



Doing business in Croatia

A comparative guide

May 2022

A guide to doing business in Croatia

Deloitte Legal compiled this guide for Legal 500, providing an overview of the laws and regulations on doing business in a variety of jurisdictions. The following country chapter contains the relevant information on the systems of law, the legal forms through which people carry out business, capital requirements, how entities are operated and managed, expansion possibilities, corporate governance, employment law and more.



No.	Question
<h2>A. Legal system and landscape</h2>	
1	<p>Is the system of law in your jurisdiction based on civil law, common law or something else?</p> <p>The legal system in Croatia is a civil law system and comprises of the laws adopted by the parliament, EU legal framework and the international public law, such as the international conventions and treaties.</p>
<h2>B. Entity Establishment</h2>	
2	<p>What are the different types of vehicles/legal forms through which people carry on business in your jurisdiction?</p> <p>The Croatian Companies Act¹ (the “Companies Act”) distinguishes following forms of companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint stock company (Croatian: “<i>Dioničko društvo</i>”) is a commercial company where its shareholders participate with contributions to the share capital, issued and divided into shares/stocks, and the company is, in principle, liable for its liabilities up to the amount of its registered share capital. • Limited liability company (Croatian: “<i>Društvo s ograničenom odgovornošću</i>”) is a commercial company in which one or more legal or natural persons invest contributions to the pre-agreed registered share capital, and where the company is, in principle, liable for its liabilities up to the amount of its registered share capital. In case of a so called <i>simple limited liability company</i> (Croatian: “<i>Jednostavno društvo s ograničenom odgovornošću</i>”), whose incorporation procedure is simpler, faster and cheaper, whose registered share capital amounts to €1.5 million and is limited to three shareholders. • Public company (Croatian: “<i>Javno trgovačko društvo</i>”) is a legal form in which each shareholder is liable to the creditors jointly and severally, with all its assets. • Limited partnership (Croatian: “<i>Komanditno društvo</i>”) is a company in which two or more persons join for the permanent performance of activities under a joint venture, at least one of which is jointly and severally liable for the company’s liabilities with all its assets (<i>general partner</i>), and at least one is liable for the company’s liabilities only up to a certain value of the invested contribution (<i>limited partner</i>). • Economic interest association (Croatian: “<i>Gospodarsko interesno udruženje</i>”) is a legal person established by two or more natural or legal persons to facilitate and promote the performance of economic activities which constitute the aim of their business and to improve or increase their performance, but without the possibility of making profit for themselves. <p>Joint stock company and a limited liability company are considered commercial companies, while public company, limited partnership and the economic interest association are considered partnerships.</p> <p>There are also secret society and partnerships forms, but they are not considered commercial companies and used exceptionally.</p>
3	<p>Can non-domestic entities carry on business directly in your jurisdiction, i.e., without having to incorporate or register an entity?</p> <p>As a general rule, a foreign entity intending to perform business activities in Croatia permanently should establish a branch or a subsidiary in Croatia. However, occasional, temporary or one-time performance of a business activity in Croatia does not require permanent establishment. In practice, the meaning of “temporary business activity” is not clearly defined and should be decided on case-by-case basis. The permanent establishment issue has more significant tax than legal aspects, so tax advisors should be advised in advance to avoid tax risks arising from the lack of an incorporated branch or subsidiary.</p>
4	<p>Are there any capital requirements to consider when establishing different entity types?</p> <p>Minimum capital requirements are mandatory and prescribed by the Companies Act and some other industry-specific laws for banks, insurance. and leasing companies.</p> <p>As a general rule, in case of a limited liability company, the minimum share capital amounts to HRK 20,000 (€2,700), while the so called “simple limited liability” company’s minimum share capital amounts to HRK 10 (€1.3). The minimum share capital of a joint stock company amounts to HRK 200,000 (€26,700). The registered share capital can be paid in cash or in-kind contribution, subject to certain restrictions. As opposed to commercial companies, economic interest association does not have any capital requirements.</p>
5	<p>How are the different types of vehicles established in your jurisdiction? And which is the most common entity/branch for investors to utilize?</p> <p>The most common entities are (i) joint stock companies, and (ii) limited liability companies.</p> <p>A joint stock company can be established in two ways:</p> <p>(i) Simultaneously, when the shareholders incorporate it by paying in the registered share capital, taking over the shares, and adopting and signing the articles of associations; and</p>

¹ Official Gazette No. 111/93, 34/99, 121/99, 52/00, 118/03, 107/07, 146/08, 137/09, 125/11, 152/11, 111/12, 68/13, 110/15, 40/19.

	<p>(ii) Successively, when the shareholders adopt the articles of association, takeover part of the issued shares, and send a public invitation (<i>prospectus</i>) for the subscription of the remaining shares.</p> <p>A limited liability company is incorporated by the shareholders adopting the articles of association, which generally prescribe the main terms such as the registered name, registered seat, registered business activities, corporate governance structure, restrictions on share transfer (if any), competences of management and supervisory board (if different than standard), distribution of dividends rules and similar. As part of the incorporation process, the management and supervisory board members must sign the acceptance of their appointments and the statement that they are not criminally liable for severe business-related criminal charges. The shareholders must also declare they have no outstanding liabilities in relation to the employees, health, or pension funds. Once signed and notarized by the Croatian public notary, the incorporation documentation is submitted to the court registry of the competent commercial court for registration, which usually registers the company in a couple of weeks by issuing a registration decision.</p> <p>The company's incorporation should subsequently be registered with the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and the Tax Authority, and the bank account is opened with one of the Croatian banks.</p> <p>Over 90% of Croatian companies are incorporated as limited liability companies.</p>
6	<p>How is the entity operated and managed, i.e., directors, officers or others? And how do they make decisions?</p> <p>In general, companies are managed by management board members (directors), who adopt decisions at board meetings or by written resolutions. They are in charge of day-to-day operations and are liable personally for all their personal assets. Supervisory board in a limited liability company is voluntary in most cases and is mandatory exceptionally: when the number of employees exceed 200, the registered share capital exceeds HRK 600,000 and there are over 50 shareholders, and some other exceptional cases, depending on the company's group structure. The supervisory board appoints the management board members, oversees their work, and provides prior approvals to certain more significant business decisions. Certain more significant business and statutory decisions must be adopted by the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting, such as amendments of the articles of association, mergers, increase of the share capital and issuance of new shares, appointment of management board members, and adoption of financial statements. Shareholder's decisions may be adopted by an ordinary 51% majority or by a special 75% majority, depending on the type of decision.</p> <p>On the other hand, Croatian joint stock companies can choose between a one- or two-tier governance system. In the case of a two-tier governance system, the company has three mandatory corporate bodies: (i) the management board, which manages the company's business and represents the company, and whose members are appointed by the supervisory board, (ii) the supervisory board, which supervises the management of the company's business and whose members are appointed by the general assembly, and (iii) the general assembly, which consists of the company's shareholders. On the other hand, if the company chooses a one-tier governance system, it has (i) executive directors, who manage the company's business and represent the company, and are appointed by the board of directors; (ii) the board of directors, which manages and supervises the company's business and its executive directors, and whose members are appointed by the general assembly; and (iii) the general assembly, which consists of the company's shareholders.</p> <p>As a general rule, the liability of the management board members in a two-tier governance system corresponds to the liability of executive directors in a one-tier governance system, whereas the liability of supervisory board members in a two-tier governance system corresponds to the liability of the members of the board of directors in a one-tier governance system.</p> <p>The Companies Act provides that management and supervisory board members in two-tier systems, and members of the board of directors and executive directors in one-tier systems, must maintain the company's confidence, act in the company's best interests, and carry out their respective responsibilities in a diligent, adequately informed, and conscientious manner ("duty of care"). The duty of care of the management and supervisory board members in two-tier systems, and of members of the board of directors and executive directors in one-tier systems, is not breached if it can be reasonably assumed that he/she acted in the company's best interest when undertaking a business decision, on the basis of sufficient information. In practice, this should mean that there is no breach of duty of care of a board member or executive director simply because a decision has negative business consequences. However, in a dispute, the burden of proof would remain on the board member or executive director, who would then have to establish that the duty of care was observed by proving that it could be reasonably assumed that a diligent and conscientious businessperson, in the similar circumstances, would have made the same business decision. The duty of care is applicable to both joint stock companies and limited liability companies.</p>
7	<p>Are there general requirements or restrictions relating to the appointment of (a) authorized representatives/directors or (b) shareholders, such as a requirement for a certain number, or local residency or nationality?</p> <p>Management board members (directors) can only be adults with full legal capacity, provided that they are forbidden from being charged for criminal offenses, such as the abuse of bankruptcy, favoring creditors or violation of the confidentiality, for a five-year period following the conviction, or in case of a preliminary injunction prohibiting the performance of a business activity, for the term of the prohibition.</p>
8	<p>Apart from the creation of an entity or establishment, what other possibilities are there for expanding business operations in your jurisdiction? Can one work with trade/commercial agents, resellers and are there any specific rules to be observed?</p>

The Croatian company may use all standard business models to expand its business or increase its market share as long as they are compliant with the local and EU general anti-trust rules, consumer protection, anti-bribery, and other EU-law compliant commercial conduct.

C. Entity operation

C1. Governance

9	<p>Are there any corporate governance codes or equivalent for privately owned companies or groups of companies? If so, please provide a summary of the main provisions and how they apply.</p> <p>The supervisory or management board of a company whose shares are traded on the regulated market are obliged to ensure the company publishes regular compliant notifications on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the binding corporate governance code, the voluntary corporate governance code (if applicable), or corporate governance practices applicable beyond what is required by mandatory regulations as well as the information on where the relevant corporate governance codes are published; • Whether the company deviates from the corporate governance code's terms; • A description of the basic features of the implementation of internal control and risk management in relation to financial reporting; • Information on significant direct and indirect shareholders, including indirect holding of shares in pyramid structures and mutual shares, holders of securities with special control rights and a description of these rights, restrictions on voting rights, such as restrictions on voting percentage or number of votes, time limits for exercising the voting right or cases in which, in cooperation with the company, financial rights arising from shares are separated from the underlying shares, rules on appointment and revocation of members of management or executive directors or supervisory board members, particularly the power to issue shares or acquire treasury shares; and • Data on the structure and operation of the supervisory or management board and their subsidiary bodies. <p>All listed companies are required to complete an annual report to disclose their compliance with the Corporate Governance Code of the Zagreb Stock Exchange, according to a "comply-or explain" principle, where they must explain negative feedback, submit it annually to the stock exchange, and disclose it online.</p>
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C2. Capital

10	<p>What are the options available when looking to provide the entity with working capital? i.e., capital injection, loans, etc.</p> <p>Long-term working capital is obtained through long-term loans, retained profits, issued debenture notes, and share capital. Short-term working capital includes dividend or tax provisions, short-term loans, public deposits, and others.</p> <p>Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development is the public financial institution which plays the role of the Croatian development and export bank having an objective of financing the reconstruction and development of the Croatian economy. Its main purpose for issuing loans is financing of current business operations and settlement of short-term obligations towards financial institutions, the state and settlement of other short-term obligations, excluding the repayment of debt to the shareholders, related entities and other third persons, with the maximum repayment period of up to 12 months.</p>
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C3. Return of proceeds

11	<p>What are the processes for returning proceeds from entities? i.e., dividends, returns of capital, loans, etc.</p> <p>Ordinary shares entitle the holder to the payment of part of the company's profit (dividend). When a joint stock company makes a profit, it is able to pass on part of the profit to its shareholders. The portion of unpaid profits is reinvested in the company and is called "retained earnings". For the payment of dividends, retained earnings from the current as well as from previous periods are available. Payment to shareholders is usually made by payment to a bank account, but there is also the possibility of an agreement on payment in the form of additional shares. The decision on the payment of dividends is made at the annual general assembly of the issuer by voting of the present shareholders, i.e., the owners. Whether there will be dividend payments and how much it will be depends on the company's operating results and the company's need for investment funds. If the general assembly does not determine by the decision on the use of profits on the day when the shareholders acquire claims for dividend payment determined by that decision, which may not be later than 30 days after the decision, shareholders acquire dividend claims against the company.</p> <p>No dividend may be paid to shareholders if, in the annual financial statements for the last business year, the net assets are less than the amount of share capital increased by the amount of reserves, which by law or the articles of association, may not be paid to</p>
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shareholders or would be lower by such payment. In doing so, the amount of share capital less the amount not paid is taken into account, if that unpaid part is not stated on the active side of the statement of financial position. The amount paid to shareholders may not exceed the amount of profit shown in the annual financial statements for the last business year plus retained earnings from previous years and reserve funds that can be used for payments to shareholders, less losses from previous business years and amounts that were entered into the company's reserves by law or statute.

The articles of association may authorize the management board, i.e., the executive directors, to make an advance in the name of dividends from the foreseeable part of the net profit of the payment to the shareholders after the end of the business year.

C4. Shareholder rights

12	<p>Are specific voting requirements/percentages required for specific decisions?</p> <p>Simple majority (50% + one vote) is required for regular shareholder meeting decisions, such as the appointment of the management or supervisory board members, adoption of the annual financial statements, payment of dividends, appointment of the auditors and similar. Qualified majority of at least 75% is required for special shareholder's decisions, such as the amendments of the articles of association, mergers and demergers, increase and decrease of the share capital, dissolution of the company, liquidation and waiving pre-emptive rights. A super-qualified majority of 90% or over is required for squeeze-out procedures and certain waivers of damage claims against the management board members, and shareholders with 10% can bring derivative claims against the company.</p>
13	<p>Are shareholders authorized to issue binding instructions to the management? Are these rules the same for all entities? What are the consequences and limitations?</p> <p>As a rule, in the case of joint stock companies, binding instructions of the shareholders to the management board are prohibited. Accordingly, the management board members cannot be revoked for not following the instructions of the shareholders or otherwise without the existence of a significant and justified reason.</p> <p>On the other hand, with limited liability companies, shareholders are permitted to give binding instructions to the management board, even the guidelines that are damaging, provided that they would be liable to the company for damages arising therefrom.</p> <p>Shareholders may also file a claim for damages the company may have against its management and supervisory board members, and request the appointment of a court representative in case of lack of sufficient representation.</p>

C5. Employment

14	<p>What are the core employment law protection rules in your country (e.g., discrimination, minimum wage, dismissal, etc.)?</p> <p>The Croatian labor legislature consists of only one act – Croatian Labor Act² (the “<i>Labour Act</i>”).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Right/Protection</th> <th>Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>National minimum wage</td> <td>The minimum wage depends on various factors and is determined once a year for the next year. The national minimum wage for 2022 amounts to gross HRK 4,687.50.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holiday</td> <td>Employees are entitled to at least four weeks of paid holiday each year (equivalent of 20 days). Employees that are under-age and employees working on jobs affecting them harmfully are entitled to at least five weeks of paid holiday (equivalent of 25 days). Public holidays and statutory non-working days are not accounted for in the calculation of annual holiday.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Working hours</td> <td>A regular working week for a full-time employee consists of 40 working hours, which when distributed evenly, amounts to eight hours per day (provided that the working week consists of five days). Overtime work is only allowed in the following circumstances (and at the employer's written request): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In force majeure cases; • If there is an extraordinary rise in the volume of business; and • In other cases where an urgent business need exists. <p>In any event, the employer may not request more than 10 hours of overtime work per week and 180 hours per year (unless otherwise provided for in collective bargaining agreement, in that case it may not exceed 250 hours a year).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rest periods</td> <td>Employees are entitled to the following rest periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 minutes rest break per day when working six hours or more per day; • 12 hours of uninterrupted rest per day (daily minimum rest period); and </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Right/Protection	Details	National minimum wage	The minimum wage depends on various factors and is determined once a year for the next year. The national minimum wage for 2022 amounts to gross HRK 4,687.50.	Holiday	Employees are entitled to at least four weeks of paid holiday each year (equivalent of 20 days). Employees that are under-age and employees working on jobs affecting them harmfully are entitled to at least five weeks of paid holiday (equivalent of 25 days). Public holidays and statutory non-working days are not accounted for in the calculation of annual holiday.	Working hours	A regular working week for a full-time employee consists of 40 working hours, which when distributed evenly, amounts to eight hours per day (provided that the working week consists of five days). Overtime work is only allowed in the following circumstances (and at the employer's written request): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In force majeure cases; • If there is an extraordinary rise in the volume of business; and • In other cases where an urgent business need exists. <p>In any event, the employer may not request more than 10 hours of overtime work per week and 180 hours per year (unless otherwise provided for in collective bargaining agreement, in that case it may not exceed 250 hours a year).</p>	Rest periods	Employees are entitled to the following rest periods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 minutes rest break per day when working six hours or more per day; • 12 hours of uninterrupted rest per day (daily minimum rest period); and
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² Official Gazette No. 93/14, 127/17, 98/19.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 hours of uninterrupted rest per week (weekly minimum rest period).
Pension rights	<p>The Croatian pension system consists of three pillars. The first pillar is based on the so-called “generational solidarity” and the second one on individual savings. Both systems are compulsory in nature. The third pillar is based on voluntary savings. An employer is required to automatically enroll an eligible employee as an active member of the pension system with effect from the date from which the employee becomes eligible. An employer needs to apply employees for gaining entitlements from the pension insurance, implementation of the pension insurance and for other purposes as determined by the law and general acts of Croatian Pension Insurance Institute.</p>
Discrimination	<p>Employees are protected against direct or indirect discrimination at work or regarding labor conditions on the basis of the following protected characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age; • Disability; • Gender reassignment; • Marriage and civil partnership; • Pregnancy and maternity including foster parenting; • Religion or belief; and • Sex and sexual orientation.
Maternity leave/Pay	<p>Maternity leave is used until the child turns six months of age, while parental leave may be used after the child has turned six months.</p> <p>Employed and self-employed pregnant women have to take maternity leave 28 days prior to the expected date of birth and may take it (no earlier than) 45 days prior to the expected date of birth. Maternity leave lasts until the baby is six months old, with the mandatory part of it covering the period between 28 days prior to the expected date of birth until 70 days after the child’s birth (a total of 98 days without interruptions).</p> <p>Additional maternity leaves cover the period after the expiry of mandatory part of the maternity leave (from the 71st day from the child’s birth) until the baby turns six months old.</p> <p>While on maternity leave, the beneficiary is entitled to receive salary compensation equal to 100% of the salary compensation base determined pursuant to the regulations on mandatory health insurance.</p>
Paternity leave	<p>An employed or self-employed parent has the right to parental leave after the child is six months old and can use it until the child is eight years old. The right to parental leave is the personal right of both parents and can be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight months (for the first and second child); and • 30 months (for twins, third and each subsequent child). <p>As a rule, both parents may use parental leave in equal duration; that is, each may use four or 15 months (depending on the number of children), with two months being non-transferable.</p> <p>This occurs in situations in which only one of the parents uses parental leave; in this case, parental leave lasts for six to 30 months.</p>
Shared parental leave	<p>As a rule, both parents may use parental leave in equal duration; that is, each may use four or 15 months (depending on the number of children), with two months being non-transferable.</p>
Statutory sick pay	<p>During the period of sick leave, the employee is entitled to receive sick pay from the employer on the basis of his average salary for the preceding six months for the first 42 days, but this may not be less than 70% of the prescribed basis (which for 2022 amounts to HRK 3,326) depending on the type of sickness. The lowest monthly sick pay for full working time is 25% of the prescribed basis HRK 831.50.</p> <p>If the employee’s sick leave lasts longer than 42 days, then sick pay need to be paid by the Croatian Health Institute.</p>
Statutory notice periods	<p>In case of regular notice, the notice period is at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two weeks, if the employee has continuously worked for the same employer for less than one year; • One month, if the employee has continuously worked for the same employer for one year; • One month and two weeks, if the employee has continuously worked for the same employer for two years; • Two months, if the employee has continuously worked for the same employer for five years; • Two months and two weeks, if the employee has continuously worked for the same employer for ten years; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three months, if the employee has continuously worked for the same employer for twenty years. <p>In the case of an employee who has continuously worked for the same employer for twenty years, the notice period of three months is extended by two weeks if the worker has reached 50 years of age, and by one month if the worker has reached 55 years of age. During the notice period the employee is entitled to receive his salary and all other entitlements under statute. Employees can be absent from work for at least four hours per week during the notice period for the purpose of seeking new employment.</p> <p>In the case of an employee whose labor contract is terminated due to the violation of an employment obligation ("notice due to the employee's misconduct"), the notice period is twice as short as the aforementioned notice periods.</p>
Unfair dismissal	<p>The employer must generally have a lawful reason for terminating an employment contract. The following valid reasons for termination/dismissal of an employee are set out exhaustively in the Labor Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismissal due to economic, technical or organizational reasons (termination for redundancy); • Inability of the employee to duly perform his duties under the employment contract (dismissal based on the employee's abilities or state of health); • Violation by the employee of his obligations arising from the employment contract (dismissal for misconduct); and • The employee did not provide satisfaction during the probationary period (dismissal due to incompetence during probationary period). <p>Temporary absence from work caused by an illness or personal injury is not considered to be a cause for dismissal.</p> <p>Filing an appeal or complaint or taking part in the proceedings against the employer on the ground of a violation of a law, another regulation, collective bargaining agreement or employment bylaws as well as the employee's turning to the competent executive bodies are not considered to be just cause for the dismissal of a labor contract.</p> <p>The employee's appeal to responsible persons or competent state administration bodies or filing a bona fide application with these persons or bodies, regarding a reasonable suspicion of corruption, is not considered to be just cause for dismissal.</p> <p>If the court establishes that a dismissal was not permissible and that the employment relationship accordingly has not terminated, it shall order the employer to admit the employee's return to work.</p>
Statutory redundancy payment	<p>When the employer dismisses an employee following a two-year period of continuous employment, unless dismissal is given for the reasons related to the employee's conduct, the employee is entitled to receive severance pay in an amount determined on the basis of the length of prior continuous employment with that employer.</p>
Statement of particulars	<p>In accordance with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which is implemented in Croatian law by the Implementation Act of the EU General Data.</p>
15	<p>On what basis can an employee be dismissed in your country, what process must be followed and what are the associated costs? Does this differ for collective dismissals and if so, how?</p> <p>The following valid reasons for dismissing an employee are set out exhaustively in the Labor Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redundancy situations due to economic, technical or organizational reasons (dismissal for redundancy); • Inability of the employee to duly perform his duties under the employment contract (dismissal based on the employee's abilities or state of health); • Violation by the employee of his obligations arising from the employment contract (dismissal for misconduct); and • The employee did not provide satisfaction during the probationary period (dismissal due to incompetence during probationary period). <p>Employers and workers have just cause to cancel an open-ended or fixed-duration labor contract, without having an obligation to comply with a prescribed or agreed notice period ("extraordinary notice") if, due to an extremely grave violation of an employment obligation or due to any other highly important fact and recognizing all the circumstances or interests of both contracting parties, continuation of the employment is not possible.</p> <p>A labor contract may be cancelled by giving extraordinary notice only within 15 days from the day when the person concerned comes to know about the fact on which the extraordinary notice is based.</p>

	<p>A notice of dismissal must be made in written form. The employer must give reasons for dismissal in written form. A notice of dismissal must be submitted to the person being dismissed. The notice period starts running on the day of submission of the notice of dismissal. The notice period does not run during pregnancy, maternity leave, leave for taking care for the child with serious developmental problems, exercise of the right to work for less working hours by the parent or adoptive parent, adoption leave, temporary inability to work, annual leave, paid leave, military service, and other cases of the worker's justifiable absence from work, as prescribed by this Act or by another law.</p> <p>Prior to giving regular notice due to the worker's conduct, the employer shall draw the worker's attention, in writing, to his or her employment obligations and inform him or her about the possibility of dismissal if further violations occur, unless circumstances exist due to which the employer cannot be reasonably expected to do so. Prior to giving a regular notice or extraordinary notice due to the worker's conduct or work, the employer shall give the worker an opportunity to present his or her defense, unless circumstances exist due to which the employer cannot be reasonably expected to do so.</p> <p>In the case of collective dismissals, the employer who intends to cancel at least 20 labor contracts in the period of 90 days, out of which at least five of them are dismissal for redundancy, the employer must consult with the workers in the purpose of finding an agreement to eliminate or reduce the need for termination of work of workers.</p>
16	<p>Does your jurisdiction have a system of employee representation/participation (e.g., works councils, co-determined supervisory boards, trade unions, etc.)? Are there entities which are exempt from the corresponding regulations?</p> <p>Workers employed with an employer, who employs at least 20 workers, with the exception of workers employed at state administration bodies, have the right to take part in decision-making on issues related to their economic and social rights and interests, in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by Labor Act.</p> <p>Workers have the right to elect, in free and direct elections, by secret ballot, one or more of their representatives (hereinafter: "<i>the workers' council</i>") who shall represent them before their employer in relation to the protection and promotion of their rights and interests. The procedure for the establishment of a workers' council is initiated upon the proposal of a trade union or at least 20% of the workers employed with an employer.</p> <p>Also, in a company or a cooperative society, where a body (supervisory board, management board or another appropriate body) that supervises business management is established in accordance with specific provisions, and in a public institution, one member of the company's or cooperative's body that supervises business management or one member of a public institution's body (governing council or another appropriate body) shall be a workers' representative.</p> <p>Workers shall have the right, according to their own free choice, to find and join a trade union, subject to only such requirements which may be prescribed by the articles of association or internal rules of this trade union.</p>
<h2>C6. Anti-corruption/bribery/money laundering/supply chain</h2>	
17	<p>Is there a system governing anti-bribery or anti-corruption or similar? Does this system extend to non-domestic constellations, i.e., have extraterritorial reach?</p> <p>Anti-bribery and anti-corruption system relies on the Conflict of Interest Prevention Act³, which regulates the prevention of conflicts between private and public interest in the performance of public duties, those obliged to act in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the obligation to submit the content of property cards, public disclosure of certain data from property cards; duration of obligations under this Act, election, composition, status and competence of the Commission for deciding on conflicts of interest, procedure before the Commission and other issues of importance for the prevention of conflicts of interest. The purpose of this Conflict of Interest Prevention Act is to prevent conflicts of interest in the performance of public duties, to prevent private influence on decision-making in the performance of public duties, to strengthen integrity, objectivity, impartiality and transparency in the performance of public duties and to strengthen citizens' trust in public authorities.</p> <p>Under certain conditions, Croatian anti-bribery laws can apply to non-Croatian residents committing crime within Croatian territory.</p>
18	<p>What, if any, are the laws relating to economic crime? If such laws exist, is there an obligation to report economic crimes to the relevant authorities?</p> <p>Criminal offenses of this kind are regulated by the Criminal Code⁴ and the Criminal Procedure Code⁵, as a procedural regulation, and are prosecuted <i>ex officio</i> by public authorities and non-reporting of a criminal offense is also sanctioned. In other words, it is obligatory to report such crimes to the police and the DA's office.</p>
19	<p>How is money laundering and terrorist financing regulated in your jurisdiction?</p>

³ Official Gazette No. 143/2021.

⁴ Official Gazette No. 125/11, as further amended.

⁵ Official Gazette No. 125/11, as further amended.

	<p>There is Act on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing ⁶, fully aligned and harmonized with the EU AML regulatory framework, prescribing measures, actions and procedures taken by taxpayers and competent state authorities to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing and other preventive measures to prevent the use of the financial system for money laundering and terrorist financing.</p>
20	<p>Are there rules regulating compliance in the supply chain (for example, comparable to the UK Modern Slavery Act, the Dutch wet kinderearbeid, the French loi de vigilance)?</p> <p>Act on the Prohibition of Unfair Commercial Practices in the Food Supply Chain⁷ establishes rules and system of measures to prevent unfair commercial practices, defines unfair commercial practices in the supply chain of agricultural and food products as the ones imposing significant bargaining power over the buyer in relation to its suppliers. The law also regulates the powers, tasks and actions of the Croatian Competition agency as the authority in charge of its implementation, and cooperation between enforcement authorities for the purpose of sanctioning unfair trade practices throughout EU Member States and the European Commission.</p>
<h2>C7. Compliance</h2>	
21	<p>Please describe the requirements to prepare, audit, approve, and disclose annual accounts/annual financial statements in your jurisdiction.</p> <p>Annual Compliance obligations are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CITR in the prescribed form needs to be prepared and submitted through the e-tax system. In addition to CITR, it is necessary to submit a balance sheet, a profit and loss account, and an explanation of the differences between accounting and tax profit. • Along with the CITR but as a separate report, the client needs to submit also a report called PD-IPO report – related parties report. Its deadline is the same as the deadline for the CITR submission. • The deadline for submission is as follows: • 30 April for the financial year ending on 31 December or four months after the end of the financial year. • In Croatia, we have two types of annual financial reports that need to be submitted as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Annual financial statement for statistical purposes, for which the deadline is 30 April for the financial year ending on 31 December or four months after the end of the financial year. b. The annual financial statement for public announcement for which the deadline is 30 June for the financial year ending on 31 December or six months after the end of the financial year. If the client is subject to audit, then along with the above-mentioned report, it is necessary to submit the audit findings, i.e., audited financial statements.
22	<p>Please provide details on any corporate/company secretarial annual compliance requirements?</p> <p>Companies Act prescribes the obligation of the management board to submit a written report on the state of the company to the general assembly once a year. The annual report on the company's condition must correctly present at least the development and results of the company's operations and the financial condition in which it is, along with a description of the main risks and uncertainties to which it is exposed.</p> <p>This must be a balanced presentation and complete analysis of the development, results of operations, and the position of the company, in accordance with the scope and complexity of its operations. To the extent necessary to understand the development, results of operations, and financial position of the company, the analysis must include financial and, if necessary, other indicators related to individual activities, including information on environmental protection and workers. Where necessary, the analysis must further explain the amounts stated in the annual financial statements.</p>
23	<p>Is there a requirement for annual meetings of shareholders, or other stakeholders, to be held? If so, what matters need to be considered and approved at the annual shareholder meeting?</p> <p>The shareholders' meeting must be convened at least once a year and, besides all other cases determined by the Companies Act and the articles of association, whenever the interests of the company so require, and without delay when the company has lost half of its registered share capital.</p> <p>Matters that need to be considered and approved at the annual shareholders' meeting consist of the regular set of annual financial statements (balance sheet, profit and loss account) and consolidated financial statements.</p>
24	<p>Are there any reporting/notification/disclosure requirements on beneficial ownership/ultimate beneficial owners ("UBO") of entities? If yes, please briefly describe these requirements.</p> <p>Registry of beneficial owners is the central electronic database on beneficial owners of private legal entities established in Croatia, and all the private commercial companies have an obligation to report UBO since 2019. The registry is managed by the Croatian Financial Agency and the UBO requirements arise from the AML regulations.</p>

⁶ Official Gazette No. 108/17, 39/19.

⁷ Official Gazette No. 117/17, 52/21.

C8. Tax

25	<p>What main taxes are businesses subject to in your jurisdiction, and on what are they levied (usually profits), and at what rate?</p> <p>Corporate income tax is levied on accounting profit adjusted for specific expenses and revenue based on the Croatian Corporate Income Tax Act. The reduced rate of 10% applies if in the taxation period revenue has been generated up to HRK 7,500,000. The taxpayers whose profits exceed the threshold apply the standard 18% rate.</p> <p>VAT is imposed on the sale of goods, the provision of services, the intra-community acquisition of goods, and on imports. The standard rate is 25%, with reduced rates of 13% and 5%. Certain supplies are VAT exempt.</p> <p>Personal income tax is a direct tax levied on an individual's income. Types of individual's income are employment income, self-employment income, income from property and property rights, capital income, and other income. Applicable tax rates are 10%, 20% and 30%, depending on the type of realized income. Employment income, self-employment income, and other income are considered on an annual basis (annual income) and additional tax liability or tax refund may arise on an annual level, whereas income from property and property rights and capital income are considered as final. On top of personal income tax liability, city tax is calculated at 0-18%, depending on the individual's residence address.</p>
26	<p>Are there any particular incentive regimes that make your jurisdiction attractive to businesses from a tax perspective (e.g., tax holidays, incentive regimes, employee schemes, or other)?</p> <p>Corporate tax relief is given on expenses incurred on employee education. Tax holiday may be granted on investments and related employment and education expenses, and R&D activities, depending on the investment value and size of the entrepreneur.</p>
27	<p>Are there any impediments/tax charges that typically apply to the inflow or outflow of capital to and from your jurisdiction (e.g., withholding taxes, exchange controls, capital controls, etc.)?</p> <p>Withholding tax is a tax applied to profit generated by a non-resident in the Republic of Croatia. It is paid for interest, dividends, profit shares, and royalties and other intellectual property rights paid to foreign legal entities. The withholding tax is paid at a rate of 15%, except for dividends and shares in profit for which the withholding tax is paid at a rate of 10%. A lower or zero withholding tax rate can apply under an Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation (DTT) signed between the country of the payer and country of the recipient or the applicable EU Directives.</p>
28	<p>Are there any significant transfer taxes, stamp duties, etc. to be taken into consideration?</p> <p>Transfers of real estate that are not subject to VAT are subject to a 3% real estate transfer tax (RETT), with certain exemptions. The tax base for RETT purposes is the market value of the property. The tax is due by the acquirer.</p>

C9. M&A

29	<p>Are there any public takeover rules?</p> <p>The Takeover Act, which has implemented the EU regulatory framework on takeover bids, regulates takeovers in a way that is very similar to that of many EU Member States.</p> <p>Public takeover bids for Croatian companies are relatively common. The program initiated by the Croatian government to privatize state-owned companies resulted in widespread public share ownership, with most large, privatized companies being listed on the stock exchange. The Croatian legislation on takeovers provides for a mandatory takeover offer once a person has acquired a 25% stake in a public company. This mandatory bid procedure has resulted in a large number of takeover bids relative to the size of the Croatian market.</p> <p>Initially, Croatia has seen a significant increase in the number of takeovers, prompted largely by Croatia's entering into negotiations to join the EU and the strengthening of the Croatian financial market.</p>
30	<p>Is there a merger control regime and is it mandatory/how does it broadly work?</p> <p>Under the Croatian Competition Act, a concentration arises by change of control over an undertaking on a lasting basis. The control may be changed as a consequence of: (i) merger between previously independent undertakings (or parts thereof); or (ii) acquisition of direct or indirect control or the controlling influence over the undertakings (or parts thereof) by acquiring a majority shareholding or a majority of the voting rights, or by other means with the same effect; and (iii) establishing a full functioning joint venture (that will perform the activities of otherwise independent entities, on the long lasting basis). An undertaking is deemed to control another undertaking, if it directly or indirectly, holds more than half of its shares, may exercise more than half of its voting rights, has the right to appoint more than half of the members of the manager board, supervisory board or similar managing or supervising bodies, or is able to exercise decisive influence on the business of the controlled undertaking in any way.</p>

