

## Croatia Hate Crime Report 2022

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2022 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/croatia](https://hatecrime.osce.org/croatia)

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

### 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 revised 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 (OHRRNM).

[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

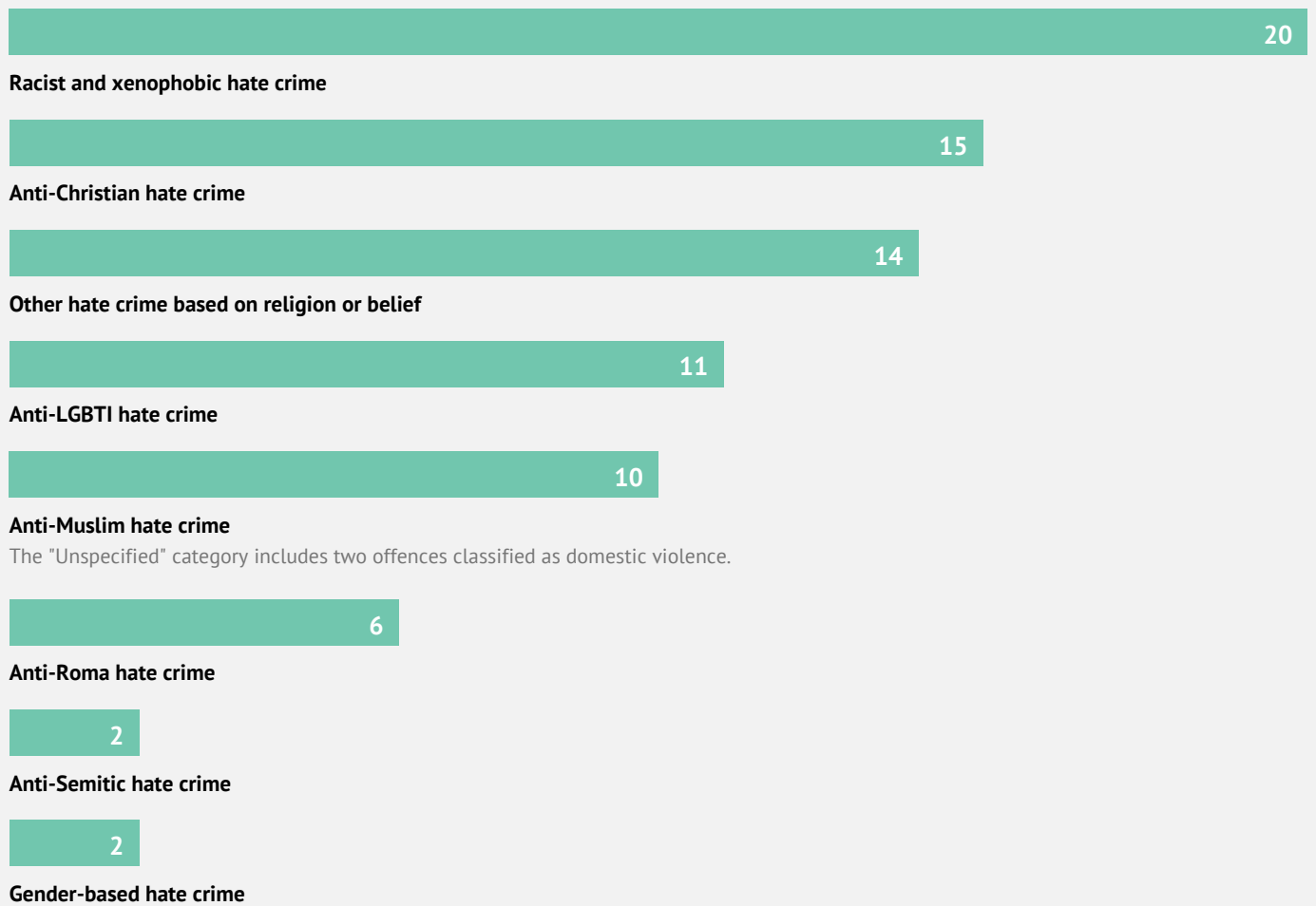
ODIHR recognizes Croatia's efforts to regularly report hate crime information and data to ODIHR. However, based on the available information, it observes that Croatia's hate crime recording and statistics do not sufficiently distinguish hate crimes from other crimes. In addition, ODIHR observes that Croatia would benefit from raising awareness among and building the capacity of criminal justice officials to address hate crime.

# Official Data

Data recorded by the police may include criminal offences of incitement to hatred, which fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2022	80	24	14

## Police data by bias motivation



## Police data by type of crime

29

### Damage to property

25

### Threats/ threatening behaviour

10

### Physical assault

8

### Incitement to violence

This category includes the criminal offence of Public Incitement to Violence and Hatred (Article 325 of the Criminal Code), and may include cases that fall outside of the OSCE hate crime definition.

6

### Theft/ robbery

2

### Unspecified

## National Developments

Croatia continues to implement its National Plan for Combating Discrimination for the period from 2017 to 2022. Over this six-year period, this strategic document aims to implement a complete system of protection against discrimination over this six-year period.

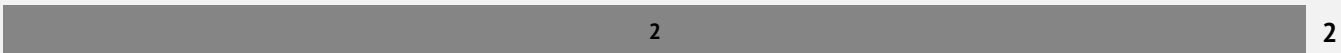
The government's programme for 2020-2024 envisages strengthening the legislative framework for combating hate speech, especially against vulnerable groups and national minorities. The government's obligations to combat all forms of violence and hate speech in society are outlined in the programme and will be implemented through prevention activities, including investing in education, professional consultations, public awareness-raising campaigns and strengthening media literacy. In addition, Croatia will continue to advocate for the prosecution of those who publicly spread hate speech or incite violence.

On 2 December 2022, the draft National Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights and the Combating of Discrimination for the period 2023 to 2027, the draft Action Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights for 2023 and the draft Action Plan for the Combating Discrimination for 2023 were submitted for public consultation. The public consultation was open until 31 December 2022.

The National Plan is the result of broad consultations with relevant stakeholders from the national administration, civil society, independent institutions for the protection of human rights and the academia – all of whom are members of the Working Group for monitoring hate crimes. It is worth noting that members of the Roma national minority also participated in the work of the Working Group. An inclusive approach and partnership dialogue will be ensured during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plans.

# Incidents reported by civil society

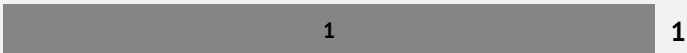
## Total 4 incidents



Anti-Christian hate crime



Racist and xenophobic hate crime

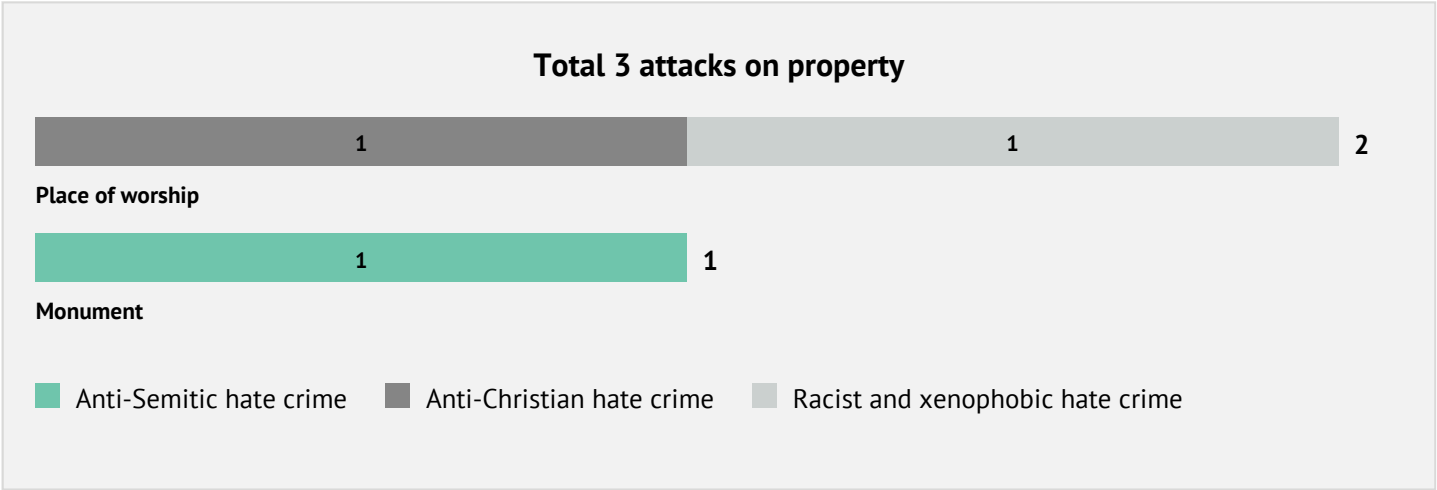


Anti-Semitic hate crime

Violent attacks against people      Attacks against property

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

