

Civic Monitoring of the National Roadmaps in the context of the EU Digital Decade Strategy 2030

ECAS Brussels, November 2025

CROATIA

Report prepared by TELECENTAR



Co-funded by
the European Union



CONTENT

CONTENT	2
1. Executive Summary	3
2. Introduction	5
3. Monitoring Methodology	7
4. Analysis of Progress in Implementation	8
4.1 Skills	9
4.2 Digital Transformation of Businesses	13
4.3 Public Services Digitalisation	16
4.4 Infrastructure	19
5. Consolidated Conclusions and Recommendations	21
Annex 1 - Monitoring implementation	25
Annex 2 - Executive Summary Template	29
Annex 3 - Source Documentation Table for Civic Monitoring	31



Co-funded by
the European Union

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Background

This report presents a civic monitoring of Croatia's National Roadmap for the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030, focusing on four areas that mirror the EU Digital Decade goals: digital skills, business digitalisation, digital public services and digital infrastructure. The findings are meant to feed into the European Commission's State of the Digital Decade monitoring and to inform the next revision of the Croatian Roadmap.

The monitoring was carried out by Telecentar, a civil society organisation active in digital and media literacy. It covers the period from May to November 2025 and is based on desktop research of EU and national documents and statistics, semi-structured interviews and discussions with key stakeholders, and email correspondence with relevant ministries and agencies.

II. Main Findings

The Roadmap is broadly aligned with EU targets, but ambition and focus differ by pillar. In skills, measures for schools are strong, while support for adults, older people and women in ICT is weaker and more generic. Basic digital skills have stagnated and large gaps in older age groups remain. In business digitalisation, SME digital intensity and data-analytics use are advancing, but national targets for AI and data analytics are set very low and cloud uptake has even declined. Public-service measures form a coherent package for infrastructure, interoperability and e-standards, yet pay less attention to actual uptake, accessibility and inclusion. Citizens' use of e-Citizens is growing, but business services and some e-health functions lag. Connectivity is the strongest area, with rapid expansion of very high-capacity networks and 5G, while strategic infrastructures (semiconductors, quantum, supercomputing, edge nodes) are still at an early stage without clear national targets.

Implementation can generally be scored as partially achieved. Large flagship projects (e-Schools, BrAln, vouchers, broadband state-aid schemes, e-Citizens/e-health) are well under way, but many measures for vulnerable groups, AI, cloud and strategic infrastructures are only starting or not yet operational. The Roadmap was prepared through an inter-ministerial working group and a public e-consultation, but the 15-day consultation window, limited feedback integration and the absence of a new consultation for the 2025 update mean that the process was formally open, yet only moderately inclusive and weakly responsive.

III. Recommendations

For skills, Croatia should build a visible digital-inclusion pillar by developing a network of local digital inclusion centres for older and vulnerable groups (in libraries, schools, senior and social-welfare centres), aligning training with the DigComp framework and ensuring stable funding. At the same time, it should create an AI-aware skills pipeline that makes informatics compulsory in secondary school, expands ICT study and retraining opportunities and embeds project-based, multidisciplinary learning so that non-ICT experts reach at least intermediate digital competences.

For business digitalisation, national 2030 targets for AI and data analytics should be raised in line with EU benchmarks and backed by a stronger mix of grants, tax incentives and advisory services via EDIHs, chambers and sector organisations, with regular reporting on EDIH activities and their impact on SME digital intensity, cloud, AI and data-analytics uptake.

For public services, basic digital-skills programmes should include practical tasks in e-Citizens and m-Citizens (registration, health records, requests), delivered with on-site support in inclusion centres, libraries and service counters and in full compliance with GDPR, to raise skills, increase e-service uptake and improve usability for less confident users.

For infrastructure, Croatia should add clear take-up targets (not only coverage), especially in rural areas, and link them to basic skills and e-Citizens training so new high-speed networks are actually used. In the next Roadmap revision, it should also define concrete plans, milestones and funding for semiconductors, quantum technologies, supercomputing and secure edge nodes to move from isolated projects to a coherent national strategy.

IV. Good Practices

The monitoring highlights several good practices: the e-Schools programme and BrAln project as systemic investments in digital education; the voucher scheme as a scalable mechanism for adult digital upskilling; strong business use of data analytics; and the e-Citizens/e-health ecosystem as a solid foundation for more user-centred public services.

2. INTRODUCTION

Who is monitoring:

Telecentar is a Zagreb-based non-profit organisation that has been active for twenty years, focused on digital inclusion, digital and media literacy, and professional multimedia education and training. Over time it has grown into an important national actor connecting schools, universities, civil society, public institutions and the creative sector.

Telecentar is coordinating the **Croatian Digital Literacy Network**, which brings together civil society organisations, educational and scientific institutions and local and regional authorities to conduct research and develop evidence-based policy guidelines on digital inclusion, digital education and the digital transformation of work and occupations. The guidelines about teacher's education were incorporated into the Digital Croatia Strategy for the Period until 2032, the National Plan for the Development of the Education System for the Period until 2027 and eventually in the National Roadmap for Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030.

Telecentar has also significantly contributed to the development of occupational standards, qualification standards and curricula in the field of media production. It participated in expert working groups for secondary vocational programmes for media technicians and professional university programmes in multimedia production, helping to align learning outcomes with labour market needs and the European Digital Competence Framework. In this way, Telecentar links research with policy and curriculum design, trying to ensure that national strategies translate into concrete changes in teaching and learning.

What is being monitored:

This report focuses on the implementation of the National Roadmap for the Digital Decade Policy Programme in Croatia, in the context of the EU Digital Decade Strategy 2030 and the Digital Croatia Strategy 2032. The monitoring examines how well national measures align with the EU targets, how far they have been implemented in practice, and how open the related decision-making processes are. Using a common methodology, it assesses the relevance and strength of measures, scores their implementation based on available evidence, and evaluates transparency and stakeholder participation.

The outcome is a standardised national report for each of the four pillars, covering context and objectives, alignment, implementation, openness, and key conclusions and recommendations, accompanied by a table of data sources and an accessible summary for policymakers.

The monitoring is organised around four pillars: digital skills, digital transformation of the business sector, digitalisation of public services, and secure and sustainable digital infrastructure. Particular attention is paid to indicators on digital skills, such as the share of the population with at least basic digital skills and the share of ICT specialists in the workforce. It also examines how much the voucher programme contributes to digital skills development, whether there are targeted digital inclusion measures for elderly people and what is the level of cooperation with civil society organisations.

Why it is important:

Civic monitoring is important because it creates an independent check on how governments design and implement digital policies, strengthening accountability for the use of public resources and the achievement of agreed targets. When civil society systematically review the reports, compare it with official plans and publicly communicate their findings, it becomes harder for decision-makers to ignore problems and easier to narrow the focus on critical gaps. This external analysis encourages more responsible priority-setting and helps ensure that the Digital Decade does not remain a purely declarative ambition.

By combining official statistics with deeper qualitative and quantitative research, it also makes it easier to interpret the data, reveal hidden trends and inequalities, and understand what the numbers really mean for different groups in society.

At the same time, civic monitoring increases transparency and makes digital transformation more human-centred. By documenting what needs are being overlooked, it brings the identified problems into the policy discussions. This supports more inclusive design of measures, exposes widening inequalities and highlights good practices. In this way, civic monitoring becomes a practical tool for steering digitalisation towards public interest, democratic participation and social cohesion.

When and how the monitoring was conducted:

The monitoring was conducted from 21st May to 15th November 2025 through desktop research, verbal discussions with digital education stakeholders and email correspondence with government officials.

3. MONITORING METHODOLOGY

All relevant EU 2030 Digital Decade¹ targets were mapped against measures in the Croatian National Roadmap² and related Digital Croatia Strategy³, and each target was assessed for the adequacy, ambition and coherence of the national response, resulting in a qualitative judgement on alignment and strength (well aligned / misaligned). Implementation was rated on a simplified 1–5 scale (1 = not implemented, 5 = fully implemented), based on DESI indicators, government reports, programme documentation and publicly available information, supporting quantitative indicators with qualitative evidence where possible. Openness, inclusiveness and transparency were assessed by reviewing consultation procedures for the Roadmap⁴, the diversity of participating stakeholders, and the availability of feedback on how inputs were used, leading to a rating of open/inclusive, partially open/inclusive or weak.

The analysis relied on desktop research of official documents, EU and national statistics⁵ and Digital Decade 2025: Country reports⁶, complemented by discussions with key stakeholders and email correspondence with government officials; all key sources are listed in Annex 3. The monitoring covers the period from 21st May to 15th November 2025, with limitations stemming mainly from uneven and sometimes outdated implementation data, gaps in public reporting for specific instruments and the impossibility of systematically collecting stakeholder views across all thematic areas, so some assessments are based on the best available evidence and should be updated as new data emerge.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022D2481>

² <https://mpudt.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/RDD/dokumenti/National%20Roadmap%20for%20Digital%20Decade%20Policy%20Programme%202030.pdf?lang=bg>

³ https://mpudt.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/RDD/SDURDD-dokumenti/Strategija_Digitalne_Hrvatske_final_v1_EN.pdf?lang=de

⁴ <https://esavjetovanja.gov.hr/ECon/MainScreen?entityId=22003>

⁵ <https://dzs.gov.hr/vijesti/objavljeni-konacni-rezultati-popisa-2021/1270>

⁶ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/digital-decade-2025-country-reports>

4. ANALYSIS OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

Each thematic chapter (Digital Skills, Digital Transformation of Businesses, Public Services Digitalisation, Infrastructure) will have a standardised structure:

1. **Context and Priorities:** Brief description of EU 2030 targets and the national context.
2. **Assessment of Alignment and Strength:** National Roadmap Measures vs. EU 2030 Targets
3. **Assessment of Implementation:** Progress Towards Realisation of Roadmap Measures
4. Openness, Inclusiveness, and Transparency Assessment
5. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Final Evaluation and Forward-Looking Proposals

4.1 Skills

1. **Context and Priorities:** Brief description of EU 2030 targets and the national context.

At EU level, the 2030 Digital Decade sets two core skills targets. By 2030 at least 80% of people aged 16–74 should have at least basic digital skills, and the EU labour market should employ at least 20 million ICT specialists with a significantly reduced gender gap. In the national context, Croatia DESI 2023 performance was at 63,37%, which was above the EU average for basic digital skills. It was lagging in the share of ICT professionals in the workforce (3.7% vs. EU average of 4.5%) and in women's participation in ICT workforce, with pronounced gaps in adult lifelong learning and older citizens' skills. Through the Digital Croatia Strategy 2032 and its National Roadmap, Croatia has committed to align with EU targets by raising basic digital skills to 80% and doubling the share of ICT specialists to about 7% of the workforce by 2030, prioritising continued investment in e-Schools, modernisation of higher education, voucher-based reskilling, DigComp-aligned programmes and targeted measures for low-skilled, unemployed and older adults.

2. **Assessment of Alignment and Strength:** Evaluation of the adequacy, ambition, and feasibility of the planned national measures.

Croatia's skills roadmap is well aligned with the EU Digital Decade, mirroring the 80% basic digital skills target and setting a relatively ambitious goal to double the share of ICT specialists to about 7% by 2030, backed by existing reforms and sizeable EU funding. For the school system and basic skills, the mix of curriculum changes, teacher training and digital infrastructure looked adequate and realistic given Croatia's above-average starting point. However, the plan is weaker on lifelong learning, older adults and women in ICT, where the problems are clearly described but the measures remain generic and incremental rather than transformative. The ICT specialist target is particularly high-risk, because current trends would not naturally lead to 7% without stronger actions on informatics teacher capacity, HE enrolment, talent retention and attracting foreign ICT professionals. Overall, alignment is strong and ambition moderate-to-high, but feasibility for the ICT workforce, adult learning and gender equality will depend on additional, more targeted interventions and rigorous monitoring.

3. **Assessment of Implementation:** Scoring and justification of the implementation status of each measure.

The implementation of skills-related Roadmap measures can be rated as medium or partially achieved overall in the first year of the programme. Measures that build on existing measures, such as the e-Schools digital maturity framework, curriculum reforms, teacher training and the adult-learning voucher scheme, are well advanced, with substantial EU Recovery and Resilience

Facility funding secured and roll-out underway. However, Croatia's above-EU-average result for basic digital skills, 58,95%, has stalled at the same level as in DESI 2024 and dropped from the starting point in DESI 2023.

Aggregated indicators mask large gaps in digital inclusion. Only 27,26% of people aged 55–74 have basic digital skills, the same as in the previous year. 21,38% of the population is aged 50–64 and 22,45% is 65+, which makes around 1,7 million citizens older than 50. Despite non-aligned age bands between the census and DESI, it can be estimated that **more than 1 million people older than 55 still lack basic digital skills**. Older adults more slowly develop new skills than younger people, due to lower motivation and age-related cognitive decline. Therefore, no major improvement can be expected in the following years.

A similar stagnation is visible in the share of people with above-basic digital skills, which remains at 25%. While young people can often acquire basic skills informally, progress beyond this level requires a different status for informatics in secondary education. Informatics is currently compulsory only in the first grade and elective in the remaining three years of the general education programme.

The share of ICT specialists has risen to 5% of the workforce, matching the EU average. Yet this growth is unlikely to be sustainable without a significant expansion of intermediate-level skills. The proportion of women among ICT specialists has grown steadily to 21,50%, compared with 17,50% in DESI 2024 and 14,10% in DESI 2023. However, it is unclear to what extent this increase can be attributed to targeted measures, such as the Women in Digital campaign and promotional events where successful female ICT experts present study and career options to young women. Since professional training takes several years, any impact on the labour market cannot be expected in a short period. Current initiatives still do not amount to a comprehensive system of mentoring, scholarships and employer incentives that would be needed to secure lasting, structural growth in the share of women in the ICT workforce.

Implementation of the digital-skills voucher scheme is well advanced and already operating at significant scale. In 2023, most voucher users, around 7.700 people, chose digital skills programmes, and the Employment Service reports that the original target for digital training participants has reached 396%, indicating strong adult demand and good absorption capacity among training providers. This makes vouchers one of the key instruments for adult digital upskilling in Croatia. However, in the absence of an implementation report for 2024, it is still too early to assess trends over time, the quality and level of acquired skills, or their impact on employability and career progression.

The BrAln project⁷, led by Croatian Academic Research Network (CARNET), is presented in the National Roadmap as one of the key investments within the digital skills pillar. It aims to improve the quality and duration of students' learning by integrating digital technologies and developing curricula, programmes and digital content in emerging technology areas. The project will develop a smart recommendation system for personalised learning, strengthen the digital competences of students and teachers, and ensure highly available and secure digital education services through advanced network management and cybersecurity. So far, the project has developed the curricula "Artificial Intelligence: From Concept to Application" for extracurricular activities in primary and secondary schools, which are being piloted during the 2024/2025 school year.

4. **Assessment of Openness and Inclusiveness:** Evaluation of the consultation processes involved in the Roadmap's preparation and updates.

The Croatian Digital Decade Roadmap was prepared through an inter-ministerial working group that also included academia and business (Croatian Employers Association) and was formally opened to the public via e-Consultations (e-Savjetovanje), but the 15-day urgent consultation window significantly limited wider civil-society and citizen participation. Although comments from oversight institutions, companies and individuals were collected, many substantial remarks on AI, vulnerable groups and accessibility were labelled "not accepted" or merely "acknowledged", with little visible impact on measures. For the 2025 extraordinary revision, no updated public document or new consultation was carried out. The government only updated data in the Commission's internal repository based on inputs from competent authorities. Overall, the process can be seen as procedurally open but only moderately inclusive and weakly responsive, especially in the update phase.

5. **Conclusions on Progress:** Overall judgement of whether the thematic targets are on track.

Croatia's progress towards the Digital Decade skills targets can be described as partially on track, with a clear divide between younger, better educated groups and older or less advantaged parts of the population. The basic skills target is supported by strong system measures in schools, yet stagnation at 58,95% of people with basic digital skills and large gaps among older adults suggest that the trajectory towards 80% by 2030 is uncertain and would require a stronger focus on digital inclusion.

The ICT specialist target shows more positive movement, with the share already at 5% of the workforce and the proportion of women increasing to 21,50%. However, both the overall

⁷ <https://www.carnet.hr/en/projekt/brain/>

volume and the gender balance depend on long training pipelines and currently lack the comprehensive package of measures that would secure a stable inflow of high school graduates with intermediate level digital skills.

Operational plans will need to account for how AI-driven labour market transformation. Many entry-level ICT tasks are already automated by AI tools, while demand will grow for advanced data skills, human-centred design, security and governance. Digital transformation will increasingly rely on multidisciplinary teams in which ICT experts collaborate with domain specialists from other fields, who will need at least intermediate digital competences to work effectively with advanced technologies. This means planning cannot rely only on past trends but must regularly update qualification standards and training pathways in line with evolving labour market needs.

6. **Recommendations:** Suggestions for improving the adequacy, inclusiveness, and implementation of national measures.

Understanding that many older people will not be able to use online services any time soon, digital inclusion centres in local communities will be essential as trusted places where they can receive face-to-face support. National measures should therefore start building a network of such centres in libraries, schools, senior, social welfare and cultural centres, combined with awareness campaigns on e-Citizen services and accessible e-government design. These hubs should be staffed by trained e-facilitators and volunteers and supported by stable local funding. Training should be aligned with the DigComp framework and backed by stable local funding and EU-supported projects in partnership with civil society and education providers.

For ICT professionals, national measures should move beyond aggregate targets and develop AI-awareness and vertical pipeline strategy linking secondary school informatics, vocational education and training and higher education. This should include making informatics a compulsory subject throughout secondary education, expanding ICT study opportunities and scaling high-quality retraining programmes, supported by the voucher scheme. Operational plans also need to anticipate AI-driven changes in the job market by regularly updating qualification standards and occupational profiles. Education and training programmes should introduce project-based learning in multidisciplinary teams, ensuring that non-ICT experts acquire at least intermediate digital competences.

4.2 Digital Transformation of Businesses

1. **Context and Priorities:** Brief description of EU 2030 targets and the national context.

At EU level, the 2030 Digital Decade sets three core business targets. At least 75% of enterprises should be using cloud computing, big data or AI, more than 90% of SMEs should reach at least a basic level of digital intensity, and the number of European unicorns should at least double. In Croatia, DESI and Digital Decade data show that SME digital intensity and the use of integrated digital tools remain below the EU average. The digital transformation of businesses is shaped by a low level of integration of advanced digital technologies and big data, gaps in SME digitalisation and non-adapted legislation and administration, which together limit innovation and the wider use of AI, cloud and data-driven tools. To address these challenges, national measures focus on new regulatory solutions (including regulatory sandboxes), funding for SME and cultural and creative industry digitalisation, expanding the (E)DIH network, and creating an open data platform with analytical and AI tools to support data-based innovation.

2. **Assessment of Alignment and Strength:** Evaluation of the adequacy, ambition, and feasibility of the planned national measures.

Croatia's national 2030 targets for business digitalisation are fully aligned with the EU for SMEs with at least basic digital intensity (90%) and for cloud uptake (75%) but are much less ambitious for other advanced technologies. The roadmap sets a target of only 30% of enterprises using data-analytics (Big Data) tools and 20% using AI by 2030, compared with the EU Digital Decade benchmark of 75% for both. This is particularly confusing in the case of data analytics, since Croatia was already in 2023 among the leading EU countries in this area. 51,7% of enterprises used data-analytics tools, compared with an EU average of 33,2%, thus already exceeding the 2030 national target. In the same year, 7,9% of Croatian enterprises adopted AI, which is 2 percentage points below its roadmap trajectory. While AI uptake is on a catching-up path, the 20% target for 2030 remains very modest relative to EU ambitions and, above all, to global technological developments. The roadmap targets related to unicorns in Croatia include doubling their number from two to four by 2030.

3. **Assessment of Implementation:** Scoring and justification of the implementation status of each measure.

Implementation of the business-digitalisation measures can be assessed as mixed, with some clearly on track and others stagnating. The measure on SME digital intensity is progressing well. The share of SMEs with at least basic digital intensity rose from 55,97% in DESI 2024 to 63,45% in DESI 2025, moving steadily towards the 90% target and suggesting that measures are having

an effect. Take-up of data-analytics tools remains a clear strength. With 50,72% of enterprises using data analytics in DESI 2024 and no data in DESI 2025, Croatia is already far above its own 30% national target for 2030, so implementation here can be scored as advanced, even if the target itself is under-ambitious.

By contrast, implementation of cloud-computing measures appears limited. Cloud use fell from 39,96% in DESI 2024 to 37,72% in DESI 2025, indicating that current support instruments have not yet overcome cost, security or organisational barriers, and putting the 75% target at risk unless stronger interventions follow. AI adoption shows rapid relative progress, from 7,55% of enterprises in DESI 2024 to 11,31% in DESI 2025, which points to an early impact of awareness and funding measures and justifies a partially implemented score. However, this is still far below the EU's 75% benchmark, and the pace will need to accelerate significantly if Croatia is to increase its modest 20% national target by 2030.

Within the National Roadmap, European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIHs) are non-profit regional consortia that support SMEs and public bodies in testing and adopting advanced digital technologies, offering test-before-invest services, training, access to finance and innovation networking. Croatia currently has four EDIHs: EDIH Adria⁸, EDIH AI4Health.Cro⁹, EDIH CROBOHUB++¹⁰ and AI & GAMING EDIH¹¹. They are all co-funded by the EU's Digital Europe Programme and Croatia's Recovery and Resilience Plan. Together they act as key delivery mechanisms for the Roadmap's business-digitalisation measures, making advanced technologies and expertise accessible to SMEs that would otherwise struggle to engage in digital transformation. No public reports on the volume, type or outcomes of services provided by the four EDIHs are currently available. As a result, it is not possible to reliably assess the extent to which they are contributing to the achievement of the business-digitalisation targets.

The project "Improving Regulatory Policy in Croatia through Innovation and Digitalisation"¹², implemented by the Ministry of Economy with support from the European Commission and the OECD under the EU Technical Support Instrument, aims to create a more efficient, digital and predictable regulatory environment for businesses. A digital SME test platform has been developed to systematically assess the impact of new regulations on small and medium-sized enterprises, and a regulatory sandbox is intended to allow new business solutions to be tested

⁸ <https://edihadria.eu>

⁹ <https://ai4healthcro.eu>

¹⁰ <https://crobohub.fer.hr>

¹¹ <https://gaming-edih.hr>

¹² <https://mingo.gov.hr/vijesti/ministarstvo-gospodarstva-u-suradnji-s-oecd-om-i-europskom-komisijom-predstavilo-rezultate-projekta-digitalizacije-administrativnih-postupaka-i-regulatornih-reformi/9982>

in controlled conditions. It remains to be seen to what extent these instruments will deliver on their promises in practice.

4. **Assessment of Openness and Inclusiveness:** Evaluation of the consultation processes involved in the Roadmap's preparation and updates.

The business-digitalisation planning and reporting followed the same process as the skills area, with an inter-ministerial working group and a short 15-day e-consultation that ensured formal openness but only limited inclusiveness and responsiveness.

5. **Conclusions on Progress:** Overall judgement of whether the thematic targets are on track.

Overall, Croatia's business digitalisation targets can be judged as partially on track. The share of SMEs with at least basic digital intensity is growing fast and is broadly on a plausible path towards the 90% EU and national target. The use of data-analytics tools is already far above the 2030 national target, highlighting strong capacity but also under-ambitious planning. By contrast, cloud uptake has dipped and is clearly off the trajectory needed to reach 75%. Although AI adoption is rising quickly it still starts from a low base, so meeting even the modest 20% national AI target by 2030 will require a significant strengthening of measures and a more ambitious, AI-aware policy package if Croatia is to meaningfully contribute to the EU's 75% advanced-technology goals.

6. **Recommendations:** Suggestions for improving the adequacy, inclusiveness, and implementation of national measures.

To improve adequacy and ambition, Croatia should revise its 2030 business targets for AI and data analytics upwards, aligning national goals with current performance and the EU 75% benchmark, and adopt a more proactive policy mix for cloud uptake. This means combining grants and tax incentives with tailored advisory services through European Digital Innovation Hubs, chambers and sector associations, embedding cloud, AI and data analytics in all new SME support schemes. Implementation and inclusiveness would benefit from more structured engagement with SMEs, start-ups and social partners beyond a single 15-day consultation, for example through regular thematic working groups, sectoral round tables and public calls for feedback on the design of vouchers, grants and advisory programmes. National authorities should also strengthen monitoring and evaluation by publishing progress reports on EDIH services related to SME digital intensity, cloud, AI and data-analytics uptake.

4.3 Public Services Digitalisation

1. **Context and Priorities:** Brief description of EU 2030 targets and the national context.

At EU level, the 2030 Digital Decade sets public-service goals of 100% online key services, 100% citizen access to electronic health records and around 80% of citizens using a secure digital ID by 2030. In Croatia, the national context is defined by several structural challenges: an unconsolidated state digital infrastructure and weak interoperability between public-administration systems, non-standardised e-services that vary in quality and usability, insufficient digital competences among public officials, and the absence of a harmonised, centralised customer-support system for all e-services. At the same time, Croatia has already met the EU target on electronic health records, with 100% of citizens having access to their e-health record through the CEZIH¹³ system and the e-Karton / Health Portal, which are well integrated with the e-Citizens¹⁴ platform and national eID.

2. **Assessment of Alignment and Strength:** Evaluation of the adequacy, ambition, and feasibility of the planned national measures.

Croatia's public-service digitalisation measures are well aligned with the EU targets, with credible and feasible plans to consolidate state IT infrastructure, improve interoperability, introduce eStandards¹⁵ for all new and upgraded e-services, build a central customer-support system and upgrade public servants' digital competences, all building on already advanced e-Citizens and e-Health systems. These measures form a coherent backend reform package that can standardise and scale online public services and support the 100% online and e-health record targets by 2030. However, the roadmap's ambition is still focused mainly on infrastructure and standardisation, with weaker and less explicit commitments on citizen uptake, accessibility and targeted inclusion of digitally excluded groups, which are essential for fully realising the user-centred vision of the Digital Decade.

3. **Assessment of Implementation:** Scoring and justification of the implementation status of each measure.

Digital public services for citizens are moving in a positive direction, with the index score rising from 67,17 in DESI 2024 to 75,16 in DESI 2025, while digital public services for businesses show a slight decline from 66,18 to 65,31 over the same period. This indicates that, although citizens

¹³ <http://www.cezih.hr>

¹⁴ <https://gov.hr/?lang=hr>

¹⁵ <https://mpudt.gov.hr/e-standardi/28995>

are benefiting from improved online services, the business segment is not progressing at the same pace and may require additional attention.

Implementation of public-service digitalisation measures can currently be scored as partially implemented overall. The consolidation and upgrading of state information infrastructure (Measure 1) is relatively advanced, building on an already functional e-Citizens and state cloud environment and moving towards greater interoperability and shared services, although full standardisation and migration of all systems are still in progress. The introduction of eStandards for public e-services (Measure 2) is under way, with a regulatory framework and central coordination in place, but uneven application across sectors means it can only be rated as partially implemented at this stage.

Measures aimed at strengthening digital competences of public officials (Measure 3) and establishing a centralised customer-support system for all e-services (Measure 4) are at an early to medium stage of implementation: training programmes and competence models exist but have not yet reached all public bodies, and customer support remains fragmented even if some central helpdesk functions have been introduced. By contrast, access to electronic health records is formally fully implemented, with 100% of citizens able to use their e-health records via CEZIH and the e-Health portal, yet the Country Report notes gaps in functionality, since medical images are not yet available, some healthcare providers are still not connected and delegated access is not possible. This reveals a contradiction with the National Roadmap's assertion that no additional measures are needed for this target and suggests that further action is required to achieve genuinely comprehensive e-health services.

The Croatian electronic ID card ¹⁶ contains identification certificate to log into e-Citizens portal, while the signature certificate enables qualified electronic signing of documents as a legally valid substitute for a handwritten signature. Although the eID infrastructure is functioning, it is unclear how many citizens use their electronic ID cards. More than 2.16 million users access the e-Citizens system, which offers 117 different online public services, and the introduction of the m-Citizens mobile platform and app has provided an additional, unified channel for citizens to use these digital services via their mobile devices.

4. **Assessment of Openness and Inclusiveness:** Evaluation of the consultation processes involved in the Roadmap's preparation and updates.

¹⁶ <https://mup.gov.hr/osobna-iskaznica-eoi/328>

The public services digitalisation planning and reporting followed the same process as the skills area, with an inter-ministerial working group and a short 15-day e-consultation that ensured formal openness but only limited inclusiveness and responsiveness.

5. **Conclusions on Progress:** Overall judgement of whether the thematic targets are on track.

Overall, Croatia's public-service digitalisation targets are only partially on track. Digital services for citizens are improving, with more than 2.16 million users accessing 117 e-Citizens services and an additional mobile channel through the m-Citizens app, but business services have stagnated. While core enablers such as digital infrastructure, interoperability and e-standards are advancing, they remain only partly implemented. Access to e-health records is formally universal yet missing some functionalities. Without faster and more thorough implementation, Croatia may formally meet some 2030 Digital Decade targets but fall short of their broader aim of making public services genuinely user-centred, widely used and inclusive.

6. **Recommendations:** Suggestions for improving the adequacy, inclusiveness, and implementation of national measures.

Basic digital skills assessment and training should be systematically linked to the use of e-Citizens services. People should be able to immediately practise what they learn in real-life situations. Training programmes could end with concrete tasks such as registering in e-Citizens, accessing health records, submitting a request or checking benefits, with on-site support in digital inclusion centres, while respecting GDPR and data-protection rules. This would simultaneously raise basic skills, increase uptake of priority e-services and provide direct feedback on where interfaces, instructions and support need to be simplified for less confident users, especially older adults, without compromising the privacy and security.

4.4 Infrastructure

1. **Context and Priorities:** Brief description of EU 2030 targets and the national context.

At EU level, the 2030 Digital Decade aims for universal gigabit and 5G coverage, secure and trustworthy infrastructure and strengthened capacities in semiconductors, quantum and supercomputing. In Croatia, the national context is shaped by administrative and cost barriers to deploying very high-capacity networks, a persistent rural-urban divide, low take-up of high-speed broadband services, and an underdeveloped semiconductor sector that still lacks strong links between academia and industry. At the same time, Croatia has not yet established a system to monitor neutral and highly secure edge nodes and is only at an early stage of investing in expert teams and infrastructure for quantum technologies and supercomputers, which will be important for aligning with the EU's long-term infrastructure ambitions.

2. **Assessment of Alignment and Strength:** Evaluation of the adequacy, ambition, and feasibility of the planned national measures.

Croatia's infrastructure measures are aligned with the Digital Decade for broadband. They simplify spatial planning and construction rules, address high local fees, and use state aid schemes to extend high-capacity networks into low profit rural areas. This targets the main deployment bottlenecks and appear feasible if local authorities cooperate. Plans to stimulate demand for very high-speed services over fixed networks and 5G complement these steps, although take up goals are not clearly specified. Measures for strategic infrastructures are modest, as support for semiconductors is mainly about networking and a national platform linked to the EU Chips Act, while investments in quantum and supercomputing focus on research teams and facilities that start from a low base. Edge infrastructure still lacks a monitoring system and concrete actions, so alignment with the EU goal on neutral and highly secure edge nodes remains weak.

3. **Assessment of Implementation:** Scoring and justification of the implementation status of each measure.

Implementation of the connectivity measures can be scored as advanced, with Croatia clearly converging towards the Digital Decade gigabit and 5G targets. Overall internet take up is around 90%, fixed Very High Capacity Network coverage in DESI 2025 reached 78,93% compared with 67,79% in DESI 2024, and Fibre to the Premises coverage grew even faster from 62,09% to 75,39%, which shows that state aid schemes and regulatory simplification are translating into rapid deployment on the ground. 5G coverage rose from 83,43% to 94,20% in the same period,

so the coverage side of the 5G goal is close to being fulfilled, even if there is still work to do on quality and use of advanced 5G services.

By contrast, implementation of measures for strategic infrastructures and edge nodes remains at an early stage. The platform for networking the semiconductor sector with science and EU Chips Act initiatives is still being developed, investments in quantum technologies and supercomputers are only beginning to build teams and infrastructure, and a structured system for monitoring neutral and highly secure edge nodes has not yet been established, with no concrete measures in place so far. Overall, the rollout of high-capacity networks and 5G can be rated as well advanced, while the more innovative infrastructure components are still in the initial phase and will need a significant acceleration to align with EU ambitions.

4. **Assessment of Openness and Inclusiveness:** Evaluation of the consultation processes involved in the Roadmap's preparation and updates.

The infrastructure planning and reporting followed the same process as the skills area, with an inter-ministerial working group and a short 15-day e-consultation that ensured formal openness but only limited inclusiveness and responsiveness.

5. **Conclusions on Progress:** Overall judgement of whether the thematic targets are on track.

Overall, Croatia's connectivity targets are broadly on track, with internet take-up, fixed Very High Capacity Network coverage, Fibre to the Premises and 5G coverage already put the country on a credible path towards the 2030 gigabit and 5G goals. However, progress is much weaker on strategic infrastructures such as semiconductors, quantum technologies and supercomputing, where initiatives are still at an early, project-based stage, and there are no concrete measures yet for neutral and highly secure edge nodes, meaning this part of the Digital Decade infrastructure agenda is clearly not on track and will require a substantial upgrade in the next Roadmap revisions.

6. **Recommendations:** Suggestions for improving the adequacy, inclusiveness, and implementation of national measures.

Croatia should set clearer targets and measures for take-up, not only coverage, especially in rural areas, and link them to basic digital skills programmes and practical training in the use of e-Citizens services so that newly built high-speed networks are used to access key public services and thereby support the digital transformation of public administration.

5. CONSOLIDATED CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Croatia's progress towards the Digital Decade targets is uneven. Schools support digital learning, but basic digital skills are stuck at about 59% and many older adults are left behind. The 80% goal by 2030 is uncertain even though ICT specialists already make up about 5 percent of the workforce and women about 22 percent in ICT. Business digitalisation is only partly on track, with SME digital intensity and data analytics advancing while cloud use has slipped and AI use remains low. Public services for citizens are improving through e-Citizens portal, but business services still lag behind EU averages. Croatia therefore risks meeting formal indicators without delivering services that are user centred and widely used. Connectivity is the strongest area, with high internet use and fast growth of very high capacity, fibre and 5G networks, but strategic infrastructures for semiconductors, quantum technologies, supercomputing and edge nodes remain at an early stage.

To close these gaps, Croatia should build a strong inclusion pillar for skills, with a network of local digital inclusion centres for older and vulnerable groups. Informatics should become a compulsory subject in secondary school, and universities should introduce project-based, multidisciplinary learning so that non-ICT experts acquire at least intermediate digital competences. Business policy should raise the 2030 targets for AI and data analytics and back them with a more ambitious mix of grants and advisory support delivered through EDIHs, which should report regularly on their service outcomes. Public service measures should ensure that basic digital skills courses end with simple e-Citizens tasks, with on-site help and full respect of GDPR, so skills and uptake improve concurrently. In infrastructure, the next Roadmap should add clear take up targets in rural areas and link them to digital skills training.

Digital inclusion objectives and recommendations:

To raise public and political awareness of the need for digital inclusion.

Awareness-raising campaigns should clearly explain the ongoing digital shift in public services, emphasising that citizens need to learn how to use them. They should highlight the risks of digital exclusion, particularly for older people, and use traditional TV, radio and print media to reach them. The campaigns should also present digital inclusion as one of political priorities that should be reflected in local development strategies.

To develop locally accessible network of digital inclusion centres where all citizens can receive support in using online public services.	It is recommended to build the network of digital inclusion centres by using the existing public infrastructure of libraries, schools, cultural and technical centres, local community offices and homes for elderly people. This approach allows more funding to be directed into educational programmes. NGOs that work with elderly should be enabled to run such centres, as they are closest to those most at risk of exclusion.
To develop training of trainers programmes that support the digital inclusion of older people.	It is recommended to develop micro-credentials for e-facilitators who will provide support to elderly people in digital inclusion centres, helping them to use online public services safely and independently. A volunteer-based digital inclusion programme should be integrated into civic education in schools. Through informatics, students would gain practical skills in using online public services; through civic education, they would become aware of the digital divide problems; and through extracurricular activities, they would help elderly to get online.
To strengthen digital literacy of vulnerable social groups, with a particular focus on digital certificates and e-Citizens services.	It is recommended to use the DigComp 3.0 framework so that training covers all five competence areas: information and data literacy, communication and collaboration, digital content creation, safety, and problem solving. Special emphasis should be placed on the safe use of digital certificates and key e-Citizens services, especially e-Health (e.g. e-prescriptions, medical records, online appointments). Local authorities should allocate budgets for such programmes and collaborate with NGOs and cultural and educational institutions on digital inclusion projects.
Set indicators to monitor digital inclusion progress	Awareness of online public services • % of older adults (55+) who can name at least one e-health service they want to use independently. Availability of digital inclusion centres • Number of municipalities with at least one operational digital inclusion centre. Capacity of e-facilitators and volunteers • Number of e-facilitators and digital inclusion volunteers per 10,000 inhabitants. Independent use of e-Citizens services • % of older adults (55+) who can independently use eID certificate to verify online identity on e-Citizens portal.

Digital education objectives and recommendations:

To build capacities of teachers for implementing multimedia project-based learning that develops students' critical, creative and digital competences.	It is recommended to design a professional development programme for teachers focused on multimedia project-based learning. Such learning should incorporate research and critical information analysis, the use of online collaborative tools, and the design of multimedia content, addressing current social issues and involving teachers of different subjects as well as school librarians. New formative and summative assessment methods for interdisciplinary team projects are needed, along with annual planning workshops that integrate multimedia projects into curricula.
To develop technical capacities of schools and cultural institutions for implementing multimedia projects.	It is recommended to establish media labs in schools to develop media literacy and creative capacities for producing multimedia content. Informatics classrooms should be equipped as studios where students can create text, images, sound and code for podcasts, audio dramas, video essays and lectures, short promotional and documentary films, and critical debates on digital transformation. Schools should be encouraged to share resources by cooperating with other schools, libraries, cultural and technical centres, film clubs, civil society organisations and higher education institutions.
To promote multimedia project-based learning enriched with gamification to boost student engagement and learning outcomes.	It is recommended to engage students in multimedia projects that, alongside digital competences, foster social and communication skills, creativity, cultural entrepreneurship and media and information literacy. It is also recommended to involve students in producing educational multimedia content, as this strengthens their learning-to-learn skills. National competition for this type of projects should be organised to showcase and reward the best student-produced content and to motivate schools to systematically integrate such projects into their curriculum.
To ensure that all secondary school students acquire key digital competences through a single Informatics curriculum.	It is recommended to align Informatics curriculum for VET schools and gymnasiums, since there is no reason for students in different school types to acquire key digital competences through different programmes. Informatics should be introduced as a compulsory subject in all four grades. Lessons learned in European Digital Innovation Hubs should be used to upgrade the curriculum by integrating competences in artificial intelligence, data analytics and cloud services, enabling students to use technologies required for the digital transformation of businesses.
Set indicators to monitor digital education progress	Teacher capacity for multimedia project-based learning

-
- Number of secondary school teachers who have completed professional development programme in multimedia project-based learning.

Technical capacity for multimedia projects implementation

- Number of secondary schools with at least one classroom equipped as a studio for multimedia content production.

Student participation in multimedia projects

- Number of secondary school students who participate in multimedia projects
- Number of schools submitting projects to the national competition.

Informatics curriculum

- % of secondary schools implementing a single Informatics curriculum as a compulsory subject in all four grades
 - % of secondary school students who participate in the Informatics programme
-

ANNEX 1 - MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION

2030 EU Digital Decade Target	Corresponding measures in the National Roadmap	Assessment of the alignment and strength of the Roadmap's measures/actions vs. 2030 objective	Implementation (1 to 5) of the actions/measures envisaged in the national roadmap	Evidence/ proof/ argumentation of the score provided	Openness, Inclusiveness, and Transparency Assessment	Recommendations on improving the National Roadmap	Recommendations on improving implementation and actions	Good practices (if any)
Digital Skills								
Basic Digital Skills: min 80% of population	Basic Digital Skills: min 80% of population	✓	4	58,95% of population, which is above EU average of 55,56% (DESI 2025)	Partially	Separate 2030 target should be set for people aged 55–74 and authority responsible for implementation should be designated.	Develop digital inclusion strategy and operational plans	Institute for Youth Development and Innovativity
ICT Specialists: 10% of workforce (20 million) + gender convergence	ICT Specialists: 7% of workforce + gender convergence	✓	3	5% of workforce, which is equal to EU average (DESI 2025)	Partially	Separate 2030 targets should be set for Cloud, AI and Big Data Specialists	✗	Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing
Digital Transformation of Businesses								
Tech up-take: 75% of EU companies using Cloud, AI, or Big Data	Tech up-take: 75% of HR companies using Cloud 30% of HR companies using Big Data	✓	2	Above EU average in Big Data up-take (51,7% vs 33,2% in DESI 2024) Bellow EU average in AI up-take	Partially	Targets for AI and Big Data up-take should be aligned with the EU targets at 75%	Promote EDIH services in national surveys	Infobip

	20% of HR companies using AI			(11,76% vs 13,48% in DESI 2025) Bellow EU average in Cloud up-take (40,7% vs 38,9% in DESI 2024)				
Innovators: grow scale-ups & finance to double EU Unicorns	Innovators: grow scale-ups & finance to double EU Unicorns	✓	3	Startup Investments Outlook/RH Q1 2024	Partially	✗	✗	Infobip Rimac automobili Fonoa
Late adopters: more than 90% of SMEs reach at least a basic level of digital intensity	Late adopters: more than 90% of SMEs reach at least a basic level of digital intensity	✓	3	Similar to EU average (56% vs 57,7% in DESI 2024)	Partially	✗	✗	✗
Digitalisation of Public Services								
Key Public Services: 100% online	Key Public Services: 100% online	✓	3	75,16 score for digital public services for citizens, which is bellow EU average of 82,32 65,31 score for digital public services for businesses, which is much bellow EU average of 86,23	Partially	✗	✗	✗
e-Health: 100% of citizens have access to medical records online	e-Health: 100% of citizens have access to medical records online	✓	4	e-Health services are available, but lacking some functionalities	Partially	✗	✗	✗

Digital Identity: 100% of citizens have access to digital ID	Digital Identity: 100% of citizens have access to digital ID	✓	5	Croatian identity card contains an identification and a signature digital certificate.	Partially	✗	✗	✗
Secure and Sustainable Digital infrastructures								
Connectivity: Gigabit for everyone	Connectivity: Gigabit for everyone	✓	4	78,93% of households with Fixed Very High Capacity Network coverage, which is below 82,49% EU average 94,20% of households with 5G coverage, similar to 94,35% EU average (DESI 2025)	Partially	Separate 2030 target should be set for rural areas.	✗	✗
Cutting edge Semiconductors: double EU share in global production	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Croatian Competence Centre for Semiconductors
Data - Edge & Cloud: 10,000 climate-neutral highly secure edge nodes	✗	✗	✗	6 nodes (DESI 2025)	✗	Define target for climate-neutral and extremely safe edge nodes	✗	✗
Computing: first computer with quantum acceleration	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Instructions:

- **EU 2030 Target:** The specific goal set by the EU Digital Decade strategy (e.g., 80% of the population with basic digital skills).
- **National Measure:** The corresponding action/initiative outlined in the national roadmap to achieve the target (e.g., digital training programs).
- **Alignment and Strength (✓ / ✗):**
 - ✓ = Measure is well-aligned with the EU target and strong enough in scope/ambition
 - ✗ = Misalignment or insufficient strength in design
- **Implementation Score (1-5):** The level of progress made on each measure, where: 1 = Not implemented 2 = Partly but not sufficiently implemented 3 = Partly implemented 4 = Largely implemented 5 = Fully implemented
- **Main Evidence:** The primary sources of evidence used to assess the implementation (e.g., reports, studies, surveys).
- **Openness, Inclusiveness, and Transparency Assessment:** *Yes* – open consultations were held to include diverse stakeholders and results have been published and taken into account. *No* – No open, transparent, inclusive consultations held. *Partially* – open consultations were held only in some stages of the Roadmap development or update, and/or they were not diverse enough and/or results were not published and/or taken into account. Please specify.

Recommendations and Good Practices: Based on the key findings or challenges observed during the monitoring process (e.g., low participation in rural areas, urban-centric implementation), provide recommendations for improvement and if there are best practices to share to other countries.

ANNEX 2 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TEMPLATE

Executive Summary Template

I. Background

1. **What** are we monitoring? - Policy areas of the National Roadmaps corresponding to 2030 Digital Decade Goals.
2. **Why** are we monitoring it? – Which monitoring cycle of the European Commission would this civic monitoring report feed; why did we choose these specific policy areas? (this part will be supported by ECAS).
3. **Who** is monitoring? – The civil society organisation/s involved at national level.
4. What is the **timeframe** of the monitoring?
5. What are the **monitoring methods** used?
 - Desktop research
 - Interviews
 - Focus groups
 - Access to documents
 - Other

II. Main Findings

1. Adequacy of the measures/actions envisaged in the Digital Decade National Roadmap.
2. Level of implementation of the measures: as of '*insert date*', indicate the number of measures monitored vs. scoring (as many are Implemented, Not Implemented, Partially Implemented, etc). Pie Chart to illustrate the ratio.
3. Openness, inclusiveness and transparency of the Roadmaps (development and update)

III. Recommendations

1. Concerning existing Digital Decade Strategic Roadmap actions/measures;
2. Concerning the implementation of the Digital Decade Strategic Roadmap actions/measures;
3. Concerning openness, inclusiveness and transparency of the process.

Note: the recommendations need to be as specific as possible, structured in the following way:

- **Who** should take action – type of stakeholder – Government, local authority, business, academia, civil society?
- **What** action?
- **Why** – what is the objective?
- By what **means** (if applicable)?
- In what **timeframe**?

IV. **Good Practices** (if any)

ANNEX 3 - SOURCE DOCUMENTATION TABLE FOR CIVIC MONITORING

#	2030 Digital Decade Target	Type of Source	Description	Organisation/Institution	Date Accessed or Meeting Held	Access Format	Key Insights / Topics Discussed
1	All targets	e-mail	Correspondence with the Sector for the coordination of the development of the digital society	Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation	Nov-2025	e-mail	Clarified information used in the State of the Digital Decade 2025 - Country Report for Croatia
2	All targets	DESI visualisation tool	DESI dashboard for the Digital Decade	European Commission DG CONNECT	Oct-2025 to Nov-2025	Online link	Insights into Digital Decade EU country statistics
3	Skills	Conference	Conference on digital transformation of education	Secondary school principals and teachers	28.10.2025	In person	Discussed opportunities for digital and media literacy development

4	Skills	Interviews	5 Interviews	2 Schools, Croatian Employers Association, Governmental Agency and University	28.10.2025	In person	Discussed needs and trends in digital transformation of education
5	Skills	Meeting	Meeting with Executive director	University	24.09.2025	In person	Discussed implementation of the vouchers programme
6	All targets	Report	State of the Digital Decade 2025 - Country Report for Croatia	Official EU Web Site	01.06.2025	Online (PDF) link	Provided information on the Roadmap implementation
7	All targets	Programme	National Roadmap for Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030	Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation	01.06.2025	Online (PDF) link	Provided information on the Roadmap plan for Croatia
8	All targets	EU Act	2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade	Official EU Web Site	01.06.2025	Online (PDF) link	Provided information on the Roadmap plan for EU
9	All targets	Strategy	Digital Croatia Strategy for the period until 2032	Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation	01.06.2025	Online (PDF) link	Provided information about strategic objectives and directions

10	Skills	Development plan	National education system development plan for the period until 2027	Ministry of Science, Education and Youth	01.06.2025	Online (PDF) link	Provided information about operational objectives and directions
11	Digital Transformation of Businesses	News	Improving regulatory policy in Croatia through innovation and digitalization	Ministry of Economy	01.06.2025	Online (PDF) link	Provided information about project implementation
12	Public Services Digitalisation	Portal	e-Citizens portal	Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation	01.06.2025	Online link	Provided information about e-services for citizens
13	Public Services Digitalisation	Web Page	Identity card (eID)	Ministry of the Interior	01.06.2025	Online link	Provided information about eID
14	Public Services Digitalisation	Portal	e-Health	Central Health Information System of the Republic of Croatia	01.06.2025	Online link	Provided information about e-Health
15	Digital Transformation of Businesses	Web Page	European Digital Innovation Hubs	Ministry of Economy	01.06.2025	Online link	Provided information about EDIHs
16	Skills	Web Page	BrAIIn project	Croatian Academic Research Network	01.06.2025	Online link	Provided information about the project

**Table to be added to final report in Annex.*

Civic Monitoring of the National Roadmaps in the context of the EU Digital Decade Strategy 2030 – CROATIA

ECAS Brussels, November 2025

European Citizen Action Service

BeCentral
Cantersteen 12
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
info@ecas.org

Twitter: @ecas_europe
Facebook: [ecas.europe](https://www.facebook.com/ecas.europe)
LinkedIn: ECAS – European Citizen Action Service



Co-funded by
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or EACEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

