. However, pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Accounting Act, natural and legal persons performing accounting tasks and accountancy functions need to be licensed in accordance with a special regulation. The licensing obligation shall enter into force on January 1, 2019, pursuant to Article 46 of the Act. A draft Act regulating licensing of the accounting profession has not been published yet.

C.1.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?  
This profession is not regulated at the moment.
C.2 Air Traffic Controller

**Name in Croatian:**
Kontrolor zračnog prometa

**Legal basis:**
Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2008
Ordinance on rules of the air (Official Gazette 69/09)
Act Establishing Croatia Control (Official Gazette 19/98, 20/00, 51/13)

**Number of professionals:**
Approximately 300.
Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA), Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (CROATCA), Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol).

C.2.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

While CCAA, as the regulator, states that there are no provisions on the formal level of education for the profession of air traffic controller, Crocontrol clearly states on its Internet site that minimum education requirement to work in the profession is university undergraduate studies in the field of air traffic, university undergraduate studies in technical fields, or secondary education (high school programme) or secondary education in technical fields. Training, on the other hand, consists of courses and certification provided by Crocontrol.

Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA), Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (CROATCA), Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol).

C.2.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

Yes. Education consists of the stipulated two- to three-year training period. This covers basic training for the issue of an air traffic controller licence, training for a location, and special authorities and authorisations, which include the following:
- Basic rating
- Rating (simulator training)
- Local unit training
- Acquiring the beginner level licence

Source: Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/340, ATCO.D.005 and ATCO.D.020, Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (CROATCA), Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol), Crocontrol Ltd Internet site (‘Working Conditions, Training and Career Development’).

C.2.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

Yes.

C.2.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. Experience is based exclusively on the training that precedes the attainment of several types of work permits, provided in the frame of Crocontrol as the organisation authorised for training, and runs for two to two-and-a-half years. The process begins with the status of a licensed air traffic controller student, this licence being a prerequisite for further apprenticeship and training for a unit or location.

Source: Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (CROATCA), Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol); Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/340, ATCO.D.015–070.

C.2.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. This is a process where multiple knowledge verifications and examinations are used to assess the skills and knowledge from each theoretical and practical level, depending on the authorisation, permit, and so on.

C.2.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. Examinations associated with different locations and types of authorisations are repeated if, for example, a person has not worked 30 hours in 90 days within a particular location. Possible repetition is preceded by gap analysis, and special authority for a location is valid for the period determined in the expertise scheme for the location. This period may not exceed three years.

Source: Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/340, ATCO.B.020; Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (CROATCA); Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol).

C.2.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No. There is no requirement for membership in a professional association, although most Crocontrol employees are members of a union that negotiates a collective agreement with the management.

C.2.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.2.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Majority (age of 18 and above), medical examination, certificate of no conviction, security checks, and knowledge of the English language.

Source: Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/340; ATCO.B.001; Employee of Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (CROATCA); Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol).

C.2.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.2.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.2.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.2.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.2.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. It is the exclusive right of air traffic controllers to work in this profession, which consists primarily of maintaining and ensuring unimpeded air traffic and guiding aircraft within various units of activity (tower, district, regional, and so on). As a state-owned company, Crocontrol has a monopoly in this profession.


C.2.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.2.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Other. The wages of Crocontrol employees are determined by a collective agreement, that is, they are the subject of a deal struck between the employer (Crocontrol) and the employees — air traffic controllers.

Source: Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (CROATCA), Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol).

C.2.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Other. The wages of employees are the subject of a deal struck and the collective agreement concluded between the relevant trade union and the management of Crocontrol.

Source: Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (CROATCA), Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol).

C.2.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.
C.2.19  Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

**No.** Professional indemnity insurance is not mandatory at the individual level. As the state is the founder and owner of Crocontrol, it is responsible for negligence and insurance, while Crocontrol itself is insured. Individuals may, however, be criminally liable for negligence.

*Source: Employee of Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association (Croatian Air Traffic Controllers’ Association) and Croatia Control Ltd (Crocontrol).*

C.2.20  According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

**The safety of passengers, crew, infrastructure and safety in general.**
C.3** Architect**

**Name in Croatian:**
Ovlašteni arhitekt

**Legal basis:**
- Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Architects (Official Gazette 140/15, 43/17)
- Ordinance on the professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15)
- Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)
- Ordinance of the Croatian Chamber of Architects on professional development of April 15, 2016
- Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016
- Ordinance on the standard of architects’ services of December 13, 2013

**Number of professionals:**
2,430.
*Source: Croatian Chamber of Architects.*

### C.C.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

Undergraduate and graduate university study in architecture or integrated undergraduate and graduate study in architecture, the completion of which earns at least 300 ECTS points and an academic title of master engineer, that is, other title of appropriate education level in architecture (for example, graduate engineer of architecture).

*Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27.*

### C.C.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

### C.C.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

No.

### C.C.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

(a) At least two years of work experience in design following the completion of graduate university/professional study in the field of architecture.
(b) At least one year of work experience following the completion of study in addition to three years of work experience in design following the completion of undergraduate study in architecture.
(c) At least 10 years of experience from jobs in the field of professional building and / or physical planning works in state administration authorities or units of local and regional self-government and county institutes for physical planning or the institute for physical planning of the City of Zagreb.

*Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27(2).*

### C.C.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The professional examination pursuant to the programme prescribed by the Ministry.
of Construction comprises following sections: principles of technical regulations; regulations on the protection of people, environment, cultural, and other material resources; technical regulations in the field of construction; and specific area of expertise. The examination is organised once a month, based on the number of applied candidates. The examination fee amounts to HRK 900, while the resit fee amounts to HRK 300.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 56(2) to (7); Ordinance on professional examination of persons performing construction and physical planning tasks, Articles 4 and 13; Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27(3).

C.C.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.C.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. Croatian Chamber of Architects. The annual membership fee for one profession amounts to HRK 1,800, including a portion for mandatory insurance.

C.C.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.C.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) residence in the Republic of Croatia; (b) no pending investigation, that is, no criminal procedure for a crime prosecuted ex officio; (c) passed chamber examination of proficiency in applicable regulations; and (d) paid enrolment and membership fee for the Croatian Chamber of Architects.

Source: Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects, Article 4.

C.C.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.C.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.C.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Legal form required to exercise the activities of design and supervision is regulated as independent practice, joint practice entered in the Register of Croatian Chamber of Architects, or a person registered for the activities of design and/or professional supervision.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 19 to 22.

C.C.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.C.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, (a) Preparation of architectural designs for buildings and designs for water supply and sewage installations; (b) Preparation of estimated cost quotes within the scope of the architectural profession; (c) Preparation of landscape architectural designs; (d) Preparation of architectural design of existing situation for buildings and objects of landscape architecture; and (e) Establishing the level of compliance of architectural designs.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 49.
| C.C.15 | Are joint practices with other parties prohibited? | No. |
| C.C.16 | How are the fees/prices regulated? | By the profession itself.  
Source: Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members, Article 20(2). |
| C.C.17 | If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations? | Non-binding recommended prices calculated on the basis of man-hours needed.  
Source: Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members, Article 20(2); Ordinance on the standard of architects’ services; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Architects, Article 38(2). |
| C.C.18 | Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals? | No. |
| C.C.19 | Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance? | Yes. Mandatory professional indemnity insurance, with a minimum insured sum of HRK 1,000,000. Payment per insurance policy is included in the amount of the annual membership fee for the members of the Croatian Chamber of Architects which is HRK 1,800.  
Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Articles 54(1), 55, and 56. |
| C.C.20 | According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession? | Quality of service; public safety in the use of buildings. |
C.4 Architect-Urban Planner

Name in Croatian:
Ovlašteni arhitekt urbanist

Legal basis:
Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Architects (Official Gazette 140/15, 43/17)
Ordinance on professional examination of persons performing construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15), Ordinance on the issuance of approval for the performance of professional physical planning activities (Official Gazette 136/15)
Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)
Ordinance of the Croatian Chamber of Architects on professional development of April 15, 2016
Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016
Ordinance on the standard of architects’ services of December 13, 2013

Number of professionals:
492.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Architects.

C.4.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

Undergraduate and graduate university study in architecture or integrated undergraduate and graduate study in architecture, the completion of which earns at least 300 ECTS points and an academic title of master engineer, that is, other title of appropriate education level in architecture (for example, graduate engineer of architecture).

Source: Article 27 of the Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning.

C.4.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.4.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

No.

C.4.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. The requirements are as follows:
(a) At least two years of work experience in design following the completion of graduate university/professional study in the field of architecture.
(b) At least one year of work experience following the completion of study in addition to three years of work experience in design following the completion of undergraduate study in architecture.
(c) At least 10 years of experience from jobs in the field of professional building and/or physical planning works in state administration authorities or units of local and regional self-government and county institutes for physical planning or the institute for physical planning of the City of Zagreb.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27(2).

C.4.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The professional examination pursuant to the programme prescribed by the Ministry
of Construction comprises following sections: principles of technical regulations; regulations on the protection of people, environment, cultural, and other material resources; technical regulations in the field of construction; and specific area of expertise. The examination is organised once a month, based on the number of applied candidates. The examination fee amounts to HRK 900, while the resit fee amounts to HRK 300.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 5(2) to (7); Article 57; Ordinance on professional examination of persons performing construction and physical planning tasks, Articles 4 and 13; Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27(3).

C.4.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.4.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. Croatian Chamber of Architects. The annual membership fee for one profession amounts to HRK 1,800, including a portion for mandatory insurance.

C.4.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.4.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) approval of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning given to a legal person registered for the performance of professional works in the field of physical planning; (b) residence in the Republic of Croatia; (c) no pending investigation, that is, no pending criminal procedure for a crime prosecuted ex officio; (d) passed chamber examination of proficiency in applicable regulations; and (e) paid enrolment and membership fee for the Croatian Chamber of Architects.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 9; Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects, Article 4.

C.4.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.4.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.4.12 Is any type of corporate form-entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Legal form required to exercise the activities of design and supervision is regulated as independent practice, joint practice entered in the Register of Croatian Chamber of Architects, or a person registered for the activities of design and/or professional supervision.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 12 to 15.

C.4.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.4.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, (a) development of draft proposals of spatial plans and (b) spatial status reports and the performance of other professional tasks in the field of physical planning.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 47.

C.4.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.4.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the profession itself.

Source: Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members, Article 20(2).
C.4.17 **If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?**

Non-binding recommended prices for all services calculated on the basis of man-hours needed.

*Source: Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members, Article 20(2); Ordinance on the standard of architects’ services; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Architects, Article 38(2).*

C.4.18 **Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?**

No.

C.4.19 **Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?**

Yes. Mandatory professional indemnity insurance, with a minimum insured sum of HRK 1,000,000. Payment per insurance policy is included in the amount of the annual membership fee for the members of the Croatian Chamber of Architects which is HRK 1,800.

*Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Articles 54(1), 55, and 56.*

C.4.20 **According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?**

Quality of service, efficient use of land plots/parcels, environmental protection, public health protection, preservation of cultural, archaeological, and art heritage.
C.5  **Attorney at Law**

**Name in Croatian:**
Odvjetnik

**Legal basis:**
Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette 56/90, 135/97, 8/98, 113/00, 124/00, 28/01, 41/01, 55/01, 76/10, 85/10, 05/14)
Legal Profession Act (Official Gazette 09/94, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11)
Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/93, 29/94, 162/98, 16/07, 75/09, 120/16)
Act on Trainees in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam (Official Gazette 84/08, 75/09)
Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/13)
Tariff on Attorneys’ Remuneration and Compensation of Costs, (Official Gazette 142/12, 103/14, 118/14, 107/15)
Ordinance on Remuneration for Court Appointed Counsel (Official Gazette101/12)
Attorneys’ Code of Ethics (Official Gazette 64/07, 72/08)
Tariff on Attorneys’ Remuneration and Compensation of Costs

**Number of professionals:**
4,700.
Source: Croatian Bar Association.

C.5.1  **What level of education is required to access the profession?**

Integrated undergraduate and graduate university degree in law (300 ECTS points). All students who had enrolled before 2005 obtained general post-secondary education at bachelor level. Therefore, persons who enrolled for law study before 2005 and only gained the title of a bachelor of law can access the profession as such and they are not legally obliged to attain the title of master of law.

Source: Legal Profession Act, Article 48(1)(5); Act on Trainees in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam, Article 5(1) point 3.

C.5.2  **Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

**Yes.** Trainee and professional programme.
(a) For court trainees (four months in the first instance civil department, two months in the first instance criminal department, one month in the second instance civil and the second instance criminal department each, two months in commercial court and state attorney office each) and state attorney offices (at least eight months of traineeship spent in court, out of which three months in the first instance civil department and the first instance criminal department each and one month in the second instance civil and the second instance criminal department each) and two months of professional workshops organised by the Judicial Academy.
(b) For attorney trainees (150 hours of professional theoretical education in accordance with the Judicial Academy programme).
(c) For notary trainees (150 hours of professional theoretical education in accordance with the Judicial Academy programme, 160 hours of professional traineeship at court).
(d) For lawyers who completed graduate university study of law and work for public administration bodies, units of local and regional self-government and for other legal persons, and persons who hold scientific teaching, teaching, and associate titles at faculties and who intend to pass the Bar exam (150 hours of professional theoretical education in accordance with the Judicial Academy programme, 9 months of professional traineeship at court after gaining a year of work experience on legal jobs).

Source: Act on Trainees in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam, Articles 11 and 12 for trainees at courts and state attorney offices; Article 17(1) for attorney trainees; Article 18(1) and 18(2) for notary trainees, Article 19 for other categories of lawyers.
C.5.3 **Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

No.

C.5.4 **Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes. For trainees at courts and state attorney offices, attorney trainees, notary trainees, mandatory three-year traineeship while for other lawyers mandatory four-year traineeship. 
Source: Legal Profession Act, Article 48(1)(6).

C.5.5 **Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Source: Legal Profession Act, Article 48(1)(16).

C.5.6 **Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?**

No.

C.5.7 **Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?**

Yes. HRK 200.00 per month and the costs per regional groups (approximately HRK 80.00), enrolment fee amounting to EUR 5,000.00 for all candidates except for trainees working at courts, state attorney offices, and attorney trainees and 50 percent% of this amount for notary trainees. 
Source: Croatian Bar Association

C.5.8 **Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?**

No.

C.5.9 **Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?**

Yes. Medical fitness; no pending investigation, that is, no criminal procedure for a crime prosecuted ex officio; being worthy of the profession; not employed.
Source: Legal Profession Act, Article 48(1) points 4, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

C.5.10 **According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?**

Yes. 
Source: Croatian Bar Association – questionnaire.

C.5.11 **Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?**

No.

C.5.12 **Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?**

Yes. Independent attorney at law, attorney at law in a law firm registered as limited liability company or unlimited partnership, attorney at law in a joint law office. 
Source: Legal Profession Act, Article 4(1).

C.5.13 **Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?**

Yes. Qualifying share held by members of the profession: 100 percent. 
Source: Legal Profession Act, Articles 22, 25, 28, and 31.

C.5.14 **Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?**

Yes. For example, court-appointed counsels, legal representatives for children and minors who are victims of criminal offences, advisors to victims of criminal offences, representatives of persons who are mentally ill, giving advice and information as per European Arrest Warrant. 
Source: Criminal Procedure Act, Articles 5 and 44; Article 65(4); Act on Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters with Member States of the European Union, Article 17(3).

C.5.15 **Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?**

Yes. 
Source: Legal Profession Act, Articles 25 and 27.
C.5.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Other. They are established and adopted by the Bar, with the consent of the minister of justice who takes into account the protection of social and economic interests and equality in the relationship between the provider and the user of the service given their inequality in professional expertise they have.

Source: Legal Profession Act, Article 18.

C.5.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Binding minimum prices for all services.

Source: Statutes of the Croatian Bar Association, Article 96(1)(8); Attorneys’ Code of Ethics, Articles 14, 139, 144, and 146; Ministry of Justice; Croatian Bar Association.

C.5.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. It must be truthful, it must not be misleading, it must not violate attorney-client privilege; attorney-client privilege forbids disclosure of information pertaining to a particular case; no elements of advertising are allowed on the attorney office signboard; it is forbidden to attract clients through advertising; Internet sites are being regulated in a separate regulation proceeding.

Source: Croatian Bar Association; Statutes of the Croatian Bar Association, Article 66; Attorneys’ Ethics Code, Articles 18 and 19; Ordinance on the approval and the contents of attorneys’ Internet sites.

C.5.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. The insured sum for an attorney amounts to a minimum of HRK 800,000 and for a law firm (limited liability company) a minimum of HRK 9,000,000 per insured event without limitation to the number of events.

Source: Legal Profession Act, Article 44(13).

C.5.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Ensuring effective and efficient protection of the rights of citizens before courts and protecting the legal order within their scope of activities while contributing to the legal certainty within the organisation of judiciary.
C.6 Auditor

**Name in Croatian:**
Ovlašteni revizor

**Legal basis:**
- Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17)
- Decision on contribution rate and membership fee amount for the Croatian Chamber of Auditors (Official Gazette 146/11)
- Decision to publish the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Official Gazette 01/12)
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Auditors (Official Gazette 43/10, 131/13, 76/14)

Since the respective date, pursuant to Article 128 of the Audit Act, the following acts, which regulated the profession of certified auditor, are no longer in force:
- Ordinance on keeping the registers of audit firms, independent auditors, joint audit offices, and certified auditors (Official Gazette 32/07)
- Ordinance on the supervision and control of the quality of work of audit firms, independent auditors, joint audit offices, and certified auditors (Official Gazette 62/11, 49/12, 18/14, 47/14, 51/15)
- Ordinance on recognition of foreign professional qualifications in auditing (Official Gazette 67/16)

Pursuant to Article 126 of the Audit Act, the Minister of Finance should adopt new ordinances and regulations in six months following the entrance into force of the Audit Act, which means that the new ordinances and regulations should be adopted by the end of May 2018. The content of the ordinances and regulations is still unknown and the drafts of such ordinances and regulations do not seem to be available.

**Number of professionals:** 966.
Source: Ministry of Finance.

**C.6.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?**

General post-secondary education (master’s level).
Source: Audit Act, Article 11.

**C.6.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

Yes. Mandatory pre-exam training offered by the Chamber of Auditors and other providers (around 120 hours of training, the cost is HRK 17,500 with exam). The training is organised at least once per year by the Chamber; training programs are approved by the ministry.
Source: Audit Act, Article 13.

**C.6.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

Yes. Mandatory continuous learning offered by the Ministry of Finance, Chamber of Auditors, and other providers (120 hours over 3 years without interruption; training programs are approved by the Ministry of Finance).
Source: Audit Act, Article 14.

**C.6.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes. Five years of work experience, out of which at least three years performing statutory audit under the supervision of a certified auditor within eight years period before taking the audit exam. This requirement starts to apply from the moment the person obtains the necessary level of education.
Source: Audit Act, Article 11.
C.6.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The written exam is held by the Chamber of Auditors at least once per year. The exam scope is defined in the Audit Act and includes both general (for example, commercial law) and specific topics (for example, international financial standards). The exam can be retaken. The fee for the exam and pre-exam training is around HRK 17,500.

Source: Audit Act, Article 11.

C.6.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No. The exam has to be renewed only if the auditor fails to meet continuous learning requirements.

Source: Audit Act, Article 15.

C.6.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes.

Source: Audit Act, Article 100.

C.6.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.6.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Good reputation (for example, not convicted for selected criminal offences).

Source: Audit Act, Article 10.

C.6.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.6.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.6.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Auditing services can only be provided by audit firms, independent auditors, or joint practices. From the wording of Article 121 of the new Audit Act, one may conclude that existing joint practices are obliged to transform into audit corporations or independent auditors.

Source: Audit Act, Articles 4 and 121.

C.6.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

Yes. Qualifying share held by members of the profession: 75 percent.

Source: Audit Act, Article 17.

C.6.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, review of financial statements.

Source: Audit Act, Articles 4 to 5.

C.6.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

Yes. Although there is no explicit provision on prohibition of joint practices, pursuant to Article 121(4) of the Audit Act, auditing licenses issued to audit firms, independent auditors, or joint audit offices in accordance with the previous Audit Act (Official Gazette 146/2005, 139/2008, 144/2012, and 78/2015) until the date of entry into force of the new Audit Act, and which are entered on the day of entry into force of the new Audit Act into the register of audit firms, independent auditors, or joint audit offices kept by the Croatian Chamber of Auditors, shall be deemed to be approval for work of the auditing company or independent auditor issued in accordance with the new Audit Act. This can be interpreted in a way that existing joint practices are obligated to transform into audit companies or independent auditors.
C.6.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

C.6.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

C.6.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. Pursuant to the decision to publish the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, the auditor is not allowed to advertise in a way which sheds negative light on the profession or which disrespects the work of other auditors.

Source: Decision to publish the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, Section 250.

C.6.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. An audit company is obligated to conclude and renew a professional indemnity insurance contract covering damages that it might cause by performing audit services. For damages that an audit company might cause by performing audit services, the minimum amount of coverage per insured event is HRK 300,000. For damages that an audit company might cause by performing statutory audits of entities of public interest, the minimum amount of coverage per insured event is HRK 3,000,000.

Source: Audit Act, Articles 60 to 61.

C.6.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of services, for example, preventing fraudulent or otherwise unreliable financial statements.
C.7 Bankruptcy Trustee

**Name in Croatian:**
Stečajni upravitelj

**Legal basis:**
- Bankruptcy Act (Official Gazette 71/15, 104/17)
- Ordinance on professional examination, training, and development of bankruptcy trustees (Official Gazette 104/15)
- Ordinance on the lists of bankruptcy trustees (Official Gazette 104/15)
- Ordinance on preconditions for and appointment of bankruptcy trustees on a random basis (Official Gazette 106/15)
- Decree on the criteria and method of calculation and payment (Official Gazette 105/15)

**Number of professionals:**
A total of 321 persons on the A and B List of Bankruptcy Trustees in the jurisdictions of the commercial courts of the Republic of Croatia.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

C.7.1 **What level of education is required to access the profession?**
Graduate university study programme, that is, post-secondary education (master’s level) with at least 300 ECTS.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 79.

C.7.2 **Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**
No.

C.7.3 **Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?**
Yes.
(a) Having been entered on the list, a B List bankruptcy trustee has to undergo a one-year professional training with a mentor in a commercial court and pass a written examination.
(b) Continuous professional development is a requirement to continue practicing the profession and to be retained on the A or B List. A bankruptcy trustee must attend three professional workshops over two years organised by the ministry.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 82; Ordinance on professional examination, training, and development of bankruptcy trustees.

C.7.4 **Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**
Yes. A bankruptcy trustee subject to one-year professional training after taking the professional examination will be selected in a bankruptcy procedure from the A List of bankruptcy trustees for the jurisdiction of the competent court on a random basis.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Articles 79 and 84.

C.7.5 **Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**
Yes.
(a) The professional examination for the entry on the B List is organised by the Ministry of Justice and consists of the following sections: bankruptcy law, the basics of civil law, company law and commercial law, and the basics of accounting and finance. The examination fee is HRK 1,500 and the resit fee is HRK 780 (paid by the candidate).
(b) To qualify for the A List, the B List trustees have to take a final written examination after completing their professional training.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 82(2); Ordinance on professional examination, training, and development of bankruptcy trustees, Article 10.
C.7.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.7.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.7.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.7.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (that is, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes.

(a) A certificate of no criminal proceedings for criminal offences subject to public prosecution, (b) a certified capacity to pay certificate, (c) a no criminal record certificate, (d) not been removed from the List of Bankruptcy Trustees, and (e) not been discharged from duty of a bankruptcy trustee due to poor performance.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 79(2).

C.7.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.7.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

Yes. A person who is on the Bankruptcy Trustees List for the jurisdiction of the competent court may be appointed bankruptcy trustee.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 77(1).

C.7.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.7.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.7.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, (a) represents the debtor or (b) conducts only those transactions of an individual debtor that are related to the bankruptcy estate and represents this person as bankruptcy debtor with all powers of a legal representative.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 88.

C.7.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.7.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the government, through regulations.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 94; Decree on the criteria and method of calculation and payment of bankruptcy trustees’ fees.

C.7.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Binding minimum prices for all services. Binding maximum prices for all services. The fee for tasks performed is fixed by the court according to the provisions and criteria of the Ordinance immediately after a bankruptcy trustee has completed the tasks assigned to them. The court may, by way of exception, order that a part of the remuneration be paid up front.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 94; Decree on the criteria and method of calculation and payment of bankruptcy trustees’ fees.
C.7.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.7.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Professional indemnity insurance is mandatory. The sum insured per insured event amounts to HRK 800,000.

Source: Bankruptcy Act, Article 81.

C.7.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Protection of debtors and creditors’ rights in line with applicable regulations.
C.8 Civil Engineer

Name in Croatian:
Ovlašteni inženjer građevinarstva

Legal basis:
Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers (Official Gazette 132/15)
Ordinance on the professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15)
Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, ID cards and sign boards of December 2015
Ordinance on the design service standard and/or professional construction supervision for construction professionals and on the average value of man-hours for design bureau employees

Number of professionals:
3,067.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers.

C.8.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

(a) Undergraduate and graduate university study or integrated undergraduate university study in civil engineering, which earns the title of master in engineering (300 ECTS points) or
(b) Undergraduate and professional study in civil engineering, which earns the title of professional specialist engineer (300 ECTS points) or
(c) Other appropriate level of education in civil engineering as set out in special regulations.
Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27.

C.8.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.8.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

No.

C.8.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. The requirements are as follows (a) at least two years of work experience in design following the completion of graduate university/professional study, (b) at least one year of work experience in design following the completion of study if a candidate has acquired three years of work experience in design following the completion of undergraduate university or professional study in civil engineering, or (c) at least 10 years of work experience/employment in the field of professional works in building and physical planning in state administration authorities or units of local and regional self-government.
Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27(2).

C.8.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The professional examination (HRK 900) is organised by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning in four examination subjects:
principles of technical regulations; regulations on the protection of persons, environment, cultural and other material resources; technical regulations in the field of construction; and specific area of expertise.

Source: Ordinance on professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks, Articles 4, 5, and 6.

**C.8.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?**

No.

**C.8.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?**

Yes. Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers (HKIG).

**C.8.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?**

No.

**C.8.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?**

No.

**C.8.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?**

Yes.

**C.8.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?**

No.

**C.8.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?**

Yes. Legal form required to exercise the activities of design and supervision is regulated as independent practice, joint practice entered in the Register of Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers, or a person registered for the activities of design and/or professional supervision.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 19 to 22.

**C.8.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?**

No.

**C.8.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?**

Yes. For example, exclusive rights to perform the works and activities of designing or professional supervision within the scope of the profession’s duties and, in comparison to the unauthorised (unlicensed) members of the profession, rights to manage construction works within the mandates of the profession.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 18, 26, and 50.

**C.8.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?**

No.

**C.8.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?**

By the profession itself.

Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

**C.8.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?**

Non-binding recommended prices for all services calculated on the basis of man-hours needed.

Source: Ordinance on the design service standard and/or professional construction supervision for construction professionals and on the average value of man-hours for design bureau employees; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers, Article 13.

**C.8.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?**

No.
C.8.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Professional liability insurance policy is included in the membership fee of the Chamber. Professional indemnity insurance policy, with the insured sum of at least HRK 1,000,000. Some projects might require additional insurance and service provider may opt for a higher insured sum.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Articles 54 to 56.

C.8.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety in the use of buildings.
C.9 Customs Representative

Name in Croatian:
Ovlašteni carinski zastupnik

Legal basis:
Act on Requirements for the Performance of Representation in Customs Procedures (Official Gazette 92/01), Ordinance on Granting Approvals for the Performance of Works to Authorized Freight Forwarders and Authorized Customs Representatives (Official Gazette 93/02, 125/02, 122/07, 45/14)
Ordinance on the Professional Examination of Authorized Customs Representative (Official Gazette 9/14)
Act on Special Conditions for the Performance of International Freight Forwarding (Official Gazette 106/93, 92/01)
Civil Obligations Act (Official Gazette 35/05, 41/08, 125/11, 78/15)

Number of professionals: 2,500.
Source: Customs Administration.

C.9.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

General Secondary Education.
Source: Act on Requirements for the Performance of Representation in Customs Procedures, Article 11(2); Ordinance on Granting Approvals for the Performance of Works to Authorized Freight Forwarders and Authorized Customs Representatives, Article 16(3).

C.9.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.9.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

No.

C.9.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. At least one year of work experience in the field of freight forwarding.
Source: Act on Requirements for the Performance of Representation in Customs Procedures, Article 15.

C.9.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) professional examination of authorised customs representatives in the area of the customs system and procedures, especially in terms of implementation of prescribed forms (Single Administrative Document) (the fee amounts to HRK 1,000 the first time and HRK 500 for retaking the exam) or (b) state professional examination of customs officers who hold a bachelor's or master's degree.
Source: Act on Requirements for the Performance of Representation in Customs Procedures, Article 11(2).

C.9.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.9.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.
C.9.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?
No.

C.9.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?
Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) basic knowledge of one foreign language and (b) no conviction for criminal offences perpetrated during the performance of works of authorised customs representatives or other criminal offences due to failure to pay or evasion to pay customs fees and other contributions paid in the customs procedure within a two-year period immediately preceding the submission of a request for granting the approval.

Source: Act on Requirements for the Performance of Representation in Customs Procedures, Articles 11 and 15.

C.9.10 According to the responsible ministry-agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?
Yes.

C.9.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?
No.

C.9.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?
No.

Source: Act on Requirements for the Performance of Representation in Customs Procedures, Article 2.

C.9.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?
No.

C.9.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?
Yes. For example, representing persons in customs procedures (signing customs declaration).

Source: Act on Requirements for the Performance of Representation in Customs Procedures, Article 2(3) and (4).

C.9.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
No.

C.9.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
Free market.

C.9.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?
Free market.

C.9.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No.

C.9.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
No.

C.9.20 According to the responsible ministry-agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
Quality of service; efficient transport of goods in accordance with the prescribed requirements for customs clearance.
C.10 Design Auditor

Name in Croatian:
Revident

Legal basis:
Building Act (Official Gazette 153/13, 20/17)
Ordinance on design audit (Official Gazette 32/14)
Ordinance on requirements and criteria for granting authorization for design audit (Official Gazette 32/14, 69/14, 27/15)
Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)

Number of professionals:
115 for audit of mechanical resilience and structural stability sections of project designs.
Source: Ministry of Construction.

C.10.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

(a) Undergraduate and graduate university study or integrated undergraduate and graduate university study in civil engineering, leading to a degree of masters of engineering (300 ECTS);
(b) undergraduate and specialist graduate programme in civil engineering, leading to a degree of specialist in civil engineering (300 ECTS);
or (c) some other appropriate level of education in civil engineering subject to a special regulation.

Source: Building Act, Article 62; Ordinance on requirements and criteria for granting authorization for design audit, Article 3; Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities; Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning.

C.10.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. At least two years of work experience after graduation (for authorised civil engineers) and 10 years of work experience in design in the field of design audit upon entry into the Register of Authorized Civil Engineers of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers.

Source: Building Act, Article 62; Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27(2); Ordinance on requirements and criteria for granting authorization for design audit, Articles 3 to 5.

C.10.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.10.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. A professional examination is a requirement for entry in the register kept by the Chamber.

Source: Ordinance on the professional examination of persons involved in construction and physical planning activities; Questionnaire – Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.10.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.10.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.
C.10.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. Membership in the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers is one of the requirements for authorisation to practice design auditing.

Source: Building Act, Article 62; Ordinance on requirements and criteria for granting authorization for design audit, Article 6.

C.10.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.10.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Authorisation of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

Source: Building Act, Article 6(2); Ordinance on requirements and criteria for granting authorization for design audit, Article 3.

C.10.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.10.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.10.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.10.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.10.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, audit of the main design, detailed design, standard design, and removal design, depending on a structure’s features, that is, prefabricated components of a structure in terms of its mechanical resilience and stability.

Source: Building Act, Article 94(1).

C.10.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.10.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the profession itself.

Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.10.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Non-binding recommended prices for all services calculated on the basis of man-hours needed.

Source: Ordinance on the design service standard and/or professional construction supervision for construction professionals and on the average value of man-hours for design bureau employees; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers. Article 13.

C.10.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.10.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. An insurance policy for professional indemnity must be maintained with the minimum level of cover of HRK 1,000,000.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Articles 54 to 56.

C.10.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety of structures in use.
C.11

Driver of a Goods Motor Vehicle or Bus

Name in Croatian:
Vozač koji obavlja djelatnost cestovnog prijevoza tereta

Legal basis:
Road Transport Act (Official Gazette 82/13)
Road Traffic Safety Act (Official Gazette 67/08, 48/10, 74/11, 80/13, 158/13, 89/14, 92/14, 64/15, 108/17)
Act on Mandatory Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance (Official Gazette 151/05, 36/09, 75/09, 76/13, 152/14)
Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers (Official Gazette 31/14)
Decision on the fee for examination for the initial driver qualification (Official Gazette 59/14)
Ordinance on licenses for road transport operators (Official Gazette 25/14)
Ordinance on special requirements for vehicles intended for transport by road for hire or reward and for one’s own account (Official Gazette 31/14)

Number of professionals:
No data on the number of drivers of goods motor vehicles or buses available. However, the number of licenses issued for the transport of goods in domestic road traffic is known and amounts to 2,108.
Source: The Register of Road Transport Operators in the Republic of Croatia which is available on https://nrcp.mmpi.hr/apex/f?p=nrcp:REG.

What level of education is required to access the profession?

The level of formal education is not stipulated.

Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

Yes. In addition to the examination which is described as the answer to question 4 under (b), it is also possible to attend 140 hours of a training course (the so-called “accelerated initial qualification”). Candidates also undergo 10 hours of in-vehicle training. The programme is provided by training centres holding a license issued by the competent ministry. The Internet site of the ministry contains a list of 49 approved training centres. The programme is set out in the relevant ordinance.

Source: Road Transport Act, Article 5; Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers, Article 11 in particular.

Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

Drivers have to undergo a regular training in the form of mandatory courses in a duration of 35 hours, at least 7 hours a day, which are organised every five years. The programme is set out in the relevant ordinance. The Internet site of the competent ministry contains links to 49 training centres registered for the provision of periodic training. The prices are not fixed, but they range from HRK 700 to 1,500 as can be seen from the Internet site of those training centres.

Source: Road Transport Act, Article 5; Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers, Article 11 in particular.

Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

No.
C.11.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. Drivers must have the initial driver qualification that is acquired by
(a) Taking the examination. The examination consists of a theoretical part and a practical part; some parts are general, and some are specific (passenger or freight transport). The theoretical part must have a duration of at least four classes (180 minutes). The practical part must have a duration of at least two hours, and it consists of two sections: a driving ability test in rational driving and a practical knowledge test. Annex 1 to the Ordinance sets out the content covered by the examination (for example, application of valid rules, health, road safety and environmental protection, and service and logistics).
(b) Taking the examination under the system of the accelerated initial qualification upon the completion of the course (see the answer in point 2). Candidates take a written examination and an oral examination containing at least one question from each area referred to in Annex 1 to the Ordinance.
The examination fees are laid down in the Decision based on the Ordinance — the theoretical part: HRK 982; the practical part (passenger transport): HRK 1,808; there are some exceptions.

Source: Road Transport Act, Articles 5 and 7 — explanation of the initial driver qualification; Article 5(3) and Article 7(4) and (5)— defining the exceptions; Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers (in particular Article 6 for the examination, Article 9 in case of the accelerated initial qualification, Article 10 for the fees and Annex 1); Decision on the fee for examination for the initial driver qualification.

C.11.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.11.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.11.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.11.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (e.g., no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. For drivers — a driving license for the appropriate vehicle category; for the profession — an operating license. The requirements for the operating license: good standing, financial capacity (assets of certain value), vocational qualifications (an employed transport operator must pass the examination in vocational qualification — different from the requirements set out in the answers to questions 2 and 5), own one licensed motor vehicle. The operating license is issued for a 10-year period by the office of the state administration in the respective county.

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Articles 216 and 217; Road Transport Act, Article 14(2) — for driving licenses; Articles 14 to 21 — for requirements for license issuance. Ordinance on licenses for road transport operators.

C.11.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.11.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.11.12 Is any type of corporate form/enterprise required to exercise related activities?

No.

Source: Road Transport Act, Article 14(1).

C.11.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.11.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Transport of goods in domestic road traffic

Source: Road Transport Act, Article 4 point 30 and Article 14(2).
C.11.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
No.

C.11.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
Free market.

C.11.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?
Free market.

C.11.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No.

C.11.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
No.

C.11.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
Road traffic safety.
C.12 Driver of a Passenger Motor Vehicle or Bus

Name in Croatian:
Vozač koji obavlja djelatnost cestovnog prijevoza putnika

Legal basis:
- Road Transport Act (Official Gazette 82/13)
- Road Traffic Safety Act (Official Gazette 67/08, 48/10, 74/11, 80/13, 158/13, 89/14, 92/14, 64/15, 108/17)
- Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers (Official Gazette 31/14)
- Decision on the fee for examination for the initial driver qualification (Official Gazette 59/14)
- Ordinance on licenses for road transport operators (Official Gazette 25/14)
- Ordinance on special requirements for vehicles intended for transport by road for hire or reward and for one's own account (Official Gazette 31/14)
- Ordinance on requirements to be met by buses intended for organized transport of children (Official Gazette 100/08)

Number of professionals:
No data on the number of drivers of passenger motor vehicles or buses available. However, the number of licenses issued for the transport of passengers in domestic road traffic is known and amounts to 948.

Source: The Register of Road Transport Operators in the Republic of Croatia which is available at https://nrcp.mmpi.hr/apex/f?p=nrcp:REG.

C.12.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?
The level of formal education is not stipulated.

C.12.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
Yes. In addition to the examination which is described as the answer to question 4 under (b), it is also possible to attend 140 hours of a training course (the so-called “accelerated initial qualification”). Candidates also undergo 10 hours of in-vehicle training. The programme is provided by training centres holding a license issued by the competent ministry. The Internet site of the ministry contains links to 49 approved training centres. The programme is set out in the relevant ordinance.

Source: Road Transport Act, Article 7(3) and Article 11; Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers, Article 8 in particular.

C.12.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?
Yes. Drivers have to undergo a regular training in the form of mandatory courses in a duration of 35 hours, at least 7 hours a day, which are organised every five years. The programme is set out in the relevant ordinance. The Internet site of the competent ministry contains links to 49 training centres registered for the provision of periodic training. The prices are not fixed, but they range from HRK 700 to 1,500 as can be seen from the Internet site of those training centres.

Source: Road Transport Act (Article 5); Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers (Article 11 in particular).

C.12.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
No.
C.12.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. Drivers must have the initial driver qualification that is acquired by (a) Taking the examination. The examination consists of a theoretical part and a practical part; some parts are general, and some are specific (passenger or freight transport). The theoretical part must have a duration of at least four classes (180 minutes). The practical part must have a duration of at least two hours, and it consists of two sections: a driving ability test in rational driving and a practical knowledge test. Annex 1 to the Ordinance sets out the content covered by the examination (for example, application of valid rules, health, road safety and environmental protection, and service and logistics). (b) Taking the examination under the system of the accelerated initial qualification upon the completion of the course (see the answer in point 2). Candidates take a written examination and an oral examination containing at least one question from each area referred to in Annex 1 to the Ordinance.

The examination fees are laid down in the Decision based on the Ordinance — the theoretical part: HRK 982; the practical part (passenger transport): HRK 1,808; there are some exceptions.

Source: Road Transport Act, Articles 5 and 7 — explanation of the initial driver qualification, Article 5 (3) and Article 7(4) and (5) — defining the exceptions; Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers (in particular Article 6 for the examination, Article 8 in case of the accelerated initial qualification, and Article 10 for the fees and Annex 3); Decision on the fee for examination for the initial driver qualification.

C.12.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.12.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.12.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.12.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. For drivers — a driving license for the appropriate vehicle category; for the profession — an operating license. The requirements for the operating license: good standing, financial capacity (assets of certain value), vocational qualifications (an employed transport operator must pass the examination in vocational qualification — different from the requirements set out in the answers to questions 3 and 5), owner of one licensed motor vehicle. The operating license is issued for a 10-year period by the office of the state administration in the respective county. There are additional limitations on the transport of passengers on regular services, special regular services, and so on — referring to passenger transport only; there are special ordinances for the transport of children.

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act (Articles 216 and 217); Road Transport Act (Article 112) — for driving licenses; Articles 14 to 21 — requirements for the issue of operating licenses; Ordinance on licenses for road transport operators.

C.12.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.12.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.12.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

Source: Road Transport Act, Article 14 (f).

C.12.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.
C.12.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?
Yes. For example, transport of passengers in domestic road traffic.
Source: Road Transport Act, Article 4 point 30 and Article 14(2).

C.12.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
No.

C.12.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
Free market.

C.12.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?
Free market.

C.12.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No.

C.12.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
No. Account should be taken of the fact that "owners of vehicles intended for the transport of passengers must maintain a motor accident insurance for passengers."
Source: Mandatory Traffic Insurance Act, Article 17.

C.12.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
Road traffic safety.
C.13 Driving School Manager

Name in Croatian:
Stručni voditelj autoškole

Legal basis:
Road Traffic Safety Act (Official Gazette (NN 67/08, 48/10, 74/11, 80/13, 158/13, 89/14; 92/14, 64/15, 108/17)
Ordinance on minimum standards of driving school activities (Official Gazette 3/18)
Driver Training Ordinance (Official Gazette 132/17)
Ordinance on the professional examination of driving school managers, instructors, licensed examiners, and licensed supervisors (Official Gazette 155/08)
Ordinance on the professional development and examination of driving school managers, instructors, driving instructors, licensed examiners, and licensed supervisors (Official Gazette 148/08)

Number of professionals:
306.

C.13.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

The required educational level is at least a three-year undergraduate university or professional study in the field of road traffic (bachelor of road traffic engineering).

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 203.

C.13.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.13.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. Driving school managers have to undergo continuous training. There are several forms of training, such as participation in and delivery of presentations in seminars, conferences, and the like organised and supervised by the competent professional association (Croatian Automobile Club). For every event they attend, participants are given a certain number of points that are then recorded in their training verification cards.

A person must collect 110 points per year; otherwise, they are subject to examination.

Source: Ordinance on the professional development and examination of driving school managers, instructors, driving instructors, licensed examiners, and licensed supervisors, Articles 4 to 7; Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 212.

C.13.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. Applicants for a driving school manager license must have at least three years of work experience as teachers or trainers in the field of road traffic.

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 203.

C.13.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The professional examination programme and its implementation are regulated by the Minister of the Interior. The examination is administered by the Commission of the Croatian Automobile Club. It consists of the following:
- Rules regulating the profession of driver trainers
- Organisation of operational and professional
tasks in a driving school
• Traffic regulations and safety rules
• Psychology of teaching new drivers
• Didactics
• Traffic technology
• Knowledge of road vehicles
• Teaching methods
• Methodology of teaching vehicle operation

The professional examination consists of three parts: a test, a demonstration lesson, and an oral examination. Applicants fail their professional examination if one part of the examination has been marked ‘fail’. Applicants need to retake the professional examination only in the part which they failed.

The examination fee is HRK 985, exclusive of VAT (25 percent), that is, HRK 1,231.25. Applicants who have successfully passed the professional examination will be given a Professional Examination Certificate by the competent professional association — Croatian Automobile Club.

Source: Ordinance on the professional examination of driving school managers, instructors, licensed examiners, and licensed supervisors, Articles 3, 4, and 9.

C.13.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. They do not need to retake the examination, but driving school managers must have their knowledge tested at least once in four years.

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 212.

C.13.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.13.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.13.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. A requirement for the admission to the profession is a valid driving instructor license. Furthermore, a person may not have a criminal record. Otherwise, they will not be given a driving school manager’s license, or the license will be revoked.

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 203(8).

C.13.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.13.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.13.12 Is any type of corporate form/enterprise required to exercise related activities?

No. A driving school may be operated by a legal person (ltd. or a simple ltd.) or a natural person (craft).

Source: Ordinance on minimum standards of driving school activities, Articles 2 and 5.

C.13.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.13.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Only a person holding a valid license pursuant to all requirements and regulations may practice as a driving school manager.

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 203(3), Article 206(7), Article 208(4).

C.13.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.13.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

C.13.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.


C.13.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.13.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Professional indemnity insurance is not obligatory for an individual; however, it is an obligation for a driving school.


C.13.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Traffic safety for citizens, goods, and infrastructure.
**Electrical Engineer**

**Name in Croatian:**
Ovlašteni inženjer elektrotehnike

**Legal basis:**
- Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers (Official Gazette 137/15)
- Ordinance on the professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15)
- Ordinance on the registration with the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers

**Number of professionals:**
1,657.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers (HKIE).

**C.14.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?**

(a) Undergraduate and graduate university study or integrated undergraduate university study in civil engineering, which earns the title of master in engineering (300 ECTS points).
(b) Undergraduate and professional study in civil engineering, which earns the title of professional specialist engineer (300 ECTS points).
(c) Other appropriate level of education in civil engineering as set out in special regulations.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27.

**C.14.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

No.

**C.14.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

No.

**C.14.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes.

(a) At least two years in the field of design following the completion of graduate university or specialist professional study.
(b) At least one year in the field of design following the completion of study if the candidate has three years of work experience in designing works following the completion of undergraduate university or professional study in construction engineering.
(c) Employment for a duration of at least 10 years in the field of building and/or physical planning in state administration authorities or units of local and regional self-government.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27(2).

**C.14.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Yes. The professional examination (HRK 900) is organised by the Ministry of Construction
and Physical Planning in four examination subjects: principles of technical regulations; regulations on the protection of persons, environment, cultural and other material resources; technical regulations in the field of construction; and specific area of expertise.

Source: Ordinance on professional examination of persons performing construction and physical planning tasks, Articles 4 to 6; Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 56 and 57.

C.14.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.14.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers.

C.14.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.14.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) residence in the Republic of Croatia (copy of a valid document) and (b) not undergoing investigation, that is, no criminal proceedings instituted against the candidate ex officio (non-conviction certificate issued by a municipal court — not older than 60 days).

Source: Registration Rulebook of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers, Article 5.

C.14.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes. Most of them fulfil the criteria with regard to education, work experience, and a successfully passed professional examination, and all of them are members of the Chamber. Not everybody meets the same criteria due to frequent legislative changes that regulate the profession.

Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning; — questionnaire, Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 28(2).

C.14.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.14.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Legal form required to exercise the activities of design and supervision is regulated as independent practice, joint practice entered in the Register of Croatian Chamber of Architects, or a person registered for the activities of design and/or professional supervision.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 19 to 21.

C.14.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.14.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, exclusive rights to perform the works and activities of designing or professional supervision within the scope of the profession’s duties and, in comparison to the unauthorised (unlicensed) members of the profession, rights to manage construction works within the mandates of the profession (preparation of electrical engineering design of electrical installations, equipment and plants in all buildings that include accompanying systems, auxiliary devices and installations).

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 18, 26, and 52.

C.14.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.
C.14.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
By the profession itself.
Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.14.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?
Non-binding recommended prices for all services calculated on the basis of man-hours needed.
Source: Ordinance on the standard of services of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers, Article 51.

C.14.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No.

C.14.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
Yes. Professional liability insurance policy is included in the membership fee of the Chamber. Professional indemnity insurance policy, with the insured sum of at least HRK 1,000,000. Some projects might require additional insurance and service provider may opt for a higher insured sum.
Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Articles 54 to 56.

C.14.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
Safety in the use of buildings.
C.15  Financial Broker

Name in Croatian:
Broker

Legal basis:
Capital Market Act (Official Gazette 88/08, 146/08, 74/09, 54/13, 159/13, 18/15, 110/15, 123/16, 131/17)
Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency Act (Official Gazette 140/05, 154/11, 12/12)
Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers and investment advisors (Official Gazette 133/15)
Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors (Official Gazette 117/13)

Number of professionals:
68.
Source: Register of financial brokers kept by the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).

C.15.1  What level of education is required to access the profession?

At least undergraduate university study (bachelor level) the completion of which earns at least 180 ECTS points or a professional undergraduate study the completion of which earns an associate degree.
Source: Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(2).

C.15.2  Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No. At personal discretion: the education programme conducted by HANFA or another institution is not a prerequisite to taking the examination required for a financial broker operating licence.
Source: Capital Market Act, Article 24(4); Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers and investment advisors, Article 2.

C.15.3  Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

No.

C.15.4  Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. At least six months work experience on jobs comparable to jobs in investment firms.
Source: Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(1)(b).

C.15.5  Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The examination is mandatory and is organised and conducted by HANFA at least once a year. No one can work in the profession without passing the examination and holding a licence. Candidates pay HRK 1,500 to take the examination. The financial broker examination consists of three modules that cover the legal and institutional framework, the financial/accounting framework, and a separate section.
Source: Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers and investment advisors, Articles 1, 4, and 6; Article 7(3); Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(1)(a).
C.15.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.15.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.15.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.15.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Persons must be in good standing, in the sense that no investigations have been launched against them and that criminal proceedings have not been instituted against them ex officio, that they have not been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a criminal act, that they have not committed an infringement that constitutes a gross and permanent violation of the regulations covering the activity of HANFA or another competent body, and for whom it can be justifiably concluded on the basis of prior behaviour that they will honestly and conscientiously discharge the activities of a financial broker.

Source: Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(2).

C.15.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.15.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.15.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Financial brokers are permitted to operate solely in the frame of a legal person, as the employee of a limited liability company or a joint stock company (investment firm or credit institution) and may not engage in the profession as an (independent) natural person.

Source: Capital Market Act, Article 24(1) and (3).

C.15.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.15.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, only the holder of the appropriate and valid licence (authorisation) for a financial broker may engage in the activity of receiving and transferring orders pertaining to one or more financial instruments and/or the execution of an order for the account of a client.

Source: Capital Market Act, Article 24(1), Article (5); Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors.

C.15.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.15.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).

C.15.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).

C.15.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.
**C.15.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?**

Yes. Insurance against operational liability exists in the form of an Investor Protection Fund and pertains to investment firms or credit institutions as legal persons. Membership in the fund is mandatory for investment firms and serves as insurance for the investor or users on whose behalf the financial broker acts.

*Source: Capital Market Act, Articles 229 to 237.*

**C.15.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?**

The financial security of citizens and legal persons engaged in financial activities and the stability of the system.
C.16 Fire Prevention Officer Responsible for the Streamlining of Fire-fighting Systems

Name in Croatian:
Djelatnik za obavljanje poslova zaštite od požara i unaprjeđenje stanja zaštite od požara

Legal basis:
- Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette 92/10)
- Ordinance on professional examinations in the field of fire protection (Official Gazette 141/11)
- Ordinance on the classification of buildings by groups based on the complexity of fire protection measures (Official Gazette 56/12)
- Ordinance on the classification of buildings and the sections and spaces of structures by fire threat category (Official Gazette 62/94, 32/97)

Number of professionals:
No data

C.16.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?
Officers must possess at least the professional title of fire fighter or have completed secondary education (high school programme) or four-year vocational secondary education.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 20(4)(5) and (9).

C.16.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
No.

C.16.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?
No.

C.16.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
No.

C.16.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?
Yes. The examination is conducted by the Ministry of the Interior. The examination programme is stipulated under the Ordinance on professional examinations in the field of fire protection and is organised once a month, subject to a fee of HRK 655, with resits paid again in the same amount. Persons who have passed the state professional exam based on the programme established for the domain of fire protection are exempt from taking this examination.

Appended to the Ordinance is the professional examination programme for Fire Prevention Officer Responsible for the Streamlining of Fire-fighting Systems consisting of the following sections: (1) the normative regulation of fire protection, (2) fire prevention measures, (3) combustion and extinguishing process theory, (4) fire alarm and extinguishing systems, and (5) criminal law and misdemeanour sanctions.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 20(4)(5)(9) and (10); Ordinance on professional examinations in the field of fire protection; Information provided by the Ministry of the Interior (on the frequency of testing and the examination fee).

C.16.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?
No.

C.16.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?
No.
C.16.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.16.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

No.

C.16.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.16.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.16.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.16.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.16.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Exclusive rights pertain to, for example, the performance of fire protection work and improving the status of fire protection for buildings, sections of buildings, and other real estate and spaces classed in the third and fourth fire threat category. Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 20(4)(5) and (9).

C.16.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.16.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

C.16.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

C.16.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.16.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No.

C.16.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of services: danger of fire and/or technical explosion, large-scale threats to human life, health, and property.
C.17 Geodetic Engineer

**Name in Croatian:**
Ovlašteni inženjer geodezije

**Legal basis:**
Geodetic Activity Act (Official Gazette 152/08, 61/11)
Ordinance on the professional examination and development of persons who perform professional geodetic operations (Official Gazette 30/10)
List of regulated professions in the Republic of Croatia (Government of the Republic of Croatia at its session of May 29, 2013)
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers (Official Gazette 52/09)
Code of Professional Ethics for Chartered Geodetic Engineers (Official Gazette 19/10)

**Number of professionals:**
929.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers.

C.17.1 **What level of education is required to access the profession?**

Undergraduate study of geodetic engineering and geoinformatics (three years) and graduate university study of geodetic engineering and geoinformatics (two years) which earns 120 ECTS points and the academic title of master of engineering in geodesy and geoinformatics (mag. ing. geod. et geoinf.).

Source: Geodetic Activity Act; Ordinance on the professional examination and development of persons who perform professional geodetic operations; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers, Article 44.

C.17.4 **Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes. To access the profession, a candidate is obligated to complete traineeship under the supervision of a mentor (chartered geodetic engineer) in a duration of three years or be employed in bodies competent for state survey and real property cadastre for a period of three years.

Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Article 19(2); Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers, Articles 44 and 55.

C.17.2 **Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

No.

C.17.3 **Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

Chartered geodetic engineers are obligated to undergo continuous professional training and development after they pass the professional examination. Professional development is monitored during a five-year period within which a person must collect 100 points through participation in symposia, workshops, lectures, and the like.

Source: Ordinance on the professional examination and development of persons who perform professional geodetic operations, Articles 43 and 44.

C.17.5 **Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Yes. The professional examination is mandatory. It is conducted by the State Geodetic Directorate once a month; the examination fee amounts to HRK 1,500.

Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Articles 38 to 39; Ordinance on the professional examination and development of persons who perform professional geodetic operations.
C.17.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?
No.

C.17.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?
Yes. Membership in the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers (HKOIG) is mandatory. It is regulated under the Geodetic Activity Act. The membership fee amounts to HRK 1,800 annually (HKOIG’s Internet site).

C.17.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?
No.

C.17.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?
Yes. A natural person may be entered in the Register of Chartered Geodetic Engineers contingent on the fulfilment of the following criteria:
• Full legal capacity.
• Residence in the Republic of Croatia.
• Medical fitness to perform the works.
• No pending criminal procedure or no valid conviction for a criminal offence.
• The person is worthy of performing professional geodetic activities.
• The person does not perform activities that are incompatible with professional geodetic activities.

In addition, to perform geodetic activities, a chartered geodetic engineer must have an approval issued by the State Geodetic Directorate.
Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Articles 10 and 42.

C.17.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?
Yes.

C.17.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?
No.

C.17.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?
Yes. Chartered geodetic engineers may practice the profession independently in the office of a chartered geodetic engineer, in a joint office, and as an employee of a legal person registered for professional geodetic activities.
Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Article 8.

C.17.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?
No.

C.17.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?
Yes. For example, a chartered geodetic engineer has exclusive right to perform professional geodetic works (activities) in the capacity of a competent person. State Geodetic Directorate issues approvals for the performance of professional geodetic operations (activities), while the Chamber keeps records and controls professional standards.
Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Article 1.

C.17.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
No.

C.17.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
By the profession itself.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers.

C.17.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?
The HKOIG recommends non-binding prices of services rendered by chartered geodetic engineers.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers.
C.17.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. Advertising is allowed provided that it is not exclusive or aggressive and it does not harm the reputation of the profession at any point.

Source: Code of Professional Ethics of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers, Article 21.

C.17.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Chartered geodetic engineers who opened an office of a chartered geodetic engineer or a joint geodetic office are obligated to contract professional indemnity insurance for damage caused to a client or third parties that might arise from professional geodetic works and to regularly renew the insurance throughout the period in which they perform geodetic works. Professional indemnity insurance contracts for chartered geodetic engineers who are employed with a legal person registered for the performance of geodetic activities are concluded by the legal person.

Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Article 67.

C.17.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of official government spatial data records and keeping and maintaining real property and land cadastre; this affects the security of legal transactions involving real property, the security of citizens, investments, and so on.
Annex C

Inventory of Entry and Conduct Requirements

License to Compete

C.18 Guard

Name in Croatian:
Čuvar

Legal basis:
Private Security Act (Official Gazette 68/03, 31/10, 139/10)
Ordinance on the conditions and method of conducting physical protection (Official Gazette 45/05, 21/07, 32/09, 68/09)
Ordinance on the content and appearance of guard and security guard identity cards and the identity cards of security guard technicians (Official Gazette 31/11)
Ordinance on the training and professional examination of security guards and guards (Official Gazette 103/04, 21/07, 86/08, 42/13)
Ordinance on the conditions and manner of providing private security in public spaces (Official Gazette 36/12)
Decision on the fee for the professional examination for security guards and guards (Official Gazette 155/04, 56/05)
Ordinance on the method of determining the general and particular medical fitness of guards and security guards in private security (Official Gazette 38/04, 106/04, 38/08, 16/11)

Number of professionals:
1,490.
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

C.18.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?
At least primary education
Source: Private Security Act, Article 20.

C.18.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
Yes. The condition is 40–45 minute units of training conducted by registered providers or the ministry; according to the Ministry of the Interior, the cost is approximately HRK 1,500.
Source: Ordinance on the training and professional examination of security guards and guards, Article 11.

C.18.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?
No.

C.18.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
No.

C.18.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?
Yes. The examination is taken before an examination commission appointed by the Ministry of the Interior. It consists of a theoretical part. It is organised once a month contingent on there being a given number of candidates. The cost is HRK 580. The exam can be retaken.
Source: Private Security Act, Article 20; Ordinance on the training and professional examination of security guards and guards.

C.18.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?
No.
C.18.7 **Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?**

No.

C.18.8 **Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?**

No.

C.18.9 **Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?**

Yes. A guard work permit may be issued to a person who
(a) is a permanent resident of Croatia or whose residence in Croatia is authorised;
(b) is 18 years or older;
(c) possesses the general medical fitness, attested by a certificate issued by an authorised health institution or an occupational health specialist with a private practice;
(d) has not been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a criminal offence and against whom no criminal proceedings have been instituted for crimes prosecuted ex officio, except for the criminal offence of causing a traffic accident from criminal negligence resulting in bodily injury or material damage or for an equivalent offence in the country of which the person is a national or in which the person has permanent residence;
(e) has not in the past three years been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a misdemeanour with elements of violence or for an equivalent offence in the country of which the person is a national or in which the person has permanent residence;
(f) satisfies the operational verification conducted by the competent police administration; and
(g) is fluent in the Croatian language and is able to read Latin script at least to the level necessary for unimpeded and necessary communication.

Source: Private Security Act, Article 20.

C.18.10 **According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?**

Yes.

C.18.11 **Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?**

No.

C.18.12 **Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?**

Yes. Security services may be provided by natural persons for their employer or by crafts and legal persons for their clients (but not by natural persons for their clients).

Source: Private Security Act, Articles 3 and 4.

C.18.13 **Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?**

No.

C.18.14 **Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?**

Yes. For example, search of a person.

Source: Private Security Act, Article 27.

C.18.15 **Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?**

No.

C.18.16 **How are the fees/prices regulated?**

Free market.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.18.17</th>
<th>If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?</th>
<th>C.18.18</th>
<th>Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?</th>
<th>C.18.19</th>
<th>Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?</th>
<th>C.18.20</th>
<th>According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free market.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Security, for example, preventing the irresponsible search of persons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.19  **Investment Advisor**

Name in Croatian: Investicijski savjetnik

Legal basis:
- Capital Market Act (Official Gazette 88/08, 146/08, 74/09, 54/13, 159/13, 18/15, 110/15, 123/16, 131/17)
- Croatian Financial Services Supvisory Agency Act (Official Gazette 140/05, 154/11, 12/12)
- Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers and investment advisors (Official Gazette 133/15)
- Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors (Official Gazette 117/15)

Number of professionals: 192.
Source: Register of investment advisors kept by the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).

C.19.1  **What level of education is required to access the profession?**

At least undergraduate university study (bachelor level), the completion of which earns at least 180 ECTS points or a professional undergraduate study, the completion of which earns an associate degree.
Source: Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(2).

C.19.2  **Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

No. At personal discretion: the education programme conducted by HANFA or another institution is not a prerequisite to taking the examination required for an investment advisor operating licence.

Source: Capital Market Act, Article 24(4); Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers and investment advisors, Article 2.

C.19.3  **Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

No.

C.19.4  **Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes. At least six months work experience on jobs comparable to jobs in investment firms.

Source: Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(1)(b).

C.19.5  **Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Yes. The examination is mandatory and is organised and conducted by HANFA at least once a year. No one can work in the profession without passing the examination and holding a licence. Candidates pay HRK 1,500 to take the examination. The investment advisor examination consists of three modules that cover the legal and institutional framework, the financial/accounting framework, and a separate section.

Source: Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers and investment advisors, Articles 1, 4, and 6; Article 7(4); Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(1)(a).
C.19.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.19.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.19.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.19.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Persons must be in good standing, in the sense that no investigations have been launched against them and that criminal proceedings have not been instituted against them ex officio, that they have not been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a criminal act, that they have not committed an infringement that constitutes a gross and permanent violation of the regulations covering the activity of HANFA or another competent body, and for whom it can be justifiably concluded on the basis of prior behaviour that they will honestly and conscientiously discharge the activities of an investment advisor.

Source: Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(2).

C.19.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.19.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.19.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Investment advisors are permitted to operate solely in the frame of a legal person, as the employee of a limited liability company or a joint stock company (investment firm or credit institution), and may not engage in the profession as an (independent) natural person.

Source: Capital Market Act, Article 24(2) and (3), Article 27(1); Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 7 point 7.

C.19.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.19.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, only the holder of the appropriate and valid licence (authorisation) for an investment advisor may engage in the activity of receiving and transferring orders pertaining to one or more financial instruments and/or the execution of an order for the account of a client and/or the activity of managing a portfolio or investment advisory activity, as may persons who, as employees of open-end investment fund firms with public offerings, on the basis of the authorisation of HANFA, perform the activities of portfolio management and/or investment advisory activities.

Source: Capital Market Act, Article 5.

C.19.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

Yes.

Source: Capital Market Act, Article 54(2), Article 26(1) points 1 and 2.

C.19.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).
C.19.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).

C.19.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.19.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Insurance against operational liability exists in the form of an Investor Protection Fund and pertains to investment firms or credit institutions as legal persons. Membership in the fund is mandatory for investment firms and serves as insurance for the investor or users on whose behalf the investment advisor acts.

Source: Capital Market Act, Articles 229 to 237.

C.19.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

The financial security of citizens and legal persons engaged in financial activities and the stability of the system.
C.20

Maritime Pilot

Name in Croatian:
Peljar

Legal basis:
Maritime Code (Official Gazette 181/04, 76/07, 146/08, 56/13)
Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 116/10)
Proposal for the Ordinance amending the Ordinance on sea pilotage of February 16, 2018
Decree on the maximum amount of remuneration for pilotage services in the internal waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia
Ordinance on vocations and certificates of competencies of seafarers (Official Gazette 130/13)

Number of professionals:
33 master mariners perform sea piloting activities in the area covered by eight port authorities (Pula, Rijeka, Senj, Split, Zadar, Šibenik, Ploče, and Dubrovnik) — this number does not include persons who have a Pilotage Exemption Certificate (PEC).
Source: Ministry of the Sea, Transport, and Infrastructure.

C.20.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?
(a) Ship master’s certificate for a ship of 3,000 GT or larger (vocational secondary education in nautical studies or passed exams of the first two years of undergraduate university study in nautical sciences) or
(b) Completed undergraduate university study in nautical sciences or other relevant study in accordance with the Ordinance on vocations and certificates of competencies of seafarers.
Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Article 19; Maritime Code, Article 70(9); Article 1021.

C.20.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) basic proficiency certificate for working on tankers, (b) general radio operator’s certificate, or (c) additional proficiencies (providing medical aid on board of a ship).
Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Article 19; Maritime Code, Article 70(9); Article 1021.

C.20.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?
No.

C.20.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) at least 12 months of seagoing service in the capacity of chief officer or ship master, after acquiring a ship master’s certificate for a ship of 3,000 GT or larger, or (b) at least 50 port pilotages for a specific port pilotage area and at least 5 coastal pilotages for coastal pilotage, under supervision of a pilot.
Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Article 19; Maritime Code, Article 70(9); Article 1021.

C.20.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?
Yes. The pilot examination consists of a theoretical part and a practical part. The sections of the theoretical part are navigation safety, sea pilotage, and the English language. The practical part of the examination includes the manoeuvre of calling at port, depending on the size and the type of ship which usually navigates the area for which the examination is taken; the manoeuvre of leaving port, depending on the size and the type of ship which usually navigates the area for which the examination is taken; and navigation between two ports in an area of mandatory coastal pilotage. The examination is organised by competent port authority, and
the commission consists of a person who holds a ship master’s certificate for a ship of 3,000 GT or larger and is appointed by the minister. The examination is organised as needed; the fee is EUR 300 in kuna equivalent.

Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Articles 23 to 25; Maritime Code, Article 70(9); Article 1021.

C.20.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No. A sea pilot identity card is valid for five years from the date of issuance. It may be renewed if the maritime pilot can demonstrate that he or she has performed pilot services for at least 12 months in the past 5 years; otherwise, the person needs to retake the pilot examination.

Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Article 36(1) and (5).

C.20.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No. Croatian Maritime Pilots Association gathers all pilots of the Croatian coast.

C.20.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

Yes. There are no quotas for the number of maritime pilots; however, the number of companies which perform the services of maritime pilotage is limited. Only one company may perform the services of maritime pilotage in a given port area and maritime pilots may provide their services within that company only.

Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Article 11; Maritime Code, Article 70(9); Article 1021.

C.20.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Professionals need to meet specific health requirements for the deck department and have active knowledge of the Croatian language (in case of a foreign national).

Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Article 19(2) points 4 and 6; Maritime Code, Article 70(9); Article 1021(1) point 5.

C.20.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.20.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

Yes. Maritime pilots of specific port (piloting) area hold a pilot identity card only for the area of the port authority where they took the pilot examination and they may only pilot there if they are employed with the pilot company that has a licence for piloting in a given area (the licence is valid for the period of five years).

Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Article 11; Maritime Code, Article 70(9); Article 1021.

C.20.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Maritime pilots perform their activities within the company that obtains the licence from the Ministry of the Sea, Transport, and Infrastructure.

Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Articles 11 and 12; Maritime Code, Article 70(5) and (9); Article 1021.

C.20.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.20.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, to operate a vessel and give professional advice to the ship master of the vessel for the purpose of safe navigation in the harbours, straits, and other areas of internal sea waters and the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia.

Source: Maritime Code, Article 68.
C.20.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.20.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the government, though regulations. They are also affected by the most advantageous amount of remuneration for maritime pilotage services offered in public calls in accordance with the Decree on the maximum amount of remuneration.

Source: Maritime Code, Article 72; Decree on the maximum amount of remuneration for pilotage services in the internal waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia.

C.20.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Binding maximum prices for all services.

Source: Maritime Code, Article 72; Decree on the maximum amount of remuneration for pilotage services in the internal waters and territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia.

C.20.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.20.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. It is mandatory to conclude a professional liability insurance contract for a pilotage company during ship pilotage, at least in the amount of the basic remuneration envisaged by the tariff for the performed service of pilotage multiplied by the factor of 300.

Source: Ordinance on sea pilotage, Article 12(1) point 5; Maritime Code, Article 70(5) and (9); and Article 102(1) point 5.

C.20.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety of navigation, environment protection, protection of the coast, and coastal installations.
C.21 **Mechanical Engineer**

**Name in Croatian:**
Ovlašteni inženjer strojarstva

**Legal basis:**
- Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers (Official Gazette 137/15)
- Ordinance on the professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15)
- Ordinance on the standards of services of certified mechanical engineers
- Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers and on seals, ID cards and sign boards of January 21, 2016

**Number of professionals:**
1,073.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers.

---

**C.21.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?**

(a) Appropriate undergraduate and graduate university study or integrated undergraduate and graduate university study, which earns the title of master in engineering (300 ECTS points) or
(b) Appropriate professional graduate study, which earns the title of professional specialist engineer (300 ECTS points) or
(c) Other appropriate level of education in engineering as set out in special regulations.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27.

---

**C.21.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

No.

---

**C.21.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

No.

---

**C.21.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes. The requirements are as follows:
(a) at least two years of work experience in design following the completion of graduate university/professional study,
(b) at least one year of work experience in design following the completion of study if a candidate has acquired three years of work experience in design following the completion of undergraduate university or professional study in civil engineering, or
(c) at least 10 years of work experience/employment in the field of professional works in building and physical planning in state administration authorities or units of local and regional self-government.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 27(2).

---

**C.21.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Yes. The professional examination (HRK 900) is organised by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning in four examination subjects:
principles of technical regulations; regulations on the protection of persons, environment, cultural and other material resources; technical regulations in the field of construction; and specific area of expertise. 

Source: Ordinance on professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks, Articles 4, 5, and 6.

C.21.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.21.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers.

C.21.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.21.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

No.

C.21.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.21.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.21.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Legal form required to exercise the activities of design and supervision is regulated as independent practice, joint practice entered in the Register of Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers, or a person registered for the activities of design and/or professional supervision.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 19 to 22.

C.21.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.21.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, exclusive rights to perform the works and activities of designing or professional supervision within the scope of the profession’s duties and, in comparison to the unauthorised (unlicensed) members of the profession, rights to manage construction works within the mandates of the profession.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Articles 18, 26, and 50.

C.21.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.21.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the profession itself.

Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.21.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Non-binding recommended prices for all services calculated on the basis of man-hours needed.

Source: Ordinance on the standards of services of certified mechanical engineers and the recommended price of man-hours; previous Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers, Article 19(1), indents 4 and 6.

C.21.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.21.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Professional indemnity insurance policy, with the insured sum of at least HRK 1,000,000. Some
projects might require additional insurance and service providers may opt for a higher insured sum.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Articles 54 to 56.

C.21.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety in the use of buildings.
C.22 Notary

Name in Croatian:
Javni bilježnik

Legal basis:
Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/93, 29/94, 162/98, 16/07, 75/09, 120/16)
Legal Profession Act (Official Gazette 9/94, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11)
Statutes of the Croatian Notary Public Chamber (Official Gazette 64/14, 69/14, 33/15)
Act on Notary Public Fees (Official Gazette 72/94, 74/95, 87/96, 112/12, 110/15)
Act on Trainees in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam (Official Gazette 84/08, 75/09)
Ordinance on Notary Public Work Time (Official Gazette 38/94)
Ordinance on Official Seats of Notaries (Official Gazette 51/15)
Ordinance on Notary Public Exam (Official Gazette 38/94)
Notary Public Ethic Code (Official Gazette 55/11)
Ordinance on Provisional Notary Public Tariff (Official Gazette 38/94, 82/94, 52/95, 115/12, 120/15)
Ordinance on the Amount of Rewards and Reimbursement of the Notary Public Costs for
Acting as a Court Trustee in the Procedure for Issuing, Correcting, Modifying, Revoking,
or Suspending the European Certificate of Inheritance (Official Gazette 99/15)
Ordinance on the Rewards and Reimbursement of the Notary Public Costs in the Enforcement
Proceedings (Official Gazette 8/11, 112/12, 114/12)
Notary Public’s Rules of Procedure (Official Gazette 38/94, 82/94, 37/96, 151/05, 115/12, 120/14)
Ordinance on Notary Public Protest Registry (38/94, 24/99)
Ordinance on Protection and Processing of Archive and Registry Material in Notary Public
Offices (Official Gazette 123/08)
Signature, Manuscript, and Transcript Authentication Act (Official Gazette 6/74, 47/90, 72/94)
Guidelines for Implementation of the Signature, Manuscript, and Transcript Authentication
Act (Official Gazette 23/74, 72/94)

Number of professionals:
334.
Source: Chamber of Notaries.

C.22.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

Integrated undergraduate and graduate university study of law (300 ECTS). All students who
had enrolled before 2005 obtained general post-secondary education at bachelor
level. Therefore, a person who enrolled in law school before 2005 and obtained only a bache-
lor’s degree is able to access the Notary Public profession with a bachelor’s degree and there
is no legal obligation for such person to acquire a master’s degree.
Source: Notary Public Act, Article 13(1).

C.22.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

Yes. Pre-Bar exam professional training organ-
ised by the Bar. Special training before the exam organised by the Notary Chamber is also available.
Source: Legal Profession Act, Article 63; Notary Public Act, Articles 13, 170, and 171; Act on Trainees in Judicial Bodies
and Bar Exam, Articles 17, 18, 19, and 20.

C.22.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

Yes. The Statutes of the Croatian Notary Public
Chamber explicitly prescribe that continuous training for notaries is obligatory and that
the Notary Public Chamber shall adopt an
ordinance on training. However, such an ordinance has not been published. At the same time there is no explicit sanction for not complying with the said obligation, although pursuant to the Notary Public Ethic Code in connection with the Notary Public Act and the Statutes of the Croatian Notary Public Chamber, this potentially may lead to disciplinary sanctions.

Source: Notary Public Act, Article 145; Statutes of the Croatian Notary Public Chamber, Article 24; Notary Public Ethic Code, Article 69.

C.22.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. It requires 6.5 years of professional experience: 1.5 years before the Bar exam and 5 years after the Bar exam.

Source: Act on Trainees in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam, Articles 22; Notary Public Act, Article 13(1) and Article 170.

C.22.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. (a) Bar exam and (b) Chamber of Notary exam.

Source: Notary Public Act, Article 13(1).

C.22.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.22.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes.

Source: Notary Public Act, Article 132; Statutes of the Croatian Notary Public Chamber, Article 13.

C.22.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

Yes. The number of licenses is limited to approximately 340.

Source: Notary Public Act, Article 16; Ordinance on Official Seats of Notaries.

C.22.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) Croatian citizenship or citizenship of any other European Union Member State, (b) ‘business capacity and good health’, (c) ‘person of public trust’, (d) no other employment and economic activity, (e) command of the Croatian language, and (f) oath.

Source: Notary Public Act, Article 13(1).

C.22.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes. Early entrants into profession may not meet all requirements.

Source: Notary Public Act, transitional provisions, for example, Article 170; Chamber of Notaries interview.

C.22.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

Yes. The number of notary seats is limited to approximately 100.

Source: Notary Public Act, Articles 16 and 39; Ordinance on Official Seats of Notaries.

C.22.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Notary office.

Source: Notary Public Act, Article 29.

C.22.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

Yes. Qualifying share held by members of the profession: 100 percent.

Yes. 100 percent.

Source: Notary Public Act, Articles 13 and 29; Article 38(2).
C.22.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, notarising documents (for instance in property registration), inheritance proceedings.
Source: For example, Notary Public Act, title 13 (for inheritance proceedings).

C.22.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

Yes.
Source: Notary Public Act, Articles 38 and 39.

C.22.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the profession itself.
Source: Notary Public Act, title 14.

C.22.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Fixed prices.
Fixed and fixed-variable fee.
Source: Notary Public Act, title 14.

C.22.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. Any advertising other than providing contact information is prohibited. Pursuant to Article 17 of the Notary Public Ethic Code, advertising of public notaries is explicitly considered to be disloyal and counter the reputation of Notaries Public, and therefore, is punishable as a disciplinary offence.
Source: Notary Public Act, Article 145; Notary Public Ethic Code, Article 17.

C.22.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes.
Source: Notary Public Act, Article 17.

C.22.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of services, for example, preventing fraud (one apartment sold twice).
C.23 Officer for Control of the System, Fire Recognition System, Detection of Vapour and Prevention of Fire Spreading

Name in Croatian:
Djelatnik za obavljanje provjere ispravnosti i funkcionalnosti izvedenih stabilnih sustava, uređaja i instalacija za otkrivanje, dojavu i gašenje požara, otkrivanje i dojavu prisutnosti zapaljivih plinova i para te sprečavanje širenja požara

Legal basis:
Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette 92/10)
Ordinance on testing the proper functioning of stable fire protection systems (Official Gazette 44/12)
Adult Education Act (Official Gazette 17/07, 107/07, 24/10)
Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfilment of conditions in adult education institutions (Official Gazette 129/2008, 52/2010)

Number of professionals:
Information on the number of professionals is not known, but there is information concerning legal persons: 91 legal persons are authorised to test stable fire alarms, extinguishing devices, and spread prevention installations, and 84 legal persons are authorised to test stable systems for the detection of flammable gases and vapours.

Source: Ministry of the Interior Internet site (competent ministry).

C.23.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

(a) Post-secondary education (bachelor level) in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and chemistry, or fire protection profession (university or professional study) — pertains to the tasks described under Article 4(1) and (2).
(b) Post-secondary education (bachelor level) in engineering or electrical engineering (university or professional study) — pertains to the tasks described under Article 4(1) and (2) of the Ordinance on testing the proper functioning of stable fire protection systems, that is, to first system tests, testing the good working order of systems and periodic tests of systems but only on stable systems for flammable gas and vapour detection.
(c) Post-secondary education (bachelor level), university or professional study — pertains to the tasks described under Article 4(3) of the Ordinance on testing the proper functioning of stable fire protection systems, that is, do periodic testing of systems in the event that a legal person is the owner or user of a system or manufactured or imported it.
(d) Vocational secondary education in technical fields.
(e) General secondary education or other vocational secondary education.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 40(1) and (2); Ordinance on testing the proper functioning of stable fire protection systems, Articles 20 to 22; Adult Education Act, Article 3; Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfilment of conditions in adult education institutions.

C.23.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

(a), (b), (c), (d): No.
(e) Yes. If a member of the profession has completed secondary school, he or she may enrol in retraining for an occupation that falls under vocational secondary education for a technical profession.

Source: Adult Education Act, Article 3; Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfilment of conditions in adult education institutions.

C.23.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

No.
C.23.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

No.

C.23.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The examination is conducted by the Ministry of the Interior. The examination programme is stipulated under the Ordinance on testing the proper functioning of stable fire protection systems and is organised three to four times a year, subject to a fee of HRK 655, with resits paid again in the same amount. There are no exemptions from taking the examination. Appended to the Ordinance is the professional examination programme for performing the tasks of checking the proper operation and functionality of installed stable systems, devices and installations for fire detection, alarms and extinguishing devices, detection and alarms for the presence of flammable gas and vapour and fire spread prevention that covers the following five subjects: basic regulations, devices, and installation for fire spread prevention; stable systems for fire extinguishing using water, water mist, and water vapour; stable systems for fire extinguishing using gaseous suppression; stable fire extinguishing systems using foam and powder; and stable fire alarm and flammable gas and vapour alarm systems.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 40; Ordinance on testing the proper functioning of stable fire protection systems; Information provided by the Ministry of the Interior (on the frequency of testing and the examination fee).

C.23.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.23.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.23.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.23.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

No.

C.23.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.23.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.23.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Authorisation is issued to legal persons that satisfy the stipulated staffing (personnel) requirements, that is, employ persons of all cited professions that have passed the professional examinations and possess the equipment stipulated in the Ordinance.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 40; Ordinance on testing the proper functioning of stable fire protection systems, Article 7 in particular.

C.23.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.23.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Exclusive rights pertain to tests of the good working order and functionality of installed stable systems; detection, alarms, and fire extinguishing devices and installations; flammable gas and vapour detection and alarm systems, devices and installations; and other installed fire spread prevention systems, devices and installations.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 40.
C.23.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
No.

C.23.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
Free market.

C.23.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?
Free market.

C.23.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No.

C.23.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
No.

C.23.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
Quality of services: danger of fire and/or technical explosion; large-scale threats to human life, health, and property.
C.24

Officer of the Service for Fire Protection

Name in Croatian:
Djelatnik službe za zaštitu od požara

Legal basis:
Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette 92/10)
Ordinance on professional examinations in the field of fire protection (Official Gazette 141/11)
Ordinance on the classification of buildings by groups based on the complexity of fire protection measures (Official Gazette 56/12)
Ordinance on the classification of buildings and the sections and spaces of structures by fire threat category (Official Gazette 62/94, 32/97)

Number of professionals:
No data

C.24.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

Minimum three-year undergraduate university study or professional study in a technical field.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 20(3) and (8).

C.24.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.24.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

No.

C.24.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

No.

C.24.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The examination is conducted by the Ministry of the Interior. The examination programme is stipulated under the Ordinance on professional examinations in the field of fire protection and is organised once a month, subject to a fee of HRK 655, with resits paid again in the same amount. Persons who have passed the state professional exam based on the programme established for the domain of fire protection are exempt from taking this examination. Appended to the Ordinance is the professional examination programme for Officer of the Service for Fire Protection consisting of the following sections: (1) the normative regulation of fire protection, (2) fire prevention measures, (3) combustion and extinguishing process theory, (4) fire alarm and extinguishing systems, and (5) criminal law and misdemeanour sanctions.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 20(3)(8) and (10); Ordinance on professional examinations in the field of fire protection; Information provided by the Ministry of the Interior (on the frequency of testing and the examination fee).

C.24.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.24.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.24.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.
C.24.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

No.

C.24.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.24.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.24.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.24.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.24.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Exclusive rights pertain to, for example, the adoption of fire protection plans drawn up on the basis of a fire threat assessment for a building, sections of buildings, or other real estate and spaces classified into the first and second fire threat category.

Yes. Implementation of a fire protection plan.  
Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 20(3) and (8).

C.24.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.24.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

C.24.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

C.24.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.24.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No.

C.24.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of services: Danger of fire and/or technical explosion; large-scale threats to human life, health, and property.
C.25 Operative Traffic Controller

Name in Croatian:
Dispečer leta/operativni kontrolor prometa

Legal basis:
Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring (Official Gazette 86/11)

Number of professionals:
39.
Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.25.1What level of education is required to access the profession?
The level of formal education is not stipulated.

C.25.2Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
Yes. Professional training is a condition for entry into the profession and the acquisition of a licence. The training programme must have a duration of at least 200 hours. The programme consists of a theoretical part and a practical part, conducted by an operator, that is, in this case, a training organisation approved by the CCAA. The training programme is stipulated in the operator manual, also approved by the CCAA, and includes knowledge of the following subject units:

- Aviation law
- General aircraft knowledge
- Calculation of flight performance, planning procedures, and cargo loading
- Human abilities and limitations
- Meteorology
- Operational procedures
- Flight basics
- Radio communication
- English language

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Articles 6, 11, 15, and 20.

C.25.3Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?
Yes. Continual training is described in the operator's operational manual and consists of periodic training (at least 15 hours per year), training for new types of aircraft, and the renewal of the validity of authorisation for work. The scope of continual training is contingent on the (in)activity of a professional within a unit time period of 12 months.

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Articles 11 and 16.

C.25.4Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
Yes. An operative traffic controller must have a total of two years of work experience at one post or a combination of posts: (a) member of a flight crew, (b) a meteorologist in the domain of air transport, or (c) air traffic controller, conditional on at least one year spent in one of the cited posts. The experience condition does not have to be met only if the person has previously completed training under a CCAA-approved operator (see the answer to question 2).

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Article 6.5 and 6.6.
C.25.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. An operative traffic controller must pass an examination of knowledge after successfully completing training with a passing threshold of 75 percent, consisting of a theoretical part (in accordance with the training cited in question 2) and a practical part that includes compiling meteorological analyses, determining a flight path (air route), providing operational support, and identifying threats. The examination is conducted by the CCAA, after which it issues a certificate (valid for 24 months) indicating that the conditions for a licence have been met.

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Articles 6 and 7.

C.25.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. An operative traffic controller must repeat the knowledge check (test) if there was a period of absence from the job. The type and level of competence check depends on the amount of time spent off the job (up to 12, between 12 and 36, and over 36 months). Periodic training is stipulated by the operator in the operational manual and approved by the CCAA. An operator must inform the CCAA of any deviation, validity, changes, and so on, associated with the work and competence of operative traffic controllers and is responsible for renewal of licences under the supervision of the CCAA.

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Articles 11, 15, and 16 (table 1).

C.25.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.25.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.25.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The only additional condition stipulated in the Ordinance is that a candidate may not be under the age of 21, while all other potential conditions such as a certificate of no conviction, medical fitness, and the like are in the exclusive competence of the operator (employer).

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Article 6(1); Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.25.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.25.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.25.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No. The profession of operative traffic controller is practiced for the most part as an employee of an operator, but there is no legal obstacle to the possible existence of companies specialised in operative traffic control services in air traffic.

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Article 2(1); Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.25.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.
C.25.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. The tasks and duties of an operative traffic controller may only be lawfully performed by authorised persons holding a CCAA licence if they have passed the training provided by an authorised operator for the job of preparation, dispatch, monitoring, control, and supervision of flight operations and support to aircraft commanders in executing flight operations and if they hold the appropriate qualifications.

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Articles 1 and 3.

C.25.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.25.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA); Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel for flight preparation, dispatch, and monitoring, Article 2(1).

C.25.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

C.25.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.25.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No.

Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.25.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety of passengers, goods, and air traffic, safety in general.
C.26 Person Performing Energy Audits of Construction Works and/or Energy Certification of Buildings

Name in Croatian:
Osoba koja provodi energetske pregledove građevina i/ili energetsko certificiranje zgrada

Legal basis:
Building Act (Official Gazette 153/13, 20/17)
Ordinance on persons authorised for energy certification, energy audits of buildings and regular inspections of heating systems and cooling or air-conditioning systems in buildings (Official Gazette 73/15, 133/15)

Number of professionals:
1,779.
Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.26.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

(a) General post-secondary education (bachelor level): undergraduate university, that is, professional study in the field of architecture, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, or electrical engineering — for the audits/certification of buildings with simple technical system.
(b) General post-secondary education (master level): graduate university study in the field of architecture, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, or electrical engineering and at least 300 ECTS points obtained during study — for the audits/certification of buildings with complex technical system.
Source: Building Act, Article 29.

C.26.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

Yes. Mandatory training of 8–16 hours per year offered by registered providers.

C.26.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes.
(a) 10 years of professional experience or 5 years of experience in design and/or professional supervision of construction after completion of undergraduate university education — for audit/certification of buildings with simple technical systems.
(b) 5 years of professional experience or 2 years of experience in design and/or professional supervision of construction after completion of graduate university/specialist studies in architecture or civil/mechanical/electrical engineering — for audit/certification of buildings with simple and complex technical systems.
Source: Building Act, Article 29.
C.26.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. A person attending the training programme is obligated to pass an exam consisting of a written and a practical part. There is a possibility to retake the exam in a part in which the person failed. If the person fails the exam again, the person has the right to attend again the whole training programme and then retake both parts of the exam.


C.26.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.26.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.26.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.26.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The authorisation may not be granted to a person who has been convicted of one or more of the following criminal offences: association for the purpose of committing criminal offences, receiving of a bribe in economic transactions, offering of a bribe in economic transactions, abuse of office and official authority, abuse in performing governmental duties, illegal intercession, receiving of a bribe, offering of a bribe, fraud, computer fraud, fraud in economic transactions, or money laundering.

Source: Building Act, Article 32.

C.26.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.26.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.26.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Activities of energy certification and energy audits of buildings may be performed by a natural person, and energy certification and energy audits of buildings with complex technical system may be performed only by a legal person. Legal person must be registered for performing the activities of energy certification and energy audits of buildings in the Court Register of the Commercial Court.

Source: Building Act, Articles 27, 30, and 31.

C.26.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.26.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, energy certification and energy audit of buildings.

Source: Building Act, Article 27.

C.26.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.26.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.
C.26.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

C.26.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.26.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. The subject of the insurance is professional liability for damages caused by the insured person to the injured person during the performance of energy audit and/or energy certification of buildings. Insurance encompasses all insured events that occur in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Source: Building Act, Article 29.

C.26.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of services/service standard, for example, preventing inaccurate certificates and, as a result, inefficient energy use.
C.27 Person Responsible for the Drafting of Fire-fighting Feasibility

Name in Croatian:
Ovlaštena osoba za izradu elaborata zaštitne od požara

Legal basis:
- Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette 92/10)
- Ordinance on Authorizations for the Drafting of Fire-fighting Feasibility Studies (Official Gazette 141/11)
- Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Ordinance on the professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15)
- Ordinance on the classification of buildings by groups based on the complexity of fire protection measures (Official Gazette 56/12)
- Ordinance on the classification of buildings and the sections and spaces of structures by fire threat category (Official Gazette 62/94, 32/97)

Number of professionals:
Approximately 300.

C.27.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

(a) and (b) completed graduate university study or integrated undergraduate and graduate university study in a technical field.
(c) Completed postgraduate and/or specialist study in the field of fire engineering and/or building fire protection with at least 60 ECTS points obtained.
The act defines three types of access to the profession in terms of level of education, work experience, and professional exam as described in answers (a), (b), and (c) to questions 1, 4, and 5.
Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 28(4).

C.27.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.27.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

No.

C.27.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. The act defines three types of access to the profession in terms of level of education, work experience, and professional exam as described in answers (a), (b), and (c) to questions 1, 4, and 5.
(a) At least five years of work experience in design, that is, professional supervision of fire protection in buildings.
(b) At least five years of work experience in the field of inspection supervision of fire protection in buildings.
(c) At least two years of work experience. Depending on which particular paragraph of the article a member of the profession claims to access it. They must have either at least two years of work experience in design, that is, professional supervision of fire protection in buildings or at least five years of work experience in the field of inspection supervision of fire protection in buildings.
Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 28(4).
C.27.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The act defines three types of access to the profession in terms of level of education, work experience, and professional exam as described in answers (a), (b), and (c) to questions 1, 4, and 5. (a) Professional examination of a person’s ability to work in construction, as regulated by a special act. (b) Passed state professional examination whose programme contains a part pertaining to fire protection. (c) There is no condition to pass the professional examination.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 28(4); Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities; Ordinance on the professional examination of persons involved in construction and physical planning activities.

C.27.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.27.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.27.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.27.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. A person must not be validly convicted of a misdemeanour or criminal offence from the area of fire protection; a person must also submit a request for prolongation of authorisation within the set deadline as it is issued for a five-year period. A person must also submit a list of 10 buildings from Group 2 for which he or she has created and signed or co-signed a fire-fighting measures plan.

Source: Ordinance on Authorizations for the Drafting of Fire-fighting Feasibility Studies, Articles 4, 6, and 8.

C.27.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.27.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.27.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.27.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.27.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Preparation of fire-fighting feasibility studies for the buildings from Group 2, that is, designing fire-fighting measures in the main design which is the integral part of the main design clearance, building permit, or decision for building as set out in construction and building regulations.

Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 28(1) to (3).

C.27.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.27.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

C.27.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.
C.27.18 **Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?**

No.

C.27.19 **Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?**

Yes. Persons authorised for the preparation of fire-fighting feasibility studies are obligated to have appropriate professional indemnity insurance or other type of equal or comparable guarantee.

*Source: Fire Protection Act, Article 32.*

C.27.20 **According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?**

Quality of services: danger of fire and/or technical explosion, large-scale threats to human life, health, and property.
C.28 Pharmaceutical Technician

Name in Croatian:
Farmaceutski tehničar

Legal basis:
Primary and Secondary Education Act (Official Gazette 87/08, 86/09, 92/10, 105/10, 90/11, 16/12, 86/12, 94/13, 152/14, 7/17)
Adult Education Act (Official Gazette 17/07, 107/07, 24/10)
Pharmacy Act (Official Gazette 121/03, 124/06, 35/08, 117/08)
Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)
Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfilment of conditions in adult education institutions (Official Gazette 129/2008, 52/2010)
Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals (Official Gazette 2/11, 14/13, 126/14)
Ordinance on the minimal requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care (Official Gazette 61/11, 128/12, 124/15, 8/16)
Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance (Official Gazette 56/17)
Decision on the retail price formation method for medicinal products and other medical devices not contracted with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund (general act of the Chamber)
Ordinance on the method of advertising the work of pharmacies (general act of the Chamber)

Number of professionals:
No data

C.28.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?
(a) Four-year vocational secondary education for pharmaceutical technician.
(b) General secondary education or other vocational secondary education.
Source: Primary and Secondary Education Act, Article 27; Adult Education Act, Article 3; Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfilment of conditions in adult education institutions.

C.28.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?
No.

C.28.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
(a) No.
(b) Yes. If a member of the profession has completed secondary school, he or she may enrol in a retraining programme for the occupation of pharmaceutical technician.
Source: Primary and Secondary Education Act, Article 27; Adult Education Act, Article 3; Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfilment of conditions in adult education institutions.

C.28.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
Yes. Traineeships for health professionals last one year.
Source: Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals, Article 3.

C.28.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?
Yes. Professional examinations for health professionals with completed vocational education, professional studies, or university studies consist of a general part and a specialist part. The general and specialist parts of the examination are oral.
The general part of the professional examination covers examination subjects in the field of law: (a) the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia, (b) the Health Care Act and the Mandatory Health Insurance Act, and (c) labour relations and pension insurance. For pharmaceutical technicians, it covers the following: (a) creating galenic and magistral preparations and (b) understanding and storing medicines and medicinal products. The fee is HRK 700.

Source: Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals, Article 13.

C.28.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.28.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.28.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

Yes. There are no obstacles to entering the profession, but there are restrictions on the number of pharmacies in a given area. The conditions for determining the area in which a pharmacy can be established are, for example, the number of persons covered by mandatory health insurance and the distance between pharmacies in a city or municipality.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Articles 7 and 9; Ordinance on the conditions that determine the area in which a pharmacy will be established; Health Care Act, Article 36.

C.28.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

No.

C.28.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.28.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.28.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. The organisational forms in conducting pharmacy activity are as follows:

- A pharmacy in which pharmacy functions are conducted as a private practice
- A pharmacy as a pharmacy unit in a pharmacy health institution
- A hospital pharmacy
- A pharmacy depot in which pharmacy activities are conducted as a private practice
- A pharmacy depot as a unit in a pharmacy health institution
- A galenic laboratory as a unit in a pharmacy health institution
- A galenic laboratory as a pharmacy health institution
- A laboratory for the testing of the quality of galenic preparations and the identification of medicinal substances as a unit in a pharmacy health institution
- A laboratory for the testing of the quality of galenic preparations and the identification of medicinal substances as a pharmacy health institution

Source: Pharmacy Act, Articles 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15; Ordinance on the minimal requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care.

C.28.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.28.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, one part of the scope of pharmacy activity implies ensuring the supply and formulation of medicinal products and the supply to the general population, health institutions, and other legal persons and health professionals operating private practices. A pharmaceutical technician may, however, work in a pharmacy only in the presence of a pharmacist, in accordance with the scope of the work of a
pharmaceutical technician (a pharmaceutical technician may not issue prescription medicinal products or medicines that contain narcotic drugs nor formulate magistral preparations that contain substances of strong or very strong effect).

Source: Pharmacy Act, Articles 2, 5, 18, and 19; Health Care Act, Article 34.

C.28.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.28.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

(a) Set by the government through rules and regulations — this pertains, for example, to the price of medicinal products covered by mandatory health insurance and pharmacy services covered by mandatory health insurance.
(b) Set by the profession — for example, for the retail price of medicinal products and other medical devices that are not covered by contracts with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund. Article 87 of the Mandatory Health Insurance Act states that “the [Croatian Health Insurance Fund] shall by a general act...determine...the full price of individual health services covered by mandatory health insurance.” The relevant articles of the ‘Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance’ (Articles 42 to 44, Article 91) regulate the manner in which the prices of medicinal products that are covered by mandatory health insurance and pharmacy procedures are determined. Article 35 of the Pharmacy Act defines the tasks of the Croatian Chamber of Pharmacists: “…shall determine the manner in which the retail prices of medicinal products and other medical devices that are not the subject matter of contracting with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund are set;...gives its approval to the formation of the prices of medicinal products and other medical devices covered under voluntary insurance as determined under contract with an insurance company; ...shall give prior opinions on an act of the Croatian Health Insurance Fund whereby the manner of the implementation of plans and programmes of health care measures and the formation of the price of health care is established.” The internal act of the Chamber on the ‘Decision on the retail price formation method for medicinal products and other medical devices not contracted with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund’ defines the retail price such that pricing margins are set from 10 percent to 35 percent under specified conditions.

Source:
(a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance.
(b) Pharmacy Act, Article 35; Decision on the retail price formation method for medicinal products and other medical devices not contracted with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund.

C.28.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Fixed prices.

Source:
(a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance.
(b) Pharmacy Act, Article 35; Decision on the retail price formation method for medicinal products and other medical devices not contracted with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund.

C.28.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. The manner of advertising and displaying the name of a private practice is regulated; the Chamber is responsible for setting the rules. The Chamber has adopted a general act: Ordinance on the method of advertising the work of pharmacies.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Article 35; Ordinance on the method of advertising the work of pharmacies.

C.28.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No.

C.28.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of services; consequences arising that constitute a danger to human health and life.
C.29 **Pharmacist**

**Name in Croatian:**
Magistar farmacije/ljekarni

**Legal basis:**
Act on Regulated Professions and Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications (Official Gazette 82/15)
Pharmacy Act (Official Gazette 121/03, 124/06, 35/08, 117/08)
Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)
Ordinance on specialist training for pharmacists (Official Gazette 73/08)
Ordinance on the issue, renewal, and revocation of authorisation for independent work (general act of the Chamber)
Ordinance on the conditions, manner, entry, keeping, and content of the register (general act of the Chamber)
Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals (Official Gazette 2/11, 14/13, 126/14)
Ordinance on the content, time limits, and procedures for the professional training of pharmacists (general act of the Chamber)
Ordinance on the conditions that determine the area in which a pharmacy will be established (Official Gazette 26/07, 118/07, 81/08, 98/12, and 116/15)
Ordinance on the minimal requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care (Official Gazette 61/11, 128/12, 124/15, 8/16)
Decision on the retail price formation method for medicinal products and other medical devices not contracted with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund (general act of the Chamber)
Ordinance on the method of advertising the work of pharmacies (general act of the Chamber)
The service price list of the Croatian Chamber of Pharmacists currently in effect (general act of the Chamber)
Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance (Official Gazette 56/17)

**Number of professionals:**
3,787.
Source: Register of Pharmacists, Internet site of the Croatian Medical Chamber.

---

**C.29.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?**

Post-secondary education (master level) — diploma of a university faculty in the Republic of Croatia for the occupation of pharmacist or a foreign diploma recognised as equivalent (nostrification) of the appropriate completed university undergraduate studies.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Article 20.

**C.29.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

No.

**C.29.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

Yes. A pharmacist must achieve at least 5 points in the course of one year (Articles 7 and 16 of the Ordinance) or 30 points over six years (the licence period) through various seminar programmes, e-learning, and so on. There is an application procedure, a programme available for professional training, requests for evaluation, submission of documentation by electronic mail, and so on.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Article 35; Ordinance on the content, time limits and procedures for the professional training of pharmacists.
C.29.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

**No** — this is true in practice for students who enrolled for studies at the University of Split in the 2010–2011 academic year and at the University of Zagreb in 2011–2012. If this pertains to those who enrolled in university earlier, the answer is "Yes". Traineeship is a prerequisite for a pharmacist; it runs for one year and is a prerequisite for taking the professional examination.

Source: Health Care Act, Articles 133 and 136; Ordinance on traineeships, Article 12(3); Ordinance on the issue, renewal, and revocation of authorisation for independent work, Article 9.

C.29.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

**No** — this is true in practice for students who enrolled for studies at the University of Split in the 2010–2011 academic year and at the University of Zagreb in 2011–2012. If this pertains to those who enrolled in university earlier, the answer is "Yes". Also relevant to the definition of the content of the professional examination is the Ordinance on traineeships, Article 12(3). With regard to the institution that organises the examination, the responsible party is the examination commission appointed by the Minister of Health (Ordinance on traineeships, Article 14). A resit can be taken 15 days after a failure to pass the examination and at the latest 6 months after a failure to pass the examination (Articles 18 and 19 of the same Ordinance) — applications for the examination are submitted to the Ministry.

**Content of the examination:**
The professional examination consists of a specialist part and a general part in the following areas. The general part of the professional examination covers legal examination subjects: (a) the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia, (b) the Health Care Act and the Mandatory Health Insurance Act, and (c) labour relations and pension insurance. The examination subjects in the specialist part of the professional examination for a pharmacist per field of health are (a) dispensing medications and medicinal products and formulating magistral and galenic preparations; (b) substance and medication control; and (c) pharmacotherapy (Article 12(3) of the Ordinance on traineeships). The examination questions and literature can be found for these areas: pharmacotherapy, analysis, the formulation of galenic preparations, and the legal part.

**Examination fee:** HRK 700

Source: Internet site of the Ministry of Health, confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

Professionals who take the examination on the basis of foreign qualifications also have additional conditions.

Source: Health Care Act, Articles 133 and 136; Ordinance on traineeships, Article 12(3); Article 14; Ordinance on the issue, renewal, and revocation of authorisation for independent work, Article 9.

C.29.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

**No.** The examination is a prerequisite only in the event that the member of the profession has not met the conditions on mandatory professional training. If a professional fails to accumulate sufficient points in the course of professional training, he or she must take the examination.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Articles 28 and 35; Ordinance on the content, time limits, and procedures for the professional training of pharmacists; Ordinance on the issue, renewal, and revocation of authorisation for independent work, Article 29.

C.29.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

**Yes.** The annual membership fee is HRK 500.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Article 20.

C.29.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

**Yes.** There are no obstacles to entering the profession, but there are restrictions on the number of pharmacies in a given area. The conditions for determining the area in which a pharmacy can be established are, for example, the number of persons covered by mandatory health insurance and the distance between pharmacies in a city or municipality.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Articles 7 and 9; Ordinance on the conditions that determine the area in which a pharmacy will be established; Health Care Act, Article 36.
C.29.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. An additional prerequisite is knowledge of the Croatian language. However, “nationals of Member States of the European Union must be fluent in the Croatian language at least to the level necessary for unimpeded and necessary communication with a patient.”

Source: Pharmacy Act, Article 20.

C.29.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.29.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.29.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. The organisational forms in conducting pharmacy activity are as follows:

- A pharmacy in which pharmacy functions are conducted as a private practice
- A pharmacy as a pharmacy unit in a pharmacy health institution
- A hospital pharmacy
- A pharmacy depot in which pharmacy activities are conducted as a private practice
- A pharmacy depot as a unit in a pharmacy health institution
- A galenic laboratory as a unit in a pharmacy health institution
- A galenic laboratory as a pharmacy health institution
- A laboratory for the testing of the quality of galenic preparations and the identification of medicinal substances as a pharmacy health institution
- A laboratory for the testing of the quality of galenic preparations and the identification of medicinal substances as a pharmacy health institution

Source: Pharmacy Act, Articles 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15; Ordinance on the minimal requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care.

C.29.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.29.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, pharmacy activity ensures the supply and formulation of medicinal products and the supply to the general population, health institutions, and other legal persons and health professionals operating private practices.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Articles 2 and 5; Health Care Act, Article 34.

C.29.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.29.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

(a) Set by the government through rules and regulations — this pertains, for example, to the price of medicinal products covered by mandatory health insurance and pharmacy services covered by mandatory health insurance. (b) Set by the profession — for example, for the retail price of medicinal products and other medical devices that are not covered by contracts with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund. Article 87 of the Mandatory Health Insurance Act states that “the [Croatian Health Insurance Fund] shall by a general act...determine...the full price of individual health services covered by mandatory health insurance.” The relevant articles of the ‘Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance’ (Articles 42 to 44, Article 91) regulate the manner in which the prices of medicinal products that are covered by mandatory health insurance and pharmacy procedures are determined. Article 35 of the Pharmacy Act defines the tasks of the Croatian Chamber of Pharmacists: “...shall determine the manner in which the retail prices of medicinal products and other medical
devices that are not the subject matter of contracting with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund are set;...gives its approval to the formation of the prices of medicinal products and other medical devices covered under voluntary insurance as determined under contract with an insurance company;...shall give prior opinions on an act of the Croatian Health Insurance Fund whereby the manner of the implementation of plans and programmes of health care measures and the formation of the price of health care is established."
The internal act of the Chamber on the 'Decision on the retail price formation method for medicinal products and other medical devices not contracted with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund' defines the retail price such that pricing margins are set from 10 percent to 35 percent under specified conditions.

Source:
(a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance.
(b) Pharmacy Act, Article 35; Decision on the retail price formation method for medicinal products and other medical devices not contracted with the Croatian Health Insurance Fund.

C.29.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. The manner of advertising and displaying the name of a private practice is regulated; the Chamber is responsible for setting the rules. The Chamber has adopted a general act: Ordinance on the method of advertising the work of pharmacies.

Source: Pharmacy Act, Article 35; Ordinance on the method of advertising the work of pharmacies.

C.29.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No.

C.29.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of services; consequences arising that constitute a danger to human health and life.
C.30 Physiotherapist (Bachelor)

Name in Croatian:
Prvostupnik fizioterapije

Legal basis:
Physiotherapy Profession Act (Official Gazette 120/08)
Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12,
144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)
Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals (Official Gazette 2/11, 14/13, 126/14)
Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists of November 4, 2010, amendments of September 2012, amendments of April 18, 2015, amendments of September 23, 2017)
Decision amending the Decision on the manner of setting membership fees for members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists of December 9, 2017 (General Act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practices, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy of March 23, 2009 (General Act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network of December 21, 2012 (General Act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Ordinance on the manner of physiotherapist advertising of December 21, 2012 (General Act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Ordinance on the issue, renewal, and revocation of authorisation to work independently of December 28, 2011 (General Act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists, amendments of September 19, 2012 and September 26, 2015)

Number of professionals:
2,358.
Source: Ministry of Health, the figure pertains to the number of members of the profession employed in health institutions; the number of members of the profession may be significantly greater.

C.30.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

Post-secondary education (bachelor level); undergraduate study in physiotherapy is implemented as university and professional study (180 ECTS points).
Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 7. An overview of study programmes is available on the Internet site of The Croatian Agency for Science and Higher Education; these studies are accredited by the Ministry of Science and Education.

C.30.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

Note: Additional training of physiotherapists is conducted when the scope and complexity of tasks and the expected results require additional education in a given area of health care.
Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 10.
C.30.3 **Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?**

Yes. Members of the profession that work at all levels of health care are required to take professional training and in doing so, in accordance with the act and ordinance, accumulate a given number of points over a two-year period during the six-year licence period. Points may be accumulated through participation in specialist seminars, courses, and specialist symposia; the requirement for a physiotherapist is 120 points over a six-year period, 40 points every two years (Article 5 of the Ordinance). A member who has not accumulated the required number of points over a six-year period in accordance with Article 5 of the Ordinance may make up the difference by passing an examination the content of which is determined by the Council. The Commission on Education and Continuing Training makes assessments on a case-to-case basis (Article 15 of the Ordinance).

**Examples of scoring:** 10 points for participation in a workshop of two to three days, 25 points as a lecturer at a first category course, 5 points as a co-author of a professional paper in non-indexed publications, and 10 points as a participant in an international e-learning course (Article 9 of the Ordinance).

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 4 and 13; and Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise, Articles 1, 5, 14, and 15.

C.30.4 **Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes. A one-year traineeship is a prerequisite to enter the profession. **Exception:** Traineeship is not a prerequisite if a health professional has attained a higher level of education in the same field of health and has at least one year of work experience in this field of health. If the level of higher education has been attained in another field of health, then a part of the traineeship programme may be omitted.

Source: Health Care Act, Article 136; Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 14; and Ordinance on traineeships.

C.30.5 **Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Yes. The professional examination is taken at the Ministry of Health, subject to a fee of HRK 600. The general part covers the following areas: (a) the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia, (b) the Health Care Act and the Mandatory Health Insurance Act, and (c) labour relations and pension insurance. The examination topics in the specialist part of the examination pertain to kinesitherapy and physical therapy.

Source: Health Care Act, Article 10; Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 14; and Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals.

C.30.6 **Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?**

No. The examination is a prerequisite only if the professional training prerequisites have not been met. Also, if a physiotherapist has not worked in direct health care for over two years after having passed the professional examination, there is a requirement that the examination be repeated.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 4 and 13; Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise, Articles 1, 14, and 15.

C.30.7 **Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?**

Yes. The membership fee for all members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists is HRK 50 per month.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 2, 4, 14, and 24; Decision amending the Decision on the manner of setting membership fees for members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists of December 9, 2017.

C.30.8 **Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?**

No.

C.30.9 **Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?**

Yes. Additional conditions pertain to registry in the Register of Physiotherapists kept by
Annex C

Inventory of Entry and Conduct Requirements

License to Compete

C.30.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1 – 9?

Yes.

C.30.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.30.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Physiotherapists may operate an independent private practice in the field of their professional qualification in accordance with guidelines provided by a specialist physician for physical medicine and rehabilitation. When opening a private practice, there is also a requirement to seek the opinion of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists on the justification of opening a private practice. The law also regulates that only the institution for health care can perform physical therapy at one’s home.

Source: Health Care Act, Articles 82 and 147; Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 22; Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practices, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy.

C.30.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.30.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Performing physical therapy procedures — managing the physical therapy process.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 2 and 3.

C.30.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.30.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

(a) Set by the government through rules and regulations — this pertains, for example, to the price of physiotherapeutic services covered by mandatory health insurance (for example, Table 2.2 Diagnostic-Therapeutic Procedures; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance).

(b) Set by the profession — physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network.

Source:
(a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance.
(b) Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26; Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network.

C.30.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

The prices of services covered by mandatory health insurance are fixed, and the Council sets the mandatory minimum prices.

Source:
(a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance.
(b) Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26; Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network.

C.30.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. There are rules that must be followed when advertising on bulletin boards and in print
media. If a member of the profession wants to use broadcast media (radio, television, and similar), they must ask for permission from the Council, submit the text of an ad, and pay a fee determined by the Council. The permit is valid for one year.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26; Ordinance on the manner of physiotherapist advertising.

C.30.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

The health of citizens.

C.30.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No.

Note: Employers are required to have insurance covering all health workers that provide direct health care as their occupation against damages that could result from providing health care to the public.

Source: Health Care Act, Article 124.
Physiotherapist (Graduated Physiotherapist or Master of Physiotherapy)

**Name in Croatian:**
Fizioterapeut (diplomirani fizioterapeut ili magistar fizioterapije)

**Legal basis:**
Physiotherapy Profession Act (Official Gazette 120/08)
Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)
Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals (Official Gazette 2/11, 14/13, 126/14)
Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists of November 4, 2010; amendments of September 2012; amendments of April 18, 2015; amendments of September 23, 2017)
Decision amending the Decision on the manner of setting membership fees for members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists of December 9, 2017 (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practices, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy, March 23, 2009 (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network, December 21, 2012 (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance (Official Gazette 56/2017)
Ordinance on the manner of physiotherapist advertising, December 21, 2012 (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)

**Number of professionals:**
58.
**Source:** Ministry of Health; the figure pertains to the number of members of the profession employed in health institutions; the number of members of the profession may be significantly greater.

---

**C.31.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?**

Post-secondary education (master level); graduate study of physiotherapy runs an additional two years, but there are programmes that run three years (120 and 180 ECTS points).

**Source:** Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 7; an overview of the study programme is available at the Internet site of the Agency for Science and Higher Education (AZVO).

---

**C.31.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

No.

**Note:** Additional training of physiotherapists is conducted when the scope and complexity of tasks and the expected results require additional education in a given area of health care.

Additional training is conducted with the purpose of improving the quality and effectiveness of the work of physiotherapists.

**Source:** Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 10.
**C.31.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

**Yes.** Members of the profession who work at all levels of health care are required to take professional training and in doing so, in accordance with the Act and Ordinance, accumulate a given number of points over a two-year period during the six-year licence period. Points may be accumulated through participation in specialist seminars, courses, and specialist symposia; the requirement for a physiotherapist is 120 points over a six-year period, 40 points every two years (Article 5 of the Ordinance). A member who has not accumulated the required number of points over a six-year period in accordance with Article 5 of the Ordinance may make up the difference by passing an examination, the content of which is determined by the Council. The Commission on Education and Continuing Training makes assessments on a case-to-case basis (Article 15 of the Ordinance).

**Examples of scoring:** 10 points for participation in a workshop of two to three days, 25 points as a lecturer at a first category course, 5 points as a co-author of a professional paper in non-indexed publications, 10 points as a participant in an international e-learning course (Article 9 of the Ordinance).

**Source:** Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 4 and 13; Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise, Articles 1, 5, 14, and 15.

**C.31.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

**Yes.** A one-year traineeship is a prerequisite to enter the profession.  
**Exception:** Traineeship is not a prerequisite if a health professional has attained a higher level of education in the same field of health and has at least one year of work experience in this field of health. If the level of higher education has been attained in another field of health, then a part of the traineeship programme may be omitted.

**Source:** Health Care Act, Article 136; Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 14; Ordinance on traineeships.

**C.31.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

**Yes.** The professional examination is taken at the Ministry of Health, subject to a fee of HRK 600. The general part covers the following areas: (a) the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia, (b) the Health Care Act and the Mandatory Health Insurance Act, and (c) labour relations and pension insurance. The examination topics in the specialist part of the examination pertain to kinesitherapy and physical therapy.

**Source:** Health Care Act, Article 10; Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 14; Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals.

**C.31.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?**

**No.** The examination is a prerequisite only if the professional training prerequisites have not been met. Also, if a physiotherapist has not worked in direct health care for over two years after having passed the professional examination, there is a requirement that the examination be repeated.

**Source:** Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 4 and 13; Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise, Articles 1, 14, and 15.

**C.31.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?**

**Yes.** The membership fee for all members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists is HRK 50 per month.

**Source:** Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 2, 4, 14, and 24; Decision amending the Decision on the manner of setting membership fees for members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists.
C.31.8  Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.31.9  Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Additional conditions pertain to registry in the Register of Physiotherapists kept by the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists and authorisation to work independently.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 14 and 15.

C.31.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.31.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.31.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Physiotherapists may operate an independent private practice in the field of their professional qualification in accordance with guidelines provided by a specialist physician for physical medicine and rehabilitation. When opening a private practice, there is also a requirement to seek the opinion of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists on the justification of opening a private practice. The law also regulates that only the institution for health care can perform physical therapy at one’s home.

Source: Health Care Act, Articles 82, 145, 147, and 154; Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 22; Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practices, health institutions and companies providing physical therapy.

C.31.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.31.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Carrying out physical therapy procedures and managing the physical therapy process.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 2 and 3.

C.31.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.31.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

(a) Set by the government through rules and regulations — this pertains, for example, to the price of physiotherapeutic services covered by mandatory health insurance (for example, Table 2.2 Diagnostic-Therapeutic Procedures; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance).

(b) Set by the profession — physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network.

Source:

(a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance.

(b) Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26; Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network.

C.31.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

The prices of services covered by mandatory health insurance are fixed, and the Council sets the mandatory minimum prices.

Source:

(a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance.

(b) Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26; Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network.

C.31.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. Rules must be adhered to when advertising on a signboard or in print media. To advertise in mass media (radio, television, and the like), a permit must be obtained from the Council, with the application including the text of the advertisement, subject to a fee set by the Council. The permit is valid for one year.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26, Ordinance on the manner of physiotherapist advertising.
C.31.19  **Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?**

No.

Note: Employers are required to have insurance covering all health workers that provide direct health care as their occupation against damages that could result from providing health care to the public.

Source: Health Care Act, Article 124.

C.31.20  **According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?**

The health of citizens.
Physiotherapy Technician

Name in Croatian:
Fizioterapeutski tehničar

Legal basis:
Physiotherapy Profession Act (Official Gazette 120/08)
Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)
Primary and Secondary Education Act (Official Gazette 87/08, 86/09, 92/10, 105/10, 90/11, 94/13, 152/14, 7/17)
Adult Education Act (Official Gazette 17/07, 107/07, 24/10)
Syllabus and framework programme for the occupation of physiotherapy technician
Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals (Official Gazette 2/11, 14/13, 126/14)
Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists of November 4, 2010; amendments of September 2012; amendments of April 18, 2015; amendments of September 23, 2017)
Decision amending the Decision on the manner of setting membership fees for members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists of December 9, 2017 (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfillment of conditions in adult education institutions (Official Gazette 19/2008, 52/2010)
Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practices, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy of March 23, 2009 (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network of December 21, 2012 (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)
Ordinance on the manner of physiotherapist advertising of December 21, 2012 (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)

Number of professionals:
1,239.
Source: Ministry of Health; the figure pertains to the number of members of the profession employed in health institutions; the number of members of the profession may be significantly greater.

C.32.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?
(a) Four-year vocational secondary education for physiotherapy technicians.
(b) General secondary education or other vocational secondary education.

Source: Primary and Secondary Education Act, Article 27; Adult Education Act, Article 5; Syllabus and framework programme for the occupation of physiotherapy technician; Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfillment of conditions in adult education institutions.

C.32.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
(a) No.
(b) If a member of the profession has completed secondary school, he or she may enrol in a retraining programme for the occupation of physiotherapy technician.

Source: Primary and Secondary Education Act, Article 27; Adult Education Act, Article 5; Ordinance on the standards and norms and methods and procedures of verifying the fulfillment of conditions in adult education institutions.
Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?

Members of the profession who work at all levels of health care are required to take professional training and in doing so, in accordance with the Act and Ordinance, accumulate a given number of points over a two-year period during the six-year licence period. Points may be accumulated through participation in specialist seminars, courses, and specialist symposia; the requirement for a physiotherapy technician is 90 points over a six-year period, 30 points every two years (Article 5 of the Ordinance). A member who has not accumulated the required number of points over a six-year period in accordance with Article 5 of the Ordinance may make up the difference by passing an examination the content of which is determined by the Council. The Commission on Education and Continuing Training makes assessments on a case-to-case basis (Article 15 of the Ordinance).

Examples of scoring: 10 points for participation in a workshop of two to three days, 25 points as a lecturer at a first category course, 5 points as a co-author of a professional paper in non-indexed publications, 10 points as a participant in an international e-learning course (Article 9 of the Ordinance).

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 4 and 13; Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise, Articles 1, 5, 14, and 15.

Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. A one-year traineeship is a prerequisite to enter the profession.

Source: Health Care Act, Article 136; Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 14; Ordinance on traineeships.

Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No. The examination is mandatory only if the professional training prerequisites have not been met. Also, if a physiotherapist has not worked in direct health care for over two years after having passed the professional examination, there is a requirement that the examination be repeated.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 4 and 13; Ordinance on traineeships for health professionals.

Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. The membership fee for all members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists is HRK 50 per month.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 2, 4, 14, and 24; Decision amending the Decision on the manner of setting membership fees for members of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists.

Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No. The number of members of the profession who practice as employees is not restricted; a physiotherapy technician may not, however, open an independent private practice.

Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Additional conditions pertain to registry in the Register of Physiotherapists kept by the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists and authorisation to work independently.

Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 14 and 15; Health Care Act, Article 134.
C.32.10 **According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?**

Yes.

C.32.11 **Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?**

No.

C.32.12 **Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?**

Yes. The law stipulates that only a physiotherapist may open a private practice and that a physiotherapy technician may not open a private practice. When opening a private practice, there is a requirement to seek the opinion of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists. The law also regulates that only the institution for health care can perform physical therapy at one’s home. Source: Health Care Act, Articles 82, 145, 147, and 154; Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 22; Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practices, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy.

C.32.13 **Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?**

No.

C.32.14 **Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?**

Yes. Carrying out physical therapy procedures and managing the physical therapy process. Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Articles 2 and 3.

C.32.15 **Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?**

No.

C.32.16 **How are the fees/prices regulated?**

(a) Set by the government through rules and regulations — this pertains, for example, to the price of physiotherapeutic services covered by mandatory health insurance (for example, Table 2.2 Diagnostic-Therapeutic Procedures; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance).

(b) Set by the profession — physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network. Source: (a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance. (b) Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26; Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network.

C.32.17 **If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?**

The prices of services covered by mandatory health insurance are fixed, and the Council sets the mandatory minimum prices. Source: (a) Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Article 87; Decision on the grounds for concluding agreements on the implementation of health care under mandatory health insurance. (b) Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26; Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network.

C.32.18 **Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?**

Yes. Rules must be adhered to when advertising on signboards or in print media. To advertise in mass media (radio, television, and the like), a permit must be obtained from the Council, with the application including the text of the advertisement, subject to a fee set by the Council. The permit is valid for one year. Source: Physiotherapy Profession Act, Article 26; Ordinance on the manner of physiotherapist advertising.

C.32.19 **Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?**

No.

Note: Employers are required to have insurance covering all health workers that provide direct health care as their occupation against damages that could result from providing health care to the public. Source: Health Care Act, Article 124.

C.32.20 **According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?**

The health of citizens.
C.33 Pilot (Airline Transport Pilot License)

Name in Croatian:
Prometni pilot aviona

Legal basis:
Commission Regulation (EU) 1178/2011
Commission Regulation (EU) 216/2008
Air Traffic Act (Official Gazette 69/09, 84/11, 54/13, 127/13, 92/14)
Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel — aeroplane pilots (Official Gazette 113/11)

Number of professionals:
470 (this number pertains to both commercial aeroplane pilots and senior preparators).
Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.33.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

The level of formal education is not stipulated. The only relevant training for aeroplane pilots is provided by Approved Training Organisations (ATOs); pilots who meet their requirements obtain an ATPL (Airline Transport Pilot License).

C.33.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

Yes. Additional training consists of the so called type rating which gives pilots rights and privileges to operate various types of aircraft. The training is conducted by organisations for training of commercial aeroplane pilots and organisations for language skills testing, whereas certificates and licenses are issued by the CCAA. An ATPL applicant must complete theoretical knowledge training and flight instruction in an ATO (approved training organisation).
Source: Commission Regulation (EU) 1178/2011: Subpart F (FCL.500 – 515; FCL.510.A); Appendix 2; Appendix 3 (A,B); and Employees of the Croatian Civil Aviation Agency.

C.33.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. Continuous training is defined by licenses for class and type rating of an aircraft which are valid for a period of one year, and theoretical and practical training (organised by ATOs) is needed for each license to verify that the pilot has adequate skills to pilot an aircraft.

C.33.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. In this case, experience means flight training which is mandatory to access the examination and obtain an ATPL. Applicant must have a CPL (see Commercial Aeroplane Pilot) and must have completed a minimum of 1,500 hours of flight time in multi-pilot operations on aeroplanes. The above-mentioned experience must be completed before the examination.
C.33.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. To obtain an ATPL, a commercial aeroplane pilot must successfully pass the examination consisting of a theoretical part and practical flight skill test.


C.33.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. Commercial aeroplane pilots must renew their ATPL every year. If the license for a class or type has expired, the applicant must complete refresher training at an ATO, where necessary to reach the level of proficiency needed for safe operation of the aircraft of the relevant class or type, and successfully pass an appropriate proficiency check.


C.33.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.33.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.33.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. A pilot must meet all health standards and checks; be at least 18 years old when applying for a license, while the requirement of non-conviction certificates depends on respective operators’ policies; and must be proficient in the English language.


C.33.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.33.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.33.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.33.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.33.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Only ATPL holders with all accompanying licenses and privileges, depending on the type of aircraft, may operate transport aeroplanes.

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel – aeroplane pilots, Article 3.

C.33.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.33.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.33.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).
C.33.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.33.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No. Operators and pilots’ employers conclude professional indemnity insurance contracts.
Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.33.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety of people, goods, and transport.
C.34  

**Pilot (Commercial Pilot License)**

**Name in Croatian:**
Profesionalni pilot aviona

**Legal basis:**
Commission Regulation (EU) 1178/2011  
Commission Regulation (EU) 216/2008  
Air Traffic Act (Official Gazette 69/09, 84/11, 54/13, 127/13, 92/14)  
Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel — aeroplane pilots (Official Gazette 113/11)

**Number of professionals:**
470 (this number pertains to both commercial aeroplane pilots and senior preparators).  
Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

**C.34.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?**

The level of formal education is not stipulated. Approved Training Organisations (ATOs) are the only relevant institutions that conduct trainings for commercial aeroplane pilots, and pilots who meet their requirements obtain a CPL (Commercial Pilot License).  
Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency.

**C.34.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

Yes. Additional training consists of the so-called type rating which gives pilots rights and privileges to operate various types of aircraft. The training is conducted by organisations for training of commercial aeroplane pilots and organisations for language skills testing, whereas certificates and licenses are issued by the CCAA. A CPL applicant must complete theoretical knowledge training and flight instruction in an ATO (approved training organisation).  
Source: Commission Regulation (EU) 1178/2011, Subpart D, Sections 1 and 2 (FCL.315, FCL.325A); Appendix 3 (A2); Appendix 2; Appendix 3 (C, D, E); Employees of the Croatian Civil Aviation Agency.

**C.34.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?**

Yes. Continuous training is defined by licenses for class and type rating of an aircraft which are valid for a period of one year, and theoretical and practical training (organised by ATOs) is needed for each license to verify that the pilot has adequate skills to pilot an aircraft.  

**C.34.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes. In this case, experience means flight training which is mandatory to access the examination and obtain a CPL. Depending on (not) having previous experience and licenses for different types of aircraft, experience means flight training of at least 150 to 200 hours of dual instruction time and in different conditions.  
Source: Commission Regulation (EU) 1178/2011, Section 2; Appendix 3 (C and E).
C.34.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. To obtain a CPL, a commercial aeroplane pilot must successfully pass the examination consisting of a theoretical part and practical flight skill test.


C.34.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. Commercial aeroplane pilots must renew their CPL every year. If the license for a class or type has expired, the applicant must complete refresher training at an ATO, where necessary to reach the level of proficiency needed for safe operation of the aircraft of the relevant class or type, and successfully pass an appropriate proficiency check.


C.34.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.34.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.34.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. A pilot must meet all health standards and checks; be at least 18 years old when applying for a license, while the requirement of non-conviction certificates depends on respective operators’ policies; and must be proficient in the English language.


C.34.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.34.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.34.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.34.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.34.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Only CPL holders with all necessary licenses and privileges, depending on the type of aircraft, may operate commercial aeroplanes.

Source: Ordinance on the conditions and method of acquiring, issuing, renewing, and extending the validity of licences and authorisations to aviation personnel—aeroplane pilots, Article 2.

C.34.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.34.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).
C.34.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.
Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.34.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.34.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No. Operators and pilots’ employers conclude professional indemnity insurance contracts.
Source: Croatian Civil Aviation Agency (CCAA).

C.34.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety of people, goods, and transport.
C.35 Professional Associate of Geodetic Engineer

Name in Croatian:
Stručni suradnik ovlaštenog inženjera geodezije / suradnik ovlaštenog inženjera geodezije

Legal basis:
Geodetic Activity Act (Official Gazette 152/08, 61/11)
Ordinance on the professional examination and development of persons who perform professional geodetic operations (Official Gazette 30/10)
List of regulated professions in the Republic of Croatia (Government of the Republic of Croatia at its session of May 29, 2013)
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers (Official Gazette 52/09)
Ordinance on the requirements for entry in the Register of Professional Associates and Associates of Chartered Geodetic Engineers of February 15, 2010

Number of professionals:
240 – 410.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers.

C.35.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

Professional associates must have at the least a bachelor’s degree in geodesy and geoinformatics (three years) or a master’s degree in the same fields (additional two years).

Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Article 7(4); Ordinance on the professional examination and development of persons who perform professional geodetic operations; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers, Article 44.

C.35.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.35.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. Professional associates have to undergo continuous professional development and attend trainings to earn between 50 points and 70 points over a five-year period, depending on their academic level, to continue their work as professional associates of chartered geodetic engineers.

Source: Ordinance on the professional examination and development of persons who perform professional geodetic operations, Article 43 and 66; Geodetic Activity Act, Article 66(1).

C.35.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

No.

C.35.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The professional examination is mandatory. It is conducted by the State Geodetic Directorate once a month. The fee is HRK 1,500.

Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Article 38; Ordinance on the professional examination and development of persons who perform professional geodetic operations.

C.35.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.35.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. They need to be in the Register of Professional Associates and Associates of Chartered Geodetic Engineers.

Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Articles 20 to 24; Ordinance on the requirements for entry in the Register of Professional Associates and Associates of Chartered Geodetic Engineers.
C.35.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.35.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The following persons may be entered in the Register of Professional Associates of Chartered Geodetic Engineers: trainees, that is, applicants with full legal capacity; residents in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, who are medically fit to perform geodetic engineering tasks, with no criminal proceedings being conducted against them or no final sentence for criminal offences; full-time employed in the office of a chartered geodetic engineer, or a joint geodetic office, or with a legal person registered for geodetic operations.

Source: Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers, Article 52.

C.35.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.35.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.35.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Whereas a professional associate of chartered geodetic engineer is not permitted to work independently or set up any type of office or legal person without being supervised by a chartered geodetic engineer, a chartered geodetic engineer may pursue the profession independently in an office of a chartered geodetic engineer, a joint office, or as an employee with a legal person registered for geodetic operations.

Source: Ordinance on the requirements for entry in the Register of Professional Associates and Associates of Chartered Geodetic Engineers, Article 4.

C.35.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.35.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

No. As a subordinate to a chartered geodetic engineer, a professional associate does not take any final decisions nor can be held accountable. Professional associate's rights are shared in full with a chartered geodetic engineer.

Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Articles 6 to 10.

C.35.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.35.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the profession itself.

Source: Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers.

C.35.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

The Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers recommends non-binding prices of services rendered by chartered geodetic engineers.

Source: Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers.

C.35.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

Yes. Since professional associates may not offer geodetic services on their own, the advertising rules do not apply to them but exclusively to chartered geodetic engineers. Advertising is allowed provided that it is not exclusive and aggressive and does not harm the reputation of the profession of geodetic engineers at any point.

Source: Code of Professional Ethics of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers, Article 21.
Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No. Since the chartered geodetic engineer is a person responsible for all decisions relating to business and geodetic operations, the insurance obligation does not refer directly to the professional associate.

Source: Geodetic Activity Act, Article 67.

According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of official government spatial data records and keeping and maintaining real property and land cadastre; this affects the security of legal transactions involving real property, the security of citizens, investments, and so on.
### Annex C

#### Inventory of Entry and Conduct Requirements

**C.36 Project Manager**

**Name in Croatian:**
Voditelj projekta

**Legal basis:**
- Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers (Official Gazette 137/15)
- Ordinance on the professional examination of persons performing construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15)
- Ordinance on the service standard for chartered mechanical engineers
- Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers and on seals, ID cards, and sign boards of January 21, 2016
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers (Official Gazette 132/15)
- Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, ID cards, and sign boards of December 2015
- Ordinance on the design service standard and/or professional construction supervision for construction professionals and on the average value of man-hours for design bureau employees
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers (Official Gazette 137/15)
- Ordinance on the registration with the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Architects (Official Gazette 140/15, 43/17)
- Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)
- Ordinance of the Croatian Chamber of Architects on Professional Development of April 15, 2016
- Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016

**Number of professionals:**
No data. Registration in the Chamber records is not mandatory so that persons who meet legal requirements but who are not in the project manager records have the same authorities as those who are.

*Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.*

#### C.36.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

(a) Undergraduate and graduate university or specialist study programme (300 ECTS) qualifying for the title of master, master engineer, or professional specialist engineer; (b) some other level of education as prescribed by a special regulation.

*Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 37.*

#### C.36.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

**Yes.** An internationally recognised, competency-based project management certification (a) an IPMA project management certificate (levels A, B, C, or D at the price of EUR 500 to EUR 2,000) or (b) a PMI certificate (at the price of HRK 3,575 exclusive of VAT); and (c) if not produced, proof of examinations passed in project management courses (at least 30 ECTS)

*Source: Ordinance on necessary know-how in project management, Articles 2 to 4, Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 37(2) and (3).*
C.36.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. If the project manager has an IPMA certificate covering the scope of recognised know-how, the certificate is valid for five years.

Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.36.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. At least eight years of work experience on relevant jobs with educational background in architecture, construction, electrical engineering, or mechanical engineering.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 37(1).

C.36.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

No.

C.36.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.36.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.36.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.36.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

No.

C.36.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.36.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.36.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.36.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.36.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, construction project management (financial, legal, and technical consulting with regard to designing, construction, building utilisation, and removal; financial, legal and technical preparation and planning of tasks relating to construction; and selection and contracting of tasks to be performed by engineers, design auditors, and supervising engineers), especially for public procurements by the contracting authorities for investments in infrastructure and other buildings with an investment value exceeding HRK 10,000,000 (exclusive of VAT) and investments in buildings with an investment value exceeding HRK 50,000,000 (exclusive of VAT).

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 33, Article 38(2).

C.36.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.
C.36.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
Free market.
Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.36.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?
Free market.

C.36.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No.

C.36.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
No.

C.36.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
To protect investors, who are considered to be contracting authorities, to optimise funds, and to ensure that construction of buildings is legal and of good quality.
C.37

Real Estate Agent

Name in Croatian:
Agent posredovanja u prometu nekretnina

Legal basis:
Real Estate Brokerage Act (Official Gazette 107/07, 144/12, 14/14)
Ordinance on the training programme for real estate agents (Official Gazette 56/08, 99/13, 115/13)
Ordinance on the professional examination for real estate agents (Official Gazette 56/08, 77/10, 26/17)
Ordinance on the directory of real estate agents (Official Gazette 56/08, 137/08)
Ordinance on the register of real estate brokerages (Official Gazette 56/08)

Number of professionals:
2,612.
Source: Internet site of the Croatian Chamber of Economy http://posredovanje.hgk.hr/posredovanje/, status as of January 2018.

C.37.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?
General secondary education.
Source: Real Estate Brokerage Act, Article 12(3).

C.37.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
No.

C.37.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?
No.

C.37.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
No.

C.37.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?
No.

C.37.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?
No.
Annex C

Inventory of Entry and Conduct Requirements

License to Compete

C.37.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.37.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

No.

C.37.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.37.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.37.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No. A real estate brokerage is an authorised company, sole trader, or craft that meets the conditions to act as a real estate agent; legal persons must have one authorised real estate agent employed on a full-time basis.

Source: Real Estate Brokerage Act, Article 2 points 1 and 4, Article 8.

C.37.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.37.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Exclusive rights are regulated in the cited articles of the Real Estate Brokerage Act: “Real estate brokerage is the activity of real estate brokers that pertain to connecting clients and third parties, negotiation and preparation for the conclusion of legal transactions the subject matter of which is a property, in particular in the purchase, sale, exchange, rental or lease thereof” and the obligations of the broker under Article 21.

Source: Real Estate Brokerage Act, Article 2 point 5 and Articles 4 and 21.

C.37.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.37.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

C.37.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

C.37.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.37.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. The minimum annual insured sum is HRK 600,000, the coverage pertaining to “insuring liability for damages that may be caused to the client or third parties by the performance of brokerage.” The insurance is mandatory for the activity of a real estate brokerage.

Source: Real Estate Brokerage Act, Article 5.

C.37.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of service, consumer protection, fraud prevention, and the protection of the lawful implementation of regulations.
**Security Guard**

**Name in Croatian:**
Zaštitar

**Legal basis:**
- Private Security Act (Official Gazette 68/03, 31/10, 139/10)
- Ordinance on the conditions and method of conducting physical protection (Official Gazette 45/05, 21/07, 32/09, 68/09)
- Ordinance on the content and appearance of guard and security guard identity cards and the identity cards of security guard technicians (Official Gazette 31/11)
- Ordinance on the training and professional examination of security guards and guards (Official Gazette 103/04, 21/07, 86/08, 42/13)
- Ordinance on the conditions and manner of providing private security in public spaces (Official Gazette 56/12)
- Decision on the fee for the professional examination for security guards and guards (Official Gazette 155/04, 56/05)
- Ordinance on the method of determining the general and particular medical fitness of guards and security guards in private security (Official Gazette 38/04, 106/04, 38/08, 16/11)
- Protection of Monetary Financial Institutions Act (Official Gazette 58/15)
- Weapons Act (Official Gazette 63/07, 146/08, 59/12, 70/17)

**Number of professionals:**
14,350.
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

---

**C.38.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?**

General secondary or vocational secondary education: secondary education of at least three years.

**Source:** Private Security Act, Article 23.

**C.38.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

**Yes.** 100 45-minute units of training conducted by registered providers or the ministry; according to the Ministry of the Interior the cost is approximately HRK 1,500.

**Source:** Ordinance on the training and professional examination of security guards and guards, Article 11.

**C.38.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?**

**Yes.** Shooting practice confirmed in a biennial shooting test.

**Source:** Ordinance on the training and professional examination of security guards and guards, Article 23.

**C.38.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

**No.**

**C.38.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

**Yes.** The examination is taken before an examination commission appointed by the Ministry of the Interior. It consists of a practical part and a theoretical part. It is usually organised once a month. The fee is HRK 820. The exam can be retaken.

**Source:** Private Security Act, Article 23; Ordinance on the training and professional examination of security guards and guards.

**C.38.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?**

**Yes.** Shooting practice confirmed in a biennial shooting test.

**Source:** Ordinance on the training and professional examination of security guards and guards, Article 23.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.38.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?</td>
<td>Yes. A security guard work permit may be issued to a person who (a) is a permanent resident of Croatia or whose residence in Croatia is authorised; (b) is 18 years or older; (c) has not been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a criminal offence and against whom no criminal proceedings have been instituted for crimes prosecuted ex officio, except for the criminal offence of causing a traffic accident from criminal negligence resulting in bodily injury or material damage or for an equivalent offence in the country of which the person is a national or in which the person has permanent residence; (d) has not in the past three years been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a misdemeanour with elements of violence or for an equivalent offence in the country of which the person is a national or in which the person has permanent residence; (e) satisfies the operational verification conducted by the competent police administration; (f) is fluent in the Croatian language and is able to read Latin script at least to the level necessary for unimpeded and necessary communication; (g) meets the requirements for possessing firearms as set out in the firearms regulations; and (h) is given special medical clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?</td>
<td>Yes. Security services may be provided by natural persons for their employer or by crafts and legal persons for their clients (but not by natural persons for their clients). Source: Private Security Act, Articles 3 and 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?</td>
<td>Yes. For example, search of a person, use of physical force, and use of dogs. Source: Private Security Act, Article 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?</td>
<td>Free market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?</td>
<td>Free market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.38.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.38.20  **According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?**

Safety, for example, preventing irresponsible use of firearms.
C.39 Security Guard Technician

Name in Croatian:
Zaštitar - tehničar

Legal basis:
Private Security Act (Official Gazette 68/03, 31/10, 139/10)
Ordinance on the conditions and method of conducting technical protection (Official Gazette 198/03)
Ordinance on the content and appearance of guard and security guard identity cards and the identity cards of security guard technicians (Official Gazette 31/11)
Ordinance on the conditions, methods and content of the professional examination of security guard technicians (Official Gazette 161/04, 87/08)
Decision on the fee for the professional examination for security guard technicians (Official Gazette 53/05)
Ordinance on the manner and conditions of providing private security in public spaces (Official Gazette 36/12)

Number of professionals:
1,090.
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

C.39.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?
Vocational secondary education: vocational secondary qualifications in a technical field.
Source: Private Security Act, Article 24.

C.39.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
No.

C.39.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?
No.

C.39.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
No.

C.39.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?
Yes. The examination is taken before an examination commission appointed by the Ministry of the Interior. It consists of a theoretical part. It is usually organised once every two months. The fee is HRK 600. The exam can be retaken.
Source: Private Security Act, Article 24; Ordinance on the conditions, methods, and content of the professional examination of security guard technicians.

C.39.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?
No.

C.39.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?
No.

C.39.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?
No.
C.39.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (e.g., no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. A security guard technician work permit may be issued to a person who
(a) Is a permanent resident of Croatia or whose residence in Croatia is authorised;
(b) Is 18 years or older;
(c) Has not been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a criminal offence and against whom no criminal proceedings have been instituted for crimes prosecuted ex officio, except for the criminal offence of causing a traffic accident from criminal negligence resulting in bodily injury or material damage or for an equivalent offence in the country of which the person is a national or in which the person has permanent residence;
(d) Has not in the past three years been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a misdemeanour with elements of violence or for an equivalent offence in the country of which the person is a national or in which the person has permanent residence;
(e) Satisfies the operational verification conducted by the competent police administration; and
(f) Is fluent in the Croatian language and is able to read Latin script at least to the level necessary for unimpeded and necessary communication.

Source: Private Security Act, Article 24.

C.39.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.39.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.39.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

Yes. Security services may be provided by natural persons for their employer or by crafts and legal persons for their clients (but not by natural persons for their clients).

Source: Private Security Act, Articles 3 and 4.

C.39.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.39.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, installing anti-burglary doors, installing mechanical protection systems in cars.

Source: Private Security Act, Article 46.

C.39.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.39.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

C.39.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

C.39.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.39.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No.

C.39.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety and service standard (privacy), for example, preventing inappropriately installed security systems and abuse of privacy.
C.40  **Ship Broker**

*Name in Croatian:*

*Pomorski agent*

*Legal basis:*

Maritime Code (Official Gazette 181/04, 76/07, 146/08, 56/13)
Maritime Demesne and Seaports Act (Official Gazette 158/03, 100/04, 141/06, 38/09, 123/11, 56/16)
Ordinance on the requirements for the performance of ship brokerage activities and the rights and obligations of ship brokers (Official Gazette 82/07)

*Number of professionals:*

Around 320 ship brokers employed with 45 port shipping agencies.

Source: Ministry of the Sea, Transport, and Infrastructure.

C.40.1  **What level of education is required to access the profession?**

*General secondary education.*

Source: Ordinance on the requirements for the performance of ship brokerage activities and the rights and obligations of ship brokers, Article 14; Maritime Code, Article 683.

C.40.2  **Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

*No.*

C.40.3  **Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?**

*No.*

C.40.4  **Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

*Yes.* The requirements are as follows: (a) one year of work experience on shipping agency jobs, (b) two years of work experience performing maritime activities, or (c) two years of navigational service at least as deck officer, that is, engine officer (seafarer).

Source: Ordinance on the requirements for the performance of ship brokerage activities and the rights and obligations of ship brokers, Article 14; Maritime Code, Article 683.

C.40.5  **Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

*Yes.* The professional examination of ship brokers consists of the following sections: maritime agency activities, charter contracts, principles of commercial and financial business operations, and the English language. It is organised by port authority; the examination is conducted by a commission appointed by the minister, twice a year. The fee is HRK 1,500.

Source: Ordinance on the requirements for the performance of ship brokerage activities and the rights and obligations of ship brokers, Articles 4, 16, and 17; Maritime Code, Article 683.

C.40.6  **Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?**

*No.*

C.40.7  **Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?**

*No.*

C.40.8  **Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?**

*No.*
C.40.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) proof of employment concluded with a shipping agent (agency); or (b) proof of registered activity of a company in addition to the candidate’s open-ended employment contract for the purpose of entry into the Register of Ship Brokers.

Source: Ordinance on the requirements for the performance of ship brokerage activities and the rights and obligations of ship brokers, Articles 4 and 19; Maritime Code, Article 683.

C.40.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.40.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

Yes. Port agency services are conducted in harbours and ship brokers (agency) must have a licence to work in the area of a given harbour.

Source: Maritime Demesne and Seaports Act, Article 65(3).

C.40.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.40.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.40.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

No.

C.40.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.40.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Through the contract on shipping agency or agency tariff of the ship brokers’ association.

Source: Ordinance on the requirements for the performance of ship brokerage activities and the rights and obligations of ship brokers, Article 10(2); Maritime Code, Article 683.

C.40.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Non-binding prices based on the agency tariff or freely defined in the shipping agency contract.

Source: Ordinance on the requirements for the performance of ship brokerage activities and the rights and obligations of ship brokers, Article 10(2); Maritime Code, Article 683.

C.40.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.40.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. A ship broker (natural or legal person) must dispose of own financial means of at least HRK 120,000 or other appropriate guarantee provided by a bank, financial institution, or other company.

Source: Ordinance on the requirements for the performance of ship brokerage activities and the rights and obligations of ship brokers, Article 5; Maritime Code, Article 683.

C.40.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Coordination to increase turnover in ports, general safety, and environment protection.
C.41 Site Manager

Name in Croatian:
Ovlašteni voditelj građenja

Legal basis:
Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers (Official Gazette 137/15)
Ordinance on the professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15)
Ordinance on the standards of services of certified mechanical engineers
Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers, and on seals, ID cards, and sign boards of January 21, 2016
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers (Official Gazette 132/15)
Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers, and on seals, ID cards, and sign boards of December 2015
Ordinance on the design service standard and/or professional construction supervision for construction professionals and on the average value of man-hours for design bureau employees
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers (Official Gazette 137/15)
Ordinance on the registration with the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Architects (Official Gazette 140/15, 43/17)
Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)
Ordinance of the Croatian Chamber of Architects on professional development of April 15, 2016
Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016

Number of professionals:
178 coming from the field of architecture, 787 from the field of electrical engineering, 1,935 from the field of civil engineering, and 761 from the field of mechanical engineering.
Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.41.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

(a) Undergraduate study in a relevant field (architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, or mechanical engineering), which earns the academic title of university bachelor (baccalaureus), or professional title of bachelor (baccalaureus) engineer or other study in a relevant field which earns the title of professional bachelor engineer
(b) Undergraduate and graduate study in a relevant field which earns the academic title of master in engineering (at least 300 ECTS points) or undergraduate and specialist professional study in a relevant field which earns the title of professional specialist engineer (at least 300 ECTS points)
(c) A degree in a relevant field earned in other way
Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 28(1).

C.41.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
No.

C.41.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?
No.
C.41.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. Requirements are as follows: (a) at least three years of work experience following the completion of graduate university/professional study in a relevant field, (b) at least four years of work experience following the completion of a study programme which earns the title of bachelor engineer in a relevant field or appropriate level of education attained in other prescribed way in a relevant field, or (c) at least five years of work experience following the completion of study which earns the title of bachelor engineer in a relevant field.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 28(1).

C.41.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The professional examination (HRK 900) is organised by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning in four examination subjects: principles of technical regulations; regulations on the protection of persons, environment, cultural and other material resources; and technical regulations in the field of construction and specific area of expertise.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 28(1) point 2.

C.41.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.41.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers (HKIG), Croatian Chamber of Architects (HKA), Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers (HKIS), or Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers (HKIE).

C.41.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.41.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Only certified architects and engineers. For certified site managers with a degree in architecture and electrical engineering, also (a) residing in the Republic of Croatia (copy of a valid document), (b) not undergoing investigation and/or no criminal proceedings instituted against the candidate ex officio (non-conviction certificate issued by a municipal court — not older than 60 days).

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 26(2); Registration Rulebook of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers, Article 5; Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects, Article 4.

C.41.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.41.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.41.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.41.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.41.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, performing works and activities in the field of construction within the mandate of the profession (architecture, civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering), including construction site management, that is,
C.41.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.41.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the profession itself.

Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.41.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Non-binding recommended prices for all services calculated on the basis of man-hours needed.

Source: Ordinance on the standards of services of certified mechanical engineers and the recommended price of man-hours; previous Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers, Article 19(1), indents 4 and 6; Ordinance on the design service standard and/or professional construction supervision for construction professionals and on the average value of man-hours for design bureau employees; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers, Article 13; Ordinance on the standard of services of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers, Article 91; Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members, Article 20(2); Ordinance on the standard of architects’ services; and Statutes of Croatian Chamber of Architects, Article 38(2).

C.41.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.41.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Professional liability insurance policy is included in the membership fee of the Chamber. Professional indemnity insurance policy, with the insured sum of at least HRK 1,000,000. Some projects might require additional insurance and service provider may opt for a higher insured sum.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Articles 54 to 56.

C.41.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety in construction, demolition, and use of buildings.
C.42 **Tax Advisor**

**Name in Croatian:**
Ovlašteni porezni savjetnik

**Legal basis:**
Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)
Ordinance on the procedure and conditions for taking the tax advisor examination (Official Gazette 2/17)
Programme for taking the tax advisor examination (Official Gazette 2/17)
Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Tax Advisors (Official Gazette 5/13)
Ordinance on professional development of tax advisors of December 7, 2017
Tax advisors’ Code of Ethics of December 16, 2016

**Number of professionals:**
57.
Source: Croatian Chamber of Tax Advisors (HKPS), meeting with the Ministry of Finance and the Chamber, analysis of the Ministry of Economy.

---

**C.42.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?**

(a) Graduate economist or graduate lawyer or a master's degree in economy or law, diploma recognised in the Republic of Croatia or
(b) Professional specialist with a diploma recognised in the Republic of Croatia, who has completed specialist graduate professional study with a programme that contains at least 50 percent of course subjects that are equivalent/compliant with the Programme for Taking the Tax Advisor Examination.

Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 9.

---

**C.42.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

No.

---

**C.42.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?**

Yes.

---

**C.42.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

Yes.
(a) Five years of work experience on jobs related to taxes for graduate economists or lawyers or (b) seven years of work experience on jobs related to taxes.

Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 9.

---

**C.42.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Yes. The examination is organised and conducted by the Chamber, at least twice a year or upon the application of more than five candidates. The examination of tax advisors contains the following sections: (1) principles of the tax system, tax policies, and financial reconciliation; (2) tax law in the Republic of Croatia; (3) corporate income tax; (4) personal income tax and contributions; (5) indirect taxes and duties; (6) accounting, financial statements, and audit; (7) principles of the financial system of the Republic of Croatia; (8) company law; and (9) subjects of tax-legal relationships (others). The commission comprises at least five members, appointed by the minister of finance at the proposal of the Chamber. At least half of the members of the commission are professionals.
from state tax authorities, while the others are experts from the field of economic, law, and tax theory and practice who are not members of the Chamber. The examination fee is HRK 7,000. A candidate who does not pass the exam can retake it after six months.

Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 10; Programme for taking the tax advisor examination.

C.42.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No. If a tax advisor does not attain at least 72 (120) hours of continuous professional development during a period of three consecutive years, he or she is obligated to pass a special exam organised by the Chamber that entails the following subjects: (a) corporate income tax, (b) personal income tax and contributions, and (c) indirect taxes and duties.

Source: Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Tax Advisors, Article 38; Ordinance on the supervision of tax advisors' work, Ministry of Finance and the Chamber.

C.42.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. The annual membership fee for the Croatian Chamber of Tax Advisors amounts to HRK 1,350.

Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 1.

C.42.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.42.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. The requirements are as follows: (a) the person has not been convicted of criminal offences against property, safety of payment operations and business operations, judiciary, authenticity of documents, and official duty; (b) the person has not been convicted of criminal offence against property, counterfeiting, official duty, and judiciary; (c) no safety measure prohibiting the pursuit of the profession, fully or partially covered by tax advisory services, has been imposed; (d) the person is resident in the Republic of Croatia or Member State of the European Economic Area; (e) the person speaks Croatian and writes in Latin script and other language and script officially used in the territory where he or she has to practice the profession.

Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 8(2),(4), and (5).

C.42.10 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.42.11 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

Yes. Tax advisors must own a share in a limited liability company for tax advisory services and have at least 51 percent of members and voting rights.

Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 17(3) and Article 17a(4).

C.42.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No. It is not mandatory to perform tax advisory services as a legal person. Activities can be conducted by (a) independent tax advisors, (b) unlimited partnership for tax advisory services, (c) limited liability company for tax advisory services, and (d) international tax advisors and companies. Independent tax advisors are entered into the directory of persons who have passed the tax advisor exam.

Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 6.

C.42.13 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, (a) drafting and signing tax returns and representing taxpayers at the same time, (b) continuous contracted supervision of tax compliance and monitoring of individual
taxpayers, (c) providing expert witness reports as requested by courts and/or tax authorities in tax-related cases.
Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 2(2); Letter of the Ministry of Finance Kl.410-01/17-01/2790 of December 20, 2017, regarding the interpretation of particular law provisions.

C.42.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
Yes. Only a tax advisor may be a member of the unlimited partnership for tax advisory services.
Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Articles 17 and 17a.

C.42.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
Free market.
Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 14(2).

C.42.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?
Free market.

C.42.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No. There are no specific limitations; however, there is disciplinary responsibility for the breach of the Tax Advisors’ Ethics Code and non-disclosure obligations.
Source: Tax Advisors’ Ethics Code; Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 20.

Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
Yes. The lowest insured sum per tax advisor may be HRK 200,000. Every tax advisor working in a company for tax advisory services must have an insurance policy covering this amount. A tax advisory company registered as a limited liability company must have an indemnity insurance policy with the lowest insured sum of HRK 1,000,000 per insured event, regardless of the number of insured events. The minimum amount of coverage for damage that a tax advisory company registered as LLC might cause by providing their services to banks, pension or investment funds and insurance companies is HRK 3,000,000 per insured event.
Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 23(1) and (7).

C.42.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
Yes. The lowest insured sum per tax advisor may be HRK 200,000. Every tax advisor working in a company for tax advisory services must have an insurance policy covering this amount. A tax advisory company registered as a limited liability company must have an indemnity insurance policy with the lowest insured sum of HRK 1,000,000 per insured event, regardless of the number of insured events. The minimum amount of coverage for damage that a tax advisory company registered as LLC might cause by providing their services to banks, pension or investment funds and insurance companies is HRK 3,000,000 per insured event.
Source: Act on Tax Advisory Services, Article 23(1) and (7).

C.42.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
Protection of tax authorities’ and taxpayers’ rights, prevention of tax avoidance.
C.43  **Taxi Driver**

**Name in Croatian:**
Vozač koji obavlja djelatnost autotaksi prijevoza

**Legal basis:**
- Road Transport Act (Official Gazette 82/13)
- Road Traffic Safety Act (Official Gazette 67/08, 48/10, 74/11, 80/13, 158/13 89/14, 92/14, 64/15, 108/17)
- Act on Mandatory Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance (Official Gazette 151/05, 36/09, 75/09, 76/13, 152/14)
- Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers (Official Gazette 31/14)
- Decision on the fee for examination for the initial driver qualification (Official Gazette 59/14)
- Ordinance on licenses for road transport operators (Official Gazette 25/14)
- Ordinance on special requirements for vehicles intended for transport by road for hire or reward and for one’s own account (Official Gazette 31/14)

**Number of professionals:**
No data on the exact figure available; 3,129; first figure: unknown number of taxi drivers, but the number of licenses is known; second figure: there are 3,129 licenses for taxi driver services.

Source: Register of Road Transport Operators in the Republic of Croatia is available on the Internet site of the National Transport Operators Register.

C.43.1  **What level of education is required to access the profession?**

The level of formal education is not stipulated.

C.43.2  **Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

Yes. In addition to the examination, which is described as the answer to question 4 under (b), it is also possible to attend 140 hours of a training course (the so-called “accelerated initial qualification”). Candidates also undergo 10 hours of in-vehicle training. The programme is provided by training centres holding a license issued by the competent ministry. The Internet site of the ministry contains a list of 49 approved training centres. The programme is set out in the relevant ordinance.

Source: Road Transport Act, Article 7(3), Article 11; Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers, Article 8 in particular.

C.43.3  **Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?**

No.

C.43.4  **Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

No.

C.43.5  **Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Yes. Drivers must have the initial driver qualification that is acquired by
(a) Taking the examination. The examination consists of a theoretical part and a practical part; some parts are general, and some are specific (passenger or freight transport). The theoretical part must have a duration of at least
four classes (180 minutes). The practical part must have a duration of at least two hours, and it consists of two sections: a driving ability test in rational driving and a practical knowledge test. Annex 1 to the Ordinance sets out the content covered by the examination (for example, application of valid rules, health, road safety and environmental protection, and service and logistics).

(b) Taking the examination under the system of the accelerated initial qualification upon the completion of the course (see the answer in point 2). Candidates take a written examination and an oral examination containing at least one question from each area referred to in Annex 1 to the Ordinance.

The examination fees are laid down in the Decision based on the Ordinance—the theoretical part: HRK 982; the practical part (passenger transport): HRK 1,808; there are some exceptions. Taxi drivers must take an additional examination about landmarks and attractions in the area where they operate their taxi vehicle (but only if prescribed by a regulation of the respective local self-government unit). The examination fee depends on the decision of the respective unit of local self-government (for example, in the City of Zagreb, the fee amounts to HRK 700, and the resit fee is HRK 350).

Source: Road Transport Act, Articles 5 and 7—explanation of the initial driver qualification, Article 5(3) and Article 7(4) and (5)—defining the exceptions; Ordinance on the initial and periodic training of drivers (in particular Article 6 for the examination, Article 8 in case of the accelerated initial qualification, Article 10 for the fees and Annex 1); Decision on the fee for examination for the initial driver qualification; Road Transport Act, Article 59—for the additional examination.

Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

Yes. The quotas are conditional if a unit of local self-government decides to limit the number of licenses for its territory (for example, the City of Zagreb prescribes one taxi per 540 residents).

Source: Road Transport Act, Articles 56 and 57.

Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

For drivers—a driving license for the appropriate vehicle category; for the profession—an operating license. The requirements for the operating license: good standing, vocational qualifications (an employed transport operator must pass the examination in vocational qualification—different from the requirements set out in the answers to questions 2 and 3), own one licensed motor vehicle. The operating license is issued for a 10-year period by the office of the state administration in the respective county. There might be some additional requirements for taxi drivers if so prescribed by the unit of local self-government—relating to license issuance, vehicle colour, examination programme, and other criteria.

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Articles 216 and 217; Road Transport Act, Article 8(2)—for driving licenses; Articles 14 to 21—for requirements for license issuance; Ordinance on licenses for road transport operators; Ordinance on special requirements for vehicles intended for transport by road for hire or reward and for one’s own account—requirements regarding vehicles.

According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

Yes. Depending on the decision of the respective unit of local government and self-government, there may be limitations in terms of the maximum number in a location. However, the majority of units have not taken such decisions, but they have this option (for example, the City of Zagreb—one taxi vehicle per 540 residents).

Source: Road Transport Act, Articles 56 and 57.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.43.12</td>
<td>Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Source: Road Transport Act, Article 14(1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.43.13</td>
<td>Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.43.14</td>
<td>Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes. Taxi transportation.</td>
<td>Source: Road Transport Act, Article 4 points 1, 19, and 30, Article 14(2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.43.15</td>
<td>Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.43.16</td>
<td>How are the fees/prices regulated?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other. In some cases, the unit of local self-government can take a decision on fares (for example, the City of Zagreb has taken a decision on maximum fares).</td>
<td>Source: Road Transport Act, Article 56(6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.43.17</td>
<td>If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They may be regulated by free market, fixed, or with prescribed maximum fares. See the answer to Question 16.</td>
<td>Source: Road Transport Act, Article 56(6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.43.18</td>
<td>Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.43.19</td>
<td>Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.43.20</td>
<td>According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road traffic safety.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.44  Tied Agent

Name in Croatian:
Vezani zastupnik

Legal basis:
Capital Market Act (Official Gazette 88/08, 146/08, 74/09, 54/13, 159/13, 18/15, 110/15, 123/16, 131/17)
Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency Act (Official Gazette 140/05, 154/11, 12/12)
Ordinance on granting operating licenses to tied agents (Official Gazette 117/13)
Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers, and investment advisors (Official Gazette 133/15)
Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors (Official Gazette 117/2013)

Number of professionals:
12 in total: 3 natural persons and 9 legal persons.
Source: Register of tied agents kept by the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA) and HANFA’s employees. The figure pertains to natural persons only (legal persons may also be tied agents, but they are not under the scope of this analysis).

C.44.1  What level of education is required to access the profession?

Undergraduate and graduate university study or integrated undergraduate and graduate university study or a professional study and specialist graduate professional study, the completion of which earns at least 300 ECTS points or a university undergraduate study the completion of which earns a university degree, that is, a professional undergraduate study in a duration of at least four years the completion of which earns a university degree, in line with special regulations.
Source: Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers, and investment advisors, Article 5(1).

C.44.2  Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.44.3  Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.44.4  Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. Six months of work experience on jobs in investment firms and/or similar institutions/companies.
Source: Ordinance on granting operating licenses to tied agents, Article 5(1) points 1 and 2; Capital Market Act, Article 96(1) to (3).

C.44.5  Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The examination is mandatory. It is organised and conducted by the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA). A candidate takes a broker and/or investment advisor licensing examination, depending on the particularities of their profession and activity. No one can work in the profession without passing the examination and holding a licence. A person must meet all requirements for practicing as a broker and/or investment advisor to obtain a HANFA’s operating license for a tied agent.
Source: Ordinance on the educational programme and examination taken by candidates for certified pension fund managers, certified pension insurance company managers, brokers, and investment advisors, Article 1; Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5(1)(a).
Annex C

Inventory of Entry and Conduct Requirements

C.44.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.44.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.44.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.44.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. A tied agent must be tied to only one legal person (an investment company or a credit institution) and may exclusively perform business operations for that legal person, provided that they hold a relevant license and employ a broker or an investment advisor, depending on the business for which the authorisation has been granted. In addition, the person must be in good standing, in the sense that no investigations have been launched against them and that criminal proceedings have not been instituted against them ex officio, that they have not been convicted by a decision with final force and effect for a criminal act, that they have not committed an infringement that constitutes a gross and permanent violation of the regulations covering the activity of HANFA or another competent body and for whom it can be justifiably concluded on the basis of prior behaviour that they will honestly and conscientiously discharge the activities of an investment advisor.

Source: Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5; Capital Market Act, Article 93; Ordinance on granting operating licenses to tied agents, Article 5.

C.44.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.44.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.44.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.44.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.44.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. The profession may be practiced only by persons holding a valid license authorising them to perform the activities of a broker and/or investment advisor, depending on the business of the tied agent for which the license has been issued.

Source: Ordinance on the content of the application for granting an operating licence to investment firms and conditions for granting an operating licence to brokers and investment advisors, Article 5; Capital Market Act, Article 93; Ordinance on granting operating licenses to tied agents, Article 5.

C.44.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No. The regulations do not prohibit a scenario where a licensed tied agent as a natural person sets up a tied agency as a legal person with another natural person who is not a qualified tied agent. The requirement is that a tied agent employs at least one broker and/or investment advisor, depending on the business.

Source: Ordinance on granting operating licenses to tied agents, Article 5.

C.44.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).

C.44.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

Source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for</td>
<td>The financial security of citizens and legal persons engaged in financial activities and the stability of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regulating the profession?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA).
## C.45 Tourist Escort

**Name in Croatian:**
Voditelj putovanja

**Legal basis:**
Provision of Tourist Services Act (Official Gazette 130/17); Ordinance on recognition of foreign professional qualifications in tourism (Official Gazette 7/16)

**Number of professionals:**
N/A.
Source: Ministry of Tourism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.45.1 <strong>What level of education is required to access the profession?</strong></td>
<td>Secondary education. Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.2 <strong>Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.3 <strong>Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.4 <strong>Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.5 <strong>Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.6 <strong>Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.7 <strong>Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.8 <strong>Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.9 <strong>Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?</strong></td>
<td>Yes. Citizenship of Croatia, other Member State of the European Economic Area, and Switzerland. Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.10 <strong>According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?</strong></td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.11 <strong>Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.45.12 <strong>Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?</strong></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.45.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?
No.

C.45.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?
Yes. Operational and technical tasks related to guiding and escorting tourists during their trips (especially with regard to package tours and excursions with more than 15 passengers).
Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 79.

C.45.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
No.

C.45.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
Free market.

C.45.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?
Free market.

C.45.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No.

C.45.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
No.

C.45.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
No data.
C.46 **Tourist Guide**

Name in Croatian:
Turistički vodič

Legal basis:
Provision of Tourist Services Act (Official Gazette 130/17)
Ordinance on the professional examination of tourist guides and the examination programme for tourist escorts (Official Gazette 50/08, 120/08), in the part pertaining to the professional examination of tourist guides
Ordinance on recognition of foreign professional qualifications in tourism (Official Gazette 7/16)
Ordinance on the list of tourist areas (sites) by county (Official Gazette 96/08)
Ordinance on tourist guide identity cards (Official Gazette 50/08, 90/08, 112/09, 33/10, 62/10, 130/17)

Number of professionals:
Approximately 3,000.
Source: Ministry of Tourism.

C.46.1 **What level of education is required to access the profession?**

Secondary education.
Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 73.

C.46.2 **Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?**

Yes. A candidate who wants to take the professional examination for tourist guides has to attend a course for tourist guides at a higher education institution before the examination.
Source: Ordinance on the professional examination of tourist guides and the examination programme for tourist escorts, Article 8.

C.46.3 **Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?**

No.

C.46.4 **Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?**

No.

C.46.5 **Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?**

Yes. The examination is taken before an examination commission at a higher education institution offering courses in tourism. It consists of a general and site-specific part(s). The examination takes place twice a year on average. The examination fee is HRK 3,000 to HRK 5,000, including training before the examination. The exam can be retaken.
Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 71; Ordinance on the professional examination of tourist guides and the examination programme for tourist escorts; Ordinance on the list of tourist areas (sites) by county.

C.46.6 **Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?**

No.

C.46.7 **Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?**

No.

C.46.8 **Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?**

No.
C.46.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Knowledge of language in which tourist guide services are offered at minimum B2 level.

Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 71.

C.46.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.46.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

Yes. Tourist guides may provide their service in the territory of tourist areas (sites) and on the remaining territory of the Republic of Croatia not listed as a tourist area (site) if they have successfully passed the general part and site-special part(s) of the tourist guide licensing examination. Tourist guides may also take just the general part of the licensing examination which qualifies them to provide their services as tourist guides in the territory of the Republic of Croatia not listed as a tourist area (site).

Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 70.

C.46.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.46.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.46.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. The services of showing and interpreting natural landmarks and natural sites of special significance, cultural and historic landmarks, works of art, ethnographic and other attractions, historical events, persons, legends about these events and persons, and economic and political trends and events.

Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 69.

C.46.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.46.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

C.46.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

C.46.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.46.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

No.

C.46.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of services (preservation of cultural, historic, archaeological, and artistic heritage), for example, preventing misrepresented facts about historical sites.
C.47  Travel Agency Office Manager

Name in Croatian:
Voditelj poslova turističke agencije

Legal basis:
Provision of Tourist Services Act (Official Gazette 130/17)
Ordinance on professional examination of branch office managers (Official Gazette 50/08)

Number of professionals:
100–1,000.
Source: Ministry of Tourism.

C.47.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

Secondary education.
Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 18.

C.47.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

Yes. Each candidate who wants to take the professional examination for branch office managers has to attend a course for branch office managers at a higher education institution before the examination.
Source: Ordinance on professional examination of branch office managers, Article 7.

C.47.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.47.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. One year of work experience on relevant jobs in a travel agency or other similar jobs in tourism.
Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 18.

C.47.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The examination is taken before an examination commission at a higher education institution. The examination takes place twice a year on average. The examination fee is HRK 3,000 to HRK 5,000, including training before the examination. The exam can be retaken.
Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Articles 18 and 19.

C.47.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.47.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

No.

C.47.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.47.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

Yes. Knowledge of two foreign languages at minimum B2 and A2 levels, respectively; citizenship of Croatia, other Member State of the European Economic Area, and Switzerland.
Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Article 18.
According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. Managing a travel agency which sells, for example, package tours and rents cars.

Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Articles 12, 16, and 17.

Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

How are the fees/prices regulated?

Free market.

If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Free market.

Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Travel agencies are obligated to contract insurance to cover damages caused to the traveller by failing to fulfil their obligations (for example, because of insolvency). Thus, for service providers who wish to offer, for instance, package tours, this requirement is binding.

Source: Provision of Tourist Services Act, Articles 50 and 53.

According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Quality of service (consumer protection), for example, preventing tourists being misled.
Vehicle Roadworthiness Supervisor

Name in Croatian:
Nadzornik tehničke ispravnosti vozila

Legal basis:
Road Traffic Safety Act (Official Gazette 67/08, 48/10, 74/11, 80/13, 158/13, 92/14, 64/15, 108/17)
Ordinance on Curriculum, Professional Development, and Proficiency Examination of Vehicle Roadworthiness Supervisors and Vehicle Registration Officers (Official Gazette 156/2008)
Ordinance on the content, format, and manner to grant and revoke licences (132/2017), Proficiency examination programme for vehicle roadworthiness supervisors (Official Gazette 141/2008)
Ordinance on Establishing Network and Criteria on the Satisfactory Number of Technical Inspection Stations (Official Gazette 129/09, 22/13)

Number of professionals: 1,000.
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

What level of education is required to access the profession?
(a) Undergraduate university or professional study of mechanical engineering or transport engineering (road transport), in a duration of at least three years.
(b) Graduate university study of mechanical engineering or transport engineering (road transport).
(c) Vocational secondary education for auto electricians or auto mechanics.
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 260(2); Ordinance on the content, format, and manner to grant and revoke licences, Article 4.

Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?
Yes. For the training of vehicle roadworthiness supervisors at an organisation for the training of persons for the profession of a supervisor, there are organisations authorised by the Ministry of Science and Education (for example, Road Transport School). The training is four months long; it is organised twice a year and costs HRK 6,000.
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 260(2); Ordinance on the content, format, and manner to grant and revoke licences, Article 4.

Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the professions?
Yes. (a) Professional development — regular three-day seminars organised by the Centre for Vehicles of Croatia once a year, free of charge for technical inspection station employees, or ad hoc as needed.
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 271(2); Ordinance on Curriculum, Professional Development, and Proficiency Examination of Vehicle Roadworthiness Supervisors and Vehicle Registration Officers, Articles 2, 3, and 4.

Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?
Yes. (a) Three years of work experience for candidates with vocational secondary education (auto mechanic or auto electrician).
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 260(2); Ordinance on the content, format, and manner to grant and revoke licences, Article 4.

Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?
Yes. Transport schools registered for training of persons for the profession of vehicle roadworthiness supervisors at an organisation for the training of persons for the profession of a supervisor, there are organisations authorised by the Ministry of Science and Education (for example, Road Transport School). The training is four months long; it is organised twice a year and costs HRK 6,000.
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 260(2); Ordinance on the content, format, and manner to grant and revoke licences, Article 4.
roadworthiness supervisor organise the professional examination of supervisors in line with the prescribed programme twice a year. The examination fee is HRK 1,200.
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 260(2); Ordinance on the content, format, and manner to grant and revoke licences, Article 4.

C.48.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?
Yes. Biennial proficiency examination organised by a professional organisation.
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 271(1).

C.48.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?
No.

C.48.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?
No. There are no quotas in terms of the number of employees in technical inspection stations owned by authorised legal persons (42 authorisation holders); however, there is a limitation in terms of independent practice.
Source: Ordinance on Establishing Network and Criteria on the Satisfactory Number of Technical Inspection Stations, Articles 3 and 4; Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 259(4) and 273.

C.48.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?
Yes.
(a) Driving licence for operating vehicles (category B at least).
(b) Not validly convicted of a crime against life and limb, against freedoms and rights of man and citizen, against the Republic of Croatia, against values protected by international law, against sexual freedom and sexual morality, against property, against the public safety of persons and property and safety in traffic, against authenticity of documents, against public order, against official duty, prosecuted ex officio, that is, for a crime punishable by imprisonment.
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 260(2) and (5).

C.48.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?
Yes.

C.48.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?
No.

C.48.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?
No.

C.48.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?
No.

C.48.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?
Yes. For example, road worthiness test in accordance with applicable regulations.
Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 260(1).

C.48.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
No.

C.48.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
By the government though regulations.
Source: Decision on the Amount of Fees for Road Worthiness Test and Other Tasks Performed in Technical Inspection Stations; Regulation on Administrative Fees Tariff.

C.48.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated what is the nature of these regulations?
Fixed prices.
Source: Decision on the Amount of Fees for Road Worthiness Test and Other Tasks Performed in Technical Inspection Stations; Regulation on Administrative Fees Tariff.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.48.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.48.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.48.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?</td>
<td>Road traffic safety.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.49.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

General Secondary Education.

Source: Ordinance on the content, format, and manner to grant and revoke licences, Article 5; Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 254(2).

C.49.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.

C.49.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. Professional development — regular three-day seminars organised by the Centre for Vehicles of Croatia once a year, free of charge for technical inspection station employees, or ad hoc as needed.

Source: Ordinance on Curriculum, Professional Development, and Proficiency Examination of Vehicle Roadworthiness Supervisors and Vehicle Registration Officers, Articles 2 to 5; Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 271(2).

C.49.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

No.

C.49.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The professional examination is administered by the Centre for Vehicles of Croatia (a professional organisation). It is organised four times a year in the form of a single test with questions about road worthiness test and registration of vehicles. The examination is taken free of charge, but the fee for the licence issued by the Ministry of the Interior is HRK 350.

Source: Ordinance on Curriculum, Professional Development, and Proficiency Examination of Vehicle Roadworthiness Supervisors and Vehicle Registration Officers, Articles 6 and 8; Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 254(2) and Article 271(2).

C.49.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

Yes. Biennial proficiency examination organised by a professional organisation.

Source: Road Traffic Safety Act, Article 271(1).
C.49.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?
No.

C.49.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?
No.

C.49.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?
Yes. Not validly convicted of a crime against life and limb, against freedom and rights of man and citizen, against the Republic of Croatia, against values protected by international law, against sexual freedom and sexual morality, against property, against the public safety of persons and property and safety in traffic, against authenticity of documents, against public order, against official duty, prosecuted ex officio, that is, for a crime punishable by imprisonment.

C.49.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?
Yes.

C.49.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?
No.

C.49.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?
No.

C.49.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?
No.

C.49.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?
Yes. Administrative tasks pertaining to road worthiness test and registration of vehicles in technical inspection stations.

C.49.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?
No.

C.49.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?
By the government, though regulations.

C.49.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?
Fixed prices.

C.49.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?
No.

C.49.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?
No.

C.49.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?
Road traffic safety; incorrect data in official records.
**C.50 Works Manager**

**Name in Croatian:**
Ovlašteni voditelj radova

**Legal basis:**
- Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning (Official Gazette 78/15)
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers (Official Gazette 137/15)
- Ordinance on the professional examination of persons who perform construction and physical planning tasks (Official Gazette 129/15)
- Ordinance on the standards of services of certified mechanical engineers
- Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers and on seals, ID cards, and sign boards of January 21, 2016
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers (Official Gazette 132/15)
- Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, ID cards, and sign boards of December 2015
- Ordinance on the design service standard and/or professional construction supervision for construction professionals and on the average value of man-hours for design bureau employees
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers (Official Gazette 137/15)
- Ordinance on the registration with the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers
- Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Architects (Official Gazette 140/15, 43/17)
- Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)
- Ordinance of the Croatian Chamber of Architects on professional development of April 15, 2016
- Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016

**Number of professionals:**
- 3 coming from the field of architecture, 31 from the field of electrical engineering, 44 from the field of civil engineering, and 29 from the field of mechanical engineering.

**Source:** Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

### C.50.1 What level of education is required to access the profession?

(a) Undergraduate study in a relevant field (architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, or mechanical engineering), which earns the academic title of university bachelor (baccalaureus) or professional title of bachelor (baccalaureus) engineer or other study in a relevant field which earns the title of professional bachelor engineer

(b) Undergraduate and graduate study in a relevant field which earns the academic title of master in engineering (at least 300 ECTS points) or undergraduate and specialist professional study in a relevant field which earns the title of professional specialist engineer (at least 300 ECTS points)

(c) A degree in a relevant field earned in another way. For the manager of less complex works, a person with vocational education in a relevant technical field may be appointed as well (4.2 NQF).

**Source:** Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 29(1); Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 28(2).

### C.50.2 Is any other type of specialised training (other than the education described in question 1) required to access the profession?

No.
C.50.3 Is any type of education/training required to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.50.4 Is any type of work experience (including apprenticeships and internships) required to access the profession?

Yes. Requirements are as follows: (a) at least two years of work experience following the completion of graduate university/professional study in a relevant field, (b) at least three years of work experience following the completion of a study programme which earns the title of bachelor engineer in a relevant field and appropriate level of education attained in other prescribed way in a relevant field, or (c) at least four years of work experience following the completion of study which earns the title of bachelor engineer in a relevant field.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 29(1).

C.50.5 Are professionals required to pass an exam before they practice the profession?

Yes. The professional examination (HRK 900) is organised by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning in four examination subjects: principles of technical regulations; regulations on the protection of persons, environment, cultural and other material resources; and technical regulations in the field of construction and specific area of expertise.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Article 29(1) point 2.

C.50.6 Are professionals required to renew their exam to continue practicing the profession?

No.

C.50.7 Are professionals required to be members of professional bodies?

Yes. Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers (HKIG), Croatian Chamber of Architects (HKA), Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers (HKIS), or Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers (HKIE).

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 28(1).

C.50.8 Are there limitations on the number of licenses granted (quotas)?

No.

C.50.9 Are there other requirements on accessing the profession (for example, no criminal record) that are not mentioned in questions 1–8?

No.

C.50.10 According to the responsible ministry/agency, do most professionals who practice the profession (both formally and informally) meet the requirements identified in questions 1–9?

Yes.

C.50.11 Are there territorial limitations on where the profession can be practiced?

No.

C.50.12 Is any type of corporate form/entity required to exercise related activities?

No.

C.50.13 Are there any restrictions related to shareholding or voting rights?

No.

C.50.14 Are there exclusive rights reserved to the profession?

Yes. For example, within the mandate of the profession, to manage execution of construction and other works (preparatory, earthworks, construction, installation, and final works) and installation of construction products, equipment, or plants.

Source: Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities, Article 28(1).
C.50.15 Are joint practices with other parties prohibited?

No.

C.50.16 How are the fees/prices regulated?

By the profession itself.

Source: Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

C.50.17 If the fees are regulated or self-regulated, what is the nature of these regulations?

Non-binding recommended prices for all services calculated on the basis of man-hours needed.

Source: Ordinance on the standards of services of certified mechanical engineers and the recommended price of man-hours; previous Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Mechanical Engineers, Article 19(1), indents 4 and 6; Ordinance on the design service standard and/or professional construction supervision for construction professionals and on the average value of man-hours for design bureau employees; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers, Article 13; Ordinance on the standard of services of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers; Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers, Article 51; Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members, Article 20(2); Ordinance on the standard of architects’ services; and Statutes of Croatian Chamber of Architects, Article 38(2).

C.50.18 Are there restrictions on advertising and marketing by professionals?

No.

C.50.19 Is there a requirement for professional indemnity insurance?

Yes. Professional liability insurance policy is included in the membership fee of the Chamber. Professional indemnity insurance policy, with the insured sum of at least HRK 1,000,000. Some projects might require additional insurance and service provider may opt for a higher insured sum.

Source: Act on the Chamber of Architects and Chambers of Engineers in Construction and Physical Planning, Articles 54 to 56.

C.50.20 According to the responsible ministry/agency, what is the reason for regulating the profession?

Safety in construction, demolition, and use of buildings.
### Annex D

#### Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 155/10, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Article 145: Private practice can be run by a healthcare professional with a completed university degree under the following conditions: 1. Have adequate education in health care, specialized education, and specialist practices; also the appropriate specialist examination and approval for self-employment. 2. That he is a citizen of the Republic of Croatia; 3. Being able to perform private practice. 4. Being fully capable of doing business. 5. Set up an insurance policy to protect against loss.</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Rules that reinforce market domination or limit competitive entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>1.1 Monopoly rights and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>2.3 Price control and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>3.1.4.1 Regulating behavior among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pharmacist - Pharmaceutical Technician

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 155/10, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Article 146: Healthcare professionals referred to in Article 145 of this Act may have one medical practice, a pharmacy or medical-technical-pharmaceutical laboratory, and healthcare professionals referred to in Article 147 of this Act shall have only one private practice in their profession. The health care facility referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article carry out private practice activities in person. The same clinic, pharmacy or medical-technical-pharmaceutical laboratory can be run in shifts by two teams of healthcare professionals of the same profession. Healthcare professionals referred to in Article 145 of this Act may conduct private practice in the team with/with one or more health professionals of secondary school or bachelor’s degree.</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rules that reinforce market domination or limit competitive entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>1.1 Monopoly rights and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>2.3 Price control and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>3.1.4.1 Regulating behavior among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pharmacist - Pharmaceutical Technician

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 155/10, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Article 152: More healthcare professionals who practice private practice personally may participate in the organization of private practices. The conditions for the establishment of group private practices referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, with the prior opinion of the competent chambers, shall be prescribed by the Minister. A decision is made by the Minister on the establishment of group private practice. An appeal is not allowed against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rules that reinforce market domination or limit competitive entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>1.1 Monopoly rights and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>2.3 Price control and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>3.1.4.1 Regulating behavior among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pharmacist - Pharmaceutical Technician

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 155/10, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>Article 157: Healthcare workers who practice private practice can temporarily suspend work. The work may be temporarily suspended due to illness, military obligation, if the health care worker is elected or appointed to permanent duty in certain bodies of state or local and regional self-government units. If the health care worker is elected or appointed to permanent duty in certain bodies of state or local and regional self-government units, the health care worker is obliged to notify the Minister if he has been absent for more than 30 working days continuously in the course of the year. A health care worker is obliged to apply for a temporary cessation of work no later than eight days after the expiration of the time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. The condition of the passed professional examination referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to nationals of the Member States of the European Union.</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rules that reinforce market domination or limit competitive entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>1.1 Monopoly rights and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>2.3 Price control and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>3.1.4.1 Regulating behavior among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pharmacist - Pharmaceutical Technician

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 155/10, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 70/16)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>Article 158: The right to pursue private practice by force of law ceases if the person who has the authorization to work: 1. Has inadequate education in health care, specialized education, and specialist practices; also the appropriate specialist examination and approval for self-employment; 2. That he is a citizen of the Republic of Croatia; 3. Being able to perform private practice; 4. Being fully capable of doing business; 5. Set up an insurance policy to protect against loss; 6. That he is not in employment, that is, that he does not carry out another self-employed activity; 7. To have adequate space; 8. To have the appropriate medical equipment; 9. To obtain the opinion of the Institute and the competent chamber on the justification of the establishment of private practice in the public health service network; 10. To be the opinion of the competent chamber on the justification for the establishment of private practice in the public health service network. The condition of the passed professional examination referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to nationals of the Member States of the European Union.</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
<td>Rule that restricts the right to enter, exclusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rules that reinforce market domination or limit competitive entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>1.1 Monopoly rights and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>2.3 Price control and absolute ban for entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>3.1.4.1 Regulating behavior among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Law/Ord. Statute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Law/Ord. Statute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist, Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist, Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist, Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist, Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist, Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacist</strong></td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

### License to Compete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>7 Article 7</td>
<td>A master of pharmacy is eligible to have a professional training so as to obtain at least five points each year in accordance with the Professional Qualifications Scheme for Masters of Pharmacy referred to in Article 16 of this Ordinance (hereinafter: Scheme). Master of Pharmacy has acquired the required level of expertise if, in the period of six years (hereinafter referred to as the license period), it collects 5 points in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. For the continuity of professional training, the master of pharmacy must collect at least 18 points within two calendar years. Points accumulated in one license period cannot be transferred to the next license period. In case the master of a pharmacy is justifiedly prevented from attending professional training for a longer period of time (maternity leave, severe illness, etc.), he or she may be released from the obligation to acquire points for a maximum of two years or less. The Chamber Council decides on the release of the obligation to acquire points for a period longer than two years. In cases referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, a master of pharmacy submits an application for the release of the obligation to acquire the necessary points to the Commission that decides on the application. The application should be accompanied by evidence that the applicant has been prevented from attending professional training.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Requirement for participation in the tenders</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Requirements for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>54 Article 14</td>
<td>The verification of a pharmacist's competence for the license period shall be carried out by evaluating the professional training using the scoring system.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>2 Article 3</td>
<td>The pharmacy must have the following professional books and manuals: the valid Croatian Pharmacopoeia, the Formulae magistrales Croatica, the Synonyma medicamentorum Croatica, and pharmacy literature. The pharmacy must provide a disposal container for pharmaceutical waste.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>5 Article 8</td>
<td>The pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy can be established at a distance from the nearest existing pharmacy:</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>6 Article 8</td>
<td>The pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy can be established at a distance from the nearest existing pharmacy:</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>7 Article 7</td>
<td>A pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy must be established in the area of the municipality, city or city district of the City of Zagreb upon termination of work at a certain location may continue to work at another location in the same municipality, city or city district of the City of Zagreb provided the distance from the nearest existing pharmacy, or a branch of the pharmacy as defined in Article 5 of this Ordinance, exceeds 100 meters.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists/Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care (Official Gazette 61/11, 126/12, 124/15, 9/16)</td>
<td>18 Article 16</td>
<td>The pharmacy must have the following premises:</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Requirement for the acceptance of orders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>14 Article 2</td>
<td>The conditions for determining the area where the pharmacy will be established are as follows:</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>5 Article 8</td>
<td>The pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy may be established at a distance from the nearest pharmacy:</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>5 Article 8</td>
<td>The pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy may be established at a distance from the nearest pharmacy:</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>7 Article 7</td>
<td>The pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy may be established at a distance from the nearest pharmacy:</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces</td>
<td>1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders</td>
<td>Eligibility for participation in international tenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.4.1.1.2 Regidency/permit regime

| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 14 Article 14 | The verifications of a pharmacist's competence for the license period shall be carried out by evaluating the professional training using the scoring system. | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |
| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 14 Article 14 | The verifications of a pharmacist's competence for the license period shall be carried out by evaluating the professional training using the scoring system. | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |
| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 2 Article 3   | The pharmacy must have the following professional books and manuals: the valid Croatian Pharmacopoeia, the Formulae magistrales Croatica, and pharmacy literature. The pharmacy must provide a disposal container for pharmaceutical waste. | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |

### 1.2.2 Minimum distance rules

| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 13 Article 7  | A pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy may be established at a distance from the nearest pharmacy: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |
| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 13 Article 7  | A pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy may be established at a distance from the nearest pharmacy: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |
| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 13 Article 7  | A pharmacy or branch office of a pharmacy may be established at a distance from the nearest pharmacy: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |

### 1.3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust

| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 14 Article 2  | The conditions for determining the area where the pharmacy will be established are as follows: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |
| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 14 Article 2  | The conditions for determining the area where the pharmacy will be established are as follows: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |
| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 14 Article 2  | The conditions for determining the area where the pharmacy will be established are as follows: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |

### 1.1.1.1.2 Requirement for registration/licensing

<p>| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 14 Article 2  | The conditions for determining the area where the pharmacy will be established are as follows: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |
| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 14 Article 2  | The conditions for determining the area where the pharmacy will be established are as follows: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |
| Pharmacist | Ordinance | 14 Article 2  | The conditions for determining the area where the pharmacy will be established are as follows: | Rule that reinforces | 1.1.1.1 Eligibility for participation in tenders | Eligibility for participation in international tenders | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance on the minimal requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care</td>
<td>Gazette 61/11, 128/12, 124/15, (8/16)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>The laboratory for quality control of galenic preparations and the identification of medicinal substances must comply, with the principles of good laboratory practice for the quality control of galenic preparations; the laboratory for quality control of galenic preparations and the identification of medicinal substances must have space depending on the type of product: 1. Laboratory for Chemical-Analytical Examinations: - a room for performing physical-chemical tests with a digestion of at least 15 m²; - a room for optical and other instrumental analysis of a surface of at least 10 m²; - a room for scales; - a lab for chromatographic methods; - a laboratory sink; - a room for sensory testing and stability testing. 2. Common rooms: - the storage space for laboratory chemicals; - the storage space for a flammable material or a metal cabinet for the accommodation of a material; - a lab for a laboratory manager; - a wardrobe and space for workers; - sanitary facilities. The laboratory for the quality control of galenic preparations and the identification of medicinal substances must have the following equipment: the equipment prescribed by Article 18, paragraph 2 of this Ordinance, the Rules of Good Laboratory Practice for Galenic Laboratories, and the Rules of Good Manufacturing Practice for Galenic Laboratories.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.5 Excessive regulation on the typology/application of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance on the minimal requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care</td>
<td>Gazette 61/11, 128/12, 124/15, (8/16)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>The Galenic Laboratory must meet the requirements of good manufacturing practice for galenic laboratories in the scope of their business. The Galenic Laboratory must have: - a room for the reception of medicinal substances and packaging of at least 6 m²; - storage space divided into spaces for substances, packaging, flammable substances, ready-made formulations of at least 20 m²; - a room/rooms for the preparation per pharmaceutical forms with a separate space for preparation of purified water and separate space for aseptic work and sterile preparations of at least 30 m²; - a room for sanitization of goods, at least 5 m²; - a room for windows for the return of preparations; - a quality control laboratory of at least 15 m²; - a room for workers of at least 10 m²; - a room for a laboratory manager; - a wardrobe for workers; - sanitary facilities for workers. Promote for the preparation of sterile preparations and aseptic preparations: preparation of capsules and other preparations for oral administration must be carried out according to HRN EN ISO 14644 1-8; Equipment prescribed by Article 18, paragraph 2 of this Ordinance, an analytical scale with a measurement accuracy of 0.001 g, a precision weighing instrument with a measurement accuracy of 0.1 g, a precision weighing instrument with a measurement accuracy of 1 g, a precision weighing instrument measuring 10 g, grinding and sifting equipment for powdered substances, homogenizer of powdered substances, laboratory (bath-destillation) or laboratory microdistillation apparatus, glassware and transport vessels of stainless steel AISI 316 (g:title); a filter, a filter; blinder - homogeniser. The Galenic Laboratory must have valid pharmaceuticals and other professional and official books in accordance with the requirements of good manufacturing practice for galenic laboratories. In addition to the equipment referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, depending on the preparation of pharmaceutical forms, the galley laboratory shall have: - for the preparation of ointments, solutions of external use – filtering equipment, solvents, suppressor, Mmg and measuring devices for liquids and other equipment prescribed by the Rules of Good Manufacturing Practice for Galenic Laboratories; - for the preparation of ointments, granules, tablets, granulation equipment, if granules are prepared, homogenization and tabletting equipment if tablets are made, capsule filler, if capsules are prepared, powder equipment, equipment for weighing paper capsules;</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.5 Excessive regulation on the typology/application of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance on the minimal requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care</td>
<td>Gazette 61/11, 128/12, 124/15, (8/16)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>The drug depot must have: - a space for dispensing medicines and medical products of at least 20 m²; - room for keeping and storage of at least 10 m²; - wardrobe; - sanitary facilities for workers. Equipment: a computer with a printer, appropriate equipment intended for pharmacies to accommodate and preserve medicines and medical products in the medicine dispensary and storage room; a suitable metal warehouse with a key to keeping narcotics and narcotic-containing drugs, a refrigerator or compartment in a refrigerator or an air-conditioned drug storage room at a temperature of 2-8 °C; a refrigerator or compartment in the fridge or in an air-conditioned storage room at a temperature of 8-15 °C. All refrigerators and air-conditioned rooms must have a built-in measuring system or equipment for measuring, reading and possible printing temperatures for constant monitoring of temperature and temperature-monitoring equipment. The pharmacy drug depot must be equipped with a storage tank for the disposal of pharmaceutical waste. Pharmacies engaged in pharmaceutical activities in the current Croatian Pharmacopoeias, Synonyma Pharmacopoeiae, the Inventory of Finished Medicines, Pharmacotherapeutic Manual, Pharmacy Manual, Medical Herbs and Drugs: Pharmacotherapeutic, Botanical and Pharmaceutical Information and other professional books according to special regulations. The pharmacy depot must have the following record books: narcotics drugs book, poisons book, recipe copy book, drug consumption records, time stamp book, records of pharmacy drug depot in accordance with special regulations. Records books can be handled in writing or in electronic form.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2.3 Excessive regulation on the typology/application of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>Ordinance on the minimal requirements regarding the space, staff, and medical technical equipment for providing health care</td>
<td>Gazette 61/11, 128/12, 124/15, (8/16)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Article 18. The laboratory for the quality control of galenic preparations and the identification of medicinal substances must have the following equipment: - water bath; - magnetic stirrer with heater; - a device for the distillation of essential oils;</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2.3 Excessive regulation on the typology/application of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P): pH meter, - microscope, - magnetic stirrer with heater, - a device for the distillation of essential oils, - Relative density determination accessories,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>The hospital must set up a hospital pharmacy. Hospital pharmacies in hospitals of the I. and II. categories must have: ▪ room for the dispensing of medicines and medical products of at least 25 m², ▪ a laboratory of at least 25 m², ▪ a room for working in a clean or aseptic space of at least 10 m², ▪ a room for analysis of substances of at least 10 m², ▪ a room for making galenic and magistral preparations of at least 15 m², ▪ a dishwasher of at least 6 m², ▪ storage space with access ramps of at least 10 m², ▪ storage space for highly volatile and flammable liquids/suitable wardrobe for highly volatile and flammable liquids of at least 4 m², ▪ a room for the manager of at least 10 m², ▪ a space for selective disposal of hygiene and waste of at least 6 m². Hospital Pharmacies in hospitals of the III. and IV. categories must have: ▪ a room for dispensing medicines and medical products of at least 20 m², ▪ a laboratory of at least 20 m², ▪ a dishwasher of at least 6 m², ▪ a space for selective disposal of hygiene and waste of at least 6 m², ▪ a space for cleaning and preservation of medicines of at least 30 m², ▪ space for delivery and removal of medicines of at least 5 m², ▪ storage space for highly volatile and flammable liquids/suitable wardrobe for highly volatile and flammable liquids of at least 4 m².</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Excessive regulation on the hyperlink/applicatio n of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Other regulations/provisions</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>The retail price of a finished drug, galenic preparation, magistral formulation and medical device is the retail selling price with value added tax. An integral part of the price of a finished drug and a medicinal device is the value of the retai margin according to the differentiated margin model. An integral part of the price of galenic and magistral compositions is the preparation of the magistral galenic preparation according to the &quot;Pharmacy Procedures&quot; table. (Diagnostic and therapeutic pharmacy procedures, NR 1952, 2930, 3195, 33000, 18205, 11351, 4450, 7562, 8550, 9502 and 11110). The pharmacy is obliged to incorporate the dispensing service code 70010 from the &quot;Pharmacy Procedures&quot; in the retail price of the galenic and the magistral preparation. The value of the point applied in the calculation of the retail price for the galenic and magistral preparations according to &quot;Pharmacy Procedures&quot; shall be determined by the Council of the Chamber at the proposal of the Commission for Economic Issues of the Croatian Chamber of Pharmacists. The criteria for determining the value of the point are as follows: ▪ value of pharmacy work - other average labor and business costs. ▪ RETAIL PRICE FORMATION FOR FINISHED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS AND MEDICAL DEVICES ▪ Minimum margin: 10% ▪ Maximum margin: 35% ▪ Exceptional to cytostatics, anti-AIDS drugs and medicines sold in long-term therapy (eg. hepatoc C, idarubicin therapy etc.), the retail margin is at least 2% and the highest according to the accepted differentiated margin model. ▪ In special (extraordinary) conditions (epidemics, pandemics, etc.), the Croatian Chamber of Pharmacists can determine (recommend) a special retail margin for finished medicines that deviates from the defined method of calculation. ▪ When issuing medicines and medical products to healthcare institutions and legal entities on a purchase order or subject to a public tender, a 10% discount on the retail margin under this decision is allowed. At the payment terms of a pharmacy, the maximum allowance of 10% can be approved. MODEL OF RETAIL DIFFERENTIATED MARGIN FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCTS AND MEDICAL DEVICES IN FREE SALES OF 10-35% Medicinal product wholesale price per pack (in HRK)</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A loyalty program allows beneficiaries to acquire certain benefits by purchasing in a pharmacy. The benefits referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall relate to: ▪ discounts on medicines that are sold without prescription in pharmacies, (from BI and BIIX regime) and other products that are sold in a pharmacy in accordance with the List of cosmetic and other health protection products that pharmacies can supply to users, ▪ keeping regular records of all medicines and other products used by the user, for the purpose of ensuring health and preventing interactions of medicines and other products. ▪ The incentive to buy and advertise the work of the pharmacy by coupon is not allowed.</td>
<td>2.2.1 Maximum minimum prices/limits fixed by authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Benefits related to the discount referred to in Article 5, paragraph 2, indent 1 of this Ordinance shall not be used for the issuance of medicinal products that are issued on prescription in a pharmacy, as well as for participation in prescription and refund.</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technician</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>One-time advertising of a pharmacy in connection with the opening, reopening of the pharmacy or once a year at the anniversary of the opening of the pharmacy, is permitted, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Pharmacy Ethics and Deontology, without creating unfair competition among pharmacies. One-time advertising within the meaning of paragraph 1 of this Article implies: ▪ opening a pharmacy, ▪ advertising a pharmacy for no more than 2 weeks, ▪ reopening the pharmacy when relocating a pharmacy or opening a pharmacy after reorganization - one-day advertising of the pharmacy on the occasion of the anniversary of the opening of the pharmacy - one day advertising of the pharmacy. Anniversary from paragraph 2 indent 1 of the Article shall mean the day of commencement of the pharmacy operation in accordance with the Decision on the commencement of the operation of the pharmacy that was issued by the Ministry in charge of health.</td>
<td>2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Article 9 Pharmacy advertising does not include information on the address of the pharmacy, the address of the pharmacy website or pharmacy site on social networks, the notice on the working hours of the pharmacy and on duty, and the telephone number, fax or e-mail address of the pharmacy.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist; Pharmaceutical</td>
<td>Law/Act/Statute</td>
<td>Law/Act/Statute</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Article 10 The Chamber performs the following public powers: 1. Registry of Pharmacy Makers who conduct Pharmacy in the Republic of Croatia. 2. Issues, reviews and revokes the License for Independant Work. 3. Maintains a register of pharmacies, pharmacy depots, galenic laboratories and takes for quality verification of galenic preparations and identification of medicinal substance. 4. Provides lists of cosmetic and other health care products that may be issued in pharmacies. 5. Professionally supervises the work of pharmacists.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.4 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.4 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technician</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.4 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.4 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical Technician,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.4 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.4 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Law/Act/Statute</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Article 9 Supervision over the work of physiotherapist-trainees can only be performed by a physiotherapist who has the approval for the independent work.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Law/Act/Statute</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Article 15 The right to self-employment is given to a physiotherapist to perform physiotherapy activities for which he/she has been granted approval for independent work. A therapist participating in physiotherapeutic care is entitled to self-employment and to perform physiotherapy activities for which he/she has been granted a self-employment authorization.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitor's opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Law/Act/Statute</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Article 14 The physiotherapist who is included in the register of physiotherapists at the Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists and has the approval for independent work has the right to perform physiotherapy. The right to adopt the register of physiotherapists is a physiotherapist who has completed internship and passed the professional exam. The terms of the internship and the postgraduate examination referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not apply to nationals of the Member States of the European Union. The provisions of the Health Care Act and the implementing regulations adopted pursuant to the Act shall apply to the content, duration of the internship and the manner of conducting the professional examination for physiotherapists.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Law/Act/Statute</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Article 15 The right to self-employment is given to a physiotherapist to perform physiotherapy activities for which he/she has been granted approval for independent work. A therapist participating in physiotherapeutic care is entitled to self-employment and to perform physiotherapy activities for which he/she has been granted a self-employment authorization.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitor's opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex D  Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions</td>
<td>License to Compete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Physiotherapy Profession Act (Official Gazette 120/08)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>SERIOUS PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT Article 18 Physiotherapist makes a serious breach of duty - if he refuses to provide physiotherapeutic care to a patient upon referral by a physician for physical therapy, - if he consecrates and incorrect physiotherapeutic procedures are applied, - if he does not notify the physician about the worsening condition of the patient during the physiotherapeutic procedure, - if he does not send the patient to the doctor, when within a physiotherapeutic procedure identifies a finding that is not within the scope of physiotherapeutic knowledge, - when in critical damage to the health of the patient due to negligence or ignorance, - when applying methods and techniques that are not within the scope of the description of the activities of his or her work, - if his behavior violates the honor and reputation of his profession, - when he violates the provisions of this Act, - when he violates the code of physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology. The Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists will determine the violations of their duties and disciplinary responsibility for physiotherapists, work therapists and masseurs who provide services in physical therapy.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collective outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/ format and location 2.3 Excessive regulation on the type of products and services/ format and location</td>
<td>Rule that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/ criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Physiotherapy Profession Act (Official Gazette 120/08)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>In case of a minor or serious breach of their duty, physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians, work therapists, and masseurs — batters are referred to the disciplinary bodies of the Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists. Disciplinary measures for minor and serious breaches of work duties are determined by the general act of the Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists. Article 20 Disciplinary measure for minor and serious breaches of duties (1) If the professional misconduct does not significantly affect the management of the Chamber. (2) If the professional misconduct affects the quality of physiotherapeutic care. (3) If the professional misconduct affects the public interest. (4) If the professional misconduct affects the public interest. (5) If the professional misconduct affects the public interest.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce entry/exit decisions 3 Incidents participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>3.1.1 Competition opinion needed to amend 3.1.2 Competition opinion needed to amend</td>
<td>Rule that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Limited official capacity to change/cancel permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Physiotherapy Profession Act (Official Gazette 120/08)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Private practice is only operated by a physiotherapist with a completed physiotherapy study which has the approval for the independent work issued by the Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists. The provisions of the Health Care Act apply to the procedure for the establishment, temporary suspension and termination of the private practice of physiotherapists. Article 22 Development and termination of private practice:</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce entrance/exit during or clent decisions</td>
<td>3 Incidents participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>3.1.1 Competition opinion needed to amend</td>
<td>3.1.2 Competition opinion needed to amend</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Physiotherapy Profession Act (Official Gazette 120/08)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Physiotherapists are obliged to join the Chamber. Physiotherapeutic technicians, work therapists and masseurs who participate in the physiotherapeutic care procedure are obliged to join the Chamber. Article 24 Participation of physiotherapists:</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce entrance/exit during or clent decisions</td>
<td>3 Incidents participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>3.1.1 Competition opinion needed to amend</td>
<td>3.1.2 Competition opinion needed to amend</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Physiotherapy Profession Act (Official Gazette 120/08)</td>
<td>25, p. 8</td>
<td>In addition to the public powers referred to in Article 25 of this Act, the Chamber also carries out the following tasks: 1. adopting a code of physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology; 2. cooperating with the ministry responsible for health in all areas of interest for physiotherapists and providing expert opinion and participating in the preparation of regulations in the field of physiotherapeutic activities; 3. Providing the contents of the physiotherapeutic guidelines for the planning and implementation of physiotherapeutic care; 4. Proposes to the Minister responsible for health the standards and norms for physiotherapeutic activities; 5. Specifies the need, content and length of the physiotherapy's additional training program; 6. Provide a general act setting forth the content, deadlines and the procedure of continuing professional training and checking the expertise of physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians, work therapists and masseurs and performs the verification of expertise; 7. Provides permanent professional training for physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians, work therapists and masseurs, establishes disciplinary measures for the minor and serious breaches of the duty of physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians, work therapists and masseurs who provide services in physical therapy.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collective outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/ format and location 2.3 Excessive regulation on the type of products and services/ format and location</td>
<td>Rule that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/ criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. prescribes the manner of advertising and the manner of highlighting the name of private practice, 9. determines the lowest prices for certain physiotherapeutic activities outside the basic health network, determines prices for certain physiotherapeutic activities from the scope of voluntary health insurance, 10. performs professional supervision over the work of physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians, work therapists and masseurs who participate in the provision of services in physical therapy, 11. determines the violations of the duties of physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians, work therapists and masseurs, 12. establishes disciplinary measures for the minor and serious breaches of the duty of physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians, work therapists and masseurs who participate in the provision of services in physiotherapeutic care, 13. conduct disciplinary proceedings and impose disciplinary measures for violations of the duties of physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians, work therapists and masseurs who participate in the provision of services in physiotherapeutic care, 14. Co-operates with the Health Inspectorate of the Ministry of Health, 15. Coordinates relations among the members and actively participates in resolving possible disputes, 16. Co-operates with the World Health Organization, the World Confederation for Physiotherapy and other international organizations of interest in physiotherapy, 17. Performs other matters stipulated by this Law, the Statute and other regulations of the Chamber.
Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Physiotherapy Profession 35, p. 9 Act (Official Gazette 120/08)</td>
<td>Article 25</td>
<td>An appeal is not allowed against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 70/16)</td>
<td>Article 145</td>
<td>Private Practice can be run by a healthcare professional with a completed university graduate degree under the following conditions: 1. Have adequate education in health care, passed a professional examination, and for specialist practices also the appropriate specialisation examination and approval for self-employment, 2. that he is a citizen of the Republic of Croatia, 3. being able to perform private practice, 4. being fully capable of doing business, 5. no record of security or protective measure of prohibition to practice medicine or protective measure of removal from practice has been issued by a final court judgment, 6. that he is not in employment, that is, that he does not carry out another self-employed activity, 7. to have adequate space, 8. to have the appropriate medical equipment, 9. to obtain the opinion of the Institute and the competent chamber on the justification of the establishment of private practice in the public health service network, as the opinion of the competent chamber on the justification for the establishment of private practice outside the public health service network. The condition of the passed professional examination referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply if the holder is a resident of a Member State of the European Union, 1.4 Requirements for entry into force or duration of a permit 1.4.1 The time limit for which a permit (or licence) is valid is limited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 70/16)</td>
<td>Article 150</td>
<td>Healthcare workers referred to in Article 145 of this Act may have only one medical practice, a pharmacy or medical-bioclínical laboratory, and healthcare workers referred to in Article 147 of this Act shall have only one private practice in their profession. The health workers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article can carry out private practice activities in person. The same clinic, pharmacy or medical-bioclínical laboratory can be run in shifts by two or more healthcare professionals of the same profession. Healthcare professionals referred to in Article 145 of this Act may conduct private practice in the team with one or more healthcare workers of secondary school or teacher's degree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 70/16)</td>
<td>Article 152</td>
<td>A private health worker who has been granted a concession for performing a public health service can obtain funds based on: contract with the Institute of Health Care Implementation, a contract with a health center for the provision of health care in a certain area, as a period of health care, for the implementation of a health promotion program; prevention and early detection of diseases, home visits and cooperation with the pension service and work in dispensary activity, contract with the unit of regional self-government, contract with voluntary insurers, contracts with health centers and other healthcare institutions, contracts with self-employment and work outside full-time working hours contracted with the Institute for the performance of work for which he or she is granted an authorization to work independently, the performance of health care activities in the coverage of part or total health care costs. The price of health services for private practice with no contracted health worker is determined by the competent chamber. The prices of health services from the scope of private health insurance are determined by the insurance company with the consent of the competent chamber.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/08, 71/10, 139/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 35/12, 70/12, 144/12, 82/13, 70/16)</td>
<td>Article 202</td>
<td>More healthcare workers, who practice private practice personally, can join a group private practice. The conditions for the establishment of group private practice referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, with the prior opinion of the competent chambers, shall be prescribed by the minister. A decision is made by the Minister on the establishment of group private practice. An appeal is not allowed against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

License to Compete
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/07, 71/10, 138/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 32/12, 70/12, 14/12, 82/11, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 72/16)</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>Article 157: Healthcare workers who practice private practice can temporarily suspend work. The work may be temporarily suspended due to illness, military obligation. If the healthcare worker is elected or appointed to permanent duty in certain bodies of state or local and regional self-government while the one is paid for consular or diplomatic representation or for other justified reasons, the healthcare worker is obliged to notify the Minister if he has been absent for more than 30 working days continuously in the course of the year. A healthcare worker is obliged to apply for a temporary cessation of work not later than 7 days after the expiration of the time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, or within three days of the termination of the reason for which it has prevented him. Temporary cessation of work may take up to four years. The Minster issues a decision on temporary suspension of work. An appeal is not allowed against the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor), Physiotherapist (Master), Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/07, 71/10, 138/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 32/12, 70/12, 14/12, 82/11, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 72/16)</td>
<td>158, p. 5</td>
<td>Article 158: The right to pursue private practice by force of law ceases if the person who has the authorization to work: 1. dies; 2. ceases work without the approval of the Minister; 3. loses his business ability or in part; 4. loses his or her independence of work; 5. establishes a working relationship, commences other self-employment, except in the case of termination of the work referred to in Article 157 of this Act, if the person is elected or appointed to permanent duty in certain bodies of state or local and regional self-government. - If the receives a salary for this work or if he is employed in a consular or diplomatic office, 6. loses the right to dispose of property, or the corresponding medicinal work; 7. is sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months by a final court judgment or a security measure or protective measure prohibiting the practice of medicine has been imposed. Healthcare workers in the Public Health Service network have the right to pursue private practice by force of law until they have reached 65 years of age and 20 years of insurance. Exceptionally, in the event of a threat to health care, the Minister may allow these healthcare workers to extend their private practice up to 70 years of age. The Minister's decision on cessation of private practice by force of law is passed by the Minister. An appeal is not allowed against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor), Physiotherapist (Master), Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/07, 71/10, 138/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 32/12, 70/12, 14/12, 82/11, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 72/16)</td>
<td>159, p. 4</td>
<td>Article 159: The Minister shall issue a decision on the termination of the authorization for private practice if the identified shortcomings in the performance of the business are not remedied within the deadline determined by the decision of the competent authority. The Minister may issue a decision on termination of the authorization for private practice if the healthcare worker: 1. fails to act in accordance with Article 155, 156 and 157 of this Act; 2. ceases work without the approval of the Minister; 3. does not perform the personal activities of the type of work if the work of other persons is contrary to the approval and law; 4. has more than one office, pharmacy or medical-biochemical laboratory, or one private practice in his profession; 5. advertises its work and its office, pharmacy or medical-biochemical laboratory contrary to the approval and law, and the conditions of the decision of the competent authority, 6. is not the competent office. No appeals allowed against the decision referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor), Physiotherapist (Master), Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Health Care Act (Official Gazette 150/07, 71/10, 138/10, 22/11, 84/11, 154/11, 12/12, 32/12, 70/12, 14/12, 82/11, 159/13, 22/14, 154/14, 72/16)</td>
<td>160, p. 5</td>
<td>Article 160: The Minister shall issue a decision on the termination of the authorization for private practice if the identified shortcomings in the performance of the business are not remedied within the deadline determined by the decision of the competent authority. The Minister may issue a decision on termination of the authorization for private practice if the healthcare worker: 1. fails to act in accordance with Article 155, 156 and 157 of this Act; 2. ceases work without the approval of the Minister; 3. does not perform the personal activities of the type of work if the work of other persons is contrary to the approval and law; 4. has more than one office, pharmacy or medical-biochemical laboratory, or one private practice in his profession; 5. advertises its work and its office, pharmacy or medical-biochemical laboratory contrary to the act issued by the competent chamber, 6. is not the competent chamber. No appeals allowed against the decision referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor), Physiotherapist (Master), Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on entry into professional practice for health professionals (Official Gazette 21/1, 141/13, 126/14)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Article 2: Some terms for the purposes of this Ordinance shall have the following meaning: - professional qualification - shall include formal education and professional competence (vocational training and training after the completion of formal education, as well as possible professional experience acquired in the performance of a regulated profession in a Member State of the European Union) on the basis of which the candidate has acquired the rights to perform certain activities of a regulated profession in the Republic of Croatia or a Member State of the European Union; - professional experience - a real performance of a profession in the healthcare activity in the Republic of Croatia or a Member State of the European Union in accordance with the applicable regulations, - evidence of formal qualifications - diplomas, certificates and other public documents issued by the competent authority of the Contracting State of the European Economic Area (hereinafter referred to as: EEA), attesting the successful completion of formal education and, if necessary, professional development and training which has been acquired in the EEA Contracting State shall include diplomas, certificates and other public documents issued by the competent authority of a third country to the holder of such documents who has three years of professional experience in the territory of an EEA Contracting State and which are certified by that EEA State Party and give their right to their holder to carry out a particular profession within the borders of an EEA State Party in accordance with its applicable regulations; - regulated profession - according to certain areas in the health sector - one or more regulated professions of the Member States of the European Union listed in Annex V of the Directive referred to in subparagraph 8 of this Article.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on entry into professional practice for health professionals (Official Gazette 21/1, 141/13, 126/14)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Article 3: No appeal is allowed against the decision referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on entry into professional practice for health professionals (Official Gazette 21/1, 141/13, 126/14)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Article 4: The Minister may issue a decision on temporary suspension of work. If the healthcare worker is elected or appointed to permanent duty in certain bodies of state or local and regional self-government while the one is paid for consular or diplomatic representation or for other justified reasons, the healthcare worker is obliged to notify the Minister if he has been absent for more than 30 working days continuously in the course of the year. A healthcare worker is obliged to apply for a temporary cessation of work not later than 7 days after the expiration of the time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, or within three days of the termination of the reason for which it has prevented him. Temporary cessation of work may take up to four years. The Minister issues a decision on temporary suspension of work. An appeal is not allowed against the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on training for health professionals (Official Gazette 211, 1413, 12614)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Article 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on training for health professionals (Official Gazette 211, 1413, 12614)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Article 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on training for health professionals (Official Gazette 211, 1413, 12614)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Article 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on training for health professionals (Official Gazette 211, 1413, 12614)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Article 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the content, deadlines, and procedure for the verification of expertise (general act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Article 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist (Bachelor); Physiotherapist (Master); Physiotherapist (Technician)</td>
<td>Law/AID Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Council of Physiotherapists</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Article 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapists (Bachelor)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Council of Physiotherapists</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>The Commission on the Profession performs the following tasks: 1. proposes standards and norms in practice, 2. proposes the lowest prices for individual physiotherapeutic activities outside the basic health network, 3. determines the prices for certain physiotherapeutic activities from the scope of voluntary health care, 4. cares about the quality, content and organization of physiotherapeutic activities, 5. coordinates relationships between members and actively participates in resolving any disputes that may arise, 6. gives an opinion on the justification for establishment of private practice of a physiotherapist, 7. analyzes suggestions and issues of the request of regional councils, 8. Provides expert opinion in the preparation of regulations in the areas of prevention and wellness, 9. Perform other work defined by this Statute or the general acts of the Chamber. To carry out tasks within its competence, the Commission may appoint an expert group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapists (Bachelor)</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Council of Physiotherapists</td>
<td>54, p. 4, p. 5</td>
<td>The Chamber shall keep a register of the member (head) of the professional association and who is registered in the register of physiotherapists, the professional association, or the registry of the massage bather, the Chamber shall issue authorization for independent work. The authorization for independent work proves the professional competence of the physiotherapist, that is, the physiotherapist technician and the masseur of the bather for independent work in his profession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapists (Bachelor)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practice, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy of March 23, 2009 (General Act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Commission on the Profession shall decide on the request of the Party relating to the provision of physical therapy in the core activity network and outside the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapists (Bachelor)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practice, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy of March 23, 2009 (General Act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The healthcare provider submits the application in writing, indicating whether or not he will perform the activity in the network or outside the network. The application must contain the following elements: - name and surname of the founder; - address of the founder; - the number of license for independent work, i.e. properly regulated membership status; if the founder is a physiotherapist, - if the founder is a medical doctor or other person who is not a physiotherapist, within 30 days from the adoption of a decision to open a practice, they shall provide the Chamber with the number of the license of independent work of a physiotherapist who provides physical therapy, - the number or company of the founder of physical therapy, - place and address of the physical therapy service provider; - activities of the physical therapy provider; - description of the physiotherapeutic interventions to be performed by the provider of physical therapy and a proposal for establishing a physical therapy provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapists (Bachelor)</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practice, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy of March 23, 2009 (General Act of the Croatian Council of Physiotherapists)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The healthcare provider submits the application in writing, indicating whether or not he will perform the activity in the network or outside the network. The application must contain the following elements: - name and surname of the founder; - address of the founder; - the number of license for independent work, i.e. properly regulated membership status; if the founder is a physiotherapist, - if the founder is a medical doctor or other person who is not a physiotherapist, within 30 days from the adoption of a decision to open a practice, they shall provide the Chamber with the number of the license of independent work of a physiotherapist who provides physical therapy, - the number or company of the founder of physical therapy, - place and address of the physical therapy service provider; - activities of the physical therapy provider; - description of the physiotherapeutic interventions to be performed by the provider of physical therapy and a proposal for establishing a physical therapy provider.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex D: Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

#### License to Compete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practices, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy of March 23, 2009 (General Act of the Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Article 6</td>
<td>The applicant referred to in Article 1 of this Ordinance shall be liable for the costs of the proceedings prescribed amount. The amount of the amount referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by a special decision of the Chamber Council.</td>
<td>1.4 requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>2.1 relative fee for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.2 Minimum distance rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiotherapist</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the procedure and manner of issuing opinions on the justification for establishing private practices, health institutions, and companies providing physical therapy of March 23, 2009 (General Act of the Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Article 9</td>
<td>In the process of making an opinion on the justification of a request pertaining to a provider healthcare services inside and outside the Networks, the Commissioner for Housing Affairs in the process of giving opinions is must by the following criteria:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- determining the number of residents and health insured persons;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- demographic characteristics of the population (age, sex);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- characteristics of particular areas (population, traffic, accessibility, demographic threat areas and special working conditions due to increased number of inhabitants during the tourist season) and environmental impact on population health;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- the existing scope of the activity for which the claim is filed in the area to which it is closed to open private practice.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In addition to the criteria referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the committees participating in the proceedings giving opinions can also be taken into account, depending on the circumstances of each individual request other criteria, in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Health Care Plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other regulations/provisions</td>
<td>Decision on the minimum prices of physical therapy outside the Public Health Service Network of March 21, 2012 (General Act of the Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists)</td>
<td>3.4.5</td>
<td>Article 2</td>
<td>a) Business Place Article 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A physiotherapist is obliged to display a plaque on the entrance of the building where the premises for performing physical therapy activities are located and at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the entrance doors of private or group practice, healthcare institution or company.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the plaque is illuminated, occasional and intermittent lighting cannot be used.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A physiotherapist cannot use special marks on the plaque (arrows, drawings, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the entrance to the premises where physical therapy is provided is not easily seen, the physiotherapist can use the instruction for easier search.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only data from the history in charge of health regarding the establishment of a private, or group practice, a healthcare institution or company, with the indication of working hours can be found on the plaque.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) print, professional journal, and other means of advertising Article 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A physiotherapist can be advertised in the press (daily, weekly or monthly), professional journals, or otherwise in accordance with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology and in the manner prescribed by the provisions of this Ordinance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A physiotherapist may publish in a press, an expert journal an expert article on physical therapy activity, stating his/her name and surname, but must not emphasize the name and address of private or group practice, healthcare institution or company in which this activity is performed, because in this case it is understood that it is an advertisement.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c) Public media Article 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Advertising of a physiotherapist in the media (radio, television and the like) is not permitted, without issuing an approval in accordance with Article 9 of this Ordinance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A physiotherapist may participate in a radio or television program relating to the activity of physical therapy, stating his/her name and surname, but must not emphasize the name and address of private or group practice, healthcare institution or company in which the activity is performed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above outlines the regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions, focusing on the competitive landscape, professional qualifications, and legal frameworks that govern the physiotherapy sector in Croatia.
Physiotherapist (Bachelor), Physiotherapist (Master), Physiotherapist (Technician)  
Article 18  
I. The licence of a Physical Therapist, Occupational Therapist, Physiotherapy Technician, or Masseur may be suspended temporarily (while there are reasons for which the Licence is confiscated) or permanently revoked.  
II. All supporting evidence must be in Latin and Croatian language or translated into Croatian language and Latin script by an authorized court interpreter.  

III. A license may be temporarily or permanently taken from a physiotherapist, an occupational therapist, a physiotherapy technician, and a masseur on the basis that a physiotherapist, occupational therapist, physiotherapy technician, or masseur may perform under the issued License to.  

1. Authorization for independent work for physiotherapists, physiotherapy technicians and bath masseurs (hereafter referred to as the “License”) is a public document issued, renewed and revoked by the Croatian Chamber of Physiotherapists (hereinafter referred to as the Chamber) in accordance with the Ordinance on the issue, renewal, and revocation of authorization to work independently (hereinafter: the Ordinance) and other applicable regulations in the Republic of Croatia.  

II. This Ordinance prescribes the terms, methods and procedures for issuing, renewing and revoking the Licenses for:  

- physiotherapist;  
- physiotherapy technician;  
- bath masseur.  

III. The Chamber shall exceptionally renew the License to an occupational therapist who had previously obtained the occupational therapist license from the Chamber, when the occupational therapist’s profession was not regulated.  

IV. In addition to the request for the occupational therapist license renewal, occupational therapists are obliged to submit the attachments referred to in Article 32 of the Ordinance.  

V. The terms used in this Ordinance, which have gender significance, regardless of whether they are used in male or female, cover equally men and women.  

Article 25  
I. The licence of a Physical Therapist, Occupational Therapist, Physiotherapy Technician, or Masseur may be suspended temporarily or permanently revoked.  
II. In addition to the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Court of the Chamber may temporarily or permanently limit the scope and type of work that a physiotherapist, occupational therapist, physiotherapy technician, or masseur may perform under the issued License to:  

- the final proposal of the design or the layout of the advertisement;  
- a request for assessment of the conformity of advertisement with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology;  
- the approval reference number must be clearly displayed in the lower right corner of the approval.  

III. The conditions for issuing Licenses for a physiotherapist, physiotherapy technician and masseur in Croatian nationals are:  

- professional qualifications: compliance formal education and professional competence;  
- decision on the recognition of professional qualifications acquired abroad for carrying out activities, issued by the competent authority in recognition of foreign professional qualifications in accordance with a special regulation;  
- passed professional exam;  
- Croatian citizenship;  
- passed professional exam;  
- membership in the Chamber;  
- adherence to ethical and deontological principles of the profession.  

IV. If the Commission finds that the advertisement is incompatible with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology, it will return it for completion.  

Within a period of one year, the physiotherapist may advertise an unlimited number of times, but only in accordance with the issued approval.  

The approval reference number must be clearly displayed in the lower right corner of the approval.  

If the Commission finds that the advertisement complies with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology, it issues an approval with a reference number, which is valid for one year from the date of its issuance.  

The approval reference number must be clearly displayed in the lower right corner of the approval.  

In case that even then the ad is not appropriate, the physiotherapist must submit a new request.  

V. The final proposal of the design or the layout of the advertisement must include:  

- a request for assessment of the conformity of advertisement with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology;  
- a request for assessment of the conformity of advertisement with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology;  
- the approval reference number must be clearly displayed in the lower right corner of the approval.  

VI. The Office of the Chamber may also request from the applicant for a licence other than the documentation referred to in Article 8 to provide other documents and attachments referred to in Article 9 of this Ordinance.  

II. All supporting evidence must be in Latin and Croatian language or translated into Croatian language and Latin script by an authorized court interpreter.  

The approval reference number must be clearly displayed in the lower right corner of the approval.  

If the Commission finds that the advertisement complies with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology, it issues an approval with a reference number, which is valid for one year from the date of its issuance.  

The approval reference number must be clearly displayed in the lower right corner of the approval.  

In case that even then the ad is not appropriate, the physiotherapist must submit a new request.  

V. The final proposal of the design or the layout of the advertisement must include:  

- a request for assessment of the conformity of advertisement with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology;  
- a request for assessment of the conformity of advertisement with physiotherapeutic ethics and deontology;  
- the approval reference number must be clearly displayed in the lower right corner of the approval.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction</th>
<th>Rules that restrict dominance or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that restrict entry/exit decisions</th>
<th>Rules that restrict the market outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit the market</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Article 21</td>
<td>Rule that restrict dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.3 Competitors’ opinion needed to intervene</td>
<td>1.1 Discriminatory application of rules and standards</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A number of licensed architects and/or authorized engineers may carry out project design and/or professional construction supervision in a joint office for carrying out project design and/or expert supervision of construction (hereinafter referred to as the joint office). In this case, the mutual rights granted by authorized architects and/or authorized engineers are regulated by a written contract.

2. The joint office shall be established on the basis of the contract referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by entering into the Register of Joint Offices of the appropriate Chamber at the request of authorized architects and/or authorized engineers who have entered into this contract. A joint office established by authorized architects or authorized engineers of the same profession is established by enrolling in the registry of the joint office of the Chamber to which they associate their profession. A joint office established by an authorized architect and an authorized engineer or authorized engineer of different professions shall be established by enrolling in the registry of the Joint-Chamber offices specified in the contract referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. The chamber which has entered into its registry the joint office of the authorized architect and authorized engineer or authorized engineer of different professions shall inform the other appropriate chambers without delay.

A legal person registered for the activity of designing and/or expert construction supervision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction</th>
<th>Rules that restrict dominance or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that restrict entry/exit decisions</th>
<th>Rules that restrict the market outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit the market</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Article 53</td>
<td>Rule that restrict dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.1 Discriminatory application of rules and standards</td>
<td>1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
<td>1.1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
<td>1.1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
<td>1.1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A legal person registered for the activity of designing and/or expert construction supervision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction</th>
<th>Rules that restrict dominance or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that restrict entry/exit decisions</th>
<th>Rules that restrict the market outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit the market</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
<th>Rules that dominate or limit entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Article 61</td>
<td>Rule that restrict dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.1 Discriminatory application of rules and standards</td>
<td>1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
<td>1.1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
<td>1.1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
<td>1.1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When carrying out professional construction supervision tasks, an architect, civil engineer, mechanical engineer and electrical engineer profession shall supervise the execution of the works which they are authorized to design pursuant to this Act.

2. The civil engineering profession may also perform tasks of professional supervision of the construction of construction works and the execution of works for which the architectural profession is authorized to design pursuant to this Act.

3. The architectural profession may also perform tasks of professional supervision of the execution of works on buildings for which the civil engineering profession is authorized to design pursuant to this Act, and for which, pursuant to a special regulation, the main design audit is not required.

4. By entering the Registry of Authorized Architects and Engineers, a professional name is obtained: Authorized Architect, Authorized Architect Urbanist, Authorized Engineer, Authorized Engineer Civil, Authorized Engineer Mechanical, Authorized Engineer Electrical.

5. The decision on entry in the appropriate registry of the respective chamber shall be made by the Chamber and the persons referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article shall be issued with the stamp and the identity card.

6. The Chamber may have honorary members in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Statute of the Chamber.

7. The Chamber may have honorary members in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Statute of the Chamber.
Article 54

(1) An authorized architect, an authorized architect-town planner, authorized engineer, an authorized construction manager, an authorized works manager, and an authorized person shall be obliged to deliver professional liability insurance, depending on the type and degree of damage, for the damage he could cause to the investor by carrying out his duties or activities or other person for all the time of carrying out duties or activities, the amount of which cannot be less than HRK 1,000,000.00. In the case of partial equivalence, the insured person shall additionally provide for the coverage of uncovered aspects, insured risk, insured minimum guarantee limits or possible exclusion from coverage.

(2) An authorized architect, an authorized architect-town planner, an authorized engineer, an authorized construction manager and an authorized manager of works, registered in the registry of authorized foreign persons established in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, shall have their professional liability insurance covered by a guarantee which is equivalent or substantively comparable with regard to the purpose or coverage to be provided, whereby the amount of the insured sum may not be less than HRK 1,000,000.00. In the case of partial equivalence, the insured person shall additionally provide for the coverage of uncovered aspects, insured risk, insured minimum guaranteed limits or possible exclusion from coverage.

Article 55

(1) The Chamber shall take on the basic insurance of the professional responsibility of its members - authorized architects, authorized urban architects, authorized engineers, authorized architects, authorized construction managers and authorized works managers and foreign authorized persons, and members of the Chamber shall be obliged to pay the Chamber fee for professional insurance.

(2) Obligation of professional insurance or non-payment of the Professional Insurance fee to the Chamber is a serious breach of the duty of an authorized architect, authorized urban architect, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, and an authorized person.

(3) The professional insurance of an authorized architect, authorized architect - urbanist, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, or an authorized person through the Chamber, shall not include the possibility of their additional individual professional insurance for damages which could be done by the investor or by other people.

Article 56

(1) The Chamber shall take on the basic insurance of the professional responsibility of its members - authorized architects, authorized urban architects, authorized engineers, authorized architects, authorized construction managers and authorized works managers and foreign authorized persons, and members of the Chamber shall be obliged to pay the Chamber fee for professional insurance.

(2) Obligation of professional insurance or non-payment of the Professional Insurance fee to the Chamber is a serious breach of the duty of an authorized architect, authorized urban architect, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, and an authorized person.

(3) The professional insurance of an authorized architect, authorized architect - urbanist, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, or an authorized person through the Chamber, shall not include the possibility of their additional individual professional insurance for damages which could be done by the investor or by other people.

Article 57

(1) In the terms of professional insurance for authorized architects, authorized urban architects, authorized engineers, authorized construction managers, authorized works managers and authorized foreign persons shall be jointly determined by the insurers in agreement with the chambers.

(2) Violation of the obligation of professional insurance or non-payment of the Professional Insurance fee to the Chamber is a serious breach of the duty of an authorized architect, authorized urban architect, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, and an authorized person.

(3) The Chamber shall take on the basic insurance of the professional responsibility of its members - authorized architects, authorized urban architects, authorized engineers, authorized architects, authorized construction managers and authorized works managers and foreign authorized persons, and members of the Chamber shall be obliged to pay the Chamber fee for professional insurance.

(4) Obligation of professional insurance or non-payment of the Professional Insurance fee to the Chamber is a serious breach of the duty of an authorized architect, authorized urban architect, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, and an authorized person.

(5) The professional insurance of an authorized architect, authorized architect - urbanist, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, or an authorized person through the Chamber, shall not include the possibility of their additional individual professional insurance for damages which could be done by the investor or by other people.

Article 58

(1) The Chamber shall take on the basic insurance of the professional responsibility of its members - authorized architects, authorized urban architects, authorized engineers, authorized architects, authorized construction managers and authorized works managers and foreign authorized persons, and members of the Chamber shall be obliged to pay the Chamber fee for professional insurance.

(2) Obligation of professional insurance or non-payment of the Professional Insurance fee to the Chamber is a serious breach of the duty of an authorized architect, authorized urban architect, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, and an authorized person.

(3) The Chamber shall take on the basic insurance of the professional responsibility of its members - authorized architects, authorized urban architects, authorized engineers, authorized architects, authorized construction managers and authorized works managers and foreign authorized persons, and members of the Chamber shall be obliged to pay the Chamber fee for professional insurance.

(4) Obligation of professional insurance or non-payment of the Professional Insurance fee to the Chamber is a serious breach of the duty of an authorized architect, authorized urban architect, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, and an authorized person.

(5) The Chamber shall take on the basic insurance of the professional responsibility of its members - authorized architects, authorized urban architects, authorized engineers, authorized architects, authorized construction managers and authorized works managers and foreign authorized persons, and members of the Chamber shall be obliged to pay the Chamber fee for professional insurance.

(6) Obligation of professional insurance or non-payment of the Professional Insurance fee to the Chamber is a serious breach of the duty of an authorized architect, authorized urban architect, authorized engineer, authorized construction manager and authorized work manager, and an authorized person.

(7) The Chamber shall take on the basic insurance of the professional responsibility of its members - authorized architects, authorized urban architects, authorized engineers, authorized architects, authorized construction managers and authorized works managers and foreign authorized persons, and members of the Chamber shall be obliged to pay the Chamber fee for professional insurance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Law/No Statute</td>
<td>Statute of the Croatian Chamber of Architects (Official Gazette 140/15, 43/17)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td>(1) According to the Law, membership in the Chamber is mandatory.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Insults participants inentry in decisions</td>
<td>1.1 Competitors’ opinion needed to enter the market</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Law/No Statute</td>
<td>Statute of the Croatian Chamber of Architects (Official Gazette 140/15, 43/17)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Article 45</td>
<td>In case of the change of the seat of the office where the members of the Chamber independently carry out their affairs or of the joint office, the Chamber shall be informed in writing within 10 days from the change.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.1 Regulatory regime</td>
<td>2.1.3 Competitive regulation on the type of products and services/ format and location</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Conduct code</td>
<td>Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Article 5</td>
<td>(1) Members of the Chamber may only provide services that are within the scope of their profession.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/ format and location</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/ reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Conduct code</td>
<td>Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)</td>
<td>18, p. 1</td>
<td>Article 18</td>
<td>(1) A member of the Chamber shall not interfere with any new or existing business relationship between other members of the Chamber and his or her clients by acting in their own interest.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/ reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/ format and location</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit the market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Conduct code</td>
<td>Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)</td>
<td>20, p. 2, 3</td>
<td>Article 20</td>
<td>(1) Members of the Chamber shall have the right to an appropriate and statutory compensation for the results of their work and the costs they incur by carrying out their professional duties under the Ordinance on the Standard of Services of Architects.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/ reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/ format and location</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit the market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Conduct code</td>
<td>Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Article 21</td>
<td>(1) Members of the Chamber shall ensure the legal keeping of their professional finances.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/ reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/ format and location</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit the market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Conduct code</td>
<td>Code of Professional Ethics of Croatian Chamber of Architects Members (Official Gazette 43/16)</td>
<td>23, p. 1</td>
<td>Article 23</td>
<td>(1) Article 23 is a member of the Chamber may participate in a tender for an architectural, urban or landscape solution, or for the solution of interior space planning, in accordance with a special Rulebook.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/ reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/ format and location</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit the market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Article 4. That no investigation has been initiated against him or that no criminal proceedings are pending for a criminal offense for which they are carried out ex officio,
3. That he has a permanent place of residence in the territory of the Republic of Croatia,
2. That he has fulfilled the conditions in accordance with special regulations prescribing the taking of a professional examination,
least four years of work experience in the profession,
or
architecture; and has at least three years of work experience in the profession,

Article 7. Together with his/her application for entry into the Directory of Certified Construction Managers in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Law, the Statute and this Ordinance, the applicant shall submit the following evidence:
1. That he/she has completed an appropriate undergraduate and graduate university study or an integrated undergraduate and graduate university study in the field of architecture or landscape architecture and has acquired an academic title of a Master Engineer, or has completed an appropriate Master’s degree of study in the relevant profession,
otherwise, as prescribed by a special regulation, acquired the appropriate level of education in the field of architecture or landscape architecture and has at least three years of work experience in the profession, or that he or she has acquired a professional title of Bachelor Engineer in the field of Architecture or Landscape Architecture, i.e. that he or she has otherwise, as prescribed by a special regulation, acquired the appropriate level of education in the field of architecture or landscape architecture and has at least three years of work experience in the profession.

Article 9. Together with the application for entry into the Directory of Certified Works Managers in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Law, the Statute and this Ordinance, the applicant shall submit the following evidence:
1. That he has completed an appropriate undergraduate and graduate university study or an integrated undergraduate and graduate university study in the field of architecture or landscape architecture and has acquired an academic title of a Master Engineer or has successfully completed an appropriate advanced postgraduate professional study in the field of architecture or landscape architecture and has acquired a professional title of Professional Specialist Engineer if he/she has gained at least 300 ECTS points during the entire course of his / her studies, or has otherwise, as prescribed by a special regulation, acquired the appropriate level of education in the field of architecture or landscape architecture and has at least three years of work experience in the profession
or
that he or she has completed his studies and obtained a professional title of Associate Engineer in the field of architecture or landscape architecture, or that he or she has otherwise, as prescribed by a special regulation, acquired the appropriate level of education in the relevant profession and has at least five years of work experience in the profession.
3. That he has a permanent place of residence in the territory of the Republic of Croatia,
2. That he has fulfilled the conditions in accordance with special regulations prescribing the taking of a professional examination,
4. That no investigation has been initiated against him, or that no criminal proceedings are pending for an offense for which they are carried out ex officio,
6. That he has passed the chamber’s procedure for checking the applicable chamber regulations,
7. That the enrolment fee was paid, in accordance with the Decision on the Registration and Membership Fees of the Croatian Chamber of Architects,
8. That he has been enrolled in the Register of trainees - candidates for admission to the Chamber by 25 July 2015, their enrolment shall be recognized as work in appropriate jobs in the profession.
3. That he has otherwise, as prescribed by a special regulation, acquired the appropriate level of education in the field of architecture or landscape architecture and has at least three years of work experience in the profession.
2. That he has otherwise, as prescribed by a special regulation, acquired the appropriate level of education in the field of architecture or landscape architecture and has at least three years of work experience in the profession, or
3. That he has a permanent place of residence in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.
(2) The Joint Office shall be established on the basis of a contract and by submitting an application for entry into the Chamber’s Register of Joint Offices for the independent execution of landscape design and/or professional construction supervision (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Office).

(3) The application form referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be attached to this Ordinance and shall be published on the Chamber web site.

Article 17

(1) The Office for independent performing of activities of project design and/or professional construction supervision is established by enrolling in the Registry of Offices for Independent Performing of Activities of Project Design and/or Professional Construction supervision.

(2) The request for the establishment of the Office for the independent performance of design and/or expert supervision shall be submitted to the Independent Landscape Design and/or Professional Construction Supervision.

(3) The application form referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be attached to this Ordinance and shall be published on the Chamber web site.

Article 18

(1) The landscape project design and/or expert construction supervision activities may be carried out in a joint office for carrying out the activities of landscape design and/or expert construction supervision (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Office).

(2) The Joint Office shall be established on the basis of a contract and by submitting an application for entry into the Chamber’s Register of Joint Offices for independent execution of landscape design and/or professional construction supervision. The application for entry into the Chamber’s Register of Joint Offices for independent execution of landscape design and/or professional construction supervision shall be accompanied by:

- a decision on entering the corresponding directory,
- the contract by which the joint office is established.

(4) Documents submitted with the request referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be submitted in copies, and the original or a certified copy of the document shall be filed only upon the request of the official person.

(5) The Chamber decides on the fulfillment of the conditions for enrollment in the Chamber’s Register of Joint Offices for independent execution of landscape design and/or expert supervision of the construction of the Chamber.

(6) The application form referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be attached to this Ordinance and shall be published on the Chamber web site.

Article 19

(1) A natural person from the other Contracting State of the EEA shall have the right in the Republic of Croatia to carry out on a permanent basis the activities of landscape planning, design and/or professional construction supervision, construction management, works manager as an authorized person under the professional title carried by persons authorized for carrying out these activities in the Republic of Croatia if they fulfill the conditions prescribed by the Law and the Statute.

(2) The application for entry into the Directory of Foreign Authorized Persons in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Law shall be accompanied by the following evidence:

- the decision of the Chamber on the Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications,
- that no investigation has been initiated against him, that is, that no criminal proceedings are pending for a criminal offense for which they are liable, and that no criminal proceedings are pending and that they have not been convicted for a criminal offense for which they are liable.

(3) The application form referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be attached to this Ordinance and shall be published on the Chamber web site.

Article 20

(1) An Office for independent performing of professional activities of physical planning is established by entry into the Chamber’s Register of Offices for Independent Performing of Professional Activities of Physical Planning.

(2) The request for the establishment of the Office for independent performing of professional activities of physical planning shall be submitted to the Chamber.

(3) The application form referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be attached to the Ordinance and shall be published on the Chamber web site.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016</td>
<td>Article 20</td>
<td>(1) A number of authorized urban architects may perform professional activities of physical planning in a joint office for performing of professional activities of physical planning.</td>
<td>Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Inspectors participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors’ opinion needed to admit</td>
<td>Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Architect | Ordinance | Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016 | Article 22 | (1) The Chamber keeps the Record of Works Managers with Completed Secondary Education – Technicians of Architectural Profession and issues certificates thereof. | Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.1 Registration/permit regime | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.1 Registration/permit regime | }

**Annex D: Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions**

**License to Compete**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016</td>
<td>Article 20</td>
<td>(1) A number of authorized urban architects may perform professional activities of physical planning in a joint office for performing of professional activities of physical planning.</td>
<td>Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Inspectors participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors’ opinion needed to admit</td>
<td>Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016</td>
<td>Article 22</td>
<td>(1) The Chamber keeps the Record of Works Managers with Completed Secondary Education – Technicians of Architectural Profession and issues certificates thereof.</td>
<td>Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Annex D: Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions**

**License to Compete**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016</td>
<td>Article 20</td>
<td>(1) A number of authorized urban architects may perform professional activities of physical planning in a joint office for performing of professional activities of physical planning.</td>
<td>Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Inspectors participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors’ opinion needed to admit</td>
<td>Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Architects of January 13, 2016</td>
<td>Article 22</td>
<td>(1) The Chamber keeps the Record of Works Managers with Completed Secondary Education – Technicians of Architectural Profession and issues certificates thereof.</td>
<td>Rule that restrains dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Annex D: Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions**

**License to Compete**
Article D

Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

License to Compete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on tenders in the field of architecture, urbanism, interior design and architectural landscaping</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>The amount of the fees as compensation for the administrative expenditures referred to in Article 1 of this Decision shall be determined according to the following fee tariff:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**fee tariff**

- For each tender, a fee is charged for the time spent by the members of the jury in reviewing the applications and evaluating the tenders received. The fee is calculated on the basis of the number of tenders received, the number of jury members, and the duration of the sessions.

**PRIZE FUND - CALCULATION TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize fund net in HRK 000</th>
<th>Basic fee in HRK 000</th>
<th>X basic feed factor</th>
<th>Prize fund net in HRK 000:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 4.0 20</td>
<td>10 4.0 40</td>
<td>20 4.0 80</td>
<td>30 4.0 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 3.0 200</td>
<td>60 3.0 400</td>
<td>80 3.0 600</td>
<td>100 3.0 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interim values are calculated by interpolation.

- *(Optional)* One-time fee for the first session of the jury: 1,000.00 HKR.
- *Application for entry into the Register of Persons Obliged to Take Part in Continuing Professional Development*: 50.00 HKR.
- *For the implementation of a Professional Advanced Education Program*: 200.00 HKR.
- *Replacement of seal, upon request of an HKA member*: 200.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a certificate that a legal person registered for the occupation of project design and/or professional construction supervision has employed certified architects*: 1,000.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a resolution on the recognition of foreign professional qualifications beyond the scope of Directive 2005/36 for EU nationals*: 6,000.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a proposal, opinion, recommendation or evaluation of quality of services periodically or temporarily in the territory of the Republic of Croatia*: 3,500.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a certificate that a legal person registered for the occupation of project design and/or professional construction supervision has employed certified architects*: 1,000.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a resolution on recognition of foreign professional qualifications for third countries*: 6,000.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a certificate that a legal person registered for the occupation of project design and/or professional construction supervision has employed certified architects*: 1,000.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a resolution on recognition of foreign professional qualifications for third countries*: 6,000.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a proposal, opinion, recommendation or evaluation of quality of services periodically or temporarily in the territory of the Republic of Croatia*: 3,500.00 HKR.
- *Issuance of a certificate that a legal person registered for the occupation of project design and/or professional construction supervision has employed certified architects*: 1,000.00 HKR.

*Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry:*

- *Regulations for entry*: 14.1
- *Regulations for registration*: 14.1

*(Optional)* The amount of the fees is determined in the amount of HRK 1,000.00, upon the submission of the application. The applicant may be required to make an additional deposit for any additional services provided, and the fee shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance on fees.

*Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry:*

- *Regulations for entry*: 14.1
- *Regulations for registration*: 14.1

*Note:*

- The amount of the membership fee is determined in the annual amount of HRK 1,800.00 for the entry into one directory, in the amount of HRK 3,600.00 for the entry into two directories and the amount of HRK 5,400.00 for registration in the three directories.

These amounts also include compensation for compulsory insurance determined in accordance with the Long-term compulsory liability and social insurance contracts for members of the Chamber.

---

*Article 41*

(1) The Jury shall not meet in public sessions.

(2) The Jury meets in joint sessions. In the process of conducting the tender, the Jury shall sit for at least three (3) sessions. At the first session, a tender study is established, statements are signed and the president of the jury is elected. At the second session of the jury the answers to the questions of the tenderers. The third session evaluates the tenders received, verifies the competitor's right to participate in the competition, gives prizes and sets recommendations (if any) to the author of the award-winning work and the tender caller.

(3) After evaluation and acceptance of the report of the technical commission, evaluation of the tendering procedures shall be made, and the number and the order of the tendering procedures that are included in the evaluation process shall be determined.

(4) If the Jury decides that the report of the Technical Commission is not admissible, it may return it for rework.

(5) The Jury shall decide unanimously on the elimination of tenderer works from the competition process. Only those tenderer works that meet the conditions of the tender can be included in the evaluation, which was checked by the Technical Commission.

(6) In the course of the evaluation, the Jury will only analyze the tender works in the part produced and equipped in accordance with the call for tenders and according to the established criteria.

(7) The time between the sessions may be used by the jury member for personal acquaintance with each tender work.

(8) Evaluation of tenders is done by elimination.

- For each elimination round, the tender secretary takes the minutes, in which the codes of the eliminated tender works and their individual evaluations are entered.

- Before the final decision on the awarded works is made, the jury once again examines previously eliminated tender works.

(9) The decision on the exclusion of tender works from further competition round is by a voting majority of the Jury members in the following elimination rounds.

- By making its final decision on the awarded works, the Jury votes on the work to be awarded in accordance with the number of prizes defined in the tender call plus two works.

- If the jury's decision on awarded tender works made at a joint session shall be valid only if it is adopted by a majority of the total number of members of the jury.

- The voting is made by internal statement in the Jury session.

(10) After the decision is reached, the Jury will then open for each work the envelope labeled “SEISEN FOR NOTIFIKACIJE,” and if it shows that the author does not consent to the publication of his name, the jury then opens an envelope labeled “AUTOR.” If the author of the award-winning work and the tender caller agree, the Jury may decide to have the author's name published.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Article 10 (1) The tasks of the civil engineering profession in performing design and design auditing tests shall be as follows: - developing construction designs for all construction works, including all water supply and sewage disposal installation designs - developing statements of the estimated costs of construction within the framework of the tasks for which the civil engineering profession is authorised to design - determining the fulfilment of the basic requirements for a construction work for all construction works, and the development of proofs of the fulfilment of the basic requirements, including the ex-built design, within the framework of the tasks for which the civil engineering profession is authorised to design - developing parts of removal design for all construction works, within the framework of the tasks for which the civil engineering profession is authorised to design - audit of the main design and removal design for all construction works with regard to mechanical resistance and stability - validation of civil engineering design. (2) The tasks of the profession that certified engineers of the geological engineering and geotechnical engineering professions are authorised to perform shall be regulated by the statutes of the chamber in which certified engineers of the civil engineering profession are associated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Article 48 Certified civil engineers who carry out design and/or professional construction supervision tasks independently in their own office or joint office are obliged to have a plaque next to the entrance in the building in which they are located. The form and binding content of the plaque referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by a general act by the Steering Board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Article 10 Membership in the Chamber and the right to use a professional title shall be acquired by entering in the relevant Chamber's registry, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by law, by a special law regulating the tasks and activities of spatial planning and construction, by a special law regulating the recognition of foreign professional qualifications and by this Statute. A Member of the Chamber is obliged to pay the membership fee, as a regular annual payment, regardless of the number of days in the membership of the Chamber in the current year. The obligation to pay the membership fee is due on the first day after the date of registration. Honorary members of the Chamber, and members of the Chamber in the inactive status, are exempt from membership fee. The amount and manner of payment of membership fees and enrolment is regulated by a general act issued by the Chamber Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Office Registry for Independent Designing or Professional Supervision Construction Office Article 28 The Office for Independent Designing and/or Professional Construction Supervision Office shall be established by signing up to the Office of the Registrar for Independent Designing and/or Professional Construction Supervision of the Chamber, the agreement for the establishment of the Office for the independent execution of design and/or expert supervision of construction is submitted to the Chamber, according to the prescribed form (Form 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Registrar of Joint Offices Article 28 A number of licensed architects and/or authorized engineers may carry out project design and/or expert supervision of construction work in a joint office for conducting Expert Supervision of construction (hereinafter referred to as Joint Office). In this case, the mutual rights of authorized architects and/or authorized engineers are regulated by a written contract. The Joint Office shall be established on the basis of the contract referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by entering into the Office of Independent Designing and/or Professional Construction Supervision of the Chamber at the request of authorized architects and/or authorized engineers who have entered into this contract. A joint office established by authorized architects or authorized engineers of the same profession is established by entering in the registry of the joint offices of the Chamber to which they associate their profession. A joint office established by an authorized architect and authorized engineers of different professions shall be established by entering into the Register of Joint Offices of the Chamber set forth in the contract referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. The Chamber which has entered into its Register a joint office of authorized architects and authorized engineers of different professions is obliged to notify the other appropriate chambers without delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Sign of boards of the Office for the independent design and/or expert supervision of construction Design Office Article 59 The sign board of the office for independent design and/or expert supervision of the construction of a certified civil engineer includes: the Chamber's logo, the name &quot;Office for independent designing and/or expert supervision of construction, name of authorized civil engineer, academic degree, and headquarters of the Chamber. The abbreviated name of the office includes: the Office for the independent performance of design and/or expert supervision of construction, and the name of the authorized civil engineer. The sign boards shall be printed in larger letters in relation to the other text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Article 8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market 2.2.1 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location 2.2.2 Excessive regulation on the types/design/applicatio n of products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Article 8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions 1.5.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit 1.5 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors reduce the likelihood of their strategic variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Article 10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions 1.5.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit 1.5 Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) 1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Article 10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions 1.5.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit 1.5 Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) 1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Article 10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions 1.5.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit 1.5 Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) 1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Article 10</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions 1.5.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit 1.5 Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) 1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

License to Compete
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, IDs and sign boards</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>The sign board of the joint office Article 60</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, IDs and sign boards</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Bilingual or multilingual sign board Article 51</td>
<td>In case of bilingual or multilingual sign boards in accordance with the Law on the use of language and script of national minorities in Croatia, bilingual or multilingual sign board is printed in a way that the text in the Croatian language and the Latin script prints in the first place.</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, IDs and sign boards</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Article 62</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, IDs and sign boards</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Article 63</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, IDs and sign boards</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Fee for the use of signboards Article 65</td>
<td>Authorized civil engineer shall pay a fee to the Chamber for the use and any subsequent change of the signboard, in the amount of the cost of its construction.</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>Rule 2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration in directories, registers, and records of the Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers and on seals, IDs and sign boards</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Complete ordinance regulates prices Article 68</td>
<td>Rule 3 Price control</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Maximum/minimum prices fixed by authorities</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the conditions and the procedure for issuing the certificate for temporary or periodic provision of services and recognition of foreign professional qualifications for construction professionals</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td>The Croatian Chamber of Civil Engineers (hereinafter referred to as the Chamber) in accordance with the Law on regulated professions and recognition of foreign professional qualifications and the Law on Physical Planning and Construction Tasks and Activities issues a certificate to foreign natural persons for temporary or occasional provision of services from Article 1 of this Ordinance.</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the conditions and the procedure for issuing the certificate for temporary or periodic provision of services and recognition of foreign professional qualifications for construction professionals</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Article 52</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
<td>Rule 3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to be obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Building Act (Official Gazette 153/13, 2017)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Article 62</td>
<td>Rule 4 Requirements for registry (licences and permits)</td>
<td>Rule 4 Requirements for registry (licences and permits)</td>
<td>Rule 4 Requirements for registry (licences and permits)</td>
<td>Rule 4 Requirements for registry (licences and permits)</td>
<td>Rule 4 Requirements for registry (licences and permits)</td>
<td>Rule 4 Requirements for registry (licences and permits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

**License to Compete**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Act on Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities (Official Gazette 78/15)</td>
<td>Article 52</td>
<td>The tasks of the electrical engineering profession in performing the design work are:</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineer</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on conditions and procedure for temporary or periodic provision of services and recognizing foreign professional qualifications of Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers</td>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td>Members of the Chamber shall be authorized engineers, authorized construction managers - electrical engineers, authorized works managers - electrical engineers and foreign electrical engineering professionals established in the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter referred to as members of the Chamber) who, in accordance with special regulations, conduct activities of the regulated profession of electrical engineering in the design and/or expert supervision of construction and construction.</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineer</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Gazette 137/15) (1)</td>
<td>Article 10</td>
<td>A natural person who, as a resident of a non-EU member country, has the right to undertake design and/or expert supervision of building, conducting construction work and conducting works as an authorized person, may carry out such activities in the Republic of Croatia as authorized persons if he/she has obtained the right to perform the bidding work on the tender, provided that he/she is approved by the Chamber.</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for identity/exit decisions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**License to Compete**

1. **License to Compete**: A legal requirement that allows individuals or entities to engage in a specified activity or profession. It is often regulated by government bodies to ensure quality standards are met and to prevent unfair practices.

2. **Article**: A section or part of a legal document, such as a law or ordinance, that deals with a specific aspect of the subject matter.

3. **Primary type of anti-competition restriction**: Measures or regulations that aim to prevent anti-competitive practices, such as price fixing, bid rigging, or market分享 (Level 1) 

4. **Secondary type of anti-competition restriction**: Additional regulations or measures that supplement the primary restrictions, providing further controls and oversight.

5. **Ordinance on conditions and procedures**: A legal framework that outlines the conditions and procedures for the temporary or periodic provision of services and the recognition of foreign professional qualifications of individuals.

6. **Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers**: A professional organization responsible for the regulation and recognition of electrical engineering professionals in Croatia.

7. **Members of the Chamber**: Authorized engineers, authorized construction managers, authorized works managers, and foreign electrical engineering professionals established in the Republic of Croatia.

8. **Design work**: The process of creating parts of a project for the removal of all buildings within the scope of tasks for which the electrical engineering profession is authorized for design.

9. **Building Tasks**: Activities such as determining the fulfillment of basic building requirements, producing evidence on the fulfillment of the basic requirements, including the projected state of buildings, and making estimates of estimated construction costs.

10. **Construction and Physical Planning Act**: A legal instrument that outlines rules for the provision of services and the recognition of foreign qualifications.

11. **Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers**: The competent body for the implementation and determination of the conditions for issuing certificates to foreign electrical engineers and recognizing foreign qualifications.

12. **Certificate**: A formal document issued by the Chamber to authorized individuals, confirming their right to perform specific tasks.

13. **Annex D**: A section or part of a report or document that provides additional information or details, often related to specific professions or industries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the registration with the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td>(1) With the request for entry into the Register of Authorized Electrical Engineers of the Chamber in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Law the applicant shall comply fully the following:</td>
<td>Rule that restricts dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.1 Competition opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.1 Registration permit regime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

**License to Compete**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineer</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the services of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers</td>
<td>Article 1</td>
<td>(1) This Ordinance shall regulate the content of the service and the associated calculation of the hours of work mechanical engineers (executors) for project design, technical consultancy for investors, design audit, construction supervision, project management, and technical design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Article 4</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rule 8.3 control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rule 8.4 Maximum/minimum prices/taxes fixed by authorities</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rule 8.5 Minimum/maximum outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rule 8.6 Allowance to conduct corporation activities as necessary and refer to both axes.</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rule 8.7 NORM HOURS</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profession**
- Mechanical Engineer

**Type of legislative instrument**
- Ordinance

**Regulation**
- Ordinance on the services of the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers

**Article number**
- Article 1

**Article/provision text**
- (1) This Ordinance shall regulate the content of the service and the associated calculation of the hours of work mechanical engineers (executors) for project design, technical consultancy for investors, design audit, construction supervision, project management, and technical design. Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market. 2.3 Price control. Rule 8.3. Maximum/minimum prices/taxes fixed by authorities. 2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables. 2.1 Rules that enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables.
Article 4
(1) The project fee shall be determined by a written contract concluded by the contractor/parties within the lowest and highest number of hours specified in the Compensation. Compensation is calculated according to the formula:

\[ C_p = N_s \times C \]

where:
C_{p} \quad \text{fee for making projects in kuna}
C_{s} \quad \text{the price of the hourly rate of service provider in kuna}
N_{s} \quad \text{number of norm hours}

(2) The price of the hourly rate shall be calculated by the executor according to the actual cost of carrying out the activity.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed when concluding a contract, it shall be deemed that the individual lowest number of hours have been contracted.

(4) The permitted lowest and highest numbers of norm hours for the interim values of the estimated construction costs listed in the table with the number of norm hours for services should be determined according to the following formula:

\[ N_s = m \times n \]

where:
N_{s} \quad \text{number of norm hours}
m \quad \text{the value listed in the table head}
\text{...} \quad \text{value given in the table head}

And the value of estimated construction cost expressed in kuna on the day of calculating the price of the service.

(5) The number of norm hours for basic jobs whose value of estimated construction cost is less than those listed in an individual table may be calculated as set out in Article 5 of this Ordinance as a lump-sum, but not exceeding the highest number of norm hours for the lowest value of the estimated construction costs specified in the individual table.

(6) The number of norm hours for basic jobs whose value of construction costs is greater than those listed in a particular table can be arranged freely.

Geodetic Activity Act (Official Gazette No. 25/16)
(1) Within the meaning of the Act, performance of geodetic activity shall imply the performance of all or some of the professional geodetic activities referred to in Articles 5 and 6 hereof.

(2) Professional geodetic activities referred to in Article 5 hereof may be performed by persons who have the approval of the State Geodetic Administration. Professional geodetic activities referred to in Article 6 hereof shall be performed in accordance with this Act and special regulations, if such regulations prescribe a special authorisation.

(3) Professional geodetic activities may also be performed, in the capacity of an expert associate, by a person who has the status of a trainee – candidate for admission to the Directory of Chartered Geodetic Engineers in accordance with the Act, if they are registered in the relevant records of the Chamber.

(4) Expert geodetic activities referred to in Articles 5 and 6 hereof may also be performed, in the capacity of an expert associate, by a person who has the academic title of a master’s degree in geodetic engineering, a person who has successfully completed an appropriate specialist graduate professional studies, thus acquiring the professional qualification of expert specialist geodetic engineer, or a person who has obtained the academic title of BSc (Baccalaureus) in geodetic engineering, or a person who has obtained the corresponding degree of professional title in the field with special regulations, if they are registered in the relevant records of the Chamber.

(5) Professional geodetic activities may also be performed, in the capacity of an expert associate, by a person who has the status of a trainee – candidate for admission to the Directory of Chartered Geodetic Engineers in accordance with the Act, if they are registered in the relevant records of the Chamber.

(6) Expert geodetic activities referred to in Articles 5 and 6 hereof may also be performed, in the capacity of an expert associate, by a person who has acquired the academic title of a master’s degree in geodetic engineering, a person who has successfully completed appropriate specialist graduate professional studies, thus acquiring the professional qualification of expert specialist geodetic engineer, or a person who has acquired the academic title of BSc (Baccalaureus) in geodetic engineering, who is involved in a professional traineeship programme without establishing an employment relationship in an office designated by this Act or in a legal person registered for performing geodetic activities, if they are registered in the relevant records of the Chamber.

(7) Expert geodetic activities referred to in Articles 5 and 6 hereof may also be performed, in the capacity of an expert associate, by a person who has the vocational qualification of a geodetic technician (level 4.2 of the Croatian Qualifications Framework), who is involved in a professional traineeship programme without establishing an employment relationship in an office designated by this Act or in a legal person registered for performing geodetic activities, if they are registered in the relevant records of the Chamber.

(8) An appeal may be lodged against the decision on the registration in the relevant records of the Chamber referred to in paragraph (7) hereof and the decision on the registration in the relevant records of the Chamber referred to in paragraph (8) hereof.

(9) A joint geodetic office and legal entity holding the approval referred to in Article 19 (5) hereof shall on an annual basis, by 1 March of the current year for the previous year, submit to the State Geodetic Administration evidence that the conditions which served as the basis on which they have been granted approval have not changed, and they shall also submit the State Geodetic Administration of any change affecting the granted approval no later than eight days from the date of such change.

(10) A joint geodetic office and legal entity holding the approval referred to in Article 19 (5) hereof shall on an annual basis, by 1 March of the current year for the previous year, submit to the State Geodetic Administration evidence that the conditions which served as the basis on which they have been granted approval have not changed, and they shall also submit the State Geodetic Administration of any change affecting the granted approval no later than eight days from the date of such change.

(11) Where an appeal against the decision on the registration in the relevant records of the Chamber referred to in paragraph (7) hereof and the decision on the registration in the relevant records of the Chamber referred to in paragraph (8) hereof is lodged, the decision on registration in directories and the deletion from any of those records shall not be determined before the expiry of the appellate proceeding.
Annex D: Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geodets</td>
<td>Law/Ordinance</td>
<td>Statutes of the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers (Official Gazette 105/18)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>(2) A chartered engineer shall not disclose any negative criticism of the work of other chartered engineers in order to take over business.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Competitors participate in entry/exited decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors’ opinion needed to enter ex/exit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodets</td>
<td>Code of Professional Ethics for Chartered Geodetic Engineers (Official Gazette S10)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>(1) Chartered engineers and their employers must not use their professional position to enter into any activity that would conflict with the public interest or professional ethics.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces outcomes or increase costs in the market</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>4.1 Macromarkets/prices/rates fixed by authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodets</td>
<td>Code of Professional Ethics for Chartered Geodetic Engineers (Official Gazette S10)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>(5) A chartered engineer shall maintain confidentiality with respect to the personal and professional information of clients or customers.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces outcomes or increase costs in the market</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors for the reduction and elimination of competition.</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodets</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the Conditions and Measures for Granting and Withdrawal of Compliance for the Execution of State Surveys and Real Estate Cadastres (Official Gazette No. 105/07 and 116/07)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The authorisation to perform the activities referred to in Article 104 (1) of the Act shall be granted to a legal person who, along with fulfilling the conditions of Article 105 of the Act, also fulfils the following conditions and criteria regarding the number and professional qualifications of employees, technical equipment (minimum geodetic equipment): (...)</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces outcomes or increase costs in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Excessive regulation on the typographical/applicatio n of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodets</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the Conditions and Measures for Granting and Withdrawal of Compliance for the Execution of State Surveys and Real Estate Cadastres (Official Gazette No. 105/07 and 116/07)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Legal persons shall attach the following evidence regarding the fulfillment of conditions to their application for authorisation:</td>
<td>Rule that discriminates and protects vested interests</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodets</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the Conditions and Measures for Granting and Withdrawal of Compliance for the Execution of State Surveys and Real Estate Cadastres (Official Gazette No. 105/07 and 116/07)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chartered geodetic engineers referred to in Article 3 (1) hereinafter shall attach the following evidence regarding the fulfillment of conditions to their application for authorisation:</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licences and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.2 Opinion of other authorities required</td>
<td>Rule that discriminates and protects vested interests</td>
<td>Rule that discriminates and protects vested interests</td>
<td>Rule that discriminates and protects vested interests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

License to Compete

31
### Annex D

**Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geodetics</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on granting consent for the performance of professional geodetic works (Official Gazette No. 54/16)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(1) Attached to their application for an authorization to perform professional geodetic activities for the purpose of maintaining the land cadastre and property cadastre, the cadastral of the infrastructure and the cadastral of buildings, chartered geodetic engineers shall submit the following: 1. Proof of registration of the chartered geodetic engineer in the Directory of Chartered Geodetic Engineers (decision on the registration in the Directory of Chartered Geodetic Engineers and certificate issued by the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers confirming that the chartered geodetic engineer is registered in the Directory of Chartered Geodetic Engineers and that his/her membership is not inactive); 2. Proof that the office in which the chartered geodetic engineer is performing professional geodetic activities is registered in the appropriate register (the decision or certificate from the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers); 3. Proof that the joint geodetic office in which the chartered geodetic engineer is performing professional geodetic activities is registered in the appropriate register (the decision or certificate from the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers); 4. Proof that the legal person in which the chartered geodetic engineer is performing professional geodetic activities is registered in the appropriate register (the decision or certificate from the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers); 5. Proof of the work experience of the chartered geodetic engineer in professional geodetic activities for at least three years (confirmation of the data recorded in the master records of the Croatian Pension Insurance Institute, or an employment contract, or a Public Procurement Agreement); 6. Proof of the professional training of the chartered geodetic engineer in the past three years (certificate from the Croatian Chamber of Chartered Geodetic Engineers).</td>
<td>Rule that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual revenue/unnecessary complexity/dilution of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodetics</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Professional geodetic activities outside the Act may be performed by the capacity of the persons responsible for performing professional geodetic activities, by a natural person who has the right to use the vocational title of a chartered geodetic engineer, or who is registered in the Directory of Chartered Geodetic Engineers of the Chamber. By registering in the Directory of Chartered Geodetic Engineers of the Chamber, it shall be deemed that the engineers have accepted the obligation to perform their tasks in accordance with the powers set out in the Act, Statute, Chamber's acts, special laws and regulations adopted based on these laws.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual revenue/unnecessary complexity/dilution of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodetics</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Program of traineeship program and implementation method</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(1) The framework programme shall begin in the first day of the month following the month in which the Admission Committee has adopted a positive decision on the application of trainees – candidates for registration in the Register of trainees – candidates for registration in the Directory of Chartered Geodetic Engineers, and it shall last for three years, or less for the periods in the cases stipulated by the Act, Statute and the Programme, which are counted towards the framework.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual revenue/unnecessary complexity/dilution of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>5.1.2</td>
<td>(2) It is obligatory to conclude a written contract on tax advisory services. Exceptionally, free advisory services are performed for individual cases, such a contract does not have to be in written form. Rules that are conducive to collective outcomes or increase costs in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/fragmentation of location</td>
<td>2.2 Unnecessary regulation on Physical characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>5.1.3</td>
<td>(2) Within the framework of the contract referred to in paragraph 2 hereinafter, a tax advisor shall have the power and duty to advise the client on all business matters, assist him in the preparation of tax returns and to represent him in tax proceedings before tax authorities, to participate in tax dispute before courts, to supervise the regularity of keeping tax and accounting records which are kept for the preparation of tax returns and other tax documents. Rules that are conducive to collective outcomes or increase costs in the market</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>2.2 Unnecessary regulation on Physical characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>5.1.2(3)</td>
<td>(1) Tax advisory activities in accordance with the provisions of this Act may be performed by: 1. tax advisors independently engaged in tax advisory services. 2. general partnerships for tax advisory services. 3. limited liability company providing tax advisory services. 4. foreign tax advisors and companies. (2) Tax advisors referred to in paragraph 1, item 1 of this Article shall exercise their labour rights before tax authorities and in tax administrative disputes, to a limited degree, by providing independent authorized auditors and auditors firms within the scope of their authority under the Act.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.1 Monopoly right to set bar for entry</td>
<td>1.1.3 Temporarily exclusivity</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>2.2 Unnecessary regulation on Physical characteristics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette, 127/00, 76/13 and 115/16)</td>
<td>11 (2)</td>
<td>(1) A tax aide may become a person who meets the general and special conditions prescribed by this Law. (2) A tax advisor must meet the following general requirements: 1. having a business capability. 2. having residence in the territory of the Republic of Croatia or the Member States of the European Economic Area 3. speak the Croatian language and write in Latin script, as well as use another language and script for official use in the area where the activity is to be carried out. 4. not having been convicted for criminal offenses against property, against payment and business security, against the judiciary, against the authenticity of documents and against official duty arising from legislation governing criminal offenses and sanctions, in a period of five years after the final judgment of conviction, not including the time spent serving the sentence, and not to have lost security measure regarding the prohibition of practicing his profession was imposed against him that was fully or partially covered by Article 22 of this Act. 5. that he has not been convicted of criminal offenses against property, counterfeiting, official duty, and against the judiciary arising from legislation governing criminal offenses and sanctions, in a period of five years after the final judgment of conviction, not including the time spent serving the sentence, and that no security measure regarding the prohibition of practicing his profession was imposed against him that was fully or partially covered in the scope of tax advisory services. (3) By way of derogation from paragraph 2, Item 5 of this Article, members of Member States of the European Economic Area who carry out tax advisory activities in the Republic of Croatia shall be required to speak the Croatian language at least on a level necessary for smooth and key communication with the recipient of services and the tax authority and for the understanding of tax law legislation. The Chamber conducts the check.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2.3 Rules for protection of market</td>
<td>1.4.1 Regulatory/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette, 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>8 (2.5)</td>
<td>In addition to the general terms and conditions referred to in Article 8 (2) of this Act, the tax advisor must also meet the following special conditions: (1) he is a graduate economist or graduate lawyer or master of economics or has a master's degree in law recognized in the Republic of Croatia and at least five years of work experience in tax affairs, or (2) he is a specialist with a diploma recognized in the Republic of Croatia, having completed a specialist graduate professional degree, which in its plan and program contains at least 50 per cent of subjects equivalent/compatible to the content of the Tax Advisor Examination Program and has at least seven years of work experience in tax affairs, or (3) he has passed the examination for a tax advisor (hereinafter: examiner) in accordance with this Law and received the mandatory license from the Chamber. (2) Work experience in the tax affairs referred to in paragraph 1, item 1 of this Article shall include work on the application of tax or accounting regulations.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>3.1 Discriminatory application of rules and standards</td>
<td>3.1.2 Rules benefiting incumbents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette, 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>10 (2)</td>
<td>(1) The examination in the sense of Article 9, paragraph 1, item 2 of this Act shall be organized and conducted by the Chamber. (2) The examination shall be submitted to a committee consisting of at least five members and appointed by the Minister of Finance at the proposal of the Chamber. At least half of the committee members shall be officials from state tax bodies, while other members shall be experts from economic, legal and tax theory and practice. (3) The examination shall be based on the program submitted by the Chamber with the approval of the Minister of Finance. (4) The costs of the exam shall be borne by the person taking the exam. The amount shall be determined by the Chamber. (5) The manner and procedure for conducting the exam shall be established by the Chamber. (6) Supervision over the fairness of organizing and conducting exams and expert supervision are carried out by the Ministry of Finance.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.3 Requirements for registration and permits</td>
<td>1.4.1 Regulatory/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette, 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>10 (1.5)</td>
<td>(1) The examination in the sense of Article 9, paragraph 1, item 2 of this Act shall be organized and conducted by the Chamber. (2) The examination shall be submitted to a committee appointed by the Minister of Finance at the proposal of the Chamber. At least half of the committee members shall be officials from state tax bodies, while other members shall be experts from economic, legal and tax theory and practice. (3) The examination shall be based on the program submitted by the Chamber with the approval of the Minister of Finance. (4) The costs of the exam shall be borne by the person taking the exam. The amount shall be determined by the Chamber. (5) The manner and procedure for conducting the exam shall be established by the Chamber. (6) Supervision over the fairness of organizing and conducting exams and expert supervision are carried out by the Ministry of Finance.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>3.1 Discriminatory application of rules and standards</td>
<td>3.1.2 Rules benefiting incumbents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette, 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>11 (2)</td>
<td>Natural and legal persons not referred to in Articles 6, 6a, and 6b to 9b of this Act shall not carry out the activity of tax consultancy or represent themselves as a tax advisor. (2) If the Chamber has knowledge of the facts that justify the suspicion that someone is performing a tax advisory activity or poses as a tax advisor contrary to Article 3 of this Act, the facts shall be reported to the competent registry and the body which will initiate the procedure for prohibiting the performance of such activity. (3) If the Chamber has knowledge of facts that justify the suspicion that someone is performing an activity of a tax advisor contrary to Article 3 of this Act, the Chamber shall conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether the facts justify the suspicion. (4) If the Chamber has determined that the facts justify the suspicion that someone is performing an activity of a tax advisor contrary to Article 3 of this Act, the Chamber shall conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether the facts justify the suspicion. (5) The manner and procedure for conducting the expert examination shall be established by the Chamber. (6) Supervision over the fairness of organizing and conducting expert examinations and expert supervision are carried out by the Ministry of Finance.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.1.1 Ban on permits and licenses for entry</td>
<td>1.1.1 Ban on permits and licenses for entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette, 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>10 (1.4.1)</td>
<td>If a tax advisor is appointed or elected to public office, or is employed, during the term of that duty or assignment, his tax advisory activities are suspended. (2) If a tax advisor is elected or appointed to public office, his tax advisory activities may be suspended during the performance of that duty. (3) Regarding the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Tax Advisor shall inform the Chamber within 15 days of the date of appointment or election or acceptance of public office or employment, and in accordance with his contract and in agreement with the parties, recommend a tax advisor who will continue to handle uncompleted jobs.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2.2 Ban on participation in entry decisions</td>
<td>1.1.1 Ban on permits and licenses for entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette, 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>10 (1.4.1)</td>
<td>If a tax advisor is appointed or elected to public office, or is employed, during the term of that duty or assignment, his tax advisory activities are suspended. (2) If a tax advisor is elected or appointed to public office, his tax advisory activities may be suspended during the performance of that duty. (3) Regarding the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Tax Advisor shall inform the Chamber within 15 days of the date of appointment or election or acceptance of public office or employment, and in accordance with his contract and in agreement with the parties, recommend a tax advisor who will continue to handle uncompleted jobs.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2.2 Ban on participation in entry decisions</td>
<td>1.1.1 Ban on permits and licenses for entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette, 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>10 (1.4.1)</td>
<td>If a tax advisor is appointed or elected to public office, or is employed, during the term of that duty or assignment, his tax advisory activities are suspended. (2) If a tax advisor is elected or appointed to public office, his tax advisory activities may be suspended during the performance of that duty. (3) Regarding the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Tax Advisor shall inform the Chamber within 15 days of the date of appointment or election or acceptance of public office or employment, and in accordance with his contract and in agreement with the parties, recommend a tax advisor who will continue to handle uncompleted jobs.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2.2 Ban on participation in entry decisions</td>
<td>1.1.1 Ban on permits and licenses for entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislation/instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>14, p.8</td>
<td>(1) Tax advisors perform tax advisory activities individually and independently with the appropriate remuneration.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for the provision of services/mandatory permits</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for key variables</td>
<td>1.2.1 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>19, p.2</td>
<td>(1) A tax advisor performs activities on the basis of documents and data obtained from the party.</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>1.2 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for the provision of services/mandatory permits</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for key variables</td>
<td>1.2.1 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
<td>1.2.1 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>22, p.2</td>
<td>(1) Tax advisors are tax advisory companies.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>1.2 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for the provision of services/mandatory permits</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for key variables</td>
<td>1.2.1 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>25, p.1</td>
<td>(1) Tax advisors are required to join the Chamber as an independent organization with a legal personality.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incentives entered/decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on Tax Advisory Services (Official Gazette 127/00, 76/13, 115/16)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Each member of the Chamber is required to pay the membership fee and settle other obligations towards the Chamber in accordance with the act of the Chamber.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incentives entered/decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Tax advisors’ Code of Ethics of December 16, 2016</td>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td>A tax advisor may refuse a request for assistance only for an important reason, eg. because of overload, poor prospects for success, lack of special experience in tax procedures for which assistance is sought, impracticality of the reason for seeking assistance, the party's inability to pay for the services, etc.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>1.2 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for the provision of services/mandatory permits</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for key variables</td>
<td>1.2.1 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Tax advisors’ Code of Ethics of December 16, 2016</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>A tax advisor whose failure has caused expenses for the party during the proceedings shall notify the party thereof and bear such expenses itself.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>1.2 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for the provision of services/mandatory permits</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for key variables</td>
<td>1.2.1 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Tax advisors’ Code of Ethics of December 16, 2016</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>The tax advisor shall attend the meetings of the Chamber, in particular the assemblies, and actively participate in such meetings, thus contributing to their successful work.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incentives entered/decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Tax advisors’ Code of Ethics of December 16, 2016</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>A sign for a tax advisory business may be placed only outside and inside of the property in which the tax advisory office is located. The size and text of the sign must not exceed customary measurements.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incentives entered/decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 127/00)</td>
<td>5, p.3,2</td>
<td>2. Proof of permanent residence in the Republic of Croatia or a Member State of the European Economic Area.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for entry and existence of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 127/00)</td>
<td>5, p.4</td>
<td>(4) In addition to the application for taking the exam, the candidate shall enclose proof of payment of the application fee for the verification and processing of the application for the exam, which is not a fee for taking the exam.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for entry and existence of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Advisors</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 127/00)</td>
<td>6, p.4</td>
<td>(4) Examination shall be held within the agreed deadline if there are at least five candidates taking the exam, except in the case referred to in Article 121 of the Ordinance, in one examination period the Examination Board will examine a maximum of five candidates. If more than twenty-five candidates apply in one examination period, the candidates cannot be included within the period for which they have applied will be examined within the next period(s), in chronological order by the date of their application for the exam.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for entry and existence of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tax Advisors

Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 2017)

Article number 11, p.23

Article provison text (1) Exams and sessions of the Examination Committee shall not be public.
(2) Success in the examination shall be graded according to the results of examinations in all subjects, written and oral, with a grade of ‘passed’ or ‘failed’.
(3) The final grade on the examination shall be determined after the oral part of the examination has been completed. The Examination Committee shall decide on the success of the candidate by a majority of votes.
(4) The result of the examination shall be communicated by the candidate upon completion of the examination.

Tax Advisors

Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 2017)

Article number 12

Article provison text (1) The examination consists of two parts, written and oral.
(2) Exam questions shall be drawn up by members of the examination committee. Exam questions must be kept confidential.
(3) Written and oral examination shall be conducted for subjects referred to in Article 2, items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Tax Advisor Examination Program, while only the oral examination will be conducted for other subjects.
(4) The candidates sign the completed written part of the exam.
(5) The oral part of the exam is taken by those candidates who have passed the written part of the exam and it consists of at least (2) questions.
(6) If the oral part of the exam is taken by one candidate, the examinee may not take the oral part of the exam in that subject, if the candidate whose written part of the exam is rated as “failed” fails in the oral part of the exam, he/she is deemed not to have passed the subject.
(7) A candidate who fails to show satisfactory result in two subjects in the examination may take a remedial examination in those subjects. The deadlines for taking the remedial exam cannot be less than one month or more than six months.
(8) If the candidate notices of the exam fee and fails to pay it and fails to do so by the given deadline, he forfeits the right to the refund of the fee paid for taking the remedial exam and is considered to have failed the remedial exam.
(9) A candidate who fails to take the remedial exam or fails such exam within the deadline referenced in the previous paragraph may re-take the exam after no more than six months.
(10) Should the candidate fail to take the remedial exam within six months, it shall be deemed that he has failed the examination.
(11) A candidate shall be considered to have passed the examination if he / she has achieved a grade of ‘passed’ in the written and oral part of the examination.

Tax Advisors

Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 2017)

Article number 13

Article provison text (1) Tax advisors are obliged to pay Chamber membership fee.
(2) The Chamber's seat is in Zagreb.
(3) Tax advisors are required to join the Chamber.
(4) The Chamber's seat is in Zagreb.
(5) The oral part of the exam is taken by those candidates who have passed the written part of the exam and it consists of at least (2) questions.
(6) A candidate who fails to show satisfactory result in two subjects in the examination may take a remedial examination in those subjects. The deadlines for taking the remedial exam cannot be less than one month or more than six months.
(7) A candidate who fails to take the remedial exam or fails such exam within the deadline referenced in the previous paragraph may re-take the exam after no more than six months.
(8) Should the candidate fail to take the remedial exam within six months, it shall be deemed that he has failed the examination.
(9) A candidate shall be considered to have passed the examination if he / she has achieved a grade of ‘passed’ in the written and oral part of the examination.

Tax Advisors

Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 2017)

Article number 14

Article provison text (1) The exam for obtaining the title of a tax advisor covers the following:
1. Basis of the tax system, tax policy and financial equalization,
2. Tax law in the Republic of Croatia,
3. Corporate income tax.
4. Personal income tax and contributions,
5. Indirect taxes and customs,
6. Accounting, financial statements and auditing,
7. Fundamentals of the financial system of the Republic of Croatia,
8. Company law,
9. Tax law written (other).
(2) The examination consists of two parts, written and oral.

Tax Advisors

Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 2017)

Article number 15

Article provison text (1) Every protocol and exam results
(2) A protocol must be written about the exam, which will show the following information:
1. Date,
2. Name and surname of the candidate,
3. The results achieved on the written and oral part of the exam and the total results of the exam, and the examination.

Tax Advisors

Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 2017)

Article number 16

Article provison text (2) By way of derogation from Article 6, paragraph 4 of this Ordinance, in 2017, the Chamber shall hold two examinations during the year regardless of the number of candidates who are taking the exam.
(3) Written and oral examination shall be conducted for subjects referred to in Article 2, items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Tax Advisor Examination Program, while only the oral examination will be conducted for other subjects.
(4) The candidates sign the completed written part of the exam.
(5) The oral part of the exam is taken by those candidates who have passed the written part of the exam and it consists of at least (2) questions.
(6) If the oral part of the exam is taken by one candidate, the examinee may not take the oral part of the exam in that subject, if the candidate whose written part of the exam is rated as “failed” fails in the oral part of the exam, he/she is deemed not to have passed the subject.
(7) A candidate who fails to show satisfactory result in two subjects in the examination may take a remedial examination in those subjects. The deadlines for taking the remedial exam cannot be less than one month or more than six months.
(8) If the candidate notices of the exam fee and fails to pay it and fails to do so by the given deadline, he forfeits the right to the refund of the fee paid for taking the remedial exam and is considered to have failed the remedial exam.
(9) A candidate who fails to take the remedial exam or fails such exam within the deadline referenced in the previous paragraph may re-take the exam after no more than six months.
(10) Should the candidate fail to take the remedial exam within six months, it shall be deemed that he has failed the examination.
(11) A candidate shall be considered to have passed the examination if he / she has achieved a grade of ‘passed’ in the written and oral part of the examination.

Tax Advisors

Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 2017)

Article number 17

Article provison text (2) The Chamber is an independent professional organization of tax advisors with legal personality. Its public powers are set out in the Act on Tax Advisory Services.
(2) The Chamber represents tax advisors of the Republic of Croatia and promotes, harmonizes and represents their common interests.
(3) Tax advisors are required to join the Chamber.
(4) The Chamber’s seat is in Zagreb.

Tax Advisors

Ordinance on Procedure and Conditions for Examining Tax Advisers (Official Gazette 2017)

Article number 18

Article provison text (1) Tax advisors are obliged to pay Chamber membership fees.
Annex D

Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

Licence to Compete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>4, p. 7-10</td>
<td>7. An independent auditor is an auditor authorized to work independently by the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the provisions of this Act. He shall be a natural person and a member of the professional body or other organization of independent auditors that is recognized by the competent authority of that other Member State and registered by the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the provisions of this Act. A certified auditor is a natural person authorized by the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the provisions of this Act. A certified auditor from another Member State is a natural person authorized by the competent authority of that other Member State and authorized by the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the provisions of this Act to carry out statutory audit.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>5, p. 3-4</td>
<td>Auditors in an auditing company shall be performed by certified auditors who shall be employed in that auditing company.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>5, p. 4-6</td>
<td>A certified auditor from another Member State may participate in the performance of individual auditing services in the auditing company if that work is planned and supervised by the chief auditor partner.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>6, p. 5-9</td>
<td>(5) The Ministry shall further detail an ordinance the conditions to be taken into account when assessing the good reputation referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article and the documentation to be attached for the purpose of determining and assessing good reputation.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>11, p. 4-7,13</td>
<td>(4) The audit exam is organized and conducted by the Croatian Audit Chamber. The exam shall be taken according to the program, in the manner regulated by the ordinance referred to in paragraph 15 of this Article.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>11, p. 4-7,13</td>
<td>(7) The application for the audit examination shall be submitted to the Croatian Audit Chamber, and it may also be submitted electronically.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>11, p. 5-9</td>
<td>(10) The Examination Committee shall be composed of representatives from the Ministry of Finance, members of the academic community who have been elected to scientific-research titles in the fields of knowledge, certified auditors and other experts with the appropriate knowledge and at least five years of relevant experience in the field for which they have been hired as members of the examination committee.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>11, p. 5-9</td>
<td>(11) After passing the audit examination, the Croatian Audit Chamber shall issue to the candidate a certificate of passing the audit examination which is an administrative act.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>13, p. 2</td>
<td>(2) Attending professional training to take an audit exam is a precondition for accessing the exam.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>13, p. 4</td>
<td>(4) A fee is payable for attending professional training for taking the exam.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>14, p. 2</td>
<td>(2) The Ministry of Finance, the Croatian Audit Chamber and other organs may organize and carry out continuous professional training referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. The Ministry of Finance conducts continuous professional training according to the program that it has publicly approved. The Croatian Audit Chamber and other organs carry continuous professional training according to the programs approved by the Ministry of Finance and made public available. Free admission to attending continuous professional training.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 127/17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(1) A certified auditor whose operating license was revoked for failure to fulfill obligations from Article 14 (1) of this Act will be authorized by the Ministry of Finance to perform audit services if he has passed a special exam according to the program approved by the Croatian Audit Chamber with the prior approval of the Ministry of Finance.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce the principle of non-discrimination or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for licenses and permits</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td>14.1 (Regulatory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>17. p. 2</td>
<td>(2) The Ministry of Finance shall issue a provisional decision on the authorization for performing auditing services to audit companies that meet the following conditions: 1. Three-quarters of the voting rights are held by audit companies, i.e. certified auditors or audit companies, or certified auditors from another Member State. 2. Most of the members of the Management Board (up to three-quarters) are certified auditors or certified auditors from another Member State, and where the Management Board has no more than two members, at least one member must meet this requirement. 3. The company has good reputation referred to in Article 10 of this Act. 4. Natural and legal persons, founders of the company and their net owners, as defined by the law regulating the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, have a good reputation as referred to in Article 15 of the Act in the case of newly established companies.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for limiting strategic variables</td>
<td>2.4 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>17. p. 5</td>
<td>(5) The audit company’s board member must have a good reputation.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>(1) The Ministry of Finance shall terminate the decision granting an authorization if: 1. The auditing company is removed from the register or the appropriate business register. 2. The auditing company does not have valid evidence of issuing the certificate of the authorisation. 3. The auditing company notifies the Ministry of Finance that it no longer intends to provide auditing services. 4. The audit company ceases to be the auditing company subject to all the conditions under which the audit has been issued. 5. In the case of any imposed supervisory measures referred to in Article 95 (2) of this Act.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>20. p. 3-5</td>
<td>(1) The Ministry of Finance shall issue an authorization for performing statutory audits to a natural person from another Member State who has been authorized by the competent authority of his Member State, provided that he has passed the qualification exam referred to in Article 23 of this Act. (2) The Ministry of Finance shall, based on the application of the natural person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the natural person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, submit to the Ministry of Finance the certificate from the competent authority from his Member State regarding the issued authorization and other necessary documents. (3) By way of derogation from the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, the competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may submit to the Ministry of Finance the certificate from the competent authority from his Member State regarding the issued authorization and other necessary documents.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>23. p. 6</td>
<td>(6) The Ministry of Finance shall issue an ordinance detailing the Examination Procedure, the Examination Committee, the manner of conducting exams, the evaluation of exams, the list of exam questions, the conditions of enrolment, the examination fee, the examination date, the notification of exam results, the number of examiners, the number of members of the competence committee, as well as other details regarding the procedure and the method of conducting the qualification exam.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>23. p. 5</td>
<td>(5) The Ministry of Finance shall further detail in the ordinance the content of the application and the documents submitted alongside the application for the registration of an auditing company from another Member State and the amount of the remuneration.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>27. p. 2</td>
<td>(1) On the basis of reciprocity, the Ministry of Finance may issue an authorization to carry out statutory audits to a physical person from a third country who has been authorized by the competent authority of his Member State, provided that he has passed the qualification exam referred to in Article 23 of this Act.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>30. p. 2</td>
<td>(2) The Ministry of Finance shall further detail in the ordinance the content of the application and the documents to be submitted alongside the application for the registration of an auditing company from another third country, as well as the amount of remuneration.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>40. p. 3-5</td>
<td>(1) The mutual rights and obligations of the auditing company and the audited entity related to the statutory audit shall be regulated by the audit contract. (2) The audit contract shall be signed after the application has been accepted, and the auditing company shall notify the Ministry of Finance of the first conclusion of the audit contract with a public interest entity in the current business year.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018</td>
<td>40. p. 5</td>
<td>(6) The auditing company shall inform the Ministry of Finance of the termination of the contract referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within 15 days from the date of termination, with a detailed explanation of the reason leading to the termination of the contract. With regard to the notification received, the Ministry of Finance may decide on the implementation of the supervision procedure over the auditing company. (7) The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Article shall apply mutatis mutatis to other contracts for the performance of audit services.</td>
<td>Rules that promote conductive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.3 Injured official capacity to change/concel</td>
<td>4.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
<td>4.2 Restrictions on assignments/transfer permits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Auditors   | Law/Act                    | The Audit Act (Official Gazette 121(17) entered into force on January 1, 2018 | 42. | (1) The dismissal of the auditing company in the case of statutory audits of public interest entities Article 42. The principles governing the termination of the contract shall be implemented by the auditing company. 2. Supervisory Board, Audit Committee or non-executive members of the board of directors of a public interest entity. 3. The Ministry of Finance. (2) The proposal for the dismissal of the auditing company referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted to the commercial court competent for the seat of the public interest entity. A competent commercial court shall adopt a motion for the dismissal of the auditing company if there are justified reasons for the
Annex D

Auditors


54. p. 1

Article 34:
(1) The auditing company shall designate at least one main audit partner to carry out auditing services and provide him with sufficient resources and number of employees who possesses the necessary expertise and skills to properly perform their duties. Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry
(2) The auditing company shall keep a record of all written complaints regarding the performance of auditing services. Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry

54. p. 10


5. two members elected by the Assembly among certified auditors entered into the register, provided that they are employed by an auditing company or by an independent auditor. Only one member can be elected from the same auditing company.


(2) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a legal person with public authority.
(3) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a professional organization of auditing companies, independent auditors, certified auditors and trainee auditors. Membership in the Croatian Audit Chamber is mandatory.


(2) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a legal person with public authority.
(3) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a professional organization of auditing companies, independent auditors, certified auditors and trainee auditors. Membership in the Croatian Audit Chamber is mandatory.


(2) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a legal person with public authority.
(3) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a professional organization of auditing companies, independent auditors, certified auditors and trainee auditors. Membership in the Croatian Audit Chamber is mandatory.


(2) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a legal person with public authority.
(3) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a professional organization of auditing companies, independent auditors, certified auditors and trainee auditors. Membership in the Croatian Audit Chamber is mandatory.


(2) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a legal person with public authority.
(3) The Croatian Audit Chamber is a professional organization of auditing companies, independent auditors, certified auditors and trainee auditors. Membership in the Croatian Audit Chamber is mandatory.

Article

(1) A law office may affiliate by virtue of a written agreement with other domestic or foreign law offices in order to perform certain activities of common interest, to protect vested interests and to facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability to decide on key strategic variables.

(2) The fulfilment of the conditions referred to in Article 17, paragraph 2, items 1 and 2 of the Act on the voting rights and membership in the management board of a company shall be proved by the statement on the establishment of such a company or its articles of association or statute.

(3) The provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to companies from another Member State which prove the fulfilment of the conditions referred to in Article 17, paragraph 2, items 1 and 2 of the Act on the voting rights and membership in the management board of a company through the appropriate act of the company foreseen by the legislation of the home Member State.

(4) For the purpose of verifying whether the company, its beneficial owner, members of the management board are fulfilling the conditions referred to in Article 10 of the Act, the Ministry of Finance is authorized to obtain data on the final conviction for criminal offenses and misdemeanors in the Republic of Croatia from the central criminal or misdemeanor records on the basis of a reasoned request, and pertaining to acts corresponding to those referred to in Article 10, paragraphs 1 to 4 of the Act, in the European system of criminal records in accordance with the Act governing the legal consequences of conviction, criminal records and rehabilitation or in another appropriate manner.

(5) The Ministry of Finance shall be authorized to obtain information on whether bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated or carried out against the company, its beneficial owner, members of the management board, or against a company or a person which has its registered office or place of business in the Republic of Croatia through the appropriate act of the company foreseen by the legislation of the home Member State.

(6) The Ministry of Finance shall be authorized to obtain information on whether an out-of-court procedure or bankruptcy procedure governed by the Act regulating bankruptcy has been initiated or carried out against the company’s beneficial owner or a member Management Board.

(7) The Ministry of Finance shall be authorized to obtain information on whether bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated or carried out against the company, its beneficial owner, or members of the Management Board have unpaid debt regarding public contributions as determined by the tax regulations.

(8) The company shall attach the following documentation to the application for the issuing of an interim decision:

1. Statement on the establishment of a company, or the company’s articles of association or statute

2. Proof of fulfilment of the conditions referred to in Article 17, paragraph 2, items 1 and 2 of the Act, in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, in the case of a certified auditor or an auditing company from another Member State.

3. Annexes for past remuneration.

(9) An application for the issuing of an interim decision shall be submitted using Form II which is attached to this Ordinance and forms an intact part thereof.

(10) The company, its beneficial owner, members of the management board shall include in the questionnaire in Annex 1, Articles II and III any circumstances that could affect the good reputation of the company. The annexes are an integral part of the Ordinance, and shall be enclosed with the application for the issuing of an interim decision.

(11) The company shall attach the following documentation to the application for the issuing of an interim decision:

a. The fee for the issuing of an interim decision to the auditing pre-company amounts to four thousand kunas (HRK 4.000,00) and it shall be paid into the state application for the issuing of an interim decision.

b. The fee for the issuing of an interim decision to the auditing pre-company amounts to four thousand kunas (HRK 4.000,00) and it shall be paid into the state application for the issuing of an interim decision.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>49, p.10</td>
<td>The right to be included in the directory of attorneys shall be given to a person who meets the following requirements: that he/she has passed the exam on the Attorney’s Code of Ethics and the Tariff on Attorneys’ Remuneration and Compensation of Costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>49, p.11</td>
<td>The right to be included in the directory of attorneys shall be given to a person who meets the following requirements: that he/she has passed the exam on the Attorney’s Code of Ethics and the Tariff on Attorneys’ Remuneration and Compensation of Costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>49, p.12.3</td>
<td>A person shall be deemed not to be desiring of practicing law if he/she has been convicted of a criminal offense against the Republic of Croatia, a criminal offense against official duty, a criminal offense committed for personal gain, or another criminal offense committed for dishonest motives or which makes such a person morally undeserving of the title of attorney. Such a person also has a right to be registered in the directory of attorneys for ten years after having served his/her sentence, having its nullification or after the expiry of the statute of limitation, and for five years if a person was sentenced to the payment of a monetary fine, while a person who has been granted a suspended sentence cannot be registered during the probation period. A person shall be deemed not to be desiring of practicing law if his/her rear or active defense do not guarantee that he/she will perform the legal profession diligently. If the application for registration is denied because the claimant is not desiring of practicing law for any of the reasons referred to in paragraph (2) hereof, a new application for registration may not be filed before the expiration of a period of three years from the date on which the decision on denying the application becomes final.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>50, p.1</td>
<td>Professors and assistant professors of law at universities in the Republic of Croatia have the right to be registered in the directory of attorneys without having completed the prescribed practice if they have passed the Bar Examination and have fulfilled all other requirements prescribed by this Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>52, p.2</td>
<td>In the renewal procedure, the provisions applicable to the registration in the directory of attorneys shall be applied in the appropriate way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>56, p.3, 6</td>
<td>An attorney’s right to practice law shall be terminated: if he/she becomes permanently unable to practice law due to health reasons, or if his/her successor consented to terminate the attorney-client relationship for another reason.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>62, p.1</td>
<td>A judicial trainee shall work on any legal matters entrusted to him by an attorney during his/her traineeship and shall comply with the instructions received from the attorney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>63, p.4</td>
<td>After having completed 18 months of traineeship in a law office, judicial trainees shall have the right to take the Bar Examination in accordance with the Judicial Trainees and Bar Examination Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>65, p.1</td>
<td>A judicial trainee is only allowed to substitute before courts and other bodies the attorney in whose office he/she is doing his/her traineeship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>36, p.3</td>
<td>The condition referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be evidenced in the registration procedure by a list of cases in which the attorney concerned has worked with the indication of the business number, content, time and scope of the work, and the stage of the procedure with the enclosed statements from the subscriber and parties in a form ensuring the confidentiality of personal data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>36, p.2</td>
<td>An attorney who intends to carry on his/her profession shall notify the Croatian Bar Association in writing thereof and enclose evidence of his/her qualifications for carrying out the legal profession and proof of professional indemnity insurance in his/her home country, in order to be provision of Article 36(3) of this Act shall apply mutatis mutandis. The notice must state the address or designate a proxy for receiving letters in the Republic of Croatia. Otherwise, the attorney cannot perform the activity referred to in paragraph (1) hereof:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>36, p.2</td>
<td>The attorney referred to in Article 36.8 of this Act may not be elected to the bodies of the Croatian Bar Association, or be a judicial trainee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Official Gazette 50/09, 117/08, 50/09, 75/09, 18/11</td>
<td>36, p.2</td>
<td>The condition referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be evidenced in the registration procedure by a list of cases in which the attorney concerned has worked with the indication of the business number, content, time and scope of the work, and the stage of the procedure with the enclosed statements from the subscriber and parties in a form ensuring the confidentiality of personal data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Legal Profession Act (Official Gazette 09/04, 11/108, 35/09, 75/09, 183/09)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>A judicial panel shall decide the right to his/her traineeship and shall be removed from the directory of legal trainees if he/she fails to pass the bar examination within three (3) years from acquiring the right to take the bar examination or if, for no justifiable reason, he/she does fails to apply for registration in the directory of attorneys after having met the necessary requirements.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Legal Profession Act (Official Gazette 09/04, 11/108, 35/09, 75/09, 183/09)</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>An attorney shall be deemed to meet the requirements for the recognition of a specialization if he/she has for at least five (5) years successfully worked on legal matters in the field for which he/she is seeking the recognition of specialization. An attorney who has published works for which the scientific title of a Master's Degree of a Doctoral Degree in Law has been granted, or if his/her other published works have made a major contribution to the advancement of legal science or practice.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Legal Profession Act (Official Gazette 09/04, 11/108, 35/09, 75/09, 183/09)</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>A specialization of a law firm shall be recognized if such a specialization has been recognized pursuant to the provisions of Article 59 of the Act for at least one attorney who is a member of such law firm and employed by it.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Law on Changes and Amendments to the Law on Attorneys (Official Gazette 11/108)</td>
<td>30. p.1</td>
<td>The Croatian Bar Association shall, within three months from the date of entry into force of this Act, issue a Tariff on Attorneys' Remuneration and Compensation of Costs and submit it to the Ministry of Justice for approval.</td>
<td>Rule that conducts to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.3 Price control mechanism(s)</td>
<td>Maximum/minimum prices/royalties fixed by authorities</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>4.1.2</td>
<td>The Chamber shall in particular supervise lawyers, joint law firms, foreign affiliates, attorney associations, various forms of attorneys' liaison and law professors at universities in providing legal assistance to protect the rights and interests of the parties.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>16. p.1.4</td>
<td>The Management Board shall:</td>
<td>Rule that conducts to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>The Chamber shall in particular supervise lawyers, joint law firms, foreign affiliates, attorney associations, various forms of attorneys' liaison and law professors at universities in providing legal assistance to protect the rights and interests of the parties.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>49. p.3</td>
<td>The Executive Board of the Chamber shall decide on the application. The proceedings before the adoption of the decision shall be conducted by the President of the Chamber or a Management Board member appointed by the Board.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>If the Executive Board of the Chamber does not issue a decision on the formal application within six months from the date of the submission of the application and there are no reasons for the postponement of registration, the applicant may file a complaint with the Chamber’s Management Board as if the application had been rejected.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>49. p.4</td>
<td>The President of the Chamber shall decide on the application.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>52. p.1.2.4</td>
<td>An attorney employed by a law firm shall not delay notify the Chamber thereof and provide a copy of a contract on establishing an employment relationship with the law firm.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>53. p.1</td>
<td>The application for registration in the Directory of Attorneys shall be submitted to the Chamber.</td>
<td>Rule that conducts to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>1.2.1 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>53. p.2</td>
<td>The decision on the suspension of practicing law shall be made by the Executive Board of the Chamber, who shall also appoint a temporary deputy in the same decision.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>61. p.3</td>
<td>The attorney shall submit the contract referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article to the Executive Board of the Chamber for obtaining its consent.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>62. p.3</td>
<td>The attorney shall submit the contract referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article to the Executive Board of the Chamber for obtaining its consent.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>66. p.4</td>
<td>The appearance, voice or shape of the sign with the name of a trade/office shall not give it a commercial character.</td>
<td>Rule that discriminates competitors/formal location</td>
<td>2.4 Uniformity/similarity of products and services/price</td>
<td>2.1.4 Opinions and judgments on anti-competitive elements</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>An attorney is obliged to enable a trainee who is doing their traineeship with him/her to be trained to practice law and must therefore train such a trainee in all legal matters.</td>
<td>Rule that discriminates competitors/service/price</td>
<td>2.4 Opinions and judgments on anti-competitive elements</td>
<td>2.1.4 Opinions and judgments on anti-competitive elements</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>72. p.4</td>
<td>The President of the Chamber shall decide on the request to change the traineeship.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enter/exit</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of competitive instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competitive restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competitive restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competitive restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competitive restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competitive restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competitive restriction (Level 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>73, p.1</td>
<td>The President of the Chamber shall decide on the cession of a traineeship in the law office.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14.1 Registry/permit</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>76, p.2, p.3</td>
<td>The Executive Board of the Chamber shall issue a decision on suspending the conduct of a traineeship.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>13 Incumbents participate in anti-competitive arrangements</td>
<td>15.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>15.1.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>81, p.1</td>
<td>Attorneys are obliged to accept the nomination for a temporary deputy or taking over an office, unless it is not possible for justified reasons.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>4.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>12.2.1 Opinions of other authorities required</td>
<td>12.1.1 Opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>9.3 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14.3 Averse remedies/unnecessary procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>85, p.2</td>
<td>The prior consent of the chamber is also required for registering any other change in the court register - the documentation required by the positive regulations for registering a particular change in the court register shall be attached to the request for obtaining the prior consent of the chamber.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>14.1 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14.1 Registry/permit</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>85, p.3</td>
<td>The Self-Certification Committee shall decide on the properly submitted request referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article within 30 days or at the first subsequent session.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>12.2.5 Excessive application of rules</td>
<td>12.3 Association membership required to enter or to exit</td>
<td>12.3 Association membership required to enter or to exit</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on entering/exiting the market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>88, p.4</td>
<td>The costs of granting the consent shall be borne by the applicant. The Chamber's Management Board shall be authorised to issue an Ordinance on Reimbursement of Costs.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>14.1 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14.1 Registry/permit</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>86, p.5</td>
<td>A law firm established in the territory of a Member State of the European Union or the World Trade Organization, which plans to establish a branch in the Republic of Croatia, shall be submitted to the Croatian Bar Association a certified copy of the application for the registration of a branch in the court register on the date of submitting the application for registration of the branch in the court register for the purpose of keeping records in the Directory of Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies. It is also compulsory to submit for registration any application requesting registration of changes in the registry.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>14.1 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14.1 Registry/permit</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>85, p.6</td>
<td>Foreign attorneys who are to practice in a branch of a foreign law firm in the Republic of Croatia (regardless of whether they have an employment contract with said branch) shall register with the Chamber. In addition to the application for registration in the Directory, a foreign attorney who intends to practice law in a branch of a foreign law firm shall submit his employment contract and a document which, in accordance with the regulations of the issuing country, confirms that he has been properly registered in the Directory of Attorneys of the state in which the law firm which intends to establish a branch or has established a branch in the territory of the Republic of Croatia has its registered seat. Submitted documents must be original or certified copies, with the translation into Croatian made by a certified court interpreter.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>14 Incumbents participate in anti-competitive arrangements</td>
<td>15.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>15.1.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>12.2.5 Excessive application of rules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.7</td>
<td>The Executive Board of the Chamber shall be authorised to decide on the removal of a foreign attorney, foreign branches of law firms or offices and the prohibition to practice law by attorneys, foreign branches of law firms or offices, if they act contrary to the Statute and other acts of the Chamber and the other acts of the Bar Association.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>14 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>14.1 Registry/permit</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.8</td>
<td>In their name, company name, stamp and letters, attorneys' offices may indicate other attorneys' offices with which they are affiliated. The appearance, size or shape of such indications shall not bear a commercial character.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>12.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.9</td>
<td>The aforesaid immunity required to register an employment contract in the Register of Affiliations of Law Firms shall be adopted by the Executive Board in the form of a decision against which the interested party has the right of appeal to the Management Board of the Croatian Bar Association within 30 days of the receipt of such decision.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.11</td>
<td>The decision of the Management Board confirming the Executive Board's decision is final.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>88, p.1, 2</td>
<td>For the purpose of examining a contract for the establishment of law firms, a decision on the establishment of a foreign branch, a contract for the establishment of a joint law firm, and a contract for the affiliation of law firms, as well as for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of these contracts and decisions, the Executive Board shall be authorised to appoint committees for specific cases or for a certain period. The Executive Board shall also be authorised to obtain expert opinions of prominent experts outside the Chamber.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>13 Incumbents participate in anti-competitive arrangements</td>
<td>15.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>15.1 Competitors' opinion needed to antitrust</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.7</td>
<td>The affiliation contract must be concluded for the purpose of providing mutual services, not primarily for the achievement of other goals, such as advertising.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.9</td>
<td>A decision refusing to register an affiliation contract in the Register of Affiliations of Law Firms shall be adopted by the Executive Board in the form of a decision against which the interested party has the right of appeal to the Management Board of the Croatian Bar Association within 30 days of the receipt of such decision.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.11</td>
<td>The decision of the Management Board confirming the Executive Board's decision is final.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.7</td>
<td>The affiliation contract must be concluded for the purpose of providing mutual services, not primarily for the achievement of other goals, such as advertising.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.9</td>
<td>A decision refusing to register an affiliation contract in the Register of Affiliations of Law Firms shall be adopted by the Executive Board in the form of a decision against which the interested party has the right of appeal to the Management Board of the Croatian Bar Association within 30 days of the receipt of such decision.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statutes of Croatian Bar Association (Official Gazette 115/10)</td>
<td>87, p.11</td>
<td>The decision of the Management Board confirming the Executive Board's decision is final.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on advertising</td>
<td>2.2.4 Unnecessary application of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43
### Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

#### Lawyer

**Statute**

**Tariff on Attorneys’ Remuneration and Compensation of Costs**

**Official Gazette No.**


**Article/provision text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121.1(1)(a)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(a)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(a)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(a)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(a)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.1(1)(b)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(b)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(b)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(b)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(b)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.1(1)(c)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(c)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(c)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(c)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(c)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.1(1)(d)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(d)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(d)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(d)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(d)</td>
<td>121.1(1)(d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Statute

**Lawyers to practice law are entitled to a one-time award for each first-instance proceedings, regardless of the number of actions he has taken, in the amount of 200 points in the market.**

#### Statute

**An attorney shall receive an award for drafting a claim, counter-claim, proposal or request:**

- In the value of the subject matter of the dispute:
  - From HRK 1,000.00 to 2,500.00: 25 points
  - From HRK 2,500.01 to 5,000.00: 50 points
  - From HRK 5,000.01 to 10,000.00: 75 points
  - From HRK 10,000.01 to 20,000.00: 100 points
  - From HRK 20,000.01 to 50,000.00: 150 points

#### Statute

**The drafting of a brief file an injured party’s civil action - 50 points; Other briefs - 25 points.**

#### Statute

**Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market:**

- For offenses punishable by up to 5 years in prison: 200 points
- For offenses punishable by a fine or up to 3 years in prison: 100 points

#### Statute

**An attorney shall be entitled to a one-time award for each interview with the defendant who is in detention, the lawyer is awarded 50 points, and for the second and every subsequent hour commenced an additional 50 points.**

---

### License to Compete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional category</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Lawyer                | Attorney’s Code of Ethics    | Official Gazette No. | 4407, 7208 | 18             | Any activity conducted by a person who engages in legal practice as an attorney.

- Obtaining parties through tenders, negotiations, or advertisements;

- Allowing parties through tenders, negotiations, or advertisements.

**Primary type of anti-competition restriction**

- **Level 1**
  - Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1): 2.2 Restrictions on type and location.
  - The drafting of a brief front an injured party’s civil action - 50 points; Other briefs - 25 points.
- **Level 2**
  - Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2): 2.3 Restrictions on type and location.
  - The drafting of a brief front an injured party’s civil action - 50 points; Other briefs - 25 points.

---

**Primary type of anti-competition restriction**

- **Level 3**
  - Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3): 2.4 Restrictions on type and location.
  - The drafting of a brief front an injured party’s civil action - 50 points; Other briefs - 25 points.

---

**Secondary type of anti-competition restriction**

- **Level 4**
  - Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 4): 3.2.1 Reasoning.
  - The drafting of a brief front an injured party’s civil action - 50 points; Other briefs - 25 points.

---

**Secondary type of anti-competition restriction**

- **Level 5**
  - Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 5): 3.2.1 Reasoning.
  - The drafting of a brief front an injured party’s civil action - 50 points; Other briefs - 25 points.
### Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Attorney’s Code of Ethics (Official Gazette 64/07, 72/08)</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>An attorney is forbidden from publishing newspaper column with question and answers under his or her name. An attorney shall not be allowed to give legal advice to an unlimited number of persons by means of public communication.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Volume reductions on advertising</td>
<td>2.3 Volume reductions on advertising</td>
<td>2.3 Volume reductions on advertising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Attorney’s Code of Ethics (Official Gazette 64/07, 72/08)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>If a client offers the attorney a fee higher than the one established in the Tariff, and the attorney has not in any way encouraged such an offer, he or she is allowed to accept it, under the condition that it is not in evident disproportion to the services rendered, to the outcome of his or her services and the financial conditions of the client.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Attorney’s Code of Ethics (Official Gazette 64/07, 72/08)</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Agreeing on the fee for rendering legal services based on success shall only be made in accordance with the Legal Profession Act and the Tariff.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Attorney’s Code of Ethics (Official Gazette 64/07, 72/08)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>A lawyer may establish in the contract regarding legal counselling services and it should correspond to the expected service. The fee for court representation and representation in other proceedings may not be substantially lower than the amount in the Tariff. Such a contract must be registered for verification with the Chamber.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Attorney’s Code of Ethics (Official Gazette 64/07, 72/08)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>A lawyer may be established in the contract regarding legal counselling services and it should correspond to the expected service. The fee for court representation and representation in other proceedings may not be substantially lower than the amount in the Tariff. Such a contract must be registered for verification with the Chamber.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on the official clothing of attorney</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(1) The Ministry competent for judicial matters shall determine the number of available trainee vacancies at courts and state attorney’s offices on an annual basis. The number of trainee vacancies shall be determined in accordance with standards for determining the number of servants pursuant to regulations governing courts and state attorney’s offices, at a proposal of the President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia or Chief State Attorney, respectively.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry/exit of activities</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.1 Dedicated number of establishment or permits</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>1.2.3 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules or criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Act on Trains in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam (Official Gazette 64/08, 75/09)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>(1) A person complying with the following requirements is eligible for admission as a trainee: 1. Has Croatian citizenship, 2. Is fit to work, 3. Has university law degree.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry/exit of activities</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.1 Dedicated number of establishment or permits</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>1.2.3 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules or criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Act on Trains in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam (Official Gazette 64/08, 75/09)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>(2) For the admission of a foreign national or a stateless person, in addition to the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by a special law, prior approval from the central state administration body responsible for civil service shall be required.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry/exit of activities</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.1 Dedicated number of establishment or permits</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>1.2.3 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules or criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Act on Trains in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam (Official Gazette 64/08, 75/09)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(1) During their traineeship, court trainees shall spend no less than four months at a first instance civil department, two months at a first instance criminal department, one month at a second instance civil department, two months at a Criminal Court, and two months at a State Attorney’s office. Until they meet the conditions for the bar examination trainees shall work in accordance with a schedule made by the head of the judicial body to which they are assigned.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry/exit of activities</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.1 Dedicated number of establishment or permits</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>1.2.3 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules or criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Act on Trains in Judicial Bodies and Bar Exam (Official Gazette 64/08, 75/09)</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>(2) Within 3 months after the day of the entry into records of attorney trainees, the Croatian Bar Association shall inform the Ministry competent for judicial matters of their registration.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry/exit of activities</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.1 Dedicated number of establishment or permits</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>1.2.3 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules or criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Remuneration for Court Appointed Counsel (Official Gazette101/12)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The award for court appointed counsel shall not be as a rate of 30% of the award for work that would be attributed to an attorney for certain actions in the procedure under the Tariff on Attorneys’ Remuneration and Compensation of Costs (Official Gazette 148/09).</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Examination of Proficiency on the Attorney’s Code of Ethics</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/paragraph</td>
<td>Article/paragraph text</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>General regulations</td>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Article 2</td>
<td>An attorney’s web-site may be set up, and content may be modified, after written notice from the Executive Board of the Croatian Bar Association following the request and the obtained approval of the proposed name and content, or the proposed changes to the content, or after the Executive Board of the Croatian Bar Association, the Chamber shall, no later than thirty days after the date of receipt of the request, submit its remarks on the proposed content of the attorney’s website. The attorney’s office who will set up and maintain a web-site to engage with third natural or legal persons shall submit to the Executive Board of the Croatian Bar Association a contract concluded with the service provider. The contract must contain the irrevocable right of the Croatian Bar Association to request the provider to immediately remove the entire contents of the web-site or a part thereof, whenever that request has priority when it comes to the service provider in the case of a conflict with the request of the attorney. If the Executive Board of the Croatian Bar Association, within thirty days from the day of the receipt of the request for approval of the contract referred to in the previous paragraph, does not make any objection, the contract is deemed to be approved. The attorney agrees that by setting up a WEB site, he agrees that the Croatian Bar Association has the right to request the service provider who set up and maintains the attorney’s website to remove the entire contents of the web-site or a part thereof.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Lawyer     | General regulations          | Notary    | 1            | Article 11th       | An attorney's website must be:
|            |                               |           |               | - have a list of visitors,
|            |                               |           |               | - have a publicly accessible counter of visitors,
|            |                               |           |               | - complete a record of e-mail addresses of visitors,
|            |                               |           |               | - have any form of redirection or connection with any other web-site or elements of any other web-site except for the web-sites of the Croatian Bar Association and the map showing the location of the law office or firm,
|            |                               |           |               | - include the display areas of the computer used for advertisements (‘banner’),
|            |                               |           |               | - publish cases on which the attorney has worked, is working or intends to work,
|            |                               |           |               | - announce clients who has been represented or defended by the attorney, are being represented or defended, or are planned to be represented or defended,
|            |                               |           |               | - ensure any offer of fee(s) for attorneys’ services,
|            |                               |           |               | - construct graphically, and structurally in a way that would violate the provisions of the Law on the Legal Profession, any other positive regulations, the Statutes of the Croatian Bar Association, the Attorney’s Code of Ethics, and this Ordinance. |
| Notary     | Law/Act (Official Gazette)   | Notary    | 2, 3         | Article 2(a)       | The Public Notary office shall consist of the official drafting and issuing of public documents on legal affairs, declarations and facts on which rules are based, in the official certification of private documents, the receipt of sealed money and items of value in order to transfer them to other persons or to competent authorities and in the exercise, by order of courts or other public authorities, of procedures defined by law. Notary services also include performing other tasks provided for in this law. Notary services shall be carried out by notaries public as autonomous and independent holders of that service, characterised as persons of public trust. |
| Notary     | Law/Act (Official Gazette)   | Notary    | 5            | Article 5(a)       | Note: Have their official headquarters and an area in which they provide their services. |
| Other      | General regulations          | Notary    | 2            | Article 1           | Notaries have their official headquarters and an area in which they provide their services. |
### Annex D: Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article/paragraph</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction</th>
<th>Law/Act</th>
<th>Gazette</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/10, 2594, 16236/16, 16077, 7550, 12016)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Appointment of Notaries Public in the Republic of Croatia Article 6</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Relative fee for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2 Restrictive number of establishment or permit/quotas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 76/94, 162/98, 1607, 7559, 120/16)</td>
<td>21, p. 2</td>
<td>(A) A notary public will be dismissed. 1. Where the preconditions for the performance of notary services cease, or if it is subsequently established that they did not exist at the time of the appointment; 2. If he/she does not swear an oath; 3. If he/she finds other employment, starts to collect a remuneration or disability pension, or starts carrying out another service without authorization; 4. If he/she is deprived of legal capacity or his/her legal capacity is limited by a court decision; 5. If he/she develops physical disability, physical or mental weakness or illness which makes him/her unable to perform his services properly for a longer period of time; 6. If he/she is under business relationships or ways of conducting business threatens the interests of the parties; 7. If he/she does not extend the periods of his/her liability insurance in due time or does not pay the insurance fee to the Chamber. (2) The Decision on dismissal shall be adopted by the Ministry on the basis of the opinion of the Chamber. Before making a decision, the Ministry must be allowed to comment on the reason for dismissal. (3) In the cases referred to in paragraph (1) points 6 and 7 hereof, at the request of the notary, the decision on the existence of conditions for dismissal shall be made by a court. The notary must submit his/her request no later than one month after he is notified of the reason for which his dismissal is sought. The decision on dismissal on the basis of a decision of the disciplinary body is adopted by the Ministry. (4) In the cases referred to in paragraph (1) point 6 hereof, the Ministry shall be allowed to pass the decision to the Chamber, if the Chamber is not satisfied with the decision of the disciplinary body. (5) As regards the representative for the notary public referred to in paragraph (4) hereof, this position may only be filled by a lawyer or another notary.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incumbents participate in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitors' opinion needed to enterant</td>
<td>2.4 Restrictions on entry and expansion of activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 76/94, 162/98, 1607, 7559, 120/16)</td>
<td>27, p. 1</td>
<td>The holder may temporarily remove a notary from the service: 1. Where a procedure for deprivation of legal capacity has been initiated against such a notary; 2. Where a procedure for dismissal is instituted against a notary for reasons referred to in paragraph 21 of the Act; 3. Where the notary was absent from his/her seat for more than two months without the Ministry's permission.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Rules for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for linked geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 76/94, 162/98, 1607, 7559, 120/16)</td>
<td>29, p. 1</td>
<td>The official seat in the jurisdiction for which the notary is appointed shall be determined by the Ministry, based on the previously obtained opinion of the Chamber. (2) A notary shall have his/her official seat in a location designated as his/her official seat.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Rules for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for linked geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 76/94, 162/98, 1607, 7559, 120/16)</td>
<td>30, p. 12</td>
<td>If the discontinuation of the juridical power from the notary’s seat is not possible or necessary or if the necessary preconditions no longer exist, the notary’s seat must be changed. (2) A notary may not exercise his/her notarial functions outside the jurisdiction of the notary’s official seat, unless the Ministry determines otherwise.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Rules for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for linked geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 76/94, 162/98, 1607, 7559, 120/16)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>A notary who has been provided with a decision to terminate the service or a decision on dismissal from service shall not continue to perform the services.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Rules for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for linked geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 76/94, 162/98, 1607, 7559, 120/16)</td>
<td>33, p. 1</td>
<td>The public notary shall, without delay, inform the president of the municipal court, the president of the communal court and the local self-government and at the same time of such persons and bodies, as well as the Chamber or the district chamber, who have regular working hours and the hours for receiving parties. The notary shall notify the persons or bodies referred to him of the change of his office at the entrance to the building, as well as his regular working time and the hours for receiving parties at the service of the office, in its own interest and in order to avoid possible abuse, or abuse due to disciplinary, or abuse due to disability in fitness (Article 142 of the Notary Public Act), the public notary shall post a notice of such absence at the entrance to the office, indicating the name of the notary carrying out the duties in his stead.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Rules for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for linked geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other anti-competitive measures</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notice on Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 38/94)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The public notary shall, without delay, inform the president of the municipal court, the president of the communal court and the local self-government and at the same time of such persons and bodies, as well as the Chamber or the district chamber, who have regular working hours and the hours for receiving parties. The notary shall notify the persons or bodies referred to him of the change of his office at the entrance to the building, as well as his regular working time and the hours for receiving parties at the service of the office, in its own interest and in order to avoid possible abuse, or abuse due to disciplinary, or abuse due to disability in fitness (Article 142 of the Notary Public Act), the public notary shall post a notice of such absence at the entrance to the office, indicating the name of the notary carrying out the duties in his stead.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Rules for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for linked geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 76/94, 162/98, 1607, 7559, 120/16)</td>
<td>34, p. 1</td>
<td>If more notaries may jointly perform their services only if authorised to do so by the Ministry, on the basis of the previously obtained opinion of the Chamber.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Rules for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for linked geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 76/94, 162/98, 1607, 7559, 120/16)</td>
<td>35, p. 2</td>
<td>A notary cannot be a lawyer at the same time. (2) A notary cannot at the same time carry out any other paid activities, hold any other paid position, or be a member of a legal person exercising any economic activity. (3) The Ministry may, provided that they have previously obtained an opinion from the Chamber, revoke a notary’s licence to perform the services, for employment or membership referred to in paragraph (2) hereof. (4) As long as the licence referred to in paragraph (2) hereof is active, notaries may not carry out their notarial services on their own. (5) The licence referred to in paragraph (2) hereof shall not be necessary for the performance of the services of the notary or guardian or any other similar service based on a decision of a competent authority. (6) The licence referred to in paragraph (2) hereof shall not be necessary for the performance of scientific, artistic or educational activities and for the performance of duties in the Chamber and international notarial associations.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Rules for entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for linked geographic areas/clients</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

License to Compete
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notary</th>
<th>Law/Act</th>
<th>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/00, 29/94, 162/98, 1607, 75/09, 120/16)</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/00, 29/94, 162/98, 1607, 75/09, 120/16)</td>
<td>69/14, 33/15) 162/98, 16/07, 75/09, Gazette 78/93, 29/94, Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 120/16)</td>
<td>1) The costs of issuing the card are borne by the notary public. 2) In the event of any change in any of the information on the identification card, the notary public shall without delay request the issuance of a new card. 3) On the occasion of each entry into the corresponding directory, the person who is entered is issued an official identification card.</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreement among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.1 Regulations enable agreements/reduce ability to decide on key variables</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.3 Incentives participate in entry/key decisions</td>
<td>1.3.1 Competitor's option needed to enter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/00, 29/94, 162/98, 1607, 75/09, 120/16)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual membership fee</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual renewal (unnecessary) complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/00, 29/94, 162/98, 1607, 75/09, 120/16)</td>
<td>142, p. 9</td>
<td>Only one notary advisor may be employed in a notarial office.</td>
<td>Rule that affects dominance or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.1.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/00, 29/94, 162/98, 1607, 75/09, 120/16)</td>
<td>152, p. 1</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Rule that affects dominance or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.1.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/00, 29/94, 162/98, 1607, 75/09, 120/16)</td>
<td>121, p. 2</td>
<td>The Request of a notarial trainee for taking a judicial examination shall be submitted to the Ministry through the Chamber.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual renewal (unnecessary) complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Public Act (Official Gazette 78/00, 29/94, 162/98, 1607, 75/09, 120/16)</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>(5) The official actions of the substitute shall have effect even if the preconditions for his/her appointment were not fulfilled or if he/she ceased to be valid later. (a) The notary shall notify the Chamber of the request for the appointment of the substitute. The Ministry shall inform the Chamber of the decision on the request for the appointment of the substitute.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulations/provision</td>
<td>Rulebook on Notary Offices (OG 2011/11, NN 115 /12)</td>
<td>3. p.a.</td>
<td>The premise in which the notary’s office is located must be in a special building unit, with a separate entrance. The notary’s office must have at least 5 rooms: a reception area, a room for conducting probate proceedings, a work room, a waiting area and an archive room that cannot be smaller than 12 m2, as well as sanitary facilities. The total area of a notary’s office cannot be less than 65 m2. In exceptional cases, in a notary’s offices where notarial services are carried out by a notary and no more than two employees, it is possible to approve the performance of the service in smaller offices, but their total area cannot be less than 50 m2. The joint notary’s office shall, apart from the premises referred to in paragraph (2) thereof, also have a work room for the second notary and a space for the archive which cannot be smaller than 20 m2, or have separate spaces for the archive of at least 12 m2. The total area of the joint notary’s office cannot be less than 120 m2. The room in which the notary conducts office days must comply with all criteria prescribed by this Rulebook (except for those regarding the number of rooms), and its total area cannot be less than 20 m2.</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.3 Excessive regulation on the type and/or application of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulations/provision</td>
<td>Rulebook on Notary Offices (OG 2011/11, NN 115 /12)</td>
<td>4. p.a.</td>
<td>The notary’s office must be located in the business premises, which may be situated in a residential or residential-commercial building, which, with its external and internal appearance, is not significantly deviated from the normal commercial premises intended to perform such state or other public services. The notary’s office must not be located in a building whose appearance, or the activities carried out within, may call into question the reputation of the notary. The notary’s office must be located on the ground floor of the residential or commercial building if there is no elevator. Article 9 of the Notary Act.</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products and services/format and location</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.5 Excessive regulation on the type and/or application of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Conduct code</td>
<td>Notary Public Ethics Code (Official Gazette 55/11)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2.3 Restrictions on anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulations/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Provisional Notary Public Tariff (Official Gazette 38/08, 82/06, 525/95, 115/11, 120/11)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The price and reimbursement of the costs of the notary public, for the performance of official activities, shall be determined in accordance with this tariff.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3.1 Maximum/minimum prices/rates fixed by authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulations/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Amendments to the Ordinance on Temporary Notary Tariff (Official Gazette 12/2015)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Determining a reward for the liquidation of a limited liability company by a decision of members</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3.1 Maximum/minimum prices/rates fixed by authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulations/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on the Amount of Rewards and Reimbursement of the Notary Public Costs for Acting as a Court Trustee in the Procedure for Issuing, Correcting, Modifying, Revoking, or Suspending the European Certificate of Inheritance (Official Gazette 99/10)</td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>For the activities of a notary in connection with the receipt of a request, conduct of proceedings, issuance of a decision, or confirmation or forwarding of a request to the competent court in the process of issuing an European Certificate of Succession pursuant to Article 7 of the Act on the Implementation of Regulation (EU) 650/2012, in the procedure of modification or revocation of a certificate pursuant to Article 9 of that Act, and in the Provisional Suspension Procedure pursuant to Article 12 of that Act, a notary public shall receive a unique notary reward in the amount of HRK 250.00. The notary public has no right to an award for acts in the procedure of correction of the certificate pursuant to Article 9 of the Act on the Implementation of Regulation (EU) No. 650/2012.</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.3.1 Maximum/minimum prices/rates fixed by authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex D

Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulatory/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on the Rules and Reward and Reimbursement of the Notary Public Costs in the Enforcement Proceedings (Official Gazette 81/11, 112/12, 114/12)</td>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>For notary activities concerning the receipt of a proposal for enforcement, the issuance of a decision on enforcement on the basis of a credit document or the forwarding of a proposal to the competent court for the purpose of deciding and solemnizing a solution to the parties depending on the amount of the application, the notary has the right to an award in a single amount: Above up to HRK 30,000.00: HRK 60.00 30,000.01 up to HRK 100,000.00: HRK 100.00 100,000.01 up to HRK 200,000.00: HRK 200.00 200,001.00 up to HRK 300,000.00: HRK 300.00 300,001.00 up to HRK 500,000.00: HRK 500.00 For values over HRK 500,000.00, the notary public is paid an award in the amount of HRK 500.00 and an additional 1% for the difference above HRK 15,000.00, but not more than HRK 5,000.00. The notary public is issued an award in the amount of HRK 20.00 for issuing the certificate of enforceability. For certifying a declarant's declaration to the executor or another person a total amount noted in lieu of the creditor's claims (Article 202.1), the declaration of the declarant's consent to the attachment of the paper account as well as the cost of the creditors' claims (promissory note, Article 214) and the costs of processing the attachment of the paper account (Article 215), the notary public has the right to an award in the single amount: Amount of the issued legalized private document (promissory note) from Art. 124, 125 and 126 of the Executive Act: The Amount of the material award (HRK 001,00 up to HRK 100,00: 0 100,01 up to HRK 150,00: HRK 125.00 150,01 up to HRK 200,00: HRK 150.00 200,01 up to HRK 250,00: HRK 175.00 250,01 up to HRK 300,00: HRK 200.00 300,01 up to HRK 350,00: HRK 225.00 350,01 up to HRK 400,00: HRK 250.00 400,01 up to HRK 450,00: HRK 275.00 450,01 up to HRK 500,00: HRK 300.00 For values over HRK 500,000.00, the notary public is paid an award in the amount of HRK 500.00 and an additional 1% for the difference above HRK 15,000.00, but not more than HRK 5,000.00. The notary public is issued an award in the amount of HRK 20.00 for issuing the certificate of enforceability.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.1 Minimum/maximum prices/fees fixed by authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulatory/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on the amount of rewards and remuneration of the expenses of a notary as a trustee of the court in the procedure of inheritance - unofficial consolidated text (OG 135/03)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>A notary public carrying out individual probate proceedings, as a rule, has the right to a single price for all activities conducted in that procedure, determined by the value of the estate. The value of the estate, for the purpose of determining the amount of the award, shall be determined by free assessment, on the basis of the successors' statements, the data collected in the procedure and the information provided by the successors. If applicable, the notary may, according to the provisions concerning the assessment of the estate value for the purpose of inheritance tax apportionment, determine that the assessment is to be carried out by an expert at the cost of the successors. The value of the clear estate for the collection of the award shall be determined according to the value that the estate has at the time of the assessment. For determining the value of shares and stock in companies, their nominal value shall be taken. When determining the value of a clear estate for the purpose of determining the amount of award, the deceased's debts, the costs of the deceased's funeral, the legate and other charges, the costs of the inventory and assessment of the estate and other costs shall be deducted. For individual actions in the probate proceedings, the notary is also entitled to a special award, only in the cases specified in the further provisions of this Ordinance.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td>2.1 Minimum/maximum prices/fees fixed by authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulatory/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Protection and Processing of Archive and Registry Material in Notary Public Office (Official Gazette 123/08)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(1) There is a single general archive for all documentary units (types of registers and files) and it is kept separately in a separate room. The room must meet the requirements and standards defined in the Ordinance on the protection of archive and register material outside the archives (&quot;Official Gazette&quot; 62/2004 and 101/07). (2) The files kept in the general archive are those which are to be kept permanently based on the provisions from the Notarial Rules of Procedure, as well as any files extracted from the reference archive. (3) Permanent files shall be kept separate from the other files, any damaging materials are to be removed from them (e.g. metal paperclips, dail, etc.), and they must be placed in archives boxes or archive folders that do not contain any metal parts. (4) The archived files shall be placed in the corresponding calenders or on shelves in the manner prescribed in Article 9 (4) of this Ordinance. (5) The files kept for up to 10 years are disposed of in the existing archive units (calenders, folders, etc.) with a label containing all elements of the label attached to permanent archive material. (6) In addition to the files in the general archive, the corresponding registers and auxiliary books from previous years created during the operation of the notary's office shall also be kept. (7) A concrete table containing information on where certain files types are located shall be kept in the general archive.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.5 Excessive regulation on the typology/application of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Other regulatory/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on Protection and Processing of Archive and Registry Material in Notary Public Office (Official Gazette 123/08)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(1) The material shall be placed on the metal shelves or in cabinets suitable for their placement. (2) The larger archive areas (areas of more than 100 m2), in addition to the table-referred to in Article 10 (7), the shelves on which the material shall be placed must be numbered using Roman numerals and alphabetically.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.2 Restrictions on type of products/services/format and location</td>
<td>2.2.5 Excessive regulation on the typology/application of products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of the Croatian Notary Public Chamber (Official Gazette 6414, 6914, 33/15)</td>
<td>3, 2</td>
<td>The Chamber shall, in particular: (1)山水 The Chamber shall be in particular: (2)山水 The Chamber shall be in particular:</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.3 Enhance the power/role of competitors in the market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of the Croatian Notary Public Chamber (Official Gazette 6414, 6914, 33/15)</td>
<td>14, 1</td>
<td>Where the Notaries Public Act provides that the Chamber outside its opinion to the Ministry, or any other authority, of the act annuls and carries out a tender, the opinion of the Chamber shall be issued, and the tender announced and executed by the Management Board.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.3 Enhance the power/role of competitors in the market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Statute</td>
<td>Statutes of the Croatian Notary Public Chamber (Official Gazette 6414, 6914, 33/15)</td>
<td>11, 2</td>
<td>The Chamber in particular:</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.3 Enhance the power/role of competitors in the market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision/test</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Pub/Act (Official Gazette 70/03, 85/04, 162/08, 167/07, 75/09, 120/10)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>If the service of a notary has ceased, and the other already appointed notary can move into the premises of the deceased notary, he/she is obliged to notify the Ministry of other notaries in the district of the move before moving in. In that case, the provisions of the Act and the provisions of implementing regulations regarding the setting of the requirements to be met by equipment and premises for the performance of notarial services shall not apply.</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discrimination against certain type of firms</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Pub/Act (Official Gazette 70/03, 85/04, 162/08, 167/07, 75/09, 120/10)</td>
<td>141, p. 5</td>
<td>The Minister may dismiss the Management Board and replace the President of the Chamber if serious irregularities are noticed in the work of those authorities, if they fail to fulfill their legal obligations, even after a warning. In his decision, the Minister will set a deadline for the election of the new Management Board and the President of the Chamber, and if he/she fails to fulfill the tasks of those bodies until the newly elected authorities take over the tasks.</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discrimination against certain type of firms</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Pub/Act (Official Gazette 70/03, 85/04, 162/08, 167/07, 75/09, 120/10)</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>A motion to initiate disciplinary proceedings may be submitted by the Ministry, the Chamber, legally appointed state attorney and the injured party.</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discrimination against certain type of firms</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Pub/Act (Official Gazette 70/03, 85/04, 162/08, 167/07, 75/09, 120/10)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>First instance disciplinary council may, on a proposal of an official, or on the occasion of an already initiated disciplinary proceedings, or on a proposal by the Management Board of the Chamber or the legally appointed state attorney if disciplinary proceedings have not yet been initiated, adopt a decision on the temporary removal of the notary from his/her service necessary to protect the honour and reputation of the service or to secure the interests of the parties.</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discrimination against certain type of firms</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notary</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Notary Pub/Act (Official Gazette 70/03, 85/04, 162/08, 167/07, 75/09, 120/10)</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>If the service of a notary has ceased, and the other already appointed notary can move into the premises of the deceased notary, he/she is obliged to notify the Ministry of other notaries in the district of the move before moving in. In that case, the provisions of the Act and the provisions of implementing regulations regarding the setting of the requirements to be met by equipment and premises for the performance of notarial services shall not apply.</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discrimination against certain type of firms</td>
<td>Rules that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

License to Compete

1. Decision of the Ministry referred to in paragraph 3 hereof regarding authorisation may not be appealed against, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.
2. A travel agency manager is a citizen of the Republic of Croatia, or of another Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, who fulfils the conditions for travel agency manager set forth in this Act.
3. A travel agency manager shall fulfil the following conditions:
   1. at least a secondary education degree
   2. active knowledge of at least one foreign language (level B2 pursuant to the levels stipulated in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) and knowledge of the Croatian language sufficient to perform the tasks of an agency manager,
   3. passed the professional exam for travel agency managers
   4. at least one year of work experience at appropriate jobs or other similar jobs in the tourism sector.

Foreign nationals who are not citizens of a Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, who have a registered company or trade for the provision of travel agency services in the Republic of Croatia or have been allowed permanent residence in the Republic of Croatia, may perform the job of travel agency manager with the authorisation of the Ministry, provided they meet the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 hereof.

The decision of the Ministry referred to in paragraph 3 hereof regarding authorisation may not be appealed against, but an administrative dispute may be initiated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel Agency Manager</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Act on the Provision of Services in Tourism (Official Gazette 130/17, 25/19)</td>
<td>18, p.1</td>
<td>A travel agency must have at least one person employed full-time as an agency manager, regardless of the number of offices or business premises.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry.</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits).</td>
<td>14.1 Registration/permit regime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Agency Manager</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Act on the Provision of Services in Tourism (Official Gazette 130/17, 25/19)</td>
<td>18, p.3</td>
<td>A travel agency manager is a citizen of the Republic of Croatia, or of another Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, who fulfills the conditions for the travel agency manager set forth in this Act.</td>
<td>The travel agency manager shall fulfill the following conditions:</td>
<td>1. secondary education degree</td>
<td>3.1 Discriminatory application of rules and standards.</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discriminatory against certain types of firms.</td>
<td>14.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Agency Manager</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Act on the Provision of Services in Tourism (Official Gazette 130/17, 25/19)</td>
<td>18, p.2</td>
<td>A travel agency manager is a citizen of the Republic of Croatia, or of another Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, who fulfills the conditions for the travel agency manager set forth in this Act.</td>
<td>The travel agency manager shall fulfill the following conditions:</td>
<td>1. secondary education degree</td>
<td>3.1 Discriminatory application of rules and standards.</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discriminatory against certain types of firms.</td>
<td>14.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Agency Manager</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Act on the Provision of Services in Tourism (Official Gazette 130/17, 25/19)</td>
<td>18, p.2</td>
<td>A travel agency manager is a citizen of the Republic of Croatia, or of another Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, who fulfills the conditions for the travel agency manager set forth in this Act.</td>
<td>The travel agency manager shall fulfill the following conditions:</td>
<td>1. secondary education degree</td>
<td>3.1 Discriminatory application of rules and standards.</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discriminatory against certain types of firms.</td>
<td>14.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Agency Manager</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on Professional Services in Tourism (Official Gazette 130/17, 25/19)</td>
<td>69, p.1</td>
<td>The person intending to take the exam shall submit a written application (hereinafter: the application). The application shall be submitted to the examination board through the Ministry, using the form set out in Annex 1 to this Ordinance, which forms an integral part thereof. In addition to the application, the candidate must enclose: 1. proof that they fulfill the requirements to take the exam, in accordance with Article 18 (1) or (3) of the Act on the Provision of Services in Tourism; 2. proof that they hold at least a secondary education degree; 3. a certificate issued by an educational institution proving active knowledge of one foreign language (level B2 pursuant to the levels stipulated in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages), and familiarity with another foreign language (level A2 pursuant to the levels stipulated in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages); 4. proof of payment of the examination fee; 5. proof of change of name of the person, if such a name does not match the name in the submitted documents. Instead of the certificate referred to in paragraph 3, item 3 hereof a foreign language professor diploma may be used, as well as an internationally recognized certificate of foreign language proficiency, in accordance with the level of elementary, secondary or tertiary education in the foreign language concerned or proof that the language concerned is the candidate’s mother tongue.</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licences and permits)</td>
<td>14.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Guide</td>
<td>Law/Act/Statute</td>
<td>Act on the Provision of Services in Tourism (Official Gazette 130/17, 25/19)</td>
<td>68, p.2-p.3</td>
<td>A tourist guide is a person who provides the service of showing and presenting natural sites and values, cultural and historical monuments, works of art, ethnographic and other attractions, historical events, persons, legends about these events and persons, as well as economic and political trends and events. Tourist guide services can be provided by a national of the Republic of Croatia, or by a national of another Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation who fulfills the conditions for tourist guides set forth in this Act. By way of derogation from paragraph 2 hereof, services can also be provided by a national of a country which is not a Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, provided that he or she has a registered place of residence in the Republic of Croatia and fulfills the conditions for tourist guides set forth in this Act. The tourist guide who is a national of another Member State of the European Economic Area or Switzerland may provide services on the territory of the Republic of Croatia on a temporary/occasional basis, in accordance with the ordinance governing the conditions for the recognition of foreign professional qualifications for the provision of tourist guide services, except on or in tourist sites/areas. Persons performing the activities of professional guiding in museums, galleries, protected areas of nature, archeological sites and the like, mountain guides, hiking guides, spelaeological guides, guides in diving tourism, hunting and fishing guides, and the teaching staff of educational institutions during extracurricular activities or field trips shall not be considered tourist guides.</td>
<td>1.4 Discriminatory application of rules</td>
<td>2.1.2 Reduced accountability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Guide</td>
<td>Law/Act/Statute</td>
<td>Act on the Provision of Services in Tourism (Official Gazette 130/17, 25/19)</td>
<td>68, p.4</td>
<td>A tourist guide is a person who provides the service of showing and presenting natural sites and values, cultural and historical monuments, works of art, ethnographic and other attractions, historical events, persons, legends about these events and persons, as well as economic and political trends and events. Tourist guide services can be provided by a national of the Republic of Croatia, or by a national of another Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation who fulfills the conditions for tourist guides set forth in this Act. By way of derogation from paragraph 2 hereof, services can also be provided by a national of a country which is not a Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation, provided that he or she has a registered place of residence in the Republic of Croatia and fulfills the conditions for tourist guides set forth in this Act. The tourist guide who is a national of another Member State of the European Economic Area or Switzerland may provide services on the territory of the Republic of Croatia on a temporary/occasional basis, in accordance with the ordinance governing the conditions for the recognition of foreign professional qualifications for the provision of tourist guide services, except on or in tourist sites/areas. Persons performing the activities of professional guiding in museums, galleries, protected areas of nature, archeological sites and the like, mountain guides, hiking guides, spelaeological guides, guides in diving tourism, hunting and fishing guides, and the teaching staff of educational institutions during extracurricular activities or field trips shall not be considered tourist guides.</td>
<td>1.4 Discriminatory application of rules</td>
<td>2.1.2 Reduced accountability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Law/Admin. Instrument</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Article 92</td>
<td>The expert panel referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be composed of seven members as follows: two proposed by the Croatian Chamber of Croatia or another state.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual renewal/surrender complexity/delay of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The list referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall also include approvals for the execution of individual specialist training programs in active or adventure tourism, the list of applicable attestations and certificates may be subsequently supplemented.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Article 92</td>
<td>In order to provide tourist guide services, tourist guides must obtain the decision of the competent office approving the performance of tourist guide services.</td>
<td>Rule that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.1 Discretionary application of rules and standards</td>
<td>3.1.1 Discrimination against certain types of firms</td>
<td>Rule that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2 Discretionary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The approval decision referred to in paragraph 1 hereof shall be issued by the competent office to which the tourist guide submitted their application, providing the tourist guide meets the following conditions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. at least a secondary education degree;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. successfully passed the professional exam for tourist guides;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. knows the language in which they will provide the services at a minimum B2 level according to the Common European Reference Framework in understanding and speech, and sufficient command of the Croatian language to enable them to perform the services of a tourist guide.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The cascade decision approving the performance of tourist guide services shall be entered into the Central Registry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The competent office shall forward the cascade decision approving the performance of tourist guide services to the local competent Tourism Inspection Office and to the competent regional branch office of the Tax Administration and the Customs Administration with the Ministry of Finance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>An appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 hereof may be submitted to the Ministry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Article 92</td>
<td>Tourism services which are considered tourism services of active and adventure tourism within the meaning of this Act shall be established by the Advent Tourism Association of the Croatian Chamber of Commerce and published on the Chamber's website.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>3.1 Incumbents in entry/exit decisions</td>
<td>3.2 Other associations' opinion required to enter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The list of activities which are considered tourism services of active and adventure tourism within the meaning of this Act shall be established by the Advent Tourism Association of the Croatian Chamber of Commerce and published on the Chamber's website.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New activities may be subsequently added to the list referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Article 92</td>
<td>Tourism services in the field of active and adventure tourism shall mean activities on land, water and air, outdoors or in an undeveloped natural environment, or special developed and equipped areas which, due to their particular characteristics, involve the risk of injury and the consequences for their users.</td>
<td>Rule that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Unilateral official capacity to change/cancel permits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tourism services in the field of active and adventure tourism referred to in paragraph 1 hereof may be provided by legal and natural persons referred to in Article 5 paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, items 1, 6 and 7 of this Act.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The list of activities which are considered tourism services of active and adventure tourism within the meaning of this Act shall be established by the Advent Tourism Association of the Croatian Chamber of Commerce and published on the Chamber's website.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New activities may be subsequently added to the list referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Law/Act Statute</td>
<td>Article 92</td>
<td>Providers of tourism services referred to in Article 92 (1) of this Act shall:</td>
<td>Rule that discriminate and protect vested interests</td>
<td>3.2 Disciplinary application of rules</td>
<td>3.2.1 Unilateral official capacity to change/cancel permits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. maintain the suitable equipment for the provision of the services, with the declaration of authorised manufacturers or certified in accordance with the applicable standards, in proper working order;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. use the equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. when offering the service, indicate which personal equipment required for the safe undertaking of activities is expected to be provided by the user, and which by the service provider as part of the service price;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. prior to the commencement of service provision, inform the user in writing and orally of the types of risks connected with service provision, the proper use of the equipment, risk assessment and emergency plans and procedures;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. ensure service users against the consequences of accidents and put at their disposal information concerning terms and conditions of insurance policies obtained from an insurer based in the Republic of Croatia, any Member State of the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. name a person who possesses a relevant national or foreign certificate establishing such a person's competence for and level of ability for the performance of activities referred to in Article 92 (1) of this Act.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. fulfil the special conditions as stipulated in paragraph 2 of this Article.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Special conditions shall be set out for the performance of individual active or adventure tourist activities, as well as for the organisation of events including such activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The special conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may also be applied to the scope and level of competency of personnel providing services, means of communication, equipment, first aid kits, the presence of paramedics depending on the number of participants, the presence of competent rescue services depending on risk assessment and similar.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The expert panel of the Croatian Chamber of Commerce, appointed by the Minister, shall decide which attestation or certificate shall be required for the performance of individual activities stipulated in Article 92 (1) of this Act, as well as the special conditions for the performance of individual activities of active or adventure tourism and for the organisation of events involving such activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The list of applicable attestations and certificates, as well as the condition for the performance of individual activities of active or adventure tourism and for the organisation of events involving such activities, shall be published on the web-sites of the Croatian Chamber of Commerce and the Minister. The list of applicable attestations and certificates may be subsequently supplemented.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The list referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall also include approval for the execution of individual specialist training programs in active or adventure tourism, the approval for the execution of mountain guide training and similar, approved by the competent governmental bodies, i.e. institutions in the Republic of Croatia or another state.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the professional examination of tourist guides and the examination programme for tourist escorts (Official Gazette 55/08, 2008), in the part pertaining to the professional examination of tourist guides</td>
<td>12, p.1</td>
<td>The general part of the professional guide exam includes the following subjects: 1. The political system of the Republic of Croatia 2. The economic system of the Republic of Croatia 3. Basics of tourism and introduction to tourism operations 4. Basics of legislation in the field of tourism 5. Croatian history 6. Tourist geography of Croatia 7. Cultural and historical monuments and other landmarks of Croatia 8. Speaking and writing culture 9. Foreign languages 10. Operational and technical management tasks for tourist guides. Examination program of the professional exam for tourist guide in the specific subjects referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is given in Annex 1, which forms an integral part of this Ordinance. Speaking and writing and Operational and technical management tasks for the tourist guides include lectures and exercises.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.3 Annual renewal of necessary or complex procedures or duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the professional examination of tourist guides and the examination programme for tourist escorts (Official Gazette 55/08, 2008), in the part pertaining to the professional examination of tourist guides</td>
<td>14, p.2</td>
<td>Special part of the exam for tourist guides tests the knowledge of the candidates on tourist areas (sites) in the following areas: 1. Historical development 2. Urbanistic development 3. Economic development 4. Topographical orientation 5. Notable persons from the fields of history, art, sports, science and culture 6. Artists, cultural and scientific institutions 7. Cultural and historical monuments (cultural heritage) 8. Natural heritage (protected parts of nature) 9. Tourist offer 11. Mediations 12. Other Curiosities. Content per individual area of the special part of the exam and the number of classes shall be determined by the examination board.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance and protect vested interests</td>
<td>5.2 Exceptional application of rules</td>
<td>5.1 Lack of standard permitting rules/criteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Act on the Provisional Services in Tourism (Official Gazette 132/17, 25/19)</td>
<td>7, p.1</td>
<td>Individual terms used in this Act shall have the following meanings: 22. protected area (site) shall mean the area, site or facility/in which there is natural, cultural, historical, traditional and other heritage, and where guiding services may be provided only by an authorised tourist guide;</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban or entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the list of tourist areas (sites) by counties (Official Gazette 56/2019)</td>
<td>5, p.1</td>
<td>The protected area (site) shall mean an area, site or facility/in whose there is natural, cultural, historical, traditional and other heritage, and where guiding services may be provided only by an authorised tourist guide.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban or entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the list of tourist areas (sites) by counties (Official Gazette 56/2019)</td>
<td>5, p.1</td>
<td>Guiding tourists in natural and nature parks is allowed only with the prior authorisation of the ministry in charge of environmental protection.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban or entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.4 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Ordinance on the list of tourist areas (sites) by counties (Official Gazette 56/2019)</td>
<td>5, p.1</td>
<td>Guiding tourists in museums, galleries, churches, monasteries, ethnics and other premises within which the professional guidance is carried out by the employed persons may be performed only with the prior authorisation of the persons managing these facilities.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.2 Relative ban or entry and expansion of activities</td>
<td>1.2.3 Permits for limited geographic areas/clients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other regulations/privileges</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>List of relevant certifications/authorizations and conditions for performing specific activities of active and adventure tourism</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Winter guided tours (which entail use of snowshoes, cleats and joggers), climbing tours, tours on terraces which require handrails, short rock climbing with ropes, tours which require the use of belay and via ferrata trails, ice climbing (ice slope climbing, etc.), alpine climbing and mountain skiing can only be conducted by a guide trained in accordance with the relevant Croatian Mountaineering Association S - G standards or corresponding UIAA and UIMLA standards.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table presents a summary of regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions, focusing on the tourism sector and how it is governed by specific legislation and ordinances. The content pertains to the professional examination of tourist guides, including the examination program and the special part of the exam. The text also mentions the Act on the Provisional Services in Tourism, detailing the definition of a protected area (site) and the conditions for guiding services within such areas. Additionally, it outlines specific prohibitions and requirements for guided tours in natural and nature parks, museums, galleries, churches, monasteries, and ethnics, and conditions for specific adventure activities like winter guided tours and mountain guiding.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for winter mountaineering guides (B standard) | / | Conditions for participation in the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- successful completion of a standard course 
- at least ten quality tours in B standard conditions, over a period of three years 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for winter mountaineering guides (B standard) | / | Conditions for participation in the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- successful completion of a standard course 
- at least ten quality tours in B standard conditions, over a period of three years 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that are conducive to collusive outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market | 2.1 Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables | 2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for winter mountaineering guides (B standard) | / | Conditions for participation in the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- active membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for A standard guide successfully passed 
- successful completion of the B standard course. 
- 10 guided tours and field trainings in B standard conditions, preferably as an assistant to the guide (mentor), including field trainings organized by the local mountaineering association, over a period of three years. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for winter mountaineering guides (B standard) | / | Conditions for participation in the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- active membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for A standard guide successfully passed 
- successful completion of the B standard course. 
- 10 guided tours and field trainings in B standard conditions, preferably as an assistant to the guide (mentor), including field trainings organized by the local mountaineering association, over a period of three years. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for guides on frozen ground and glacier terrain (B standard) | / | Conditions for attending the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for B standard guide successfully passed 
- at least 5 quality tours in B standard conditions 
- experience in using multi-point anchors and belaying, and knowledge of crevasse-evacuation techniques, acquired through training in ice climbing techniques organized by the Commission for Alpinism of the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for guides on frozen ground and glacier terrain (B standard) | / | Conditions for attending the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for B standard guide successfully passed 
- at least 5 quality tours in B standard conditions 
- experience in using multi-point anchors and belaying, and knowledge of crevasse-evacuation techniques, acquired through training in ice climbing techniques organized by the Commission for Alpinism of the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for sport climbing guides (C standard) | / | Conditions for attending the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for A standard guide successfully passed 
- successfully completed training for climbing long routes organized by the Croatian Mountaineering Association (sport climbing school that includes training in long sport route climbing or a summer alpine school) 
- minimum 10 different short climbs on three different climbing routes in Croatia with on-sight leading and equipment setting, in the last year. 
- at least 5 different long climbs (minimum 4b climbing grade according to the French scale and 100m height), in the last two years 
- ability to claim a 4c route (French scale) with on-sight leading and equipment setting (subject to on-sight examination). 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for sport climbing guides (C standard) | / | Conditions for attending the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for A standard guide successfully passed 
- successfully completed training for climbing long routes organized by the Croatian Mountaineering Association (sport climbing school that includes training in long sport route climbing or a summer alpine school) 
- minimum 10 different short climbs on three different climbing routes in Croatia with on-sight leading and equipment setting, in the last year. 
- at least 5 different long climbs (minimum 4b climbing grade according to the French scale and 100m height), in the last two years 
- ability to claim a 4c route (French scale) with on-sight leading and equipment setting (subject to on-sight examination). 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for sport climbing guides (C standard) | / | Conditions for attending the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for A standard guide successfully passed 
- successfully completed training for climbing long routes organized by the Croatian Mountaineering Association (sport climbing school that includes training in long sport route climbing or a summer alpine school) 
- minimum 10 different short climbs on three different climbing routes in Croatia with on-sight leading and equipment setting, in the last year. 
- at least 5 different long climbs (minimum 4b climbing grade according to the French scale and 100m height), in the last two years 
- ability to claim a 4c route (French scale) with on-sight leading and equipment setting (subject to on-sight examination). 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for sport climbing guides (C standard) | / | Conditions for attending the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for A standard guide successfully passed 
- successfully completed training for climbing long routes organized by the Croatian Mountaineering Association (sport climbing school that includes training in long sport route climbing or a summer alpine school) 
- minimum 10 different short climbs on three different climbing routes in Croatia with on-sight leading and equipment setting, in the last year. 
- at least 5 different long climbs (minimum 4b climbing grade according to the French scale and 100m height), of which at least 3 climbs with students of climbing schools, summer alpine schools or participants of guide courses at the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
| Tourist Guide | Implementation | Training program for sport climbing guides (C standard) | / | Conditions for attending the course: 
- membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year 
- membership in a local mountaineering association 
- exam for A standard guide successfully passed 
- successfully completed training for climbing long routes organized by the Croatian Mountaineering Association (sport climbing school that includes training in long sport route climbing or a summer alpine school) 
- minimum 10 different short climbs on three different climbing routes in Croatia with on-sight leading and equipment setting, in the last year. 
- at least 5 different long climbs (minimum 4b climbing grade according to the French scale and 100m height), of which at least 3 climbs with students of climbing schools, summer alpine schools or participants of guide courses at the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
- fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association. 
| Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry | 1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits) | 1.4.3 Annual renewal/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures | | | |
Annex D: Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

### Tourist Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for rock climbing guides (D standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Conditions for attending the course:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed summer mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - C standard course successfully completed - minimum 5 unprotected climbs (expressions or glazed wedges are not allowed) with a minimum IV climbing grade (UAA scale) and 100m height, in the last three years - fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for rock climbing guides (D standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Requirements for taking the exam:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed summer mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - C standard course successfully completed - minimum 5 unprotected climbs (expressions or glazed wedges are not allowed) with a minimum IV climbing grade (UAA scale) and 100m height, in the last three years - fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for rock climbing guides (D standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Conditions for attending the course:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed summer mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - C standard course successfully completed - minimum 5 unprotected climbs (expressions or glazed wedges are not allowed) with a minimum IV climbing grade (UAA scale) and 100m height, in the last three years - fee paid to the Croatian Mountaineering Association.</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for ice climbing guides (E standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Conditions for attending the course:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed winter mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - D standard course successfully completed - at least 5 different waterfall climbs with a minimum WI4 rating and a minimum height of 100 m, in the last three seasons - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for ice climbing guides (E standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Requirements for taking the exam:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed winter mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - D standard course successfully completed - at least 5 different waterfall climbs with a minimum WI4 rating and a minimum height of 100 m, in the last three seasons - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for ice climbing guides (E standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Conditions for attending the course:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed winter mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - D standard course successfully completed - at least 5 different waterfall climbs with a minimum WI4 rating and a minimum height of 100 m, in the last three seasons - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for ice climbing guides (E standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Conditions for attending the course:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed winter mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - D standard course successfully completed - at least 5 different waterfall climbs with a minimum WI4 rating and a minimum height of 100 m, in the last three seasons - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for ice climbing guides (E standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Conditions for attending the course:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed winter mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - D standard course successfully completed - at least 5 different waterfall climbs with a minimum WI4 rating and a minimum height of 100 m, in the last three seasons - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for ice climbing guides (E standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Conditions for attending the course:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed winter mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - D standard course successfully completed - at least 5 different waterfall climbs with a minimum WI4 rating and a minimum height of 100 m, in the last three seasons - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for ice climbing guides (E standard)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Conditions for attending the course:  - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association - a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - successfully completed winter mountaineering school at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - D standard course successfully completed - at least 5 different waterfall climbs with a minimum WI4 rating and a minimum height of 100 m, in the last three seasons - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year</td>
<td>Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4.3 Annual reviews/unnecessary complexity/duration of procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Article number</td>
<td>Article/provision text</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</td>
<td>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for mountain guide licenses (G standard)</td>
<td>1.4.3</td>
<td>Requirements for taking the exam: - membership in the Croatian Mountaineering Association proved by a valid membership card for the current year - membership in a local mountaineering association - 2 years of experience - exam for G standard guide successfully passed - at least 5 guided tours and field training in G standard conditions</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcome or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4 Annual renewal (license complexity/expiration of procedures)</td>
<td>1.4 Annual renewal (license complexity/expiration of procedures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Guide</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Training program for mountain guide licenses (G standard)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>After successfully completing the course at the Croatian Mountaineering Association, a member of the mountaineering association becomes a trainee guide and is issued a guide card. The trainee's guide card is valid for the period of three years and that period is the duration of the traineeship. The three-year certification placed on the guide card is not considered a license. The guide license is obtained by taking the A standard exam.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcome or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4 Annual renewal (license complexity/expiration of procedures)</td>
<td>1.4 Annual renewal (license complexity/expiration of procedures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Guide</td>
<td>Other regulations/invasion</td>
<td>Procedure for issuing mountain guide licenses</td>
<td>1.4.5</td>
<td>Basic conditions for renewing the license include: - active work in the local mountaineering association - at least 10 days of guided tours, field training and other activities as a guide (lectures, trainings, seminars, etc.) over the license period of three years - advancing knowledge and skills through a series of courses, seminars or trainings at the Croatian Mountaineering Association - participation in field training/courses - participation in at least one educational lecture or training in the license period of three years - guiding activities in accordance with the Ordinance on Organizing and Conducting Excursions, Tours and Hikes in the Croatian Mountaineering Association.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcome or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4 Annual renewal (license complexity/expiration of procedures)</td>
<td>1.4 Annual renewal (license complexity/expiration of procedures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Guide</td>
<td>Other regulations/invasion</td>
<td>Procedure for issuing mountain guide licenses</td>
<td>4.1, p.1, p.2</td>
<td>For horizontal speleological objectives (caves) that do not require use of equipment (ropes, bells, equipment for rescuing and descending) other than helmets and lights: 1. Lead guide must have completed at least a course that a trainer speleologist organized by the Commission for Speleology of the Croatian Mountaineering Association or the Croatian Speleological Association; 2. Assistant guide must have completed the General Mountaineering School organized by the Croatian Mountaineering Association, a training course for a trainee speleologist of the Commission for Speleology or the Croatian Mountaineological Association, or the Croatian Mountain Rescue Service course.</td>
<td>Rules that are conducive to collusive outcome or increase costs to compete in the market</td>
<td>Rules that facilitate agreements among competitors/reduce the ability of firms to choose their strategic variables</td>
<td>2.1.2 Association membership needed to enter or to exit</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registry (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4 Annual renewal (license complexity/expiration of procedures)</td>
<td>1.4 Annual renewal (license complexity/expiration of procedures)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tourist Guide

#### Other regulation/provision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>- Case of an employee of a speleological department or a speleological association can become a speleologist if they meet the following conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- at least 15 years of age, without written consent from their parents (if under 16);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- has completed speleology school based on the training program of the Commission for Speleology of the Croatian Mountaineering Association (Commission);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of the Croatian Rulebook on Speleology</th>
<th>Rulebook on Speleology in speleology - Specialist training program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>Special rules governing the practice of speleology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Conditions for a speleological trainee to pass the exam for speleologists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any speleological trainee can become a speleologist, if they meet the following conditions:

1. Visiting a speleological structure deeper than 30 m
2. Visiting tourist speleological structures
3. Practicing rope knots
4. Lighting in speleology
5. Overcoming slopes
6. Overcoming narrow passages
7. Practicing rope techniques - improvisation in speleology
8. Written documentation of speleological research results
9. Organizing speleological expeditions in Croatia
10. Organization of speleological expeditions around the world

---

#### License to Compete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Guide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>- Case of an employee of a speleological department or a speleological association can become a speleologist if they meet the following conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- at least 15 years of age, without written consent from their parents (if under 16);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- has completed speleology school based on the training program of the Commission for Speleology of the Croatian Mountaineering Association (Commission);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Other regulation/provision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>- Case of an employee of a speleological department or a speleological association can become a speleologist if they meet the following conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- at least 15 years of age, without written consent from their parents (if under 16);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- has completed speleology school based on the training program of the Commission for Speleology of the Croatian Mountaineering Association (Commission);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rulebook on Speleology in speleology - Specialist training program</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>- 14 Requirements for registry (licences and permits);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 1. Annual renewal;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 2. Anniversaries and/or annual renewal;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Other regulation/provision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>- Case of an employee of a speleological department or a speleological association can become a speleologist if they meet the following conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- at least 15 years of age, without written consent from their parents (if under 16);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- has completed speleology school based on the training program of the Commission for Speleology of the Croatian Mountaineering Association (Commission);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rulebook on Speleology in speleology - Specialist training program</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>- 14 Requirements for registry (licences and permits);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 1. Annual renewal;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 2. Anniversaries and/or annual renewal;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Other regulation/provision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>- Case of an employee of a speleological department or a speleological association can become a speleologist if they meet the following conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- at least 15 years of age, without written consent from their parents (if under 16);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- has completed speleology school based on the training program of the Commission for Speleology of the Croatian Mountaineering Association (Commission);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rulebook on Speleology in speleology - Specialist training program</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>- Rules that reinforce dominance or limit entry;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>- 14 Requirements for registry (licences and permits);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 1. Annual renewal;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 2. Anniversaries and/or annual renewal;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Type of legislative instrument</td>
<td>Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tour Guide</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port navigator</td>
<td>Law/Act</td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Law/Act

- **Article 2** (Official Gazette 16/10; 9/17, 20/19)
  - Article 2.1: A port is a place or area where the public call and which offers the most favorable fee for pilotage services in accordance with the Regulation on the maximum amount of fees stipulated by the Minister.
  - Article 2.2: The information that the Ministry may, even before the expiry of the period of validity of the grant, order a new examination in order to establish the necessary conditions for the renewal of the permit.
  - Article 2.3: The Ministry has the power to revoke the permit upon the expiration of the period of validity of the grant.

### Ordinance on sea pilotage

- **Article 2.3** (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)
  - Article 2.3.1: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
  - Article 2.3.2: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
  - Article 2.4: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.

### Other regulation/provision

- **Article 3.2** (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)
  - Article 3.2.1: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
  - Article 3.2.2: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
  - Article 3.2.3: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.

### Declaratory application of rules and standards

- **Article 3.1** (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)
  - Article 3.1.1: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
  - Article 3.1.2: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
  - Article 3.1.3: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.

### Conclusion

- **Article 3.4** (Official Gazette 16/10; 43/18)
  - Article 3.4.1: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
  - Article 3.4.2: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
  - Article 3.4.3: Rules that are conducive to cumulative outcomes or increase costs to compete in the market.
## Annex D Regulatory restrictions to competition in selected professions

### License to Compete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Type of legislative instrument</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Article number</th>
<th>Article/provision text</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Primary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 1)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 2)</th>
<th>Secondary type of anti-competition restriction (Level 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port navigator</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10, 43/2018)</td>
<td>110, p. 1.12</td>
<td>The port authority which has a valid pilotage authorisation in one pilotage area may, with the prior authorisation from the Ministry, occasionally or temporarily provide pilotage services in another pilotage area, under the following conditions which must be cumulatively met: a) where there has been a temporary increase in the traffic volume subject to compulsory pilotage, exceeding the current capacity of the pilotage authority holding a valid authorisation in that area or in other emergency situations of temporary or occasional character; b) if there is at least one pilot with a valid sea pilot licence for the pilotage area or where the temporary pilotage service will be carried out c) if it has entered into a written agreement with the port authority which holds a valid authorisation for that territory. (2) In the case referred to in paragraph (1) hereof, the Ministry will, at the request of the port authority holding a valid authorisation for the individual pilotage area, issue a further authorisation for temporary or occasional pilotage in the same area, with a validity of up to a no more than one year</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces or limits entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port navigator</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10, 43/2018)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>The fee for pilotage services in services in the area of the Pula Harbourmaster’s Office: Vessel group 1.2.1: Basic fee</td>
<td>1.001-2.000 799.37</td>
<td>2.001-3.000 882.43</td>
<td>3.001-4.000 1085.51</td>
<td>4.001-5.000 1179.57</td>
<td>5.001-10.000 1449.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port navigator</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10, 43/2018)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>The identity card of the sea pilot shall be issued by the Harbourmaster’s Office. (2) The identity card of the sea pilot shall be issued to the pilot who holds the following: – a sea pilot certificate; – 48 arrivals and more – in the amount of 30%</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces or limits entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port navigator</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10, 43/2018)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>For the piloting of cargo ships from the same owner or shipper, or the same the services performed by one shipowner or more than one as a consortium, frequently sailing into any of the ports from point 10 of the Decree, the amount of the basic fee specified in point 10 of the Decree decreases during the calendar year depending on the number of arrivals in the previous calendar year: – from 5 to 11 arrivals – in the amount of 5%; – from 12 to 23 arrivals – in the amount of 10%; – from 24 to 35 arrivals – in the amount of 10%; – from 36 to 47 arrivals – in the amount of 20%; – 48 arrivals and more – in the amount of 30%</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces or limits entry</td>
<td>2.3 Price control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port navigator</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10, 43/2018)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>The identity card of the sea pilot shall be issued by the Harbourmaster’s Office. (2) The identity card of the sea pilot shall be issued to the pilot who holds the following: – a sea pilot certificate: – a confirmation of being employed in a pilotage company; the identity card of a sea pilot shall measure 105 x 75 mm in size and consist of two sheets in a dark blue hardcover. The Form of the identity card, with the contents in Croatian and English, is an integral part of this Ordinance (Annex 1). (4) The Ministry and harbourmaster’s offices shall keep a register of issued sea pilot identity cards.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces or limits entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port navigator</td>
<td>Other regulation/provision</td>
<td>Ordinance on sea pilotage (Official Gazette 16/10, 43/2018)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>The port navigator profession has a valid pilotage authorisation in one pilotage area may, with the prior authorisation from the Ministry, occasionally or temporarily provide pilotage services in another pilotage area, under the following conditions which must be cumulatively met: a) where there has been a temporary increase in the traffic volume subject to compulsory pilotage, exceeding the current capacity of the port authority holding a valid authorisation in that area or in other emergency situations of temporary or occasional character; b) if there is at least one pilot with a valid sea pilot licence for the pilotage area or where the temporary pilotage service will be carried out c) if it has entered into a written agreement with the port authority which holds a valid authorisation for that territory. (2) In the case referred to in paragraph (1) hereof, the Ministry will, at the request of the port authority holding a valid authorisation for the individual pilotage area, issue a further authorisation for temporary or occasional pilotage in the same area, with a validity of up to a no more than one year.</td>
<td>Rule that reinforces or limits entry</td>
<td>1.4 Requirements for registration (licenses and permits)</td>
<td>1.4.1 Registration/permit regime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>