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EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

**Fifth periodical report
presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter**

CROATIA



GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

**FIFTH REPORT
BY THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES**

ZAGREB, October 2013

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1 INTRODUCTION

- (1) Pursuant to Article 15 of the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages* (hereinafter: the Charter), the Republic of Croatia hereby submits the 5th Periodical Report for the period 2009-2012, developed in accordance with the revised outline for the preparation of three-year periodical reports (CM(2009)42), adopted at the 1054th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies of the Council of Europe on 15 April 2009.
- (2) Since the previous 4th Periodical Report by the Republic of Croatia on the Implementation of the Charter of December 2009 covered data for the three-year period 2006-2008 as well as part of the available data for 2009, the 5th Periodical Report covers data for the three-year period 2009-2011 as well as part of data for 2012 in order to ensure that the report provides up-to-date data to the greatest possible extent.
- (3) The following state administration bodies cooperated in developing the 5th Report:
 - Ministry of Justice, the authority responsible for the collection of data relating to minority language use before judicial authorities;
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, relating to international cooperation and political issues;
 - Ministry of Economy, relating to economic and social issues;
 - Ministry of Culture, relating to cultural activities;
 - Ministry of the Interior, relating to the issue of documents in minority languages;
 - Ministry of Public Administration, relating to minority language use in state administration bodies, bodies of local and regional self-government units and legal persons vested with public powers;
 - Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport And Infrastructure, relating to the erection of bilingual traffic signs, both in the Croatian language and Latin script and in the language and script of a national minority;
 - Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, relating to educational issues;
 - Office of Human and National Minority Rights of the Croatian Government, relating to international cooperation and political issues;
 - Agency for Supervision of Electronic Media, relating to public and private media;
 - Central Bureau of Statistics;
 - Croatian Radiotelevision, relating to public media;
- (4) The final draft report was delivered to all the bodies participating in its development for the purpose of comments. The report was also delivered for comments to the *Council for National Minorities of the Republic of Croatia*, the umbrella body of national minorities at the central level, connecting institutions and interests of national minorities at the state level. It is an autonomous body with the aim to promote efficient participation of national minorities in the public life of the Republic of Croatia, in particular in the field of consideration of and suggestions for regulation and resolution of issues regarding the exercise and protection of the rights and freedoms of national minorities.
- (5) The invitation to cooperate in preparing the 5th Report was also extended to all umbrella associations of all the national minorities to which the provisions of the

Charter apply, pursuant to the declaration contained in the instrument of ratification of the Republic of Croatia, as follows:

- Italian Union,
 - Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta”,
 - Union of Czechs in the Republic of Croatia,
 - Democratic Community of Hungarians,
 - Union of Slovaks, and
 - Union of Ruthenians and Ukrainians of the Republic of Croatia.
- (6) The invitation to participate in the development of the report was also extended to the Union of Slovenian Societies in the Republic of Croatia, the umbrella association of the Slovene national minority in the Republic of Croatia.
- (7) Out of the above stated associations of national minorities, comments were delivered only by the Union of Ruthenians and Ukrainians in Croatia.

2 PART I

2.1 Legislative amendments

- (8) The Republic of Croatia has continuously upgraded the system of national minority rights protection in the legislative and legal field, trying to respect the views of national minorities to the maximum extent, which was *inter alia* confirmed by the amendments to the *Constitution of the Republic of Croatia* and to the *Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities* in 2010.
- (9) The *Amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia* (OG 76/10) in June 2010 improved the equality of the members of national minorities. Instead of 10 autochthonous national minorities, names of all 22 national minorities in the Republic of Croatia, including the Roma, are now explicitly mentioned in the Historical foundations of the Constitution.
- (10) On 1 March 2012, the Minister of Public Administration issued *Instructions for Consistent Implementation of the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia* (OG 33/12), which, in line with the *Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities* (OG 155/02, 47/10, 80/10 and 93/11) and the *Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia* (OG 51/00 and 56/00), stipulate the manner of regulating the right to equal official use of national minority languages and scripts by general acts, i.e. by the statutes of local and regional self-government units, and the manner of exercising the right to equal official use of national minority languages and scripts in proceedings before the state bodies of first instance and legal persons vested with public powers.

2.2 Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities

- (11) In June 2008, the Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted the *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities* with

a view to continuing the promotion and exercise of national minority rights guaranteed by the *Constitutional Act*. The Action Plan consisted of the following 11 chapters:

1. Official and public use of national minority languages and scripts,
2. Education in national minority languages and scripts,
3. Use of national minority insignia and symbols,
4. Cultural autonomy,
5. Right to practise one's own religion and to establish religious communities with other members of the religion,
6. Access to mass media,
7. Self-organisation and grouping in an effort to promote common interests,
8. Representation of national minority members in state and judicial administration bodies, and the bodies of local and regional self-government units,
9. Participation of national minority members in public life through national minority councils and representatives,
10. Protection from any activity undermining the exercise of rights and freedoms of national minority members - Developing tolerance towards diversity and anti-discrimination,
11. National Programme for the Roma and Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005–2015.

(12) The analysis of the implementation of the *Action Plan* in the period from 2008 to 2010 has shown progress in the field of promotion of cultural autonomy and education in the languages and scripts of national minorities, exercise of religious rights, representation in the representative and executive bodies of local units, and in the implementation of the National Programme for the Roma and Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005–2015, while in the field of the official use of national minority languages and scripts, access of national minorities to public media, and representation of national minorities in state administration bodies, judicial authorities and administrative bodies of local units the progress achieved was still not satisfactory.

(13) With a view to further improvement of the implementation of the *Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities*, the Croatian Government adopted the *Action Plan for the Implementation of Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities for the Period 2011-2013* on 8 April 2011. The new *Action Plan* envisaged further strengthening of national minority protection, especially in the fields in which shortcomings had been perceived. For that purpose measures were established which were significantly expanded in relation to the previous Action Plan, and concrete objectives were set to be realised in the period 2011-2013.

(14) The *Action Plan for the Implementation of Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities for the Period 2011-2013* contains 12 chapters:

1. Official and public use of national minority languages and scripts,
2. Education in national minority languages and scripts,
3. Use of national minority insignia and symbols,
4. Cultural autonomy of national minorities,
5. Right to practise one's own religion and to establish religious communities,
6. Access to mass media,
7. Self-organisation and grouping in an effort to promote common interests,

8. Representation of national minority members in representative and executive bodies on state and local levels, state administration bodies, judicial bodies and the bodies of local and regional self-government units,
 9. Participation of national minority members in public life through national minority councils and representatives,
 10. Protection from any activity undermining the exercise of rights and freedoms of national minority members - Developing tolerance towards diversity and anti-discrimination,
 11. National Programme for the Roma and Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005–2015.,
 12. General supporting measures for the implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities and the Action Plan.
- (15) With a view to promoting the national minority right to the official and public use of one's own language and script, implementation of the following 8 measures was envisaged for the period 2011-2013:
- Measure 1.1 – Adoption and publication in the Official Gazette “*Narodne novine*” of instructions which will regulate in detail the manner of regulation and exercise of the right to equal official use of the languages and scripts of national minorities on state and local levels.
 - *The measure was executed in March 2012.*
 - Measure 1.2 – Organisation of 4 regional seminars for national minority members and representatives of local units on the right of national minority members to equal official use of their language and script with a view to improving the exercise of rights, and motivating and encouraging members of national minorities to exercise their rights.
 - *The measure was executed in 2012. Regional seminars took place on 11 July in Drniš for the territory of the counties of Šibenik-Knin and Zadar; on 12 July in Rovinj for the territory of the Istria County; on 25 September 2012 in Vukovar for the territory of the counties of Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Srijem, and on 27 September 2012 in Karlovac for the territory of the counties of Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Lika-Senj.*
 - Measure 1.3 – Implementation of targeted supervision over the statutes of local self-government units which had the obligation, in line with the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities and the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia, to regulate the exercise of the right to equal official use of the language and script of a national minority, and failed to meet the obligation.
 - *The execution of the measure was related to the implementation of measures 1.1 and 1.2, and its implementation is planned for 2013.*
 - Measure 1.4 – Statistical monitoring of the number and type of first and second instance proceedings conducted in a minority language before the administrative bodies of local units, and before first instance state administration bodies and legal persons vested with public powers, and a detailed analysis of the situation.
 - *The measure was not fully executed in 2011. The body competent for monitoring the exercise of rights developed a part of the project fiche under IPA Component 1 Programming 2012-2013, which, within a wider project, proposes the implementation of activities for the development and establishment of a unique e-system for monitoring data and reporting on the exercise of minority rights in Croatia, which will include data on the exercise of linguistic rights of national*

minority members on all levels. The establishment of said system will mean the establishment of a quality and continuous implementation of this measure.

- Measure 1.5 – Provision of information through leaflets and brochures to parties in proceedings before judicial and other authorities obliged to implement the Act on the Use of Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia on the manner in which parties may exercise the right to the use of a minority language in proceedings conducted before those authorities.
 - *The measure was executed during 2012. The Ministry of Justice printed and distributed a total of 4 900 leaflets on the use of minority languages in courts in the local self-government units in which there is such a possibility as stipulated by law. 100 copies were distributed to each of the 49 courts.*
- Measure 1.6 – Placing information on the right to use minority languages and scripts in a visible place in state administration bodies and bodies of local and regional self-government units (posters, leaflets, brochures).
 - *The measure has not been executed. The execution of the measure was subject to prior implementation of measures 1.1 and 1.2, which were implemented in 2012, so that the execution of this measure was postponed / planned for the period after the implementation of the above measures, i.e. for 2013.*
- Measure 1.7 – Keeping records of cases which were conducted or could have been conducted (had the party not waived the right) in a minority language and script before all the first instance judicial authorities obligated to proceed in a minority language, and development of a detailed analysis of the situation based on said records.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously.*
- Measure 1.8 – Collection and processing of data on the native language – 2011 Population and Housing Census
 - *The measure was fully executed in December 2012. The 2011 Population and Housing Census was conducted in the period from 1 April to 28 April 2011 according to the state as of 31 March at 24:00 hours, and data on the native language were officially published on the website of the Central Bureau of Statistics on 17 December 2012.*

(16) With a view to promoting education in the languages and scripts of national minorities, the implementation of the following 11 measures was envisaged:

- Measure 2.1 – Delivery of a seminar for national minority members and representatives of competent bodies and institutions on the topic of education in the languages and scripts of national minorities.
 - *The measure was executed for the academic year 2010/2011 and has been implemented continuously. During the academic year 2010/2011, the Ministry co-financed five professional meetings for teachers teaching in the languages and scripts of the Czech, Slovak and Serbian national minority:*
 - 1) *Seminar for all educational employees of the Czech national minority in the Czech Republic (Models A, B and C), Boskovice, Czech Republic (26-30 April 2011);*
 - 2) *Meeting of teachers teaching in the Czech language (Czech Home, Daruvar);*
 - 3) *Meeting of Serbian language teachers and 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers under Model A (15 December 2011) – Serbian Orthodox Grammar School, Zagreb;*
 - 4) *Professional development of teachers teaching in the Serbian language in Croatia, Vrnjačka Banja, Republic of Serbia, 2011;*

5) Professional development of Slovak language teachers, Bački Petrovac.

- Measure 2.2 – Organisation of professional discussions on incorporation of contents related to national minority identity and culture in curricula (by subjects).
 - *The measure was partly executed. After conducting a wide discussion which included parliamentary committees and state administration bodies, educational institutions in Croatia, competent authorities, organisations and agencies, institutions and associations, and a number of individuals, the National Framework Curriculum for Preschool Education and General Obligatory and Secondary Education in the Republic of Croatia was adopted in 2011, which will serve as the basis for the development of curriculum documents, primarily of subject-based curricula, including subject-based curricula for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities.*
- Measure 2.3 – Delivery of professional development courses for teachers on national minority rights under the Human Rights Education programme.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. Delivery of professional development courses for teachers on national minority rights lies within the scope of the Education and Teacher Training Agency.*

Civic education

In 2011, the Draft Curriculum for Civic Education was developed, which includes education for an active participation of children and youth in the life of their school, local community as well as Croatian and European society, and the intercultural dimension which envisages for pupils to have a developed cultural identity and intercultural competence, to be familiar with and to respect the cultures of minority peoples, and for minority pupils to be familiar with and to respect the culture of the majority people.

During 2011, seminars and workshops were organised to train teachers on civic education - 1 102 participants were included, and in locally organised professional development courses within county professional councils 3 000 educational employees were trained in 2011, including participants from the ranks of national minorities.

Through cooperation of the Education and Teacher Training Agency with the Migrations Institute from Zagreb and the Stawanger University from Norway seminars were delivered on the topic of “Civic Education – Identity and Interculturality Development Module” in Petrinja on 30 June 2011.

To specify some of the topics of the professional development courses for teachers: What is discrimination and how to recognise it in school? and Civic education curriculum and human rights, a professional meeting intended for 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers, held in Čakovec on 21 November 2011

For the purpose of holding said thematic meetings organised by the Education and Teacher Training Agency a Council of Europe White Paper “Living Together as Equals in Dignity” was published, promoting intercultural dialogue. In said seminars, teachers are familiarised with the intercultural dialogue approach, which is understood as an open and respectful exchange of views between individuals, groups with different ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic backgrounds and heritage on the basis of mutual understanding and respect.

7 professional meetings took place, too:

Civic education: How to integrate civic education in the primary school curriculum in line with the National Framework Curriculum? – in Dubrovnik

on 7 March 2011; Civic education: Application of the civic education curriculum in line with the National Framework Curriculum – in Osijek on 4 July 2011, in Split on 6 July 2011, in Rijeka on 11 July 2011, in Čakovec on 23 August 2011, in Vukovar on 25 August 2011, and in Zagreb on 29 August 2011.

In the field of history

The Fourth Croatian symposium on the teaching of history, held in Opatija from 31 August to 2 September 2011, topic: Croats and minorities in Croatia: shaping modern identities;

Three-day national professional meeting entitled Teaching about the Holocaust and prevention of crimes against humanity, held on 25-27 January 2011, Education and Teacher Training Agency in cooperation with numerous domestic and foreign organisations.

In the field of Croatian language

A curriculum for teaching Croatian as a second language was developed with the view to facilitating the learning of Croatian as a second language and easier integration of the population of Roma pupils in the educational process. A professional meeting entitled “What is discrimination and how to recognise it in school? Civic education curriculum and human rights”, intended for Croatian language teachers was held in Čakovec on 25 October 2011.

Four professional meetings were held to train teachers from the Međimurje County on the topic of teaching Croatian as a second language (on 25 October 2011, 11 November 2011, 18 November 2011 and 25 November 2011).

In the field of extracurricular activities:

A Drama pedagogy workshop on social, linguistic and cultural inclusion of the Roma, within the international project “Educational drama and theatre as a means of encouraging Roma inclusion”, and as part of the national project for Croatia “We learn together, we grow together”, was organised by the Croatian Centre for Drama Education and the Education and Teacher Training Agency, supported by the Budapest Open Society Foundation. 5 workshops for teachers took place in the counties of Međimurje, Brod-Posavina, Sisak-Moslavina and the City of Zagreb.

Instructional methods and strategies used in professional meetings concerning civic education

and human rights: *lectures, workshops, project work, portfolio development with a documented procedure of social problem solving, role play, individual work of participants with case studies, group work, individual work, pair work, etc.*

Ensured materials for participants: *Teachers' Manual - Project Citizen, Teachers' Manual - Foundations of Democracy, Council of Europe White Paper - Living together as Equals in Dignity, Council of Europe Recommendation on Education for Human Rights and Democratic Citizenship, 2010 and 2011 National Fair Brochures with Project Descriptions, manuals and textbooks on consumer protection, materials available on the website of the Education and Teacher Training Agency.*

Results/outcome of professional development in the field of civic education and human rights – teachers:

- were trained to integrate the civic education curriculum in the school curriculum for the academic year 2011/12,

- *acquired knowledge on the dimensions of civic competence they need to develop in pupils,*
- *were trained to apply the methodology Project Citizen when proposing, selecting and shaping a minor problem solution in a local community*
- *developed competencies in the field of group work methodology,*
- *developed competencies in the field of communication skills,*
- *developed competencies in the field of resolving conflict situations and conflict transformation*
- *developed competencies in the field of school and peer mediation,*
- *were trained to lead students towards acquiring the skills of argumentation, proving, logical inference, perceiving relevant facts, unbiased approach and public speaking,*
- *were trained to familiarise pupils with the functioning and purpose of the judicial system, importance of the rule of law and human rights protection instruments,*
- *were trained to teach the fundamental values of democracy: authority, justice, responsibility, privacy,*
- *acquired knowledge on the meaning of stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination,*
- *acquired knowledge on how they emerge and influence behaviour,*
- *acquired knowledge on why prejudice is always a two-way street,*
- *acquired knowledge on the meaning of intercultural dialogue and how it is applied,*
- *were trained for the development of identity and intercultural competence, and for intercultural dialogue between minorities and the majority,*
- *were trained to develop identity and intercultural competence in pupils and to manage diversity.*

During 2011, the Education and Teacher Training Agency organised the following professional meetings for educators and teachers who teach in the languages and scripts of national minorities:

Czech national minority

10 meetings took place:

- *Professional meeting of all the educational employees of the Czech national minority, Models A, B and C, Daruvar, 21 February 2011;*
- *Professional council of specialist subject teachers teaching in Czech, Models A and B, Končanica, 6 April 2011;*
- *Professional council of Czech language teachers and Czech kindergarten teachers, Models A and B, Daruvar, 7 April 2011;*
- *Professional seminar of all the educational employees of the Czech national minority in the Czech Republic, Models A, B and C, Boskovice, Czech Republic, 26-30 April 2011;*
- *Professional council of specialist subject teachers teaching in Czech, Models A and B, Končanica, 26 August 2011;*
- *Course on Czech language teaching methods, Model A, Czech Republic, 21 August – 11 September 2011;*
- *Professional meeting of all the educational employees of the Czech national minority, Models A, B and C, Daruvar, 3 October 2011;*
- *Professional council of Czech language teachers and Czech kindergarten teachers, Models A and B, Daruvar, 24 October 2011;*

- Professional council of Czech language teachers in primary school grades 1 to 4, according to Models A and C, Daruvar, 8 November 2011;
- Professional council of specialist subject teachers teaching in Czech, Models A and B, Končanica, 1 December 2011;

Hungarian national minority

The following professional meetings took place:

- Osijek, 5 January 2011, Social competence, lifestyle and competence of the milieu, kindergarten/primary/secondary schools;
- Osijek, 27 April 2011, Multicultural contents, intercultural education, kindergarten/primary/secondary schools;
- Budapest, 12 May 2011, Getting familiarised with the work of the alternative school "Kincskereső", kindergarten/primary/secondary schools;
- Osijek, 26 August 2011, Recognising gifted children, kindergarten/primary/secondary schools.

Roma national minority

The following professional meetings took place:

What is discrimination and how to recognise it in school? Civic education curriculum and human rights, a professional meeting intended for 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers, held in Čakovec on 21 November 2011.

Professional meetings in the Međimurje County for 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers are organised by the competent senior advisor as well as the heads of county professional councils. There are 5 county professional councils established in the Međimurje County. Each comprises about 60 teachers. The heads of county professional councils, in agreement with the competent senior advisor, arrange professional meetings on topical issues. At the beginning of each academic year the work of CPCs is planned by teachers expressing their needs. During the academic year, the head of a CPC, in agreement with the competent senior advisor, determines topics according to the needs expressed by 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers, selects lecturers and organises professional meetings with lectures and workshops.

A curriculum for teaching Croatian as a second language was developed with the view to facilitating the learning of Croatian as a second language and easier integration of the population of Roma pupils in the educational process.

A professional meeting entitled "What is discrimination and how to recognise it in school? Civic education curriculum and human rights", intended for Croatian language teachers was held in Čakovec on 25 October 2011.

Four professional meetings were held to train teachers from the Međimurje County on the topic of teaching Croatian as a second language (on 25 October 2011, 11 November 2011, 18 November 2011 and 25 November 2011).

A Drama pedagogy workshop on social, linguistic and cultural inclusion of the Roma, within the international project "Educational drama and theatre as a means of encouraging Roma inclusion", and as part of the national project for Croatia "We learn together, we grow together", was organised by the Croatian Centre for Drama Education and the Education and Teacher Training Agency, supported by the Budapest Open Society Foundation, with 5 workshops delivered for teachers in the Međimurje County (20-22 October 2011 and 27-29 October 2011), the Brod-Posavina County (17-19 November 2011), the Sisak-Moslavina County (10-12 November 2011) and in the City of Zagreb (6-8 October 2011).

During the academic years 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, the Education and

Teacher Training Agency produced professional opinions of preschool curricula in five primary schools in Međimurje intended for the inclusion of Roma minority children in the organised form of preschool education outside the family.

Moreover, educational employees, i.e. professionally trained staff carrying out said curricula for preschool aged children (preschool teachers) participate in professional development courses delivered continuously by the Education and Teacher Training Agency (both in the field of preschool education and in the field of civic education and human rights).

Serbian national minority

9 professional meetings were held on inter-county and state levels.

At the beginning of work 7 years ago 4 professional councils were established /ICPC/. Three were for Model A: History-Geography, Serbian language, Art-Music; one was for Model C. Over time, due to a small number of teachers in the Art-Music council, it was combined with the professional council History-Geography, both retaining their specificities within the council.

Professional councils convened in 2011:

- 26 April 2011, Zagreb, Orthodox Grammar School, ICPC meeting of teachers under Model C from Daruvar to Kistanje;*
- 28 April 2011, Vukovar, Primary School Dragutin Tadijanović, ICPC History-Geography and Music-Art, and 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers under Model A;*
- 29 April 2011, Belgrade, Faculty of Philology, ICPC meeting of Serbian language teachers and 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers under Model A;*
- 20 June 2011, Bobota, Primary School Bobota, ICPC History-Geography and Music-Art, and 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers under Model A;*
- 21 June 2011, Vukovar, Primary School Nikola Andrić, meeting of Serbian language teachers and 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers under Model A;*
- 27 June 2011, Topusko, Primary School Vladimir Nazor, ICPC of teachers under Model C from Daruvar to Kistanje;*
- 15-17 September 2011, Zagreb, Croatian Writers' Society, Days of Vladan Desnica, organised by the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb and Prof. Dr. Sc. Dragutin Roksandić, professional meeting of teachers teaching the national group of subjects, 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers under Model A, and teachers teaching under Model C in Serbian;*
- 24-25 November 2011, Zagreb, University Rectorate, organised by the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb and Prof. Dr. Sc. Dragutin Roksandić, international meeting /Germany and France/ of teachers teaching the national group of subjects, 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers under Model A, and teachers teaching under Model C in Serbian;*
- 15 December 2011, Zagreb, Serbian Orthodox Grammar School, ICPC meeting of Serbian language teachers and 1st to 4th grade primary school teachers under Model A.*

During 2011, two Serbian language teachers were promoted to the title of professor mentor.

Italian national minority

The following professional meetings took place:

- 3 one-day professional meetings (on 29 April 2011; 29 August 2011; 31*

August 2011);

- 5 multi-day professional meetings in Italy in cooperation with the Italian Union - Unione Italiana and the universities of Trieste and Venice, Trieste, 3-5 February 2011 (2 professional meetings) and Venice, 21-26 March 2011; 20-24 June 2011; 10-14 October 2011.

Financial resources for the implementation of this measure were secured from the state budget allocation for regular activities.

- Measure 2.4 – Development and publication of the Romani language and culture programme (Model C).
 - In 2012, the Education and Teacher Training Agency became the holder of the development of curricula for the purposes of primary and secondary education in the languages and scripts of national minorities, including the development of the curriculum for the Romani language and culture (according to Model C).

Until the development and publication of the curriculum for the Romani language and culture, and its introduction into primary schools, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport co-financed the implementation of special forms of education (summer schools) for pupils of the Roma national minority from the state budget resources.

Special educational forms were organised and implemented by Roma minority associations, and in the academic year 2012/2013 3 associations implemented such education for 162 pupils belonging to the Roma national minority: Association for the Promotion of Roma Education in Croatia “Kali Sara”, Roma for the Roma of Croatia and the Association of Roma women “Better Future”.

Apart from the special educational forms, the MSES co-financed for the purposes of Romani language standardisation the development of a Romani grammar, publication of the book “Roma Folk Sayings”, publication of the collection “The World Day of the Romani Language”, and organisation of the World Symposium on the Romani Language. In 2012, the Romani language was introduced as an elective subject at the Zagreb Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Indology and Far Eastern Studies.

Financial resources for the implementation of this measure were secured from the state budget allocation for regular activities.

- Measure 2.5 – Securing textbooks for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities in secondary schools
 - The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. The Ministry co-financed in 2011 the development/import of textbooks for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities, allocating in particular: HRK 88,410.03 to the Newspaper Publishing Institution Jednota for the Czech language, HRK 1,947,267.41 to Prosvjeta d.o.o. for the Serbian language, and HRK 914,322.56 to the Newspaper Publishing Institution EDIT for the Italian language. The co-financing of the development of textbooks for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities and for the import of textbooks from their countries of origin amounted to the total of HRK 2,950,000.00. The Ministry co-financed in 2012 the additional print of translated textbooks, purchase of the translated textbooks, development of authored textbooks and

publication of translated textbooks for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities to publishers as follows: HRK 137,676.90 to the Newspaper Publishing Institution Jednota for the Czech language, HRK 148,766.39 to the Hungarian Educational and Cultural Centre for the Hungarian language, HRK 497,914.00 to Prosvjeta d.o.o. for the Serbian language, and HRK 828,594.26 to the Newspaper Publishing Institution EDIT for the Italian language. The co-financing of the development of textbooks for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities, import of the textbooks from their countries of origin and the compensation of difference in the prices of the textbooks amounted to the total of HRK 1,612,951.55.

- Measure 2.6 – Adoption and monitoring of the implementation of necessary regulations, and harmonisation of existing ones with the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities and the Act on Education in the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. In 2011, the following regulations were adopted:*
 - *Act on Amendments to the Primary and Secondary Education Act;*
 - *Ordinance on Amendments to the Ordinance on the Content and Form of Grade Report Cards and Other Public Documents and Pedagogical Documentation and Records in Schools;*
 - *Ordinance on Procedure for Establishing the Psychophysical Condition of a Child, Pupil and on Composition of Professional Commissions;*
 - *Decision on Elements and Criteria for Selecting Candidates for Enrolment in Secondary Schools in Academic Year 2011/2012.*
- Measure 2.7 – Adoption of necessary curricula for all models of education in the languages and scripts of national minorities (Models A, B, C) in accordance with the National Framework Curriculum (NFC).
 - *The measure was partly executed. During 2011, the curricula for primary and secondary education in minority languages and scripts under Model A (for Czech, Hungarian, Serbian and Italian national minorities) were being reworked in accordance with the expert opinions and suggestions of the Education and Teacher Training Agency. Since the National Framework Curriculum for Preschool Education and General Obligatory and Secondary Education in the Republic of Croatia was adopted in 2011, the new reworked curricula for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities under Model A require further harmonisation with the NFC.*
- Measure 2.8 – Harmonisation of the statutes of primary schools with the Act on Education in the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities.
 - *The measure was partly executed. Implementation of the measure is underway. In line with the Act on Amendments to the Primary and Secondary Education Act (OG 90/2011), the statutes of all Croatian primary and secondary schools must be harmonised, including the statutes of 5 primary schools in the Vukovar-Srijem County (PS Trpinja, PS Borovo, PS Bobota, PS Negoslavci and PS Markušica).*
- Measure 2.9 – Collection and processing of data on the national minority language used: a) in teaching the curriculum in kindergartens and other legal persons implementing preschool curricula; b) in primary education; c) in secondary education.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. Data on the national minority language used in teaching the curriculum are collected in the Annual Report for Kindergartens and Other Legal Persons*

Implementing Preschool Curricula. Data on the national minority language used in teaching are collected in the Primary Schools Statistical Paper and the Secondary Schools Statistical Paper. The data collection is part of regular statistical research.

- Measure 2.10 – Collection and processing of data on the ethnicity of students: a) enrolled in professional and university studies; b) who graduated from professional and university studies; c) enrolled in masters or postgraduate specialist studies.
 - *The measure was implemented for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. Data on students' ethnicity are collected through individual questionnaires: Application form for enrolment in university or professional studies, Statistical paper for students who graduated from/completed university or professional studies, and Application form for students enrolled in postgraduate specialist studies.*
 - Measure 2.11 – Collection and processing of data on the ethnicity of the holders of master's or specialist degrees; doctoral students and doctors of science.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. Data on ethnicity are collected through individual questionnaires: Statistical paper for master's or specialist degree holders, Application form for doctoral students, and Statistical paper for doctors of science. The data was collected and processed. It is part of regular statistical research.*
- (17) With a view to promoting cultural autonomy of national minorities, the implementation of 11 measures was envisaged, out of which we here state 4 measures which are of importance for this report:
- Measure 4.2 – Financing of public communication activities (receiving and disseminating information in minority languages and scripts): publicity and publishing.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. During 2011, the implementation of the publicity programme was co-financed with the amount of HRK 18,958,000.00, and the implementation of the publishing programme was co-financed with HRK 2,812,000.00.*
 - Measure 4.7 – Supporting the operation and increasing the holdings of the libraries of national minorities.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and 2012, and has been implemented continuously. In 2012, 10 employees from 9 national minorities were financed (Hungarians, Czechs, Slovenians, Slovaks, Germans, Italians, Albanians, Ruthenians and Ukrainians, Serbs). The amount of HRK 1,582,548.21 was allocated for employees' salaries and current expenses..*
 - Measure 4.8 . Supporting the publishing activity of national minority members.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and 2012, and has been implemented continuously. In 2012, HRK 108,065.00 was spent on book purchase; HRK 35,000.00 on support for book publishing; HRK 36,200.00 on literary events (HRK 77,000.00 was approved); HRK 30,000.00 on magazines. A total of HRK 209,265.00 was spent on the implementation of this measure.*
 - Measure 4.11 – Collection and processing of data on the national minority language used by amateur culture and arts associations in their work.
 - *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. Data on the national minority language used by amateur culture and arts associations in their work are collected in the Amateur Culture and Arts Associations Report. The data was collected, processed and published.*

(18) With a view to improving access to mass media, the implementation of the following 5 measures was envisaged:

- Measure 6.1 – Analysis of the programming of the Croatian Television and the Croatian Radio according to the representation of programmes in national minority languages and scripts, and adoption of conclusions on the need for a higher representation of programmes in national minority languages in the Croatian Radiotelevision (HRT) programming.

- *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. The Council for National Minorities has established an insufficient representation of national minorities in the programmes of the Croatian Radiotelevision, meaning that the Croatian Television and the Croatian Radio have failed to fulfil entirely the obligations in line with the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 1 of the Constitutional Act and Article 9 of the Croatian Radiotelevision Act. The Council holds that topics on national minority members are mostly handled in the political section, with sensationalist accents, in what are still separate programmes for national minorities, and that topics on national minorities have not been integrated in the overall programming.*

The 1.08% representation of minority topics on the achievements and problems of national minorities in HRT and HR programmes at the annual level is insufficient. It is necessary to amend the legislative framework by introducing the obligation to report adequately on minority activities, and to include minority representatives in the programming management councils of state-owned media. Moreover, it is necessary to continuously cooperate with media houses for the purpose of education and regular meetings. The Assembly of Minority Journalists should get more actively involved in the activities for implementing the right of national minority members to adequate representation in the Croatian Television and Croatian Radio programmes, in such a way that it encourages journalists to abide by the code of practice and rules of the profession, encourages tolerance, objective and fair reporting with an emphasis on cultural activities, social acceptance, and points to important problems and integration as well as initiate anti-discrimination campaigns with the representatives of public media.

- Measure 6.2 – Encouraging national minority members to propose programmes intended for national minority members via electronic media broadcasters, in tenders for the award and use of the resources from the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media.

- *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. The Office for National Minorities in cooperation with the Council for National Minorities organised the seminar “Media and national minorities”, held on 4 May 2011 in Opatija. Topics discussed at the seminar included the exercise of national minority rights to access to the media and the role of the media in the democratisation of Croatian society. The seminar also included the analysis of reporting on national minorities in the media, and the showing of the video accompanying the Council of Europe campaign “Dosta” (eng. enough), which Croatia joined. The aim of the campaign is to overcome prejudice against ethnic minorities, especially the Roma, and to suppress all types of discrimination.*

The representatives of the Office for National Minorities and the Council for

National Minorities participated in a two-day event entitled “Media and national minorities in Croatia on the doorstep of the European Union”, held from 18 to 19 November 2011 in Plitvice, organised by the Centre for International and Security Studies of the Faculty of Political Sciences and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation from Zagreb, where guidelines for active and engaged participation of minorities in the media were defined.

Said seminars included the analysis of the Decision on the manner of evaluating applications to the tender for the distribution of the resources of the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media, which was adopted by the Council for Electronic Media on 24 May 2011 (OG 58/2011). The Council holds that the Agency has still not recognised or established the right manner of evaluating applications for national minority programmes, or established the realistic amounts of resources necessary to fund those programmes. Furthermore, there is still insufficient control in monitoring the content of programmes applied as national minority programmes, and in spending the allocated resources for said programmes.

- Measure 6.3 – Analysis of the representation of local radio and TV programmes in the languages and scripts of national minorities, and adoption of conclusions on the need for adequate representation of programmes in national minority languages in the programming of local radio and TV stations.

- *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. The Council for National Minorities has established an insufficient representation of local radio and TV programmes in the languages and scripts of national minorities in the programming of the Croatian Radiotelevision, meaning that the Croatian Television and the Croatian Radio have failed to fulfil entirely the obligations in line with the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 1 of the Constitutional Act, and Article 9 of the Croatian Radiotelevision Act.*

It is proposed that the legislative framework be amended in such a way that new radio stations in regional areas report on all the activities of national minority members with a view to a more adequate representation of national minorities in the programmes of local radio and TV stations.

- Measure 6.4 – Overview of the co-financing of TV and radio programmes in the languages and scripts of national minorities.

- *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. See paragraph 4.5.2 (Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media), points 173-178 for further details.*

- Measure 6.5 – Analysis of the use of funds from the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media awarded to programmes intended for national minorities and programmes in national minority languages and scripts, with comparative indicators.

- *The measure was executed for 2011 and has been implemented continuously. The analysis mentioned earlier has shown that the Agency has still not recognised or established the right manner of evaluating applications for national minority programmes, or established the realistic amounts of resources necessary to fund those programmes. Furthermore, that by 2011 there is still insufficient control in monitoring the content of programmes applied as national minority programmes, and in spending the allocated resources for said programmes. However, it needs to be stressed that the Electronic Media Act stipulates that the resources of the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media are used*

to promote eight different categories of the contents of radio and TV producers, among which are some high quality programmes for national minorities. On an annual level, the production and broadcasting of about 1,200 different programmes is promoted. The amounts of allocated funds for individual categories depend first and foremost on the quantity and quality of programmes applied by radio and TV broadcasters, over which the Council for Electronic Media has no influence. Positive activities undertaken by the Agency are seen in the fact that the programmes for national minorities are generally co-financed with a high proportion. In 2012, for instance, the programmes of radio broadcasters were co-financed with a 7.32% proportion, and of TV broadcasters with a 7.61% proportion. Consequently, the problem of failing to draw higher amounts of funds for programmes for national minorities cannot be the responsibility of the Council for Electronic Media. With a view to additionally supporting programmes for national minorities, and in line with the State Aid Act, the Council for Electronic Media enabled through the Ordinance on the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media (OG 51/12 and 79/12) an increase in the intensity of supports in cases of difficult (complex) or low-budget productions which lack economic justification and attraction for a broad audience if a programme is, inter alia:

- *aimed at preserving the language of national minority members and is fully produced in the language of the national minority members – up to 30%*
- *aimed at preserving the specificities of traditions – up to 30%*

Moreover, in recognition of the need to invest in increasing media literacy of radio and TV broadcasters, the organisation of a multi-day training for broadcasters on various types of programmes, including those for national minorities, is underway. The Council for Electronic Media expects this activity to assist broadcasters in producing better quality programmes for national minorities, which will in turn enable them to draw higher financial amounts.

Each year of the reporting period, the Council for Electronic Media introduced some additional measures aimed at ensuring the highest possible quality of the evaluation of applications to the Fund, and monitoring the use of allocated funds. In 2011 and 2012, it hired an auditing company to conduct a financial audit of a number of broadcasters, which established no shortcomings related to financial justification of allocated funds. Additional regular supervision was introduced, through which the Agency checks the programmes financed from the Fund, and direct supervision of broadcasters is conducted as well. Said activities lead to establishing a smaller number of deviations in the sense of non-compliance with contractual obligations, based on which the Council for Electronic Media ordered recovery of allocated funds. In late 2012, when adopting the decision to publish a tender for awarding the resources from the Fund for 2013, the Council for Electronic Media also stipulated some additional criteria aimed at encouraging the production of quality programmes, and imposed the condition on broadcasters to keep the recordings of all programmes supported from the Fund.

2.3 Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (RecChL(2010)8)

- (19) For the fourth evaluation report of the Council of Europe the Committee of Ministers recommended that Croatia take note of the considerations and comments of the

Committee of Experts, and as a matter of priority the following recommendations were highlighted:

Recommendation 1: *continue efforts to promote awareness and tolerance vis-à-vis the regional or minority languages and the cultures they represent as an integral part of the cultural heritage of Croatia, both in the general curriculum at all stages of education and in the media.*

(20) Relevant data is provided in Section 3.2 of the report.

Recommendation 2: *take measures to ensure that speakers can use in practice their regional or minority languages in relations with the relevant branches of the state administration.*

(21) Relevant data is provided in Section 2.2 of the report, dealing with action plans for the implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities.

Recommendation 3: *improve the system of regional or minority language education to make it more easily accessible.*

(22) A detailed overview of the situation can be found in Section 4.2.

Recommendation 4: *strengthen and, where relevant, introduce the teaching of Slovak, Ruthenian and Ukrainian at all appropriate stages of education, in co-operation with the speakers.*

(23) Detailed information on organisation and implementation of education in minority languages at all appropriate stages, including Slovak, Ruthenian and Ukrainian, is provided in Section 4.2 of the report, in paragraphs (73), (79), (83), (91), (92) and (110).

Recommendation 5: *continue efforts to introduce equal and official use of regional or minority languages in those areas where there is a sufficient number of speakers, and to ensure the implementation of local self-government statutes, if necessary with appropriate assistance.*

(24) Relevant information is provided in Section 3.7 of the report.

2.4 2011 Census in Croatia

(25) The latest census in Croatia was conducted in the period from 1 April to 28 April 2011, according to the state as of 31 March 2011. The results of the 2011 Census were officially published on the website of the Central Bureau of Statistics on 17 December 2012.

(26) The census results according to ethnicity indicate that there is a total of 4 284 889 inhabitants in Croatia, of which 9 641 or 0.22% are members of the Czech national minority, 14 048 or 0.33% are members of the Hungarian national minority, 16 975 or 0.40% belong to the Roma national minority, 1 936 or 0.05% to the Ruthenian national minority, 4 753 or 0.11% to the Slovak national minority, 10 517 or 0.25% to the Slovene national minority, 186 633 or 4.36% to the Serbian national minority, 17

807 or 0.42% to the Italian national minority, 1 878 or 0.04% to the Ukrainian national minority, etc.

- (27) As regards the census results according to the native language, for 4 096 305 or 95.60% of the total population Croatian is the native language, for 6 292 or 0.15% it is Czech, for 10 231 or 0.24% it is Hungarian, for 14 369 or 0.34% Romani, for 1 472 or 0.03% Ruthenian, for 3 792 Slovak, for 9 220 or 0.22% Slovenian, for 52 879 or 1.23% Serbian, for 7 822 or 0.18% Serbo-Croatian, for 3 059 or 0.07% Croat-Serbian, for 18 573 or 0.43% Italian, for 1 008 or 0.02% Ukrainian, etc.

3 PART II – Objectives and principles

3.1 Article 7, paragraph 1

In respect of regional or minority languages, within the territories in which such languages are used and according to the situation of each language, the Parties shall base their policies, legislation and practice on the following objectives and principles:

a) the recognition of the regional or minority languages as an expression of cultural wealth;

- (28) *The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (OG 85/10 - consolidated text) stipulates in Art. 15 that members of all national minorities are guaranteed the freedom of expression of their nationality, free use of their language and script, and cultural autonomy. The recognition of minority languages as cultural wealth is thus guaranteed at the constitutional level.*

b) the respect of the geographical area of each regional or minority language in order to ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of the regional or minority language in question;

- (29) Regarding the comment of the Committee of Experts from paragraphs 48 and 49 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1] related to the situation regarding the use of Czech in Daruvar and Hungarian in Beli Manastir, the Republic of Croatia reports that there is no new information i.e. no additions to the information delivered to the Council of Europe in the 4th periodical report by Croatia on the implementation of the Charter. In practice, in accordance with the town Statute, names of streets and places on the territory of the Town of Daruvar are inscribed bilingually.

c) the need for resolute action to promote regional or minority languages in order to safeguard them;

- (30) Regarding the comment of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 56 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1], the Republic of Croatia reports that, with a view to further improvement of the exercise of national minority rights, including the implementation of measures to promote minority languages for the purpose of their preservation, the Croatian Government adopted the *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National*

Minorities for the Period 2011-2013, a detailed report on which is given above in paragraphs (13) – (19).

- (31) With regard to the inquiry of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 16 [ECRML (2008)1; MIN-LANG (2008)27], the Republic of Croatia stresses that various programmes of 19 national minorities are receiving financial support from the State Budget through the Council for National Minorities, including the national minorities whose minority languages are referred to in Part III. *of the Charter*: Italians, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Ruthenians and Ukrainians, Serbs, Germans, Austrians, Jews, Slovenes, Albanians, Bosniaks, Roma, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Russians, Bulgarians and Poles. Pursuant to the Council Decision and the established criteria, the programmes financed are those of the associations and institutions of national minorities in the field of publicity, publishing, cultural amateurism, cultural events, programmes arising from bilateral contracts and agreements, as well as programmes securing preconditions for the exercise of the cultural autonomy of national minorities. Programmes concerning publicity, publishing, cultural amateurism and cultural events were allocated the following amount of resources from the State Budget through the Council for National Minorities:
- HRK 41,843,800 in 2010,
 - HRK 41,336,318 in 2011, and
 - HRK 41,081,318 in 2012.
 - TOTAL = HRK 124,261,436.

d) the facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of regional or minority languages, in speech and writing, in public and private life;

- (32) Special measures from the *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities for the Period 2011-2013*, which are aimed at promoting the right of national minorities to official and public use of their language and script, are described in detail in paragraph (15).

e) maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups using a regional or minority language and other groups in the State employing a language used in identical or similar form, as well as the establishment of cultural relations with other groups in the State using different languages;

- (33) The question was dealt with *infra* in Section 4.8 of this report.

f) the provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of regional or minority languages at all appropriate stages;

- (34) The question was dealt with *infra* in detail in Section 4.2 of this report.

g) the provision of facilities enabling non-speakers of a regional or minority language living in the area where it is used to learn it if they so desire;

- (35) Croatian educational policy is investing significant resources into enabling education in the languages and scripts of national minorities, i.e. enabling primarily pupils, but adults as well, to learn national minority languages and scripts.

- (36) With regard to the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraphs 25 and 113 [ECRML (2008)1; MIN-LANG (2008)27] concerning the possibility for adult non-speakers of their mother tongue to learn it, that is, with regard to the estimate of the Committee of Experts that the number of speakers of regional or minority languages in Croatia is decreasing and the encouragement by the Committee to enable such learning, we emphasize that national minority associations i.e. their unions, offer minority language courses for adults, including both mother tongue speakers and non-speakers.
- (37) Based on a Public Call, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport awarded HRK 523,000 to national minority associations implementing special educational forms for the needs of pupils belonging to national minorities, and 7 summer schools for pupils were financed with the envisaged amount in 2012.
- (38) The Italian national minority in Zadar, for instance, provides Italian language courses for adults for free or for a symbolic fee. In Istria, in bilingual towns and municipalities Rovinj, Buje, Umag, Novigrad and Poreč, there are possibilities for learning Italian in schools with regular classes in Croatian. The same is offered in Pula and Rijeka, although these are not bilingual towns.
- (39) The Czech national minority organises free-of-charge Czech courses, with the assistance of teachers from the Czech Republic, through their branches in towns Virovitica, Bjelovar, Rijeka, Slavonski Brod, Nova Gradiška and Zagreb.
- (40) The Hungarian national minority offers a Hungarian course via the Educational and Cultural Centre in Osijek and the Association for Cultivation of Hungarian Customs Stari Jankovci.
- (41) The Ruthenian Language and Culture Institute in Prešov, Republic of Slovakia, organised the international Summer School of Ruthenian Language and Culture from 14 June to 4 July 2010.
- h) the promotion of study and research on regional or minority languages at universities or equivalent institutions;*
- (42) The question was dealt with *infra* in detail in Section 4.2 of this report.
- i) the promotion of appropriate types of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for regional or minority languages used in identical or similar form in two or more States.*
- (43) The question was dealt with *infra* in Section 4.8 of this report.

3.2 Article 7, paragraph 3

The Parties undertake to promote, by appropriate measures, mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country and in particular the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to regional or minority languages among the objectives of education and training provided within their countries and encouragement of the mass media to pursue the same objective.

- (44) With regard to the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 34 [ECRML (2008)1; MIN-LANG (2008)27], in the part of the evaluation concerning the promotion of awareness and tolerance towards regional or minority languages in the curriculum, we state that on 20 July 2011 the Minister of Science, Education and Sport adopted a Decision on the National Framework Curriculum for Preschool Education and General Obligatory Education in Primary and Secondary School, a core document serving as the basis for drafting any other curricular documents and for drafting school curricula. Basic principles underlying the National Framework Programme are multiculturalism and tolerance, as well as respect for diversity, so that pupils may have a developed cultural identity and intercultural competence, be familiar with and respect the cultures of minority peoples, and for minority pupils to be familiar with and to respect the culture of the majority people.
- (45) Regarding the comment of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 80 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1] on the continuance of efforts in promoting awareness and tolerance towards regional or minority languages and the cultures they represent, especially with regard to the use of Serbian and the Cyrillic script, we would like to refer to the implementation of measures from the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities, which are described in detail in paragraphs (15) – (18).

3.3 Article 7, paragraph 4

In determining their policy with regard to regional or minority languages, the Parties shall take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the groups which use such languages. They are encouraged to establish bodies, if necessary, for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to regional or minority languages.

- (46) Regarding the comment of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 84 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1] on the need to continue efforts to strengthen the roles of the national minority councils, we state that elections for the members of national minority councils and national minority representatives in local and regional self-government units took place on 10 July 2011. The elections were called for a total of 311 national minority councils in 187 self-government units, and for a total of 227 national minority representatives in 129 self-government units, and a total of 273 national minority councils and 169 representatives in self-government units were elected.
- (47) Under measure 9.3 “Organisation of seminars for newly elected members of national minority councils and national minority representatives on their functions, rights and obligations” from the *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities for the Period 2011-2013*, aimed at improving the functioning of national minority councils and representatives, the Ministry of Public Administration and the Academy of Local Democracy organised and delivered ten regional seminars for the newly elected members of national minority councils and national minority representatives during 2011 and 2012, in particular: in Split on 25 October 2011 for the territory of the counties of Split-Dalmatia and Dubrovnik-Neretva; in Knin on 26 October 2011 for the territory of the counties of Šibenik-Knin and Zadar; in Gospić on 27 October 2011 for the territory of the counties of Lika-Senj and Karlovac; in Poreč on 15 November 2011 for the territory of the Istria County; in

Rijeka on 16 November 2011 for the territory of the Primorje-Gorski Kotar County; in Osijek on 21 May 2012 for the territory of the counties of Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Srijem; in Lipik on 22 May 2012 for the territory of the counties of Brod-Posavina and Požega-Slavonija; in Bjelovar on 23 May 2012 for the territory of the counties of Bjelovar-Bilogora and Virovitica-Podravina; in Čakovec on 24 May 2012 for the territory of the counties of Međimurje, Varaždin and Koprivnica-Križevci; and in Sisak on 25 May 2012 for the territory of the counties of Sisak-Moslavina, Karlovac and Zagreb.

- (48) Furthermore, under measure 9.4 "Organisation of seminars for the representatives of local and regional self-government units, members of national minority councils and national minority representatives on the functioning of national minority councils and representatives" from the *Action Plan*, the Office for National Minorities, in cooperation with the Council for National Minorities and the Ministry of Public Administration, organised six consultations on the role and improvement of the functioning of national minority councils and representatives during 2011 and 2012, which took place in Rijeka on 21 March 2011, in Osijek on 20 April 2011, in Sisak on 16 December 2011, in Varaždin on 6 July 2012, in Bjelovar on 29 October 2012, and in Požega on 21 November 2012.
- (49) Upon adoption of the Instructions for Consistent Implementation of the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia on 1 March 2012 (see paragraph (10)), under measure 1.2 of the above *Action Plan* (see paragraph (15)), the Ministry of Public Administration and the Academy of Local Democracy organised in 2012 four regional seminars for national minority members and representatives of local units on the right of national minority members to equal official use of their language and script aimed at improving the exercise of the right, motivating and encouraging national minority members to invoke that right. The seminars took place in Drniš on 11 July for the territory of the counties of Šibenik-Knin and Zadar; in Rovinj on 12 July for the territory of the Istria County; in Vukovar on 25 September for the territory of the counties of Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Srijem, and in Karlovac on 27 September 2012 for the territory of the counties of Karlovac, Sisak-Moslavina and Lika-Senj. Most of the participants in the consultations from the ranks of national minorities were members of national minority councils and national minority representatives in self-government units.
- (50) For the purpose of improving the functioning of national minority councils and representatives, the Croatian Government adopted the *Decision on Financing the Programmes of National Minority Councils and Representatives in 2012* (OG 119/12) on 25 October 2012. The Decision establishes the right to the financing of the programmes of national minority councils and representatives in economically less developed local self-government units. The Decision included a total of 98 councils, each of which was eligible for programme financing in the amount of HRK 3,700, and a total of 31 national minority representatives, each of whom was eligible for programme financing in the amount of HRK 1,200.
- (51) Since the four-year term of the members of the Council for National Minorities had expired, the Croatian Government appointed new members of the advisory body in March 2011. From the ranks of distinguished cultural, professional, scientific and religious national minority members, the representatives of Jewish, Serbian, Albanian,

Austrian and Montenegrin national minorities were appointed as members of the Council for National Minorities. From the ranks of persons nominated by national minority councils, the representatives of German, Slovene, Ukrainian, Macedonian, Ruthenian and Slovak national minorities were appointed as members of the Council for National Minorities. The Jewish national minority representative was appointed Chairman of the Council, and the representative of the Serbian and German national minorities were appointed Vice-Chairmen of the Council. Council members include 8 Members of the Croatian Parliament representing national minorities.

- (52) The Office of Human and National Minority Rights continued to organise seminars on the implementation of the *Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities* in the reporting period. Two more seminars were delivered in Zagreb in order to enable members of all national minorities to participate in the discussion on the implementation of that international document for the promotion of national minority rights. The seminar was organised to initiate public discussion on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities as an important international document which protects national minority rights in a comprehensive way. The seminar was attended by experts from the field of national minority rights, representatives of state institutions, a Member of the Croatian Parliament representing national minorities, distinguished members of national minority associations, representatives of local and regional authorities, members of national minority councils and representatives of line ministries and other state bodies involved in the implementation of the Framework Convention, and among the speakers was Prof. Dr. Rainer Hofmann, the then President of the Council of Europe's Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

3.4 Situation concerning the Slovenian language

- (53) In the previous, 4th periodical report by Croatia, it was reported on the state of Slovenian in Croatia and activities oriented towards promoting the protection of Slovenian. It was stressed that, in the declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification of the Charter, the Republic of Croatia opted for the protection of 7 minority languages pursuant to Part III of the Charter, and that in practice the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Charter is applied to other minority languages as well, thus applying the good practice of promoting the objectives and principles of the protection of minority language use to other minority languages in Croatia, too.
- (54) As regards data from the 2001 Census, the results of the 2011 Census indicate that in the ten-year period between the two censuses the number of Slovene minority members in Croatia dropped by 2 656 i.e. from 13 173 to 10 517, while the number of those considering Slovenian their mother tongue fell by 2 652 i.e. from 11 872 to 9 220.
- (55) During the reporting period, Slovenian continued to enjoy the rights and protection of the Republic of Croatia in accordance with positive law. For the members of the Slovene national minority, funds continued to be allocated for the triennial magazine in Slovenian "Novi odmev", published by the Cultural Education Society "Slovenski dom" from Zagreb, quarterly magazine in Slovenian "Planika", published by the

Slovene Society “Triglav” from Split, yearbook “Liburnijska priloga“, published by the Slovene Cultural Education Society “Snežnik“ from Lovran, bulletin “Mavrica”, published by the Slovene Cultural Society “Istra” from Pula, and magazine “Novo glasilo”, published by the Cultural Society “Bazovica” from Rijeka. The Slovene Cultural Society “Istra” from Pula published the monograph “Pictia” by Rok Zelenko, and the chronicle-book of the Slovene Cultural Association France Prešern “Naših 15 godina” (*Our 15 years*), edited by Milena Ambroži. In 2012, funds from the Croatian state budget amounting to HRK 205,000 were allocated to the said publicity and publishing programmes.

- (56) Every year, the Council for the National Minorities allocates funds to national minority associations through the *Decision on the Distribution of Funds Allocated from the State Budget of the Republic of Croatia*, with a view to promoting minority rights, which, among other things, include the right to use one’s native minority language. In the period 2009-2012, associations of the Slovene national minority were allocated resources from the state budget for the programmes of cultural amateurism, cultural events and other activities for the promotion of the Slovenian language and culture in the amount of **HRK 3,343,900**. Below is an overview of funds allocated from the 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 state budgets.

Table 1 – Funds allocated in 2009

UNION OF SLOVENE SOCIETIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, ZAGREB	864,000
1. Publicity	213,000
1.1 “Novi odmev“, magazine – CES SLOVENSKI DOM 3 issues, 28 pages, A4 format, circulation 750 copies	78,000
1.2 “Planika” – SCS TRIGLAV, SPLIT 6 issues, 20-24 pages, A4 format, circulation 350 copies	42,000
1.3 “Liburnijska priloga-Kažipot”, yearbook – SCES SNEŽNIK, LOVRAN 2 issues, 24 pages, A5 format, circulation 400 copies	7,000
1.4 “Mavrica”, Society bulletin, 4 issues – SCS ISTRA, PULA 24 pages, 17x24, circulation 350 copies	16,000
1.5 “Kažipot”, information bulletin 11 issues, A5 format, circulation 700 copies /CES Bazovica, Rijeka/ Overhead expenses	40,000 30,000
2. Publishing	33,000
2.1 Annex to monograph “Slovenski dom 1929-2009”, by Ilinka Todorovski and Silvin Jerman - CES SLOVENSKI DOM circulation 500 copies, 50 pages, A4 format	12,000
2.2 book-monograph “Slovenski dom Bazovica (1947-2007)” by Prof. Barbara Riman and Mr.Sc. Kristina Riman, 55-60 sheets, circulation 400 copies, format 24x30, CES Bazovica (bilingual)	15,000
2.3 monographic bulletins (4) “Slovenska baština u PGŽ“ by Marjana Mirković - SCES SNEŽNIK, LOVRAN circulation 1,500 copies, 24 sheets, A4 format	6,000

3. Cultural amateurism and events	618,000
„Slovenski dom“, Zagreb	126,000
1. Cultural amateurism	103,000
1.1 mixed choir	60,000
1.2 mixed choir of the spiritual group “A. M. Slomšek”	20,000
1.3 creative workshop	8,000
1.4 ensemble Slovenica	5,000
1.5 exhibitions in Slovenski dom	10,000
2. Cultural events	23,000
2.1 Slovene Cultural holiday, Slovene National Holiday and Reformation Day	10,000
2.2 80th jubilee of Slovenski dom	13,000
3.2 Slovene Society “Triglav“, Split	134,000
1. Cultural amateurism	110,000
1.1 drama group and traditional holidays	10,000
1.2 art exhibitions	10,000
1.3 “Idrija lace“	35,000
1.4 mixed choir	55,000
2. Cultural events	24,000
2.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday – Cultural Bridge/Culture Without Frontiers	14,000
2.2 Croatian National Holiday and Slovenian National Holiday	10,000
3.3 Cultural Education Society “Bazovica“, Rijeka	150,000
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 mixed choir	60,000
1.2 folkloric dance ensemble	10,000
1.3 literary group and library	5,000
1.4 art and other exhibitions	15,000
1.5 guest performances of the society	15,000
1.6 drama and recital group	45,000
3.4 Slovene Association “France Prešern“, Šibenik	57,000
1. Cultural amateurism	47,000
1.1 ethno group “Pridne ruke“ - mixed choir and group	15,000
1.2 female choir „Prešenovke“	32,000
2. Cultural events	10,000
2.1 Slovenian Days of Culture – Prešern Day	10,000
3.5 Slovene Cultural Society “Lipa“, Zadar	13,000
1. Cultural events	
1.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday “Prešern Day”	4,000
1.2 2009 Art Colony Turanj – exhibition	9,000
3.6 Slovene Cultural Society “Istra“, Pula	43,000
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 mixed choir and group	20,000
2. Cultural events	
2.1 Days of Slovenian Culture	15,000
2.2 Slovene Cultural Holiday on 8 February	6,000
2.3 3 art exhibitions during 2009	2,000
3.7 Slovene Cultural Education Society “Snežnik“, Lovran	16,000

1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 meetings of the choirs	10,000
2. Cultural events	
2.1 exhibitions of paintings, photography and handicraft	5,000
2.2 Slovenian Film Days	1,000
3.8 Slovene Cultural Society “Stanko Vraz”, Osijek	14,000
1. Cultural events	
1.1 2009 Days of Slovenian Culture in Osijek	14,000
3.9 Slovenian Cultural Society “Lipa“, Dubrovnik	23,000
1. Cultural events	
1.1 “Cultural Bridge” – exhibition of paintings by academic painters from Croatia and Slovenia	8,000
1.2 Presentation of the children’s book VRTITAČKE by academic Luka Paljetak	10,000
1.3 National Holiday	5,000
3.10 Cultural Society “Slovenski dom“, Karlovac	7,000
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday “Prešern Day”	7,000
Overhead expenses	35,000

Table 2 – Funds allocated in 2010

UNION OF SLOVENE SOCIETIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, ZAGREB	835,900.00
1. Publicity	208,700.00
1.1 “Novi odmev”, magazine – CES SLOVENSKI DOM 3 issues, 28 pages, A4 format, circulation 750 copies	84,700.00
1.2 “Planika” – SCS TRIGLAV, SPLIT 6 issues, 20 pages, A4 format	47,000.00
1.3 “Liburnijska priloga”, yearbook – SCES SNEŽNIK, LOVRAN 1 issue, 24 pages, A5 format, circulation 400 copies	10,000.00
1.4 “Mavrica“, Society bulletin, 4 issues – SCS ISTRA, PULA 20-24 pages, 17x24, circulation 350 copies	20,000.00
1.5 “Kažipot”, information bulletin	
12 issues, A5 format, circulation 700 copies /CES Bazovica, Rijeka/	47,000.00
2. Publishing	32,000.00
2.1 monograph “Slovenski likovni umjetnici u Hrvatskoj” (<i>Slovene visual artists in Croatia</i>) by Ing. Polona Jurinić - CES SLOVENSKI DOM circulation 500 copies, 254 pages, A4 format	8,500.00
2.2 book-monograph “Grožnjanska kronika-grad umjetnika” (<i>Grožnjan chronicle – town of artists</i>) by Rok Zelenko, 56 pages, circulation 1000 copies, format 15x28, SCS ISTRA, PULA	12,500.00
2.3 collection of poems “Tri minute života” (<i>Three minutes of life</i>) by Barbara Slivar, 133 poems, circulation 500 copies, 100 pages, A5	6,000.00

format, SCS ISTRA, PULA	
2.4 monographic bulletins (5) “Slovenska baština u PGŽ” (<i>Slovene heritage in PGC</i>) by Mr. Sc. Daina Glavočić – SCES SNEŽNIK, LOVRAN, circulation 500 copies, A4 format	5,000.00

Table 3 – Funds allocated in 2011

UNION OF SLOVENE SOCIETIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, ZAGREB	822,000.00
1. Publicity	195,000.00
1.1 “Novi odmev”, magazine – CES SLOVENSKI DOM, Zagreb 3 issues, 28 pages, A4 format, circulation 750 copies	75,000.00
1.2 “Planika” – SCS TRIGLAV, SPLIT 6 issues, 20 pages, A4 format, circulation 350 copies	44,000.00
1.3 „Liburnijska priloga“, yearbook – SCES SNEŽNIK, LOVRAN 1 issue, 24 pages, A5 format, circulation 400 copies	7,000.00
1.4 “Mavrica“, Society bulletin, 4 issues – SCS ISTRA, PULA 4 issues, 20-24 pates, format 17x24, circulation 350 copies	20,000.00
1.5 “Kažipot”, information bulletin 12 issues, 24-48 pages, A5 format, circulation 700 copies /CES Bazovica, Rijeka/	49,000.00
2. Publishing	37,000.00
2.1 monograph “Slovinci u hrvatskom športu” (<i>Slovenes in Croatian sport</i>) by Eduard Hemar and Vinko Luncer – CES SLOVENSKI DOM, Zagreb circulation 500 copies, 157 pages, A4 format	15,000.00
2.2 book-chronicle of SCS ISTRA “Prvih 10 godina” (<i>The first 10 years</i>) by Maja Tatković, 100 pages, circulation 500 copies, format 17x20cm, SCS ISTRA, PULA	13,000.00
2.3 monographic bulletins (5) “Slovenska baština u PGŽ” (<i>Slovene heritage in PGC</i>) by Mr. Sc. Daina Glavočić – SCES SNEŽNIK, LOVRAN, circulation 500 copies, A4 format	9,000.00
3. Cultural amateurism and events	590,000.00
3.1 “Slovenski dom“, Zagreb	146,000.00
1. Cultural amateurism	131,000.00
1.1 mixed choir Slovenski dom	60,000.00
1.2 mixed choir of the spiritual group “A. M. Slomšek”	28,000.00
1.3 creative workshop	10,000.00
1.4 exhibitions in Slovenski dom	16,000.00
1.5 SUDAR ensemble	17,000.00
2. Cultural events	
2.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday, national holidays and Reformation Day	15,000.00
3.2 Slovene Society “Triglav“, Split	141,000.00
1. Cultural amateurism	128,000.00
1.1 drama and recital section	10,000.00
1.2 art exhibitions	11,000.00

1.3 "Idrija lace"	45,000.00
1.4 mixed choir	62,000.00
2. Cultural events	13,000.00
2.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday	13,000.00
3.3 Cultural Education Society "Bazovica", Rijeka	127,000.00
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 mixed choir	62,000.00
1.2 folkloric dance ensemble	13,000.00
1.3 literary group and library	7,000.00
1.4 art and other exhibitions	17,000.00
1.5 guest performances of the society	18,000.00
1.6 drama and recital group	10,000.00
3.4 Slovene Cultural Society "Lipa", Zadar	18,000.00
1. Cultural events	
1.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday "Prešern Day"	5,000.00
1.2 2011 Art Colony Turanj – exhibition	13,000.00
3.5 Slovene Cultural Society "Istra", Pula	58,000.00
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 mixed choir and vocal group	36,000.00
2. Cultural events	22,000.00
2.1 2011 Days of Slovene Culture	11,000.00
2.2 Cultural Holiday on 8 February	6,000.00
2.3 art exhibitions during 2011	5,000.00
3.6 Slovene Cultural Education Society "Snežnik", Lovran	8,000.00
1. Cultural events	
1.1 Days of Slovene Culture in Lovran	8,000.00
3.7 Slovene Cultural Society "Stanko Vraz", Osijek	9,000.00
1. Cultural events	
1.1 celebration of 201th anniversary of the birth of Stanko Vraz	9,000.00
3.8 Slovenian Cultural Society "Lipa", Dubrovnik	10,000.00
1. Cultural events	
1.1 handicraft exhibition	4,000.00
1.2 Cultural Bridge – Literary evening, Dubrovnik	3,000.00
1.3 Croatian National Holiday and Slovenian National Holiday	3,000.00
3.9 Cultural Society "Slovenski dom", Karlovac	13,000.00
1. Cultural events	
1.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday "Prešern Day"	13,000.00
3.10 Slovene Cultural Society France Prešeren, Šibenik	36,000.00
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 ethno group Pridne roke	10,000.00
1.2 female choir Prešenovke	19,000.00
1.3 Mladi smo, ker pojemo	7,000.00
3.11 Slovene Cultural Society "Nagelj", Varaždin	14,000.00
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 ethno group	14,000.00
3.12 Slovene Cultural Society "Oljka", Poreč	10,000.00
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 creative workshop Oljka 2011	4,000.00
2. Cultural events	

2.1 Cultural amateurism festival Poreč 2011	3,000.00
2.2 2011 cultural events of the society "Oljka", Poreč	3,000.00

Table 4 – Funds allocated in 2012

UNION OF SLOVENE SOCIETIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA, ZAGREB	822,000.00
1. Publicity	189,000.00
1.1 "Novi odmev", magazine – CES SLOVENSKI DOM, Zagreb 3 issues, 28 pages, A4 format, circulation 750 copies	75,000.00
1.2 "Planika" – SCS TRIGLAV, SPLIT 4 issues, 20 pages, A4 format	45,000.00
1.3 "Liburnijska priloga", yearbook – SCES SNEŽNIK, LOVRAN 1 issue, 16 pages, A5 format, circulation 400 pages	9,000.00
1.4 "Mavrica", Society bulletin, 4 issues – SCS ISTRA, PULA 4 issues, 20-24 pages, format 17x24, circulation 350 copies	20,000.00
1.5 "Novo glasilo", magazine, CAS "Bazovica", Rijeka 4 issues, 24 pages, A4 format, circulation 700 copies	40,000.00
2. Publishing	26,000.00
2.1 monograph "Pictia" by Rok Zelenko – SCS ISTRA, Pula circulation 500 copies, 156 pages, 22x20 format	13,000.00
2.2 book-chronicle of SCS Dr France Prešern "Naših 15 godina" (<i>Our 15 years</i>), ed.-in-chief Prof. Milena Ambroži, 80 pages, circulation 500 copies, format 17x20cm	13,000.00
3. Cultural amateurism and events	607,000.00
3.1 "Slovenski dom", Zagreb	
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 mixed choir Slovenski dom	60,000.00
1.2 mixed choir of the spiritual group "A. M. Slomšek"	28,000.00
1.3 creative workshop	10,000.00
1.4 exhibitions in Slovenski dom	16,000.00
1.5 SUDAR ensemble	15,000.00
2. Cultural events	
2.1 Prešern Day – Culture Day	15,000.00
3.2 Slovene Society "Triglav", Split	
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 drama and recital section	10,000.00
1.2 art exhibitions	11,000.00
1.3 "Idrija lace"	45,000.00
1.4 mixed choir	62,000.00
2. Cultural events	
2.1 Days of Slovenian Culture	26,000.00

3.3 Cultural Education Society “Bazovica”, Rijeka	
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 mixed choir	62,000.00
1.2 folkloric dance ensemble	13,000.00
1.3 literary group and library	7,000.00
1.4 exhibitions	17,000.00
1.5 guest performances of the society	15,000.00
1.6 drama and recital group	10,000.00
1. Cultural events	
1.1 65th anniversary of Slovenski dom CES “Bazovica”	15,000.00
3.4 Slovene Cultural Society “Lipa”, Zadar	
1. Cultural events	
1.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday “Prešern Day”	5,000.00
1.2 2012 Art Colony Turanj – exhibition	13,000.00
3.5 Slovene Cultural Society “Istra”, Pula	
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 mixed choir and vocal group	36,000.00
2. Cultural events	
2.1 2012 Days of Slovene Culture	11,000.00
2.2 Cultural Holiday on 8 February	6,000.00
2.3 art exhibitions during 2012	5,000.00
3.6 Slovene Cultural Education Society “Snežnik”, Lovran	
1. Cultural events	
1.1 Days of Slovene Culture in Lovran	8,000.00
3.7 Slovenian Cultural Society “Lipa“, Dubrovnik	
1. Cultural events	
1.1 Cultural Bridge – Literary evening, Dubrovnik	5,000.00
1.2 Days of Slovene Culture	3,000.00
1.3 photography exhibition	5,000.00
3.8 Cultural Society “Slovenski dom“, Karlovac	
1. Cultural events	
1.1 Slovene Cultural Holiday “Prešern Day”	13,000.00
3.9 Slovene Cultural Society France Prešeren, Šibenik	
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 ethno group Pridne roke	10,000.00
1.2 female choir Prešenovke	16,000.00
2. Cultural events	
2.1 celebration of “Prešern Day”	10,000.00
3.10 Slovene Cultural Society “Nagelj”, Varaždin	
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 folklore and acting group “Nagelj”	14,000.00
3.11 Slovene Cultural Society “Oljka”, Poreč	
1. Cultural amateurism	
1.1 creative workshop Oljka 2012	4,000.00

2. Cultural events

2.1 Prešern Days in Poreč and Slovene Evening 6,000.00

3.5 Istro-Romanian dialect variants, variant of Hum na Sutli and variant of Bednja

- (57) With regard to the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 48 [ECRML (2008)1; MIN-LANG (2008)27], we state that the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia issued a decision, pursuant to the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods (OG 69/99, 151/03, and 157/03) and the Ordinance on the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia (OG 37/01), establishing that Istro-Romanian dialect variants, the variant of Hum na Sutli and the variant of Bednja have the attribute of a cultural good, and were as such registered in the list of protected cultural goods of the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia.
- (58) In the previous reporting period a system of protection measures was established, which was implemented through programmes financed through the Ministry of Culture. With a view to preserving the Istro-Romanian dialect variant, the variant of Hum na Sutli and the variant of Bednja, various financial projects and activities of field research, documentation, translation of dictionaries and preservation of said variants in the value of HRK 170,000 were financed.

3.6 Situation concerning the Slovenian language

- (59) Regarding the observations of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 85, and the invitation to Croatian authorities from paragraph 86 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1] to consider applying Part II of the Charter to the Roma languages, we note that in April 2012 Croatia received a non-paper by the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe for Roma Issues on the position of the Romani language in Croatia within the Charter, in which, inter alia, it is proposed that Croatia consider the possibility of withdrawing its reservations to the Charter, in order to strengthen the protection of the Romani language. In August 2013, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Republic of Croatia requested and received the consent of the Ministry of Public Administration for withdrawing the reservation.

3.7 Harmonisation of the statutes of self-government units and promotion of the equal official use of minority languages

- (60) Regarding the comments of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 23 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1], we state the following:

- Look into whether there are still areas where a regional or minority language is not in equal and official use but there is nevertheless a territorial presence and a sufficient number of speakers of that regional or minority language for Part III of the Charter to apply, for example by using the census 2011 data;

- (61) Upon the publication of the official results of 2011 Census an analysis of the situation regarding local self-government units in which Part III of the Charter applies based on the proportion of national minority members in the overall population, i.e. based on

the proportion of at least 1/3 of national minority members in a unit. *See paragraph (65) and table 6 for details.*

- *Address those towns and municipalities to which the previous paragraph applies and encourage them to introduce the equal and official use of regional or minority languages through their statutes, in accordance with the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities;*

- *These measures should be carried out by the competent central government body or bodies, in close co-operation with the towns and municipalities and national minority representatives in question;*

(62) During the reporting period, under the *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities for the Period 2011-2013*, numerous targeted measures were implemented to regulate equal official use of minority languages by local statutes in line with the Act, accordingly. *See paragraph (15), measures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5 for details.*

(63) Previously, under the 2008 *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities*, the measure of education of municipal prefects, mayors, county prefects and their respective deputies, and local civil servants on the official and public use of the languages and scripts of national minorities on the level of local units was implemented, with 4 regional meetings - in Topusko, Bizovac, Zadar and Pula – held during May and June 2010.

(64) We emphasise that, in line with the Instructions for Consistent Implementation of the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia, adopted in March 2012 (measure 1.1), municipalities and towns/cities where national minority members constitute at least a third of the population of such unit, and which are, in accordance with the law, obliged to lay down and regulate expressly the right to equal official use of national minority languages and scripts on the entire territory of the unit, must regulate in detail the exercise of said right through their statutes, i.e. lay down expressly each right of which the exercise on the territory of the unit is guaranteed by the Act.

- *Continue efforts to harmonise/ supervise statutes;*

- *Continue efforts to ensure the implementation of statutes (if necessary with financial assistance).*

(65) The *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities for the Period 2011-2013* envisages the measure of implementing targeted supervision over the statutes of local self-government units which were, under the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities and *the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia*, obliged to regulate the exercise of the right to equal official use of the language and script of a national minority, and have failed to meet that obligation (measure 1.3). The execution of this measure is planned for 2013 because it was subject to previous implementation of measures 1.1 and 1.2 of the Action Plan. *See paragraph (15) for details.*

(66) It should be noted that the planning of appropriate execution of the targeted supervision measure in 2013 was partly also subject to the publication of the official

results of the 2011 Census, which were only published in mid-December 2012. Moreover, it should be noted that relevant regulations do not stipulate deadlines within which a local self-government unit in which the right to equal official use of the language and script of a national minority exists on the basis on the proportion of national minority members in the population of the unit (at least 1/3) is obliged to stipulate and regulate the exercise of said right on its territory in its statute, i.e. deadlines for the unit to harmonise its statute with the relevant regulations. In this regard, the Ministry of Public Administration issued an opinion that the statutory regulation of the exercise of said right, i.e. the harmonisation of local self-government statutes should be undertaken within the “appropriate” deadline from the day of official publication of 2011 Census results, on which the self-government units will be provided with more detailed instructions. Provided that the provision of Article 28 of the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia is applied properly, and it stipulates that municipalities, towns/cities and counties shall harmonise their statutes with the provisions of the Act within six months from the day of its entry into force, and shall deliver them without delay to the central state administration body competent for supervision over the application of the Act, the “appropriate” deadline should not exceed six months from the date of official publication of 2011 Census results.

4 PART III

4.1 Territorial scope of the application of the undertakings entered into by the Republic of Croatia under Part III of the Charter

- (67) With regard to the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers from the second evaluation report [ECRML (2005)3] and the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 56 of the third evaluation report [ECRML (2008)1; MIN-LANG (2008)27], which referred to Croatia’s declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification concerning the territorial scope of the application of obligations under Part III of the Charter, we take the liberty of stating that a decision has been adopted with regard to the withdrawal of the Croatian reservation in relation to Article 7, paragraph 5 of the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, the initiation of a formal procedure in line with existing legislation is underway, and upon its completion the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe will be notified about the withdrawal of the reservation.
- (68) Related to statements from the 4th Periodical Report on the Application of the Charter, the Republic of Croatia states that during the fifth reporting period there was again no need perceived or considered to amend domestic regulations establishing the manner of protection of the right to use minority languages and scripts.

Table 5 - List of territories in Croatia subject to Part III of the Charter – state until publication of official 2011 Census results in December 2012

MINORITY LANGUAGE	TERRITORIAL UNITS (MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS/CITIES)	BASIS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY LANGUAGE
Czech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Končanica Town of Daruvar (districts Ljudevit Selo, Daruvar, Donji Daruvar, Gornji Daruvar and Doljani) 	46.67% Statute
Hungarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Bilje • Municipality of Kneževi Vinogradi • Municipality of Ernestinovo (community Laslovo) • Municipality of Petlovac (community Novi Bezdán) • Municipality of Tompojevci (community Čakovci) • Municipality of Tordinci (community Korod) 	35.05% 40.90% Statute Statute Statute Statute
Ruthenian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Bogdanovci (community Petrovci) • Municipality of Tompojevci (community Mikluševci)<0} 	Statute Statute
Slovak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Punitovci • Town of Našice (community Jelisavec) 	35.57% Statute
Serbian	Town of Vrbovsko	36.23%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Vukovar • Municipality of Biskupija Municipality of Borovo • Municipality of Civljane Municipality of Dvor Municipality of Erdut • Municipality of Ervenik • Municipality of Gračac Municipality of Gvozd • Municipality of Jagodnjak • Municipality of Kistanje • Municipality of Kneževi Vinogradi 	Statute 77.29% 86.57% 68.61% 60.87% 53.91% 94.94% 38.82% 53.03% 64.72% 57.14% Statute

MINORITY LANGUAGE	TERRITORIAL UNITS (MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS/CITIES)	BASIS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY LANGUAGE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Krnjak • Municipality of Markušica • Municipality of Negoslavci • Municipality of Plaški • Municipality of Šodolovci • Municipality of Trpinja • Municipality of Udbina • Municipality of Vojnić • Municipality of Vrhovine • Municipality of Donji Lapac • Municipality of Nijemci (communities Banovci and Vinkovački Banovci) 	<p>61.55%</p> <p>90.76%</p> <p>97.20%</p> <p>45.99%</p> <p>84.55%</p> <p>89.30%</p> <p>43.36%</p> <p>49.99%</p> <p>53.03%</p> <p>73.56%</p> <p>Statute</p>
Italian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Brtonigla–Verteneglio • Municipality of Grožnjan – Grisignana • Town of Buje • Town of Cres • Town of Novigrad • Town of Poreč • Town of Pula • City of Rijeka • Town of Rovinj • Town of Umag • Town of Vodnjan • Municipality of Bale • Municipality of Fažana • Municipality of Funtana • Municipality of Kaštelir-Labinci • Municipality of Ližnjan (community Šišan) • Municipality of Motovun • Municipality of Oprtalj • Municipality of Tar-Vabriga • Municipality of Višnjan (communities Višnjan, Markovac, Deklevi, Benčani, Štuti, Bucalovići, Legovići, Strpačići, Barat and Farini) 	<p>37.37%</p> <p>51.21%</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p> <p>Statute</p>

MINORITY LANGUAGE	TERRITORIAL UNITS (MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS/CITIES)	BASIS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY LANGUAGE
	Municipality of Vrsar	Statute

- (69) The number of local self-government units to which Part III of the Charter applies on the basis of the proportion of national minority members in the population of a unit remained after the official publication of 2011 Census results the same as in the previous period. According to 2011 Census results, members of a national minority constitute at least a third of the local population in a total of 27 local self-government units, in particular: Serbian national minority members in 23 units, and members of the Czech, Hungarian, Slovak and Italian national minorities in one unit each. In the previous period, according to 2011 Census results, members of the Serbian national minority constituted at least a third of the population in 21 local self-government units, members of Hungarian and Italian national minorities in two units each, and members of Czech and Slovak national minorities in one unit each.

Table 6 – Overview of territorial units in Croatia subject to Part III of the Charter based on the proportion of national minority members in overall population of self-government units - state after publication of official 2011 Census results in December 2012

MINORITY LANGUAGE	TERRITORIAL UNITS (MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS/CITIES)	PROPORTION OF NATIONAL MINORITY MEMBERS IN UNIT'S POPULATION
Czech	• Municipality of Končanica	47.03%
Hungarian	• Municipality of Kneževi Vinogradi	38.66%
Slovak	• Municipality of Punitovci	36.94%
Serbian	Town of Vrbovsko	35.22%
	Town of Vukovar	34.87%
	• Municipality of Biskupija	85.46%
	Municipality of Borovo	89.73%
	• Municipality of Civljane	78.66%
	• Municipality of Donji Kukuruzari	34.82%
	Municipality of Dvor	71.90%
	Municipality of Erdut	54.56%
	• Municipality of Ervenik	97.19%
	• Municipality of Gračac	45.16%
	Municipality of Gvozd	66.53%
• Municipality of Jagodnjak	65.89%	

MINORITY LANGUAGE	TERRITORIAL UNITS (MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS/CITIES)	PROPORTION OF NATIONAL MINORITY MEMBERS IN UNIT'S POPULATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Kistanje • Municipality of Krnjak • Municipality of Markušica • Municipality of Negoslavci Municipality of Plaški • Municipality of Šodolovci Municipality of Trpinja Municipality of Udbina Municipality of Vojnić Municipality of Vrhovine • Municipality of Donji Lapac 	<p style="text-align: center;">62.22%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">68.61%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">90.10%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">96.86%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">45.55%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">82.58%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">89.75%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">51.12%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">44.71%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">80.23%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">80.64%</p>
Italian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality of Grožnjan – Grisignana 	<p style="text-align: center;">39.40%</p>

4.2 Article 8 – Education

Paragraph 1:

subparagraph a) item iii

subparagraph b) item iv

subparagraph c) item iv

subparagraph d) item iv

subparagraph e) item ii

subparagraph f) item ii

subparagraph g)

subparagraph h)

- (70) Education in the languages and scripts of national minorities is an integral part of the overall education system, and the basic educational policy documents refer inter alia to this segment of the education system.
- (71) The right of national minority members to education in their language and script is, first of all, guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities (OG 155/02, 47/10, 80/10 and 93/11), the Act on Education in the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities (OG 51/00 and 56/00), and other primary and secondary legislation, such as the Primary and Secondary Education Act (OG 87/08, 86/09, 92/10, 105/10, 90/11, 16/12, 86/12), Act on Primary and Secondary School Textbooks (OG 36/06, 141/06, 152/08, 86/09) and the Ordinance on State Matura Exam (OG 97/08).
- (72) It needs to be emphasized that education in the languages and scripts of national minorities is carried out under special programmes and models, approved by the

Ministry of Science, Education and Sport. There are three models of the organisation and implementation of education in the national minority languages and scripts in the Croatian education system, as follows:

- (73) **MODEL A** – all the teaching is carried out in a national minority language and script, with obligatory learning of the Croatian language in the amount of hours equal to that of the minority language classes. This teaching model is implemented in special schools where the entire teaching is carried out in the language of the members of a particular national minority, or in special sections within schools providing education in the Croatian language.
- (74) **MODEL B** – bilingual teaching is provided in such a way that the natural science subjects are taught in the Croatian language, and the humanistic sciences subjects in the language of the members of a national minority. This model is implemented in special sections within schools providing education in the Croatian language.
- (75) **MODEL C** – minority language and culture are taught (cultivated) in such a way that the minority language and the culture of a particular national minority are taught in addition to regular classes in the Croatian language, in the amount of two to five hours a week, whereby students learn the language and literature of the national minority, geography, history, music and art.
- (76) In addition, special forms of education are organised, such as summer and winter schools, correspondence and consultation classes, distance learning classes etc. The Ministry of Science, Education and Sport co-finances the organisation and implementation of all the models and forms of teaching in the languages and scripts of national minorities.
- (77) Education in the languages and scripts of national minorities is implemented, under different models, for the Czech, Hungarian, Serbian, Italian, Albanian, Austrian and German, Macedonian, Slovak, Slovene, Ukrainian, Ruthenian, Russian and Jewish national minorities. Although education in the languages and scripts of national minorities is implemented from preschool age to university and higher education level, for those national minorities who do not initiate education in their language and script, or the institutional form of education in the language and script of a national minority is not organised for objective reasons, the language and script of the national minority are learned and cultivated in the form of summer and winter schools, correspondence and consultation classes etc.
- (78) The curriculum for regular classes under Models A, B and C is produced by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, after it has consulted and obtained the opinions of minority associations, pursuant to the Act on Education in the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities. The curricula for summer and winter schools, and correspondence and consultation classes are set by the associations which organise those forms of education.
- (79) During 2011, the curricula for primary and secondary education in minority languages and scripts under Model A (for Czech, Hungarian, Serbian and Italian national minorities) were being reworked in accordance with the expert opinions and suggestions of the Education and Teacher Training Agency.

- (80) In 2011, the *National Framework Curriculum for Pre-School Education and Obligatory General and Secondary Education in the Republic of Croatia* (NFC), which is the basis for the development of stated curricula, including curricula for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities.
- (81) Model A is applied in primary and secondary schools for: Italian national minority, Serbian national minority, Hungarian national minority, and Czech national minority in primary school.
- (82) Model B is applied for the Hungarian national minority in primary school, and for the Czech and Serbian national minority in secondary school.
- (83) Model C is applied in primary school for, inter alia, the Czech national minority, Hungarian national minority, Serbian national minority, Slovak national minority, Ukrainian national minority, Ruthenian national minority; in secondary school for the Hungarian and Serbian national minorities.
- (84) The adoption of the pedagogical standards for preschool, primary and secondary education provided for the strengthening of education in the languages and scripts of national minorities, since it became an integral part of the documents on standards for each segment of the education system.
- (85) Although the above standards proscribe the number of students in a class section, this does not apply to the minimum number of students required to form a class section with education in the language and script of a national minority, since the Act on Education in the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities does not establish the minimum number of students in a class section or group. It is thus possible that there is a group of three students in a school for whom a comprehensive programme in the language and script of a national minority is conducted (Model A).
- (86) In case there are technical reasons which make it impossible to continue a minority language programme in a school, as it once happened with two students, transport was offered for them to another school which carries out the entire education in the language and script of the national minority (Model A), or the students could continue learning the minority language and culture under a different model (Model C).

Number of participants under models A, B and C of organisation and delivery of teaching in the languages and scripts of national minorities and by national minorities

- (87) In the academic year 2011/2012 there was a total of 10 329 children/pupils/students (4 665 m/5 664 f) in 187 educational institutions, in 856 classes/groups, and 1 234 educators/teachers.

Table 7

National minorities	2010/11				2011/12			
	No. of children/pupils/participants m/f	No. of institutions KG/PS/SS	No. of classes/groups	No. of educators, teachers	No. of children in KG, pupils in PS and SS m/f	No. of institutions KG/PS/SS	No. of classes/groups KG, PS, SS	No. of educators, teachers
Albanians	125 53/72	6	13	6	142 59/83	8	16	8
Czechs	950 408/542	23	78	73	983 441/542	27	80	80
Hungarians	1 231 546/685	27	148	110	1 154 543/611	31	140	113
Macedonians	56 24/32	5	12	5	61 25/36	6	13	5
Germans & Austrians	53 20/33	1	6	5	55 26/29	1	6	4
Russians	28 11/17	1	3	1	79 36/43	4	5	4
Ruthenians*	70 33/37	4	12	3	51 28/23	2	7	2
Slovaks	483 227/256	11	38	7	491 244/247	12	53	9
Slovenes	45 18/27	1	4	1	105 31/74	2	6	3
Serbs	3 742 1 885/1 857	59	322	561	4 059 2 130/1 929	63	353	563
Italians	2 861 1 051/1 810	26	159	432	3 052 1 052/2 000	27	163	433
Ukrainians*	-	-	-	-	47 20/27	3	6	3
Jews	53 37/16	1	8	2	50 30/20	1	8	7
TOTAL: KG, PS, SS (A, B, C)	9 697 4 313/5 384	164	803	1 206	10 329 4 665/5 664	187	856	1 234

* In 2010/2011, data for Ruthenians and Ukrainians are indicated jointly.

Preschool education

- (88) At the beginning of the academic year 2011/2012, a total of 2 107 children were in the preschool education system in 58 kindergartens (1 104 m/1 003 f). pripadnika nacionalnih manjina.
- (89) At the beginning of the academic year 2011/2012, a total of 1 752 children were included in the system of preschool education in their mother tongue in 27 kindergartens (867 m/885 f), out of whom: 158 children (72 m/86 f) belonging to the Czech national minority, 158 children (83 m/75 f) belonging to the Hungarian national minority, 424 children (210 m/214 f) belonging to the Serbian national minority, and 1 012 children (502 m/510 f) belonging to the Italian national minority. In 2011, the number of children included in preschool education increased in all national minorities.

Table 8

National minorities	2010/2011				2011/2012			
	No. of children m/f	No. of KG	No. of groups	No. of educators	No. of children m/f	No. of KG	No. of groups	No. of educators
Czechs	148 67/81	2	6	14	158 72/86	3	8	14
Hungarians	148 73/75	4	8	12	158 83/75	5	9	12
Serbs	403 195/208	8	18	34	424 210/214	9	18	34
Italians	947 502/445	11	36	98	1.012 502/510	11	49*	98
TOTAL	1 646 837/809	25	68	158	1 752 867/885	27	72	158

Note: The Table shows data for those national minorities whose children, in line with Article 15 of the State Pedagogical Standard for Preschool Education, have preschool education in the language and script of the respective national minority.

*Higher number of children due to increased interest in nursery school groups.

- (90) In line with Article 50 of the *Preschool Education Act* and the *Ordinance on the Manner of Managing State Budget Resources and Preschool Education Co-financing Benchmarks* (Art. 2, indent 4, and Art. 6), HRK 1,454,500.00 were allocated from the 2011 State Budget and spent on preschool children belonging to national minorities.

Primary education

- (91) At the beginning of the academic year 2011/2012, a total of 6 830 pupils (3 388 m/3 442 f) in 140 primary schools, 680 classes/educational groups with 776 teachers were included in primary education in the languages and scripts of national minorities under all models (A, B and C).
- (92) **Model A** included five (5) counties: 310 pupils (170 m/140 f) in Czech, 211 pupils (105 m/106 f) in Hungarian, 2 207 pupils (1 176 m/1 010 f) in Serbian and 1 464 pupils (722 m/742 f) in Italian. Model A covered a total of 4 242 pupils (2 224 m/2 018 f) in 35 primary schools, 313 classes and 668 teachers.

Table 9 – MODEL A

National minorities	2010/2011				2011/2012			
	No. of pupils m/f	No. of PSs	No. of classes	No. of teachers	No. of pupils m/f	No. of PSs	No. of classes	No. of teachers
Czechs	291 153/138	3	18	46	310 170/140	3	18	46
Hungarians	208 104/104	4	28	60	211 105/106	4	28	60
Serbs	1 992 1 014/978	18	168	283	2 207 1 176/ 1 010	17	168	283
Italians	1 341 662/679	11	99	279	1 464 729/735	11	99	279
Jews	-	-	-	-	50 30/20	1	8	7
TOTAL	3 832 1 933/1 899	36	313	668	4 242 2 224/2 018	35	313	668

- (93) **Model B** included 29 pupils (12 m/17 f) in 3 counties and three (3) primary schools.
- (94) In the academic year 2011/2012, the organisation of teaching under Model B was approved for two primary schools and for members of two national minorities:
- in Serbian in PS Ernestinovo in Ernestinovo,
 - in Czech in the Czech Primary School “Josip Ružička” in Končanica.

Table 10 – MODEL B

National minorities	2010/2011				2011/2012			
	No. of pupils m/f	No. of PSs	No. of classes	No. of teachers	No. of pupils m/f	No. of PSs	No. of classes	No. of teachers
Czechs	-	-	-	-	2 2 F	1	1	1
Hungarians	8 4/4	1	4	1	11 4/7	1	4*	1
Serbs	-	-	-	-	16 8/8	1	5	6
TOTAL	8 4/4	1	4	1	29 12/17	3	10	8

Note*: 1 combined I-IV grade class

- (95) **Model C** included a total of 2 609 pupils in 18 counties and 102 primary schools (1 182 m/1 427 f), in particular: 142 pupils (59 m/83 f) in Albanian, 424 pupils (171 m/253 f) in Czech, 718 pupils (310 m/408 f) in Hungarian, 61 pupils (25 m/36 f) in Macedonian, 55 pupils (26 m/29 f) in German, 51 pupils (28 m/23 f) in Ruthenian and 47 pupils (20 m/27 f) in Ukrainian, 58 pupils (28 m/30 f) in Russian, 491 pupils (224 m/247 f) in Slovak, 41 pupils (20 m/21 f) in Slovene, and 521 pupils (251 m/270 f) in Serbian.

Table 11 – MODEL C

National minorities	2010/2011				2011/2012			
	No. of pupils m/f	No. of PSs	No. of groups	No. of teachers	No. of pupils m/f	No. of PSs	No. of groups	No. of teachers
Albanians	125 53/72	6	13	6	142 59/83	8	16	8
Czechs	387 153/234	15	70	12	424 171/253	15	50	15
Hungarians	783 338/445	17*	92	13	718 310/408	20	110	14
Macedonians	56 24/32	5	17	4	61 25/36	6	12	4
Germans & Austrians	53 20/33	1	6	4	55 26/29	1	6	6
Russians	28 11/17	1	3	1	58 28/30	4	5	4
Ruthenians*	70 33/37	4	12	3	51 28/23	2	7	2
Slovaks	483 227/256	11	55	7	491 244/247	12	53	7
Slovenes	45 18/27	1	4	1	41 20/21	1	4	1

Serbs	444 217/227	23	86	28	521 251/270	29	88	36
Ukrainians*	-	-	-	-	47 20/27	3	6	3
TOTAL	2 527 1 131/ 1 396	83	366	81	2 609 1 182/ 1 427	101	357	100
TOTAL A, B, C	6 367 3 068/ 3 299	120	683	750	6 830 3 388/ 3 442	139	680	776

- (96) In the academic year 2011/2012, the organisation of teaching under Model C was approved for 15 primary schools and seven (7) national minorities:
- of Albanian language and culture in PS Vijenac in Osijek;
 - of Czech language and culture in PS Vladimir Nazor in Daruvar;
 - of Macedonian language and culture in PS Antun Bauer in Vukovar;
 - of Russian language and culture in three (3) primary schools: PS Konjščina in Konjščina, PS Prelog in Prelog and PS Ivan Gundulić in Zagreb;
 - of Slovak language and culture in PS Mladost, Jakšić;
 - of Serbian language and culture in eight (8) primary schools: PS Zrinskis i Frankopans (LS Vrhovine) in Otočac, PS Plaški in Plaški, PS Dragojle Jarnević in Karlovac, PS Siniša Glavašević in Vukovar, PS Vladimir Nazor in Topusko, PS Stari Jankovci in Stari Jankovci, PS Skakavac in Skakavac, and PS 22 June in Sisak;
 - of Ukrainian language and culture in PS Antun Matija Reljković (LS Šumeće and LS Kaniža) in Bebrina.

Secondary education

- (97) At the beginning of the academic year 2011/2012, secondary education in the languages and scripts of national minorities under all models (A, B and C) included 1 697 pupils (820 m/877 f) in 21 secondary schools, 152 classes (Models A and B) and 20 groups (Model C). From that number, 56 pupils (21 m/35 f) attended classes in Hungarian (under Model A), 872 pupils (475 m/397 f) in Serbian (under Models A and C), 552 pupils (261 m/339 f) in Italian (Models A and C), and 89 pupils (25 m/64 f) in Czech (Models B and C).
- (98) In the academic year 2011/2012, the organisation of Czech language and culture classes under Model C was approved for the X. Grammar School "Ivan Supek" in Zagreb and for the Industry and Trade School in Virovitica, organisation of Slovene language and culture classes for the Varaždin Grammar School, organisation of Italian language and culture classes in the Pakrac Secondary School, and organisation of Russian language and culture classes in the Čakovec School of Economics.

Table 12 – MODEL A

National minorities	2010/2011				2011/2012			
	No. of pupils m/f	No. of SSs	No. of classes	No. of teachers	No. of pupils m/f	No. of SSs	No. of classes	No. of teachers
Hungarians	57 20/37	1	11	22	56 21/35	1	10	27
Serbs	884 451/433	9	78	210	872 475/397	7	78	210
Italians	573 245/328	4	60	157	552 261/291	4	60	157
TOTAL	1 514 757/788	14	149	389	1 480 757/723	12	148	394

Table 13 – MODEL B

National minorities	2010/2011				2011/2012			
	No. of pupils m/f	No. of SSs	No. of classes	No. of teachers	No. of pupils m/f	No. of SSs	No. of classes	No. of teachers
Czechs	39 11/28	1	4	1.6	38 9/29	1	4	2
TOTAL	39	1	4	1.6	38	1	4	2

Table 14 – MODEL C

National minorities	2011/2011				2011 /2012			
	No. of pupils m/f	No. of SSs	No. of groups	No. of teachers	No. of pupils m/f	No. of SSs	No. of groups	No. of teachers
Czechs	21 6/15	2	2	1	51 16/35	4	6	2
Slovenes	-	-	-	-	64 11/53	1	4	1
Russians	-	-	-	-	21 8/13	1	2	1
Serbs	19 8/11	1	1	1	19 9/10	1	4	1
Italians	-	-	-	-	24 10/14	1	4	1
Total	40 14/26	3	3	2	179 54/125	8	20	7
TOTAL: A, B, C	153	1 593 782/842	18	396	1 697 820/877	21	172	403

- (99) It should be mentioned that the founders of two secondary schools, namely the Orthodox Grammar School “Katarina Kantakuzina Branković” and the Zagreb Madrasa “Dr. Ahmed Smajlović”, are religious communities.

State Matura Exam

- (100) The *Ordinance on State Matura Exam* (OG 97/08) stipulates in Art. 4, para 3 and 4 the conditions of taking the State Matura Exam for students taught in the language and

script of a national minority. The exams are conducted by the National Centre for External Evaluation of Education in cooperation with schools.

- (101) Within the obligatory part of the State Matura, pupils taught in the languages and scripts of national minorities are obliged to take the test of Croatian and of the minority language in which they are being taught, and for the third obligatory test they can choose between Maths and a foreign language. The State Matura was conducted in three (3) languages and scripts of national minorities (Serbian, Hungarian and Italian). There was no interest in taking the State Matura in Czech. Funds amounting to HRK 523,086.00 were spent on State Matura preparation.

Higher education

- (102) At the University Juraj Dobrila in Pula, a total of 333 students were included in the professional degree programme *Preschool education (in Croatian and Italian)* in the academic year 2011/2012.
- (103) There were a total of 197 students in the integrated undergraduate and graduate degree programme *Teacher Training Programme (in Croatian and Italian)*.
- (104) At the Faculty of Philosophy of the University Josip Juraj Strossmayer in Osijek, a total of 52 students were enrolled in the undergraduate degree programme *Hungarian language*, whereas 12 students were enrolled in the graduate degree programme *Hungarian language and literature; ptions: teacher training option, communicology option*.

Textbooks for classes in the languages and scripts of national minorities

- (105) In line with Article 15 of the *Act on Education in the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities* (OG 51/00 and 56/00), schools with education in the languages and scripts of a national minority used in 2011, like in previous years, textbooks from the countries of origin first and foremost for teaching the mother tongue (Czech, Hungarian, Serban and Italian), but other subjects as well, with the approval of the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport.
- (106) In line with Article 16 of the *Act on Education in the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities*, funds for the co-financing of the development of textbooks in the languages and scripts of national minorities were ensured, so that textbooks for children attending classes in the language and script of a national minority would cost their parents the same as the textbooks for children attending classes in Croatian.
- (107) The Ministry co-financed in 2011 the development/import of textbooks for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities, in particular: in **Czech** (NPI Jednota – **HRK 88,410.03**), in **Serbian** (Prosvjeta d.o.o. – **HRK 1,947,267.41**), in **Italian** (EDIT – **HRK 914.322,56**).
- (108) In 2011, the co-financing of the development/import of textbooks for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities amounted to the total of **HRK 2,950,000.00**.

Table 15

National minority	Minority publisher	Funds in HRK 2010	Funds in HRK 2011	Increase/decrease
Czech national minority	Jednota Daruvar	497,129.65	88,410.03	+ 408,719.62
Hungarian national minority	Hungarian ECC, Osijek	361,096.54	*	- 361,095.54
Serbian national minority	Prosvjeta, Zagreb	1,712,907.00	1,947,267.41	+ 234,360.41
Italian national minority	EDIT, Rijeka	728,863.21	914,322.56	+ 185,459.35
	TOTAL:	3,299,996.40	2,950,000.00	- 249,996.40

*At the end of 2011, the Hungarian Educational and Cultural Centre recovered funds amounting to HRK 176,552.62 to the SB.

Table 16

National minority	2010./2011.				2011./2012.			
	textbooks authored	textbooks translated	textbooks imported	Σ	textbooks authored	textbooks translated	textbooks imported	Σ
Czech national minority	1	-	8	9	2	9	-	11
Hungarian national minority	-	4	-	4	-	18	-	18
Serbian national minority	12	-	-	12	6	-	-	6
Italian national minority	-	6	-	6	-	10	9	19
Σ	13	10	8	31	8	37	9	54

- (109) In 2011, a total of 54 requests were received for the approval of textbooks and accompanying additional teaching resources for the needs of classes in the languages and scripts of national minority, or by individual national minority and origin of textbooks: 11 requests for textbooks in Czech (2 authored and 9 translated), 18 requests for textbooks in Hungarian (18 translated), 6 requests for textbooks in Serbian (6 authored), and 19 requests for textbooks in Italian (10 translated and 9 imported).
- (110) Participation in the work of professional commissions for the assessment of textbooks for education in the languages and scripts of national minorities is remunerated through copyright contracts. The Ministry of Science, Education and Sport paid HRK 63,504.00 for that purpose in 2011.
- (111) The Education and Teacher Training Agency announced a public call for the submission of requests for the approval of additional teaching resources in 2011. Four readers for the primary school and four readers for the grammar school in Czech were approved.

Teachers and advisors in classes in the languages and scripts of national minorities

- (112) In line with Article 10 of the *Act on Education in the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities*, the classes in educational institutions are taught primarily by

teachers belonging to the respective national minority and other persons who have a full command of the minority language.

- (113) In line with the requirements of schools, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport approves the recruitment of teachers and expert associates for teaching classes in the languages and scripts of national minorities, and allocates salaries for their work.
- (114) For the purposes of teaching in the languages and scripts of national minorities, seven (7) expert associates were employed, in particular: two (2) full-time expert associates for the Italian national minority (one expert associate for the overall development of classes, and the other for Italian language classes), two (2) advisors for the Serbian national minority, one full time, and the other part time, one (1) part-time advisor for the Czech national minority, one (1) part-time advisor for the Hungarian national minority and one (1) part-time advisor for the Slovak national minority. No expert advisors were appointed for the Ruthenian and Ukrainian national minorities. Some of the candidates for expert advisors proposed by the national minorities did not meet the criteria required for an expert advisor, or did not represent a rational choice.
- (115) For **2011**, a total of **HRK 19,570,420.29** was paid for the salaries of native language teachers in education in the languages and scripts of national minorities and for native language and culture teaching (Model C). The MSES gave its consent in 2011 for the head of programme in the PS Siniša Glavašević Vukovar with classes in Serbian, and all other prior consents necessary after the retirement of a teacher in accordance with the law.

Professional development of teachers and advisors

- (116) Professional development of teachers teaching in the languages and scripts of national minorities is conducted continuously, and professional development of all teachers falls within the scope of the Education and Teacher Training Agency. The Education and Teacher Training Agency is an institution which performs professional and advisory tasks in the field of education.
- (117) In the field of preschool, primary and secondary education, among other tasks, the Agency organises and delivers professional development courses for educational employees, and provides professional assistance and instructions to educational employees.
- (118) In 2011, 34 professional meetings for 1 110 teachers (161 m/949 f) were organised by the Education and Teacher Training Agency:
- 10 professional meetings for 243 (32 m/211 f) teachers of the **Czech** national minority;
 - 4 professional meetings for 132 (17 m/115 f) teachers of the **Hungarian** national minority;
 - 9 professional meetings for 410 (77 m/333 f) teachers of the **Serbian** national minority;
 - 11 professional meetings for 325 (35 m/290 f) teachers of the **Italian** national minority.
- (119) Funds for the delivery of professional meetings were ensured in cooperation of the Education and Teacher Training Agency, MSES and founders of schools, who

refunded the costs of teachers' participation in the professional meetings to their schools.

- (120) The Ministry co-financed the delivery of five (5) professional meetings for teachers involved in education in the languages and scripts of national minorities: two (2) professional meetings for the teachers of the Czech national minority, one (1) professional meeting for the teachers of the Slovak national minority, and two (2) professional meetings of teachers involved in education in the Serbian language and Cyrillic script.

Pupils/participants in state competitions and festivals

- (121) Pupils belonging to national minorities who attend classes in their native language participated in state competitions and festivals on an equal footing with pupils attending classes in Croatian, and equal rules, rights and obligations applied to everyone.
- (122) Pupils belonging to national minorities can present their work in their native language at the LiDraNo state festival.
- (123) Apart from said programmes for the Roma national minority, in 2011, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport co-financed through a tender a project of the Union of Hungarian Associations entitled "Playroom for children in Hungarian" with HRK 30,000.00, and a project of the association Alliance for Scientific, Cultural and Humanitarian Activities entitled "Children together" with HRK 30,000.00.
- (124) In 2011, the already traditional project "Children together" gathered children from 39 schools (32 primary and 7 secondary) from the territory of the counties of Vukovar-Srijem and Osijek-Baranja, in which classes were taught both in Croatian and in the languages and scripts of national minorities. The goal of the project was to promote a healthy competitive spirit in a friendly environment, and to establish an atmosphere of mutual trust and friendship among children and youth in a multinational milieu. The project proved that it is possible to exercise the right to joint creative work regardless of differences, nationality, religion and language, with a view to promoting education in the languages and scripts of national minorities through integration and joint activities of primary school children who are members of minorities and the majority people in Podunavlje. The Ministry co-financed the project with HRK 50,000.00.

4.3 Article 9 – Judicial authorities

Paragraph 1:

- subparagraph a) item ii, iv*
- subparagraph b) item ii, iii*
- subparagraph c) item ii, iii*
- subparagraph d)*

- (125) In compliance with Article 9 of the Charter and Article 12 of the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities, the Ministry of Justice committed the judicial authorities in the towns/cities where the obligatory use of a regional or minority language is laid down in the town/city statute, to put up bilingual name plates on the buildings of the judicial authorities, to facilitate the unrestricted use of the

minority language, and to enable the use of the language of national minority members in judicial proceedings without charge.

- (126) The Ministry of Justice regularly collects data on judicial authorities which conduct proceedings in the languages of national minorities. With regard to the above, data for 1 April 2009, and for 2010 and 2011 are as follows:

(127) COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

- The County Court in Pula had no cases conducted in a minority language.
- The municipal courts in Buje, Labin, Pazin, Pula and Poreč did not conduct a single case in a minority language, nor did any party request or waived the right to have the proceedings conducted in a minority language.
- The Municipal Court in Rovinj conducted a total of 18 proceedings in the Italian minority language, out of which 3 civil, 10 probate and 5 land registration proceedings, and in 130 proceedings parties waived the right (Italian), out of that 18 criminal, 53 civil, 16 non-contentious, 28 probate and 15 land registration proceedings.
- At the County Court in Bjelovar there were no proceedings conducted in a minority language.
- At the Municipal Court in Bjelovar 1 criminal proceeding was conducted in the Czech minority language, and the Municipal Court in Daruvar had no proceedings in a minority language, although parties in 101 proceedings were offered to have the hearing conducted in a minority language, in particular in Albanian in 5 criminal proceedings, in Romani in 2 criminal proceedings, in Czech in 9 criminal proceedings, in Macedonian in 1 criminal proceeding, in Polish in 1 criminal proceeding, in Hungarian in 1 criminal proceeding, in Italian in 4 and in Serbian in 78 criminal proceedings, but the parties waived the right.
- At the County Court in Šibenik there were no proceedings in a minority language, nor were there any at the municipal courts in Knin and Šibenik, and there were no parties who requested or waived the right to have the proceedings conducted in a national minority language.
- At the County Court in Osijek there were no proceedings in a minority language, nor were there any at the municipal courts in Beli Manastir, Đakovo, Našice, Valpovo and Osijek, and there were no parties who requested or waived the right to have the proceedings conducted in a national minority language.
- At the County Court in Vukovar there were no proceedings in a minority language, nor were there any at the municipal courts in Vinkovci, Županja and Vukovar, and there were no parties who requested or waived the right to have the proceedings conducted in a national minority language.
- At the Municipal Court in Ivanić Grad 1 civil proceeding was conducted in Czech.

(128) MISDEMEANOUR COURTS

- At the Misdemeanour Court in Pula 30 proceedings were conducted in the Italian minority language, while parties in 171 misdemeanour proceedings waived the right to

have the proceedings conducted in the national minority language (Italian) despite this being offered to them.

- At the Misdemeanour Court in Rovinj there were no proceedings conducted in a minority language, although in 46 proceedings parties were offered to have the proceedings conducted in the Italian minority language, but waived that right.
- At the Misdemeanour Court in Pazin 1 proceeding was conducted in the Italian minority language, and in 2 proceedings parties were offered to have the proceedings conducted in the Serbian minority language, but waived that right.
- At the Misdemeanour Court in Umag there were 6 proceedings conducted in the Italian minority language, and in 10 proceedings parties waived that right (Italian), while 2 parties waived the right to use the minority language and script (Italian).
- The misdemeanour courts in Šibenik and Knin had no misdemeanour cases conducted in a minority language, nor did any party request or waive the right to have the proceedings conducted in a minority language.
- The misdemeanour courts in Đakovo, Našice, Valpovo and Beli Manastir had no misdemeanour cases conducted in a minority language, nor did any party request or waive the right to have the proceedings conducted in a minority language.
- The Misdemeanour Court in Osijek conducted 1 proceeding in Hungarian, and in 30 proceedings parties were offered that right, in particular to have the proceedings conducted in Hungarian in 3 cases, in Czech in 1 case, and in Serbian in 26 cases, but all the parties waived that right.
- At the Misdemeanour Court in Vukovar there were no misdemeanour proceedings conducted in a minority language, in 1 case the party was offered to have the proceeding conducted in Hungarian, and in 11 cases in Serbian, but the parties waived that right.
- At the Misdemeanour Court in Vinkovci there were no misdemeanour proceedings conducted in a minority language, and in 159 cases parties waived the right to have the proceedings conducted in a minority language, in particular in Hungarian in 23 proceedings, in Ruthenian in 2 proceedings, in Slovak in 1 proceeding and in Serbian in 133 proceedings.
- The Misdemeanour Court in Križevci conducted 1 misdemeanour proceeding in the Serbian minority language and 1 in the Ukrainian minority language.
- The Misdemeanour Court in Vrbovec conducted 1 misdemeanour proceeding in the Ukrainian minority language.
- The Misdemeanour Court in Ivanić Grad had no misdemeanour proceedings conducted in a minority language, and in 1 case the party was offered but waived the right to have the proceeding conducted in Serbian.

- (129) On the territory of the County of Istria, bilingual name plates are, apart from the courts, also used by state attorney offices, with national minority members being entitled to use their minority language. Public notaries on the territory of the County of Istria draft notarial deeds in Italian if parties request that probate proceedings be conducted in Italian, or when issuing a Life Certificate for the purpose of exercising the right to pension etc. Public notaries use bilingual office name plates, stamps and seals, in Croatian and Italian.
- (130) On the territory of other counties and within the scope of competences of county courts, according to the data delivered by the judicial authorities to the Ministry of Justice, there were no requests of national minority members to use the language of a national minority in judicial proceedings. On the territory of other counties, judicial authorities and public notaries do not use bilingual name plates, letter heads, stamps and seals, since there were no such requests by national minority members.
- (131) In 2009, the Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the Faculty of Graphic Arts in Zagreb, conducted a tender for the selection of the best conceptual design of a promotional poster which would encourage national minority members to actively use their minority language before judicial authorities in the territories where that right is guaranteed to them under the positive law. Students of the Faculty of Graphic Arts, Communicology Department participated in the tender. The panel for the selection of the best conceptual design comprised two representatives of the Ministry of Justice, one representative of the Council for National Minorities and two from the Faculty of Graphic Arts in Zagreb. The panel met on 2 June 2009 to select three best designs, which were awarded financial prizes. Posters were produced and distributed to courts in which parties are entitled to use their minority language.
- (132) In 2012, the Ministry of Justice printed and distributed a total of 4 900 leaflets on the use of minority languages in courts in the local self-government units in which there is such a possibility as stipulated by law. 100 copies were distributed to each of the 49 courts.
- (133) As regards the additional question of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 161 due to concerns of Serbian speakers that the Serbian language and Cyrillic script can no longer be used in the court in another town, since the court in Vrbovsko has been merged with that court, we clarify this below:

Pursuant to the Territories and Seats of Courts Act (Official Gazette 144/10, 84/11), the Municipal Court in Ogulin was established for the territories of the municipalities of Josipdol, Plaški, Saborsko and Tounj as well as the towns of Ogulin and Vrbovsko. Therefore, under the project of court network rationalisation, the Municipal Court in Vrbovsko was merged with the Municipal Court in Ogulin, and only the land registry department remained in Vrbovsko.

Under Article 1, paragraph b) of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, which the Republic of Croatia ratified through the Act Ratifying the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages on 17 October 1997, the concept of a „territory in which the regional or minority language is used“ means the geographical areas in which, under Article 12 of the Croatian Constitution (Official Gazette, consolidated text 85/10) and Articles 7 and 8 of the Constitutional Act on

Human Freedoms and the Rights of Ethnic and National Communities or Minorities (OG 51/00), local self-government units introduced the official use of the minority language by their statutes.

Since the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court in Ogulin was established for the territories of the municipalities of Josipdol, Plaški, Saborsko and Tounj as well as the towns of Ogulin and Vrbovsko, and Article 9 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages obliges judicial authorities to introduce the official use of a minority language only in respect of those judicial districts in which the number of residents using the regional or minority languages justifies it, which is not the case for the district of the Municipal Court in Ogulin, the Croatian language and Latin script are in official use in said court.

Despite the above mentioned, Serbian speakers have no reason to be concerned about the use of the Serbian language and Cyrillic script before the Municipal Court in Ogulin or, for that matter, any other Croatian court, since this is ensured by the supreme act of the Republic of Croatia – the Croatian Constitution (OG, consolidated text 85/10), as well as other acts such as the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities (OG 155/02, 47/10, 80/10, 91/11), the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities (OG 16/00) and the Courts Act (OG 150/05, 16/07, 113/08, 153/09, 116/10, 122/10, 27/11 and 130/11).

Article 12 of the Croatian Constitution stipulates that the Croatian language and Latin script are in official use in the Republic of Croatia, and in individual local units another language and Cyrillic or some other script may be introduced in official use together with the Croatian language and Latin script under conditions specified by law, while Article 26 stipulates that all citizens of the Republic of Croatia and aliens are equal before the courts, state and other bodies vested with public powers.

The Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities (OG 155/02, 47/10, 80/10, 91/11) stipulates in Article 7, paragraph 1, item 1 that the Republic of Croatia shall ensure the exercise of special rights and freedoms of national minority members, which they enjoy individually or jointly with other members of the same national minority, or, where so specified in this Constitutional Act or special legislation, jointly with the members of other national minorities, in particular: 1. use of their language and script, privately and publicly, and in official use.

The Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities (OG 16/00) stipulates in Article 5 that equal official use of a national minority language and script on the territory of a municipality, town/city or county shall be established, inter alia, in the proceedings before judicial authorities of the first instance, while Article 14 stipulates that when a party decides to use the national minority language and script which is in equal official use, the authority conducting the proceeding is obliged, in conformity with procedural regulations, to ensure the participation of the party in the proceedings in the minority language and script, and formal copies of acts in cases in which parties opted for the use of a national minority language and script shall delivered to the party both in the Croatian language and Latin script and in the language and script used by the party in the proceedings.

Article 19, paragraph 1 states that authorities conducting second instance proceedings do so in the Croatian language and Latin script. By way of derogation from paragraph

1 of this Article, if the parties appearing in person before the second instance authority used a national minority language and script in equal official use in the first instance proceedings, the proceedings shall be conducted in the same manner as the first instance proceedings.

Finally, the provision of Article 5 of the Courts Act (OG 150/05, 16/07, 113/08, 153/09, 116/10, 122/10, 27/11 and 130/11), which stipulates that courts try on the basis of the Constitution, laws, international agreements and other valid sources of law, ensures equal use of the Serbian language and Cyrillic script in all courts in the Republic of Croatia.

In addition, it should be mentioned that a check in the Petitions and Complaints Service of the Directorate for the Organisation of Judiciary proved that there were no petitions or complaints received from parties related to the inequality of the Serbian language and Cyrillic script before the Municipal Court in Ogulin.

4.4 Article 10 – Administrative authorities and public services

Paragraph 1:

subparagraph a) item iii, iv

subparagraph b)

subparagraph c)

Paragraph 2:

subparagraph a)

subparagraph b)

subparagraph c)

subparagraph d)

subparagraph g)

Paragraph 3:

subparagraph a)

subparagraph b)

subparagraph c)

Paragraph 5

4.4.1 Article 10, paragraph 1

Minority language use in state administration bodies

- (134) With regard to the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraphs 171 and 179 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1], we refer to paragraphs (15) and (70) - (76) for relevant information.
- (135) In the previous, Fourth Periodical Report on the Application of the Charter, an overview was given of the status concerning requests made by parties in state administration offices in the counties to exercise the right to equal official use of a national minority language and script. In that regard, related to the exercise of the right to use a minority language and script in the proceedings before first instance state bodies and the organisational units of central state administration bodies proceeding in the first instance, no significant changes in relation to the previous reporting period were perceived during 2010, 2011 and 2012. State administration offices in the counties have not reported a single case of the exercise of the right to use a minority

language and script in the proceedings they conducted in the three-year period. The main reason for not exercising said right seems to have been a lack of interest shown by national minority members.

- (136) The state administration office in the County of Istria reported that stamps, seals and name plates in the seat of the Pula office, and in branch offices in which equal official use of Italian minority language and script is prescribed by the statutes of local self-government units, are bilingual, in Croatian and Italian. However, the County of Istria reported for 2011 that institutions on the state level mostly did not abide by the provisions on the exercise of the right to equal official use of Italian language and script, which is regulated in the town and municipal statutes; that the names of self-government units and individual settlements governed by the *Act on the Territories of Counties, Towns/Cities and Municipalities* were not fully respected i.e. applied; and that appropriate names of individual places and geographic localities on the territory of the county were not fully respected i.e. applied.

4.4.2 Article 10, paragraph 1

Minority language use in local and regional self-government units

- (137) With regard to the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 186 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1], we refer to paragraph (15) for relevant information.
- (138) In the previous, 4th Periodical Report on the Application of the Charter, a detailed overview was given of the status concerning the exercise of the right to the use of national minority languages and scripts in self-government units, and the status concerning the harmonisation of statutes with the provisions of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities and the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia. It was assessed that, in relation to the issue in question, no significant changes occurred during 2010, 2011 and 2012, that is, that the status concerning the harmonisation of the statutes of local self-government units with relevant regulations, and the status concerning the exercise of national minority rights in practice has not changed significantly in the three-year period in relation to the description in the 4th Periodical Report
- (139) Moreover, no significant changes were perceived regarding the uneven approach of self-government units to statutory regulation of the exercise of the right to equal official use of the languages and scripts of national minorities, and the fact that some units, despite the existing obligation, have not harmonised their statutes with relevant regulations or have not done it in an appropriate manner. In that regard we emphasise the importance of the execution of the measure from the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities for the Period 2011-2013 related to the adoption of the *Instructions for Consistent Implementation of the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia*, which, inter alia, clearly stipulates the manner of regulating the right to equal official use of national minority languages and scripts by general acts i.e. statutes of local and regional self-government.

- (140) Regarding the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 196 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1] about the erection of bilingual traffic signs, in the Croatian language and Latin script, and in the language and script of a national minority, we state that in the period 2010-2012 requests for the erection of bilingual traffic signs were submitted by Italian minority members in the County of Istria and Serbian minority members on the territory of the counties of Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Srijem.

On the territory of the Istria County bilingual traffic signs in Croatian and Italian were erected for place names on the A9 motorway section Umag-Kanfanar-Pula (along the complete western stretch of the so-called Istrian Y, section from Umag to Kanfanar), and the interchanges of A8 motorway Kanfanar-Pazin-Matulji (section from Kanfanar to Rogović), which are situated on bilingual territory. For the purpose of ensuring continuity, and logical and coherent traffic management, bilingual directional traffic signs were also put up on A9 Umag-Kanfanar-Pula and interchanges Baderna, Medaki and Kanfanar, which are not located on bilingual territory. Bilingual traffic signs in Croatian and Italian were also put up on link roads which connect motorways A9 and A8 with the state and county roads system on the bilingual territory. Said traffic signs were put up during 2011, when the motorway A9 and section of the A8 from Kanfanar to Rogović were opened for traffic. Bilingual traffic signs have been erected continuously on county and local roads on the territory of the Istria County since 2005 following the procedures and approvals of appropriate project documentation by the competent entities managing those roads.

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure received on 23 April 2012 a request by the municipalities of Erdut, Negoslavci, Markušica, Trpinja, Borovo, Šodolovci and Jagodnjak from the territory of the counties of Osijek Baranja and Vukovar-Srijem to have traffic signalisation changed on their territory by putting up bilingual traffic signs, i.e. to add the Serbian language and Cyrillic script to the Croatian language and Latin script on traffic signs in equal font size, based on the application of *Instructions for Consistent Implementation of the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia* of 1 March 2012. Based on the statement of the Ministry of Public Administration of 28 May 2012, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Joint Council of Municipalities – Vukovar (JCM) on 15 June 2012, informing it on the proper manner to proceed in order to have traffic signalisation changed and supplemented in accordance with the *Instructions*. In line with the instructions received, the JCM addressed Hrvatske ceste d.o.o. on 25 July 2012 with a request for assistance in developing a comprehensive transportation plan which would elaborate on traffic management on state and county roads by changing traffic signalisation so as to inscribe traffic signs bilingually. Subsequently, Hrvatske ceste d.o.o. requested, in line with the provisions of Article 10 of the Act on the Use of the Languages and Scripts of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia, the statutes of local government and self-government units, on the basis of which it will be established if the right in question can be exercised on the entire territory of a local government and self-government unit or in some parts of it.

4.4.3 Article 10, paragraph 3

Minority language use in proceedings conducted by legal persons vested with public powers

- (141) In regard to the exercise of the right to the use of a minority language and script in proceedings before legal persons vested with public powers during 2010, 2011 and

2012, no significant changes were recorded in relation to the status described in the 4th Periodical Report.

- (142) Regarding the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 215 of the fourth evaluation report [ECRML (2010)9] and [MIN-LANG (2012)1] about the manner of ensuring representation of national minority members in the Council for Electronic Media:

Article 68 of the Electronic Media Act (OG 153/09, 84/11, 94/13) stipulates that the Council consists of seven members, one being the Chairman of the Council. The Chairman and other members of the Council are appointed and dismissed by the Croatian Parliament on proposal of the Croatian Government. In the procedure of nomination of Council members, the Croatian Government announces a public call for nominations of candidates for Council members. The Chairman and members of the Council are appointed for a five-year term and are eligible for reappointment. Only citizens of the Republic of Croatia who possess professional knowledge, competences and experience in radio or television activities, or in publishing, cultural or similar activity, are eligible for membership of the Council. Council members should be public employees who distinguished themselves in public life by advocating respect for democratic principles and the rule of law, development and enhancement of the highest values of the constitutional order of Croatia, civil society development, defence of human rights and freedoms as well as the protection of the freedom of expression, as Article 68 of said Act stipulates.

Consequently, we emphasise that the manner of realising and ensuring representation of national minority members in the Council is not in our scope of competence. The Croatian Government is the proposer of Council members, and the Ministry of Culture is the holder of legislative drafting related to the media.

4.4.4 ID cards in the languages and scripts of national minorities

- (143) The provision of Article 9, paragraph 2 of the *Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities* (OG 155/02, 47/10, 80/10 and 93/11) stipulates that national minority members are entitled to have their ID card form printed and filled out in the language and script they use. Under the provision of Article 8, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the *Identity Card Act* (OG 11/02, 122/02 and 31/06), when this is regulated by special law or international contracts, the ID card form for a national minority member is printed also in the language of the national minority, and is filled out in the Croatian language and Latin script, as well as the language and script of national minority members.
- (144) During 2010, 2011 and 2012, members of national minorities were issued the following number of ID cards printed in the languages and scripts of national minorities:

Table - ID cards issued in the languages and scripts of national minorities

National minority			
	2010	2011	2012
- Italian national minority	2 163	2 319	2 608

- Serbian national minority	71	62	81
- Hungarian national minority	32	31	23
- Czech national minority	9	18	28
- Ruthenian national minority	-	4	1
- Roma national minority	-	-	1
TOTAL	2 275	2 434	2 742

- (145) In 2010, 2011 and 2012, there were no requests submitted to police directorates and stations of the Ministry of the Interior to have administrative proceedings conducted in national minority languages and scripts, but citizens were issued, on request, 1 032 bilingual certificates of the facts of which the Ministry of the Interior keeps official record in 2010, 804 certificates in 2011 and 726 in 2012.

4.5 Article 11 – Public media

Paragraph 1:

subparagraph a) item iii

subparagraph d)

subparagraph e) item ii

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

4.5.1 Croatian Radiotelevision (HRT)

- (146) The task of the HRT as a public service broadcaster is to reflect the public.
- (147) It should be noted that the HRT does not have the so-called “diversity policy” - prescribed treatment models for minority issues within its programme scheme, nor is there any so-called positive discrimination of minorities in hiring associates. Nevertheless, reflecting the society as a whole, HRT programmes often, directly or indirectly, address minority issues. Minority languages, however, can be found almost exclusively in specialized programmes.

4.5.1.1 Croatian Television (HTV)

- (148) With regard to the question of the Committee of Experts from paragraph 189 [ECRML (2008)1; MIN-LANG (2008)27], a detailed presentation of the language-specific presence of regional or minority languages on the Croatian public television is given below.
- (149) The National Minorities, Diaspora and Civil Society Desk within the Croatian Television News and Information Desk produces a **weekly multinational magazine Prizma**, which has run continuously for over 16 years, since March 1993. Prizma is one of the very few programs which are broadcast throughout the year, without a summer break, on HTV1 on Saturdays from 13:20h-14:05h. Its viewing share is between 4 and 5%. The programme is financed exclusively from the HRT resources.

- (150) The multinational news magazine Prizma covers all aspects of the life of minorities: from political participation, work of councils, representatives and institutions to minority cultures, traditions, education in minority languages and life in Croatia in general. It is an attractive programme which seeks to convey the message of multiculturalism through individual life stories, so as to attract even the audience which traditionally does not follow more serious public programmes. The programme follows the minorities in a systematic way, reporting for them, but also about them – and trying to evoke a positive emotion in the viewer, which is the first step in understanding other people and their differences. The programme does not have a folkloric character, but addresses minority rights issues, where the traditional aspect is less prominent.
- (151) Individual minorities are represented in the programme in proportion to their share of the population, but also depending on the degree of their organization. Although the HTV programme scheme also includes other minority languages, the information specified below concerns those regional or minority languages in Croatia which are covered by Part III of the Charter.

Table 1 - Prizma 2010 – 2012

minorities	no. of features	length
CZECHS	120	8:19:40
HUNGARIANS	89	5:12:20
RUTHENIANS	12	47:00
SLOVAKS	30	1:56:40
SERBS	228	14:43:20
ITALIANS	132	7:38:30
UKRAINIANS	38	2:31:30
MULTINATIONAL EVENTS (coordinations of minority councils, joint cultural events, etc.)	103	6:42:00
INTERCULTURAL EVENTS (NGO activities, human rights, etc.)	51	3:49:00

- (152) National minority members who are speakers of minority languages talk in their language in the programme, with Croatian subtitles. Although no distinction is made between the languages protected and those not protected by the *Charter*, for three languages - Czech, Italian and Hungarian - there are journalists who produce entire feature stories in minority languages.
- (153) Unfortunately, after the training of young journalists from who are national minority members and minority language speakers in 2005, only two of them, having met the conditions, remained involved in the Prizma programme, and in relation to the previous report there is no journalist now who could create features in Hungarian or Serbian.

- (154) The new organisational structure of the HRT envisages the establishment of cooperation with colleagues producing programmes for minorities for the radio stations within the HRT, to increase the possibility of creating entire features in minority languages...
- (155) As announced in the previous report, the HTV started with the production of documentary reportage programmes which address individual minority topics in detail. Through the prism of the intimate stories of individuals, it portrays the position of a minority community in the country – the degree of its integration, to which extent it is threatened by assimilation, and the extent to which indigenous Croats see it as a threat. Furthermore, the authenticity of minority identities in Croatia is portrayed, with their different interests, lifestyles, traditions and cultural customs. The series started with the very national minorities protected by the Charter. The programme is produced in minority languages in its entirety, with Croatian subtitles. The protagonists as well as expert associates are members of national minorities. The programme is produced within the National Minorities, Diaspora and Civil Society Desk of the HTV's News and Information Desk, and is financed solely from the HRT resources.

Table 2 – Manjinski mozaik (*Minority Mosaic*) 2010 – 2012

Minority	no. of episodes	length
CZECHS	10	2:30:00
HUNGARIANS	9	2:15:00
RUTHENIANS	3	45:00
SLOVAKS	5	1:15:00
SERBS	15	3:45:00
ITALIANS	10	2:30:00
UKRAINIANS	3	45:00

- (156) The programme is aired once a week, on HTV1 on Fridays at 18:55, so the minority content aired in a very attractive timeslot has been very well received by the audience, by both minorities and the majority.
- (157) All the programmes dedicated to minorities have had reruns on HRT+, and since the start of HTV4 Prizma has been repeated twice a week, and Manjinski mozaik several times, regardless of the date of the first airing.
- (158) Journalists from the National Minorities, Diaspora and Civil Society Desk also handle minority topics for daily news and information programmes, so that they are also represented in the most popular and attractive HTV programmes such as Hrvatska uživo (*Croatia live*), Dnevnik (*Journal – evening news*) and Vijesti iz kulture (*Cultural news*).

Table 14 – HTV news and information programmes 2010-2012

Programme	no. of features	length
Dnevnik	203	4:13:11
Hrvatska uživo	80	7:40:05
Vijesti iz kulture	107	1:51:59

- (159) However, the sound inserts in these programmes are in Croatian, and not in the languages of national minorities. The reason for this is twofold; on the one hand, the fast pace of daily news programmes often leaves no time for providing subtitles, so voice-over is used, and on the other hand, minority members, when appearing in the "mainstream" programmes, often want to speak in Croatian, not in a minority language.
- (160) The National Minorities, Diaspora and Civil Society Desk has continued to participate in the EBU's (European Broadcasting Union) documentary co-production series City Folk, in which inhabitants of European metropolises are presented.
- (161) National minority members participate in the programmes of the **Religious Programming Desk**, but the criterion for their participation is not their ethnic affiliation, but affiliation with a religious community. The HTV follows the activities of and cooperates with over 40 religious communities, regardless of whether they have signed a contract with the HRT.
- (162) **Programming for Children and Youth**, one of HTV's main public programme schemes, followed and covered contents intended for national minorities in 2010 and 2011. National minority members in Croatia were addressed within various projects, features and entire episodes of TV programmes.
- A half-hour TV show *Koga briga? (Who cares?)*, aired every Tuesday and Wednesday during 2010, covered a series of topics addressing, inter alia, national minorities.
 - Targeted topics included:
 - Holokaust, 19/05/2010
 - Obrazovanje Roma (Education of Roma), 10/02/2010
 - Udruga Čeha (Association of Czechs), 14/04/2010 – members of Češke besede Zagreb speak about the culture, tradition and identity of Czechs in Croatia
 - The programme *Navrh jezika (On the tip of the tongue)* has continuously aired features which assert the linguistic culture of both Croatian and other languages. It covered Romani, Hebrew and Hungarian.
 - The episode of the series *Mijenjam svijet (I am changing the world)* aired on 18 November 2010, emphasised in conversations with young people in Vukovar the need to re-establish the co-existence of Croats and Serbs.

- In the series *Ta politika (That politics)*, there was a 10-minute discussion with the pupils of the Jewish primary school Lauder Hugo Kohn on the concept of democracy – 1/12/2010
- *Crna kutija (Black box)*, a cycle of documentaries addressing human rights, included three half-hour episodes covering specifically or directly the problems of national minorities. Apart from the premieres, they were rerun several times due to their significance and promotion of tolerance as the foundation of civilised society. They are intended for viewers aged 12 to 49.

CRNA KUTIJA – Right to equality, HTV2, 03/10/2011

CRNA KUTIJA – National minority rights, HTV 2, 24/10/2011

CRNA KUTIJA – Human trafficking, HTV 2, 20/09/2011

- In cooperation with the exterior production company Hula hop d.o.o., the HTV produced and aired the film *I ja sam ciganka (I'm a gypsy, too)*, about an association which helps Roma children study and write homework. The film was aired several times because its content advocates the principles of promoting and educating the youth as well as other targeted groups.
- (163) In 2010, HTV's Documentary Programming Desk aired seven documentaries in which national minorities are represented.
- *Ćiribirici – Istro-Romanians*
 - *Crni biseri (Black pearls) - Roma*
 - *Moj prijatelj romski pomagač (My friend the Roma helper)*
 - *Prevareni (Deceived) - Serbs*
 - *Lepu mamu imaš (You've got a beautiful mom) - Serbs*
 - *Ulični svirači (Street musicians) - Romanians*
 - *Rahim Ademi – heroj (Rahim Ademi – a hero) – Albanians*
- (164) **HTV's Entertainment Desk** recorded and aired the following concerts in 2010:
- *Sevdah in Lisinski*
 - *Ezerki & 7/8*
 - *Big Band & Uroš Perič – a concert in the Bajsić Studio*
 - *Jadranka Stojaković with Japanese musicians*

National minority ensembles participated in the programme *Lijepom našom (Across our beautiful)* during 2010, as follows:

- *Samobor, 18/02/2010, Vesele Štajerke (Merry Styrian women) – Slovenes*
 - *Đurđevac, 12/03/2010, FA „Ordongos“ – Hungarians*
 - *Bjelovar, 28/03/2010, Češka obec – Czechs*
 - *Čačinci, 26/04/2010, CAS Miljevci – Slovaks*
 - *Subotica, 13/10/2010, HCC „Nepkör“ – Hungarians i CAS „Jedinstvo – Egyseg“ – Hungarians and Serbs*
 - *Vukovar, 17/12/2011, SCAS „Prosvjeta“ – Serbs*
 - *Umag, 23/03/2011, FSZT „Bale“ – Bale – Italians*
- (165) HTV's Mosaic Programming Desk covers topics and events related to national minorities in Croatia very often and in various programmes. The programme *Dobro*

jutro, Hrvatska (Good morning Croatia) announces and follows all social, cultural and sports events on a daily basis, including those concerning national minority members, performances of minority cultural and arts societies, and promotes the work and festivals of minority associations.

- (166) With the launch of two new channels - HTV3 and HTV4 - an additional possibility arose for broadcasting information related to minorities, and to air films in languages which Croatia is committed to protect through European film cycles.

4.5.1.2 Croatian Radio (HR)

- (167) The Croatian Radio broadcasts a series of programmes on minorities and for the minorities on short and medium wave, and some of them are broadcast in minority languages:

- News and information programming – FM – Internet – short wave
 - Systematic reporting in the news and information programmes on daily events in the work of national minorities, monitoring of the work of the Council for National Minorities, monitoring of the work of the Committee on Human and National Minority Rights of the Croatian Parliament.
 - Programme for national minorities "Multikultura" - 55 minutes, every Saturday from 16:05-17:00h – a mosaic programme about the life and work of national minorities (feature stories, discussions, interviews).
 - Programme "Agora" – 55 minutes, on Tuesday from 09:05h-10:00h twice a month – a mosaic programme (discussions, features on the work of national minorities)
 - Informative programmes of regional centres: Radio Sljeme, Radio Dubrovnik, Radio Split, Radio Zadar, Radio Rijeka, Radio Pula, Radio Knin, Radio Osijek – systematic reporting on the activities of national minorities in those areas
- HR's international channel "Glas Hrvatske" (*The voice of Croatia*) – satellite – Internet – medium wave – short wave
 - Programme for national minorities "Multikultura" - 55 minutes, rerun on Sundays from 13:05h-14:00h
 - Giornale Radio – daily programme for the Italian minority, 10 to 15 minutes, live transmission on Radio Rijeka at 16:00h
 - Programme for Hungarians – 10 - 15 minutes daily, live transmission on Radio Osijek
- Radio Osijek – FM – Internet
 - Programme for Hungarians - daily from 18:30h to 19:00h
 - Programme for Slovaks – on Sundays from 19:15h to 19:45h.
- Radio Rijeka – FM – Internet
 - News in Italian, daily at 10:00h, 12:00h and 14:00h – except Sunday, up to 5 minutes in length
 - News and information programme for the Italian minority - Giornale Radio at 16:00h – daily except Sunday – up to 15 minutes in length.
- Radio Pula – FM
 - News for the Italian minority, daily at 11:00h and 14:00h

- Extensive news and information programme for the Italian national minority “Mezz’ora italiana” daily from 16:30h – 17:00h
- “Duga” (*Rainbow*) – a programme for national minorities – broadcast on Wednesdays from 20:10h to 20:40
- Programme “Pola piu” – financed by the Italian Government – broadcast daily at 17:05, 30 minutes
- Radio Knin – FM
 - Religious programme intended for the Orthodox – broadcast on Wednesdays from 18:10h to 18:40h.
- Radio Dubrovnik – FM
 - Programme “Divan” – broadcast every last Tuesday of the month from 19:30 to 20:00

4.5.1.3 HRT web

- (168) Since May 2008, minorities have been designated on the HRT's official web portal as a separate category, so that the website provides information on the minorities in the country on a daily basis, more extensive than what is broadcast on TV and radio channels. The web content consists of video fragments and accompanying texts about current minority events, as well as more extensive information on minorities in our country.

4.5.2 Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media

- (169) The Council for Electronic Media implements the programme of distribution of the resources of the *Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media* on the basis of the State Aid Act (OG 140/05), the *Decision on Publication of Rules on State Aid for Cinematographic and Other Audiovisual Industry* (OG 46/08 and 144/11), the *Electronic Media Act* (OG 153/09 and 84/11) and the *Ordinance on the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media* (OG 51/12).
- (170) On 19 July 2010, the Council for Electronic Media adopted the decision based on the implemented Public Tender no. 1/10 on the distribution of the resources of the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media.

TV broadcasters were allocated the following resources for programmes for national minorities in Croatia:

Broadcaster	Programme	Amount
Gradska televizija d.o.o.	Most (<i>Bridge</i>)	67,569.62
KA-Vision d.o.o.	Iver (<i>Sliver</i>)	68,894.51
Kanal RI d.o.o.	Mozaik (<i>Mosaic</i>) Etno smotra (<i>Ethno festival</i>)	121,890.29
Mijor d.o.o. Čakovečka televizija	Glas Roma (<i>The voice of Roma</i>)	68,894.51
Nezavisna istarska televizija	Non solo cronaca	

	Notiziario	116,590.72
Nezavisna televizija d.o.o.	Čuvari baštine (<i>Heritage protectors</i>) Vijesti (<i>News</i>)	55,645.57
OAR d.o.o.	Mostovi (<i>Bridges</i>)	99,367.09
Otvorena televizija d.o.o.	Svakodnevia (<i>Everyday life</i>) Duga (<i>Rainbow</i>)	125,864.98
Slavonsko brodska televizija d.o.o.	Jednaki (<i>Equals</i>)	54,320.67
Televizija Jadrana d.o.o.	Jutarnja čakula (<i>Morning chat</i>)	3,974.68
Televizija Slavonije i Baranje	Dravataj Otvoreni studio (<i>Open studio</i>) Vijesti plus (<i>News plus</i>)	147,063.29
Televizija Šibenik d.o.o.	Prekretnica (<i>Turning point</i>)	107,316.46
TV Nova Pula	Comunita	98,042.19
Televizija Primorje i Gor.Kotara	Iz drugog kuta (<i>From another angle</i>) Dobar dan, Rijeko (<i>Hello, Rijeka</i>) Naši užanci (<i>Our customs</i>)	88,767.93
Televizija Sljeme d.o.o	Zajednice (<i>Communities</i>)	79,493.67
Varaždinska televizija d.o.o.	Svijet Roma (<i>The Roma world</i>) Romska glazba (<i>The Roma Music</i>) Susjedi (<i>Neighbours</i>)	117,915.61
VTV d.o.o.	Suživot (<i>Coexistence</i>)	91,417.72
Ukupno		1,513,029.51

Radio broadcasters were allocated the following resources for programmes for national minorities in Croatia:

Broadcaster	Programme	Amount
Arena radio d.o.o.	Pod plavim nebom (<i>Under the blue sky</i>)	2,351.75
Arting d.o.o. Radio Rovinj	Emisija zajednice Talijana gr.Rov. (<i>Programme of the Italian community of Rovinj</i>)	23,778.77
Bosco d.o.o. Primorski radio	Primorski plus (<i>Primorje plus</i>) Moja obitelj (<i>My family</i>) U zajedništvu (<i>Together</i>)	15,155.70
CIK dr. B.Milanović Radio Istra	Microfono aperto	27,959.66
Difuzija d.o.o. Radio Dunav	Spektar (<i>Spectrum</i>)	26,130.52
DTR d.o.o. Radio Zona Buzet	Relacije (<i>Relations</i>)	7,055.24
Glas Podravine	Gradski putokazi (<i>Town signposts</i>)	16,200.92
Glas Slavonije Slavonski radio	D - Funk	22,210.94
Gradski radio Osijek	Jonapot	20,904.42

Hilaris d.o.o. Radio Imotski	Zajedno (<i>Together</i>)	8,100.46
Hit radio d.o.o.	Hit Reporter Radio most (<i>Radio bridge</i>) Dnevnik Hit radija (<i>Hit Radio journal</i>)	11,497.43
Hrvatski katolički radio	Lijepo je biti zajedno (<i>It's nice to be together</i>) Znakovi vremena (<i>Tokens of time</i>)	18,552.63
Hrvatski radio Čakovec	All informative programmes Parlafon Tužibaba (<i>Tell-tale</i>)	11,497.73
Hrvatski radio Karlovac d.o.	Manjinski forum (<i>Minority forum</i>)	23,517.47
Hrvatski radio Valpovština	Različitosti-most povezivanja (<i>Differences - bridge of cohesion</i>)	22,472.25
Hrvatski radio Vukovar d.o.o.	Mozaik 8 (<i>Mosaic 8</i>)	16,200.92
Hrvat.radio rad.post.Nova Gr.	Mostovi povjerenja (<i>Bridges of trust</i>)	15,155.70
IC Bjelovar BBR	Živjeti u manjini (<i>Living in a minority</i>) Županijski dnevnik (<i>County journal</i>)	20,381.80
IC Virovitica RP Virovitica	Kultura utorkom (<i>Culture Tuesdays</i>)	2,874.36
IC Zaprešić Radio Zaprešić	Mostovi zajedništva (<i>Bridges of togetherness</i>)	14,633.09
Ilok ton d.o.o. Radio Ilok	Emisija slovačke manjine (<i>Slovak minority programme</i>)	25,607.91
Infantinfo d.o.o. Rad.Maestral	U manjini (<i>In a minority</i>)	10,974.82
Jadranka d.d. Radio M.Lošinj	Emisija zajednice Talijana (<i>Programme of the Italian community</i>)	24,562.69
KL Eurodom Radio KL	Makedonske minute (<i>Macedonian minutes</i>)	17,768.75
Krugoval 93,1 Garešnica d.o.o.	Konac, kolaž nacionalnih manjina (<i>Thread, national minority collage</i>)	16,984.84
Kult radio d.o.o.	Kam pindžaramen	16,200.92
Mea media d.o.o. Radio Aktiv	Naš glas (<i>Our voice</i>)	10,452.21
Meda centar d.o.o. Stud.Centar	Povratnik (<i>Returnee</i>) Zapivaj klapo (<i>Sing, klapa</i>) Moj život (<i>My life</i>)	8,361.77
Media-Mix-Radio 105 d.o.o.	Život Roma (<i>Life of Roma</i>)	14,894.40
Međimurje donat Rad.Međimurje	Maj benji d mnji-Za bolje sutra (<i>Maj benji d mnji – For a better tomorrow</i>) Tam prek (<i>Over there</i>)	17,507.45
M-Media d.o.o. Grad.rad.Čakovec	Perspektiva (<i>Perspective</i>) National Fair	9,406.99
Moslavački list Rad. Moslavina	Mozaik (<i>Mosaic</i>)	18,813.97

Mosor studio Radio Krka	Identitet-emisija za pripad.srp.n.m (<i>Identity – programme for Serbian min. m.</i>) Raznolikost baštine (<i>Heritage diversity</i>) Nacionalna jela (<i>National dishes</i>)	14,371.79
Mosor studio Radio Din-Don	Nacionalne raznolikosti (<i>National diversity</i>) Nacionalno blago (<i>National treasure</i>)	8,361.77
Novi radio d.o.o. Đakovo	Most (<i>Bridge</i>)	15,939.62
Obiteljski radio Radio Antena	Aktualni sadržaj-prilog (<i>Topical content – feature</i>)	5,226.10
Planex radio d.o.o. Radio Megat.	Svijet je lopta šarena (<i>The world is a colourful ball</i>)	11,497.43
Prahin Inc d.o.o. Radio SVN	Zajedništvo (<i>Togetherness</i>)	9,145.68
Radio 052 d.o.o.	II treno da Pisino	13,326.56
Radio Banovina	Tu je moj dom (<i>This is my home</i>)	13,326.56
Radio Banska kosa d.o.o.	Emisija na romskom jeziku (<i>A programme in Romani</i>) Razgovor sa povodom (<i>Conversation with a cause</i>) Pravoslavlje vera sveta (<i>Orthodoxy, a holy religion</i>)	15,939.62
Radio Baranja	Mađarska emisija (<i>Hungarian programme</i>) Male manjine (<i>Small minorities</i>)	24,301.38
Radio Bljesak d.o.o.	I mi smo tu (<i>We are here, too</i>)	19,336.58
Radio Brod	Etnos S drugim notama (<i>With other tones</i>) S onu stranu Save (<i>On the other side of the Sava</i>)	9,929.60
Radio entar Studio Porč	Eufraziana (<i>Euphrasian Basilica</i>)	9,668.29
Radio Daruvar	Emisija na češkom jeziku (<i>Programme in Czech</i>) Zavičajna razglednica (<i>Postcard from the homeland</i>)	25,869.21
Radio Delta d.o.o.	Malo nas je al'smo vrijedni (<i>We're few, but worthy</i>) – Serb. min. Malo nas je al'smo vrijedni – Alban. min. Malo nas je al'smo vrijedni – Bosn. Min.	9,929.60
Radio Donji Miholjac d.o.o.	Events and festivals Days of Kapelna Residents Serbian National Minority Days	21,427.03
Radio Drava	Romane droma-romski putevi (<i>Romane droma – paths of the Roma</i>)	13,849.18
Radio Đakovo d.o.o.	Mi smo Slovaci (<i>We are Slovaks</i>)	

	Mađari (<i>Hungarians</i>) Tanec na Makedonski	27,698.35
Radio Đurđevac	International Roma Day Mađarska manjina (<i>Hungarian minority</i>)	18,552.67
Radio Grubišno Polje d.o.o.	Češka reč	22,210.94
Radio Jaska d.o.o.	Spektar (<i>Spectrum</i>)	10,713.51
Radio Kaštela d.o.o.	Malo nas je al' nas ima	5,487.41
Radio Koprivnica	Romska riječ (<i>Romani word</i>) Romano lafi	9,929.60
Radio Labin d.o.o.	Settimanale albonese Malen broj, važan broj (<i>Small number, important number</i>)	24,823.99
Radio Ludbreg	Nacionalne manjine-život u zajednici (<i>National minorities – community life</i>)	18,030.06
Radio Mrežnica	Manjinske vijesti (<i>Minority news</i>) Manjinski dnevnik (<i>Minority journal</i>)	6,532.63
Radio Našice	Kvapka slovenskeho života Makedonski minuti	24,301.38
Radio Ogulin	Manjine su naše bogatstvo (<i>Minorities are our wealth</i>)	19,597.89
Radio Orahovica	Nacionalne manjine u našem kraju (<i>National minorities in our area</i>)	8,361.77
Radio Pitomača	Tolerancija na naš način (<i>Tolerance in our way</i>) Mađarske minute (<i>Hungarian minutes</i>) Drava nas spaja (<i>The Drava connects us</i>)	27,737.04
Radio postaja Drniš d.o.o.	Kod kuće (<i>At home</i>)	18,291.36
Rad.post.Grada Kraljevice	Svijet na dlanu (<i>The world in the palm of the hand</i>)	6,532.63
Radio postaja Nedelišće d.o.o.	Glas Roma Romska riječ Romano lafi Međimurski Rusi (<i>The Međimurje Russians</i>)	21,949.64
Radio postaja Novska d.o.o.	Naši korijeni (<i>Our roots</i>)	15,939.62
Radio Ragusa	Diwan	12,803.95
Radio Salona	Malo pomalo (<i>Little by little</i>)	5,226.10
Radio Senj d.o.o.	Šušur (<i>Throng</i>) Senjsko ča (<i>The Senj Chakavian</i>)	2,613.05
Radio Sisak d.o.o.	Manjinski parlamentarac (<i>Minority parliamentarian</i>) Sisački mostovi (<i>Sisak Bridges</i>)	22,210.94
Radio Sjeverozapad	Svijet kao globalno sjelo - Varaždin kao globalni grad (<i>Sisak as a global site – Varaždin as a global city</i>)	7,316.55

Radio Slunj d.o.o.	Okrugli stol (<i>Round table</i>)	8,623.07
Radio Star TV Radio Eurostar	Senza confini	19,597.89
Radio Terezija d.o.o.	Većinom i manjini (<i>Widely to minority, too</i>)	10,452.21
Radio Trsat d.o.o.	Viribus	13,326.56
Rapsodija d.o.o. Radio Borovo	Baština (<i>Heritage</i>) Muzičke legende (<i>Music legends</i>) Pozivnica (<i>Invitation</i>)	23,778.77
Reful radio d.o.o.	Zajedno nedjeljom u 2 (<i>Together on Sunday at 2</i>)	12,803.95
Ross d.o.o. Radio 057	Slovačke pjesme i razgovori (<i>Slovak songs and talks</i>)	19,075.28
Slavonska posavina d.o.o.	Moj dom (<i>My home</i>) Pletenica (<i>Braid</i>)	17,246.14
S-Tel d.o.o. Radio Quirinus	Bakina škrinjica (<i>Grandma's chest</i>)	7,055.24
Studio M d.o.o.	Hrvati prek Mure (Croats across the Mura) Festival Kre Mure i Drave (<i>Festival Beside the Mura and Drava</i>)	13,849.18
Športski radio Radio Cibona	Multi kultu Danas predstavljamo (<i>Today we present</i>)	10,974.82
Val Media d.o.o. Radio Val	Velelučani u svijetu (<i>People from Vela Luka in the world</i>)	12,542.65
Vanga d.o.o. Radio Giardini	Bogatstvo naroda (<i>Wealth of peoples</i>)	14,110.48
Zagrebački radio d.o.o.	Događaji na zagrebački (<i>Events in the Zagreb way</i>)	5,487.41
Total		1,285,399.21

- (171) On 10 August 2011, the Council for Electronic Media adopted the decision on the distribution of the resources of the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media based on the Public Tender no. 1/11.

Television broadcasters were allocated the following resources:

Broadcasters and categories	Allocated amount
KANAL RI d.o.o.	111,545.10
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Kolaž (<i>Collage</i>)	111,545.10
KA-VISION d.o.o.	116,733.24
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Iver (<i>Sliver</i>)	116,733.24
MIJOR d.o.o.	155,644.32

Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Glas Roma (<i>The voice of Roma</i>)	155,644.32
NEZAVISNA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	124,515.46
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Dva frtalja (<i>Two quarters</i>)	124,515.46
OAR d.o.o.	140,079.89
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Mostovi (<i>Bridges</i>)	140,079.89
OTVORENA TELEVIZIJA ZAGREB d.d.	64,851.80
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Svakodnevia (<i>Everyday life</i>)	64,851.80
SLAVONSKO-BRODSKA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	119,327.31
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Jednaki (<i>Equals</i>)	119,327.31
TELEVIZIJA DALMACIJA d.o.o.	72,489.29
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Zajedno (<i>Together</i>)	72,489.29
TELEVIZIJA JADRAN d.o.o.	51,881.44
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Ćakule na Jadranu (<i>Chats on the Adriatic coast</i>)	51,881.44
TELEVIZIJA PRIMORJA I GORSKOG KOTARA d.o.o.	72,634.02
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Iz drugog kuta (<i>From another angle</i>)	72,634.02
TELEVIZIJA SLAVONIJE I BARANJE d.o.o.	103,762.88
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Otvoreni studio nacionalne manjine (<i>National minorities open studio</i>)	103,762.88
TELEVIZIJA ŠIBENIK d.o.o.	129,703.60
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Prekretnica (<i>Turning point</i>)	129,703.60
TV ISTRA D.O.O.	171,208.75
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Non solo cronaca	171,208.75
TV NOVA d.o.o.	77,822.16
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Comunita	77,822.16
VTV - VARAŽDINSKA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	178,990.97
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Svijet Roma (<i>The Roma world</i>)	178,990.97
VTV d.o.o.	114,139.17
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Suživot (<i>Coexistence</i>)	114,139.17
Z1 TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	41,505.15
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Vesna Kljajić uživo (<i>Vesna Kljajić live</i>)	41,505.15

Total**1,791,062.00****Radio** broadcasters were allocated the following resources:

Broadcasters and categories	Allocated amount
ARENA RADIO d.o.o.	18,181.20
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Identitet (<i>Identity</i>)	18,181.20
ARTING - RADIO ROVINJ d.o.o.	31,312.06
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Quatro cicacole in familia	31,312.06
CENTAR SEDAM d.o.o.	19,696.30
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Amici-emisija za pripadnike talijanske manjine (<i>Amici – programme for Italian minority members</i>)	19,696.30
CIK Dr. BOŽO MILANOVIĆ d.o.o.	30,807.03
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Microfono aperto	30,807.03
DIFUZIJA d.o.o.	25,251.66
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Spektar (<i>Spectrum</i>)	25,251.66
DOMAĆI RADIO D.O.O.	10,100.66
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Domaći prišličići (<i>Indigenous incomers</i>)	10,100.66
DTR d.o.o. za TV i radio difuziju	14,140.93
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Domaće u tri (<i>Domestic at three</i>)	14,140.93
GLAS PODRAVINE d.o.o.	19,191.26
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Civilian	19,191.26
GLAS SLAVONIJE d.d.	33,837.23
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
D-Funk	33,837.23
HILARIS d.o.o.	14,140.93
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Zajedno (<i>Together</i>)	14,140.93
HIT RADIO d.o.o.	20,201.33
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Naši ljudi (<i>Our people</i>)	20,201.33
HRVATSKI KATOLIČKI RADIO	25,251.66
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Snaga dijaloga (<i>The power of dialogue</i>)	25,251.66

HRVATSKI RADIO - RADIO GOSPIĆ d.o.o.	20,201.33
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Povratak i obnova (<i>Return and Reconstruction</i>)	20,201.33
HRVATSKI RADIO KARLOVAC d.o.o.	17,676.16
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Manjinski forum (<i>Minority forum</i>)	17,676.16
HRVATSKI RADIO VUKOVAR d.o.o.	22,726.49
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Mozaik 8 (<i>Mosaic 8</i>)	22,726.49
ILOK TON d.o.o.	31,550.00
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Wysielanie v slovenskej	31,550.00
INFANTINFO d.o.o.	19,191.26
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
U manjini (<i>In a minority</i>)	19,191.26
INFORMATIVNI CENTAR BJELOVAR	13,130.86
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Živjeti u manjini (<i>Living in a minority</i>)	13,130.86
JADRANKA d.d.	28,281.86
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Emisija zajednice Talijana (<i>Programme of the Italian community</i>)	28,281.86
KRUGOVAL 93,1 MHz GAREŠNICA d.o.o.	21,211.39
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Konac (<i>Thread</i>)	21,211.39
KULT RADIO d.o.o.	23,736.56
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Kam pindžaramen	23,736.56
MEDIA-MIX-RADIO 105 d.o.o.	13,635.90
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Život Roma (<i>Life of Roma</i>)	13,635.90
MOSLAVAČKI LIST d.o.o.	19,696.30
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Mozaik (<i>Mosaic</i>)	19,696.30
MOSOR STUDIO d.o.o.; RADIO KRKA	15,151.00
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Identitet - Emisija za pripadnike srpske nacionalne manjine (<i>Identity – a programme for Serbian national minority members</i>)	15,151.00
NETGATE d.o.o.	20,201.33
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Perspektiva (<i>Perspective</i>)	20,201.33
NOVI RADIO d.o.o.	14,645.96
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Most (<i>Bridge</i>)	14,645.96

NOVOSTI d.o.o.	21,211.39
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Multikultura (<i>Multiculture</i>)	21,211.39
PLANEX RADIO d.o.o.	17,676.16
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Etno FM	17,676.16
PRIMORSKI RADIO d.o.o.	8,585.56
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Rijeka zajedništva (<i>River of togetherness</i>)	8,585.56
PRO RADIO d.o.o.	16,666.10
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Zajedništvo (<i>Togetherness</i>)	16,666.10
RADIO 052 d.o.o.	18,181.20
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
II treno da Pisino	18,181.20
RADIO BANSKA KOSA d.o.o.	19,191.26
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Istočni tokovi (<i>Eastern flows</i>)	19,191.26
RADIO BARANJA d.o.o.	24,241.59
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Baranjske manjine (<i>Minorities in Baranja</i>)	24,241.59
RADIO BLJESAK d.o.o.	22,221.46
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
I mi smo tu (<i>We are here, too</i>)	22,221.46
RADIO CENTAR - STUDIO POREČ d.o.o.	32,322.13
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
La parenzana	32,322.13
RADIO DARUVAR d.o.o.	43,432.86
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Češka emisija-Česke vysilani (<i>Czech programme - Česke vysilani</i>)	43,432.86
RADIO DELTA d.o.o.	16,666.10
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Vijeće srpske nacionalne manjine (<i>Serbian National Minority Council</i>)	16,666.10
RADIO DONJI MIHOLJAC d.o.o.	16,401.39
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Days of Kapelna Residents and Serbian National Minority Days	16,401.39
RADIO ĐAKOVO d.o.o.	31,817.09
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Mi smo Slovaci (<i>We are Slovaks</i>)	31,817.09
RADIO ĐURĐEVAC d.o.o.	16,666.10
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Nacionalne manjine - Mađari (<i>National minorities -</i>	16,666.10

Hungarians)

RADIO GRUBIŠNO POLJE d.o.o.	30,301.99
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Češka reč	30,301.99
RADIO KL EURODOM d.o.o.	28,281.86
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Makedonske minute (<i>Macedonian minutes</i>)	28,281.86
RADIO LABIN d.o.o.	30,301.99
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Settimanalle albonese	30,301.99
RADIO LUDBREG d.o.o.	21,211.39
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Nacionalne manjine-život u zajednici (<i>National minorities – community life</i>)	21,211.39
RADIO NAŠICE d.o.o.	34,342.26
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Kvapka slovnkeho žīvota	34,342.26
RADIO OGULIN d.o.o.	24,746.63
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Manjine su naše bogatstvo (<i>Minorities are our wealth</i>)	24,746.63
RADIO PITOMAČA d.o.o.	20,201.33
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Etničke skupine i mi - kulturom do zajedništva (<i>Ethnic groups and us – towards togetherness through culture</i>)	20,201.33
RADIO POSTAJA NEDELIŠĆE d.o.o.	21,211.39
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Glas Roma (<i>The voice of Roma</i>)	21,211.39
RADIO POSTAJA NOVSKA d.o.o.	15,656.03
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Naši korijeni (<i>Our roots</i>)	15,656.03
RADIO SISAČ d.d.	16,161.06
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Manjinski parlamentarac (<i>Minority parliamentarian</i>)	16,161.06
RADIO STAR TV d.o.o.	32,827.16
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Senza confini	32,827.16
RADIO TEREZIJA d.o.o.	4,545.30
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Gradski eter (<i>Town on air</i>)	4,545.30
RADIO TRSAT d.o.o.	14,645.96
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Etnobox	14,645.96
RADIO VARAŽDIN d.o.o.	25,251.66
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Manje je više (<i>Less is more</i>)	25,251.66

RADIO VIROVITICA d.o.o.	17,676.16
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Nacionalne manjine (<i>National minorities</i>)	17,676.16
RAPSODIJA d.o.o.	22,726.49
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Baština (<i>Heritage</i>)	22,726.49
REFUL RADIO d.o.o.	20,201.33
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Zajedno (<i>Together</i>)	20,201.33
ROSS d.o.o.	20,706.36
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Makedonska ura (<i>Macedonian hour</i>)	20,706.36
SLATINSKI INFORMATIVNI CENTAR d.o.o.	34,847.29
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Slovaci (<i>Slovaks</i>)	34,847.29
SVEUČILIŠTE U DUBROVNIKU	15,656.03
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Bogatstvo različitosti (<i>Wealth of diversity</i>)	15,656.03
VAL MEDIA d.o.o.	10,605.70
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Susjedi (<i>Neighbours</i>)	10,605.70
VFM d.o.o.	20,706.36
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Spektar (<i>Spectrum</i>)	20,706.36
ŽUPANIJSKA LIGA PROTIV RAKA	11,110.73
Programmes for national minorities in Croatia	
Zraka sunca (<i>A ray of sun</i>)	11,110.73
Total	1,342,351.5

- (172) On 9 August 2012, the Council for Electronic Media adopted the decision based on the implemented Public Tender no. 1/12 on the distribution of the resources of the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media.

Television broadcasters were allocated the following resources:

Broadcasters and categories	Allocated amount
DUBROVACKA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	61,484.28
National minorities in Croatia	
VIŠE O MANJEM (<i>More on less</i>)	61,484.28
KANAL RI d.o.o.	36,433.00
National minorities in Croatia	
KOLAŽ (<i>Collage</i>)	36,433.00
NEZAVISNA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	70,065.01
National minorities in Croatia	

DVA FRTALJA- NACIONALNE MANJINE U RH (<i>Two quarters - national minorities in Croatia</i>)	70,065.01
OAR d.o.o.	69,663.21
National minorities in Croatia	
MOSTOVI (<i>Bridges</i>)	69,663.21
TELEVIZIJA DALMACIJA d.o.o.	67,370.21
National minorities in Croatia	
ZAJEDNO (<i>Together</i>)	67,370.21
TELEVIZIJA JADRAN d.o.o.	60,633.18
National minorities in Croatia	
ČAKULA NA JADRANU- A MI!? (<i>Chat on the Adriatic coast – what about us?!</i>)	60,633.18
TELEVIZIJA PRIMORJA I GORSKOG KOTARA d.o.o.	56,590.97
National minorities in Croatia	
PRVI MEĐU JEDNAKIMA (<i>The first among equals</i>)	56,590.97
TV ISTRA D.O.O.	29,976.96
National minorities in Croatia	
NON SOLO CRONACA	29,976,96
TV NOVA d.o.o.	95,665,69
National minorities in Croatia	
COMUNITA	95,665,69
VARAŽDINSKA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	87,581.27
National minorities in Croatia	
SVIJET ROMA (<i>The Roma world</i>)	87,581.27
VTV d.o.o.	86,233.86
National minorities in Croatia	
SUŽIVOT (<i>Coexistence</i>)	86,233.86
Z1 TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	35,032.51
National minorities in Croatia	
VESNA KLJAJIĆ UŽIVO (MO) (<i>Vesna Kljajić live (MO)</i>)	35,032.51
Total	756,730.15

Radio broadcasters were allocated the following resources:

Broadcasters and categories	Allocated amount
ARENA RADIO d.o.o.	13,492.92
National minorities in Croatia	
VIJESTI NA TALIJANSKOM JEZIKU (<i>News in Italian</i>)	13,492.92
CIK DR. BOŽO MILANOVIĆ d.o.o.	23,949.93
National minorities in Croatia	
MICROFONO APERTO	23,949.93
GLAS PODRAVINE d.o.o.	17,540.80

National minorities in Croatia	
CIVILIAN	17,540.80
GLAS SLAVONIJE D.D	21,926.00
National minorities in Croatia	
D-FUNK	21,926.00
GRADSKI RADIO d.o.o.	7,212.96
National minorities in Croatia	
UJEDINJENI U RAZLIČITOSTI (<i>United in diversity</i>)	7,212.96
HILARIS d.o.o.	19,227.41
National minorities in Croatia	
ZAJEDNO (<i>Together</i>)	19,227.41
HIT RADIO d.o.o.	18,552.77
National minorities in Croatia	
NAŠI LJUDI (<i>Our people</i>)	18,552.77
HRVATSKI RADIO ŽUPANJA d.o.o.	16,107.12
National minorities in Croatia	
INFOKOLAŽ - NAC. MANJINE (Info-collage – national minorities)	16,107.12
INFANTINFO d.o.o.	11,263.00
National minorities in Croatia	
U MANJINI (<i>In a minority</i>)	11,263.00
INFORMATIVNI CENTAR BJELOVAR d.o.o.	21,926.00
National minorities in Croatia	
ŽIVJETI U MANJINI (<i>Living in a minority</i>)	21,926.00
KULT RADIO d.o.o.	17,540.80
National minorities in Croatia	
KAM PINDŽARAMEN	17,540.80
MIROSLAV KRALJEVIĆ d.o.o.	19,902.06
National minorities in Croatia	
OKO STOLA (<i>Around the table</i>)	19,902.06
NETGATE d.o.o.	8,095.75
National minorities in Croatia	
PERSPEKTIVA (<i>Perspective</i>)	8,095.75
NOVOSTI d.o.o.	17,540.80
National minorities in Croatia	
MULTIKULTURA (<i>Multiculture</i>)	17,540.80
PLANEX RADIO d.o.o.	17,878.12
National minorities in Croatia	
ETNO FM (NPL)	17,878.12
RADIO 052 d.o.o.	3,960.00
National minorities in Croatia	
IL TRENO DA PISINO	3,960.00
RADIO BANSKA KOSA d.o.o.	15,516.86
National minorities in Croatia	
ISTOČNI TOKOVI (<i>Eastern flows</i>)	15,516.86

RADIO BARANJA d.o.o.	21,588.67
National minorities in Croatia	
BARANJSKE MANJINE (<i>Minorities in Baranja</i>)	21,588.67
RADIO CENTAR - STUDIO POREČ d.o.o.	24,961.90
National minorities in Croatia	
LA PARENZANA	24,961.90
RADIO DARUVAR d.o.o.	27,323.16
National minorities in Croatia	
ČESKE VYSILANI	27,323.16
RADIO DRAVA d.o.o.	13,184.00
National minorities in Croatia	
ŽIVIMO ZAJEDNO (<i>Let's live together</i>)	13,184.00
RADIO ĐAKOVO d.o.o.	23,275.29
National minorities in Croatia	
ZVEČER JE NAŠA PIESEN	23,275.29
RADIO GRUBIŠNO POLJE d.o.o.	22,937.96
National minorities in Croatia	
ČEŠKA REČ	22,937.96
RADIO KL-EURODOM d.o.o.	17,878.12
National minorities in Croatia	
MAKEDONSKE MINUTE (<i>Macedonian minutes</i>)	17,878.12
RADIO KOPRIVNICA d.o.o.	6,565.00
National minorities in Croatia	
TU OKO NAS (<i>Here around us</i>)	6,565.00
RADIO LABIN d.o.o.	25,636.55
National minorities in Croatia	
SETTIMANALE ALBONESSE	25,636.55
RADIO NAŠICE d.o.o.	26,648.52
National minorities in Croatia	
KVAPKA SLOVENSKEHO ŽIVOTA	26,648.52
RADIO POSTAJA DRNIŠ d.o.o.	19,564.73
National minorities in Croatia	
KOD KUĆE (<i>At home</i>)	19,564.73
RADIO STAR TV d.o.o.	24,961.90
National minorities in Croatia	
SENZA CONFINI (NPL)	24,961.90
RADIO TEREZIJA d.o.o.	12,143.63
National minorities in Croatia	
G.E. NACIONALNE MANJINE (<i>G.E. National minorities</i>)	12,143.63
ROSS d.o.o.	14,167.57
National minorities in Croatia	
MAKEDONSKA URA (<i>Macedonian hour</i>)	14,167.57
S-TEL d.o.o.	14,504.89
National minorities in Croatia	

EVENT (LIPOVLJANI FESTIVAL) NP	14,504.89
STUDIO M d.o.o.	9,107.72
National minorities in Croatia	
ROMI I ROMSKA KULTURA (<i>The Roma and Romani culture</i>)	9,107.72
STUDIO MINSK d.o.o.	16,866.15
National minorities in Croatia	
VIJESTI NA TALIJANSKOM JEZIKU (<i>News in Italian</i>)	16,866.15
SVEUČILIŠTE U DUBROVNIKU	18,186.00
National minorities in Croatia	
BOGATSTVO RAZLIČITOSTI (<i>Wealth of diversity</i>)	18,186.00
Total	611,135.06

- (173) On 5 November 2012, the Council for Electronic Media adopted the decision based on the implemented Public Tender no. 2/12 on the distribution of the resources of the Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media.

Television broadcasters were allocated the following resources:

Broadcasters and categories	Allocated amount
KA-VISION d.o.o.	72,433.02
National minorities in Croatia	
IVER (<i>Sliver</i>)	72,433.02
MIJOR d.o.o.	93,128.17
National minorities in Croatia	
GLAS MANJINA (<i>The voice of minorities</i>)	93,128.17
NEZAVISNA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	65,534.64
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJINE U MEDIJIMA (<i>Minorities in the Media</i>)	65,534.64
OAR d.o.o.	55,163.28
National minorities in Croatia	
ZVONA (<i>Bells</i>)	55,163.28
OTVORENA TELEVIZIJA ZAGREB d.d.	58,069.69
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJE JE VIŠE (<i>Less is more</i>)	58,069.69
SLAVONSKO-BRODSKA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	75,882.22
National minorities in Croatia	
JEDNAKI (<i>Equals</i>)	75,882.22
TELEVIZIJA SLAVONIJE I BARANJE d.o.o.	60,360.85
National minorities in Croatia	
OTVORENI STUDIO - NACIONALNE MANJINE (<i>Open studio - national minorities</i>)	60,360.85
TV PLUS d.o.o.	55,187.07

National minorities in Croatia	
PUTEVIMA KORJENA (<i>Tracing our roots</i>)	55,187.07
VARAŽDINSKA TELEVIZIJA d.o.o.	41,390.30
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJINSKI MOZAIK (<i>Minority mosaic</i>)	41,390.30
VOX d.o.o.	46,564.09
National minorities in Croatia	
ZAJEDNO (NPL) (<i>Together (NPL)</i>)	46,564.09
VTV d.o.o.	25,000.00
National minorities in Croatia	
DAY OF NATIONAL MINORITIES OF THE VSC	25,000.00
Total	648,713.33

Radio broadcasters were allocated the following resources:

Broadcasters and categories	Allocated amount
ARTING d.o.o.	12,834.40
National minorities in Croatia	
QUATTRO CIACCOLE IN FAMIGLIA	12,834.40
DIFUZIJA d.o.o.	16,182.50
National minorities in Croatia	
SPEKTAR (<i>Spectrum</i>)	16,182.50
DOMAĆI RADIO d.o.o.	6,138.19
National minorities in Croatia	
OBIČAJI NARODA (NPL) (<i>Peoples' customs (NPL)</i>)	6,138.19
DTR TV I RADIO DIFUZIJA d.o.o.	8,928.28
National minorities in Croatia	
DOPO DOMENICA	8,928.28
E-RADIO d.o.o.	9,486.29
National minorities in Croatia	
TRADICIJA I KULTURA NACIONALNIH MANJINA (<i>Tradition and culture of national minorities</i>)	9,486.29
HRVATSKI KATOLIČKI RADIO	15,624.48
National minorities in Croatia	
SNAGA DIJALOGA (<i>The power of dialogue</i>)	15,624.48
HRVATSKI RADIO - RADIO GOSPIĆ d.o.o.	17,298.53
National minorities in Croatia	
POVRATAK I OBNOVA (<i>Return and Reconstruction</i>)	17,298.53
HRVATSKI RADIO VUKOVAR d.o.o.	14,229.44
National minorities in Croatia	
MOZAIK 8 (<i>Mosaic 8</i>)	14,229.44
ILOK TON d.o.o.	18,414.57
National minorities in Croatia	

VYSIELANIE V SLOVENSKEJ REČI	18,414.57
INFORMATIVNI CENTAR - HRVATSKA RADIO POSTAJA ČAZMA d.o.o.	10,602.33
National minorities in Croatia	
TO SMO MI (<i>This is us</i>)	10,602.33
KRUGOVAL 93,1 MHZ d.o.o.	13,671.42
National minorities in Croatia	
KONAC (<i>Thread</i>)	13,671.42
MEDIA-MIX-RADIO d.o.o.	13,392.41
National minorities in Croatia	
ŽIVOT ROMA (<i>Life of Roma</i>)	13,392.41
MORSKI ZVUK d.o.o.	1,674.05
National minorities in Croatia	
MAKEDONSKE JESENI (<i>Macedonian Autumns</i>)	1,674.05
MOSLAVAČKI LIST d.o.o.	13,113.40
National minorities in Croatia	
MOZAIK (<i>Mosaic</i>)	13,113.40
MT ETER D.O.O.	12,555.39
National minorities in Croatia	
RODNA GRUDA (<i>Native soil</i>)	12,555.39
NOVI RADIO - ZADAR d.o.o.	11,160.34
National minorities in Croatia	
PESCAFONDO	11,160.34
NOVI RADIO d.o.o.	6,696.21
National minorities in Croatia	
MOST (<i>Bridge</i>)	6,696.21
PRIMORSKI RADIO d.o.o.	4,185.13
National minorities in Croatia	
IZ SUSJEDOVOG LONCA (<i>From the neighbour's pot</i>)	4,185.13
RADIO BLJESAK d.o.o.	12,276.38
National minorities in Croatia	
I MI SMO TU (<i>We are here, too</i>)	12,276.38
RADIO BROAD informiranje i marketing d.o.o.	11,718.36
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJINSKI FORUM (<i>Minority forum</i>)	11,718.36
RADIO DARUVAR d.o.o.	12,276.38
National minorities in Croatia	
ZAVIČAJNA RAZGLEDNICA (<i>Postcard from the homeland</i>)	12,276.38
RADIO DELTA d.o.o.	11,439.35
National minorities in Croatia	
BOGATSTVO RAZLIČITOSTI (<i>Wealth of diversity</i>)	11,439.35
RADIO ĐURĐEVAC d.o.o.	12,276.38
National minorities in Croatia	

NACIONALNE MANJINE (National minorities)	12,276.38
RADIO JASKA d.o.o.	10,323.32
National minorities in Croatia	
MOZAIK, NPL (Mosaic, NPL)	10,323.32
RADIO LUDBREG d.o.o.	8,370.26
National minorities in Croatia	
NACIONALNE MANJINE-ŽIVOT U ZAJEDNICI (National minorities – community life)	8,370.26
RADIO NARONA d.o.o.	10,323.32
National minorities in Croatia	
KORACI (Steps)	10,323.32
RADIO OGULIN d.o.o.	10,881.34
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJINE SU NAŠE BOGATSTVO (Minorities are our wealth)	10,881.34
RADIO ORAHOVICA d.o.o.	8,649.27
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJINE U NAŠEM KRAJU (NPL) (Minorities in our area (NPL))	8,649.27
RADIO PITOMAČA d.o.o.	11,997.37
National minorities in Croatia	
ETNIČKE SKUPINE I MI - KULTUROM DO ZAJEDNIŠTVA (Ethnic groups and us – towards togetherness through culture)	11,997.37
RADIO POSTAJA NEDELIŠĆE d.o.o.	8,370.26
National minorities in Croatia	
ROMSKA RIJEČ (NPL) (Romani word (NPL))	8,370.26
RADIO POSTAJA NOVSKA d.o.o.	14,787.46
National minorities in Croatia	
NAŠI KORIJENI (Our roots)	14,787.46
RADIO PSUNJ d.o.o.	13,392.41
National minorities in Croatia	
NACIONALNE MANJINE (National minorities)	13,392.41
RADIO SISAK d.o.o. (no. 103)	10,323.32
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJINSKI PARLAMENTARAC (Minority parliamentarian)	10,323.32
RADIO VARAŽDIN d.o.o.	13,950.43
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJE JE VIŠE (Less is more)	13,950.43
RADIO VRBOVEC d.o.o.	5,580.17
National minorities in Croatia	
PETKOM U 16 (Fridays at 16:00h)	5,580.17
RAPSODIJA d.o.o.	14,508.45
National minorities in Croatia	
BAŠTINA (Heritage)	14,508.45

REFUL RADIO d.o.o.	11,160.34
National minorities in Croatia	
ZAJEDNO (<i>Together</i>)	11,160.34
SLATINSKI INFORMATIVNI CENTAR d.o.o.	11,997.37
National minorities in Croatia	
SLOVAKS	11,997.37
UDRUGA RADIO MARIJA (Zagreb)	6,970.28
National minorities in Croatia	
HAJDEMO ZAJEDNO (<i>Let's go together</i>)	6,970.28
VAL MEDIA d.o.o.	8,091.25
National minorities in Croatia	
SUSJEDI (<i>Neighbours</i>)	8,091.25
ZAGORSKA SPORTSKA MREŽA d.o.o.	8,649.27
National minorities in Croatia	
KAVANA KAJ (NPL) (<i>Coffee shop Kaj (NPL)</i>)	8,649.27
ŽUPANIJSKA LIGA PROTIV RAKA - SPLIT	13,671.42
National minorities in Croatia	
ZRAKA SUNCA (<i>A ray of sun</i>)	13,671.42
ŽUPANIJSKI RADIO ŠIBENIK d.o.o.	10,323.32
National minorities in Croatia	
MANJINE! (<i>Minorities!</i>)	10,323.32
Total	478,494

- (174) In the period 2010 – 2012, the Council for Electronic Media allocated the resources amounting to HRK 8,426,914.76 to TV and radio broadcasters for the programmes for national minorities on the basis of implemented public tenders for the distribution of the resources of the *Fund for the Promotion of Pluralism and Diversity of Electronic Media*.

4.6 Article 12 – Cultural activities and institutions

Paragraph 1:

subparagraph a)

subparagraph f)

subparagraph g)

- (175) From the State Budget of the Republic of Croatia, through the Council for National Minorities, financial support is provided for 19 different programmes of national minorities, in particular the Italian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Ruthenian, Ukrainian and Serbian national minorities, among others. Pursuant to the Council Decision and the established criteria, the programmes financed are those of the associations and institutions of national minorities in the field of publicity, publishing, cultural amateurism, cultural events, programmes arising from bilateral contracts and agreements, as well as programmes securing preconditions for the exercise of the cultural autonomy of national minorities.
- (176) In the past period, funding continued to be provided for members of the **Italian national minority** for their publicity programme consisting in the daily newspaper “La voce del popolo”, twice-monthly magazine “Panorama”, children’s paper

"Arcobaleno", and literary magazine "La batana", published by the newspaper publishing institution "Edit" from Rijeka. In 2012, funds amounting to HRK 6,000,000 were allocated to the publicity programme from the State Budget of the Republic of Croatia.

- (177) In the past period, funding continued to be provided for members of the **Czech national minority**, for the weekly magazine "Jednota", children's monthly "Dětský koutek" and the annuals "Prehled" and "Češsky lidovy calendar", published by newspaper publishing institution "Jednota" from Daruvar. Within its publishing activity, the NPI "Jednota" printed a documentary study entitled "Kulturni domovi češke manjine u Hrvatskoj" (*Cultural homes of the Czech minority in Croatia*) by a group of authors, and the book "Daruvar" by Miroslav Sohr. The Union of Czechs continued to print the monthly "Vijesti društva" (*Society news*) and bulletin "Naša riječ" (*Our word*). In 2012, funds from the Croatian State Budget amounting to HRK 1,971,500 were allocated to the said publicity and publishing programmes.
- (178) In the past period, funding continued to be provided for members of the **Slovak national minority**, for the information programme consisting in the publication of the monthly "Pramen", published by the Union of Slovaks from Našice. Within the publishing programme, the following titles were published: monograph "15. obljetnica Matice Slovačke Lipovljani 1996.-2011." (*15th anniversary of Matica Slovačka Lipovljani 1996-2011*) by Dragutin Pasarić and Ivan Hudec; monograph "Doprinos istraživanju povijesti doseljavanja Slovaka u Slavoniju" (*Contribution to the research of Slovak immigration in Slavonia*) by Josip Krajči and Ivan Hudec; "Zbornik o povijesnim, političkim, gospodarskim i duhovnim vezama Hrvata i Slovaka" (*Collection on historical, political, economic and spiritual links of Croats and Slovaks*), book "Hrvati i Slovaci kroz povijest" (*Croats and Slovaks through history*) by Matuš Kučera and monograph "Slovačko selo Josipovac – 130 godina" (*Slovak village of Josipovac – 130 years*) by Kvetoslava Kučerova. In 2012, funds from the Croatian State Budget amounting to HRK 278,500 were allocated to said publicity and publishing programmes.
- (179) For members of the **Hungarian national minority**, financing continued for the weekly "Uj Magyar Kepes Ujsag", monthly "Horvatoszagi Magyarasag", children's quarterly "Barkoca" and annual "Rovatkak", published by the Democratic Community of Hungarians in Croatia from Osijek, as well as for the weekly "Horvathorszagi Magyar Naplo", monthly "Hagyatek" and children's magazine "Scivarvany", published by the Union of Hungarian Associations from Beli Manastir. Within its publishing programme, the Democratic Community of Hungarians in Croatia from Osijek published the new titles "Bajkovito selo Kopačevo" (*The fairytale village of Kopačevo*) by Karol Labady, and "Mađarske narodne priče" (*Hungarian folktales*) by a group of authors. The Union of Hungarian Associations published the book "Broanyja - Majka vina" (*Broanyja – the mother of wine*) by Karol Labady. In 2012, funds from the Croatian State Budget amounting to HRK 1,860,000 were allocated to said publicity and publishing programmes.
- (180) For members of the **Ruthenian and Ukrainian national minorities**, funding continued to be provided for the bi-monthly magazine "Nova Dumka" and the semi-annual children's magazine "Vjenčić", published by the Union of Ruthenians and Ukrainians in the Republic of Croatia from Vukovar, and "Vjesnik ukrajinske

zajednice u Hrvatskoj“ (*Herald of the Ukrainian community in Croatia*) published by the Ukrainian Community from Zagreb. Within its publishing activity, the Union of Ruthenians and Ukrainians in the Republic of Croatia published the almanac “Dumki z Dunaju” by a group of authors, and the book “Dunavska rapsodija” (*Danube rhapsody*) by Ana Harhaj. The Ukrainian Community in Croatia published the manual “Prirodnim stazama Ukrajine” (*Along the natural paths of Ukraine*) by Tetyan Kochnyev Ramač. In 2012, funds from the Croatian State Budget amounting to HRK 510,000 were allocated to the said publicity and publishing programmes.

- (181) For members of the **Serbian national minority**, funding continued to be provided for the weekly “Novosti”, published by the Serbian National Council, Zagreb, bi-monthly magazine “Prosvjeta” and children's monthly “Bijela pčela” and annual “Artefakti“, published by the Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta” Zagreb, the monthly “Identitet”, published by the Serbian Democratic Forum, Zagreb, the magazine “Izvor“, published by the Joint Council of Municipalities, Vukovar, and the monthly “Privrednik“, published by the Serbian Economic Society “Privrednik“, Zagreb. Within its publishing activity, the Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta”, Zagreb, published the following book titles in the past period: “Šematizam: Srpska pravoslavna mitropolija karlovačka“ (*Schematism: Serbian Orthodox Metropolis of Karlovac*), „Teorija za revolucionarnu politiku“ (*A theory for revolutionary politics*) by Rastko Močnik, “Praške i neke prethodne pjesme“ (*The Prag and some earlier poems*) by Luka Šteković, “Izabrane pjesme“ (*Selected poems*) by Nebojša Devetko, „Ljetopis SKD“Prosvjeta“ (*Yearbook of the SCS “Prosvjeta”*), “Izabrani radovi iz kulturne historije“ (*Selected works from cultural history*) by Mito Kostić, “Stvar mišljenja u suton metafizike“ (“*A matter of opinion in the dusk of metaphysics*) by Veselin Golubović, “Antroponimija Bukovice“ (*Anthroponymy of bukovica*) by Živko Bjelanović, “Rukopis o Dubravama“ (*A manuscript on Dubrave*) by Dejan Rebić, “Kiši li neprestano nad Kotorom“ (*Does it never stop raining over Kotor*) by Lidija Vukičević. Monographs “Knjigocid” (*Bookocide*) by Jovan Mirić and “Srbi u sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj 1941.” (*Serbs in north-western Croatia in 1941*) by Đuro Zatezalo were published by the Serbian National Council. The Serbian Democratic Forum published the book “Ninoslav Kopač – intervjuji” (*Ninoslav Kopač – interviews*) by Ninoslav Kopač, while the Serbian Economic Society “Privrednik” published the study “Srpsko privredno društvo „Privrednik (1897-1947) kroz svoje pitomce“ (*Serbian Economic Society “Privrednik” (1897-1847) through its alumni*) by Drago Roksandić. In 2012, funds from the Croatian State Budget amounting to HRK 6,293,000 were allocated to the said publicity and publishing programmes.
- (182) Obligations under Article 12 of the Charter with regard to cultural activities and institutions are fulfilled by the Ministry of Culture by securing significant financial resources for various cultural activities of national minorities. In the spirit of the Charter, special attention is paid first of all to the written and spoken word in the languages and scripts of national minorities. Significant funds are primarily allocated to libraries. Furthermore, the Ministry of Culture allocates substantial funds for archives, encourages and supports the printing of books and magazines in minority languages, promotes performing arts and the overall efforts to cultivate and preserve other cultural features of national minorities.

4.6.1 Libraries

- (183) The Libraries Act (OG 105/97, 5/98 104/00 and 69/09) is the legal framework for librarianship activities. Librarianship activities for the needs of national minorities in the Republic of Croatia are performed by the central libraries of the national minorities, which, among others, include:
- Town Library Beli Manastir – Central Library of the Hungarians;
 - Community Library Daruvar – Central Library of the Czechs;
 - Croatian National Library Našice – Central Library of the Slovaks;
 - Town Library Pula – Central Library of the Italians;
 - Zagreb City Libraries – Central Library of the Ruthenians and Ukrainians;
 - Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta" – Central Library of the Serbs
- (184) The Ministry of Culture provides funds for the salaries of employees in the central libraries of the national minorities, for the use of books and other library inventory, for programmes and computerisation of the central libraries of the national minorities, and for panels, lectures and exhibitions. Special importance is given to interlibrary loan, which makes library services accessible to minority members living outside the seat of the central library.
- (185) By way of regular annual calls for proposals of programmes of public needs in culture, the Ministry of Culture co-finances the acquisition of books and other library inventory for public libraries, as well as various activities and events related to librarianship activities, exhibitions and development programs, including workshops, seminars and professional training of librarians. All that has a positive impact on the supply of books in minority languages, as well as the participation of national minority members in the aforementioned programmes and activities in the libraries.
- (186) Although the Ministry of Culture approves funding for libraries, press and book publishing, as well as investments and computerisation of various minority institutions, the information specified below refers to those regional or minority languages in the Republic of Croatia which are covered by Part III of the Charter.

Table – Overview of approved funds for libraries in 2010

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Library			
Central Library of the Austrians – City and University Library, Osijek	Austrians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	159,559.48
Central Library of the Hungarians - Town Library Beli Manastir	Hungarians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	142,439.71
Central Library of the Slovenes – Town Library Karlovac	Slovenes	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	142,806.42
Central Library of the Czechs - Community Library Daruvar	Czechs	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	149,445.38

Central Library of the Italians - Town Library Pula	Italians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	148,434.52
Central Library of the Slovaks – Croatian National Library Našice	Slovaks	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	157,215.06
Central Library of the Albanians –Zagreb City Libraries, Zagreb	Albanians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	185,430.08
Central Library of the Ruthenians and Ukrainians - Zagreb City Libraries, Zagreb	Ruthenians and Ukrainians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	190,942.94
Central Library of the Serbs - Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta"	Serbs	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	299,241.15

Table – Overview of approved funds for libraries in 2011

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Library			
Central Library of the Austrians – City and University Library, Osijek	Austrians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	159,559.48
Central Library of the Hungarians - Town Library Beli Manastir	Hungarians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	144,413.72
Central Library of the Slovenes – Town Library Karlovac	Slovenes	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	148,680.10
Central Library of the Czechs - Community Library Daruvar	Czechs	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	151,668.00
Central Library of the Italians - Town Library Pula	Italians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	148,494.40
Central Library of the Slovaks – Croatian National Library Našice	Slovaks	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	157,750.50
Central Library of the Albanians –Zagreb City Libraries, Zagreb	Albanians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	186,342.38
Central Library of the Ruthenians and Ukrainians - Zagreb City Libraries, Zagreb	Ruthenians and Ukrainians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	191,678.62
Central Library of the Serbs - Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta"	Serbs	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	284,153.98

Table – Overview of approved funds for libraries in 2012

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Library			
Central Library of the Austrians – City and University Library, Osijek	Austrians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	154,825.18
Central Library of the Hungarians - Town Library Beli Manastir	Hungarians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	143,971.76
Central Library of the Slovenes – Town Library Karlovac	Slovenes	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	149,989.42
Central Library of the Czechs - Community Library Daruvar	Czechs	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	151,265.60
Central Library of the Italians - Town Library Pula	Italians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	148,065.80
Central Library of the Slovaks – Croatian National Library Našice	Slovaks	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	156,622.48
Central Library of the Albanians –Zagreb City Libraries, Zagreb	Albanians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	187,210.57
Central Library of the Ruthenians and Ukrainians - Zagreb City Libraries, Zagreb	Ruthenians and Ukrainians	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	191,197.01
Central Library of the Serbs - Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta"	Serbs	Funding for salaries and current expenses of the central library	299,400.39

Table - Overview of approved funds for newspaper and book publishing in 2010

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Book purchase			
Montenegrin Cultural Society Montenegro-Montenegrina	Montenegrins	Ljudmila Vasiljeva: Srednjojužnoslavenski književni jezici u sinkroniji i dijakroniji (<i>Central East Slavic literary languages in synchrony and diachrony</i>)	3,980.00
	Montenegrins	Božo Milačić: Hrvatske književne teme (<i>Croatian</i>	4,240.00

		<i>literary topics)</i>	
Croatian-Italian Cultural Association “Dante Alighieri”	Italians	Francesco Carra: Dnevnici s putovanja 1843-1848. (<i>Travel diaries 1843-1848</i>)	6,000.00
CSBH Preporod	Bosniaks	Enes Kišević: Riječi vracene kući (<i>Words brought back home</i>)	4,000.00
Serbian Orthodox Church Parish, Dubrovnik	Serbs	Rade Petrović: Ruski konzulat u Dubrovniku od osnivanja do 1878. godine (<i>Russian consulate in Dubrovnik from its establishment to 1878</i>)	1,800.00
Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta”	Serbs	Jovan Mirić: Kosovo i druge teme (<i>Kosovo and other topics</i>)	12,000.00
	Serbs	Vladimir Ardalić: Bukovica, narodni život i običaji (<i>Bukovica, folklife and customs</i>)	20,000.00
	Serbs	Branka Mraović: Globalni novac (<i>Global money</i>)	7,500.00
	Serbs	Miloš Okuka: Salo debeloga jera libo azbukoprotres	10,000.00
	Serbs	Miljkan Maslić: Početak i razvoj ustanka naroda IV. rajona Korduna (<i>Beginning and development of the national uprising in the IV. Kordun rayon</i>)	7,500.00
	Serbs	Paul Kusan: Kratka povijest Treće ogulinske narodne graničarske pješadijske regimente (<i>Short history of the Third National Border Infantry Regiment of Ogulin</i>)	6,000.00
	Serbs	Mita Kostić: Kulturno-istorijska raskrsnica Srba u XVII veku (<i>Cultural and historical crossroads for Serbs in 17th century</i>)	12,500.00
	Serbs	Nikola Vujčić: Dokle	4,000.00

		pogled dopier (<i>As far as the eye can reach</i>)	
Association for the Promotion of Roma Education in Croatia Kali Sara	Roma	Veljko Kajtazi: Sara i sportovi (<i>Sara and sports</i>)	1,600.00
	Roma	Veljko Kajtazi: Sarin rođendan (<i>Sara's birthday</i>)	1,600.00
	Roma	Veljko Kajtazi: Sara na selu (<i>Sara in the countryside</i>)	1,600.00
	Roma	a group of authors – participants of the World Symposium on Romani Language: Svjetski dan romskoga jezika (<i>The World Day of the Romani Language</i>)	7,450.00
Italian Community M. Draga	Italians	Anton Papp: Moja sjećanja (<i>My memories</i>)	6,000.00
Jewish Religious Community in Croatia Bet Israel	Jews	Shmarya Levin: Djetinjstvo (<i>Childhood</i>)	5,500.00

Table - Overview of approved funds for newspaper and book publishing in 2011

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Support for book publishing			
CSBH Preporod	Bosniaks	Feđa Šehović: Drž se, (b)Alija (<i>Hang in there, (b)Alija</i>)	10,000.00
	Bosniaks	Filip Mursel Begović: Kad zora razrjeđuje strah (<i>When dawn dilutes fear</i>)	5,000.00
Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta"	Serbs	Branko Čolović: Sakralna baština dalmatinskih Srba (<i>Sacral heritage of Dalmatia Serbs</i>)	15,000.00
	Serbs	Drago Roksandić: U NINu i Danasu (<i>In NIN and Danas</i>)	6,000.00
	Serbs	Grigor Vitez: Izabrana djela (<i>Selected works</i>)	45,000.00
Association for the Promotion of Roma Education in Croatia Kali Sara	Roma	Rajko Đurić i Veljko Kajtazi: Povijest romske književnosti (<i>History of Romani literature</i>)	10,000.00

Macedonian Community in Croatia	Macedonians	Goran Kalogjera: Makedonsko XIX. stoljeće (<i>Macedonian 19th century</i>)	2,800.00
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Table - Overview of approved funds for newspaper and book publishing in 2012

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Book purchase			
Algoritam d.o.o	Bosniaks	Andrej Nikolaidis: Odlaganje. Parezija (<i>Procrastination. Parrhesia</i>)	6,320.00
	Bosniaks	Damir Avdić: Tiket za revoluciju (<i>Ticket for a revolution</i>)	13,825.00
	Bosniaks	Faruk Šehić: Knjiga o Uni (<i>A book about the Una</i>)	13,825.00
Buybook d.o.o.	Bosniaks	Vicko Krstulović: Memoari jugoslavenkog revolucionara: I. tom (<i>Memoires of a Yugoslav revolutionary: 1. volume</i>)	12,750.00
Fraktura d.o.o.	Bosniaks	Semezdin Mehmedinović: Autoportret s torbom (<i>Self-portrait with a bag</i>)	11,200.00
Horus – Croatian-Ukrainian cooperation	Ukrainians	Bogdan Igor Antonyč: Most iznad vremena (<i>A bridge over time</i>)	2,000.00
	Ukrainians	Marija Matios: Slatka Darica (<i>Sweet Darica</i>)	2,000.00
	Ukrainians	Volodymyr Galyk: Ivan Franko i hrvatska kulturna baština (<i>Ivan Franko and the Croatian cultural heritage</i>)	2,000.00
CSBH Preporod	Bosniaks	Branislav Nušić: Ramazanske večeri (<i>Ramadan evenings</i>)	8,000.00
	Bosniaks	Edin Urjan Kukavica: Islam na Balkanu (<i>Islam on the Balkans</i>)	2,800.00
	Bosniaks	Ervin Jahić: Zašto tone Venecija (<i>Why Venice is sinking</i>)	4,600.00
SCS Prosvjeta	Serbs	Milan Milišić: Mufica	5,600.00
	Serbs	Milan Milišić: Nastrana	6,400.00

		vrana (<i>Queer crow</i>)	
V.B.Z., Zagreb	Bosniaks	Hadžem Hajdarević: Sutjeska	2,380.00
Jewish Religious Community in Croatia Bet Israel	Jews	Josip Flavije: Protiv Apiona / Josipov život (<i>Against Apion / Josip's life</i>)	14,365.00
Support for book publishing			
Association for the Promotion of Roma Education in Croatia Kali Sara	Roma	A group of authors: Gramatika i pravopis romskog jezika (<i>Romani grammar and orthography</i>)	20,000.00
	Roma	Marcel Courthiade and Veljko Kajtazi: Romske narodne poslovice (<i>Romani proverbs</i>)	15,000.00
Literary events			
Town library Umag	Italians	Forum Tomizza 2012	15,000.00
Croatian P.E.N. Centre, Zagreb	several minorities	Translation and the Rights of Small EU Languages	14,000.00
	several minorities	Neighbourhood of words – Regional Literary Gathering	10,000.00
Croatian-Israeli Society	Jews	Literary evenings and lectures at the “Shalom” Cultural Centre	10,000.00
CSBH Preporod	Bosniaks	Celebration of 20th anniversary of Preporod	10,000.00
Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta”	Serbs	Crocodile Festival	8,000.00
Association for the Promotion of Roma Education in Croatia Kali Sara	Roma	World Day of the Romani Language – Symposium on the Romani Language	10,000.00
Magazines			
Cultural Society “Miroslav Šalom Freiburger”	Jews	Novi Omanut	20,000.00
Media Information Centre	Roma	romalen.com- the first website on the Roma	10,000.00

Investments and informatisation

Table - Investments of cultural institutions in 2010

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Investment support			
Matica Slovačka, Lipovljani	Slovaks	Setup of an ethno house	40,000.00
Matica Slovačka, Miljevci, Nova Bukovica	Slovaks	Completion of the Croatian-Slovak Home	150,000.00
Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta", Zagreb	Serbs	Setup of the Central Library	300,000.00
TOTAL ACTIVITIES			490,000.00

Table - Investments of cultural institutions in 2011

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Investment support			
Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta", Zagreb	Serbs	Setup of a library	200,000.00

Table - Investments of cultural institutions in 2012

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Investment support			
Češka beseda, Virovitica	Czechs	Setup of the Czech Home	150,000.00
Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta", Zagreb	Serbs	Setup of library premises	200,000.00

4.6.2 Archives, museums and galleries

- (187) *The Archival Materials and Archives Act* (OG 105/97 and 64/00) is the legal framework for archival activity, and the *Museums Act* (OG 142/98) for museological activity. In carrying out archival activity, a network of 18 state archives in the Republic of Croatia processes and preserves archival materials relating to national minorities on a regular basis.
- (188) Archival activity includes the collection, processing, protection and use of archival material, consulting of creators and holders of the archival material located outside of the archives, organisation of exhibitions, lectures and similar activities intended for the general public. Publishing activities of the archives and the activity with educational character (professional and scientific gatherings, lectures, etc.) play a significant role, too. All these aspects of archival activity apply equally and fully also to the materials related to national minorities and their activities in a particular area.

- (189) Museological and gallery activities include primarily preservation, protection and presentation of museum stocks and collections, including materials related to the work and activities of national minorities. Museums also hold exhibitions, issue publications related to their work (catalogues, collections, posters, etc.), purchase materials, conduct archaeological and other research etc., both for the majority population and minority members. In addition, pedagogical-educational activities and similar programmes are organized within the System of Museums.
- (190) Although the Ministry of Culture approves funding for archival, museological and gallery activities of various national minorities, the information specified below refers to those regional or minority languages in the Republic of Croatia which are covered by Part III of the Charter.

Table – Overview of approved funds for archival activities in 2010 – 2012.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Archival activities			
Research and Documentation Centre CENDO	Jews	Collection, archiving and cataloguing of materials on Jews	55,000
State Archive for Međimurje	Mađari (Hungarians)	Identification of archival material in Hungarian	15,000
Museological and gallery activities			
Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta”, Zagreb	Serbs	Exhibition of all Tesla’s diplomas in the Nikola Tesla Museum, Belgrade	10,000.00

4.6.3 Performing arts, amateur culture and art, visual arts, new media and film

- (191) The Ministry of Culture uses its funds especially for the promotion of minority associations’ activities in the field of amateur culture and art, which include festivals and other events, acquisition and maintenance of traditional costumes and instruments, choirs, brass orchestras, publishing, marking of anniversaries, seminars, workshops and other programmes of cultural and artistic amateurism.
- (192) The same applies to visual and audiovisual art programmes, design and architecture, other art activities, as well as the new media cultures, which include art production, one-off projects, permanent programmes, events, etc.
- (193) It should be noted that, in the field of performing arts, the *Theatres Act* (OG 71/06) explicitly provides for obligatory existence of the Italian drama within the Croatian National Theatre Ivan pl. Zajc Rijeka, the resources for which, apart from those allocated from the budget of the founder – the City of Rijeka, are secured from the budget of the Ministry of Culture intended for the cultural activities of national minorities.

Table - Overview of approved funds for performing arts, and amateur culture and art in 2010

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Drama and amateur theatre			
Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta"	Serbs	Serbian Culture Days – "Falsifikator" (<i>Forgerer</i>) by Goran Marković	HRK 20,000.00
Croatian National Theatre Ivan pl. Zajc, Rijeka	Italians	Activity of the Italian Drama	HRK 67,344.92
Association of the Theatre Chaplin - Theatre of the Roma National Minority	Roma	3rd International Festival of the Roma Theatre	HRK 10,000.00
Music, performing arts and dance			
Croatian-Israeli Society, Zagreb	Jews	Music evenings at the "Shalom" Cultural Centre	HRK 15,000.00
Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta", Zagreb	Serbs	Serbian Culture Days – concert guest performance by the TAJJ Quartet	HRK 10,000.00
Art Organisation "Transhistria ensemble", Pula	Istro-Romanians	Promotion of the multimedia DVD: Istro-Romanian (Žejane or Vlach) dialect (Panphonia Istriana/Istrian Polysounds project)	HRK 20,000.00

Table - Overview of approved funds for performing arts, and amateur culture and art in 2011

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Drama and amateur theatre			
Serbian Cultural Society "Prosvjeta"	Serbs	2011 Serbian Culture Days – guest performance of "Oktagon" by the Mimart Theatre	HRK 15,000.00
Croatian National Theatre Ivan pl. Zajc, Rijeka	Italians	Activity of the Italian Drama	HRK 62,536.49
Community College Daruvar	Czechs	Mask – 2011 Small Theatre Fair in Daruvar	HRK 7,000.00
Amateur culture and art			
SCS "Prosvjeta" Zagreb – Subcommittee Darda, Darda	Serbs	5. International Folklore Festival of National Minorities	HRK 8,000.00
Music, performing arts and			

dance			
Croatian-Israeli Society, Zagreb	Jews	Music evenings at the “Shalom” Cultural Centre	HRK 10,000.00
Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta”, Zagreb	Serbs	Serbian Culture Days - a concert and workshop by Svetlana Spajić	HRK 10,000.00
Association for the Study and Promotion of Cultural Heritage “Tamar”, Zagreb	Jews	Sheet music collection of synagogue chants by hazzan Bernard Grüner	HRK 15,000.00

Table - Overview of approved funds for performing arts, and amateur culture and art in 2012

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Drama and amateur theatre			
Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta”	Serbs	Serbian Culture Days – guest performance of the theatre play “PR ili potpuno rasulo” (<i>PR or a complete debacle</i>)	HRK 15,000.00
Croatian National Theatre Ivan pl. Zajc, Rijeka	Italians	Activity of the Italian Drama	HRK 59,647.31
Community College Daruvar	Czechs	Mask – 2012 Small Theatre Fair in Daruvar	HRK 10,000.00
Music, performing arts and dance			
Croatian-Israeli Society, Zagreb	Jews	Music evenings at the “Shalom” Cultural Centre	HRK 10,000.00
Serbian Cultural Society “Prosvjeta”, Zagreb		Serbian Culture Days – guest performance by the Frame Orchestra	HRK 10,000.00

Table - Overview of approved funds for visual arts, new media and film in 2010

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Visual arts and monographs			
Bejihad – Jewish Cultural Scene, Zagreb	Jews	Exhibition by Vladimir Veličković – Bejihad 2012	30,000.00
Croatian-Israeli Society, Zagreb	Jews	Exhibition programme at Shalom Gallery	10,000.00
Jewish Community Zagreb, Zagreb	Jews	Exhibitions at Milan and Ivo Steiner Gallery	15,000.00

Table - Overview of approved funds for visual arts, new media and film in 2011

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Visual arts and monographs			
Bejahad – Jewish Cultural Scene, Zagreb	Jews	Exhibitions Bejahad after Bejahad	10,000.00
Croatian-Israeli Society, Zagreb	Jews	Exhibition programme at Shalom Gallery	10,000.00
Jewish Community Zagreb, Zagreb	Jews	Exhibitions at Milan and Ivo Steiner Gallery	15,000.00

Table - Overview of approved funds for visual arts, new media and film in 2012

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY / HOLDER	MINORITY	PROGRAMME	AMOUNT
Visual arts and monographs			
Croatian-Israeli Society, Zagreb	Jews	Exhibition programme at Shalom Gallery	10,000.00
Jewish Community Zagreb, Zagreb	Jews	Exhibitions at Milan and Ivo Steiner Gallery	15,000.00

4.7 Article 13 – Economic and social life*Paragraph 1:**subparagraph a)**subparagraph b)**subparagraph c)*

- (194) The Republic of Croatia reports that with regard to Article 13 of the Charter – Economic and social life there are no new data or changes in relation to the data submitted to the Council of Europe in Croatia's Third and Fourth Report on the implementation of the Charter, hence we refer to the relevant paragraphs of said reports.

4.8 Article 14 – Transfrontier exchanges

- (195) A seminar on the analysis of the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities took place on 20 April 2012 in Zagreb. The seminar was organised to initiate public discussion on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities as an important international document which protects national minority rights in a comprehensive way. The seminar was attended by distinguished experts from the field of national minority rights, representatives of state institutions, a Member of the Croatian Parliament representing national minorities, distinguished members of national minority associations, representatives of local and regional authorities, members of national minority councils, and representatives of line ministries and other state bodies involved in the implementation of the Framework Convention. One of the participants was Prof. Dr. Rainer Hofmann, the then President of the Council of Europe's

Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

- (196) The Office of Human and National Minority Rights coordinated the development of the new National Strategy for the Roma for the Period from 2013 to 2020 by harmonising the national policy with the requirements of the European Union and adopting the EU Framework for the National Roma Integration Strategies until 2020. The Croatian Government adopted the National Roma Inclusion Strategy for the Period 2013-2020 at the session of 29 November 2012. The general goal of that document is aimed at improving the position of the Roma national minority in Croatia by reducing the multi-dimensional socio-economic gap between the Roma and non-Roma populations, with a view to achieving comprehensive inclusion of the Roma in all segments of the society by increasing the level of general and targeted education, enhancing the economic and health status, and improving the social position of the Roma.
- (197) At the Meeting of the International Steering Committee of the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015 held on 25 and 26 June 2012 in Skopje, Croatia took over the one-year Presidency of the Decade for Roma Inclusion from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. The specific objectives of the Croatian Decade Presidency priority areas through which it intends to achieve its overall objective are: Linking the Decade of Roma Inclusion and the EU Framework; Linking Decade Success in Education with EU Education Policy and the status of the Romani language; Linking historical experiences of Roma in Europe with the advancement of the tolerance and non-discrimination of Roma; Roma Youth in Action for Tolerance and Recognition. With regard to the Presidency, the Croatian Government adopted the Decision Establishing the Committee for the Presidency of the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015 at the session of 5 April 2012.
- (198) The 23rd International Steering Committee Meeting of the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015 was held in Zagreb on 24 and 25 September 2012, as the first among the activities within the one-year Croatian Presidency of the Decade of Roma Inclusion. The meeting was attended by the representatives of 12 member countries of the Decade as well as the representatives of the Roma civil sector of the member countries, representatives of two observer countries - the USA and Slovenia -, representatives of numerous international partners participating in the Decade such as the European Commission, World Bank, Open Society Foundation, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, World Health Organisation and others, representatives of the Commission for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Programme for the Roma, of the Committee for the Presidency of the Decade of Roma Inclusion, and representatives of the Roma civil sector in Croatia. The meeting included a series of discussions on relevant topics such as the future of the Decade and the priority areas of the Croatian Presidency, with special emphasis on the declarations of the governments of the Decade members.
At the session of 25 May 2012, the Croatian Parliament adopted the Conclusion on the Support to the International Initiative for Proclaiming 5 November as the World Day of the Romani Language.
- (199) Two new courses were introduced at the Department of Indology and Far Eastern Studies of the Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb University: Romani Language and Romani Literature and Culture. The courses started in November 2012.

4.8.1 Cultural cooperation agreements and programmes signed in the period 2009-2012

- (200) Although several bilateral agreements and programmes of cultural cooperation between the Republic of Croatia and other states were signed in the specified period, the information specified below refers to those regional or minority languages in the Republic of Croatia which are covered by Part III of the Charter:
- **Macedonia**
 - *Programme of Cultural Cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of Croatia and the Ministry of Culture of Macedonia for the Period 2009-2011, signed in Skopje on 19 January 2009*
 - **Bulgaria**
 - *Programme of Cultural Cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of Croatia and the Ministry of Culture of Bulgaria for 2011, 2012 and 2013, signed in Zagreb on 27 April 2011*
 - **Hungary**
 - *Programme of Cultural Cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of Croatia and the Ministry of Education and Culture of Hungary for 2009, 2010 and 2011, signed in Barcs on 17 September 2009*
 - *Programme of Cultural Cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of Croatia and the Ministry of Education and Culture of Hungary for 2012-2014, signed in Budapest on 7 November 2011*
 - **Austria**
 - *Programme of Cooperation between Croatia and Austria in the field of culture and education for 2013-2015 (pursuant to Art. 13, Section 1 of the Agreement between the Croatian Government and the Austrian Government on Cooperation in the Field of Culture and Education), signed in Zagreb on 21 November 2012*

5 Conclusion

- (201) The Republic of Croatia committed to the protection of the right to use regional or minority languages in accordance with the provisions of the *Charter*, which it ensures through the functioning of competent state administration bodies, which act under domestic regulations. Bearing in mind that the Croatian Parliament, at its session of 17 October 1997, adopted the Act Ratifying the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (Official Gazette “Narodne novine” – International Agreements, no. 18/97), and that domestic legislation regulating the right of minorities to their language were adopted in 2000 and 2002, the Croatian Government holds that the time has come for their full implementation.
- (202) In that sense, the Croatian Government will be implementing activities in line with the recommendation of the Committee of Ministers from the previous evaluation report on the establishment of equal official use of minority languages and scripts in areas in which there is a sufficient number of national minority members, i.e. in which the conditions envisaged by law have been met, as well as in those areas in which this is prescribed by the statutes of local self-government units. In the part concerning the

implementation of said activities by state bodies, the Government intends to fully implement the equal use of national minority languages and scripts.

- (203) Furthermore, for the purpose of fulfilling the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers from the previous evaluation reports, and in order to strengthen the proactive approach of the Republic of Croatia to the protection of the right to use minority languages, it should be noted that a new *Action Plan for the Implementation of the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities* was adopted in 2011, which, among other things, envisaged the implementation of measures aimed at protecting minority languages. The Croatian Government is determined to implement all measures from the Action Plan in their entirety. Measures from the Action plan and laws which partly concern the respect for and protection of minority languages are implemented with a view to realising the right of national minorities to the free use of their languages and scripts.
- (204) For that purpose, meetings and consultations have been held with the representatives of local authorities, in order to raise their awareness of national minority rights, international documents and domestic legislation from which those rights arise, first of all in regard to the exercise of the right of minorities to their language and script. Complete information and awareness on minority rights are most important at the level at which they are to be exercised, namely the local self-government level. The Croatian Government will continue working on education and application of laws aimed at the exercise of minority rights despite the difficulties and lack of understanding encountered in the process of the full application of the laws.
- (205) The Republic of Croatia, in accordance with its objective possibilities, provides financial support from the State Budget resources for the activities of national minority associations aimed at promoting the value of the protection of minority languages. In the past period, the positive trend of significant increases in budgetary resources for the financing of programmes aimed at protection of the rights of regional or minority language speakers continued, despite all the problems arising from the global economic crisis.
- (206) On the basis of the analysis of data collected from the relevant state administration bodies, it can be stated that, in the period for which the 5th Periodical Report is submitted, the Republic of Croatia achieved further progress in the implementation of the programmes of protection and promotion of the right to the use of regional or minority languages protected pursuant to the provisions of the *Charter*.
- (207) The Republic of Croatia is firmly dedicated to and in the coming period will continue implementing the programmes of protection and promotion of the rights of minority language speakers, for the purpose of implementing the principle of equality in the society and promoting the spirit of tolerance and dialogue in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers contained in the evaluation report by the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe.