OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2011 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 2011

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.

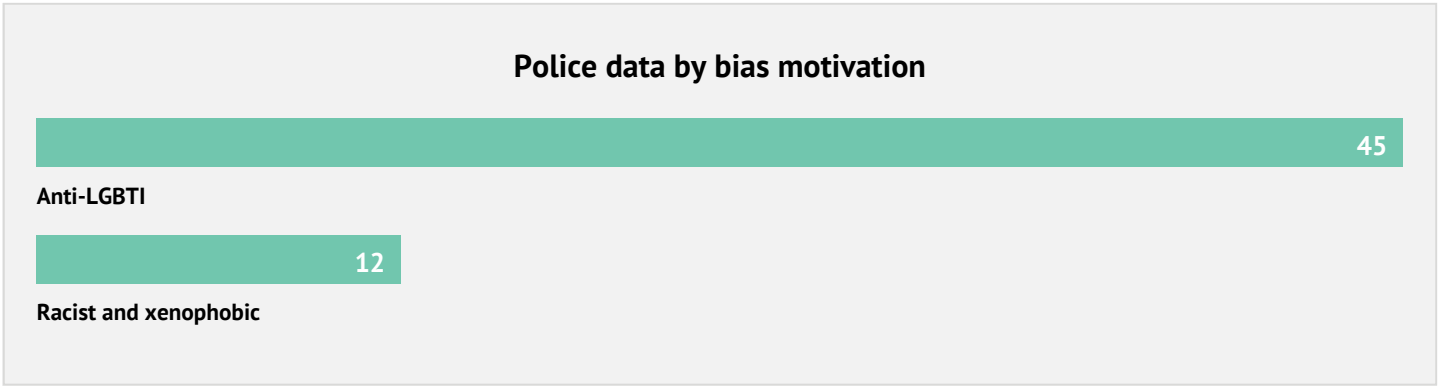
In 2021, the government adopted an updated inter-agency "Protocol for Procedure in Cases of Hate Crime", establishing state authorities' responsibilities in addressing hate crime and revising the responsibilities of the dedicated Working Group for monitoring hate crimes. In 2021, the Working Group participated 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

Official Data

Figures includes crimes of incitement to hatred and discrimination.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2011	57	20	10


Police data by bias motivation
45
Anti-LGBTI
12
Racist and xenophobic

Police data by type of crime

57

n/a

National Developments

The **Working Group for Hate Crime**, a multidisciplinary working group supported by the **Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities**, adopted a new Protocol on Hate Crime. This Protocol aims to ensure better co-ordination between all levels of the criminal justice system (police, prosecutors and judges) for responding to and recording hate crimes.

A new criminal code introducing new provisions on hate crime was adopted by Parliament in October 2011, with an effective date of 1 January 2012. While the previous provisions only included a general definition of hate crime that was applied to convictions for bias-motivated crime, the new provisions specifically cite bias motivation as an aggravating circumstance for all crimes, except for specific crimes that already provide for bias motivation in its aggravated form. Those provisions include murder, female genital mutilation, crimes involving bodily injury, sexual assualt, coercion, threats, inciting riots and public incitement to violence and hatred.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

View civil society incidents for Croatia, 2011