
Foundations and Philanthropy in Croatia

Research and Report compiled by AED CroNGO Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Philanthropy and foundations have been part of Croatia for hundreds of years. However, in the twentieth century they experienced a significant decline and have only recently begun to reemerge. This research was conducted in an effort to gain a better understanding of the current state of philanthropy and foundations in the country. The following report begins by offering a definition of the term philanthropy and a brief review of the growth of foundations across Europe. The report then provides a quick overview of the history of philanthropy and foundations in Croatia as well as looking at the legal framework within the country and outlining recommendations currently being made for changes to the Law on Foundations and Funds.

The second section of the report focuses on registered foundations in Croatia and specifically the structure, financing and programs of 14 foundations interviewed as part of this research. These 14 foundations represent different focuses, founders, structures and locations offering an overview of the broader foundation sector in Croatia. While the sector today is still small and struggling, there are a number of significant efforts being made and accomplishments being achieved by the existing structures. The report concludes by offering some recommendations for instigating growth of the foundation sector in the country. This report is only a first step and is meant mainly to introduce the issue of philanthropy in the country as well as an overview of foundations functioning in Croatia today.

METHODOLOGY

In an effort to gain a comprehensive understanding on philanthropy and foundations, this research began with a literature and web review for both Europe and Croatia. In addition, a review of the Croatian Law on Foundations was carried out and a short interview via e-mail conducted with a legal expert working on draft recommendations for this law. Information on all existing registered foundations was compiled from the foundation registry at the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration (presently the State Office for Public Administration). Following this, 30 foundations were contacted with attention being paid to geographic diversity and types of activities and 14 foundations took part in in-depth interviews (in person, over the phone or via email) focused on structure, financing and programs. Finally, a number of interviews were conducted with NGO representatives in order to gain insight into philanthropy over the years in the country, particularly from the 1940's to the early 1990's, as there is limited published research on this topic.

The information contained in this report has been obtained, analyzed, and reported in good faith. Where contributors' views are reported directly by the author, inclusion does not necessarily signify endorsement of those views, nor does inclusion of an example of one foundation signify endorsement of that foundation by the author or the representative organization.

FOUNDATIONS AND PHILANTHROPY IN CROATIA

I. INTRODUCTION

The CroNGO Program, working to address community development and NGO sector sustainability in Croatia, is a three-year program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by the Academy for Educational Development (AED). The goal of the program is the further development of dynamic, diverse and influential Croatian non-governmental organizations and community groups that operate with support from the general public and in cooperation with other sectors of society. CroNGO provides a variety of services around Croatia including project funding, technical assistance, training, capacity building, and information sharing. Through this program, AED also works to develop an enabling environment for NGOs in Croatia and to increase public perception and citizen awareness and involvement in NGOs and civic initiatives throughout the country.

As philanthropy is vital to the success of a dynamic third sector, CroNGO initiated this research to learn more about how this issue is perceived and carried out within the country. Foundations are important tools of philanthropy, as they serve as one mechanism through which philanthropic giving can be filtered to reach organizations or individuals in need of support. Therefore, increased knowledge about foundations and their functioning in Croatia are important indicators of the culture of giving within the country and engagement of citizens for the common good as well as valuable resources for assisting in the educational, social and cultural growth of the country.

This report is meant to provide an overview of the current state of foundations in the country and their main areas of focus, structures and programs. The report also looks at the concept of philanthropy and the involvement of individuals, companies and governments in issues related to the common good. This research constitutes only an initial step in understanding the issue of philanthropy and foundations in the country and more comprehensive research is needed for a further in-depth analysis.

Defining Philanthropy

Philanthropy can be expressed and defined in many ways. One definition offered by the Oxford dictionary refers to philanthropy as "*the impetus for humanitarian action*", as opposed to egoism. In this report, everyday philanthropy that exists in families and among friends is not addressed. Rather the focus is on philanthropy as a voluntary individual act or group giving for the purpose of improving the common good. This refers to individuals or group donations to organizations (foundations and NGOs) that then channel these funds through diverse programs to achieve various valuable goals. Philanthropy can take place in many forms; it is not just financial support but can also entail volunteer support, in-kind assistance, provision of resources, and others. The 'common good' can be affected through numerous different activities, including research, health, education, arts, culture, the alleviation of poverty, and others, all with the goal of improving the quality of life in a village, community or country.

Defining Foundations

Foundations are expressions of organized philanthropy. WINGS (the Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support) defines foundations as "*separately-constituted, nonprofit bodies with their own established and reliable sources of income (usually, but not exclusively) from an endowment or capital*". These bodies have their own governing boards and they distribute their financial resources for educational, cultural, religious, social, or other public benefit purposes, either by supporting associations, charities, educational institutions, individuals, or sometimes by operating their own programs.

The European Foundation Centre (EFC) classifies foundations according to their main source of finances, composition of their governing board and distribution of funds as follows:

- Independent foundations
- Corporate foundations
- Governmentally linked foundations
- Community and other fund-raising foundations

The Importance of Foundations

Foundations, as expressions of organized philanthropy focused on improving the public good, are an important component of civil society, for many reasons. Foundations indicate individual awareness and responsibility towards a community and promote the concept of active, participatory members of society. Implicitly, they improve social linkages and work on achieving more equitable and social environments for all citizens. Through identifying social problems/needs and connecting them with resources, foundations can serve to complement or supplement government policies. They can also influence the development of partnership across sectors by linking private businesses, government, local authorities, and NGOs to work jointly to improve the public good.

Foundations in Europe

Many western European countries encountered a wave of foundation development in the 1980s. Reasons for this revival are related to the political stability and economic progress that came with the rise of the neo-liberal concept of the state. The concept of foundations, to a certain degree, indicates the deterioration of the welfare state and the understanding that the state is not able to provide for all social, cultural, educational, and other needs a society demands. More recently in the midst of decentralization efforts, development of socially responsible business, market deregulation and privatization, and the rise of the middle class, foundations have encountered an even larger growth.

In Europe, there are many foundations established by institutions, governments and the EU with the goal of improving further co-operation among European countries including foundations such as the European Cultural Foundation, the European Foundation for Science, the European Foundation for Social Policy, the European Foundation for Social Quality, and others. The 1989 establishment of the European Foundation Centre (EFC) contributed to the spreading and strengthening of the idea of philanthropic culture and foundations throughout Europe. In 2001, the EFC estimated that there were approximately 200,000 foundations across Europe. The number of foundations varies from country to country, depending on the flexibility and legal framework regarding foundations. In an effort to assist European countries in improving their legal environment, the EFC recently developed a draft model law for foundations

in Europe. This law is intended to serve as a recommendation for drafting and amending foundation laws in European countries with the aim of encouraging the wider development of the foundation sector throughout Europe.

In addition to traditional foundations, community foundations are developing rapidly in Europe and around the world. Community foundations are considered by many as optimal community development models as they are able to build social and financial capital through donor investment into the local community. Community foundations are developing quickly in Central European countries such as Poland and Slovakia as a means of community mobilization and development schemes whereby citizens come together on their own initiative to invest in and make improvements to their community.¹

II. THE HISTORY OF FOUNDATIONS IN CROATIA

For the purpose of this research, philanthropy has been classified as individual giving, organizational (including community foundations), corporate (corporate foundations and corporate giving) and other forms of foundations (including governmental foundations).

Foundations & Philanthropy in Croatia in the 19th and 20th Centuries

There have been a variety of types and activities of foundations in Croatia throughout the years. The earliest records of foundations originate from the 15th and 16th centuries and were run by the church with a focus mainly on provision of scholarships.

In the beginning of the 20th century there were approximately 220 registered foundations in Croatia. The most common types of foundations were private scholarship foundations that were assisting important educational and cultural programs in the country. The criteria for awarding these scholarships depended mainly on family status, relationship with the founder, home region or city from where the applicant was from, and sex (recipients were almost exclusively male).

In addition, a number of private foundations directly supported schools, teachers, and students as well as also providing meals, clothes, books and medicine to poor children. There were also a number of humanitarian foundations such as the Jelačić Foundation and Mary Theresa Foundation that supported care for the poor, orphans and victims of war as well as the Foundation for Old and Disabled established by the eminent Jew Lavoslav Schwarz. In addition, hospitals governing their own foundations and a number of health institutions were active in the field of health.

In the city of Zagreb citizens established foundations focused on improving infrastructure and communal resources for the city, i.e. for maintaining cemeteries, street lights, repairing public clocks, etc. Other foundations were focused on the development of the economy or assisting employers with pension funds.

In 1930, the Law on Foundations (Zakon o zadužbinama; zadužbina-arhaic word for foundation) was passed, providing legal regulations for these institutions. In the 1940s however the growing and diverse life of foundations in the country came to an abrupt

¹ For further information on community foundation development in Europe and other parts of the world, please see the European Foundation Center's Community Philanthropy Initiative's website <http://www.efc.be/projects/philanthropy/> and WINGS-CF <http://www.wings-cf.org>. For further information on community foundations in Poland see the Academy for Development of Philanthropy's website -www.filantropia.org.pl. For information on community foundations in Slovakia please visit the Ekopolis Foundation website <http://www.ekopolis.sk>.

halt when the socialist government nationalized, expropriated or shut down these organizations.

According to some of those interviewed as part of this research, with the rise of the socialist government, systematic, organized philanthropic actions ceased to exist. Others argued that the state took over and instigated philanthropic activities for the public benefit, which depending on the person, some saw as real philanthropy and others as manipulated philanthropy. Some of these actions were described in interviews as follows:

Actions to Build Infrastructure: Following the Second World War, there was the wish to rebuild the country and young citizens were encouraged to apply and work for free, in return for clothes, meals and other benefits (e.g. free driving courses, photography courses) at no cost. These work actions derived from the socialist principles of solidarity and were therefore seen by many as political activities, not philanthropic. For the government, sometimes these actions were not about the end result itself but rather about the process of building and spreading the "communist spirit".

Individual Contributions: Individual contributions took place in a number of different ways. Citizens would regularly contribute on a totally voluntary basis to humanitarian causes both in Croatia and in other countries through requests from the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations. In addition, referendums would be held to decide whether citizens were willing to donate their time and labor for construction works i.e. roads, buildings, electricity systems. Referendums were organized on the local level and on the Republic level in the former Yugoslavia and while their outcomes were mainly positive, citizen's participation was not seen as voluntary because once a referendum was held, no one could decline involvement in community work. Additional individual contributions included self-contributions organized by companies that invested a percentage of their total income into special funds that were used to purchase housing for employees. Income was generated by all workers donating a percentage of their salaries, i.e. working for free every Saturday.

Organizational Contributions: Organizations such as the Red Cross, the League for Fighting Cancer, and Caritas were national level humanitarian organizations functioning with the support and approval of government. In addition a number of other associations existed which engaged citizens around the country in their activities through local branches such as the Scouts Association. Other types of citizens' groups encountered a large growth in the 1980s with activities focused on gender issues, the environment and others. After the fall of the socialist government, a number of these groups or associations registered as NGOs.

Although no law prohibiting foundations existed during socialism, the environment did not encourage or support their existence. In practice, it was difficult to obtain all the necessary state permits to establish a foundation. Additionally, due to limited private ownership under this system, individuals had a difficult time accumulating enough capital to form a foundation.

Following the collapse of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s, foundations began to return to Croatia. However, development of these organizations has been slow, potentially as a result of the war and Croatia's exclusion from EU programs, such as the Phare program. Another reason for sluggish growth was highlighted in research conducted by the Centre for Development of Non-Profit Organizations (CERANEO) in 1997, indicating foreign funders' limited interest in investing in or assisting the development of foundations in Croatia. By comparison, in 1997 Slovakia had 422 foundations while at the end of 1998 Croatia had 33 registered foundations. Since the middle of 2001 Croatia has encountered a growth in the number of registered foundations with 70

foundations and 2² funds registered at the Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Government in 2003 (versus 47 in 2001).

III. THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FOR FOUNDATIONS IN CROATIA

In 1995, the Croatian Parliament passed the *Law on Foundations and Funds* modeled on the old-Yugoslav Law on Foundations from the 1930s and the Austrian Law on Foundations. This law was amended in 2001 regulating/clarifying the status of foreign foundations branch offices that work in Croatia.

Defining Terms

The Law defines a foundation as property assigned to, alone or by income generated, a permanent charitable purpose or other public benefit purposes. A *charitable purpose* refers to assistance for persons in need. Other *public benefit purposes* refer to improvements in cultural, educational, scientific, spiritual, moral, sports-related, medical, environmental, and other social activity of society in general.

The law also distinguishes between foundations and funds. *Funds* are similar to foundations with the key difference being that a fund can exist for no more than five years time.

Registration

The registration process begins when a domestic or foreign legal or physical person submits an Act on Founding to the Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Government (hereinafter: the Ministry). This Act includes the following:

- a statement from the founder that certain property is intended for the foundation's use,
- information on the foundation's basic capital with an expert assessment of its value,
- a statement on the main purpose of the foundation or fund.

Following submission of the Act, the Ministry requests approval from the appropriate ministry for the establishment of the foundation (e.g. if the foundation is planning to finance cultural programs, agreement is requested from the Ministry of Culture), and then appoints a temporary director. The law mandates that the Ministry act within 60 days after which the Ministry issues permission for establishing the foundation, which gains legality by being included into the Register of Foundations. The Ministry then appoints a permanent director of the foundation, usually the same as the temporary director, whose responsibility it is to "collect" the foundation's property and propose the Statute and composition of the Governing Board. Only once the Ministry has approved the Statute can the foundation begin its activities.

Through the interviews conducted as part of this research, dissatisfaction was expressed with the length of the registration period. Due to the complexity of the registration process, one director mentioned that it took him 2 years to register his foundation. In addition, a few small foundations indicated that due to the length involved in the registration process, they began to distribute funds before this process was finalized. A number of interviewees also commented that the process is quite costly; as the founder has to pay a registration fee, cover costs of legal assistance and the evaluation of the basic capital by an expert.

² As of January 2004 there are 6 registered funds.

Basic Capital and Financial Management

The law proscribes that a foundation's *basic capital* should allow the foundation to carry out all activities related to its core purpose as stated in its Act on Founding. While in many countries, foundations are not required to maintain the value of their basic property, Croatian foundations must ensure that the value of their basic property is not decreased and must therefore ensure that this property is sufficient to generate income that then can be used to carry out the foundation's purpose. This aspect of the law continues to be controversial with legal experts.

Additionally, a number of Croatian foundations with basic capital in the form of money have invested these funds in banks with the interest generated being used to finance the foundation's activities. However, this has proven to be problematic, as the banking sector in Croatia remains weak and the state offers no guarantee for invested funds. Through this research, two cases were identified in which a foundation's basic capital was partially or totally lost due to the collapse of the bank in which it was invested.

Finally, to secure the transparency and credibility of their work, all registered foundations are required to submit an annual financial report to the State Audit Bureau, Ministry of Finances and Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self- Government. In 2002 only 12 foundations had submitted this report.

Fiscal Treatment

Legal experts agree that there has been a significant improvement in the tax treatment of NGOs and foundations during the past decade. Foundations are exempt from tax on:

- income generated from a foundation's economic activity, (except where income from economic activities would result in the organization obtaining an unjustified privileged market position);
- immovable property;
- inheritance and gifts;
- VAT, when goods necessary to accomplish the statutory goals of the foundation are purchased with donations from foreign organizations; and
- scholarships of up to 1250 Kuna per month (while other awards are subject to taxation).

In addition, individuals and legal persons are allowed to deduct up to 2% tax of their income generated in the prior calendar year for donations to organizations pursuing cultural, scientific, educational, health, humanitarian, sports, religious and other activities.³ Despite the fact that tax conditions have improved, there needs to be increased efforts to monitor implementation of these laws particularly the provisions on taxation of income generated from NGOs' and foundations' economic activities and those providing tax exemptions for giving to qualifying public benefit purposes.

National Foundation Council

Although the Law on Foundations and Funds was passed over eight years ago, the government still has not formed the National Foundation Council, proscribed by the law. This Council is meant to be the highest expert and advisory body for foundations and funds in the country. Currently there is no indication from the government as to when this Council will be formed.

³ For a comprehensive review of Croatia's tax treatment of non-profit organizations, please see ICNL's recently published tax survey (2003) available at www.icnl.org. The summary for Croatia is on page 132.

Reform Efforts

In recent years, a few efforts have been made to improve the general environment and the legal framework for foundations in Croatia. In 2001 the NGO CERANEO conducted research and compiled a report on the "Achievements and Obstacles in Foundation Development in Croatia". The NGO also organized a conference on "Building a More Favorable Framework for Foundation Development" in the country gathering key representatives from the non-profit sector and identifying problems with the development of foundations in the country.

Currently, the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), the Croatian Government Office for Cooperation with NGOs, and several NGO representatives and local legal experts are spearheading efforts to prepare a new draft Law on Foundations. The process was launched in July/August 2003, when ICNL, in cooperation with World Learning and USAID, conducted a study tour in Amsterdam for Croatian legal experts on the enabling legal framework for foundations. Through this study tour, participants studied the Dutch regulation of foundations, which is among the most progressive in Europe. Furthermore, the study tour participants reached consensus on necessary revisions for the Croatian Law. Some of the key recommendations include the following:

- Simplify the registration procedures and reduce the government's invasive supervisory power;
- Eliminate the separate organizational form of "funds", which is currently based only on the duration of the organization, and is unnecessary;
- Allow foundations to pursue a broader range of purposes (for example, family foundations), in conformance with international best practices;
- Liberalize the basic property requirements so that there is no burdensome minimum capital requirement for registration or a maintenance requirement during the life of the foundation.

It is anticipated that the first draft of the new Law on Foundations will be completed by February 2004. The draft law will then be circulated broadly to the government and NGO community – through mail, newsletters, and roundtable events – to ensure that all interested stakeholders have ample opportunity to provide input into the draft Law.

IV. FOUNDATIONS IN CROATIA TODAY

This section investigates the different focus and programs of foundations in Croatia today, as well as their organizational structure and financing. It provides a general overview based on the findings of the interviews conducted with foundations as well as a series of case studies of selected foundations.

Focus of Foundations

As of August 2003, there were 70 foundations and 2 funds registered with the Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Government. Classifying these foundations, based on the information in their registration documents, into different categories is quite difficult, as they tend to outline many different aims for their organizations. Based on the information gathered however, it is possible to estimate the following:

- Around 40 % of the foundations provide funds for science, higher education and scholarships;
- Approximately 17% of foundations focus on development programs;
- Around 15% direct funds into social care;

The remaining foundations mainly support health, cultural and sports activities.

Founders

Individuals or groups of individuals, followed by various associations, companies, local and national government, governmental institutions such as universities, hospitals, and political parties, are the most common foundation founders. In many cases, a foundation is established through joint cooperation between individuals, associations, and companies.

Basic Capital

The basic capital of registered foundations in Croatia ranges from 5,000 Kn to approximately 2,800,000 Kn. Beside money, capital consists of assets such as furniture, photocopying machines, computers, microscopes and immovable property e.g. buildings.

Geographic Distribution

Geographically, over 65 per cent of foundations are based in Zagreb, followed by southern, western and northern Croatia. The smallest concentration of foundations is in Eastern Croatia.

Fourteen Croatian Foundations

As part of this research, interviews were conducted with representatives of 14 foundations. A few additional foundations were willing to participate in this research but are still in the process of registration and therefore not yet active. Two foundations are currently waiting for the denationalization of the founder's property, in order to be able to function (one since 1997).

While these 14 foundations represent only a small sample of the foundations functioning in Croatia today a number of conclusions can be drawn regarding types and activities of foundations, as well as their organizational structure and financing.

Types and Activities of Foundations

Following the European Foundation Center categorization according to the source of financing of foundations, from the 14 foundations participating in this research, we have identified the following:

- 9 independent foundations (founded and depending on donations of individuals or donations from firms);
- 2 corporate foundations (founded and fully depending on one company's financing);
- 3 governmentally linked foundations (mainly depending on funding from local or national government).

Ten of the 14 foundations are engaged in supporting science, higher education and scholarships. **Two** are working on improving health care while **one** is engaged in the field of social development and **one** is humanitarian.

Eight foundations direct their financial support throughout the entire country and six support a special region, academic field or university. For example, the Solidarity Foundation of the City of Varaždin and the Foundation of Bjelovarsko- Bilogorska County specifically provide support for the residents of those areas while the Osijek Academic Foundation mainly supports students and scientists from Osijek University.

Promotion of foundation activity is relatively limited. Foundations tend to announce their public competitions through the newspapers, and have few promotional materials of any type. The reason for this seems to be lack of time, money, as media promotion is expensive, and most foundation personnel are volunteers working in other jobs full

time. However, six foundations do have websites with relevant information accessible on them.

Foundation Organizational Structure

Organizational structure varies from foundation to foundation but in general each foundation has a Governing Board, foundation director (who is sometimes a member of the governing board) and a secretary.

The **Governing Board**, together with the director, determines the foundation's programs and distribution of funds. Its members are mainly nominated by the founders and approved by the Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Government. The Board usually consists of representatives of the founders (e.g. representative of a company that is one of the founding members of the foundation) and prominent citizens within the field the foundation supports. In general, Governing Boards meet once or twice a year, depending on need. Although the law does not proscribe the length of Board members' mandates, from the foundations interviewed, it appears that most serve for four years. However, for two foundations interviewed, Board members serve for an unlimited amount of time.

In most cases, the Governing Board members and the secretary work as volunteers, although in some foundations the director and secretary are paid or receive an annual award for their work. In a few of the foundations, people already employed in an institution or company of a foundation founder donate their time to the foundation. From the interviewed foundations, the number of people working for the foundation, including the Governing Board, director, secretary, and others varied from as few as three to as many as sixteen. Some foundations also employ an accountant and web-designer.

Only two foundations have **Supervisory Boards** consisting of well-known, respected citizens in the community, which help to determine the foundation's program. Supervisory Board members are volunteers and work mainly to monitor the work of the foundation and report to the Assembly.

Foundation Finances

Most foundations depend on donations in order to carry out their work. The main donors for foundations tend to be companies, government and individuals. Some foundations are able to sign long term contracts with companies, e.g. three years, and in this way secure funds for an extended period of time. However, most of the foundations interviewed need to engage in annual fundraising activities. One interviewee stated her experience and general impression is that there is a lack of knowledge and skills for "attracting" donors among individuals running foundations.

In addition to funds, there are examples of in-kind donations to foundations, such as building materials, as well as various actions undertaken by a foundation to collect funds. One recent example is the humanitarian action "I Can De-mine One Square Meter" organized by the Trust Fund "Croatia Without Mines" in co-operation with the Council of Europe and the Local Democracy Initiative. As part of this action, citizens across Croatia were able to buy stamps valued at 5 or 10 kn to assist in mine clearance in the country. The funds collected were transferred to companies working on mine clearance in different parts of the country (clearing 1 square meter of mines costs approximately 1 Euro). This campaign received excellent media coverage and was successful in both raising public awareness to the danger of mines as well as receiving contributions from citizens around the country. However, beside these relatively rare public actions, there appears to be only a few other examples of individuals providing donations to foundations.

Three foundations⁴ received support from the government and they obtained their initial capital as well as a majority of their funds from either the local or national government. These foundations also engage in additional fundraising activities outside of the government.

Six of 14 foundations have an endowment⁵ - an amount of money deposited in the bank from which the interest raised is used for grant funds. Sometimes the endowment is only part of the foundation's basic capital but generally, it is the entire basic capital. A few foundations with endowments tend not to be engaged in further fund raising activity because, according to the interviewees, the interest on the endowment provides enough for the planned distribution. Of the six foundations with endowments, these range from 50,000 Kn to 18 million Kn. Many foundations that do not yet have endowments indicated that they are interested in introducing this type of financial structure when the financial situation of the foundation improves. It is interesting to note that in some cases, banks are offering preferential treatment for interest rates on foundations' endowments. Nevertheless, as already mentioned the instability of the Croatian banking sector caused at least two foundations irreversible loss when the bank in which their funds were invested collapsed.

The Government's Role In Instigating A Culture Of Philanthropy

In 2001 the Croatian Government, through its Office for Co-operation with NGOs has created the Council for Development of Civil Society and agreed to the formation of the National Foundation for Development of Civil Society. The aim of this reorganization effort was to decentralize and improve financing opportunities for the civil sector as well as to instigate the development of foundations in Croatia. The Law on the National Foundation for Development of Civil Society was passed in October 2003 and this Foundation was registered soon after. The National Foundation will support associations, foundations, other non-profit organizations, local communities and civic initiatives. In addition to an endowment sum of 2 million Kn and 13 million Kn already obtained from the lottery and other games of chance, technical support will be provided by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development. The foundation will also participate in dissemination of the European Commission's CARDS program grants.

Additionally, in an effort to promote scientific research and development, the Croatian Government formed the National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development in 2002. This Foundation is focused on innovation and will provide scholarships for students and young scientists as well as encourage international cooperation within institutions of higher education. As the Parliament only recently appointed members of the Governing Board, it is expected that this foundation will begin activity in the very near future.

V. PHILANTHROPY AND FOUNDATIONS IN CROATIA

In the following section, specific types of philanthropy and foundations are reviewed with some case studies of specific foundation's work highlighted.

⁴ Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts Foundation, Foundation of Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska County and Solidarity Foundation of City Varaždin.

⁵ Biotechnological Foundation of Food Technology and Biotechnology Faculty, Foundation prof. dr. Marijan Hanžeković, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts Foundation, Foundation Zlatko Crnić, Foundation dr. Ljerka Markić- Čučuković, Foundation of Dragan Lisac "Belcanto"

Individual Philanthropy

There are only a few examples of large-scale individual acts of philanthropy in Croatia that we were able to identify through this research. In a few rare cases, an individual has donated a car or an apartment to an NGO, but this is not the norm. However, this does not mean that philanthropic acts are not occurring. There are media reports almost daily of small-scale giving and collective philanthropic action, e.g. residents of one community gathering to raise money, building materials or clothes to help needy persons or families.

However, through a review of the 70 registered foundations, it was discovered that approximately 20 foundations were established by an individual or group of individuals who donated the initial basic capital for this foundation to function. This can be considered a significant expression of individual philanthropy. Individual philanthropy is also visible in large humanitarian campaigns such as the nation wide campaign "I Can De-mine One Square Meter" mentioned earlier or the campaign that raised money to buy artificial cochlea for children with hearing difficulties. This latter campaign, named "Let them Hear" carried out in 2001, with support from the government, received a significant national response when everyone from politicians, to religious leaders, to musicians, to ordinary citizens, contributed through direct or indirect donations (by calling a special number, citizens were able to donate a symbolic sum). The campaign collected more than 1 million Kn and received significant media attention, which was probably one of the key factors of its success.

A third example is the campaign carried out by Caritas, called "For a Thousand Joys" to provide support for the 1000 poorest families in Croatia. This campaign, organized in co-operation with large Croatian companies, collects funds from employee's Christmas bonuses or money that would be spent for Christmas receptions in these companies. Citizens are also encouraged to contribute by calling a special number.

Independent Foundations

Independent foundations are those not established by or mainly funded through a single company or government body. Of the nine independent foundations interviewed through this research, the Biotechnological Foundation for Food Technology and Biotechnology Faculty is a unique example of an academic institution and a number of companies joining forces in mutually beneficial philanthropic activity.

BIOTECHNOLOGICAL FOUNDATION FOR FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY FACULTY- Zagreb

The Biotechnological Foundation for Food Technology is a good example of how talented and successful students through receiving small, but significant scholarships provided by various companies, are able to be introduced to these companies as possible future employees. Every year all company founders receive information about the scholarship applicants, providing them with an overview of some of the best students coming out of the faculty that year. In addition, an annual gathering is held to which scholarship recipients from throughout the years are invited, providing a good opportunity for current recipients to network with past recipients and company representatives.

Beginning next year, the foundation will hold annual meetings with past recipients now employed in various companies in order to receive feedback from those who received scholarships and to encourage them in animating their companies as future donors (if they are not already a donor). It is evident that this kind of networking is very beneficial to all parties involved.

Founded in 1996 through the initiative of employees at the Faculty of Food Technology and

Biotechnology, the purpose of the foundation is to support and promote biotechnology, food technology, nutrition and ecology. The founders, in cooperation with the Faculty, are a number of companies working on these issues including Belupo, Cola-Cola-Amatil, Daruvarska pivovara, Buzet pivovara, Karlovačka pivovara, Pliva, Podravka, Vindija, and Zagrebačka pivovara.

The Foundation provides the following three types of support:

- scholarships for students of the Faculty of Food Technology and Biotechnology in Zagreb (amount: 600 Kn per month for one year);
- awards for postgraduate students enrolled in the postgraduate course at the Faculty (amount: 5000 Kn); these students can be from all parts of Croatia and from various undergraduate studies;
- one time grants for specific related research projects (amount 3000 Kn).

During the past 6 years approximately 60 students have received scholarships, 10 awards have been provided and 30 grants distributed. Scholarship recipients have to submit a report about their success in studying two times per year. The Foundation announces its support possibilities at the Faculty and through student organizations and in 2001 was presented at the Financial Forum.

The Foundation functions with the support of 7 volunteers who serve as the Governing Board, director and secretary. There is also a Committee that reviews and recommends applicants to the Governing Board. The Governing Board makes the final decision about who receives funds.

The Foundation maintains one or three-year contracts with its donating companies. These are not only the founding companies but their "daughter companies" as well and new donors such as Klara and Lura this past year. In addition to these two companies, in 2003 donors included Zagrebačka pivovara, Daruvarska pivovara, Vindija, Podravka, Cedevisa, Veterina and Kvasac. The latter three are the "daughter companies" of Pliva and have become substitute donors for Pliva.

The Foundation has an endowment and every year continues to build this endowment with part of the funds donated from companies. The other part of the donations is spent on material costs and on scholarships, awards and grants that are also partly financed by interests earned on the endowment. The endowment is currently 350,000 Kn. Zagrebačka banka provides a higher interest rate on these endowment funds and through this also contributes to the foundation's overall purpose.

The Humanitarian Foundation for Children of Croatia is a second example of an independent foundation. This foundation grew from a humanitarian campaign during the war in the early 1990s into one of the largest humanitarian foundations in Croatia today.

HUMANITARIAN FOUNDATION FOR CHILDREN OF CROATIA- Zagreb

The Humanitarian Foundation for Children of Croatia evolved from the NGO "Save the Children of Croatia", established by Mrs. Ankica Tuđman and a group of her associates during the war in the early 1990s. In 1996 the NGO transformed into a foundation with a focus on helping the children of soldiers killed during the war. Today the focus has shifted to assisting all children from poor families, single parents as well as children of war veterans.

The foundation provides the following types of support:

- Sponsorship of children in need – the foundation identifies citizens and companies to sponsor children and then plays an intermediary role between the donor and child in need, providing necessary information to the donor who then contributes 300 Kn per month for a specific child. Donors stay in touch with children as well as the foundation that keeps a file on every child and tracks them until they turn 18 years old.
- In-kind donations such as equipment for hospitals, schools, institutions for the mentally handicapped, with funds collected through the campaign "Even 1 Kn Can Help"
- As of 1998, support for 124 high school students (600 kn per month per student) for professions considered to be in a decline; through support the foundation stimulates

students to take a greater interest in these professions.

Support is provided to children and institutions in need throughout the country, and the foundation works to keep track of how recipients use the funds. The director believes that the foundation has an important impact on society because, to date, over 10,500 children have received assistance from over 1,250 sponsors. The foundation distributes approximately 4,000,000 Kn per year for children (1,250 children received 300 kn per month). As promotion of activities through the media is expensive, the director uses every opportunity to invite the media to report on the different humanitarian actions taken by the foundation.

The Foundation has a nine-member Governing Board, director, honorary Chairwoman, and secretary. The Governing Board approves the program of the Foundation proposed by the director and decides on the appropriate distribution of funds. The main criterion for eligibility for a child to receive funds is that s/he is from a family with five or more under aged children. The Governing Board consists mainly of representatives from companies that also serve as donors to the foundation. The Governing Board as well as the Chairwoman with more of a symbolic, honorary function, are all volunteers of the Foundation. The director, approved by the Governing Board, is paid as are five additional staff members.

The largest donors are companies such as Kraš, Privredna banka, Splitska banka, and the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Each company provides support through one-year renewable agreements. Company donations provide for 2,500,000 Kn annually. In addition to company support, the campaign "Even 1 Kn Can Help" provides citizens with a way to give what they are able to throughout the year. The funds collected through this campaign, usually up to 600,000 Kn per year, are used to purchase needed in-kind donations for institutions. In addition, the foundation receives funds from their art gallery that sells paintings, sculptures and cards donated by the artists. The gallery's income per year varies between 1,000,000 – 1,000,500 Kn. The foundation currently does not have an endowment.

Corporate Philanthropy

While companies are some of the key donors for independent foundations as seen above, corporate philanthropy in this section is related mainly to corporate foundations e.g. a company having its own foundation, and corporate giving in general. The SimBex Foundation is one of two examples of a corporate foundation existing in Croatia today.

SimBex FOUNDATION-Zagreb

The SimBex foundation demonstrates how even a small business can make a social difference through its actions. SimBex, a company selling equipment for incontinency, decubitus and children's diapers, established its foundation in 2001. The foundation was begun out of a genuine concern for people affected by these problems, and it is mainly engaged in educating employees in nursing homes, how to handle incontinency and working to change the general attitude towards the elderly.

The foundation provides the following main types of support:

- Free education on incontinency in medical institutions and nursing homes as well as sex education classes in secondary schools, an important incontinence prevention measure as frequent urinary track infections in youth, as result of sexual activity can lead to incontinence later in life;
- Free equipment for soothing incontinency;
- A free telephone line for professional advice on incontinency and related illnesses;
- Free of charge medical checks by doctors working with Simbex.

The Foundation has counseling centers in Rijeka, Zagreb, Split, Osijek and Dubrovnik that provide advice concerning Simbex's equipment and incontinence throughout the country. The foundation promotes its activities through media (radio advertising), free telephone lines, booklets on incontinency, and various events (like the Festival of Health).

The Simbex Foundation has a Governing Board, Supervisory Board and Assembly. The

Governing Board, including the director and accountant of SimBex, a goods manager, a doctor and a pensioner, decides on the distribution of funds and reports to the Supervisory Board and Assembly. The Supervisory Board consists of prominent academics and doctors who meet once a year and help to determine the Foundation's program and represent it to international organizations. The Assembly consists of mostly pensioners and other beneficiaries of SimBex products. All Board members are volunteers and a number of SimBex employees also donate their time and skills to the foundation. The Foundation employs doctors in the regional counseling centers who are the only paid staff in the foundation.

The Foundation receives 500,000 Kn donation annually from SimBex that is distributed every year. There are plans to introduce an endowment when the financial situation of the company becomes more stable.

Last year the food company Podravka also established a foundation with the aim of promoting and supporting scientific-research, in the memory of Professor Zlata Bartl, inventor of Vegeta. The process of establishing the foundation is still not completed and therefore the foundation has not yet begun the distribution of funds intended for talented undergraduate and postgraduate students throughout Croatia. The foundation expects to become active soon.

Corporate giving including grants or gifts directly to charitable organizations from a corporation occur frequently in Croatia. Research by UNICEF on company's corporate giving habits and information gathered through AED's CroNGO program around the country indicate that many companies, large and small, are engaged in some degree of corporate giving, either financial, in-kind or both.⁶ While most corporate giving takes place on an ad hoc basis, four companies have been identified with structured grant programs in place including Zagrebačka banka, Lura, Holcim Hrvatska and Ford/Auto 2000. Corporate giving is mainly directed towards various beneficiaries such as schools, children's homes, hospitals, theatres, Ministries (e.g. Education and Health), NGOs, foundations, and individuals. The motivation driving large and medium size enterprises to give varies from a simple wish to help to public promotion of the company and building a positive public image. As for small businesses, the impression is that they have a sense of responsibility toward the development of the community in which they function and they tend to invest in improving the situation of the needy members of the community.

Community Foundations

Community foundations, begun in the United States and now flourishing around the world, have an important influence on enriching and improving community life. These foundations, dedicated to improving life within a particular community, motivate individuals, businesses and government from that community to donate their time, money and skills for the progress and development of the community. Thus, it presents citizens as key players and decision-makers in the community and acts as a supplement to government programs for local development.

The idea of community foundations is only just beginning to take hold in Croatia. The one and only known community foundation in Croatia is Foundation Runovići created in 2000 by the citizens of Runovići, a village in Dalmatia. However, despite repeated efforts, it was not possible to find and interview representatives from this foundation as part of this research. As a result, there is no current data available on its activities and success to date.

⁶ More information on the UNICEF research and AED's CroNGO program findings on business support is available in the research report on corporate social responsibility produced by AED in February 2004.

The community fund "Sv. Vinko Pallotti", while not a classic community foundation, represents one initiative taken by a community in Croatia to try to raise funds to address important community issues. This fund was established in 1998 by citizens in the town Ivankovo in Slavonia to provide financial support for socially marginalized members of their community. The fund collected money every year by organizing raffles through which community members could contribute to a charitable cause. The fund was able to support various actions such as painting houses, providing electricity to those not able to afford it and distributing one-time grants to assist with needed medical treatment. Throughout the five years of its functioning, 150,000 Kn was collected and 120,000 Kn was distributed by the fund. However, those running the fund encountered significant difficulty in raising sufficient funds within their community to care for so many needy citizens. Therefore, after their five-year time limit for a fund to exist expired, and because of the difficulty in registering a foundation versus the relative ease of registering an NGO, in 2003 the fund re-registered as an NGO by the same name. Today, they hope to focus on broader humanitarian actions but comment that it is still difficult to motivate citizens to become engaged.

Beginning in spring 2003, with support from AED's CroNGO program, three NGOs -- Ri-Centar, Center for Peace, Human Rights and Non-Violence-Osijek and Odraz -- began to conduct a feasibility study for the development of community foundations in four locations in Croatia including Rijeka, Osijek, the island of Hvar and Krapina (near Zagreb). Through interviews and questionnaires this study looks at the interest and possibility for citizen and institutional engagement in these types of foundations. The research results should be available in early 2004 and to date an advisory board has been established for a foundation in Osijek. It is hoped that some type of community-based foundation will be formed in each of the four locations involved in this study.⁷

Government Supported Foundations

Government supported foundations are established by, or primarily depend on, local or national government funding. Below are two examples of government foundations, one focused on the promotion of social care and the second supporting the arts and sciences. While local government established the Solidarity Foundation, one of the founders of Croatian Arts and Sciences Foundation was the Croatian Parliament.

SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION OF THE CITY OF VARAŽDIN

Founded in 2002 by the city of Varaždin, this Foundation works to support residents of Varaždin in receiving needed medical treatments, providing assistance to socially marginalized community members and awarding scholarships to worthy students. Although this Foundation is relatively new, its representatives believe that based on the number of applications received during its first year it will have a positive and substantial impact on the community in the future. Residents of Varaždin learn about the Foundation's activities through local newspapers and radio.

The Foundation operates through the volunteer work of a Governing Board, director and secretary. Based on recommendations from the director, the Governing Board determines the program of the Foundation and decides on the distribution of funds. The seven members of the Governing Board are appointed by the Varaždin City Assembly for 4 years mandates. Board members consist of one City Council member and six local citizens.

During the past year the Foundation received approximately 300,000 Kn mostly from the Varaždin city budget. These funds are guaranteed on an annual basis. Other assistance received was mainly in-kind donations such as construction material provided by companies.

⁷ For further information on these efforts please visit the websites of the three NGOs involved including Odraz at www.odraz.hr; Center for Peace-Osijek at www.centar-za-mir.hr; and Ri-Centar at www.ri-centar.hr.

The Foundation currently has no endowment but plans to introduce one as it develops over the next few years.

The Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences Foundation, one of six foundations governed by the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences, has also received support from the Croatian Parliament as well as a number of companies.

CROATIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES FOUNDATION - Zagreb

The Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences Foundation was established in 1993 on the initiative of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences, by the Croatian Parliament, city Rab, Zagrebačka banka, Pliva, the Croatian Chamber of Commerce, Privredna banka, Školska knjiga, and Zagrebački Velesajam. The purpose of the foundation is to promote culture, art, science and education as key factors of intellectual, political and general progress in Croatia.

The foundation provides the following types of support:

- financing arts and science publications
- organizing scientific seminars
- developing science and art work
- financial support for museums, galleries, etc. in purchasing art
- providing awards for significant art and science achievements

The foundation provides support around the country and recipients are required to write a report on how the awarded funds have been spent. Information about the foundation is distributed through advertising in large national newspapers. As of 1993 150 organizations or individuals had received support from the foundation and the foundation's director believes that the impact of the foundation's work has increased over the years.

The foundation functions with a director, Governing Board and secretary. The Governing Board consists of 16 volunteers including representatives of the Academy and the other founders. Governing Board members are appointed for four-year mandates. In making grant decisions, the Board cooperates with academic "classes" that are special departments in charge of areas for which the grants are given. The director receives a salary while the secretary and accountant are employees of the Academy who volunteer their time with the foundation.

The work of the foundation is mainly funded through the state budget and it annually receives 2,700,000 Kn that is put into the endowment fund. The funds distributed are from the annual interests received on the endowment. The foundation distributes approximately 1,000,000 Kn per year, with no single grant exceeding 50,000 kn.

VI. CONCLUSION

As seen through this report, foundations are active in Croatia and philanthropy is taking hold. There is a continual increase in philanthropic activity including large scale, nation wide humanitarian actions, and community level support with an increasing number of people becoming involved. However, the pace of development of the foundation sector and a culture of philanthropy in Croatia is rather slow. This is the result of several factors.

The first and foremost of these may be a general low understanding of the need or value of philanthropy among Croatian citizens. According to the NGO representatives carrying out the feasibility study on community foundations in Croatia through which they discussed the issue of philanthropy with individuals in four locations around the country, citizens in general seem to have a poor understanding of philanthropy and are reluctant to initiate or join into an effort to promote the common good. Therefore, an important first step to improving the situation of foundations in the country may be to motivate citizens to give and develop a social conscious with an emphasis on the value of volunteer work.

In addition, transparency of fund distribution and a demonstration of concrete results from philanthropic programs are also extremely important to assist citizens in understanding the value of this work. It is also necessary for citizens to understand that not only the wealthy should give; rather this is something that everyone can do. It is not about having a lot of money but rather about good will, interest, involvement and commitment.

Philanthropy can be promoted in several different ways; however, one recommended approach has been to include civic education into the schools, as targeting the younger generation will allow these children to grow up understanding this as something that is normal and valuable for society. In addition, the promotion of concrete philanthropic projects and their impact on society, demonstrating how even a small amount of funds can have a significant impact on peoples' lives and change a community can assist citizens in gaining a fuller understanding of the value of their involvement.

As discussed in this report, another factor influencing the development and impact of foundations in Croatia is the relatively restrictive and inflexible legal framework. The existence of strong foundations is in the best interest of the state as these organizations will complement and supplement government programming in certain areas and be able to provide needed funds in areas that the government may not have the ability to provide. Preparation of new legislation is a positive step toward improving the legal framework. At the time of this writing, it is hoped that the new legislation will come before the Croatian Parliament for review in 2004 allowing for the sector to grow and increase in dynamism over the next several years.

It is also worthy to note that only a few of the currently existing foundations in Croatia work to address social or economic development issues. This is an area where foundation development in the country deserves focus, as these institutions can become instrumental and crucial elements for innovative development as well as complementing government development initiatives.

Despite the problems encountered and the relatively limited number of functioning foundations in Croatia, as seen through this report progress is being made, activity is being carried out and individuals, government and business are all donating their time and funds to assist in achieving the vision of the various existing foundations. In addition, the preferential treatment of endowment funds by banks learned about through this research is a good practice that should be applauded and will assist foundations in building substantial endowments from which they will be able to increase their activities and impact. With the introduction of a more conducive legal framework and the increased promotion and acceptance of philanthropy, progress will be made in developing diverse and wide-ranging foundations in Croatia.

This research was conducted to provide an overview and offer an initial look at what exists regarding foundations and philanthropy in Croatia. As mentioned at the beginning, it is only a first step. As a next step, it would be valuable to conduct more in-depth research on this issue to learn more about the various foundations and their work as well as document their challenges, successes and impact to date.

APPENDIX I

FOUNDATIONS INTERVIEWED

(Contact information provided as available)

Biotechnological Foundation of Food Technology and Biotechnology Faculty

Mr. Kniewald, Foundation Director

Email: knic@pbf.hr

Web site: www.pbf.hr/zaklada/

Foundation SimBex,

Mrs. Sužnjević, Director of company SimBex and Foundation

Web site: www.simbex.hr/zaklada.html

Foundation prof. dr. Marijan Hanžeković,

Mrs. Ott, Foundation Director

Email: kott@ijf.hr

Web site: <http://zaklada-hanzekovic.ijf.hr/>

Foundation of Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska County,

Ante Rade, Foundation Director

Email: ante.rade@bj.hinet.hr

Foundation "Croatia without Mines",

Mr. Bošnjak, Foundation Director

Email: branko_bosnjak@yahoo.com

Osjek Academic Foundation,

Mr. Galić, Foundation Director

Email: galic@etfos.hr

Foundation prof. Zlata Bartl,

Mrs. Jurašin, Foundation Secretary

Email: snjezana.jurasin@podravka.hr

Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts Foundation,

Mr. Kaštela, Foundation Director

Tel: 01/ 4819 988

Web site: www.hazu.hr/zaklada_akademije.html

Humanitarian Foundation for Children of Croatia,

Mrs. Boras, Foundation Director

Tel: 01/ 4579 024

Web site: www.humanitarna-zaklada.hr

Solidarity Foundation of City Varaždin,

Mrs. Kezele, Foundation Secretary

Foundation of Monsinjur Antun Hek,

Mr. Pavlović, Foundation Director

Foundation dr. Ljerka Markić- Čučuković,

Mrs. Horvat, Foundation Director

Email: aleksandra.horvat@zg.hinet.hr

Foundation of Dragan Lisac "Belcanto",

Mr. Bonačić, Foundation Secretary

Foundation Zlatko Crnić,

Mr. Žuvela, Foundation Director

Tel: 01/ 4829 403

Web site: www.tel.hr/plemenita-opcina-turopoljska/zaklada.html

FOUNDATIONS AND FUNDS REGISTERED AS OF AUGUST 2003**(Presented regionally)**

Foundation	Address	Focus of work
KOPRIVNIČKO KRIŽEVAČKA COUNTY		
Foundation "prof. Zlata Bartl"	Ante Starčevića 32, Koprivnica	Innovations, science
KRAPINSKO ZAGORSKA COUNTY		
Foundation Petar Jakopac	Poljanica Bistrička 78, Marija Bistrica	Education
MEĐIMURSKA COUNTY		
Međimurje Foundation of Solidarity "Katruža"	Ruđera Boškovića 2, Čakovec	Health (for the residents)
SISAČKO MOSLAVAČKA COUNTY		
Foundation "Croatia without mines"	Ivana Meštrovića 30, Sisak	Mine clearance
VARAŽDINSKA COUNTY		
Solidarity Foundation of City Varaždin	Trg kralja Tomislava 1, Varaždin	Health, social care, education
ZAGREB		
Foundation Ante Bruno Bušić	Slovenska 6, Zagreb	Research, humanitarian
Foundation of Classical Gymnasium 1607	Križanićeva 4, Zagreb	Education
Foundation Marko Brkić	Draškovićeve 80, Zagreb	Care for blind people
Association for Improving Bakery Handicrafts	Ivana Šibla 4, Zagreb	Promotion of bakery
Foundation Rafael Paviček	Dolac 1/II, Zagreb	Czech minority
Lions Foundation-Croatian Eye Bank	Sveti Duh 64, Zagreb	Health
Biotechnological Foundation of Food Technology and Biotechnology Faculty	Pierottijeva 6, Zagreb	Education, science
Foundation Marko Marulić	Vukovarska 68, Zagreb	Education, science
Humanitarian Foundation for Children of Croatia	Pantovčak 258, Zagreb	Charity
Christian-Social Foundation	Miramarska cesta 11b, Zagreb	Social care and development

Foundation	Address	Focus of work
ZAGREB cont.		
Foundation Primorac	Fausta Vrančića 3/IV, Zagreb	Charity
Foundation Joso Biondić	Petračićeva 4, Zagreb	Education
Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts Foundation	Zrinski trg 11, Zagreb	Science, art
Croatian Cultural Foundation	Pod zidom 8, Zagreb	Culture
Foundation Informative Center "Peace" Međugorje	Gundulićeva 24a, Zagreb	Culture, Christian values
Foundation of Dragan Lisac "Belcanto"	Svibovac 10, Zagreb	Education, art
Foundation Zlatko Crnić	Trg Sv. Marka 4, Zagreb	Education
Foundation Juraj Habelić	Jordanovac 110, Zagreb	Education
Croatian Foundation for Quality	Božidarevićeva 13, Zagreb	Business quality
Foundation ZIRAL	Gundulićeva 24, Zagreb	Culture, Christian values
Foundation dr. Franjo Nevistić	Ružmarinska 23, Zagreb	Social care
Foundation Authentically Croatian	Roosweltov trg 2, Zagreb	Promotion of Croatian products
Foundation prof. dr. Marijan Hanžeković	Katančićeva 5, Zagreb	Education
Foundation dr. Ljerka Markić-Čučuković	Ivana Lučića 5, Zagreb (katedra za bibliotekarstvo, Filozofski fakultet)	Education
Foundation Bishop Josip Lang	Palmoćeva 33, Zagreb	Social care
Foundation Miroslav Čačaković	Šalata 3, Zagreb	Education
Foundation of Social-Democratic Party for Students	Iblerov trg 9, Zagreb	Education
Foundation Croatia	Marulićev trg 19/1, Zagreb	Science, education, culture, ecology, sport
Foundation Solidarity	Vukovarska 70, Zagreb	Health
Foundation SimBex	Koranska 16, Zagreb	Health
Foundation Ena Begović	Trg P. Preradovića 5, Zagreb	Education, art
Foundation Dražen Petrović	Jezuitski trg 4, Zagreb	Sport (basketball)

Foundation	Address	Focus of work
Fund "House of Ružička"	Ogrizovićeve 40c, Zagreb	Rebuilding house of Lavoslav Ružička
Foundation of Clinical-Hospital Center Zagreb	Kišpatičeva 12, Zagreb	Health
Foundation of Croatian Block	Kneza Mislava 11/1, Zagreb	Education, journalism
Educational Foundation of Partner banka	Trg bana J. Jelačića 5, Zagreb	Education
Foundation 2020	Zvonimirova 124, Zagreb	Education, science, culture
Foundation Vladimir and Višnja Hudolin	Bukovačka cesta 156, Zagreb	Health
Foundation Ivan Buljat	Durmitorska 37, Zagreb	Sports
Foundation of Croatian National Pledge	Gundulićeve 21a, Zagreb	Education, journalism, culture, science, charity
National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development	Trg J. J. Strossmayera 4, Zagreb	Science, education, development
Foundation Janus Pannonius	Svetice 15/IV, Zagreb	Education, charity
Mathematical Foundation for Science	Bijenička 30, Zagreb	Education
Educational Foundation Bernard Čatić	Zagorska 27, Zagreb	Education
Foundation of Law Faculty of University of Zagreb	Trg maršala Tita 14, Zagreb	Education
ZAGREBAČKA COUNTY		
Foundation Stjepan Antolković-Šimunjek	Sajmišna 6, Sv. Ivan Zelina	Education
DUBROVAČKO NERETVANSKA COUNTY		
Foundation dr. Cvito Fisković	Trg Mimbeli 7, Orebić	Cultural heritage
Foundation Park Gradec	Poljana M. Držića b.b, Dubrovnik	Preservation of the park
Foundation Sv. Marija-Mljet	Otok Sv. Marije b.b., 20 226 Goveđari, Mljet	Community life
Foundation of brothers Nikola and Miho Mihanović	Ulica Ploča bb, Dubrovnik	Education, economy, health
Foundation of Sea-Trade Academy "Ivo Račić"	Ulica Ćira Carića 4, Dubrovnik	Education
Foundation Kind Deeds	Pred Dvorom 1, Dubrovnik	Social care

Foundation	Address	Focus of work
ŠIBENSKO KNINSKA COUNTY		
Foundation Maglite	Sunčana obala 33, Zlarin	Economical revitalization, ecology
ZADARSKA COUNTY		
Foundation Child and us	Trg Petra Zorinića 1, Zadar	Kindergarten equipment
Foundation Olive Hill	23 284 Iž, Veli Iž	Charity
SPLITSKO DALMATINSKA COUNTY		
Goran's Foundation for Help to Children in Need	Rendićeva 14, Split	Charity
Foundation Runovići	Trg fra Mije Runovića b.b, Runovići, www.runovici.hr/zaklada	Community development
ISTRIA COUNTY		
Foundation Monsinjur Antun Hek	Ul. Jurja Dobrile 6, Pazin	Education
Foundation for Preservation and Restoration of Rural Heritage of Istria	Trgovačka 1, Vodnjan	Science, architecture
RIJEČKO PRIMORSKA COUNTY		
Foundation Cultura Iuris	Hahlić 6, Rijeka	Education (Law)
Foundation dr. Viktor Ružić	Agatićeva ulica 6, Rijeka	Social care
Foundation for Financing Prototypes Firpo	J.P. Kamova 19, Rijeka	Economy
BJELOVARSKO BILOGORSKA COUNTY		
Foundation of Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska County	Ante Starčevića 8, Bjelovar	Social care
OSJEČKO BARANJSKA COUNTY		
Foundation Novalić	Setaliste kardinala Franje Šepera 12, Osijek	Rebuilding churches
Foundation for za Rur-Urban Balance of Slavonija, Baranja and Srijem	Istarska 5, Osijek	Ecology, culture
Osijek Academic Foundation*	Trpimirova 2B, Osijek	Education

* unofficial translation of the names of foundations

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