

Zagreb

Zagreb (/'za:grib, 'zægrɛb, za:'grɛb/ *ZAH-greb, ZAG-reb, zah-GREB*,^[7] Croatian: [zǎ:greb] (🔊 [a])^[9]) is the capital and largest city of Croatia.^[10] It is in the northwest of the country, along the Sava river, at the southern slopes of the Medvednica mountain. Zagreb stands near the international border between Croatia and Slovenia at an elevation of approximately 122 m (400 ft) above sea level.^[11] At the 2021 census, the city had a population of 767,131.^[12] The population of the Zagreb urban agglomeration is 1,071,150,^[2] approximately a quarter of the total population of Croatia.

Zagreb

Capital city

Grad Zagreb City of Zagreb



Clockwise, from top: [Ban Jelačić Square](#), [St. Mark's Square](#), [Cibona & HOTO towers](#), [Art Pavilion](#), [Church Of Christ The King](#), [Mirogoj](#) and [Croatian National Theatre](#)



Flag



Coat of arms



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Location of Zagreb in Croatia

- Show map of Croatia
- Show map of Europe
- Show all

Coordinates: 45°49'N 15°59'E ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Zagreb¶ms=45_49_N_15_59_E_region:HR_type:city\(767131\)](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Zagreb¶ms=45_49_N_15_59_E_region:HR_type:city(767131)))

Country	 Croatia
County	City of Zagreb
RC diocese	1094
Free royal city	1242
Unified	1850
Subdivisions	17 city districts 218 local committees 70 settlements
Government	
• Type	Mayor-Council
• Mayor	Tomislav Tomašević (Možemo!)
• City Assembly	47 members
Area ^[1]	
• City	641 km ² (247 sq mi)
• Urban	202.4 km ² (78.1 sq mi)
• Metro ^[2]	2,911 km ² (1,124 sq mi)
Elevation ^[3]	158 m (518 ft)
Highest elevation	1,035 m (3,396 ft)
Lowest elevation	122 m (400 ft)

Population (2021)	
• City	767,131
• Metro ^[2]	1,107,150
• Metro density	380/km ² (990/sq mi)
Demonym(s)	Zagreber (en) Zagrepčanin (hr , male) Zagrepčanka (hr , female) <i>Purger</i> (informal, jargon)
Time zone	UTC+1 (CET)
• Summer (DST)	UTC+2 (CEST)
Postal code	HR-10 000, HR-10 010, HR-10 020, HR-10 040, HR-10 090
Area code	+385 1
Vehicle registration	ZG
GDP (nominal) ^[4]	2019
- Total	€19.178 billion / \$21.470 billion
- Per capita	€24,779 / \$27,740
GDP (PPP) ^[5]	2019
- Total	\$42.825 billion
- Per capita	\$55,333
HDI (2019)	0.908 ^[6] – very high
Website	zagreb.hr (http://zagreb.hr) (in Croatian)

Zagreb is a city with a rich history dating from [Roman](#) times. The oldest settlement in the vicinity of the city was the Roman [Andautonia](#), in today's [Ščitarjevo](#).^[13] The historical record of the name "Zagreb" dates from 1134, in reference to the foundation of the settlement at [Kaptol](#) in 1094.

Zagreb became a [free royal city](#) in 1242.^[14] In 1851 [Janko Kamauf](#) became Zagreb's [first mayor](#).^[15]

Zagreb has special status as a Croatian administrative division - it comprises a consolidated city-county (but separate from [Zagreb County](#)),^[16] and is administratively subdivided into [17 city districts](#).^[17] Most of the city districts lie at a low elevation along the [valley of the river Sava](#), but northern and northeastern city districts, such as [Podsljeme](#)^[18] and [Sesvete](#)^[19] districts are situated in the foothills of the [Medvednica](#) mountain,^[20] making the city's geographical image quite diverse. The city extends over 30 kilometres (19 miles) east-west and around 20 kilometres (12 miles) north-south.^{[21][22]}

Zagreb ranks as a [global city](#), with a Beta – rating from the [Globalization and World Cities Research Network](#).^[23]

The transport connections, concentration of industry, scientific, and research institutions and industrial tradition underlie its leading economic position in Croatia.^{[24][25][26]} Zagreb is the seat of the [central government](#), [administrative bodies](#), and almost all [government ministries](#).^{[27][28][29]}

Almost all of the [largest Croatian companies](#), [media](#), and scientific institutions have their

headquarters in the city. Zagreb is the most important transport hub in Croatia: here [Central Europe](#), the Mediterranean and [Southeast Europe](#) meet, making the Zagreb area the centre of the road, rail and air networks of [Croatia](#). It is a city known for its diverse economy, high [quality of living](#), [museums](#), sporting, and entertainment events. Major branches of Zagreb's economy include [high-tech](#) industries and the [service sector](#).

Name

The etymology of the name *Zagreb* is unclear. It was used for the united city only from 1852, but it had been in use as the name of the [Zagreb Diocese](#) since the 12th century and was increasingly used for the city in the 17th century.^[30] The name is first recorded in a charter by [archbishop of Esztergom Felician](#), dated 1134, mentioned as *Zagrabiensem episcopatum*.^[31]

The older form of the name is *Zagrab*. The modern Croatian form *Zagreb* is first recorded in a 1689 map by [Nicolas Sanson](#). An even older form is reflected in Hungarian *Zabrag* (recorded from c. 1200 and in use until the 18th century). For this, Hungarian linguist Gyula Décsy proposes the etymology of *Chabrag*, a well-attested [hypocorism](#) of the name [Cyprian](#). The same form is reflected in a number of Hungarian toponyms, such as [Csepreg](#).^[32]

The name might be derived from Proto-Slavic word **gr̥ebъ* which means hill, uplift. (However, note Serbo-Croatian *brēg* < Proto-Slavic **bergъ*, which also means '(smaller) hill', and *za brēg* 'to or toward the hill' for the seemingly [metathesized](#) variant in Hungarian, *Zabrag* – possibly modified from assumed **Zabreg* because of Hungarian vowel harmony.) An Old Croatian reconstructed name **Zagrebъ* is manifested through the German name of the city Agram.^[33]

The name *Agram* was used in German in the [Habsburg period](#); this name has been classified as "probably of Roman origin"^[34] but according to Décsy (1990) it could be an [Austrian German](#) reanalysis of **Zugram*.^[32] In [Middle Latin](#) and [Modern Latin](#), Zagreb is known as *Agranum* (the name of an unrelated Arabian city in [Strabo](#)), *Zagravia* or *Mons Graecensis* (also *Mons Crecensis*, in reference to [Grič \(Gradec\)](#)).

In Croatian [folk etymology](#), the name of the city has been derived from either the verb *za-grab-*, meaning "to scoop" or "to dig". One folk legend illustrating this derivation ties the name to a drought of the early 14th century, during which [Augustin Kažotić](#) (c. 1260–1323) is said to have dug a well which miraculously produced water.^[35] In another legend,^{[36][37][38][39][40]} a city governor is thirsty and orders a girl named Manda to "scoop" water from the [Manduševac](#) well (nowadays a fountain in Ban Jelačić Square), using the imperative: *Zagrabi, Mando!* ("Scoop, Manda!").^[41]

History



Ruins of the ancient Roman town
[Andautonia](#) near Zagreb



Modern Zagreb's town core emerged
from the Upper Town medieval
settlements of [Gradec](#) and [Kaptol](#).
Picture from 1689

The oldest settlement located near today's Zagreb was the Roman town of [Andautonia](#), now [Ščitarjevo](#), which existed between the 1st and the 5th century AD.^[42] The first recorded appearance of the name Zagreb is dated to 1094, at which time the city existed as two different city centers: the smaller, eastern [Kaptol](#), inhabited mainly by [clergy](#) and housing [Zagreb Cathedral](#), and the larger, western [Gradec](#), inhabited mainly by craftsmen and merchants. Gradec and Kaptol were united in 1851 by [ban Josip Jelačić](#), who was credited for this by naming the main city square, [Ban Jelačić Square](#) in his honor.^[43]

During the period of [former Yugoslavia](#), Zagreb remained an important economic centre of the country, and was the second largest city. After [Croatia declared independence](#) from Yugoslavia, Zagreb was proclaimed its capital.^[44]

Early Zagreb



Sculpture symbolizing the Triune Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, Zagreb

The history of Zagreb dates as far back as 1094 A.D. when the Hungarian King Ladislaus, returning from his campaign against [Croatia](#), founded a diocese. Alongside the bishop's [see](#), the canonical settlement [Kaptol](#) developed north of [Zagreb Cathedral](#), as did the fortified settlement [Gradec](#) on the neighbouring hill; the border between the two being the Medveščak stream.^[45] Today the latter is Zagreb's Upper Town ([Gornji Grad](#)) and is one of the best preserved urban nuclei in Croatia. Both settlements came under [Tatar](#) attack in 1242.^[46] As a sign of gratitude for offering him a safe haven from the Tatars the Croatian and Hungarian King [Béla IV](#) bestowed Gradec with a [Golden Bull](#), which offered its citizens exemption from county rule and autonomy, as well as its own [judicial system](#).^{[47][48]}

16th to 18th centuries



Ban Jelačić Square in Zagreb under the Hapsburgs, before the 1880 Zagreb earthquake

There were numerous connections between the Kaptol diocese and the free sovereign town of Gradec for both economic and political reasons, but they weren't known as an integrated city, even as Zagreb became the political center and, representing both [Croatia](#), [Slavonia](#) and [Dalmatia](#), first convened at Gradec. Zagreb became Croatian capital in 1557, with city also being chosen as the seat of the [Ban of Croatia](#) in 1621 under ban [Nikola IX Frankopan](#).^[49]

At the invitation of the [Croatian Parliament](#), the [Jesuits](#) came to Zagreb and built the first [grammar school](#), the [St. Catherine's Church](#) and monastery. In 1669, they founded an academy where philosophy, theology, and law were taught, the forerunner of today's [University of Zagreb](#).

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Zagreb was badly devastated by fire and [the plague](#). In 1776, the royal council (government) moved from [Varaždin](#) to Zagreb and during the reign of [Joseph II](#) Zagreb became the headquarters of the [Varaždin](#) and [Karlovac](#) general command.^[50]

19th to mid-20th century



Starčević square, first half of the 20th century

In the 19th century, Zagreb was the center of the [Croatian National Revival](#) and saw the erection of important cultural and historic institutions. In 1850, the town was united under its first [mayor](#) – [Janko Kamauf](#).^[50]

The first railway line to connect Zagreb with [Zidani Most](#) and [Sisak](#) was opened in 1862 and in 1863 Zagreb received a [gasworks](#). The Zagreb [waterworks](#) was opened in 1878.

After the [1880 Zagreb earthquake](#), up to the 1914 outbreak of [World War I](#), development flourished and the town received the characteristic layout which it has today. The first horse-drawn [tram](#) was used in 1891. The construction of the railway lines enabled the old suburbs to merge gradually into [Donji Grad](#), characterized by a regular block pattern that prevails in [Central European](#) cities. This bustling core hosts many imposing buildings, monuments, and parks as well as a multitude of museums, theatres, and cinemas. An [electric power plant](#) was built in 1907.

Since 1 January 1877, the [Grič cannon](#) is fired daily from the [Lotrščak Tower](#) on [Grič](#) to mark midday. The first half of the 20th century saw a considerable expansion of Zagreb. Before World War I, the city expanded and neighborhoods like [Stara Peščenica](#) in the east and [Črnomerec](#) in the west were created. After the war, [working-class](#) districts such as [Trnje](#) emerged between the railway and the [Sava](#), whereas the construction of residential districts on the hills of the southern slopes of [Medvednica](#) was completed [between the two World Wars](#).

In the 1920s, the population of Zagreb increased by 70 percent – the largest demographic boom in the history of the town. In 1926, the first [radio station](#) in the region began broadcasting from Zagreb, and in 1947 the [Zagreb Fair](#) was opened.^[50]

During World War II, Zagreb became the capital of the [Independent State of Croatia](#), which was backed by [Nazi Germany](#) and the [Italians](#). The history of [Zagreb in World War II](#) became rife with incidents of regime terror and resistance sabotage, and the [Ustaša](#) regime had thousands of people executed during the war in and near the city. The city was taken by the [Partisans](#) at the end of the war. From 1945 until 1990, Zagreb was the capital of the [Socialist Republic of Croatia](#), one of the six constituent socialist republics of the [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia](#).

Contemporary era



Sky Office Tower

Eurotower, seat of the Zagreb Stock Exchange

The area between the railway and the Sava river witnessed a new construction boom after World War II. After the mid-1950s, construction of new residential areas south of the Sava river began, resulting in [Novi Zagreb](#) (Croatian for *New Zagreb*), originally called "Južni Zagreb" (*Southern Zagreb*).^[51]

Today Novi Zagreb is divided in two [city districts](#): [Novi Zagreb – zapad](#) (*New Zagreb – West*) and [Novi Zagreb – istok](#) (*New Zagreb – East*)

The city also expanded westward and eastward, incorporating [Dubrava](#), [Podsused](#), [Jarun](#), [Blato](#), and other settlements.

The cargo railway hub and the [international airport Pleso](#) were built south of the Sava river. The largest [industrial zone](#) (Žitnjak) in the south-eastern part of the city represents an extension of the industrial zones on the eastern outskirts of the city, between the Sava and the Prigorje region. Zagreb also hosted the [Summer Universiade](#) in 1987.^[50] This event initiated the creation of pedestrian-only zones in the city centre and numerous new sport infrastructure, lacking until then, all around the city.

During the 1991–1995 [Croatian War of Independence](#), it was a scene of some [sporadic fighting](#) surrounding its [JNA army barracks](#), but escaped major damage. In May 1995, it was targeted by Serb [rocket artillery](#) in two [rocket attacks](#) which killed seven civilians and wounded many.



[Mamutica](#) in Novi Zagreb is the largest building in Croatia

An urbanized area connects Zagreb with the surrounding towns of [Zaprešić](#), [Samobor](#), [Dugo Selo](#), and [Velika Gorica](#). Sesvete was the first and the closest area to become a part of the [agglomeration](#) and is already included in the City of Zagreb for administrative purposes and now forms the easternmost city district.^[52]

In 2020 the city was hit by a [5.5 magnitude earthquake](#). Various buildings in the historic downtown area were damaged. The city's iconic cathedral lost the cross off of one of its towers. This earthquake was the strongest one to affect the city since the destructive [1880 Zagreb earthquake](#).

Area and population development

Cells left-aligned, table centred

Year	Area (km ²)	Population (within city limits at that time)	Population (within today's city limits)
1368		2,810 [nb 1]	
1742	3.33	5,600 [nb 1]	
1805	3.33	7,706 [nb 2] (≈11 000 in total)	
1848	25.4	15,978	
1850	25.4	16,036	
1857	25.4	16,657	48,266
1869	25.4	19,857	54,761
1880	25.4	30,830	67,188
1890	25.4	40,268	82,848
1900	64.37	61,002	111,565
1910	64.37	79,038	136,351
1921	64.37	108,674	167,765
1931	64.37	185,581	258,024
1948	74.99	279,623	356,529
1953	235.74	350,829	393,919
1961	495.60	430,802	478,076
1971	497.95	602,205	629,896
1981	1,261.54	768,700	723,065
1991	1,715.55	933,914	777,826
2001	641.36	779,145	779,145
2011	641.36	790,017	790,017

The data in column 3 refers to the population in the city borders as of the

census in question. Column 4 is calculated for the territory now defined as the City of Zagreb ([Narodne Novine](#) 97/10).^[53]

Geography

Climate



Panoramic view of [Upper Town – Gradec](#)

The climate of Zagreb is classified as an [oceanic climate](#) (Köppen climate classification *Cfb*) with significant continental influences, very closely bordering on a [humid continental climate](#) (*Dfa/Dfb*) as well as a [humid subtropical climate](#) (*Cfa*). Zagreb has four separate seasons. Summers are generally warm, sometimes hot. In late May it gets significantly warmer, temperatures start rising and it is often very warm or even hot with occasional afternoon and evening thunderstorms. Heatwaves can occur but are short-lived. Temperatures rise above 30 °C (86 °F) on average 14.6 days each summer. Rainfall is abundant in summertime, falling mainly during thunderstorms. With 840 mm of precipitation per year, Zagreb is Europe's ninth wettest capital, receiving less precipitation than [Luxembourg](#) but more than [Brussels](#), [Paris](#) or [London](#). Compared to these cities, however, Zagreb has less rainy days, but the annual rainfall is higher due to heavier showers occurring mainly in late spring and summer. Autumn in its early stage often brings pleasant and sunny weather with occasional episodes of rain later in the season. Late autumn is characterized by a mild increase in the number of rainy days and a gradual decline in temperature averages. Morning fog is common from mid-October to January, with northern city districts at the foothills of the [Medvednica](#) mountain as well as south-central districts along the [Sava](#) river being more prone to longer fog accumulation. Winters are relatively cold, bringing overcast skies and a precipitation decrease pattern. February is the driest month, averaging 39 mm of precipitation. On average there are 29 days with snowfall, with the first snow usually falling in early December. However, in recent years, the number of days with snowfall in wintertime has decreased considerably. Springs are generally mild and very pleasant with sporadic weather changes and are somewhat windier than other seasons. As the season progresses, sunny days become more frequent, bringing higher temperatures. Sometimes cold spells can occur, mostly in springtime's early stages. The average daily mean temperature in the

winter is around 1 °C (34 °F) (from December to February) and the average temperature in the summer is 22.0 °C (71.6 °F).^[54]



Mount [Medvednica](#) seen from [Jarun Lake](#)

The highest recorded temperature at the Maksimir weather station was 40.4 °C (104.7 °F) in July 1950, and lowest was –27.3 °C (–17.1 °F) in February 1956.^[55] A temperature of –30.5 °C (–22.9 °F) was recorded on the since defunct Borongaj Airfield in February 1940.^[56]

Climate data for Zagreb Maksimir (1971–2000, extremes 1949–2019)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Record high °C (°F)	19.4 (66.9)	22.6 (72.7)	26.0 (78.8)	30.5 (86.9)	33.7 (92.7)	37.6 (99.7)	40.4 (104.7)	39.8 (103.6)	34.0 (93.2)	28.3 (82.9)	25.4 (77.7)	22.2 (72.2)	
Average high °C (°F)	3.7 (38.7)	6.8 (44.2)	11.9 (53.4)	16.3 (61.3)	21.5 (70.7)	24.5 (76.1)	26.7 (80.1)	26.3 (79.3)	22.1 (71.8)	15.8 (60.4)	8.9 (48.0)	4.1 (40.0)	
Daily mean °C (°F)	0.3 (32.5)	2.3 (36.1)	6.4 (43.5)	10.7 (51.3)	15.8 (60.4)	18.8 (65.8)	20.6 (69.1)	20.1 (68.2)	15.9 (60.6)	10.5 (50.9)	5.0 (41.0)	1.4 (34.0)	
Average low °C (°F)	-3.0 (26.6)	-1.8 (28.8)	1.6 (34.9)	5.2 (41.4)	9.8 (49.6)	13.0 (55.4)	14.7 (58.5)	14.4 (57.9)	10.8 (51.4)	6.2 (43.2)	1.4 (34.5)	-1.1 (28.0)	
Record low °C (°F)	-24.3 (-11.7)	-27.3 (-17.1)	-18.3 (-0.9)	-4.4 (24.1)	-1.8 (28.8)	2.5 (36.5)	5.4 (41.7)	3.7 (38.7)	-0.6 (30.9)	-5.6 (21.9)	-13.5 (7.7)	-19.9 (-3.0)	
Average precipitation mm (inches)	43.2 (1.70)	38.9 (1.53)	52.6 (2.07)	59.3 (2.33)	72.6 (2.86)	95.3 (3.75)	77.4 (3.05)	92.3 (3.63)	85.8 (3.38)	82.9 (3.26)	80.1 (3.15)	59.0 (2.30)	
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm)	9.8	9.4	11.0	13.0	13.5	13.7	11.2	10.4	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.0	
Average snowy days (≥ 1.0 cm)	10.3	7.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.1	
Average relative humidity (%)	82.5	76.4	70.3	67.5	68.3	69.7	69.1	72.1	77.7	81.3	83.6	84.0	
Mean monthly sunshine hours	55.8	98.9	142.6	168.0	229.4	234.0	275.9	257.3	189.0	124.0	63.0	49.0	
Percent possible sunshine	23	39	43	45	54	55	63	63	54	41	26	23.0	
Average ultraviolet index	1	2	3	5	7	8	8	7	5	3	1	1.0	

Source: Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service^{[54][55]} and Weather Atlas^[57]

Climate data for Zagreb													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Mean daily daylight hours	9.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	12.3
Source: Weather Atlas ^[57]													

Cityscape



Panoramic view of Zagreb.

The most important historical high-rise constructions are [Neboder](#) (1958) on [Ban Jelačić Square](#), [Cibona Tower](#) (1987), and [Zagrepčanka](#) (1976) on Savska Street, [Mamutica](#) in Travno ([Novi Zagreb – istok](#) district, built in 1974) and [Zagreb TV Tower](#) on [Sljeme](#) (built in 1973).^[58]

In the 2000s, the City Assembly approved a new plan that allowed for the many recent high-rise buildings in Zagreb, such as the Almeria Tower, [Eurotower](#), [HOTO Tower](#), [Zagrebtower](#) and one of the tallest skyscrapers [Sky Office Tower](#).^{[59][60]}

In [Novi Zagreb](#), the neighbourhoods of [Blato](#) and [Lanište](#) expanded significantly, including the [Zagreb Arena](#) and the adjoining business centre.^[61]

Due to a long-standing restriction that forbade the construction of 10-story or higher buildings, most of Zagreb's high-rise buildings date from the 1970s and 1980s and new apartment buildings on the outskirts of the city are usually 4–8 floors tall. Exceptions to the restriction have been made in recent years, such as permitting the construction of high-rise buildings in Lanište or Kajzerica.^[62]



Panorama of the city at night.

Surroundings

The wider Zagreb area has been continuously inhabited since the prehistoric period, as witnessed by archaeological findings in the [Veternica cave](#) from the [Paleolithic](#) and excavation of the remains of the Roman Andautonia near the present village of Šćitarjevo.

Picturesque former villages on the slopes of Medvednica, Šestine, Gračani, and Remete, maintain their rich traditions, including folk costumes, Šestine umbrellas, and [gingerbread](#) products.

To the north is the [Medvednica Mountain](#) ([Croatian](#): *Zagrebačka gora*), with its highest peak [Sljeme](#) (1,035 m), where one of the tallest structures in Croatia, [Zagreb TV Tower](#) is located. The Sava and the [Kupa](#) valleys are to the south of Zagreb, and the region of [Hrvatsko Zagorje](#) is located on the other (northern) side of the Medvednica hill. In mid-January 2005, Sljeme held its first [World Ski Championship](#) tournament.



[Medvedgrad](#) fortress

From the summit, weather permitting, the vista reaches as far as the [Velebit Range](#) along Croatia's rocky northern coast, as well as the snow-capped peaks of the towering [Julian Alps](#) in neighboring [Slovenia](#). There are several lodging villages, offering accommodation and restaurants for hikers. Skiers visit Sljeme, which has four ski-runs, three ski-lifts, and a chairlift.

The old [Medvedgrad](#), a recently restored medieval [burg](#) was built in the 13th century on Medvednica hill. It overlooks the western part of the city and also hosts the *Shrine of the Homeland*, a memorial with an [eternal flame](#), where Croatia pays reverence to all its heroes fallen for [homeland](#) in its history, customarily on [national holidays](#). The ruined medieval fortress [Susedgrad](#) is located on the far-western side of Medvednica hill. It has been abandoned since the early 17th century, but it is visited during the year.

Zagreb occasionally experiences earthquakes, due to the proximity of the [Žumberak-Medvednica](#) fault zone.^[63] It's classified as an area of high seismic activity.^[64] The area around Medvednica was the epicentre of the [1880 Zagreb earthquake](#) (magnitude 6.3), and the area is known for occasional landslide threatening houses in the area.^[65] The proximity of strong seismic sources presents a real danger of strong earthquakes.^[65] Croatian Chief of [Office of Emergency](#)

Management Pavle Kalinić stated Zagreb experiences around 400 earthquakes a year, most of them being imperceptible. However, in case of a strong earthquake, it's expected that 3,000 people would die and up to 15,000 would be wounded.^[66]

Demographics



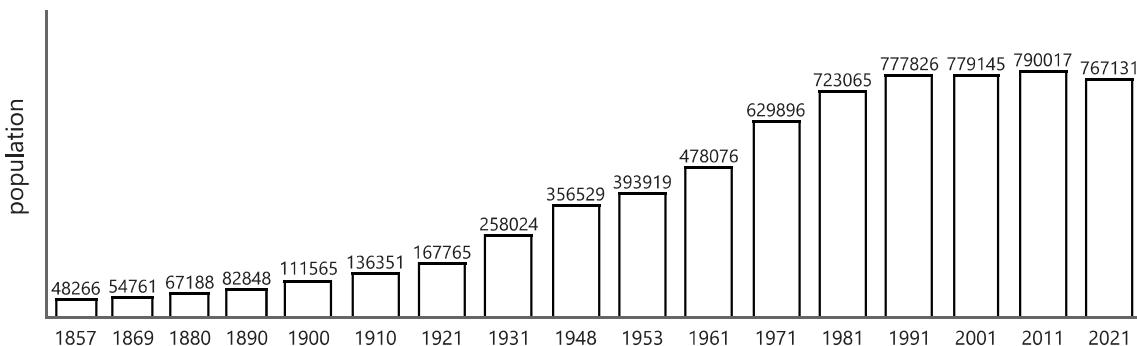
Ban Jelačić Square with statue

Zagreb is by far the largest city in Croatia in terms of area and population. The [2021 census](#) counted 767,131 residents.^[12]

Zagreb [metropolitan area](#) population is slightly above 1.0 million inhabitants,^[67] as it includes the [Zagreb County](#).^[68] Zagreb metropolitan area makes approximately a quarter of a total [population of Croatia](#). In 1997, the City of Zagreb itself was given special County status, separating it from Zagreb County,^[69] although it remains the [administrative centre](#) of both.

The majority of its citizens are [Croats](#) making up 93% of the city's population (2011 census). The same census records around 55,000 residents belonging to [ethnic minorities](#): 17,526 [Serbs](#) (2.22%), 8,119 [Bosniaks](#) (1.03%), 4,292 [Albanians](#) (0.54%), 2,755 [Romani](#) (0.35%), 2,132 [Slovenes](#) (0.27%), 1,194 [Macedonians](#) (0.15%), 1,191 [Montenegrins](#) (0.15%), and a number of other smaller communities.^[70]

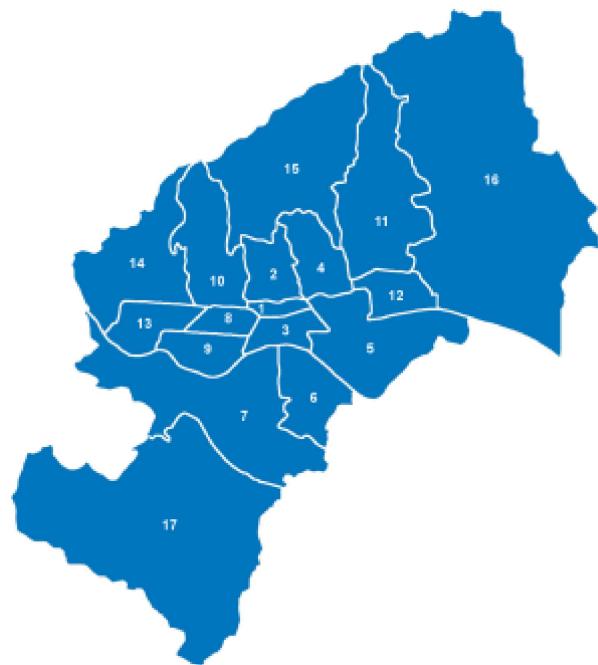
City of Zagreb: Population trends 1857–2021



Sources: [Croatian Bureau of Statistics publications](#)

v

City districts



Districts of Zagreb

Since 14 December 1999 City of Zagreb is divided into 17 [city districts](#) (*gradska četvrt*, pl. *gradske četvrti*):

#	District	Area (km ²)	Population (2001) ^[71]	Population (2011) ^[72]	Population density (2011)
1.	Donji Grad	3.01	45,108	37,024	12,333
2.	Gornji Grad–Medveščak	10.12	36,384	30,962	3,091
3.	Trnje	7.37	45,267	42,282	5,716
4.	Maksimir	14.35	49,750	48,902	3,446
5.	Peščenica – Žitnjak	35.30	58,283	56,487	1,599
6.	Novi Zagreb – istok	16.54	65,301	59,055	3,581
7.	Novi Zagreb – zapad	62.59	48,981	58,103	927
8.	Trešnjevka – sjever	5.83	55,358	55,425	9,493
9.	Trešnjevka – jug	9.84	67,162	66,674	6,768
10.	Črnomerec	24.33	38,762	38,546	1,605
11.	Gornja Dubrava	40.28	61,388	61,841	1,545
12.	Donja Dubrava	10.82	35,944	36,363	3,370
13.	Stenjevec	12.18	41,257	51,390	4,257
14.	Podsused – Vrapče	36.05	42,360	45,759	1,270
15.	Podsljeme	60.11	17,744	19,165	320
16.	Sesvete	165.26	59,212	70,009	427
17.	Brezovica	127.45	10,884	12,030	94
	TOTAL	641.43	779,145	790,017	1,236

City districts are subdivided in 218 local committees as primary units of local self-government.^[73]

Settlements

The city itself is not the only [standalone settlement](#) in the City of Zagreb administrative area – there are a number of larger urban settlements like Sesvete and Lučko and a number of smaller villages attached to it whose population is tracked separately.^[74]

There are 70 settlements in the City of Zagreb administrative area:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adamovec, population 975• Belovar, population 378• Blaguša, population 594• Botinec, population 9• Brebernica, population 49• Brezovica, population 594• Budenec, population 323• Buzin, population 1,055• Cerje, population 398• Demerje, population 721• Desprim, population 377• Dobrodol, population 1,203• Donji Čehi, population 232• Donji Dragonožec, population 577• Donji Trpuci, population 428• Drenčec, population 131• Drežnik Brezovički, population 656• Dumovec, population 903• Đurđekovec, population 778• Gajec, population 311• Glavnica Donja, population 544• Glavnica Gornja, population 226• Glavničica, population 229• Goli Breg, population 406• Goranec, population 449 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gornji Čehi, population 363• Gornji Dragonožec, population 295• Gornji Trpuci, population 87• Grančari, population 221• Havidić Selo, population 53• Horvati, population 1,490• Hrašće Turopoljsko, population 1,202• Hrvatski Leskovac, population 2,687• Hudi Bitek, population 441• Ivanja Reka, population 1,800• Jesenovec, population 460• Ježdovec, population 1,728• Kašina, population 1,548• Kašinska Sopnica, population 245• Kučilovina, population 219• Kućanec, population 228• Kupinečki Kraljevec, population 1,957• Lipnica, population 207• Lučko, population 3,010• Lužan, population 719• Mala Mlaka, population 636 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Markovo Polje, population 425• Moravče, population 663• Odra, population 1,866• Odranski Obrež, population 1,578• Paruževina, population 632• Planina Donja, population 554• Planina Gornja, population 247• Popovac, population 937• Prekvršje, population 809• Prepuštovac, population 332• Sesvete, population 54,085• Soblinec, population 978• Starjak, population 227• Strmec, population 645• Šašinovec, population 678• Šimunčeveč, population 271• Veliko Polje, population 1,668• Vuger Selo, population 273• Vugrovec Donji, population 442• Vugrovec Gornji, population 357• Vurnovec, population 201 |
|--|--|---|

- [Zadvorsko](#), population 1,288
- **Zagreb**, population 688,163
- [Žerjavinec](#), population 556

Politics and government



[Croatian Parliament \(Sabor\)](#) on Saint Mark's Square



George W. Bush giving a speech on [St. Mark's Square](#) in front of [Banski Dvori](#), the seat of the [Croatian government](#), 4 April 2008

Zagreb is the capital of the [Republic of Croatia](#), its political center and the center of various state institutions. On the [St. Mark's Square](#) are the seats of the [Government of the Republic of Croatia](#) in the [Banski Dvori](#) complex, the [Croatian Parliament](#) (Sabor), as well as the [Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia](#). Various ministries and state agencies are located in the wider area of the City of Zagreb.

City governance

The current mayor of Zagreb is [Tomislav Tomašević](#) ('We can!'), elected in the [2021 Zagreb local elections](#), the second round of which was held on 30 May 2021. There are two deputy mayors elected from the same list, Danijela Dolenc and Luka Korlaet.

The [Zagreb Assembly](#) is composed of 51 representatives, elected in the 2021 Zagreb local elections.

The political groups represented in the Assembly (as of June 2021):^[75]

Groups	No. of members per group
	2021
Green–Left	23 / 47
HDZ	6 / 47
DP	5 / 47
BM365	5 / 47
SDP	5 / 47
Most	3 / 47

Source:[76][77]

The [Zagreb Assembly](#) is composed of 51 representatives, elected in the 2021 Zagreb local elections.

According to the [Constitution](#), the city of Zagreb, as the capital of Croatia, has a special status. As such, Zagreb performs [self-governing](#) public affairs of both [city](#) and [county](#). It is also the seat of the [Zagreb County](#) which encircles Zagreb.



The [Strossmayer Promenade](#), commonly known as "Štros" (Stross), walkway built on top of the old city walls



[Maksimir Park](#), opened in 1794 it is the oldest public park in Zagreb

and region

The city administration bodies are the **Zagreb City Assembly** (*Gradska skupština Grada Zagreba*) as the representative body and the **mayor of Zagreb** (*Gradonačelnik Grada Zagreba*) who is the executive head of the city.

The City Assembly is the representative body of the citizens of the City of Zagreb elected for a four-year term on the basis of [universal suffrage](#) in [direct elections](#) by [secret ballot](#) using [proportional system](#) with [d'Hondt method](#) in a manner specified by law. There are 51 representatives in the City Assembly, among them the president and vice-presidents of the assembly are elected by the representatives.



The oldest known coat of arms of the city of Zagreb is engraved on the northwestern part of the [Church of St. Mark](#)

Prior to 2009, the mayor was elected by the City Assembly. It was changed to direct elections by [majoritarian vote \(two-round system\)](#) in 2009. The mayor is the head of the city administration and has two deputies (directly elected together with him/her).

The term of office of the mayor (and his/her deputies) is four years. The mayor (with the deputies) may be recalled by a referendum according to the law (not less than 20% of all electors in the City of Zagreb or not less than two-thirds of the [Zagreb Assembly](#) city deputies have the right to initiate a [city referendum](#) regarding recalling of the mayor; when a majority of voters taking part in the referendum vote in favor of the recall, provided that majority includes not less than one third of all persons entitled to vote in the City of Zagreb, i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ of persons in the City of Zagreb [electoral register](#), the mayor's mandate shall be deemed revoked and [special mayoral by-elections](#) shall be held).

In the City of Zagreb the [mayor](#) is also responsible for the state administration (due to the special status of Zagreb as a "city with county rights", there isn't a State Administration Office which in all counties performs tasks of the central government).

City administration offices, institutions and services (18 [city offices](#), 1 [public institute](#) or bureau and 2 [city services](#)) have been founded for performing activities within the self-administrative sphere and activities entrusted by the state administration. The city administrative bodies are managed by the principals (appointed by the mayor for a four-year term of office, may be

appointed again to the same duty). The City Assembly Professional Service is managed by the secretary of the City Assembly (appointed by the Assembly).

Local government is organised in 17 [city districts](#) represented by City District Councils. Residents of districts elect members of councils.^[78]

International relations

Twin towns – sister cities

Zagreb is [twinned](#) with the following towns and cities:^{[79][80][81]}

-  [Bologna](#), Italy (*since 1963*)
-  [Mainz](#), Germany (*since 1967*)
-  [Saint Petersburg](#), Russia (*since 1968*)^[82]
-  [Tromsø](#), Norway (*since 1971*)
-  [Buenos Aires](#), Argentina (*since 1972*)
-  [Kyoto](#), Japan (*since 1972*)^[83]
-  [Lisbon](#), Portugal (*since 1977*)^{[84][85]}
-  [Pittsburgh](#), United States (*since 1980*)
-  [Shanghai](#), China (*since 1980*)
-  [Budapest](#), Hungary (*since 1994*)^[86]
-  [La Paz](#), Bolivia (*since 2000*)
-  [Sarajevo](#), Bosnia and Herzegovina (*since 2001*)^[87]
-  [Ljubljana](#), Slovenia (*since 2001*)^[88]
-  [Podgorica](#), Montenegro (*since 2006*)
-  [Tabriz](#), Iran (*since 2006*)^[89]
-  [Ankara](#), Turkey (*since 2008*)^[90]
-  [London](#), United Kingdom (*since 2009*)
-  [Skopje](#), North Macedonia (*since 2011*)
-  [Warsaw](#), Poland (*since 2011*)^[91]
-  [Pristina](#), Kosovo^[b] (*since 2012*)
-  [Astana](#), Kazakhstan (*since 2014*)^[92]
-  [Rome](#), Italy (*since 2014*)^[81]
-  [Vienna](#), Austria (*since 2014*)^[81]
-  [Petrinja](#), Croatia (*since 2015*)^[93]
-  [Vukovar](#), Croatia (*since 2016*)^[94]
-  [Xiangyang](#), China (*since 2017*)^[95]

Partner cities

The city has partnership arrangements with:

-  [Kraków](#) in Poland (*since 1975*)^[96]
-  [Tirana](#), Albania.^{[97][98]}
-  [Pécs](#), Hungary.^[99]

Culture

Tourism



Aerial view of Gornji Grad (Gradec)



Zagreb Funicular



View of the [St. Mark's Church](#)
with the famous colourful roof
representing the Coat of Arms of
Croatia and Zagreb

Zagreb is an important tourist center, not only in terms of passengers traveling from the rest of Europe to the Adriatic Sea, but also as a travel destination itself. Since the end of the [war](#), it has attracted close to a million visitors annually, mainly from Austria, Germany, and Italy, and in recent years many tourists from far east (South Korea, Japan, China, and last two years, from India). It has become an important tourist destination, not only in Croatia, but considering the whole region of southeastern Europe. There are many interesting sights and happenings for tourists to attend in Zagreb, for example, the two statues of Saint George, one at the [Republic of Croatia Square](#), the other at the [Stone Gate](#), where the image of Virgin Mary is said to be the

only thing that hasn't burned in the 17th-century fire. Also, there is an art installation starting in the Bogovićeva Street, called [Nine Views](#).

Zagreb is also famous for its award-winning [Christmas market](#) that had been named the one in Europe for three years in a row (2015, 2016, 2017) by *European Best Destinations*.^{[100][101]}

The capital is also known for its top [Restaurants in Zagreb](#) (<https://www.welcome-center-croatia.com/zagreb/top-restaurants-in-zagreb>)^[102] that offer more than traditional [Croatian food](#) and classic dishes.

The historical part of the city to the north of [Ban Jelačić Square](#) is composed of the [Gornji Grad](#) and [Kaptol](#), a medieval urban complex of churches, palaces, museums, galleries and government buildings that are popular with tourists on sightseeing tours. The historic district can be reached on foot, starting from the [Ban Jelačić Square](#), the center of Zagreb, or by a [funicular](#) on nearby Tomićeva Street. Each Saturday, (from April until the end of September), on [St. Mark's Square](#) in the [Upper town](#), tourists can meet members of the Order of The Silver Dragon (*Red Srebrnog Zmaja*), who reenact famous historical conflicts between [Gradec](#) and [Kaptol](#). It's a great opportunity for all visitors to take photographs of authentic and fully functional historical replicas of medieval armor.

In 2010 more than 600,000^[103] tourists visited the city, with a 10%^[104] increase seen in 2011. In 2012 a total of 675 707 tourists^[105] visited the city. A record number of tourists visited Zagreb in 2017. – 1.286.087, up 16% compared to the year before, which generated 2.263.758 overnight stays, up 14,8%.

Souvenirs and gastronomy



Ilica, the famous shopping street of the city



Licitar hearts, a popular souvenir



Tkalčićeva Street, commonly known as "Tkalča" (Tkalcha) with many cafes, bars and restaurants of local and foreign cuisine

Numerous shops, boutiques, store houses and [shopping centers](#) offer a variety of quality clothing. There are about fourteen big shopping centers in Zagreb. Zagreb's offerings include [crystal](#), [china](#) and [ceramics](#), [wicker](#) or [straw](#) baskets, and top-quality Croatian wines and [gastronomic](#) products.

Notable Zagreb souvenirs are the [tie](#) or *cravat*, an accessory named after Croats who wore characteristic scarves around their necks in the [Thirty Years' War](#) in the 17th century and the [ball-point pen](#), a tool developed from the inventions by [Slavoljub Eduard Penkala](#), an inventor and a citizen of Zagreb.

Many Zagreb restaurants offer various specialties of [national](#) and [international cuisine](#). Domestic products which deserve to be tasted include [turkey](#), duck or goose with [mlinci](#) (a kind of [pasta](#)), [štrukli](#) (cottage cheese [strudel](#)), [sir i vrhnje](#) ([cottage cheese](#) with cream), [kremšnité](#) ([custard](#) slices in flaky pastry), and [orehnjača](#) (traditional [walnut](#) roll).

Museums

Zagreb's museums reflect the history, art, and culture not only of Zagreb and Croatia, but also of Europe and the world. Around thirty collections in museums and galleries comprise more than 3.6 million various exhibits, excluding church and private collections.

The [Archaeological Museum](#) collections, today consisting of nearly 450,000 varied [archaeological](#) artefacts and monuments, have been gathered over the years from many different sources. These holdings include evidence of Croatian presence in the area.^[106] The most famous are the Egyptian collection, the [Zagreb mummy](#) and bandages with the oldest [Etruscan](#) inscription in the world (*Liber Linteus Zagabiensis*), as well as the [numismatic](#) collection.

[Modern Gallery](#) (Croatian: *Moderna galerija*) holds the most important and comprehensive collection of paintings, sculptures and drawings by 19th- and 20th-century Croatian artists. The collection numbers more than 10,000 works of art, housed since 1934 in the historic Vranyczany

Palace in the center of Zagreb, overlooking the Zrinjevac Park. A secondary gallery is the Josip Račić Studio.^[107]

[Croatian Natural History Museum](#) holds one of the world's most important collection of Neanderthal remains found at one site.^[108] These are the remains, stone weapons, and tools of prehistoric *Krapina man*. The holdings of the Croatian Natural History Museum comprise more than 250,000 specimens distributed among various collections.

[Technical Museum](#) was founded in 1954 and it maintains the oldest preserved machine in the area, dating from 1830, which is still operational. The museum exhibits numerous historic aircraft, cars, machinery and equipment. There are some distinct sections in the museum: the Planetarium, the Apisarium, the Mine (model of mines for coal, iron and [non-ferrous metals](#), about 300 m (980 ft) long), and the [Nikola Tesla](#) study.^{[109][110]}

[Museum of the City of Zagreb](#) was established in 1907 by the Association of the Braća Hrvatskog Zmaja. It is located in a restored monumental complex (Popov toranj, the Observatory, Zakmardi Granary) of the former Convent of the [Poor Clares](#), of 1650.^[111] The Museum deals with topics from the cultural, artistic, economic and [political history](#) of the city spanning from Roman finds to the [modern period](#). The holdings comprise over 80,000 items arranged systematically into collections of artistic and mundane objects characteristic of the city and its history.

[Arts and Crafts Museum](#) was founded in 1880 with the intention of preserving the works of art and craft against the new predominance of industrial products. With its 160,000 exhibits, the Arts and Crafts Museum is a national-level museum for artistic production and the history of [material culture](#) in Croatia.^[112]

[Ethnographic Museum](#) was founded in 1919. It lies in the fine Secession building of the one-time Trades Hall of 1903. The ample holdings of about 80,000 items cover the ethnographic heritage of Croatia, classified in the three cultural zones: the Pannonian, Dinaric and Adriatic.^[113]



Mimara Museum



Meštrović Pavilion



Museum of Contemporary Art

[Mimara Museum](#) was founded with a donation from Ante "Mimara" Topić and opened to the public in 1987. It is located in a late 19th-century [neo-Renaissance](#) palace.^[114] The holdings comprise 3,750 works of art of various techniques and materials, and different cultures and civilizations.

[Croatian Museum of Naïve Art](#) is one of the first museums of [naïve art](#) in the world. The museum holds works of Croatian naïve expression of the 20th century. It is located in the 18th-century Raffay Palace in the [Gornji Grad](#). The museum holdings consist of almost 2000 works of art – paintings, sculptures, drawings, and prints, mainly by Croatians but also by other well-known world artists.^[115] From time to time, the museum organizes topics and retrospective exhibitions by naïve artists, expert meetings and educational workshops and playrooms.

The [Museum of Contemporary Art](#) was founded in 1954. Its new building hosts a rich collection of Croatian and international contemporary visual art which has been collected throughout the decades from the nineteen-fifties until today. The museum is located in the center of [Novi Zagreb](#), opened in 2009. The old location is now part of the Kulmer Palace in the [Gornji Grad](#).^[116]

Other museums and galleries are also found in the Croatian School Museum, the Croatian Hunting Museum, the Croatian Sports Museum, the Croatian Post and Telecommunications Museum, the HAZU ([Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts](#)) Glyptotheque (collection of monuments), and the HAZU Graphics Cabinet.

The [Strossmayer Gallery of Old Masters](#) offers permanent holdings presenting European paintings from the 14th to 19th centuries,^[117] and the [Ivan Meštrović](#) Studio, with sculptures, drawings, lithography portfolios and other items, was a donation of this great artist to his homeland. The Museum and Gallery Center introduces on various occasions the Croatian and foreign cultural and artistic heritage. The [Art Pavilion](#) by Viennese architects Hellmer and Fellmer who were the most famous designers of theatres in Central Europe is a [neo-classical](#) exhibition complex and one of the landmarks of the downtown. The exhibitions are also held in the impressive Meštrović building on the [Square of the Victims of Fascism](#) – the Home of Croatian Fine Artists. The World Center "Wonder of Croatian Naïve Art" exhibits masterpieces of Croatian naïve art as well as the works of a new generation of artists. The Modern Gallery comprises all relevant fine artists of the 19th and 20th centuries. The [Museum of Broken Relationships](#) at 2 Čirilometodska holds people's mementos of past relationships.^{[118][119][120]} It is the first private

museum in the country.^[121] [Lauba House](#) (23a Baruna Filipovića) presents works from [Filip Trade Collection](#), a large private collection of modern and contemporary Croatian art and current artistic production.^{[122][123]}

Events

Zagreb has been, and is, hosting some of the most popular mainstream artists, in the past few years their concerts held the [Rolling Stones](#), [U2](#), [Eric Clapton](#), [Deep Purple](#), [Bob Dylan](#), [David Bowie](#), [Roger Waters](#), [Depeche Mode](#), [Prodigy](#), [Beyoncé](#), [Nick Cave](#), [Jamiroquai](#), [Manu Chao](#), [Massive Attack](#), [Metallica](#), [Snoop Dogg](#), [Lady Gaga](#), [Duran Duran](#) as well as some of world most recognised underground artists such as [Dimmu Borgir](#), [Sepultura](#), [Melvins](#), [Mastodon](#) and many more.

Zagreb is also the home of the [INmusic festival](#), one of the biggest open-air festivals in Croatia which is held every year, usually at the end of June. There is also the Zagreb Jazz Festival which has featured popular jazz artists like [Pat Metheny](#) or [Sonny Rollins](#). Many others festivals occur in Zagreb like Žedno uho featuring indie, rock, metal and electronica artists such as [Animal Collective](#), [Melvins](#), [Butthole Surfers](#), [Crippled Black Phoenix](#), [NoMeansNo](#), [The National](#), [Mark Lanegan](#), [Swans](#), [Mudhoney](#) around the clubs and concert halls of Zagreb.



Croatian National Theatre



Vatroslav Lisinski Concert Hall

Performing arts

There are about 20 permanent or seasonal theatres and stages. The [Croatian National Theater](#) in Zagreb was built in 1895 and opened by emperor [Franz Joseph I of Austria](#). The most renowned concert hall named "[Vatroslav Lisinski](#)", after the composer of the first Croatian opera, was built in 1973.

The [World Theatre Festival](#) and [International Puppet Festival](#) both take place in Zagreb in September and October.^[124]

Animafest, the World Festival of Animated Films, takes place every even-numbered year, and the *Music Biennale*, the international festival of [avant-garde music](#), every odd-numbered year. It also hosts the annual [ZagrebDox documentary film](#) festival. The *Festival of the Zagreb Philharmonic* and the flowers exhibition *Floraart* (end of May or beginning of June), the *Old-timer Rally* annual events. In the summer, theatre performances and concerts, mostly in the Upper Town, are organized either indoors or outdoors. The stage on Opatovina hosts the *Zagreb Histrionic Summer* theatre events.

Zagreb is also the host of *Zagrebfest*, the oldest Croatian [pop-music festival](#), as well as of several traditional international sports events and tournaments. The *Day of the City of Zagreb* on 16 November is celebrated every year with special festivities, especially on the [Jarun](#) lake in the southwestern part of the city.

Recreation and sports



[Snow Queen Trophy](#) is a [World Cup](#) alpine ski race in Zagreb



[Arena Zagreb](#)



[Jarun Lake](#)

Zagreb is home to numerous sports and recreational centers. Recreational [Sports Center](#) Jarun, situated on [Jarun Lake](#) in the southwest of the city, has fine shingle beaches, a world-class

regatta course, a jogging lane around the lake, several restaurants, many night clubs and a discothèque. Its sports and recreation opportunities include swimming, sunbathing, waterskiing, angling, and other water sports, but also beach volleyball, football, basketball, handball, table tennis, and mini-golf.

Dom Sportova, a sport centre in northern Trešnjevka features six halls. The largest two have seating capacity of 5,000 and 3,100 people, respectively.^[125] This centre is used for basketball, handball, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, tennis, etc. It also hosts music events.

Arena Zagreb was finished in 2008. The 16,500-seat arena^[126] hosted the 2009 World Men's Handball Championship. The Dražen Petrović Basketball Hall seats 5,400 people. Alongside the hall is the 94-metre (308 ft) high glass Cibona Tower. Sports Park Mladost, situated on the embankment of the Sava river, has an Olympic-size swimming pool, smaller indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a sunbathing terrace, 16 tennis courts as well as basketball, volleyball, handball, football and field hockey courts. A volleyball sports hall is within the park. Sports and Recreational Center Šalata, located in Šalata, only a couple hundred meters from the Jelačić Square, is most attractive for tennis players. It comprises a big tennis court and eight smaller ones, two of which are covered by the so-called "balloon", and another two equipped with lights. The center also has swimming pools, basketball courts, football fields, a gym, and fitness center, and a four-lane bowling alley. Outdoor ice skating is a popular winter recreation. There are also several fine restaurants within and near the center.

Maksimir Tennis Center, located in Ravnice east of downtown, consists of two sports blocks. The first comprises a tennis center situated in a large tennis hall with four courts. There are 22 outdoor tennis courts with lights. The other block offers multipurpose sports facilities: apart from tennis courts, there are handball, basketball and indoor football grounds, as well as track and field facilities, a bocci ball alley and table tennis opportunities.

Recreational swimmers can enjoy a smaller-size indoor swimming pool in Daničićeva Street, and a newly opened indoor Olympic-size pool at Utrine sports center in Novi Zagreb. Skaters can skate in the skating rink on Trg Sportova (Sports Square) and on the lake Jarun Skaters' park. Hippodrome Zagreb offers recreational horseback riding opportunities, while horse races are held every weekend during the warmer part of the year.

The 38,923^[127]-seat Maksimir Stadium, last 10 years under renovation, is located in Maksimir in the northeastern part of the city. The stadium is part of the immense Svetice recreational and sports complex (ŠRC Svetice), south of the Maksimir Park. The complex covers an area of 276,440 m² (68 acres). It is part of a significant green zone, which passes from Medvednica in the north toward the south. ŠRC Svetice, together with Maksimir Park, creates an ideal connection of areas which are assigned to sport, recreation, and leisure.

The latest larger recreational facility is [Bundek](#), a group of two small lakes near the Sava in [Novi Zagreb](#), surrounded by a partly forested park. The location had been used prior to the 1970s, but then went to neglect until 2006 when it was renovated.

In year 2021 Zagreb was the host city of [Croatia Rally](#), round three of [2021 World Rally Championship](#). The Rally was won by [Sébastien Ogier](#) and [Julien Ingrassia](#), [Toyota Gazoo Racing WRT](#) crew. Service parc, Overnight parc ferme and Shakedown [Medvedgrad](#) took place in Zagreb placing him as a lone capital in the championship. [2021 Croatia Rally](#) became third tightest WRC event up to date, with only 0,6 seconds dividing the winning crew and second placed [Elfyn Evans](#) and [Scott Martin \(co-driver\)](#) in Toyota Yaris WRC. The Croatian round of WRC was praised by becoming the part of [2022 World Rally Championship](#).

Some of the most notable sport clubs in Zagreb are: [GNK Dinamo Zagreb](#), [KHL Medveščak Zagreb](#), [RK Zagreb](#), [KK Cibona](#), [KK Zagreb](#), [KK Cedevita](#), [NK Zagreb](#), [HAVK Mladost](#) and others. The city hosted the [2016 Davis Cup World Group](#) final between Croatia and [Argentina](#).

Religion



Clockwise from top left: [Zagreb Cathedral](#), [Church of Christ the King in Mirogoj](#) with grave of [Franjo Tuđman](#), the first Croatian president in the front of church, [Zagreb Mosque](#) and [Serbian Orthodox Church Cathedral](#) with statue of [Petar Preradović](#), Croatian national poet, writer, and military general

The [Archdiocese of Zagreb](#) is a metropolitan see of the [Catholic Church in Croatia](#), serving as its religious center. The Archbishop is [Josip Cardinal Bozanić](#). The Catholic Church is the largest religious organisation in Zagreb, Catholicism being the predominant religion of Croatia, with over 1.1 million adherents.^[128] Zagreb is also the Episcopal see of the [Metropolitanate of Zagreb and Ljubljana](#) of the [Serbian Orthodox Church](#). Islamic religious organization of Croatia has the see in Zagreb. President is Mufti Aziz Hasanović. There used to be a mosque in the [Meštrović Pavilion](#) during [World War II](#)^[129] at the [Square of the Victims of Fascism](#), but it was relocated to the neighborhood of Borovje in [Peščenica](#). Mainstream Protestant churches have also been present in Zagreb – Evangelical (Lutheran) Church and Reformed Christian (Calvinist) Church. [The](#)

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) is also present in the Zagreb neighborhood of Jarun whereas Jehovah's Witnesses have their headquarters in Central Zagreb.^[130] In total there are around 40 non-Catholic religious organizations and denominations in Zagreb with their headquarters and places of worship across the city making it a large and diverse multicultural community. There is also significant Jewish history through the Holocaust.

Economy

Important branches of industry are: production of electrical machines and devices, [chemical](#), [pharmaceutical](#), [textile](#), [food and drink](#) processing. Zagreb is an [international trade](#) and business centre, as well as an essential transport hub placed at the crossroads of Central Europe, the Mediterranean and the [Southeast Europe](#).^[131] Almost all of the largest Croatian as well as Central European companies and conglomerates such as [Agrokor](#), [INA](#), [Hrvatski Telekom](#) have their headquarters in the city.



[Croatian National Bank](#)

The only Croatian stock exchange is the Zagreb Stock Exchange ([Croatian](#): *Zagrebačka burza*), which is located in [Eurotower](#), one of the tallest [Croatian skyscrapers](#).

According to 2008 data, the city of Zagreb has the highest PPP and nominal [gross domestic product](#) per capita in Croatia at \$32,185 and \$27,271 respectively, compared to the Croatian averages of US\$18,686 and \$15,758.^[132]

As of May 2015, the average monthly net salary in Zagreb was 6,669 [kuna](#), about €870 (Croatian average is 5,679 kuna, about €740).^{[133][134]} At the end of 2012, the average [unemployment](#) rate in Zagreb was around 9.5%.^[135] 34% of companies in Croatia have headquarters in Zagreb, and 38.4% of the Croatian workforce works in Zagreb, including almost all banks, utility and public transport companies.^{[136][137][138]}

Companies in Zagreb create 52% of total turnover and 60% of total profit of Croatia in 2006 as well as 35% of Croatian export and 57% of Croatian import.^{[139][140]}

The following table includes some of the main economic indicators for the period 2011–2019, based on the data by the [Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#).^[4] A linear interpolation was used for the population data between 2011 and 2021. While data on the yearly averaged conversion rates

between HRK, EUR and USD is provided by the Croatian National Bank,^[141] data regarding the PPP are based on OECD estimates.^[5]

Year	Population	PPP (National currency units/US dollar)	Exchange rate (to 1 EUR)	Exchange rate (to US\$1)	GDP (nominal in mil. HRK)	GDP (nominal in mil. EUR)	GDP (nominal in mil. USD)	GDP (PPP in mil. USD)	GDP cap (nor in H
2011	790,017	3.753	7.4342	5.3435	115,328	15,513	21,583	30,730	145,
2012	788,010	3.664	7.5173	5.8509	114,172	15,188	19,514	31,160	144,
2013	786,002	3.575	7.5735	5.7059	113,046	14,926	19,812	31,621	143,
2014	783,995	3.543	7.6300	5.7493	113,749	14,908	19,785	32,105	145,
2015	781,988	3.512	7.6096	6.8623	116,962	15,370	17,044	33,304	149,
2016	779,981	3.382	7.5294	6.8037	120,535	16,009	17,716	35,640	154,
2017	777,973	3.325	7.4601	6.6224	126,607	16,971	19,118	38,077	162,
2018	775,966	3.311	7.4141	6.2784	133,796	18,046	21,311	40,410	172,-
2019	773,959	3.32	7.4136	6.6223	142,180	19,178	21,470	42,825	183,
2020	771,951								
2021	767,131								

Transport

Highways

Zagreb is the hub of five major Croatian highways.

The highway A6 was upgraded in October 2008 and leads from Zagreb to Rijeka, and forming a part of the Pan-European Corridor Vb. The upgrade coincided with the opening of the bridge over the Mura river on the A4 and the completion of the Hungarian M7, which marked the opening of the first freeway corridor between Rijeka and Budapest.^[142] The A1 starts at the Lučko interchange and concurs with the A6 up to the Bosiljevo 2 interchange, connecting Zagreb and Split (As of October 2008 Vrgorac). A further extension of the A1 up to Dubrovnik is under construction. Both highways are tolled by the Croatian highway authorities Hrvatske autoceste and Autocesta Rijeka - Zagreb.



Homeland Bridge

Highway A3 (formerly named [Bratstvo i jedinstvo](#)) was the showpiece of Croatia in the [SFRY](#). It is the oldest Croatian highway.^{[143][144]} A3 forms a part of the [Pan-European Corridor X](#). The highway starts at the [Bregana border crossing](#), bypasses Zagreb forming the southern arch of the [Zagreb bypass](#), and ends at [Lipovac](#) near the Bajakovo border crossing. It continues in [Southeast Europe](#) in the direction of [Near East](#). This highway is tolled except for the stretch between Bobovica and [Ivana Reka](#) interchanges.^[145]

Highway A2 is a part of the [Corridor Xa](#).^[146] It connects Zagreb and the frequently congested [Macelj](#) border crossing, forming a near-continuous motorway-level link between Zagreb and [Western Europe](#).^[147] Forming a part of the Corridor Vb, highway A4 starts in Zagreb forming the northeastern wing of the [Zagreb bypass](#) and leads to Hungary until the [Goričan](#) border crossing. It is often used highway around Zagreb.^[148]

The railway and the highway A3 along the [Sava](#) river that extend to [Slavonia](#) (towards [Slavonski Brod](#), [Vinkovci](#), [Osijek](#) and [Vukovar](#)) are some of the busiest traffic corridors in the country.^[149] The railway running along the [Sutla](#) river and the A2 highway (Zagreb-Macelj) running through [Zagorje](#), as well as traffic connections with the Pannonian region and Hungary (the [Zagorje](#) railroad, the roads and railway to [Varaždin](#) – [Čakovec](#) and [Koprivnica](#)) are linked with truck routes.^[150] The southern railway connection to [Split](#) operates on a high-speed [tilting trains](#) line via the [Lika](#) region (renovated in 2004 to allow for a five-hour journey); a faster line along the [Una](#) river valley is in use only up to the border between Croatia and [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#).^{[150][151]}

Roads



Part of the [Zagreb bypass](#), Lučko interchange is the Zagreb's gateway to the [Adriatic coast](#)

The city has an extensive [avenue](#) network with numerous main arteries up to ten lanes wide and [Zagreb bypass](#), a congested four-lane [highway](#) encircling most of the city. Finding a parking space is supposed to be made somewhat easier by the construction of new underground multi-story parking lots (Importanne Center, Importanne Gallery, Lang Square, Tuškanac, Kvaternik Square, Klaić Street, etc.). The busiest roads are the main east–west arteries, former [Highway "Brotherhood and Unity"](#), consisting of [Ljubljanska Avenue](#), [Zagrebačka Avenue](#) and [Slavonska Avenue](#); and the Vukovarska Avenue, the closest bypass of the city center. The avenues were supposed to alleviate the traffic problem, but most of them are nowadays gridlocked during rush hour and others, like Branimirova Avenue and Dubrovnik Avenue which are gridlocked for the whole day.^{[152][153][154]} European routes E59, E65 and E70 serve Zagreb.

Bridges

Zagreb has seven road traffic bridges across the [river Sava](#), and they all span both the river and the [levees](#), making them all by and large longer than 200 m (660 ft). In downstream order, these are:

Name (English)	Name (Croatian)	Year Finished	Type of bridge	Road that goes over	Other Information
Podsused Bridge	<i>Podsusedski most</i>	1982	Two-lane road bridge with a commuter train line (not yet completed)	Samoborska Road	Connects Zagreb to its close suburbs by a road to Samobor , the fastest route to Bestovje, Sveta Nedelja, and Strmec.
Jankomir Bridge	<i>Jankomirski most</i>	1958, 2006 (upgrade)	Four lane road bridge	Ljubljanska Avenue	Connects Ljubljanska Avenue to the Jankomir interchange and Zagreb bypass .
Adriatic Bridge	<i>Jadranski most</i>	1981	Six lane road bridge (also carries tram tracks)	Adriatic Avenue	The most famous bridge in Zagreb. The bridge spans from Savska Street in the north to the Remetinec Roundabout in the south.
Sava Bridge	<i>Savski most</i>	1938	Pedestrian since the construction of the Adriatic Bridge	Savska Road	The official name at the time of building was <i>New Sava bridge</i> , but it is the oldest still standing bridge over Sava . The bridge is known among experts due to some construction details. ^[155]
Liberty Bridge	<i>Most slobode</i>	1959	Four lane road bridge	Većeslav Holjevac Avenue	It used to hold a pair of bus lanes , but due to the increasing individual traffic and better tram connections across the river, those were converted to normal lanes.
Youth Bridge	<i>Most mladosti</i>	1974	Six lane road bridge (also carries tram tracks)	Marin Držić Avenue	Connects eastern Novi Zagreb to the districts of Trnje, Peščenica, Donja Dubrava and Maksimir .

Homeland Bridge	<i>Domovinski most</i>	2007	Four-lane road bridge (also carries two bicycle and two pedestrian lanes; has space reserved for light railroad tracks)	Radnička (Workers') Road	This bridge is the last bridge built on the Sava river to date; it links Peščenica via Radnička street to the Zagreb bypass at Kosnica. It is planned to continue towards Zagreb Airport at Pleso and Velika Gorica, and on to state road D31 going to the south.
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There are also two rail traffic bridges across the Sava, one near the Sava bridge and one near Mičevec, as well as two bridges that are part of the Zagreb bypass, one near Zaprešić (west), and the other near Ivanja Reka (east).

Two additional bridges across the river [Sava](#) are proposed: Jarun Bridge and Bundek Bridge.

Public transportation



Main Railway Station

Public transportation in the city is organized in several layers: the inner parts of the city are mostly covered by [trams](#), the outer city areas, and closer suburbs are linked with buses and rapid transit [commuter rail](#).

The public transportation company [ZET](#) (*Zagrebački električni tramvaj*, Zagreb Electric Tram) operates trams, all inner bus lines, and most of the suburban bus lines, and it is subsidized by the city council.

The national rail operator [Croatian Railways](#) (*Hrvatske željeznice*, HŽ) runs a network of urban and suburban train lines in the metropolitan Zagreb area and is a [government-owned corporation](#).

The [funicular](#) (*uspinjača*) in the historic part of the city is a [tourist attraction](#).

Taxi market has been liberalized in early 2018^[156] and numerous transport companies have been allowed to enter the market; consequently, the prices significantly dropped whereas the service was immensely improved so the popularity of taxis in Zagreb has been increasing from then onwards.

Tram network



Trams in Zagreb

Zagreb has an extensive [tram](#) network with 15 day and 4 night lines covering much of the inner- and middle-suburbs of the city. The first tram line was opened on 5 September 1891 and trams have been serving as a vital component of Zagreb mass transit ever since. Trams usually travel at speeds of 30–50 kilometres per hour (19–31 miles per hour), but slow considerably during [rush hour](#). The network operates at the [curb](#) whereas on larger avenues its tracks are situated inside the green belts.

An ambitious program, which entailed replacing old trams with the new and modern ones built mostly in Zagreb by companies [Končar elektroindustrija](#) and, to a lesser extent, by [TŽV Gredelj](#), has recently been finished. The new "[TMK 2200](#)", trams by the end of 2012 made around 95% of the fleet.^[157]

Suburban rail network



Zagreb Commuter Rail, HŽ series
6112, 2021

The commuter rail network in Zagreb has existed since 1992. In 2005, suburban rail services were increased to a 15-minute frequency serving the middle and outer suburbs of Zagreb, primarily in the east–west direction and to the southern districts. This has enhanced the commuting opportunities across the city.^[158]

A new link to the nearby town of [Samobor](#) has been announced and is due to start construction in 2014. This link will be [standard-gauge](#) and tie in with normal [Croatian Railways](#) operations. The previous narrow-gauge line to Samobor called [Samoborček](#) was closed in the 1970s.^[159]

Air traffic

[Zagreb Airport](#) (IATA: **ZAG**, ICAO: **LDZA**) is the main Croatian international airport, a 17 km (11 mi) drive southeast of Zagreb in the city of [Velika Gorica](#). The airport is also the main Croatian airbase featuring a fighter squadron, helicopters, as well as military and freight [transport aircraft](#).^[160] The airport had 3,45 million passengers in 2019 with a new passenger terminal being opened in late March 2017 that can accommodate up to 5,5 million passengers.

Zagreb also has a second, smaller airport, [Lučko](#) (ICAO: **LDZL**). It is home to sports aeroplanes and a Croatian special police unit, as well as being a military helicopter airbase. Lučko used to be the main airport of Zagreb from 1947 to 1959.^[161]

A third, small grass airfield, Buševec, is located just outside [Velika Gorica](#). It is primarily used for sports purposes.^[162]

Education



National and University Library

Zagreb has 136 primary schools and 100 secondary schools including 30 [gymnasia](#).^{[163][164]} There are 5 public [higher education](#) institution and 9 private professional higher education schools.^[165]

In Zagreb you will also find 4 International Schools:^[166]

- American International School of Zagreb (AISZ)
- The Learning Tree International Kindergarten (TLT)
- French School in Zagreb
- The German School in Zagreb.^[167]

University of Zagreb

Founded in 1669, the University of Zagreb is the oldest continuously operating university in Croatia and one of the largest^{[168][169][170][171][172][173]} and oldest universities in the Southeastern Europe. Ever since its foundation, the university has been continually growing and developing and now consists of 29 faculties, three art academies and the Croatian Studies Centre. More than 200,000 students have attained the [Bachelor's degree](#) at the university, which has also assigned 18,000 [Master's](#) and 8,000 [Doctor's degrees](#).^[174] As of 2011, the University of Zagreb is ranked among 500 Best Universities of the world by the [Shanghai Academic Ranking of World Universities](#) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110925025850/http://www.shanghairanking.com/ARWU-2011-Press-Release.html>) .

Zagreb is also the seat of two private universities: the [Catholic University of Croatia](#) and the Libertas International University; as well as numerous public and private polytechnics, colleges, and higher professional schools.

Notable people

Artists

- [Sanja Ivezović](#) (born 1949), photographer, performer, sculptor and installation artist
- [Jagoda Kaloper](#) (1947–2016), painter and actress
- [Igor Kordić](#) (born 1957), comic book artist
- [Darko Macan](#) (born 1966), writer and illustrator
- [Velimir Neidhardt](#) (born 1942), architect
- [Vera Nikolić Podrinska](#) (1886–1972), painter and baroness
- [Srećko Puntarić](#) (born 1952), cartoonist
- [Josip Račić](#) (1885–1908), painter
- [Esad Ribić](#) (born 1972), comic book artist
- [Goran Sudžuka](#) (born 1969), comic book artist
- [Marino Tartaglia](#) (1894–1984), painter
- [Vladimir Varlaj](#) (1895–1962), artist
- [Zdravko Zupan](#) (1950–2015), comic book creator and historian

Footballers

- [Milan Badelj](#) (born 1989), football player

- [Josip Brekalo](#) (born 1998), football player
- [Marcelo Brozović](#) (born 1992), football player
- [Tomislav Butina](#) (born 1974), football player
- [Joško Gvardiol](#) (born 2002), football player
- [Tin Jedvaj](#) (born 1995), football player
- [Josip Juranović](#) (born 1995), football player
- [Andrej Kramarić](#) (born 1991), football player
- [Niko Kranjčar](#) (born 1984), football player
- [Jerko Leko](#) (born 1980), football player
- [Lovro Majer](#) (born 1998), football player
- [Jasmin Mujdža](#) (born 1974), football player
- [Mensur Mujdža](#) (born 1984), football player
- [Mislav Oršić](#) (born 1992), football player
- [Dubravko Pavličić](#) (1967–2012), football player
- [Josip Pivarić](#) (born 1989), football player
- [Marko Pjaca](#) (born 1995), football player
- [Dario Šimić](#) (born 1975), football player
- [Zvonimir Soldo](#) (born 1967), football player

Military

- [Haim Bar-Lev](#) (1924–1994), Israeli general and politician

Other sportspeople

- [Borna Čorić](#) (born 1996)
- [Krešimir Ćosić](#) (1948–1995), basketball player
- [Danko Cvjetićanin](#) (born 1963), basketball player
- [Josip Glasnović](#) (born 1983), sports shooter, [Olympic gold medal winner](#)
- [Zlatko Horvat](#) (born 1984), handball player
- [Filip Hrgović](#) (born 1992), professional boxer
- [Ivo Karlović](#) (born 1979), tennis player

- [Nenad Kljaić](#) (born 1966), handball player
- [Vjekoslav Kobeščak](#) (born 1974), water polo player and coach
- [Ivica Kostelić](#) (born 1979), alpine ski racer
- [Janica Kostelić](#) (born 1982), alpine ski racer, four-time [Olympic](#) gold medalist
- [Luka Lončar](#) (born 1987), water polo player
- [Iva Majoli](#) (born 1977), tennis player
- [Nikola Mektić](#) (born 1988), tennis player, [Olympic](#) gold medal winner
- [Mirko Novosel](#) (born 1938), basketball player
- [Tomislav Paškvalin](#) (born 1961), water polo player
- [Sandra Perković](#) (born 1990), discus thrower, won two gold medals at the [Summer Olympics](#)
- [Dubravko Šimenc](#) (born 1966), water polo player
- [Martin Sinković](#) (born 1989), rower, [Olympic](#) gold medal winner
- [Valent Sinković](#) (born 1988), rower, [Olympic](#) gold medal winner
- [Tin Srbić](#) (born 1996), artistic gymnast
- [Manuel Štrlek](#) (born 1988), handball player
- [Igor Vori](#) (born 1980), handball player
- [Vedran Zrnić](#) (born 1979), handball player

Religion

- [Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić](#) (1724–1787) - [Roman Catholic](#) priest, mathematician, writer, and musical theorist primarily known for writing the first Croatian arithmetic textbook *Arithmatika Horvatzka* (published in Zagreb, 1758)

Science and humanities

- [Ivan Đikić](#) (born 1966), molecular biologist, director of the Institute of Biochemistry II at [Goethe University Frankfurt](#)
- [Mario Jurić](#) (born 1979), astronomer
- [Vesna Girardi-Jurkić](#) (1944–2012), archeologist and museologist
- [Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger](#) (1856–1936), geologist, paleontologist, and archeologist
- [Milan Kangrga](#) (1923–2008), philosopher
- [Radoslav Katičić](#) (1930–2019), linguist, classical philologist

- [Nada Klaić](#) (1920–1988), historian
- [Ivo Kolin](#) (1924–2007), inventor
- [Zdravko Lorković](#) (1900–1998), biologist, entomologist and geneticist
- [Ranko Matasović](#) (born 1968), linguist
- [Ivo Pilar](#) (1874–1933), historian, politician, publicist and lawyer
- [Martin Previšić](#) (born 1984), historian
- [Vesna Pusić](#) (born 1953), sociologist and politician
- [Marin Soljačić](#) (born 1974), physicist and electrical engineer
- [Rudi Supek](#) (1913–1993), sociologist and philosopher
- [Goran Švob](#) (1947–2013), philosopher and logician
- [Josip Torbar](#) (1824–1900), natural scientist
- [Hrvoje Turković](#) (born 1943), film theorist
- [Ljudevit Vukotinović](#) (1813–1893), politician, writer and naturalist
- [Milena Žic-Fuchs](#) (born 1954), linguist

Writers

- [Tituš Brezovački](#) (1757–1805), playwright, satirist and poet
- [August Cesarec](#) (1893–1941), writer
- [Bora Ćosić](#) (born 1932), writer
- [Dimitrija Demeter](#) (1811–1872), writer
- [Daša Drndić](#) (1946–2018), writer
- [Zoran Ferić](#) (born 1961), writer
- [Branko Gavella](#) (1885–1962), theater director and essayist
- [Miroslav Krleža](#) (1893–1981), writer, considered the greatest Croatian writer of the 20th century
- [Antun Mihanović](#) (1796–1861), poet and lyricist, wrote the [national anthem of Croatia](#)
- [August Šenoa](#) (1838–1881), novelist
- [Sunčana Škrinjarić](#) (1931–2004), writer, poet and journalist
- [Davor Slamnig](#) (born 1956), writer and musician
- [Slobodan Šnajder](#) (born 1948), writer and publicist

Notes

1. From the household census
2. Population census without clergy and nobility
 - a. Kajkavian pronunciation: ['zǎ:grep]^[8]
 - b. The political status of Kosovo is disputed. Having unilaterally declared independence from Serbia in 2008, Kosovo is formally recognised as an independent state by 101 UN member states (with another 13 states recognising it at some point but then withdrawing their recognition) and 92 states not recognizing it, while Serbia continues to claim it as part of its own territory.

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- Zagreb Tourist Board (<http://www.infozagreb.hr/>)
- Zagreb Fair (<https://www.zv.hr/en>)

Preceded by Rotterdam, Netherlands (1953)	World Gymnaestrada host city 1957	Succeeded by Stuttgart, West Germany (1961)
Preceded by Kobe, Japan (1985)	Universiade host city 1987	Succeeded by Duisburg, West Germany (1989)

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