

UNESCO
WORLD ANTI PIRACY OBSERVATORY

CROATIA

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I. Legislation

1. Copyright Laws

- [Copyright and Related Rights Act](#), in force from October 30, 2003 (OG 167/2003)
- [The Act on Amendments to the Copyright and Related Rights Act](#), in force from August 7, 2007, (OG 79/2007)

2. Other Laws

- Criminal Code (OG 110/97, 111/03, 105/04 and 71/06)
- Customs Act (OG 78/99, 117/99, 73/2000, 92/2001, 47/2003 and 140/2005)
- Regulation implementing customs measures against goods suspected of infringing certain - Intellectual Property Rights (OG 50/2006)
- The State Incorporate Act (OG 116/2008, 123/2008)
- Act on Civil proceedings (OG 34/91, 53/91, 91/92, 112/99, 117/03, 84/08, 123/08)
- The Execution Act (OG 57/1996)

3. Latest developments and perspectives

After the amendments as made and contained in the Act on Amendments to the Copyright and Related Rights Act, new amendments that concern copyright infringement and anti-piracy issues have not been planned at this moment.

4. Summary of Legislation

- *Authors' rights*

Chapter 3 of Part II "Copyright" of the Copyright and Related Rights Act, and more specifically Article 13 (1) states that:

Copyright shall include moral rights, economic rights and other rights of authors.

Moral rights of the Author

- Art 14 - Right of first disclosure
- Art 15 - Right of recognition of authorship
- Art 16 - Right of respect for the works and honor or reputation of the author
- Art 17 - Right of revocation

Economic Rights of the Author

- Article 19 -Reproduction
- Article 20 - Distribution and Rental
- Article 21 - Communication of a copyright work to the Public

This communication includes the following rights

- Public performance
- Stage presentation
- Public transmission

Public communication of a fixed work
Public presentation
Broadcasting
Rebroadcasting
Public communication of broadcasting

The right of public communication of broadcasting shall mean the exclusive right to communicate to the public a broadcast copyright work, by a loudspeaker, screen or similar technical device.

Making available to the Public
Alteration of the Work

- *Related rights*

Croatian legislation also recognizes certain rights to Performers. These rights have also moral and economic values. They are set forth in Chapter 1 of Part III “Performers” of the Copyright and Related Rights Act.

Article 124 - Moral rights

Right of recognition as Performer

Right of respect of the performance and honour or reputation of the performer

Article 125 - Exclusive rights of Performers

A performer shall have the exclusive right:

to fix his unfixed performance;

to reproduce his fixed performance;

to distribute, including the rental, of his fixed performance;

to communicate to the public his unfixed and fixed performance including in particular:

the right of broadcasting and rebroadcasting

the right of public communication of fixed performances and broadcasting

the right of public transmission

the right of public presentation

the right of making available to the public”

More precisely, Croatian legislation sets forth rights for the following neighbouring rights holders:

- Rights of the producers of phonograms
- Rights of Film producers
- Rights of Broadcasting organizations
- Rights of Producers of databases

- *Exceptions and limitations to Copyright*

Croatian copyright law allows the following uses of a work without the permission of the owner of the copyright:

Article 80 - Content limitations on copyright; Common provisions

*Disclosed copyright work may be used without the author's authorization, or without the author's authorization and without payment of remuneration, **only in the cases which are expressly stipulated** in this Act. The provisions concerning the limitations referred to in this Chapter cover **only such uses of a copyright work which do not conflict with regular use of the work and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author.***

The permitted acts are as follows:

- Temporary acts of reproduction of the copyright work

- Reproduction of the work for private or other personal use
- Ephemeral recordings
- Restrictions for the benefit of particular institutions
- Collections intended for teaching or scientific research
- Use of copyright by disabled persons
- The use of copyright works for judicial, administrative or other official proceedings
- Use of the works for teaching
- Use of copyright works for the purpose of informing the public
- Quotations
- Reproduction of copyright works permanently located in public places
- Reproduction of architectural structure
- Posters and catalogues
- Parodies and caricatures
- Use of copyright works for the purpose of presentation and testing of equipment
- Erasure of recordings
- Use of database

- *Copyright law and "Foreign works"*

Croatian copyright law applies to "foreign works" in the manner such as follows:

Article 194 - Scope of this Act in general

(1) Protection under this Act shall be enjoyed by the authors and holders of related rights who are nationals of the Republic of Croatia or have their principal place of business in the Republic of Croatia.

(2) Foreign natural or legal persons (foreigners) shall enjoy the same protection as is enjoyed by the persons referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article within the scope of obligations assumed by the Republic of Croatia under international agreements or on the basis of actual reciprocity.

*(3) Regardless of the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, foreign nationals, under this Act, shall enjoy the protection:
with respect to the works written in the Croatian language;
with respect to moral rights - in any case;
with respect to resale right and rights to databases as the subject matter of related rights - based on actual reciprocity.*

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Act, a foreign person shall not have more extensive protection in the Republic of Croatia than it has in the state of which he is a national or in which he has its principal place of business, if the persons referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article have in the state of the foreign person less extensive protection than they have been granted under this Act.

For more details, see from art 195 onwards of the Copyright Act.

- *Duration of Copyright Protection*

Article 99 - Time limitations of copyright, general provisions on duration of copyright
*Copyright shall run for the life of the author and for **70 years** after his death, irrespective of the date when the work is lawfully released, unless otherwise provided by this Act.*

- *Presumptions of authorship*

The Croatian Copyright Act does not contain provisions relating to the copyright registration. **The work need not be registered to have copyright protection.** The author of the work is a natural person who has created the work.

Article 9 states that:

(1) The author of the work is a natural person who has created the work.

(2) *Copyright in a work belongs to its author by the mere act of the creation of the work.*“

5. International Treaties

Croatia is a member of the following International Convention and Treaties on Copyright and Related Rights:

- [Berne Convention on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works](#), since 1991
- [Universal Copyright Convention](#), since 1992
- [Convention de Rome sur la protection des artistes interprètes ou exécutants, des producteurs de phonogrammes et des organismes de radiodiffusion](#), since 2000
- [WTO TRIPS Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights](#)
- [WIPO Copyright Treaty](#) (WCT), since 2000
- [WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty](#) (WPPT), since 2002
- [Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms](#), since 2000
- [Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization](#), since 1991
- [Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite](#), since 1991

II. Measures and remedies

1. Copyright infringement

The Croatian law does not contain a definition of copyright infringement in itself but it is contained in general notions.

2. Remedies to protect copyright holders

Part V “Protection of rights in the case of infringement” of the Copyright and Related Rights Act sets forth a list of rights establishing remedies to protect copyright holders:

- Right to protection
- Claim for cessation of infringement
- Claim for compensation of damages
- Claim for compensation for unauthorized use and claim for benefits acquired by unauthorized use
- Claim for publication of Court decision
- Claim for destruction, alteration or delivery of copies resulting from infringement and objects by means of which infringement is committed
- Claim in the case if infringement of the right comprising the indication of the author and performer
- Penalty

3. Provisional measures

The Court may order the following measures to terminate or prevent infringement (cf art 185 et seq from the Copyright Act):

- *order the opposing party to cease or desist from, respectively, the acts infringing the right conferred under this Act; the court may also issue such order against an intermediary whose services are being used by a third party to infringe the right conferred under this Act;*
- *order the seizure or removal from the market of the goods unlawfully infringing the right conferred under this Act.*
- *may require from the opposing party or other relevant persons disposing with it, the communication of the banking, financial and other economic information, or the access to other relevant information and documents.*

The Court may also take provisional measures to preserve evidence of infringement such as:

- *preparation of a detailed description of the goods made likely to infringe a right under this Act, with or without taking of samples;*
- *seizure of the goods made likely to infringe a right under this Act;*
- *seizure of the materials and implements used in the production and distribution of the goods made likely to infringe a right under this Act and the documentation relating thereto.*

4. Penalties for Copyright infringement

The Criminal Code states that whoever violates copyrights or related rights *shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment not exceeding three years.*(cf art 229 to 231).

Misdemeanors are listed in article 189 to 193 of the Copyright Act . Misdemeanors are punished as follows:

- Any legal entity shall be punished for a misdemeanor by a fine amounting from HRK 5,000.00 up to 50,000.00
- A responsible person in a legal person shall be punished for the misdemeanors by a fine amounting from HRK 2,000.00 up to 10,000.00.
- A natural person, including a craftsman or a single trader shall be punished for the misdemeanors by a fine amounting from HRK 2,000.00 up to 10,000.00.
- A natural person - a craftsman or other self-employed person, respectively by a fine amounting from HRK 5 000.00 to 50 000.00
- A legal or a natural person, including a craftsman or a single trader who commit the misdemeanors in the course of their business activity, may be pronounced a safety measure prohibiting the performance of their business activities, or the part thereof infringing a copyright or a related right, for a period of one year, if the committed misdemeanor is especially serious, owing to the manner of commitment, its consequences, repeated commitment or other circumstances of the committed misdemeanor which make it particularly severe.

5. Requirements for foreign persons

There are no special requirements with respect to foreign nationals in the Croatian Act on copyright.

III. Enforcement

1. Enforcement authorities

The competent authorities in Croatian jurisdiction responsible for enforcing the copyright law are **Courts** (civil, criminal and misdemeanor Courts), the **Customs Administration**, **State Inspectorate** and the **Police**.

The Police and Customs Administration are entitled to act ex-officio with respect to criminal infringements.

The State Inspectorate with respect to misdemeanors.

Commercial Courts, municipal Courts and misdemeanor Courts deal with copyright cases in Croatia.

The commercial Courts have jurisdiction over civil remedies in copyright/intellectual property rights cases. Four commercial courts are specialized for copyright cases and only they have such jurisdiction. Those are: the Commercial Court in Zagreb, the Commercial Court in Rijeka, the Commercial Court in Split and the Commercial Court in Osijek.

Municipal Courts have jurisdiction over criminal offenses in copyright cases.

The municipal courts are ordinary courts in the Republic of Croatia, as established for the territory of one or more municipalities, one or more cities, or one or more parts of the city areas.

The [State Inspectorate](#) is an independent body of the State administration, as founded in 1997, and directly responsible to the Government of the Republic of Croatia. The State Inspectorate Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia no. 116/08) regulates the inspection activities of the State Inspectorate, its organizational units, rights, obligations and powers of inspectors.

According to the provision of Article 3, paragraph (1), subparagraph 10 of the State Inspectorate Act, in the areas of trade, services, catering and tourism, the State Inspectorate shall supervise the application of laws and other regulations governing distribution, reproduction (copying) of musical and cinematographic works recorded on sound and video carriers. The inspection supervision shall be conducted by economic inspectors of the State Inspectorate, as employed in five regional units and 39 branch offices. For the purpose of effective enforcement of intellectual property rights the Surveillance Section in the Area of Technical Legislation and Intellectual Property has been set up in the seat of the Zagreb regional unit in Zagreb, while in other regional units the supervision of the protection of intellectual property shall be carried out by the economic inspectors and senior economic inspectors of the Surveillance Section in the Area of Trade, Crafts and Services.

On-site inspection surveillance is carried out by economic inspectors ex officio (within the work program of an individual inspector, or an organized action) and upon reports made by right holders or clients.

At the headquarters of the State Inspectorate in Zagreb, [the Intellectual Property Department](#) has been set up within the Trade and Services Surveillance Service, which in accordance with the Regulation on Internal Organization of the State Inspectorate shall:

propose and organize special inspection actions relating to the application of the provisions regulating intellectual property rights, monitor, take measures, and carry out activities relating to the timely and professional carrying out of inspection, take initiatives relating to the amendments of laws and other regulations, propose work programs, prepare reports on inspections and measures as taken, provide professional assistance and give instructions for carrying out certain tasks and business activities, take care of the working methodologies: propose and prepare working instructions for inspectors, organize education of economic inspectors (in cooperation with the associations for the collective management of rights and right holders).

The Intellectual Property Department has also established cooperation with other enforcement bodies: the Ministry of the Interior, the Customs Administration, and the associations for the collective management of rights, for the purpose of fighting against piracy as effectively as possible.

2. Enforcement at the border

The application of customs measures for the protection of intellectual property rights is under the competence of the Customs Administration of the Republic of Croatia. The application of those measures is carried out in accordance with the Regulation Implementing Customs Measures Against Goods Suspected of Infringing Certain Intellectual Property Rights (hereinafter: the Regulation), as published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia no. 50/06 and 82/07, and other legislation governing the implementation of measures comprising customs supervision and control of goods with respect to proceedings on customs approved treatment and use of goods.

The application of customs measures for the protection of intellectual property rights shall be initiated at the request of the right holder or ex officio (Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Regulation). The request shall be filed in writing. The content of such request and its enclosures have been provided for in Articles 8 and 9 of the Regulation, while the form for a request forms an integral part of the Regulation.

If the request for customs measures for the protection of intellectual property rights contains all the mandatory information and attachments (documents), the Central Office of the Customs Administration shall issue a decision on the grant of the request for customs measures and shall inform thereof the requester and the customs offices (Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Regulation).

If a customs office, in the course of customs supervision or checking of goods, namely customs procedures and treatment, after consulting the right holder, where necessary, establishes reasonable suspicion that the goods matching the description of the goods listed in the decision granting the request, infringe an intellectual property right that customs office shall temporarily suspend further application of the requested customs procedure or treatment, and without delay notify the Central Office of the Customs Administration thereof in writing. The Central Office of the Customs Administration shall, without delay, issue a decision on the temporary detention of the goods concerned, and shall communicate it to the requester and declarant or the holder of the goods, and the competent customs office, which, on the basis of the decision it receives, shall place the goods concerned in the temporary detention (Article 11 of the Regulation).

The requester shall, within the period of ten working days of the date he received the decision granting the temporary detention of goods, notify in writing the Central Office of the Customs Administration that, with respect to the temporary detained goods, he has filed charges before the competent court for the infringement of intellectual property rights, enclosing a copy of the charges and the proof of the filing thereof. This time limit may be extended for further ten working days (Article 13 of the Regulation).

- *Preventing infringements/abuses*

The protection of the defendant against possible abuses has been provided for in Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Regulation, worded as follows:

Article 9

“(1) Requests for customs measures for the protection of intellectual property rights shall be accompanied by a declaration from the right-holder, certified by the notary public, by which

the right-holder accepts liability for damage towards the persons participating in any of the customs procedures or treatment mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1 of this Regulation, in the event that a procedure initiated pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 1 of this Regulation, is discontinued owing to an act or omission of the right-holder or in the event that the goods in question are subsequently found not to infringe an intellectual property right.

(2) In the declaration referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the right-holder shall also agree to bear all costs incurred in storing and preserving goods under customs control pursuant to Articles 11 and 15 of this Regulation”.

Ex officio proceedings carried out by customs offices in the application of customs supervision measures or customs control of goods, and a notification of the copyright holder on the existence of reasonable grounds for suspicion that certain goods infringe his rights have been provided for in Article 22, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Regulation, worded as follows:

Article 22

(1) The customs office which, in the application of customs supervision measures or customs control of goods, namely in the application of customs procedures or treatment mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1 of this Regulation, but before the request cited in Article 8 of this Regulation has been filed or granted, establishes grounds for reasonable suspicion that relative goods infringe an intellectual property right, may temporarily suspend the requested customs procedure or treatment, and promptly, in writing, notify thereto the Central Office of the Customs Administration.

(2) The Central Office of the Customs Administration shall promptly notify in writing the right-holder, if he is known, about temporary detention of goods, possible infringement of his intellectual property rights and a possibility to file, within three working days of the date on which he received the notification on temporary detention of goods, as provided for in Article 8 of this Regulation, a written application requesting measures for the protection of intellectual property rights.

- *Limitation for the suspension of goods by customs authorities*

Such time limit has been provided for in Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Regulation, worded as follows:

“(2) Measures for the protection of intellectual property rights are granted for the maximum period of one year from the day of granting the request. That period may be extended for another year, at the right-holder's written application filed before the expiry of the granted period and subject to the prior discharge of any debt owed by the right-holder under this Regulation.”

- *Destruction/disposal of infringing goods*

The seizure and destruction of goods under customs supervision have been provided for in Article 23 of the Regulation, worded as follows.

Article 23

(1) When the competent court establishes by a final decision that certain intellectual property rights have been infringed, and the right-holder did not request destruction of goods, the Central Office of the Customs Administration shall issue a decision on seizure of such goods for the purpose of destruction under customs supervision. Customs approved procedure or treatment shall be determined for the waste and scrap resulting from the destruction of goods.

(2) The costs relative to the destruction of goods referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be borne by the consignee, in accordance with the customs regulation on the destruction of customs goods.

- Entitlement to act in copyright infringement cases

The application of the customs measures for the protection of intellectual property rights shall be initiated at the request of the right holder or ex officio (Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Regulation).

If there are grounds for suspicion that the goods subject to customs treatment have been used in the commission of a criminal offence or a misdemeanor, the Customs Administration shall inform thereof the Ministry of the Interior or the State Inspectorate, respectively.

In the case of reasonable grounds for suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed, the Ministry of the Interior shall file a criminal offence report to the Competent State Attorney's Office.

- *de minimis import exception*

The mentioned exceptions have been provided for in Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Regulation, and thus the Regulation shall not apply to:

“goods of non-commercial nature contained in the traveller's personal baggage, if brought in or sent within the limits of the duty-free allowance, and if there are no material indications to suggest the goods are intended for commercial traffic.”

IV. Awareness raising

1. Awareness campaigns and actions

2. Promotion of legal exploitation

The State Intellectual Property Office -SIPO- has, among other things, initiated the preparation of a study entitled: **“I. Measurement of the Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights - Proposals for the Improvement of the Methodologies for Statistical Data Collection”**, made in cooperation with other State administration bodies, and followed by the supplements thereto entitled: **Measurement of the Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights -Supplements to the Study for the Improvement of the Methodologies for Statistical Data Collection**

Example of action: the “PIRACY IT'S A CRIME” Video

The anti-piracy video *“Piracy it's a crime”*, which was broadcast on the Croatian Television to mark the World Intellectual Property Day, was originally created by the Motion Picture Association. The video was localized for use in the Republic of Croatia in cooperation with the Croatian branch of the MPA – Association for Protection of Audiovisual Works (APAW) and Business Software Alliance (BSA), under the endorsement of the State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia.

The video addresses the issue of intellectual property infringement, particularly unauthorized use of an author's work, generally known as “piracy”. The purpose of the video is to inform the public that piracy is illegal, subject to penalty as a misdemeanor, and a criminal offence.

Along these lines the video shows, in parallel, the theft as a criminal offence comprising misappropriation of another person's property, such as, for example, mobile phones, purses or cars, and a criminal offence comprising unauthorized use of an author's work, for example, by copying, selling or using pirated music, movies or computer programs.

Copyright protects the interests of an author as the creator of the original works in the literary, artistic or scientific field, in the similar way as ownership protects an owner's rights to the property. The meaning and purpose of the institution of copyright and, in a broader sense, of intellectual property, is promoting creativity, innovation and artistic and scientific progress. Piracy, in addition to legal consequences, incurs social and commercial damage. Therefore, by comparing piracy and theft the video aims to make the public realize that both are criminal offences sanctioned by law. Hence, the essence of the video is: "Piracy is stealing! Stealing is against the law! Piracy it's a crime!"

3. Organizations with awareness-raison purpose

- *National organizations*

[The State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia](#)

[The Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia](#)

[The State Inspectorate of the Republic of Croatia](#)

[The Customs administration of the Republic of Croatia](#)

[The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia](#)

- *International and national non governmental organizations*

The [Business Software Alliance](#) is the foremost organization dedicated to promoting a safe and legal digital world. BSA is the voice of the world's commercial software industry and its hardware partners before governments and in the international marketplace. Its members represent one of the fastest growing industries in the world. BSA programs foster technology innovation through education and policy initiatives that promote copyright protection, cyber security, trade and e-commerce. BSA members include Adobe, Altium, Apple, Attachmate, Autodesk, Avid, Babylon, Bentley Systems, CNC, Corel, CyberLink, Dassault Systèmes SolidWorks Corporation, Enteo Software, Famatech, FrontRange Solutions, LINKService, Mamut, Materialise Software, Microsoft, Mindjet, Monotype Imaging, O&O Software, Quark, Quest Software, Ringler-Informatik, Scalable Software, Siemens, Staff & Line, Symantec, Tekla and The MathWorks.

There was a special Anti-piracy Department within the Police, but it was abolished last year. There is a special Anti-piracy Department established within Croatian Phonographic Association - IFPI Croatia (Hrvatska diskografska udruga - [HDU - IFPI Croatia](#)) HDU, APAW (Association for Protection of Audiovisual Works) and representatives of BSA (Business Software Alliance) in Croatia cooperate in some of their anti-piracy activities. HDU organized several anti-piracy seminars and work shops for police officers, state inspectors and custom officers.

HDU distributes anti-piracy materials in schools, CD shops, public libraries and has sent over 800 letters to firms as a guideline through copyright and with CD Digital file check enclosed.

Contact details of organizations engaged in anti-piracy activities:

Hrvatska diskografska udruga - HDU - IFPI Croatia

IFPI National Group for Croatia

address: Brozova 8a, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

contact person: Igor Palić, Head of the Anti-piracy Department

Phone: +385 1 3668 194
 Fax: +385 1 3668 072
 e-mail: hdu@hdu.hr
 Anti-piracy department: ap-hdu@hdu.hr

4. Best practices

V. Capacity building

1. Training

A number of trainings for judges and public prosecutors in the enforcement of intellectual property rights have been held in Croatia. see the General Presentations thereof.

2. Establishment of specialized units and intersectoral groups

3. Best practices

All the data as required by the copyright question have been included in the enclosures entitled "I. Measurement of the Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights - Proposals for the Improvement of the Methodologies for Statistical Data Collection" and "Measurement of the Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights - Supplements to the Study for the Improvement of the Methodologies for Statistical Data Collection".

Here are the results of inspections relating to the circulation of musical and cinematographic works, recorded without the author's authorization on the sound and video carriers (pirated copies) in the period 2001 – 2008 – inspections carried out on the internal market

Year	Number of inspections in which misdemeanour was established and indictment filed under CRRA	Sound and video carriers as temporary seized	
		Number of pieces	Value in €
2001	7	514	2.388,75
2002	42	6.672	29.374,16
2003	43	6.689	37.797,92
2004	13	630	4.595,13
2005	23	2.469	10.954,44
2006	61	1.708	9.488,88
2007	228	3.565	15.020,83
2008	173	2.969	12.508,94

CRRA – Copyright and Related Rights Act
 Value – market value of pirated goods

VI. Other

1. TPM/DRM

The copyright law provides for the protection of technological measures in its Article 175:

Article 175 - Protection of technological measures

(1) The circumvention of effective technological measures designed to protect the rights provided by this Act shall represent the infringement of such rights, unless otherwise specially provided by this Act.

(2) The circumvention of technological measures shall also mean, under this Act, manufacture, import, distribution, sale, rental, advertisement for sale or rental, or possession for commercial purposes of technology, computer programs, devices, products or components, or the provision of services which: are promoted, advertised or marketed for the purpose of circumvention of technological measures, have only a limited commercially significant purpose or use other than to circumvent technological measures, are primarily designed, produced, adapted or performed for the purpose of enabling or facilitating the circumvention of effective technological measures.

(3) A request may be filed against a person who knew or had reasonable grounds to know that she or he was circumventing or enabling the circumvention of technological measures . It shall be considered that the person who acts in the manner described in paragraph (2) of this Article has reasonable grounds to know that she or he is circumventing or enabling the circumvention of technological measures.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, technological measures shall mean any technology, computer program, device, product or component thereof that in the normal course of its operation is designed to prevent or restrict acts, which are not authorized by the right holder under this Act. The technological measures shall be considered effective where the use of copyright works or subject matters of related rights is restricted by the rightholders under this Act through the application of an access control or a protection process, such as encryption, scrambling or other alteration of the work or other subject matter or a copy control mechanism, which achieves the protection objective.

(5) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to computer programs.”

2. Licensing Schemes

3. Optical Discs

4. Hotlines

5. Relevant contacts & links

[The State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia](#)

[The Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia](#)

[The State Inspectorate of the Republic of Croatia](#)

[The Customs administration of the Republic of Croatia](#)

[The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia](#)