OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2018 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/croatia

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

1 2018

Summary

Croatia regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR.

Since 2006, Croatia has implemented ODIHR's Law Enforcement Outreach Programme (LEOP) followed by the updated Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme.

In 2021, the government adopted an updated inter-agency "Protocol for Procedure in Cases of Hate Crime", establishing state authorities' responsibilities in addressing hate crime and revising the responsibilities of the dedicated Working Group for monitoring hate crimes. In 2021, the Working Group participated in ODIHR's diagnostic workshop to assess national structures and services for hate crime victim support, resulting in a set of ODIHR recommendations to the relevant state authorities. Data on hate crimes are regularly published by the Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities.

Hate crime data collection in Croatia
Support for hate crime victims in Croatia
Hate crime capacity building in Croatia
Croatia's hate crime legislation

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that Croatia has not made public hate crime data disaggregated by bias motivation.

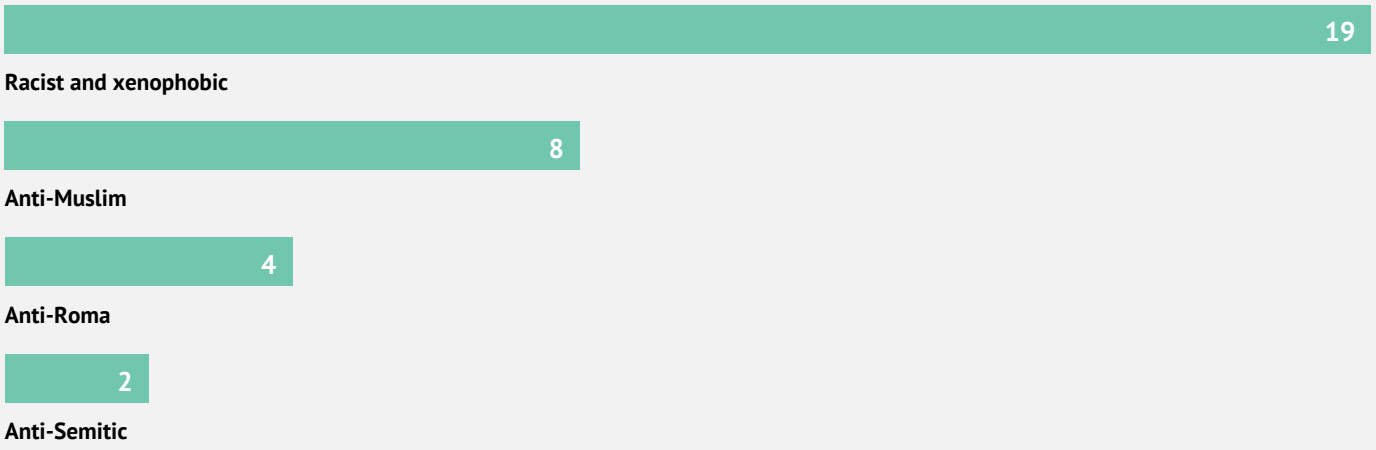
Official Data

The reported prosecution figures consist of cases in which an indictment was filed and include cases initiated during the previous years.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2018	33	23	8

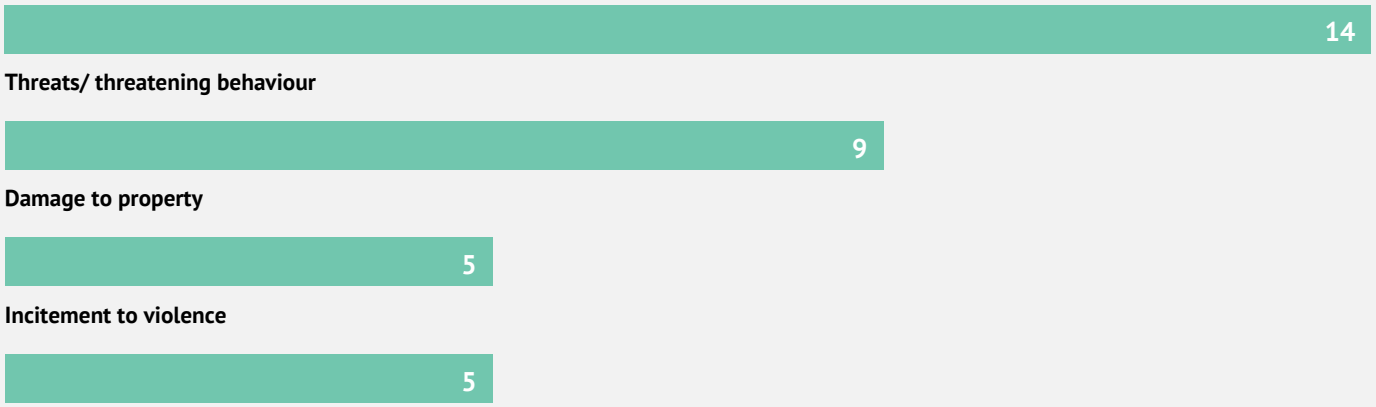
Police data by bias motivation

The police numbers represent the number of recorded offences. One incident can involve more than one offence.



Police data by type of crime

The police numbers represent the number of recorded offences. One incident can involve more than one offence.



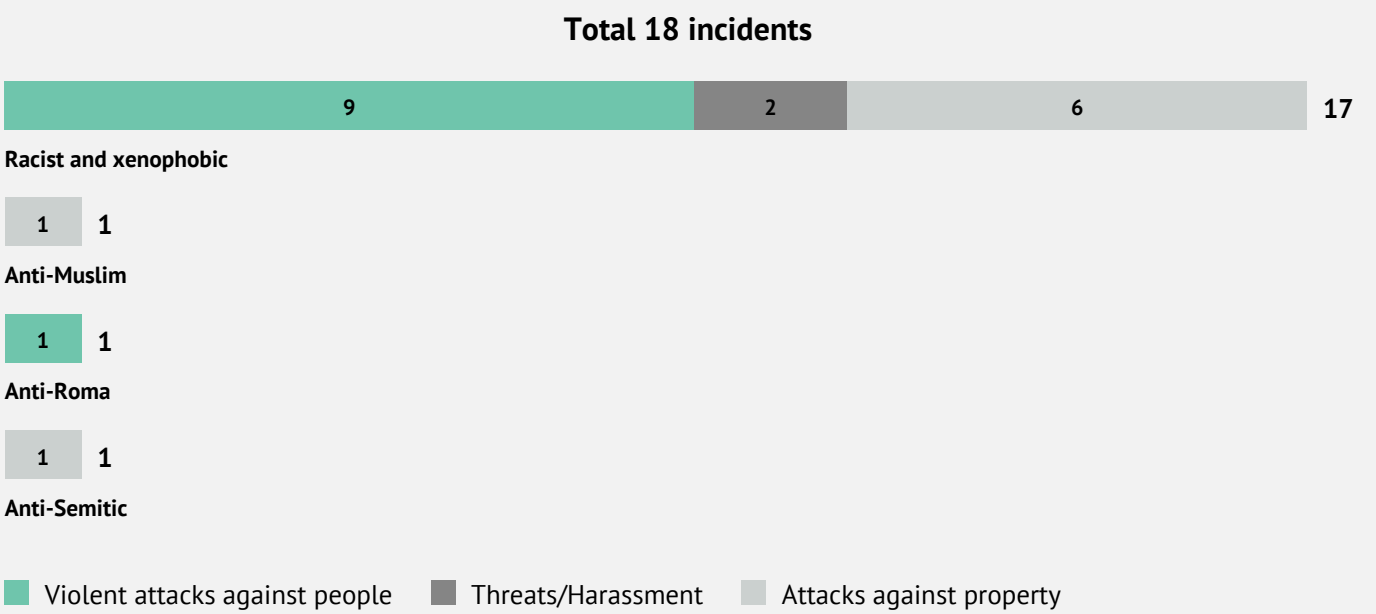
This category includes serious bodily injury (Criminal Code, art.118.) and violent behaviour (Criminal Code, art.323.a).

National Developments

The Criminal Code provision defining hate crimes was amended to include language as a protected characteristic.

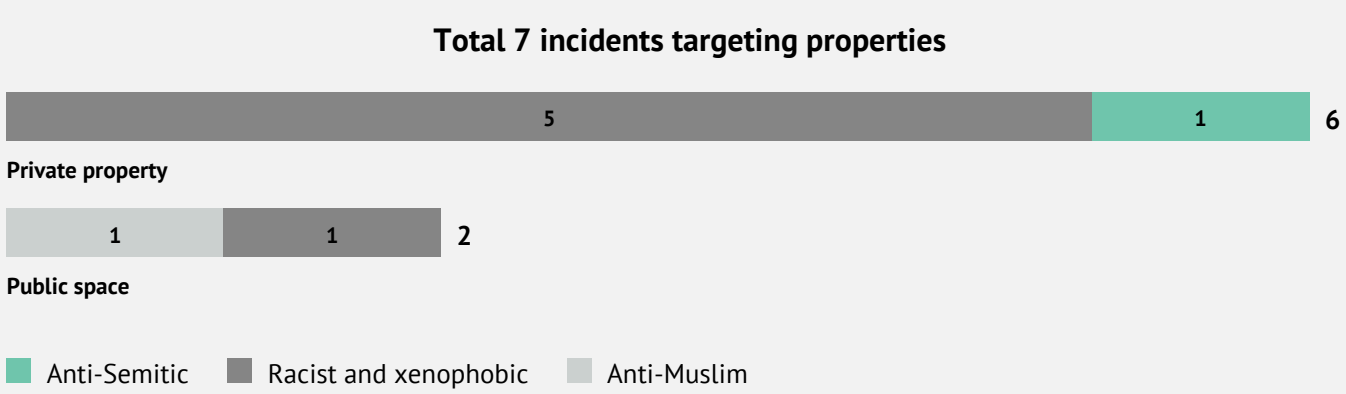
The Government adopted an "Action Plan for Implementation of the National Plan to Combat Discrimination, 2017-2019", which identifies a number of priority areas in addressing hate crimes, namely education and public awareness-raising initiatives focusing on hate crimes against national minorities and LGBTI people, and improvements to hate crime data collection.

Incidents reported by civil society

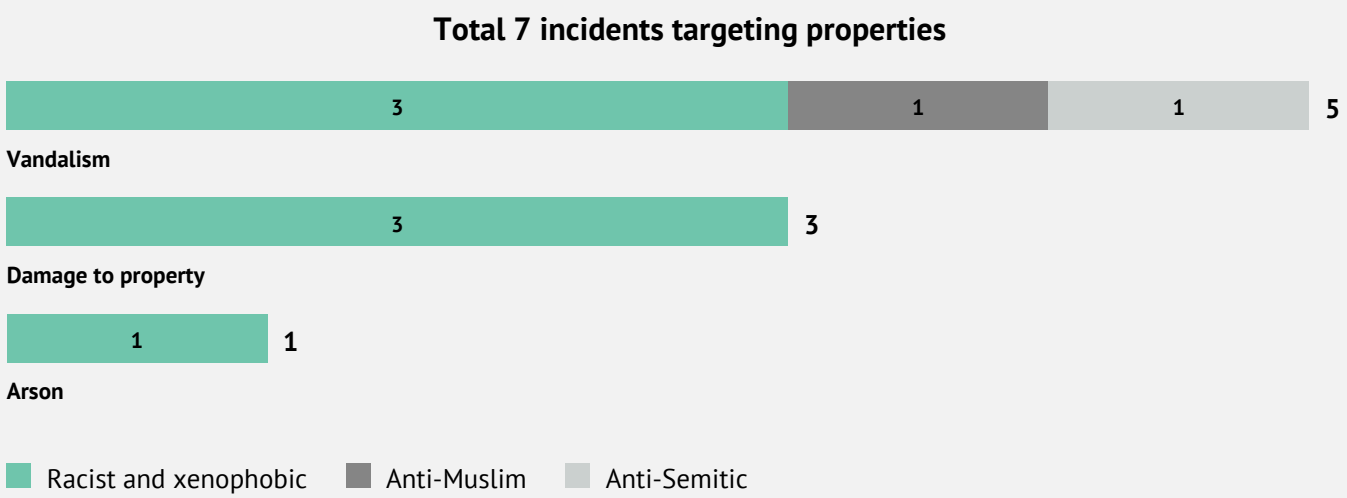


Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Croatia, 2018