

# Cultural Policy Objectives and Measures Developed in National Information Strategies\*

Sanjin Dragojević\*\*

## SUMMARY

*The paper presents most important strategies developed in Croatia to support further building up of information society. Particular emphasis is on priority aims, initiatives, programs and projects in the field of culture and cultural policy. Educational, information, technological and scientific policies are also elaborated to give an insight into overall scope of priorities and measures. At the end is given an evaluation of basic achievements accompanied by proposals of tasks and fields of action to be achieved in near future.*

Key words: cultural policy, information society, Croatia

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## Concept of the information society in Croatia

The first document of the Government by which were regulated basic aims and priorities of development of country toward information society is from 1986 (when Croatia was a part of the former Yugoslavia) under the title “Basic Guidelines for Development of Information Activities in Croatia Until Year 2000”.<sup>1</sup> Defined strategy was never realized, and in the period of 90-ties was not approved any strategic document or any regulation with a role to define basic activities in this very field.<sup>2</sup> After passing of this decade – despite that political and developmental authorities often have used term “information society” as strategic goal of Croatian society – it was evident

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\*\* Sanjin Dragojević, Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb

delay in development and using of information technology. As a sign of this warning trend can be noted data on using of Internet and developing of contents on Internet: in year 1999 only 2,14% of population used Internet (in comparison to Poland with 7,25, Slovak Republic with 9,50 or Slovenia with 23%).<sup>3</sup>

In circumstances during 90-ies Ministry of Science and Technology has acted as a main public authority in promoting information society orientation. In the overall Program of the Ministry of the Science and Technology is stated that its aim "is to create conditions for fast and effective transformation of research results and technological innovations into articles competitive on the international market, and encourage international transfer of technology, as well as the development of technology-based small and medium enterprises." Consequently the activities of the Ministry in this field has been focused on the implementation of two basic programs:

- The establishment of the national network of institutions engaged in the development; transfer, application and financing of new technologies;
- The development of the system of measures of government support to technological development and innovative entrepreneurship such as various financial, fiscal, administrative and other benefits and incentive programs.

The national technological network currently includes: Technology Center in Split, Center for Technology and Innovation in Rijeka, Technology Transfer Center in Zagreb and the Croatian Business and Innovation Center (BICRO) in Zagreb. An incentive measure of the Government of the Republic of Croatia is the Program for Promotion and Start-up of Production Based on New Technologies, adopted in March 1998.

When particularly information technologies are concerned the Act on Organization and Scope of the Ministries and State Administrative Organizations stipulates that "The Ministry of Science and Technology shall carry out planning, co-ordination and implementation of the information technology development and its integration into an overall information system of the Republic of Croatia (The Official Gazette, No. 48/99, Article 21, Provision 1). The Ministry carries out these basic tasks through the establishment of the National Information Infrastructure (NII) within the activities of the NII Section of the Information Technology Department of the Ministry. Considering the tasks of the Ministry in the area of science and higher education a special attention has been paid to the establishment of the Information System for Science and Higher Education (ISSHE). The intention is not to establish the infrastructure for the academic community but also to include the overall community into the country's development using information technologies and the community infrastructure as a testing site for future information systems in the country (education, culture, health care, tourism, etc.).

Without doubt one of the most important event during this period is foundation of the Croatian Academic and Research Network – CARNet on March 1, 1995. Institutions that establish connections to CARNet primarily belong to the scientific and higher education system. These include universities and relevant faculties, other institutions of higher education as well as scientific and research institutes. At the same time within the framework of pilot projects of the Network – with the aim of promot-

ing Internet technology – numerous cultural institutions are connected to CARNet in order to achieve the following goals of the given project:

- Development, construction and maintenance of the computer and communication infrastructure that will connect the educational and scientific research institutions into unique information system;
- Connection of the CARNet network with international networks;
- Development and construction of information nodes and networks.<sup>4</sup>

In the year 2000 the situation rapidly and deeply has changed. After the election and establishment of new political power in January 3rd, again (like in early 90-ies) was open wide social debate on future developmental strategy of the country. Orientation toward information society was recognized and confirmed as the ultimate goal of overall society. As a result of this process within public discussion three strategic proposals can be find aiming to define and trace future development in this very direction.

The first one under title “e-Croatia: Proposition of the Strategy of Computerization in Croatia” was completed by the Working Group of the President of the Republic of Croatia on July 20, 2000. Among general goals, the following can be particularly stressed:

- To affirm standards and trends of information development as foundations of future Croatian development;
- Thanks to building up of information society to rise up quality of life and work in all segments of social life, from culture to health care and environmental protection;
- Enable every citizen, home, office, school, unit of administration to become actor in digital era thanks to connection to Internet;
- To create digitally oriented Croatia in which dominate culture of entrepreneurship, freedom, initiative and openness toward new ideas;
- To enable creation of virtual expert teams thanks to inclusion of Croatian information experts in other countries aiming to help overall computerization of the country;
- To keep best young experts within the country thanks to creation of attractive surrounding for life and work within information society which will, at the same time, attract world knowledge and know-how.

As key segments/activities of the strategy are building up of information society management mechanisms, accommodation to the European standards and requests, computerization of public administration and public activities, computerization of economy, fostering of entrepreneurship in information intensive activities, establishment of specialized pilot-projects.

Parallel with the mentioned initiative of the President of the Republic of Croatia Mr. Stjepan Mesic, on the meeting of the Government of March 9, 2000 was decided to undertake project under the title Strategy of Development of the Republic of Croatia “Croatia in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”. At the moment, in the year 2002 all 19 different sectorial strategies are completed. Among many relevant fields that are covered within the Strategy, its integral part is, at the one side, text completely devoted to the development of information society in Croatia under the title “Information and Communica-

tion Technology”, and, on the another, text which is completely devoted to cultural field under title “Strategy of Cultural Development” – which again has many propositions relevant for information technology and information society. Both of the mentioned strategies are in the meantime adopted from the side of the Government and the Sabor (Parliament), representing official documents of the State.

The first text brings very numerous and detailed proposition of measures on how to use information technologies in every field of overall social life. The following propositions are exclusively devoted to the cultural field:

“Parallel with the development of information and communication infrastructure is needed to create digitized cultural and national contents of high quality, on the basis of materials from libraries, museums, galleries and archives. Those contents have to be in form of digital libraries, which will enable parallel and distanced access of big number of users to the cultural heritage.

For that very purpose:

- Government will establish projects for digitalization of the most important part of cultural and national heritage. On the basis of digitized materials will be established digitized libraries. Process of digitalization will be offered to professional firms;
- For the process of digitalization of cultural and national heritage the Government will stimulate activities aimed to select materials, to define and use norms, to protect copyright and to investigate possibilities of making profit thanks to undertaking such activities.<sup>5</sup>

In the part of cultural strategy (which is again integral part of national strategy) one chapter is completely devoted to the using of new information technologies in culture. As a main goal is stated that “cultural institutions and cultural industries have to be prepared for adequate answer to the fundamental structural changes caused by new communication technologies”.<sup>6</sup> Following concrete tasks are also proposed:

- To enable wide and unlimited access to cultural and information services of high quality;
- To accommodate work to the requests of defragmentation and integration of fields like arts, science, technology and industry;
- To utilize new forms of organization which are opened by new technologies, especially establishment of networks;
- To undertake multidisciplinary research on present day characteristics of implementation of new technologies in culture, with aim to formulate new directions for their wider and better use;
- To establish institution which will co-ordinate the work on development and implementation of specific solutions in using of new technologies in culture, including creation and functioning of the cultural web-portal of Croatia;
- To open new working places which are result of convergence among different professional profiles connected to utilization of new technologies in culture, with particular focus on following interrelated fields: creating of contents and technology; design and technology, management and technology, distribution and tech-

nology (quoted according to the proposition of the Committee for Culture of the Council of Europe, 1999).

However, in numerous other parts of cultural strategy are defined very concrete tasks when implementation and using of new technologies are concerned. In the part devoted to libraries one of the aims of Strategy is “overall coverage of Croatia with efficient network of public libraries, with free access to their common virtual catalogue on local, national, European and world levels”. Other aims are:

- To create national plan of digitalization of book materials which will be co-ordinated with digitalization of analogous cultural heritage, to continue equipment of libraries by information technology and to develop models of digitized Croatian heritage on Internet;
- To connect library systems within and outside of Croatia by using accepted standards and unified approach, as well as by creating web-portal according to the type of libraries and fields of interest, and by co-operation with other sectors to create data bases.

In the part devoted to museums particular attention is focused on informational connection among institutions engaged in collecting, keeping and organization of memory as well as to creation of projects of virtual memory. Segment devoted to art education stresses need for development of new technologies and media in order to enlarge creative possibilities and freedom of expression in art education. In part related to visual arts one of tasks is to support art, which use possibilities of expression by multimedia. Part devoted to music and recording as a task defines using of information technologies in processing of all musical activities as well as in promotional activities related to domestic artistic achievements. The part devoted to media mentioned as a task digitalization of radio and television, while in part related to cultural heritage is stated that it is necessary to enforce registration of monuments by the process of digitalization and making available land-registries by Internet. In part devoted to international co-operation is stressed role of information technologies and networks in promoting and establishment of new forms of cultural interaction. In part Literature and Publishing one of tasks is to orient authors and publishers to the sponsorship because of deep influence which information technology has on publishing.

The third paper which is at the moment also matter of public debate but it is not regarded so important as first two was completed by the group of authors which are members of CARNet expert team under long title: Elements of the Strategy of Building up Information Society in Croatia as the Contribution for Strategy of Development of the Republic of Croatia “Croatia in 21st Century”. The paper was written in the first phase of creating overall national strategy, as a response to public tender which was opened in the first half of year 2000. There are two basic strategic fields of activities which are proposed: wide and intensive using of information technologies in all segments of social life as well as transformation of complete education system according to the needs of information society. Among numerous strategic programs two are connected to the field of culture. The first one stresses that multimedia funds and archives have to process and make available all the relevant documents and materials of national significance in electronic form. On the other hand, libraries also have to provide

citizens with possibilities of access to global information resources and global communication networks – by which is practically ensured equality of citizens in information society. At the same time, libraries have to put special focus on creating and making public information sources.

Finally, it is important to note that two governmental bodies have been very recently established to fulfill information society goals. The first one is the Office of the Government for Development of the Strategy of the Republic of Croatia; the second one is the Office of the Government for Internalization. According to of Stabilization and Association Agreement as well as Stability Pact – EU documents aimed to support process of political, economic and social recovery of the South Eastern Europe, as well as to support process of full integration of countries within European integrations – from all countries in the region is expected to develop democracy based on information society model. Those two institutions within Croatian circumstances have task to facilitate and accelerate this process. As one of the biggest achievements of the Office of the Government for the Development of the Strategy of the Republic of Croatia is very successful computerization of the work of the Government.

### **Main planning documents, programs and financial schemes for including information society considerations into cultural policy frameworks and programs**

Basic planning documents, programs and financial schemas of relevance for cultural policy including the building up of the information society are defined mainly from the Ministry of Culture. Ministry itself at the moment does not have particular strategic document (like policy-paper), or detailed long-term planning document regarding this issue.

From programs and financial schemas, which are directly under the competence of the Ministry, Programmed of Computerization is undoubtedly the most important financial scheme of this kind in the country, and represents one of the parts of overall Program of Cultural Development. It has to fulfill one of the priorities of the Ministry, which is stated as “computerization of cultural institutions especially by introducing new communication technologies and communication networks.” Procedurally it is organized as annual national competition, and independent Commission of Experts makes final decisions.

Of the concrete programs and projects within the country (of which many are financially supported from above mentioned Program of the Ministry of Culture) the following are particularly important.

#### **a) Cultural development and cultural policy**

Information system of the Culturelink Network is cluster of interrelated databases for national and international use. Cultural Policy Database acts as information support for the research project on cultural policies. Textual, referral and bibliographical data cover national cultural policy issues of numerous countries, such as administrative

structures, financial and legislation schemes, cultural industries, sectorial activities etc. Culturelink Data Base contains information on the members of the Network (Network of Networks for Research and Co-operation in Cultural Development), their work, research, activities and publications. Bibliographical Data Base includes numerous documents, articles, books and periodicals received through the activity of the Network.

Central Register of Culture of the Republic of Croatia is database, which is being created by the Institute of Culture of the Ministry of Culture. The Register is composed from two interrelated subsystems: 1. Register of cultural subjects (to obtain data on institutions and individuals, infrastructure and programs); 2. Register of subjects of cultural policy (to obtain data on public and private subjects, infrastructure and programs). According to the scope of database main intention is to be a tool for cultural development and not only for cultural policy of central authorities. There are plans to establish the third subsystem – register of protected cultural goods.

One of the most important new initiatives is establishment of virtual center (portal) for cultural information – CultureNet Croatia, in year 2000 ([www.culturenet.hr](http://www.culturenet.hr)). The initiative is initially supported and co-ordinated by the Ministry of Culture and Open Society Institute-Croatia – with main aim to enable easy access to all cultural virtual resources from a single entry point and to establish an information service (database) for promotion of all cultural organizations in Croatia, regardless of the fact whether they have presently developed their own web pages. It is intended for artists and cultural professionals and general public, as well as for the foreign visitors searching for the information regarding Croatian culture. The CultureNet Croatia, by serving as a platform of Croatian culture and a virtual network of cultural institutions and associations, help in realization of the aims set by the national strategy of cultural development, stimulate creativity and participation in cultural life, as well as co-operation and exchange of experiences among cultural institutions. Through CultureNet Croatia aim is to enhance the exchange of information between Croatia and other countries and thus keep the Croatian cultural professionals informed on opportunities and projects in Europe and the rest of the world. Apart from the function of the web-portal for the Croatian culture, CultureNet Croatia should also provide some consulting services in the area of application of technology and some legal issues of information society. Another role would be to provide a place where it is possible to develop different multimedia projects.

b) Cultural heritage and memory

The aim of the establishment of information network of Croatian cultural heritage, established by the Department for Protection of Cultural Heritage within the Ministry of Culture, is creating of information/documentation system, which is connected with similar systems within and outside the country. At the moment is being created database of inventory of cultural monuments in Croatia with general data as well as special data on the condition of the monument.

The Lexicographic Institute “Miroslav Krleža”, one of the leading institution of this kind in Central Europe which is under direct responsibility of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, is developing the data of knowledge “Croatian Encyclopedia”.

In year 2000 is finished (in the scope of the Working Group of Danube Regions, within the project Cultural Guide of Danube Regions – Danube Cultural Road) digital map of cultural heritage of Croatian Danube regions as well as guide of monuments, which belong to industrial archaeology.

c) Archives

Establishment (in 1998) of the Integrated Information System of Archives (ARHIS) is the most important program of activities in this field co-ordinated by the State Archive of Croatia, which is in the scope of the Ministry of Culture. The program consists from the equipment of archives and other institutions including NGOs of the importance for this activity with hardware as well as with common software.

d) Libraries

The most important program in this field is establishment (initially from 1996) of the National Information System of Libraries – NISKA. The project is undertaken and co-ordinated by the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education and Sport. Main aims of the project are: higher quality of library services and making accessible all data to all users; facilitating of the work of libraries; mutual linkage and making transparent of library data. To fulfill these aims the following concrete project tasks are defined: defining of services to be provided; overall computer processing of library funds; full computer equipment and completed network of libraries; education of staff and exchange of knowledge and experiences; education of users; transformation of regulation in the field; establishment of national digital library.

e) Museums

In year 1996 Museum Documentation Center (national referral institution for this field) has started with project “Croatian Museums on Internet” with the aim to present these cultural institutions by their annual productions and most interesting objects. Until the year 1999 the project has been realized in 20 museums. It is expected at the moment that aside from creating of web pages, and presentation of projects, future virtual exhibitions of interested artists will be realized too.

f) Literature

The project Croatian Literature on the Internet, undertaken by the private publishing firm “Moderna vremena” which also have developed activities focused to national and international promotion of Croatian literature, is priority of the Ministry of Culture in this field giving information on main publishing events and achievements. At the same it has to be stressed that Ministry in year 2000 has financed the first literary journals on Internet too.



## g) Music and recording

In the scope of activities undertaken by the Croatian Music Information Center which is part of the Zagreb Concert Management in 1997 is established Quercus – Central Information System of the Croatian Musical Life. Quercus is database, which comprises relevant data on persons, institutions, works, events, and publications in the field of music as well as news from Croatian music life. Information from the System is publicly accessible and can be used for researches and publications. Part of data is available on-line too.

When recording is concerned there are no systemic approach to record and store Croatian musical heritage and contemporary works on new media. In this field particularly active are firms Croatia Records and, in the last period, firm Cantus. The Cantus is operating within Croatian Society of Composers with aim to publish in traditional and digital ways most important Croatian music works. This task is partially supported from the Ministry of Culture.

### **Annual allocation of the state budget or public cultural funds and foundations to finance information society programs and schemes including those within a cultural policy framework**

## a) Financing available from the Ministry of Culture and other cultural sources

In Table 1. are available data on annual financing provided from the Ministry within the Program of Computerisation of Cultural Institutions.

Table 1. Annual financing provided from the Ministry within the Program of Computerisation of Cultural Institutions

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total (in Croatian kunas)	1,143,632	1,126,000	2,092,240	2,140,000	4,434,339	2,043,830	5,543,064	4,500,000

*Sources:* Cultural Policy of the Republic of Croatia: National Report, 1998; Maja Šojat Bikić. The State of Computerization of Croatian Cultural Institutions, *Informatica Museologica*, Nos. 1-2, Vol. 31, 2000, p 50; Realized Programs in Year 2000. Financial and Planning Department, Ministry of Culture, 2001, p. 3. For the year 2001 financial data are quoted according to *Kulturni razvitak (Cultural Development)*, Ministarstvo kulture, 2001.

As it can be concluded there are trend of increasing of funds for this purpose. In the year 1998 the funds were substantially higher because for that very year computerization of cultural institutions was the overall priority of the Ministry. After the year 2000 and establishment of the new political power the funds again increased even more. At the moment there are estimation that this level will be kept or increased, to neglect bad consequences and delay from nineties.

According to the distribution of financial sources related to the type of cultural activities in the period 1996-1998, main users were archives, libraries and museums to

which sources were allocated on the almost equal level, and which spent more than 83% of overall funds.

It has to be stressed that sources provided from mentioned Program of the Ministry of Culture represents only part of sources needed for undertaking and functioning of programs and projects related to information technologies in culture. Despite to the fact that there are no exact data on the level and amounts how much financial sources are contributed from the side of towns, counties and municipalities, they regularly allocate additional money for accepted programs with percentage which vary from 20-50%.

Open Society Institute – Croatia also regularly finance programs and projects in this field. For that very purpose it has been established special financial scheme under the title New Technologies and Information Society. Until the year 1997 support was mainly channeled to equipment and providing of access to Internet. From that very period focus is on the establishment of new NGO organizations (like Multimedia Institute MAMA – with aim to enlarge number of Internet clubs and to educate focused group of population for using of new information technologies; and Student Information Centers in Zagreb, Osijek and Split – with aim to act as main informational support for students). Paralelly have been supported cultural projects of importance for development of information society like providing of equipment and software for public libraries; financing of the e-mail BBS (bulletin board service) – the co-ordinated initiative in Croatia, Slovenia, FR Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina with aim to promote using of digital communication within NGO sector in respective countries; and granting of computers for individual research projects. For all those purposes in the period 1999-2000 were allocated 530 000 US\$. The most important Institute's initiatives from 1999 onwards (like establishment of CultureNet Croatia) are co-ordinated and co-financed from central and local public bodies too.<sup>7</sup>

b) Financing available from the Ministry of Science and Technology

From overall funds of the Ministry in the year 2001 for the promoting of information society particularly are important sources devoted to the development of new technologies (around 18,000,000 Croatian kunas) and national information infrastructure (8,585,000 Croatian kunas). From other funds (which have important direct influence to cultural field) the most important are devoted to the financing of networking of academic and research institutions undertaken and co-ordinated by the CARNet and amounts to 13,380,000 Croatian kunas in year 2000, as well as financing of establishment of NISKA which amounts to 300,000 Croatian kunas.<sup>8</sup>

c) Financing available from the Ministry of Education and Sport<sup>9</sup>

Ministry have allocated for purpose which is defined as “computerization of schools in Croatia” overall funds which amounts to 25,000,000 Croatian kunas. From the total amount 20,000,000 are devoted to the high schools and 5,000,000 to primary schools. At the same time 20% of total amount will be spent to the information education of teachers. All relevant decisions related to the allocation and spending of above

mentioned sources as well as definition of strategic aims are being made by the Council for Computerization of Schools. Aims are:

- Development of the concept of school as information center;
- Creation of national/international base of various contents related to definition and making of education programs with using of information technology;
- Establishment of the network of schools on national and international levels;
- Continues education of teachers.

At the same time Ministry succeeded to sign an agreement with Croatian Telecommunications (still the leading Croatian company dealing with transmission of data on national and international levels) according to which the company obtain access to Internet for schools free of charge, as well as to provide them with 100 hours of using of the Internet free of charge for every school in Croatia.

### **Level of consolidation of the information society especially in the domain of cultural policy**

There are lot of data which indicate that Croatia as a country has had substantial delay in developing of information society in last decade. Despite that conditions have improved in the meantime, there are still need of all authorities and most important actors to enforce their efforts to accelerate this very process.

It is estimated that at the moment around 12% of total population regularly use Internet.<sup>10</sup> Within cultural institutions – according to the results of Questionnaire of the Ministry of Culture from 1998<sup>11</sup> – there are very low number of information officials within institutions: only 0,45% related to the total number of employees, or 0,7 related to the total number of professionals in the field. Thanks to that very fact institutions are oriented toward external services and professionals, which finally results in higher expenses for them. Consequently, development of software applications is not situated within cultural institutions. They expect solutions from outside, which are often not realized or suitable to their needs.

Much better picture can be drawn when information equipment is concerned. The equipment is not out of date, and on every two professionals in the field there is one computer. From all the number of institutions 73% of questioned institutions have local computer network; while 55% of them have access to Internet. If we focus our attention on software application related to the field of the activity, 50% of institutions have database (one or more), but the quantity of data is very low. In museums situation is worse: from 48 museums covered by the Questionnaire, 15 (31%) has a program for processing of museum materials and objects.

In addition to the above mentioned data it is possible to give the short overview of trends which indicate how extensively and in which way new information and communication technologies have been introduced and used in different cultural fields.

1. In the field of book and publishing new communication technologies are predominantly used as tool for desktop publishing. At the same time digital publishing as

well as presence of publishers on Internet are still in the very beginning. The are also the first cultural journals on Internet.

2. In the field of visual arts some artists as well as some projects (particularly of alternative and experimental nature parallel with projects which brings wide information in the field) are already presented on the Internet.
3. In the field of music and recording there are relatively long and rich experience of using new technologies as a tool in creating of music, but at the same time it is rare using of new media to produce multimedia products. Information technologies are widely and very efficiently used for interactive communication, marketing and distribution purposes either by using internal information systems or Internet.
4. In the field of visual arts new technologies are predominantly used to document, present or connect artists, plays, critics and audience. While Internet is very widely used for overall popularization and wider presence of performing arts and activities in the field, interactive character of the media is not so emphasized (if we exclude reservation and booking of tickets via Internet).
5. In the field of film there are using of Internet to document and inform on overall film activities as well as on film festivals. At the same there are still very rare specialized web sites in the field, as well as multimedia presentation of the shooting or produced films.<sup>12</sup>
6. Information systems and databases aimed to support and enable process of decision-making in culture are insufficiently developed, methodologically uncoordinated, not up to date and insufficiently directed towards satisfying the needs for function that it has. There is no national system of cultural information.<sup>13</sup>

According to these data and trends, despite that substantial efforts have been already made to establish and orient Croatia toward information society, it can be said that most important documents, programs and initiatives are still to be adopted, defined, established or undertaken. It is, more or less, wide consciousness that already provided financial sources generally and in cultural field especially are not sufficient to fulfill national and international expectation when this aim is concerned. The Strategy of development of the country (whose integral part is information society strategy) gives relevant guidelines for further development in the process of definition and adoption. At the same time public sources channeled to this field generally show tendency of growth which will probably be prolonged for a longer period and – along with a process of better and long term planning – will lead to the faster realization of priorities and aims of information society, as well as to the consolidation of basic measures and instruments.

### **Last remarks**

Awareness of delay in fast and efficient orientation of the country toward information society has caused growth of public funds devoted to this purpose in the period 2000-2001. The same was noticed in culture, particularly when the Ministry of Culture is concerned. It is expected thanks to the adoption of the Strategy of Development of

the Republic of Croatia; this trend will be prolonged with inclination toward stabilization and definition of main aims and priorities as well as instruments and measures.

### ENDNOTES:

- <sup>1</sup> Working Group of the President of the Republic of Croatia. E-Croatia. Proposition of the Strategy of Computerization in Croatia, Zagreb, 20 July 2000, p. 3.
- <sup>2</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>4</sup> Regulation on the Establishment of the Croatian Academic and Research Network – CARNet. Official Gazette, No. 76/93.
- <sup>5</sup> According to: Croatia in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Information and Communication Technology, Office for the Development of the Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, December 2001.
- <sup>6</sup> Croatia in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Culture. Office for the Development of the Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, December 2001.
- <sup>7</sup> Data noted here are compiled according to the document, which prepared Open Society Institute – Croatia for the purpose of this text at the end of the year 2001.
- <sup>8</sup> According to the Official Gazette, No. 130, 2000.
- <sup>9</sup> All data are noted according to the interview with Dr. Nenad Prelog, President of the Council for Computerization of Schools of the Ministry of Education and Sport, and are related to the year 2001.
- <sup>10</sup> The Internet Market in Croatia 2001-2006, IDC Report, [www.iskon.hr](http://www.iskon.hr)
- <sup>11</sup> Data listed here are quoted according to the document of the Ministry of Culture under the title The Level of Computerization Within Cultural Institutions, 1998. Institutions, which were selected, got minimally 10,000 Croatian kunas in the period 1996-1998. Total number of cultural institutions in different fields was 124. The same data are explained in the text of Maja Šojat Bikić, The State of Computerization of Croatian Cultural Institutions, *Informativa Museologica*, Nos. 1-2, Vol. 31, 2000. p. 49-53.
- <sup>12</sup> All these tendencies have been quoted according to: Croatia in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Culture. Office for the Development of the Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, December 2001.
- <sup>13</sup> According to Cultural Policy in Croatia: National Report, Council of Europe, Strasbourg; Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb; Institute for International Relations, Zagreb, 1999, p 72.

**Sanjin Dragojević**

## **Ciljevi kulturne politike i mjere razrađene u nacionalnim informacijskim strategijama**

### **SAŽETAK**

Ovaj rad predstavlja najznačajnije strategije razvijene u Hrvatskoj u cilju promicanja daljnje izgradnje informacijskog društva. Osobit naglasak stavljen je na prioritetne ciljeve, inicijative, programe i projekte na području kulture i kulturne politike. Osim toga, raspravlja se o obrazovnoj, informacijskoj, tehnološkoj i znanstvenoj politici u cilju prikaza općeg opsega prioriteta i mjera. Na kraju je dana ocjena osnovnih postignuća te prijedlozi zadataka i područja djelovanja u bliskoj budućnosti.

Ključne riječi: kulturalna politika, informacijsko društvo, Hrvatska