OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2017 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 2017

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.

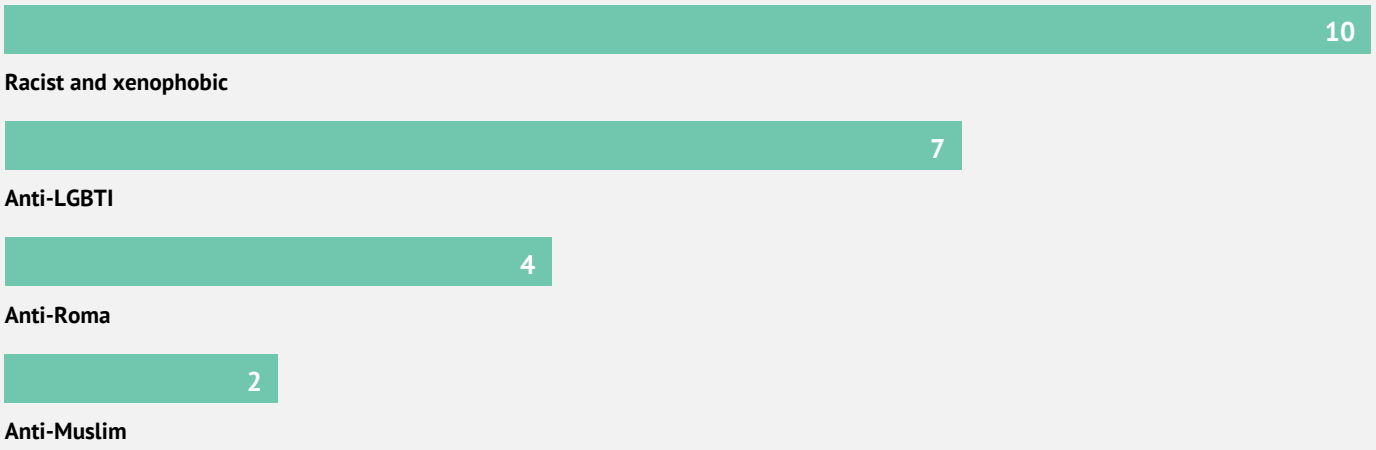
Official Data

The police figure includes two incidents committed with a "regional affiliation" motive, which are not sanctioned by the criminal code and therefore not included in breakdown below. The reported prosecution figures include cases initiated during the previous years. The prosecuted cases include only those where an indictment was filed – unlike in previous years, which explains the year-to-year drop in number.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2017	25	16	12

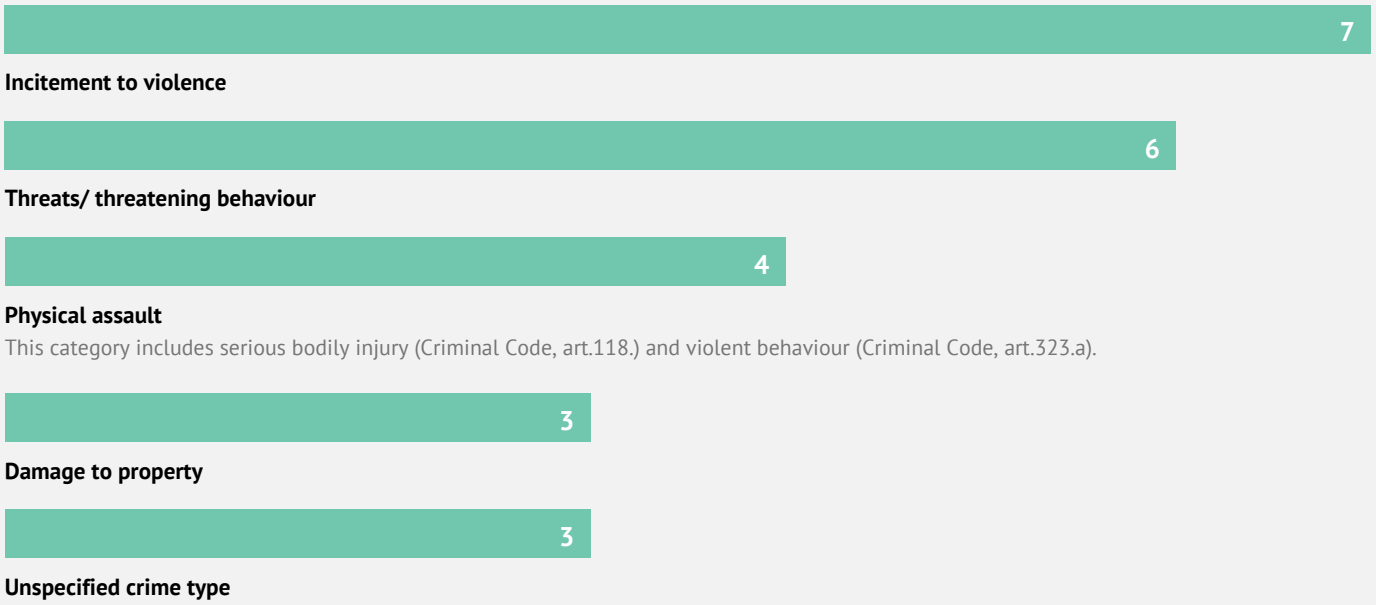
Police data by bias motivation

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



Police data by type of crime

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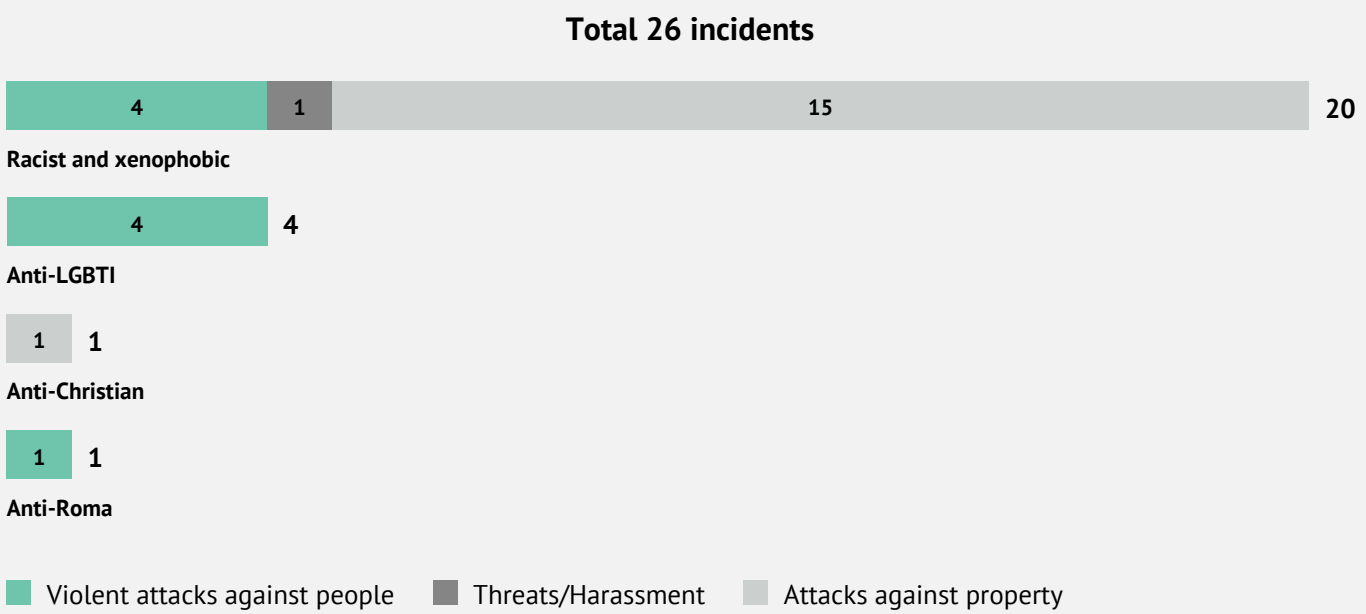


National Developments

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

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

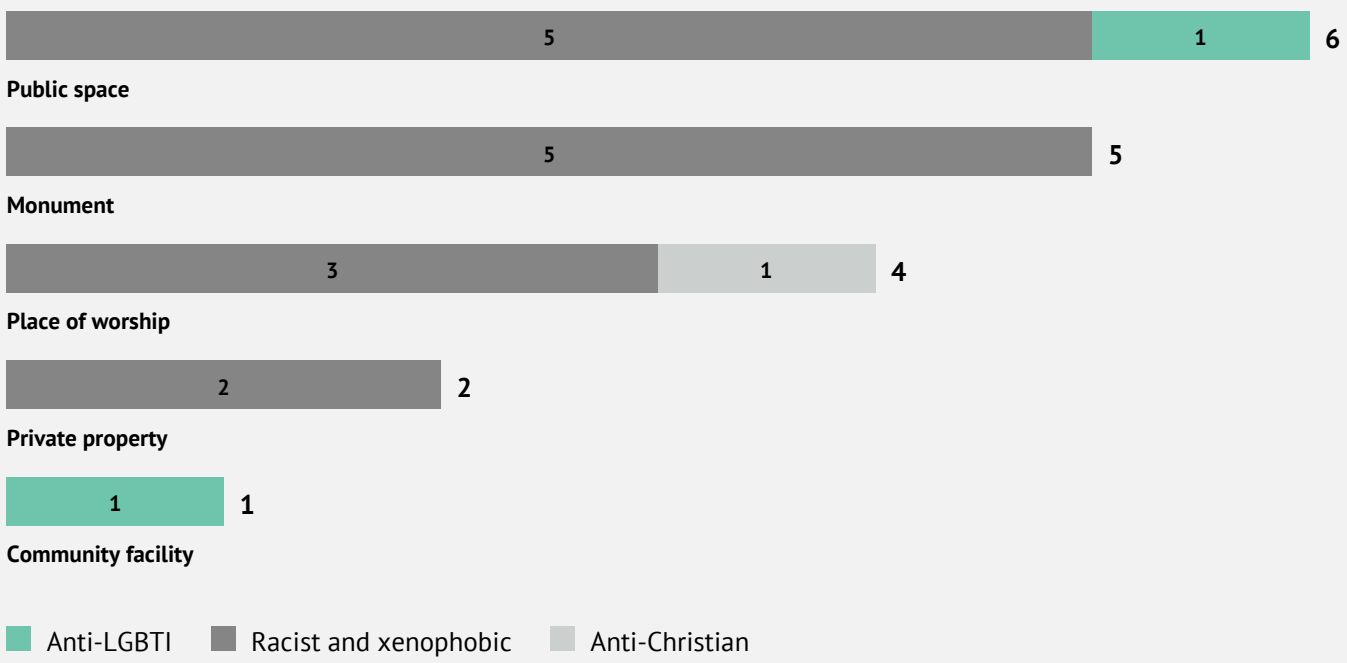
Incidents reported by civil society



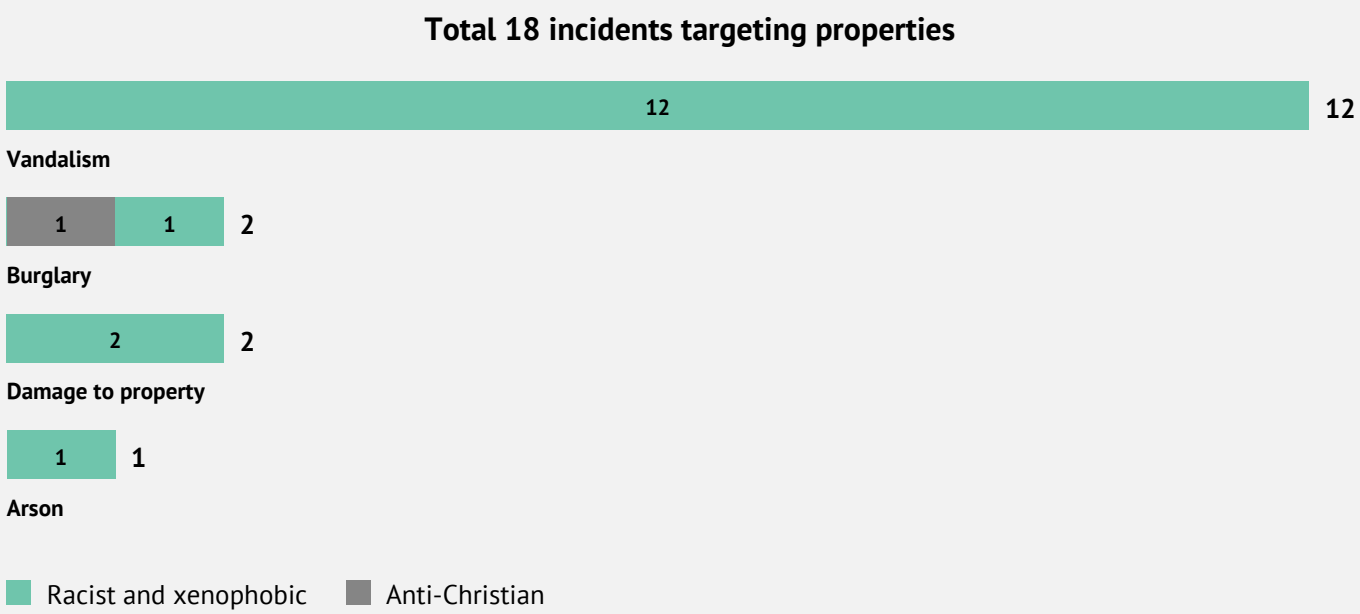
Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

The Croatian civil society coalition includes the Centre for Peace Studies, Documenta - Center for Dealing with the Past, GONG, the Youth Initiative for Human Rights Croatia (YIHR Croatia), Human Rights House Zagreb (HRH Zagreb), the Serb National Council (SNV) and Zagreb Pride.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Croatia, 2017