Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	*1.1*	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? *For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.*	In place, fully implemented	4	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has made a clear political statement at the highest level, demonstrating commitment to PCSD. The political leadership actively promotes PCSD and supports sustainable development goals, ensuring that policies, laws and institutional arrangements align with these goals, including at sectoral level, as applicable. This commitment is translated into concrete mechanisms and actions across all relevant sectors and policies. This includes integrating PCSD into relevant policies and legislative frameworks, strategic planning, and operational activities, fostering a culture of sustainability throughout the government. Stakeholders are engaged, public support is mobilised, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to track progress and ensure accountability.)	The establishment of an integrated system of strategic planning facilitates the National development strategy 2030 (NDS 2030) vision of Croatia as an open and globally competitive country whose social and economic growth and development are based on sustainable development (aligned with goals of the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development - SDGs).The NDS 2030 is the overarching document aiming to provide strategic guidance to all development policies and national and regional(local) strategic planning documents. In the process of drafting the NDS, the principle of partnership was applied, which involves the inclusion of main stakeholders such as public authorities, representatives of local and regional self-government units,
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? *For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The defined priorities are integrated into sectoral policies, strategies, and time-bound action plans, guiding efforts to achieve sustainable development goals, capitalising on synergies across sectors and considering potential transboundary impacts of policies. There is active coordination across sectors to align initiatives with these priorities, fostering an integrated approach throughout the government.)	As explained in the previous answer. In addition, Croatia is preparing for the update of the NDS 2030.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? *For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. In practice, these roles are comprehensively implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A lead institution has been established with clear mandates to promote and oversee the implementation of PCSD across the government. The mandates and role of this institution are well known throughout the government in different sectors and at different levels.)	Croatia has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. The Law on the Strategic Planning and Development Management System appoints the Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds (MRDEUF) as the Coordinating Body, responsible for methodological guidance, monitoring, evaluation, and consolidation of reports on the NDS and other strategic documents. Each state administration body appoints a strategic planning coordinator responsible for strategic planning processes in relevant body. Counties, cities, and municipalities authorize regional and local coordinators for overseeing strategic planning processes and ensuring alignment of sub-national development plans with NDS.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			**12**		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? *For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, which is implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A long-term vision or strategy is in place establishing long-term goals and targets for sustainable development and guiding short-term decision-making to consider the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. This strategic vision is integrated into all relevant sectoral strategies and policies and translated into concrete actions to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on future generations. This process involves engaging stakeholders, securing legislative and public support, and developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks.)	Croatia has developed a long-term strategic vision for sustainable development through the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia until 2030 (NDS). As the highest-level strategic planning document, NDS sets out a vision of a sustainable, resilient, green, and inclusive society and economy, fully aligned with the UN Agenda and the SDG`s. NDS also defines four overarching development directions and 13 strategic goals covering the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and guiding policies for the benefit of present and future generations. All strategies and plans must be consistent with NDS, ensuring policy alignment and coherence. Implementation is monitored by the Ministry of Regional

2. Long-term Vision	*2.2*	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? *For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government commonly uses long-term strategic planning tools (e.g. impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modeling tools, or systems-thinking approaches) in formulating and implementing strategies and policies. These tools help identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. These tools are proactively used to inform policy- and decision-making.)	Croatia makes use of long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence. The NDS was developed using foresight and scenario analysis to capture global megatrends such as climate change, demographic shifts, and digitalisation. The NDS provides a future-oriented vision and goals that guide sectoral and subnational planning. Impact assessments are institutionalised. The Law on SPDM System and Regulation on the Evaluation of Strategic planning documents (NN 44/2023-771) require ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post evaluations of strategies and plans, focusing on cross-sector coherence, synergies, and trade-offs. Regulatory Impact Assessments and Environmental/ Strategic Environmental
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? *For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD Their tasks are comprehensively implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has established a dedicated body with clear mandates and resources to ensure its commitment to PCSD extends beyond electoral cycles and government terms. This body has clear objectives, adequate resources, and supports effective communication, strong leadership, stakeholder engagement, and coordination across Ministries or departments. It also has robust monitoring and evaluation systems and the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances.)	Croatia has dedicated institutional arrangements to support a long-term vision for PCSD beyond electoral cycles. The National Development Strategy, adopted under the Law on the Strategic Planning and Development Management System, provides the overarching vision, aligned with UN Agenda. All long-term and mid-term strategic planning documents are required to be align with NDS vision, development directions, and strategic goals. In addition, the National Council for Sustainable Development serves as the central institutional mechanism promoting continuity and long term vision fo sustainable development. Chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			**12**		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	*3.1*	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? *For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas. Sustainability considerations are integrated in all phases of the budgetary process. (e.g. Sustainable development is effectively integrated into sectoral policies through budgetary process (e.g. budget formulation, approval, execution, oversight), promoting synergies across policy sectors, strategically balancing resource allocations for economic, social and environmental goals, and fostering collaboration and coordination between government departments and agencies).	The methodology for the preparation of the strategic planning acts prescribes that all bodies responsible for the implementation of the strategic planning acts will establish a link between the key elements of the strategic framework and their budget. Furthermore, the process of strategic planning and development management in Croatia is based on the principles of accuracy, and integrity, efficiency and effectiveness, accountability and results-oriented, sustainability, partnership and transparency. All strategic acts must be in line with the National Development Strategy 2030 which recognizes climate and ecological challenges, while two development goals include sustainable economy and society and green and digital transition.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? *For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.*	Under development	1	There are no mechanisms or tools in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	One of the tools available in integrating sustainable development into the state budget is Green budget tagging process. The Ministry of Finance has initiated Green budget tagging process in 2024/2025 which is currently in the pilot phase of implementation. Through the implementation of Green budget tagging tool, Republic of Croatia will have an overview of state budget expenditures (including extra-budgetary financial plans) and in which extent they are favourable, neutral or unfavourable in regards to six environmental goals.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? *For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms and implemented measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. These have been comprehensively applied, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The established mechanisms and implemented measures have resulted in specific programs or policies that enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development, or have created incentives to attract private investments for sustainable development or fostered public-private partnerships that support the mobilisation of financial resources to advance sustainable development.)	The Government of the Republic of Croatia continuously emphasizes the importance of the green transition, which has been identified as one of the key development priorities in the National Development Strategy 2030 (Official Gazette No. 13/2021). In December 2023, the Government established the Forum for Sustainable Finance Support (hereinafter: the Forum). The purpose of the Forum is to create a joint platform that enables the exchange of information among stakeholders (financial sector, supervisory bodies, relevant ministries, and other interested parties), in order to maximize the contribution of the financial sector to the green transition. To systematically implement activities and measures aimed at supporting both the financial sector and the economy as a whole, the Forum's

	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			**9**		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	*4.1*	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? *For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A high-level coordinating mechanism operates regularly to support whole-of-government coordination for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). This mechanism has a clear mandate, adequate resources, and the capacity to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including potential negative impacts of policies and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.)	Croatia has developed a formal governance structure and complementary informal channels that support communication and coordination between sectoral ministries and institutions, to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD): 1. Formal governance structures for inter-ministerial coordination on PCSD: 1.1. Strategic Planning and Development Management System. Under the Law on the Strategic Planning and Development Management System, Croatia has established a hierarchical and mandatory framework that obliges sectoral ministries to align their policies in strategic planning documents with the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia 2030
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? *For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The establishment of these structures and channels has led to improved collaboration, coordination, and information sharing across all sectors of government. This has strengthened the alignment of policies with the Sustainable Development Goals and fostered a culture of continuous improvement and innovation in public administration.)	Croatia has developed a formal governance structure and complementary informal channels that support communication and coordination between sectoral ministries and institutions, to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD): 1. Formal governance structures for inter-ministerial coordination on PCSD: 1.1. Strategic Planning and Development Management System. Under the Law on the Strategic Planning and Development Management System, Croatia has established a hierarchical and mandatory framework that obliges sectoral ministries to align their policies in strategic planning documents with the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia 2030
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? *For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. These programmes have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Competency frameworks have been designed to target cross-disciplinary knowledge and skills to foster coherence in policymaking. Training has been developed to strengthen these skills, and rolled out to all relevant civil servants.	Croatia has in place several capacity-building programs, operating system for methodological support and platforms for cooperation of public servants, which together provide a solid basis for building institutional capacity and strengthening policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD). Under the Law on the Strategic Planning and Development Management System, all ministries appoint their officials as strategic planning coordinators, which are trained by MRDEUF to implement prescribed methodologies for drafting, monitoring, evaluating and budgeting policies in their strategic planning documents, in alignment with the National Development Strategy 2030 and UN Agenda 2030.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			**12**		
	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? *For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. National Sustainable Development Strategies are territorialised at the sub-national level and complemented by local indicators and monitoring systems on sustainable development objectives. Best practices and common challenges are documented, shared and incorporated across government levels, promoting continuous improvement. These mechanisms are effectively used to engage sub-national levels of government in PCSD and to promote coordinated action on relevant economic, social and environmental goals.)	Croatia has clear provisions to ensure alignment of national and sub-national plans, policies and budgets with sustainable development objectives. By the Law on Strategic planning and development management system, the National Development Strategy 2030 (NDS), which is aligned with SDG`s, serves as the overarching strategic framework (national and sub-national), and it is required that all regional and local development plans are consistent with it. Sub-national authorities are legally mandated to align their development plans, and update them as national priorities evolve. MRDEUF provides methodological guidance and reviews sub-national development plans for their compliance with the NDS.

5. Sub-national Engagement	*5.2*	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? *For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Platforms such as interterritorial commissions are in place to collect inputs from subnational entities and initiate formal exchanges between government levels. These mechanisms are active and stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and facilitate multi-level dialogue around success stories and persistent challenges.)	Croatia has developed a formal governance structure and complementary informal channels that support communication and coordination between sectoral ministries and institutions, to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD): 1. Formal governance structures for inter-ministerial coordination on PCSD: 1.1. Strategic Planning and Development Management System. Under the Law on the Strategic Planning and Development Management System, Croatia has established a hierarchical and mandatory framework that obliges sectoral ministries to align their policies in strategic planning documents with the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia 2030
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? *For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation. Multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships connect actors and help exchange best practices, and support is well matched to demand and local context.)	The Act on the System of Strategic Planning and Development Management of the Republic of Croatia establishes the INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. The implementation mechanisms are regulated by by-laws, manuals and guidelines.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			**12**		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	*6.1*	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? *For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, and in the development of PCSD initiatives, and these mechanisms are fully implemented through participatory approaches. (e.g. Dedicated forums and opportunities are in place to develop recommendations for enhancing policy coherence and to provide analytical and strategic input on sustainable development, supported by dedicated normative provisions. Engagement concerns relevant representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and trade- and employers' unions, in coordination with government Ministries. Consultations are mandated to take place in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle. Preparatory information and feedback on the outcomes of the process is provided to involved stakeholders.)	The legislative framework for consultation with the public (Law on the Right to Access to Information, Law on Better Regulation Policy Instruments) does not include special mechanisms for consultation with the public in terms of sustainable development, however, the Law on Environmental Protection, the Law on Spatial Planning and the Law on Sustainable Waste Management foresee special regimes for the implementation of consultations in sectoral areas. For example, Croatian Environmental Protection Act ensures public information, participation of the public and public concerned and access to justice in relation to environmental matters. Furthermore, Regulation on Information and Participation of the Public and Public Concerned in
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? *For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. These initiatives have been rolled out to key marginalised and vulnerable groups. Findings have been fed back into strategies designed to advance inclusive social and economic development, such as action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.)	The legislative framework for public consultation ensures that the general public is informed and involved equally. Also, regulations from certain policy areas are aimed at applying best practices and achieving sustainable development goals, whereby the procedure for adopting these regulations is carried out in accordance with the valid legislative framework for public consultation, which covers all interest groups and their specific interests.
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? *For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has worked with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has worked with stakeholders to support their engagement in a wide range of initiatives on sustainable development issues. Specific campaigns have been designed and delivered to build consensus on priorities for enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and they have been promoted in international settings to advance best practice and encourage peer learning.)	The legislative framework for public consultation ensures that the general public is informed and involved equally. Also, regulations from certain policy areas are aimed at applying best practices and achieving sustainable development goals, whereby the procedure for adopting these regulations is carried out in accordance with the valid legislative framework for public consultation, which covers all interest groups and their specific interests. Also, Croatia has put in place mechanisms to promote stakeholder engagement in PCSD across different governance levels. The National Council for Sustainable Development, chaired by the Prime Minister, provides a permanent multi-

	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			**12**		
7. Impact Assessment	*7.1*	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has integrated principles of sustainable development into Regulatory Impact Assessments, and made these mandatory for legislative proposal by ministries. Available data is used to measure impact and make informed decisions on resource allocation, performance improvement, incentive changes and cost reductions. This leads to an important feedback loop for the policy design and delivery phases. Sufficient technical capacity and methodological skills have been built to facilitate the use of these impact assessment tools.	Croatia has several mechanisms to conduct regular policy impact assessments with respect to sustainable development. Under the Law on Strategic Planning and Development Management System (OG 123/17, 151/22), all major strategic planning documents must include objectives, indicators and evaluation framework aligned with the NDS and SDG`s. Regular implementation reports and mid-term and ex-post evaluations are mandated, assessing effectiveness, efficiency, and coherence of policies with sustainable development objectives. The Regulation on the Evaluation of Strategic Planning Documents (OG 44/2023-771) provides methodological standards for conducting evaluations of national and subnational strategies, explicitly requiring the assessment of
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Established tools such as transboundary impact assessments, spillover analysis frameworks, or multi-stakeholder consultations are used to regularly assess international implications of government policies. There is effective use of these mechanisms to facilitate informed decision-making in the policy and planning process.)	Croatia has mechanisms to assess transboundary impacts in both ex-ante and ex-post phases, primarily through environmental and EU policy frameworks. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), conducted under EU directives and the Espoo Convention, require the identification of potential cross-border environmental impacts. Neighboring countries are notified and consulted when projects or programmes (e.g. in energy, transport, water) may have transboundary effects. Although Croatia does not apply a single horizontal tool for all policy areas, it has established sectoral and programme-specific mechanisms that ensure transboundary impacts are identified, managed, and integrated into sustainable
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? *For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, and these initiatives have been fully implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies on sustainable development, rolled out to all relevant staff. Competency frameworks have been developed to identify and strengthen the right skills of public servants, to make civil servants fit to deliver on national objectives on sustainable development.)	Croatia has mechanisms in place to build public service capacity for evidence-based policymaking and assessment of impacts on sustainable development. Under the Law on SPDM System civil servants are trained to align policies with the NDS and SDG`s, collect evidence, and apply monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The State School for Public Administration offers continuous training on regulatory impact assessment (RIA), evidence-based policymaking, EU funds management, and sustainable development integration. Other bodies, including Government Office for Gender Equality, Environmental Protection Agency and Croatian Bureau of Statistics, provide training on gender,
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			**12**		
	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? *For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).*	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development , but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persists; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	Croatia has information management systems to centralise and monitor data for sustainable development. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) manages the national SDG indicator framework, in alignment with UN and EU standards. Under the Law on the Strategic Planning and Development Management System, all ministries and sub-national authorities will be required to use a central IT system (currently under development) where all strategic planning documents, and related monitoring and evaluation data will be stored. This will enhance coherence and alignment across levels of government and enable central monitoring of data on sustainable development. Several sectoral ministries maintain specialised data systems

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	*8.2*	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? *For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Reports for parliament, ministerial or other bodies and the wider public about progress on PCSD are regularly published, outlining progress made on the achievement of policy priorities and on how policies are being implemented regarding sustainable development issues.)	Croatia has a robust and legally mandated reporting framework in place for strategic planning documents based on the Law on Strategic Planning and Development Management system and defined by the Regulation on deadlines and procedures for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of strategic planning acts (OG 44/2023-772). Institutional roles are formalized: strategic planning coordinators (national, regional, local) are responsible for collecting, analysing, and reporting on performance indicators, MRDEUF ensures guidelines, templates and instructions for reporting, public availability of all monitoring reports is obligatory for all relevant public bodies. Annual Reporting Requirements and deadlines are:
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? *For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies and they are fully implemented to ensure that findings are used to inform decision making and adaptive action is taken. (e.g. These evaluation systems are used systematically to inform decision makers, as a fixed part of the policy cycle supported by sufficient data and capacity and normative provisions.)	Croatia has mechanisms to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action. The Law on the SPDM System of Strategic Planning and the Regulation on the Evaluation of Strategic Planning Documents (OG 44/2023-771) require that all major strategic planning documents undergo ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post evaluations. Among other things, these evaluations explicitly examine alignment with the NDS and the SDG`s, as well as potential synergies and trade-offs between sectoral policies. Evaluations are conducted by independent experts under the methodological guidance and oversight of the MRDEUF. Evaluation findings are consolidated into recommendations
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			**11**		
Total Score				**92**		