

**FRANET**

**Migrants and their Descendants:  
Social Inclusion and  
Participation in Society**

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## Executive summary

**1. Legislation and policy instrument.** A potential increase in the number of immigrants into Croatia would pose many further challenges and would reveal serious deficiencies of integration on many levels. According to MIPEX<sup>1</sup> newcomers to Croatia face barely halfway favourable policies for their integration. Many insufficiencies and inconsistencies of what needs to be comprehensive migration and integration policies have often led to violations of basic human rights of migrants<sup>2</sup>. The biggest influence and key driver for development of integration policies has been process of joining the EU<sup>3</sup>. Under the requirements posed within *acquis*, Croatia accepted to implement the norms and create new asylum and integration systems and migration control policies (Chapter 24 of the *acquis communautaire*). The institutional context (institutional legacies, economic conditions, administrative and financial resources, etc.) is a factor that tends to downgrade successful implementation of the integration policies. There is a lack of comprehensive analysis of implementation of migration policies and no special budget is reserved for developing and sustaining integration measures. No evaluation concerning the content or quality of implementation has been made until now. In addition, no indicators have been used either in policy documents or during report on implementation of planned measures. Integration is not a prominent topic of public and political debates and is not high on the agenda of the political parties and relevant state authorities in Croatia, which is also one of the main barriers for further policy development.

**2. Equal treatment and discrimination.** Croatia's integration policies adopted the EU standards in the Anti-discrimination law but these legal conditions can be undermined by state authorities' rather discretionary procedures, especially in the processes of granting/withdrawing long-term residence and citizenship (p. 59 and 60)<sup>4</sup>. There is no legal protection on grounds of nationality in Croatia. The Croatian Anti-discrimination Act<sup>5</sup> does not list nationality (citizenship) as a prohibited ground. However, the Act does list national (i.e. ethnic) or social origin as prohibited ground so it remains to be seen whether the courts would be willing to interpret this protection extensively in order to cover nationality. In the period 2008-2013, the National Plan for Combating Discrimination<sup>6</sup> was in force. Provision for protection of foreigners was one of the areas of that plan, but only two measures were mentioned, the creation of comprehensive legislative framework for protection of foreigners, and informing and rising awareness of population at local level in order to create positive

<sup>1</sup> Vankova, Z., Gregurović, S., Župarić-Ilić, D., Kranjec, J., Lalić Novak, G., Špadina, H. and Zlatković Winter, J., Croatia MIPEX assessment (2014) (*Indeks razvijenosti politika integracije migranata*), Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb, available at: [http://www.imin.hr/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156](http://www.imin.hr/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156)

<sup>2</sup> Barberić, J. (2015), „Asylum in the Republic of Croatia one year after accession to the European Union“, New issues in refugee research, UNHCR, Research Paper No. 273

<sup>3</sup> Screening report Croatia, Chapter 24- Justice, freedom and security (2006), available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/croatia/screening\\_reports/screening\\_report\\_24\\_hr\\_internet\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/croatia/screening_reports/screening_report_24_hr_internet_en.pdf); European Commission(2005), *Progress report Croatia*(2005), Brussels, 9 November 2005 ; Monitoring Report on Croatia's accession preparations (2013), available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/archives/commission\\_2010-2014/fule/docs/news/20130326\\_report\\_final.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/archives/commission_2010-2014/fule/docs/news/20130326_report_final.pdf) , EUROPEAN COMMISSION Brussels, 26.3.2013, COM(2013) 171 final

<sup>4</sup> MIPEX Croatia, available: <http://www.mipex.eu/taxonomy/term/7> , and at: [http://www.imin.hr/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156](http://www.imin.hr/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156)

<sup>5</sup> Croatia, Anti-discrimination Act (*Zakon o suzbijanju diskriminacije*) (2012), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*), No. 85/08, 112/12), [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008\\_07\\_85\\_2728.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008_07_85_2728.html) (accessed on 9 March 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Croatia, National Plan for Combating Discrimination 2008 – 2013 (*Nacionalni plan za borbu protiv diskriminacije 2008. - 2013.*), available at: [http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83](http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83)

attitude towards asylum seekers, refugees and all other categories of foreigners living in the Republic of Croatia. However, Ombudswoman for Gender Equality<sup>7</sup>, Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities<sup>8</sup> and Ombudswoman for Children<sup>9</sup> did not have any complaints of discrimination by third country nationals. The office of the Ombudswoman does not keep statistics of country of origin and nationality/citizenship of the complainants, unless the complainants indicate that information themselves or unless this information is relevant for dealing with the complaints.

**3. Political and societal participation.** The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia<sup>10</sup> stipulates "everyone has the right to freely associate in order to protect their interests or promote their social, economic, political, national, cultural and other beliefs and goals. For this purpose, everyone may freely form trade unions and other associations, join them or leave them, in accordance with the law". However, none of the immigrants' organisations has been participating in decision-making at national, regional or local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest, according to correspondence with them. One of the biggest challenges in the citizenship acquisition process is the rejection of citizenship application on the grounds of disrespect of the Croatian legal order the basis of classified notifications received from the Security and Intelligence Agency. Discretionary power of MOI in assessing whether the applicant respects public order is another challenge. One of the questions appearing in public debate is dual citizenship, or the restriction of dual citizenship foreseen only for acquisition of citizenship through naturalisation. The public concern is expressed mostly with regard to the effects this rule has on Croatian ethnic minorities<sup>11</sup>.

**4. Social cohesion and intolerance.** The lack of public awareness on the presence of immigrants and refugees and noted levels of fear and hostility towards any immigrants, including refugees, complicate the process of their integration in society and local communities.<sup>12</sup> Such social surroundings threaten to isolate migrants from the Croatian society, undermine their capacity for creating social capital and, as examples from other national systems demonstrate, further obstruct the potential for their successful integration- institutional socialization, education, and participation in the labour market. The combination of scarce media coverage and negative reporting on these topics is particularly problematic. Distorted and incomplete information about the context of arrival and transit of asylum seekers and undocumented migrants, their background, as well as reasons and circumstances of their arrival to Croatia, greatly contributes to the increase of xenophobia and creates a climate of hostility and misunderstanding. Due to lack of state policies, measures and state initiatives, it is important to mention some non-state activities and initiatives that are valuable for strengthening social cohesion. Those activities are not systematic on the large scale but they contribute to strengthening social cohesion in local communities.

**Note on terminological and methodological difficulties in conducting this research - assumed**

<sup>7</sup> Ombudswoman for Gender Equality – [www.prs.hr](http://www.prs.hr)

<sup>8</sup> Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities – [www.posi.hr](http://www.posi.hr)

<sup>9</sup> Ombudswomen for Children - [www.dijete.hr](http://www.dijete.hr)

<sup>10</sup> Croatia, Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (*Ustav Republike Hrvatske*), Official Gazette 56/90, 135/97, 8/98, 113/00, 124/00, 28/01, 41/01, 55/01, 76/10, 85/10, 05/14 <http://www.zakon.hr/z/94/Ustav-Republike-Hrvatske>

<sup>11</sup> Večernji List (2013), "SDSS Vladi uputio inicijativu oko dvojnog državljanstva", 25 September 2013, available at: <http://www.vecernji.hr/hrvatska/sdss-vladi-uputio-inicijativu-oko-dvojnog-drzavljanstva-618621>

<sup>12</sup> Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrliak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at: [https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf); Pozniak, R. and Petrović, D., *Asylum seekers as threat*, Stud. ethnol. Croat., vol. 26, str. 47-72, Zagreb, 2014; available: <http://hrcaak.srce.hr/file/196916>

The term *migrant* is not used in Croatian legislation, rather it is used as a descriptive category in social sciences. Therefore, in order to precisely define and understand correctly the underlying terms used in this research, it is important to clarify the context of the Croatian society and current legislative solutions on the status of foreigners due to the use of (FRA proposed) terminology that needs.

The existing Act on Foreigners<sup>13</sup> defines a foreigner as a person who is not a Croatian citizen<sup>14</sup> and differentiates several categories of foreigners<sup>15</sup>: foreigner on short-term stay, foreigner granted temporary stay and a foreigner with permanent residence. Major changes in the field of legal definition of foreigners took place during the Homeland war (1991-1995) and the breakup of the former multinational and multi-religious state of Yugoslavia. After the independence of the Croatian state in 1991, a number of people found themselves with a new legal status regarding their citizenship, residency and stay in Croatia. Until that time, there were two citizenships- federal Yugoslav citizenship but also the so-called state citizenship of the constituent republics (at the level of one of the six former republics)<sup>16</sup>. The state citizenship was determined based on the person's place of birth, or, in some cases, completely discretionary, based on the place of birth of person's parents. People residing in Croatia who had citizenship of one of the former Yugoslav Republic had to meet certain criteria to acquire Croatian citizenship. This meant that some people in this category could not obtain or face problems in obtaining Croatian citizenship, regardless of their prior status. It has a result that number of people in this category became foreigners almost "overnight", regardless of their prior length of stay in Croatia. The specificity of the Croatian case, therefore, is that a number of foreigners, who would now fit the "foreign-born" category, were actually born in the same state (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) as most of today's Croatian nationals. The path of acquisition of, or deletion from, Croatian citizenship was determined by republics citizenship and ethnicity. In this respect distinction in access to Croatian citizenship could be made between ethnic Croats that were born in other Yugoslav republics and moved to Croatia before 1991 or later, and people of other nationalities, holders of other former republics citizenship, who also settled in Croatia.

According to the principle of *jus sanguinis*, from 1991 to 2001 several hundred thousand ethnic Croats abroad (Diaspora) had acquired the right to Croatian citizenship, among which the largest number were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Statistical monitoring of the acquisition of Croatian citizenship according to the Ministry of Interior's data from 1991 to 2001 was inconsistent, but the UNHCR estimates that of more than 400,000 refugees who came to Croatia in 1992 or later, around 120,000 were ethnic Croats who sought and received Croatian citizenship over the last decade, and many of them remained and live in Croatia<sup>17</sup>. Therefore,

<sup>13</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazette No. 74/13

<sup>14</sup> According to Act on Foreigners: *Stateless person* means a foreigner who is not considered as a national of any State under the operation of its law. *Daily migrant* means a national of a neighbouring country in which he has domicile and who enters the Republic of Croatia to work and returns to his home country every day. *National of a Member State of the European Economic Area* (hereinafter referred to as: the EEA) means a foreigner having nationality of one of the EEA Member States. *Third-country national* means a foreigner not having nationality of the EEA Member State. *Highly qualified worker* means a third-country national employed in the Republic of Croatia pursuant to special regulations governing employment related relations in the Republic of Croatia, who is paid for the work concerned and who has the required, i.e. corresponding and particular expertise, as demonstrated by highly professional qualifications.

<sup>15</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazette No. 74/13, Art. 2

<sup>16</sup> Croatia, Act on Social Republic of Croatia Citizenship (*Zakon o državljanstvu Socijalističke Republike Hrvatske*), available at:

[http://hr.wikisource.org/wiki/Zakon\\_o\\_dr%27C5%BEavljanstvu\\_Socijalisti%27C4%8Dke\\_Republike\\_Hrvatske\\_iz\\_1977.\\_godine](http://hr.wikisource.org/wiki/Zakon_o_dr%27C5%BEavljanstvu_Socijalisti%27C4%8Dke_Republike_Hrvatske_iz_1977._godine)

<sup>17</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Croatia (UNHCR), Refugees, available at: <http://www.unhcr.hr/kome-pomazemo/izbjeglice>

some studies differentiate between those who are "included" (such as ethnic Croats from Bosnia and Herzegovina) and "invited" (such as Croats as Croatian diaspora living abroad) to Croatian citizenship, as opposed to those who are "excluded" from it (like ethnic Serbs, former Croatian citizens living traditionally in Croatia, prior to war)<sup>18</sup>. A newly established obligation to retain (or re-obtain) what was once Croatian citizenship was administratively hindered for the latter. Some scholars questioned that as a form of state ethnic engineering, which resulted in homogenization of ethno-demographic structure of Croatia.<sup>19</sup>

In addition, the constitutional and legal status of former nationalities that existed before 1990 had been redefined in the Constitution<sup>20</sup> as the status of national minorities, with the changing of the status of Serbs from the 'constituent peoples' to 'national minority' status. Croatian citizens of other nationalities became national minorities<sup>21</sup> with guaranteed minority rights according to domestic, international and European documents. The Constitution of Croatia and the Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities<sup>22</sup>, officially recognise 22 ethnic minorities in Croatia. However, due to changes in ethnic composition of the population during the war and post-war period (which encompasses a decline in the total share of population of minorities from 14.91% in 1991 to 7.46% in 2001 and a slight increase to 7.68% in 2011), the level of national homogeneity in Croatia is very high. Although the number of foreign nationals in Croatia from Europe and other continents has increased from 0.05% of the total population in 2001 to 0.19% in 2011 (i.e. from 2,124 in 2001 to 8,052 in 2011), it is still very low in comparison with other EU countries.<sup>23</sup>

Within the migration balance (net migration) in the period from 2001 to 2011, the bulk refers to Croatian citizens (both immigration and emigration), while a smaller part refers to foreigners who do not have Croatian citizenship. It is a so-called "ethnically motivated migration" of regional character, or migration of certain ethnic groups towards their countries of origin, which was encouraged by inter-ethnic conflicts in former Yugoslavia, and continued together with economic and family motives in the post-war period. Immigration to Croatia mostly includes citizens from neighbouring countries, and Croatian diaspora. These categories of immigrants can integrate much faster than other groups of immigrants that are linguistically and culturally different from most members of the host society. These other groups include migrants from the third countries outside of Europe, and some citizens from the European Economic Area countries. Family and other social networks, linguistic familiarity, and knowledge of the Croatian culture greatly facilitate the inclusion of immigrant groups in the host society. According to the Croatian Employment Service, the largest number of work permits for foreigners in the period from 1994 to 2014 was granted to the citizens of the former Yugoslav republics: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Slovenia (p.67)<sup>24</sup>. This indicates a very localized arrival of migrants of the familiar and imminent linguistic and

<sup>18</sup> Štiks, I., 2010 The citizenship conundrum in post-communist Europe: The instructive case of Croatia. *Europe-Asia studies*, 62 (10), 1639–1660.

<sup>19</sup> Štiks, I., 2010 The citizenship conundrum in post-communist Europe: The instructive case of Croatia. *Europe-Asia studies*, 62 (10), 1639–1660

<sup>20</sup> Croatia, Constitution of Republic of Croatia (*Ustav RH*), Official Gazette No. 56/90, 135/97, 8/98, 113/00, 124/00, 28/01, 41/01, 55/01, 76/10, 85/10

<sup>21</sup> A national minority within the terms of Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities shall be considered a group of Croatian citizens whose members have traditionally inhabited the territory of the Republic of Croatia and who's ethnic, linguistic, cultural and/ or religious characteristics differ from the rest of the population, and who are motivated to preserve these characteristics.

<sup>22</sup> Croatia, Constitutional Act on the Rights of National Minorities (*Ustavni zakon o pravima nacionalnih manjina*), Official Gazette No. 155/02, 47/10, 80/10, 91/11

<sup>23</sup> Croatian Bureau of Statistic, (2011) Census, available at: <http://www.dzs.hr/>

<sup>24</sup> Bužinkić, E. and Kranjec, J., Centar za mirovne studije (2013), *Overview of Legislative and Institutional Framework of Foreigners' Protection in Croatia (Pregled zakonodavnog i institucionalnog okvira za zaštitu stranaca u Hrvatskoj)*, Center for Peace Studies. Available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/publikacije>

sociocultural profiles.

Due to this specific situation, terms like *immigrants* or *people of immigrant origin* are present in neither 'mainstream' nor scientific discourse, and are not present in the legal terminology<sup>25</sup>, which created methodological problems to our research. None of the statistics takes into account citizenship as category, and there is no mandatory identification of people along ethnic lines, which could in some situations it is even considered infringing on the privacy of persons. Using the definition that would consider people whose both parents were born outside of Croatia as people of migrant origins would include (among others) the descendants of the diaspora and therefore would not produce valid statistical data on the phenomenon of "classic immigration". On the contrary, it would lead us to a completely incorrect picture of the number, situation and problems of foreigners in Croatia.

Other methodological problem arises from the fact that the Ministry of Interior (MoI)<sup>26</sup> maintains the statistics, which are often incompatible with those taken and further analysed by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), referring to the number of foreign nationals, purpose of stay, rates of immigration and emigration etc. In addition, it is difficult to undertake migration research in Croatia because the migration statistics are still underdeveloped and there is no overall, unified and systematically updated database (e.g. the population register) which would track the number of permanent residents as well as the number of migrants, listing the number of permanent residents, immigrating and emigrating population in/out of the country. Almost no state institution we contacted could provide the answer to the question about number of foreign workers in the relevant institutions and sectors. According to the 2011 census, Croatia has a population of 4,284,889<sup>27</sup>. On 31 December 2014, the MOI recorded 35,382 foreigners<sup>28</sup> residing in Croatia. Out of that 23,449 were TCNs (66 per cent of all foreigners), most of them were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina (11,410 or 49 per cent), Serbia (3,183 or 13,5 per cent), Kosovo (1,945 or 8,3 per cent) and Macedonia (1,879 or 8 per cent). From July 2004 to December 2014, a total number of asylum seekers in Croatia was 4770. Out of that, 133 persons were granted international protection. 73 persons received asylum status (mostly persons from Afghanistan, Russian Federation, Turkey, Iraq and Ukraine) and 60 were granted subsidiary protection status (mostly from Syria, Somalia and Afghanistan).<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> The Act on Foreigners defines just the term "daily migrant". The same definition is used in the Act on special tax on motor vehicles.

<sup>26</sup> Central Governmental Body for migration and foreigners issues is Ministry of Interior, Administrative and Inspection Affairs Directorate, Sector for administration, foreigners and citizenship, Department for foreigners and asylum, Office for residence issues. MoI is competent for acquisition of citizenship, too.

<sup>27</sup> While the MoI counted 35.490 persons as foreigners in 2011, the national census in that year counted 25.413 persons as foreigners ([http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/censuses/census2011/results/htm/H01\\_01\\_06/h01\\_01\\_06\\_RH.html](http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv/censuses/census2011/results/htm/H01_01_06/h01_01_06_RH.html)), which points again to disparities in data and methodology of these two instances.

<sup>28</sup> Ministry of Interior statistics (2015), available at: <http://www.mup.hr/main.aspx?id=172024>

<sup>29</sup> UNHCR statistics (2014) (available at: <http://unhcr.hr/>) and Ministry of Interior statistics (2015), available at: <http://www.mup.hr/main.aspx?id=188055>

# 1. Legal and policy instruments for migrant integration

## 1.1. Description of existing instruments and target groups

This section should present the overall state of play concerning national and, where applicable, regional legal and policy instruments focusing on how they address fundamental rights, core EU values and principles, as well as international legal standards and related EU law and policies, such as the Common Basic Principles and the Common Agenda on integration of migrants. Please complete the **template in Annex 2.**<sup>30</sup>  
Please make sure the brief information you provide in the table includes the following aspects:

Does the national strategy on migrant integration contain a definition of integration? If so, please include it in the original language and full English translation.

The main policy documents that deal with migrant integration are the Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2013-2015<sup>31</sup> and, the Action Plan for the Removal of Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of the Integration of Foreigners 2013- 2015<sup>32</sup>. The Migration Policy's areas of implementation are: visa policy, status issues of foreigners, Croatian citizenship, asylum, integration policy, irregular migration and Croatian diaspora. The Action Plan is foreseen within the Migration Policy as one of the measures and is considered to be national strategy on migrant integration. Integration is defined as "a dynamic, two-way process of mutual adjustment, by both the foreigners and Croatian nationals, to the consequences of post-migration processes, which is in conformity with the Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU of the Council of the European Union of 2004 (p.2.)."

In Croatian: "Integracija stranaca podrazumijeva dinamičan, dvosmjernan proces međusobne prilagodbe kako stranaca, tako i hrvatskih državljana na posljedice post-migracijskih procesa, što je sukladno Zajedničkim osnovnim principima za integracijske politike u Europskoj uniji Vijeća Europske unije iz 2004. godine."

<sup>30</sup> You can use and update the information as in the Table 1.7 of the FRA Annual Report 2012 (pp.62-63). You should add more detail, for example, instead of identifying 'education' under the category 'focus area' be more specific, e.g. review of curriculum in secondary education to address integration issues, etc, provided this level of detail is specifically mentioned in the relevant policy instruments.

<sup>31</sup> Croatia, Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2013–2015 (*Migracijska politika Republike Hrvatske za razdoblje 2013. - 2015. godine*), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*) No. 27/2013. Available at: [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013\\_03\\_27\\_456.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_03_27_456.html).

<sup>32</sup> Croatia, Action plan for the removal of obstacles to the exercise of particular rights in the area of integration of foreigners 2013 – 2015 (*Akcijski plan za uklanjanje prepreka u ostvarivanju pojedinih prava u području integracije stranaca za razdoblje od 2013. do 2015. godine*), available at: [www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83](http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83).

	<p>Are there specific references in the national strategy or relevant legal or policy instruments to fundamental rights in relation to migrants?</p>	<p>Yes, in the Action Plan for the Removal of Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of the Integration of Foreigners 2013- 2015 and more specifically in its definition of integration it is stated that it is harmonized with the Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU of the Council of the European Union of 2004 (p. 2). Although the Migration Policy refers to many EU documents (relevant Directives and Recommendations), there is no direct or specific reference to fundamental rights. Exceptions can be found in the Foreigners Act<sup>33</sup> and Asylum Act<sup>34</sup> that refer to principles and values defined in the UN documents (The Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees) and the ECHR than in EU legislation. Croatia still hasn't signed International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The National Plan for Fight against Discrimination 2008 – 2013<sup>35</sup> refers to fundamental rights within Chapter 23 of <i>Acquis</i> while the Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Croatia (2014-2020)<sup>36</sup> contains a Chapter called "Most vulnerable population groups and access to fundamental rights".</p>
	<p>Which are the target groups of the national integration strategy? Please provide any definitions relevant or the determination of the persons that are entitled to or beneficiaries of the relevant action plans and policy measures (e.g. 'integration agreements': who signs them and what do they contain). Please specify any residence requirements (e.g. which migrant and/or residence status counts or not for "legally residing third country nationals" that eventually would be covered by these policies) for persons to be considered members of the</p>	<p>As noted by scholars, different measures foreseen in this Action Plan have different beneficiaries, most of them targeting refugees, persons under subsidiary protection and asylum seekers, hence not all migrant groups benefit from all the measures<sup>37</sup>. The activities mentioned in this Action Plan focus to a large extent on regulating the position and integration of refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries due to the vulnerable positions they are in. Those considered most vulnerable are afforded certain specific measure. For example, asylum seekers who were subjected to torture, rape or other grave forms of violence, and asylum seekers with specific health needs are guaranteed a specific scope of the right to health protection. Some groups of foreigners (long-term residents, foreigner granted temporary stay, short-term residence, refugees, students, seasonal workers, etc.) are entitled to the specific measures according to other laws and bylaws. The most important laws are the Act on Foreigners<sup>38</sup> and the</p>

<sup>33</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazette No. 74/13

<sup>34</sup> Croatia, Asylum Act (*Zakon o azilu*), Official Gazzete No.79/07, 88/10, 143/13

<sup>35</sup>Croatia, National Plan for Fight against Discrimination 2008 – 2013 (*Nacionalni plan za borbu protiv diskriminacije 2008. - 2013.*), available at: [http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83](http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83)

<sup>36</sup>Croatia, Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Croatia 2014- 2020 (*Strategija borbe protiv siromaštva i socijalne isključenosti u Republici Hrvatskoj (2014. - 2020.)*), available at:

[https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/ZPPI/Strategije/STRATEGY\\_COMBATING\\_POVERTY\\_SOCIAL\\_EXCLUSION\\_2014\\_2020.pdf](https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/ZPPI/Strategije/STRATEGY_COMBATING_POVERTY_SOCIAL_EXCLUSION_2014_2020.pdf)

<sup>37</sup>Kuti, S., European University Institute (2014), Integration Policies – Country Report for Croatia, INTERACT RR 2014/13, available at: <http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/32655/INTERACT-RR-2014%20-%202013.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>38</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners(*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazzete No. 130/11, 74/13. Available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/142/Zakon-o-strancima>

	targeted groups.	<p>Asylum Act<sup>39</sup>. According to the Act on Foreigners most of foreigners' rights in Croatia are linked to their residence status. A foreigner may reside in Croatia on short-term residence, temporary residence and permanent residence. Short-term residence means residence of a foreigner of up to 3 months, on the basis of a visa or without a visa. Temporary residence shall be granted to a foreigner who intends to reside or who already resides in the Republic of Croatia for the following purposes: family reunification; secondary school education and university-level studies; scientific research; humanitarian reasons; employment (including the employment of an assigned worker), in the duration of up to one year. Permanent residence may be granted to a foreigner who, before the submission of the residence permit application, had legal residence in Croatia for an uninterrupted period of five years, including temporary residence or residence based on asylum or subsidiary protection status.</p> <p>Victims of human trafficking are granted special status and rights. According to the Act on Foreigners the victim of trafficking granted temporary residence should be entitled to: safe accommodation, health assistance, financial assistance, education and work.<sup>40</sup> The Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Croatia (2014-2020)<sup>41</sup> recognises migrants, especially asylum seekers and foreigners under subsidiary protection, as a vulnerable group in the Republic of Croatia. Anyway, just asylum seekers and refugees are granted special measures. No other groups of migrants have been recognized as vulnerable or in need of special attention.</p>
	<p>In reference to the CBP 1<sup>42</sup> 'Integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States': please specify if and how the majority population is explicitly targeted; distinguish, if possible, between policies or measures targeting the general</p>	<p><b>The Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2013 – 2015<sup>43</sup></b></p> <p>The purpose of this Migration Policy is to ensure that migratory movements in Croatia are beneficial to the economic and social development of the country and society. The goal of the Migration Policy is that all state bodies and other stakeholders work, in a timely and coordinated manner, on finding effective responses to the positive and negative effects of migratory movements.</p> <p>Although the policy recognizes the integration as one of the major problems of the migration system in</p>

<sup>39</sup>Croatia, Asylum Act (*Zakon o azilu*), Official Gazzete No.79/07, 88/10, 143/13 Available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/314/Zakon-o-azilu>

<sup>40</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazette No. 74/13, Art. 12

<sup>41</sup>Croatia, Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Croatia 2014- 2020(*Strategija borbe protiv siromaštva i socijalne isključenosti u Republici Hrvatskoj (2014. - 2020.)*), Available at: [https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/ZPPI/Strategije/STRATEGY\\_COMBATING\\_POVERTY\\_SOCIAL\\_EXCLUSION\\_2014\\_2020.pdf](https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/ZPPI/Strategije/STRATEGY_COMBATING_POVERTY_SOCIAL_EXCLUSION_2014_2020.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> Common Basic Principles for Migrant Integration Policy in the EU (2004) available at [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/jha/82745.pdf)

<sup>43</sup>Croatia, Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2013–2015 (*Migracijska politika Republike Hrvatske za razdoblje 2013. - 2015. godine*) (2013), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*), No. 27/2013, available at: [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013\\_03\\_27\\_456.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_03_27_456.html).

	<p>population and specific target groups, such as public authorities, e.g. teachers, police, judiciary, etc.; outline the objectives of such policies and measures, and their duration.</p>	<p>Croatia, the measures addressing the 'host society' are relatively scarce. One of the measures foreseen is raising public awareness of the migrations' various aspects and cause and effect phenomena, as a precondition for the prevention of xenophobia, prejudice and negative attitudes towards foreigners, through media, public campaigns and human rights education (Activity 5.5, p.17). Duration: on going.</p> <p><b>Action Plan for the Removal of Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of Integration of Foreigners 2013 – 2015<sup>44</sup></b></p> <p>The aim of the integration policy is for the state to guarantee certain rights to foreigners, which primarily include the right to work, to appropriate accommodation and housing, to education, security and all other pertaining rights, while the foreigner has the obligation to constructively and loyally participate in the economic, social and cultural development of his or her new environment.</p> <p>Some of the measures addressing the host society concern the state's duty to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide meals in public kitchens adjusted to the needs and culture of foreigners (available for subsidiary protection beneficiaries and refugees);</li> <li>- inform healthcare workers about the framework of the rights applicable to the health care of foreigners;</li> <li>- provide for the accessibility of healthcare institutions to foreigners (related to overcoming language barriers and strengthening of employees' intercultural skills);</li> <li>- secure the acquisition of social and civic competences within the regular school system;</li> <li>- organise training for the Croatian Employment Service staff on the foreigners' needs and rights;</li> <li>- nominate contact points within the state administration authorities responsible for dealing with integration of foreigners;</li> <li>- secure translation/interpretation services for refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries when they exercise their social, healthcare, education, housing and employment rights;</li> <li>- undertake activities aimed at raising awareness of various aspects, causes and consequences of migration movements through media and public campaigns and</li> </ul>
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<sup>44</sup> Croatia, Action Plan for the Removal of Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of Integration of Foreigners 2013 – 2015 (*Akcijnski plan za uklanjanje prepreka u ostvarivanju pojedinih prava u području integracije stranaca za razdoblje od 2013. do 2015. godine*), available at: [www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83](http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83) .

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- human rights education;</li> <li>- inform employers, trade unions and employment service staff about persons under international protection and their rights;</li> <li>- provide support to non-profit and electronic media programmes focused on raising public awareness on various aspects of migration movements;</li> <li>- encourage and support projects that affirm the cultural and artistic work of foreigners;</li> <li>- strengthen the support partnership programmes of civil society organisations that foster and promote diversity in cultural expression;</li> <li>- train social workers in working with persons under international protection and unaccompanied minors (by the 31 December 2015);</li> <li>- Provide for professional development of police forces, social workers and NGO members directly involved in assisting and protecting persons under international protection and unaccompanied minors.</li> </ul> <p>Except one measure, all others are planned to be provided continuously.</p> <p><b>National Programme for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights for the Period 2013–2016<sup>45</sup>.</b></p> <p>The goals of the National Programme are the protection, promotion and enhancing human rights in the Republic of Croatia and raising public awareness regarding the importance of understanding and exercising one's human rights.</p> <p>The National Programme defines the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and foreigners under subsidiary protection as one of its priority areas. One of its objectives in this priority area is to train state authorities personnel (asylum officers, judges, social workers) dealing with the implementation of asylum policies continuously.</p> <p><b>National Plan for Combating Discrimination 2008 – 2013<sup>46</sup></b></p> <p>The National Plan for Fight against Discrimination had been designed and adopted to fulfil the obligations arising from Chapter 19 "Social Policy and Employment" and Chapter 23 "Judiciary and Fundamental Rights" of the Acquis.</p> <p>The measures that address host society concern the</p>
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<sup>45</sup>Croatia, National Programme for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights 2013–2016 (*Nacionalni program zaštite i promicanja ljudskih prava za razdoblje od 2013. do 2016. godine*), available at:

[www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83](http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83). Unofficial English translation available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID\\_ITEMS=36638](http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/resources/detail.cfm?ID_ITEMS=36638).

<sup>46</sup>Croatia, National Plan for Combating Discrimination 2008 – 2013 (*Nacionalni plan za borbu protiv diskriminacije 2008. - 2013.*), available at: [http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83](http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83)

		<p>state's duty to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate contents on discrimination, promotion of tolerance and respect for diversity in educational programs for children and youth, and practice of such relations at schools</li> <li>- Integrate the principles and contents of human rights education in the Croatian National Educational Standard (CNES), in university programs as well as in professional development/lifelong learning programs</li> <li>- Inform and raise awareness of the local communities about asylum seekers, refugees and all other categories of foreigners residing in the Republic of Croatia</li> <li>- Provide training for police officers on the procedure in cases of hate crimes</li> <li>- Promote tolerance and combating discrimination through media and civil society</li> </ul> <p>No information on duration of measures has been provided.</p> <p><b>The Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Croatia (2014-2020)<sup>47</sup></b></p> <p>The aim of this document is to provide for a systematic and common action of all relevant stakeholders in addressing poverty and social exclusion, along with ensuring a minimum standard for the most endangered parts of society, and preventing new occurrences of poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>The Strategy emphasizes the importance of integration of its beneficiaries by developing services that will contribute to their quality of life, and therefore to the prevention and mitigation of poverty and social exclusion of most vulnerable population groups, including "returned emigrants and displaced persons, migrants, especially asylum seekers and foreigners under subsidiary protection" (p. 13).</p>
<h2>1.2. Drivers &amp; barriers in developing, implementing and assessing legal and policy instruments</h2>		
	<p>On the basis of material collected, including past research, studies, assessments, evaluation and contacts with the authorities,</p>	<p>Integration is not a prominent topic of public and political debates and is not high on the agenda of the political parties and relevant state authorities in Croatia. The previous government led by the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), the largest centre-right</p>

<sup>47</sup>Croatia, Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Croatia 2014-2020 (*Strategija borbe protiv siromaštva i socijalne isključenosti u Republici Hrvatskoj (2014. - 2020.)*), available at: [https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/ZPPI/Strategije/STRATEGY\\_COMBATING\\_POVERTY\\_SOCIAL\\_EXCLUSION\\_2014\\_2020.pdf](https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/ZPPI/Strategije/STRATEGY_COMBATING_POVERTY_SOCIAL_EXCLUSION_2014_2020.pdf)

	<p>public officials and key actors for social inclusion and participation of migrants, outline the main drivers and barriers for social inclusion and integration policies <b>in general</b>. Please mention also any important differences at regional level. A more detailed outline of <b>specific</b> drivers and barriers for specific policy areas will be required in the following sections.</p>	<p>party, never publicly and officially dealt with this sphere, except in relation to Croatian diaspora. The presently ruling 'Kukuriku coalition', included migration issues in their political programme. It states: <i>It can be expected that Croatia will change from a traditional emigration country to an immigration country over the next five years. Immigrants will arrive with their families, which means that the social impact of immigration will be broader than the impact on the labour market. It will affect education, health and pension systems, and will certainly affect the general climate in society with respect to the issue of human rights and various forms of discrimination. Croatia has no experience in and is unprepared for the situation it will face over the next five years. As can be seen from the example of others, even the oldest members of the EU, this situation may pose risks leading to a degradation of the level of human and civil rights, reviving or strengthening right-wing political extremism and even instigating the possibility of larger social conflicts. Particular attention should be placed on the level of human rights of female migrants, as this is a particularly vulnerable group often subjected to multiple discrimination. It is thus important that the policy regulating our preparation for handling the phenomenon of migration of workers and their families to Croatia, as well as institutional and social adaptation to these new circumstances, is one of the numerous other policies, which are to be formulated in consultation with other departments. In foreign policy activities, special attention should be paid to cooperation with those countries from which most immigrants will arrive.</i><sup>48</sup></p> <p>The current situation in Croatia indicates that a lack of consistent and comprehensive migration and integration policies in some particular cases (like in situation described in 4.3.) leads to many instances of violations of basic human rights of migrants.<sup>49</sup> ENAR report shows that there is still no organised additional teaching assistance to the children of asylum seekers in primary schools and the higher education system does not recognise the category of refugee (only two categories exist: Croatian citizen or foreign national) so getting into university can be difficult. Language is a considerable obstacle for refugees in access to almost all public institutions. In addition, most public servants have little or no knowledge about the rights of asylum seekers in Croatia. This makes it difficult for refugees and asylum seekers to exercise their rights (p.22).<sup>50</sup></p>
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<sup>48</sup> Kukuriku Coalition (2011, page 35), Plan 21, available at: <http://www.kukuriku.org/files/plan21.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> Bužinkić, E. and Kranjec, J. (2012), Integration policy and practice – Inclusion of refugees and persons under subsidiary protection in Croatian society, Centre for Peace Studies, Zagreb. Available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/publikacije>

<sup>50</sup> European Network against Racism(ENAR)(2013) Racism and related discriminatory practices in Croatia, Shadow report 2011-2012, available at: <http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/croatia-2.pdf>

		<p>Therefore, a potential increase in the number of immigrants into Croatia would pose many challenges and would reveal serious deficiencies of integration on many levels<sup>51</sup>.</p> <p>According to MIPEX<sup>52</sup> newcomers to Croatia face barely halfway favourable policies for their integration. With an overall MIPEX score of 42/100, it ranks alongside other 'new' immigration countries in the Balkans, such as Bulgaria, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. Croatia's policies that best promote integration are in areas of European Anti-discriminatory regulations but can be undermined by authorities' rather discretionary procedures.</p> <p>According to some authors,<sup>53</sup> large problems can be noticed on three levels. The first is the discrepancy between integration measures for different categories of migrants. As was mentioned in the previous answer, the Action Plan is focused mostly on refugees while there is lack of integration measures for other categories of migrants.</p> <p>Second, the integration measures taken so far do not fully reflect the importance which is given to this problem in the documents of the Government of the Republic of Croatia. Since 2004 Croatia has introduced major changes in legislation and institutional framework on integration. Still, there is a problem with implementation of laws. Slow administration, lack of knowledge of state officials and civil servants who are often unfamiliar with the services they ought to provide or claim that they are not in charge for certain tasks<sup>54</sup> result in services which do not address the real needs of beneficiaries</p> <p>Third, although a special attention is given to refugees in the policy documents, most of the laws recognise just two categories of people: citizens and foreigners. Other categories, such as refugees or</p>
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<sup>51</sup> Kukuriku Coalition (2011, page 35), Plan 21, available at: <http://www.kukuriku.org/files/plan21.pdf>; Baričević, V. (2013), „Europske integracije i usvajanje europskih politika azilne zaštite u Hrvatskoj: prava osoba pod zaštitom i njihova integracija u društvo” in Župarić-Iljić, D., First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia (*Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj*), Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House; Bužinkić, E. and Kranjec, J. (2012), Integration policy and practice – Inclusion of refugees and persons under subsidiary protection in Croatian society, Centre for Peace Studies, Zagreb. Available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/publikacije>

<sup>52</sup>Vankova, Z., Gregurović, S., Župarić- Iljić, D., Kranjec, J., Lalić Novak, G., Špadina, H. and Zlatković Winter, J., Croatia MIPEX assessment (2014) (*Indeks razvijenosti politika integracije migranata (2014)*), Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb, available at: [http://www.imin.hr/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156](http://www.imin.hr/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156)

<sup>53</sup> Barberić, J. (2015), „Asylum in the Republic of Croatia one year after accession to the European Union“, New issues in refugee research, UNHCR, Research Paper No. 273; Kuti, S., European University Institute (2014), Integration Policies – Country Report for Croatia, INTERACT RR 2014/13, available at: <http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/32655/INTERACT-RR-2014%20-%202013.pdf?sequence=1>; Baričević, V. (2013), „Europske integracije i usvajanje europskih politika azilne zaštite u Hrvatskoj: prava osoba pod zaštitom i njihova integracija u društvo” in Župarić-Iljić, D., First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia (*Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj*), Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House

<sup>54</sup>Baričević, V. (2013), „Europske integracije i usvajanje europskih politika azilne zaštite u Hrvatskoj: prava osoba pod zaštitom i njihova integracija u društvo” in Župarić-Iljić, D., First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia (*Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj*), Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House

		<p>foreigners under subsidiary protection, are not explicitly acknowledged in other laws (except Asylum Act and Act on Foreigners) and they are therefore potentially subjected to violation of rights and exploitation. Croatia's asylum, migration and integration policies have been developed primarily because of the pressure from the European Union, and not because migration has been recognised as an important issue, Croatia been determined to improve its legislation.<sup>55</sup></p> <p>While migrants from ex-Yugoslavian countries have been well integrated due to cultural proximity and great level of proficiency in language (as well as great naturalization rate), some researchers point to racist and xenophobic attitudes of Croatian citizens that indicate a relatively high degree of resistance towards the immigrants' entry and integration into Croatian society.<sup>56</sup></p> <p>In addition to civil society organisations, the MoI has been the crucial actor in the system and it has sought possibilities to pressure institutions and other state actors to take active part in integration activities. To be more precise, for years MoI has been the only competent ministry which has an integration officer and fulfil its obligations. Other institutions often demonstrate a lack of interest and professionalism and/or ignorance of the problem. Instead, they often reacted in manner of <i>ad hoc</i> solutions, sometimes transgressing the norms.<sup>57</sup></p>
<h3>1.2.1. Drivers</h3>		
	<p>The key drivers for successful integration policies, therefore factors that are considered to contribute positively in the design, development, implementation, assessment and accomplishment of policy goals and in strengthening social inclusion and participation of migrants and their descendants. For example, are these policies</p>	<p>The biggest influence and key driver for the development of integration policies has been the process of joining the EU membership. Along with other decisive regulations (such as the Schengen Agreement and the Dublin Convention) common EU norms were made part of the <i>acquis communautaire</i> and were thus mandatory for all members and candidate states and obliged Croatia to introduce outlined policies into domestic order in full by the time of gaining membership<sup>58</sup>. Croatia agreed to implement the norms and create new asylum and integration systems and migration control policies</p>

<sup>55</sup> Lalić Novak, G. (2013), „Europeizacija hrvatskoga sustava azila: mehanizmi i instrumenti utjecaja Europske unije na javne politike i institucije“, Društvena istraživanja. 22 (2013) , 2; pp. 237-255.

<sup>56</sup> Čačić-Kumpes, J., Gregurović, S. and Kumpes, J.(2012), “Migracija, integracija i stavovi prema imigrantima u Hrvatskoj“, Revija za sociologiju 42 (2012), 3: pp- 305–336; Mesić, M. and Bagić, D. (2011), “Stavovi hrvatskih građana prema kulturnim različitostima”, Migracijske i etničke teme 27 (2011), 1: pp. 7–38

<sup>57</sup> Baričević, V. (2013), „Europske integracije i usvajanje europskih politika azilne zaštite u Hrvatskoj: prava osoba pod zaštitom i njihova integracija u društvo” in Župarić-Iljić, D., First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia (*Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj*), Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House

<sup>58</sup> Screening report Croatia, Chapter 24- Justice, freedom and security (2006), available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/croatia/screening\\_reports/screening\\_report\\_24\\_hr\\_internet\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/croatia/screening_reports/screening_report_24_hr_internet_en.pdf); European Commission(2005), *Progress report Croatia*(2005), Brussels, 9 November 2005

	<p>mainstreamed in other public policies, for example in employment, education, housing, etc. and how is this achieved?</p>	<p>(Chapter 24 of <i>the acquis communautaire</i>). However, domestic institutional context (institutional legacies, economic conditions, administrative and financial resources, etc.) made the successful implementation of the integration policies difficult. Given that key motivation for building policies came from the outside, some scholars are of the opinion that domestic actors will initiate new reforms only to an extent demanded by EU<sup>59</sup>.</p> <p>In addition to the assistance given by competent authorities, various and specific forms of assistance to migrant are offered by few NGOs (this was identified as promising practice and described in Annex 7 in detail). The activities of these NGOs complement those offered by the government, but also often completely compensate for the activities and assistance that should be provided by the competent state authorities. The volunteers from some organizations play a crucial role in the day-to-day assistance to migrants, in particular to refugees, who need help in orientation with the complex bureaucratic system.<sup>60</sup> Some national and international organizations participate in funding integrational activities, actively engage in advocacy (communicating the needs of the integration system to the authorities), and lobbies for solutions. Apart from advocacy, in 2013 the Government Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities<sup>61</sup> became a coordinating body in this area at the state level to facilitate efficiency, information flow and cost reduction. This Office should coordinate activities, channel resources, cultivate partnership with NGOs and initiate necessary legislative changes. It is expected that this Office will contribute to the better coordination and solve identified existing problems within integration system in Croatia.</p>
<h3>1.2.2.Barriers</h3>		
	<p>Barriers, limitations, constraints or resistance faced in designing, developing and implementing such policies and measures, therefore factors that may hinder their effectiveness and influence negatively their outcomes. For</p>	<p>As was mentioned before, not much research, articles or reports have been published on the integration of foreigners. Most of the information is focused on the refugees' situation. According to MIPEx newcomers to Croatia lack many basic opportunities, such as targeted state support to find the right job, improve the education of their children, or participate in political life<sup>62</sup>.</p>

<sup>59</sup> Baričević, V., (2013) Europeanization of Asylum System and Refugee Protection: Croatian Asylum and Migration Policies, PhD dissertation, Ljubljana University, available at: [http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/doktorska\\_dela/pdfs/dr\\_baricevicvedrana.PDF](http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/doktorska_dela/pdfs/dr_baricevicvedrana.PDF)

<sup>60</sup>Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at: [https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> Government Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities- <http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/>

<sup>62</sup> Vankova, Z., Gregurović, S., Župarić- Iljić, D., Kranjec, J., Lalić Novak, G., Špadina, H. and Zlatković Winter, J., Croatia MIPEx assessment (2014) (*Indeks razvijenosti politika integracije migranata (2014)*), Institute for Migration and Ethnic

	<p>example, budgetary limitations, or problems of coordination of governance levels, priority of interventions, lack of training or lack of mainstreaming of relevant policies, lack of action by competent actors or limited data about the interested population, could be factors that may function as obstacles or affect negatively the implementation of selected migrant integration measures.</p>	<p>To summarize, the Croatian response to the challenge of including and integrating migrants suffers from institutional dispersion, suboptimal usage of financial resources, inadequate information sharing and ad hoc solutions and incremental adjustments without a long-term approach<sup>63</sup>. Low numbers contribute to the 'invisibility' of the issue. No political party program has the migration issue high on the agenda, it is not publicly debated (exception is organization of two round tables on migration issues by The Croatian People's Party – Liberal Democrats, public interest was low and no impact was made) and there is no coordinated effort on the part of the government to tackle this issue in a comprehensive manner<sup>64,65</sup>. Additionally, in the largest part, legislation reflects only minimal EU standards and was restrictive to migrants' rights. Once the legislation needs to be applied, a number of problems arose, often producing in the lack of consistency of domestic practices with the given EU standards (especially in the area of undocumented migrants' rights and protection of refugees). Lack of institutional capacities (prior to all, rule of law and administrative setbacks), insufficient experience and tradition in asylum and migration issues, troubled economy and weak social policies, along with other factors, were anticipated to negatively affect the process of integration system development<sup>66</sup>. Other reports<sup>67</sup> address that the institutional system suffers from several serious laybacks. First of all, there is no strategic integration policy in Croatia and no sufficient coordination between the institutions. This makes the share of responsibility unbalanced among various actors. The Ministry of Interior quite justly, feels that their capacity to assist in the</p>
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Studies, Zagreb, available at: [http://www.imin.hr/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156](http://www.imin.hr/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156)

<sup>63</sup> Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb,

German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at:

[https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf); Baričević, V., (2013)

Europeanization of Asylum System and Refugee Protection: Croatian Asylum and Migration Policies, PhD dissertation, Ljubljana University, available at: [http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/doktorska\\_dela/pdfs/dr\\_baricevic-vedrana.PDF](http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/doktorska_dela/pdfs/dr_baricevic-vedrana.PDF)

<sup>64</sup> Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb,

German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at:

[https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf)

<sup>65</sup> Baričević, V. (2013), „Europske integracije i usvajanje europskih politika azilne zaštite u Hrvatskoj: prava osoba pod zaštitom i njihova integracija u društvo” in Župarić-Iljić, D., *First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia (Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj)*, Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House

<sup>66</sup> Baričević, V., (2013) Europeanization of Asylum System and Refugee Protection: Croatian Asylum and Migration Policies, PhD dissertation, Ljubljana University, available at: [http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/doktorska\\_dela/pdfs/dr\\_baricevic-vedrana.PDF](http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/doktorska_dela/pdfs/dr_baricevic-vedrana.PDF)

<sup>67</sup> Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb,

German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at:

[https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf); Bužinkić, E. and Kranjec, J.

(2012), *Integration policy and practice – Inclusion of refugees and persons under subsidiary*

protection in Croatian society, Centre for Peace Studies, Zagreb. Available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/publikacije>

		<p>integration of migrants is already stretched thin. Other government institutions, which should also have an active role in the integration of migrants, are far less involved. The Ministry of Science, Education and Sports is often criticized for responding slowly to the needs of integration. It did not show sufficient interest and support to schools in which migrant children are enrolled, making it harder for schools to provide additional teaching assistance to children in this category who are in need of additional teaching assistance. This Ministry has promised to adopt documents which standardize education opportunities for migrants, thus facilitating their access to education<sup>68</sup>.</p> <p>UNHCR representative Barberić claims<sup>69</sup> that some important issues, which are crucial for the successful integration of refugees, have not yet been solved: a Croatian language course has not been organised; the procedure of recognising former qualifications has not yet been established for those not having original documents; the right to acquisition of real estate has not been resolved; right to marry for refugees is not possible due to the lack of documents (more detailed explained in 4.3 section); due to the lack of knowledge of Croatian language, there is no possibility for employment. Without employment, it is impossible to pay the costs of housing. The state covers the costs for two years from the day when the decision on granting asylum or subsidiary protection is adopted. All this makes it very difficult, or impossible, for refugees to integrate into Croatian society.</p> <p>The problem that was emphasized in many documents is a lack of state supported language courses<sup>70</sup>. The Migration Policy states that "The biggest problem in integration has been the learning of the Croatian language for adults with approved protection, especially for those who are located outside the City of Zagreb. Therefore, in 2012, a curriculum and a programme was developed of Croatian language for asylum seekers, refugees and foreigners under subsidiary protection above the age of 15, in order to enable access to the secondary</p>
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<sup>68</sup> Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb,

German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at:

[https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf)

<sup>69</sup> Barberić, J. (2015), „Asylum in the Republic of Croatia one year after accession to the European Union“, New issues in refugee research, UNHCR, Research Paper No. 273

<sup>70</sup> Barberić, J. (2015), „Asylum in the Republic of Croatia one year after accession to the European Union“, New issues in refugee research, UNHCR, Research Paper No. 273; Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb,

German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at:

[https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf); Bužinkić, E. and Kranjec, J.

(2012), *Integration policy and practice – Inclusion of refugees and persons under subsidiary protection in Croatian society*, Centre for Peace Studies, Zagreb. Available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/publikacije>

		<p>school system and the adult education system(p. 17)<sup>71</sup>. The implementation of this activity will begin during the school year 2012/2013 and will continue to be carried out continuously.”(p.17). Similarly, the Action plan states that “In order to include foreigners in the labour market it is also crucial for them to have particular knowledge and competences, and it is, therefore, very important to know the level of their education and, if necessary, to enable them to continue their education in the Republic of Croatia. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously develop programmes of Croatian for foreigners”(p.8). Also, in the Ombudswoman’s Report for 2013 the same problem was discussed<sup>72</sup>.</p> <p>Croatian courses are organised in Zagreb at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, as part of the Croaticum – Centre for Croatian as a second and foreign language, where foreigners learn Croatian. However, for over five years the competent ministry has not been financing courses of Croatian for refugees<sup>73</sup>, although refugees have a right to free language course. This is the greatest problem for integration, because language is the first step in the inclusion of any foreigner into society in any situation. Even though this problem that has been pointed out by the mentioned NGOs, UNHCR and other governmental bodies, it has not been resolved so far.</p> <p>The lack of public awareness of the immigrants’ issues and the growing fear towards immigrants (p. 4)<sup>74</sup>, including asylum migrants, complicate the process of integration. Such social surroundings threaten to isolate migrants from the Croatian society, undermine their capacity for creating social capital and, as examples from other national systems demonstrate, further obstruct the potential for their</p>
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<sup>71</sup>Croatia, Decision on the Curriculum and the Programme of Croatian language for asylum seekers, refugees and foreigners under subsidiary protection above the age of 15 for the purpose of Access to Highschool Educational System and System of Lifelong Learning (Odluku o nastavnom planu i programu hrvatskoga jezika za tražitelje azila, azilante i strance pod supsidijarnom zaštitom starije od 15 godina radi pristupa srednjoškolskom obrazovnom sustavu i sustavu obrazovanja odraslih), Official Gazette No. 100/12, p

<sup>72</sup> Croatia, Ombudsperson’s Report for 2013 (*Izvešće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2013. godinu*), available at: <http://www.ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/izvjesca/izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice/finish/20-2013/55-izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice-za-2013>

<sup>73</sup> Barberić, J. (2015), „Asylum in the Republic of Croatia one year after accession to the European Union“, New issues in refugee research, UNHCR, Research Paper No. 273; Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at:

[https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf); Bužinkić, E. and Kranjec, J. (2012), Integration policy and practice – Inclusion of refugees and persons under subsidiary protection in Croatian society, Centre for Peace Studies, Zagreb. Available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/publikacije>

<sup>74</sup> Šelo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb,

German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at: [https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf); see also Čačić-Kumpes, J., Gregurović, S. and Kumpes, J.(2012), “Migracija, integracija i stavovi prema imigrantima u Hrvatskoj“, *Revija za sociologiju* 42 (2012), 3: pp- 305–336; Maslić-Seršić, D. and Vukelić, A. (2013), *Istraživački izvještaj – Zastupljenost i indikatori diskriminacijskih i ksenofobičnih stavova u Republici Hrvatskoj*, Centre for Peace Studies (*Centar za mirovne studije*), Zagreb

		<p>successful integration- institutional socialization, education, and participation in the labour market. The absence of a broader public discussion on migration and integration policy documents influenced the initial ignorance of politicians, parties and their political agendas, as well as all other actors in the system, particularly the media and academics. Public debates and normative statements of politicians emphasise the return of labour migrants and Croatian diaspora, but offer no real policies to achieve that.<sup>75</sup></p> <p>The results of the survey conducted by Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies within project “Intercultural approach to ethnic diversity and identity: Croatia-Europe” on representative sample (N = 1300) in 2009 reveal that, in spite of the fact that Croatian society has not yet been confronted with any marked inflow of immigrants, the respondents demonstrated a high degree of resistance towards the immigrants’ entry into Croatian society. In this connection, the potential foreign workers are seen to a large extent both as a socioeconomic and as a sociocultural threat, and therefore the respondents, on average, expressed unwillingness for closer contacts with them. If integration of immigrants is understood as a two-fold process in which a mutual openness towards change should be present, then the obtained research results indicate that mere institutional and normative readiness for the reception of foreign workers will not be sufficient; it will need to be accompanied by a significant social action oriented towards enhancement of the sensitivity of the local population to take an active part in this process.<sup>76</sup>At the same time, the survey found that only 8% Croatian express that “resistance to multicultural society” would be bad or very bad for the country.<sup>77</sup></p> <p>Croatian society is largely ethnically, culturally and denominationally homogeneous (in the 2011 census, 90 per cent of people identified themselves as Croats and 86 per cent as Catholics). The Centre for Peace Studies has sub-contracted a public opinion survey agency to conduct a research study among Croatian citizens on these topics. The research was conducted on a representative sample of adult population of Croatian citizens using the methodology of a structured questionnaire. Questionnaires were filled in individually in respondents’ homes and the</p>
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<sup>75</sup>Selo Šabić, S., Čvrljak, S. and Baričević, V., Institute for International Relations (2011), *Welcome? Challenges of integrating asylum migrants in Croatia*, Zagreb, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), available at: [https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges\\_of\\_integrating\\_asylum\\_migrants\\_in\\_Croatia.pdf](https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/550154.Challenges_of_integrating_asylum_migrants_in_Croatia.pdf)

<sup>76</sup>Čačić-Kumpes, J., Gregurović, S. and Kumpes, J.(2012), “Migracija, integracija i stavovi prema imigrantima u Hrvatskoj“, *Revija za sociologiju* 42 (2012), 3: pp. 305–336

<sup>77</sup>Mesić, M. and Bačić, D. (2011), “Stavovi hrvatskih građana prema kulturnim različitostima“, *Migracijske i etničke teme* 27 (2011), 1: pp. 7–38

		<p>participation in the research was voluntary and anonymous. The total sample consisted of 800 respondents, whose average age was 45.3. 52.7 per cent of respondents were women and 47.3 per cent were men. The research was conducted in the period from April to July 2013. That research<sup>78</sup> shows that when it comes to xenophobia towards certain national, religious and political groups, negative attitudes are mostly expressed towards the Roma (up to 44 per cent), Serbs (up to 28 per cent) and towards asylum seekers and refugees (up to 37 per cent). Furthermore, the research found that Croatian citizens would more likely agree with a restrictive than a liberal citizenship policy, while they generally showed a slightly more positive attitude towards multiculturalism than against it. Racist and anti-immigrant comments, mainly directed towards irregular migrants, particularly towards Chinese immigrants, can also be found in the media.</p> <p>For the media, this topic became especially interesting during 2012, mostly due to a few important cases of extradition, particularly a case of Turkish journalist, and the arrival of a stray boat carrying 66 undocumented migrants in the Dubrovnik harbour<sup>79</sup>. The combination of scarce media coverage and negative reporting on these topics is particularly problematic. The use of phrases, such as 'exploitation of our welcome', 'invasion from the east and south',<sup>80</sup> as well as distorted and incomplete information about the context of arrival and transit of asylum seekers and undocumented migrants, their background, as well as reasons and circumstances of their arrival to Croatia, greatly contribute to the increase of xenophobia and create a climate of hostility and misunderstanding. Media images and discussions focus on the issues of security, prejudice and undesirability. In 2014, an important case marking the first serious public reaction against racism or xenophobia was recorded.<sup>81</sup> The values of humanity, human rights and helping people in need are hardly mentioned in the media, although Croatian citizens</p>
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<sup>78</sup> Maslić-Seršić, D. and Vukelić, A. (2013), Istraživački izvještaj – Zastupljenost i inidikator diskriminacijskih i ksenofobičnih stavova u Republici Hrvatskoj, Centre for Peace Studies (Centar za mirovne studije), Zagreb

<sup>79</sup> Vilović, G.(2011), Asylum seekers in Croatian newspaper: insufficient attractive topic (Tražitelji azila i azilanti u hrvatskim novinama: nedovoljno atraktivne teme), Report within Matra project (internal docuemnt); Lasić, I. (2013), available at: <http://www.bilten.org/?p=223>; Župarić- Iljić, D. (2013), „Percepcija tražitelja azila u javnosti i medijski prikazi problematike azila u Hrvatskoj” in Župarić-Iljić, D., First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia(Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj), Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House

<sup>80</sup>E.g. Gordan Zub: Na udaru Vis i Lastovo: Šest tisuća policajaca branit će nas od invazije useljenika [The Islands of Vis and Lastovo in the Firing Line: Six Throusand Police Officers to Defend Us from an Invasion of Immigrants], the Slobodna Dalmacija daily newspaper, 30 January 2012,

<http://slobodnadalmacija.hr/Hrvatska/tabid/66/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/162887/Default.aspx> (accessed on 14 April 2014).

<sup>81</sup> Following a statement made by the Centre for Peace Studies and the Ethic Committee of the Croatian Journalist Association, there was a positive public reaction against a racist and xenophobic article on asylum seekers written by Heidi Karakas Jakubin, a journalist, and published in the Jutarnji list daily.

		themselves have relatively recently experienced war and refugee flows, as well as economic emigration.
<b>1.2.3. Language learning and integration tests</b>		
	Please provide information about:	
	<p>Main language learning support programmes and courses. Provide details about organisation of such programmes and actors implementing them, funding support, location, duration, frequency, numbers of beneficiaries, entitlements and limitations for accessing courses.</p>	<p>Croaticum <sup>82</sup>is the main language program and it is a part of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. The Croaticum program consists of the following: one-semester courses which are delivered in the winter and summer semester each academic year, the Little Summer School of Croatian Language which takes place in June and July each year, combined (group lessons and one-to-one lessons) one-month courses which are organized during both semesters each academic year, short one-semester courses, one-to-one lessons, testing of Croatian language knowledge of non-native speakers and mentoring classes with future lecturers of Croatian as a foreign language. Frequency depends on chosen program.</p> <p>Croaticum is expensive for most foreigners, especially refugees. The prices are: 600 euros for a semester course; 400 for a short semester course (2x2)-; 400 for combined one-month courses-; 120 for a little summer school-; 600 for a specialized intensive course; 30 euros for a one-to-one lesson (45 minutes)- ; and 120 for Croatian language and Latin literacy exam. For foreign students attending undergraduate and graduate courses which offer exchange/mobility programs at the University of Zagreb / the module is free of charge.</p> <p>Although CPS sent an e-mail with questions on number of beneficiaries, we have not got the answer. Although some statistics on Croaticum students can be found<sup>83</sup> those are statistics just for those who was granted scholarship by Croatian state. It could be mentioned here but it would lead to wrong conclusions and trends.</p> <p>The public authorities provide for and fund language training for refugee children who attend elementary or secondary school.</p>
	Knowledge level of the language achieved through such programmes (please use the <u>Common European Framework Reference levels - CEFR</u> )	These courses correspond to the CEFR levels: A2, B1, B2, C1
	Language tests required for migrants to access residence or other legal status affecting	Language skills attainment affects migrant status. In order to acquire permanent residence migrants need

<sup>82</sup> Čilaš Mikulić, M., Juričić, A.-T., Udier, S. L. (ur.) Savjetovanje za lektore hrvatskoga kao inoga jezika. 1. zbornik radova. Zagreb: FF press, 123-132.), available at: [http://croaticum.ffzg.unizg.hr/?page\\_id=998](http://croaticum.ffzg.unizg.hr/?page_id=998)

<sup>83</sup> Croaticum, <http://www.hrvatiizvanrh.hr/hr/hmiu/projekt-ucenja-hrvatskoga-jezika-croaticum/71>

	<p>equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, level of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure</p>	<p>to pass language test or successfully fulfil questionnaire when applying for the permit.<sup>84</sup>The Act on Foreigners<sup>85</sup>states that permanent residence shall be granted to any foreigner who, among other requirements, knows the Croatian language and the Latin script, and who has knowledge of the Croatian culture and the social system. Successfully answering the questions in application for the residence is sufficient. The testing of knowledge of the Croatian language and Latin script may also be conducted by higher education institutions, secondary schools and institutions for adult education that organize study programs on the Croatian language, on the basis of the permission of the Ministry competent for education.. Testing of the knowledge of the Croatian language, Latin script, Croatian culture and the social system is not mandatory for the following persons: pre-schoolers, persons who attend or have attended primary, secondary or higher education in the Republic of Croatia, persons over the age of 65, if they are not employed.. The costs of the testing shall be borne by a foreigner.</p> <p>CPS sent an enquiry to MoI as well as to Croaticum. MoI answer is as follows: <i>In response to the repeated enquiry sent by Ms. Julija Kranjec by e-mail regarding the delivery of additional data needed for research study "Migrants and their descendants: Social inclusion and participation in society" and requesting the information about the number of third country nationals who, during the procedure of granting the right to permanent stay, completed the questionnaire about Croatian culture and social functioning, including the division of data on the number of person according to whether they completed the questionnaire successfully or not, we are delivering following answer: Giving the fact that the knowledge of Croatian culture and social functioning is one of the conditions for granting permanent stay and giving the fact that specific categories of foreigners do not have the obligation to prove the knowledge of the respective subjects and fulfil this condition, this Ministry does not have the register of persons who filled out the questionnaire regarding the knowledge of Croatian culture and social functioning in the procedure of granting the right to permanent stay, and it neither keeps the record of persons who had passed and had not passed the test.</i></p> <p>Croaticum has not answered the question.</p>
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<sup>84</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazette No. 74/13

<sup>85</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazette No. 74/13

	<p>Integration tests for access to residence or other status affecting equal treatment and access to rights. Please provide information about their content and character, range of knowledge required, numbers of participants, and rates of success/failure.</p>	<p>Connected to the previous question.</p>
	<p>Mother tongue learning programmes for children of migrants</p>	<p>According to Article 44 of the Act on Upbringing and Education in Primary and Secondary Schools in the Republic of Croatia, a child or a student who is a citizen of a European Union country, shall be entitled to attend lessons of his/her language and culture, free-of-charge based on the reciprocity condition on the premises of the school designated by the local self-government unit<sup>86</sup>. No third country nationals are entitled to this, but they can attend elementary school classes organized for recognized minorities in Croatia, for example, for Albanian national minority pupils.</p>
	<p>Please provide insights about key issues, debates, challenges or problems related to the implementation of the above measures and policies. The findings should be substantiated through existing assessments, research or studies and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b>.</p>	<p>Migration is viewed in relation to its administrative and legal aspects, while specific economic, social, demographic, cultural and human rights aspects are completely ignored, which is another important aspect of migration management in Croatia<sup>87</sup>. According to general overview on importance and perception of integration, Croatia seems to be unprepared for the potential growth of various types and categories of migrants at several levels. At the same time, there are no measures that would focus on the retention of potential emigrants or strategies aimed at finding ways to foster immigration (or re-migration) of highly qualified experts and professions in shortage. Although the legislation and development of institutional mechanisms show numerous advances, the fields of asylum and irregular migration lack the dedication, will and capacity to develop quality asylum policies and significant gaps in the application of regulations are still present. Instead of anticipating migration movements through a balanced approach to economic, social, political, demographic, humanitarian and development factors, emphasis is mostly placed on security issues, which substantially reduces the focus on overall migration issues<sup>88</sup>.</p>

<sup>86</sup>Croatia, Act on Upbringing and Education in Primary and Secondary Schools (*Zakon o odgoju I obrazovanju u osnovnoj i srednjoj školi*), Official Gazette No. 87/08, 86/09, 92/10, 105/10, 90/11, 5/12, 16/12,86/12, 126/12, 94/13, 152/14.

<sup>87</sup> Croatia, Ombudsman's Report for 2013 (*Izvešće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2013. godinu*), available at: <http://www.ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/izvjesca/izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice/finish/20-2013/55-izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice-za-2013-po-prvi-puta-objedinjeno-izvjesce-o-stanju-ljudskih-prava-u-hrvatskoj-i-radu-ureda>, p. 34.;

Baričević, V., (2013) Europeanization of Asylum System and Refugee Protection: Croatian Asylum and Migration Policies, PhD dissertation, Ljubljana University, available at: [http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/doktorska\\_dela/pdfs/dr\\_baricevic-vedrana.PDF](http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/doktorska_dela/pdfs/dr_baricevic-vedrana.PDF)

<sup>88</sup>Božić, S. (2015), in Puljiz, V., Tica, J. and Vidović, D. Proceedings on Croatia's Migration and Development, Zagreb, Croatian Chamber of Commerce; Croatia, Ombudsman's Report for 2013 (*Izvešće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2013. godinu*), available at: <http://www.ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/izvjesca/izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice/finish/20-2013/55-izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice-za-2013-po-prvi-puta-objedinjeno-izvjesce-o-stanju-ljudskih-prava-u-hrvatskoj-i-radu-ureda>, p. 34.

#### 1.2.4. Monitoring and assessment – Use of indicators

	<p>In this section please outline monitoring and evaluation procedures applied by public authorities at national and regional level, as applicable, for migrant integration. In particular, please present any indicators used for the monitoring, assessment and review of integration policies in the areas of political and social participation, social cohesion, and intolerance, inclusive and welcoming society. Please make sure to report here the link of such indicators with fundamental rights and the way their use reflects to the review of such policies.</p>	<p>In the field of migration and integration policies' evaluation, a comprehensive analysis of their implementation is lacking and no special budget is reserved for developing and sustaining integration measures.</p> <p>No evaluations concerning the content or quality of implementation have been made until now. Also, no indicators were used either in policy documents or during reporting on implementation of planned measures.</p> <p>However, according to the Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan issued by the Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities <sup>89</sup>(covering the period from August to December 2013), most of the previously stated measures are considered implemented or partly implemented, although the reasoning given in the Report clearly states that no specific activities had been implemented in order to improve foreigners' integration. For example, the measure of informing healthcare providers on the rights of foreigners was considered successfully implemented after the Ministry of Health faxed notifications to healthcare workers on the changes in new law. Similarly, the measure concerning the awareness raising activities was considered successfully implemented even though only two sporadic public events were organised by the Government's Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities - a panel discussion and a movie screening. According to the Ombudswoman's Report for 2013<sup>90</sup>, the Migration Policy treats migration as a security issue and focuses solely on regulating asylum flows and on the prevention of illegal migration. It neglects any other effect of migration flows, such as economic, social or cultural, on the host society. According to Report on Work of the Standing Committee for the Implementation of the Integration of Foreigners into Croatian Society<sup>91</sup> for 2013, it is important to design a long-term strategy of integration on the national level and engage all competent ministries and bodies in implementing it. More data on these issues obtained by scholars could serve as a basis for future appropriate actions.</p>
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<sup>89</sup> Croatia, the Report on the Implementation of the Action plan for the removal of obstacles to the exercise of particular rights in the area of integration of foreigners 2013 – 2015 (*Izveštaj o provedbi Akcijskog plana za uklanjanje prepreka u ostvarivanju pojedinih prava u području integracije stranaca za razdoblje od 2013. do 2015. godine*), available at: <https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages//Sjednice/2014/177%20sjednica%20Vlade//177%20-%2025.pdf>

<sup>90</sup> Croatia, Ombudsperson's Report for 2013 (*Izvešće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2013. godinu*), available at: <http://www.ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/izvjesca/izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice/finish/20-2013/55-izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice-za-2013-po-prvi-puta-objedinjeno-izvjesce-o-stanju-ljudskih-prava-u-hrvatskoj-i-radu-ureda>, p. 34.

<sup>91</sup> Croatia, Report on Work of the Standing Committee for the implementation of the integration of foreigners into Croatian society (*Izveštaj o radu Stalnog povjerenstva za integraciju stranaca u hrvatsko društvo*), available at: <http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/images/izvjesce%20o%20radu%20stalnog%20povjerenstva%20-%202013.pdf>

	<p>Provide full wording and translation in English of each indicator used per area and dimension covered as well as its full definition, legal basis, rationale, and link with fundamental rights or EU law (use table in the Annex 4).</p>
<p>Please provide data and evidence about the adoption of related Zaragoza indicators, especially in the dimensions of active citizenship and welcoming society. Please consult the publication <a href="#">Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration</a> (ESN, MPG) and report more detailed and updated specific descriptions and mapping of indicators used in the Member States.</p>	<p>Croatia hasn't adopted Zaragoza indicators nor uses indicators in relevant policy documents. Also, it has been impossible to get statistics or information for a more detailed report.</p> <p>Social inclusion:  Property ownership: Refugees are entitled to acquire real estate in Croatia, in principle, under the same conditions as third-country nationals. To date, only one refugee (out of 133 recognized) has requested (and was granted) a housing loan for a flat (he is employed and registered). However, the competent bodies refused the registration of the title/mortgage into the land registry, requesting that the principle of reciprocity with his country of origin be applied. Such conduct contravenes the 1951 Convention. Reciprocity that is required for third-country nationals is not required when the rights of refugees are concerned, since Article 7 paragraph 2 of the 1951 Convention states that after a period of three years' residence, all refugees must enjoy exemption from legislative reciprocity in the territory of the Contracting State. This exemption from reciprocity should also be applied in the case of acquiring real estate, and thus also in the case of registration of a title into the land registry.</p> <p>Active citizenship:  Political rights:  Non-EU citizens are excluded from democratic procedures in Croatia. Also migrants are denied the right to vote and cannot join political parties, the government does not structurally finance immigrant-run associations (which are non-existent, except one NGO run by refugees and immigrants) or consult them in national, regional, or local consultative bodies.</p> <p>Naturalisation rate:  According to MIPEX methodology, immigrants' access to Croatian nationality is slightly unfavourable for immigrant integration, scoring below the European average. Spouses and partners have access to a facilitated naturalisation procedure, although they have to meet the qualifying periods for permanent residents. Applicants are required to go through quite discretionary procedure, as well as to pass some of the highest language integration requirements in Europe, and a "good character" condition. They must give up their previous nationality, unless they have Croatian origins or are spouses of Croatian citizens.</p> <p>In 2010 naturalization rate was 75,72%, in 2011 it</p>

was 93,14%, in 2012 it was 95,40%, in 2013 it was 74,37% and in 2014 it was 56,34%. 3187 person got positive decisions on nationality applications in 2013, more than 50% of them were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina (33,26%), Serbia (12,58%) and Chile (9,01%). In 2014 out of 2228 persons that got Croatian citizenship 65% were from Bosnia and Herzegovina (47,31%), Serbia (12,25%) and Chile(5,61%)<sup>92</sup>.

Year	Number of applications	Number of positive decisions on nationality applications	Number of admitted persons	Percentage
2010.	3583	2713	3249	75,72%
2011.	2960	2757	3266	93,14%
2012.	3149	3004	3545	95,40%
2013.	3566	2652	3187	74,37%
2014.	3477	1959	2228	56,34%

#### Share of long-term residence:

Most legal immigrants are eligible to apply for a long-term residence permit after five years' residence and under rather straightforward conditions. In line with the EU legal standards, half of the residence time as a student or a pupil will still be counted. Still, the high level language and integration requirement could be a major obstacle in practice. Applicants who meet the legal conditions can still be rejected on several grounds due to state discretion. Once accepted, Croatian long-term residents enjoy indefinite residence rights and equal social and economic rights. According to MoI statistics a total number of 9,568 TCNs on long-term residence were registered on 31 December 2014.<sup>93</sup>

Year of submitting application /Year of granting application	Number of applications	Number of granted applications	Percentage
<b>2010.</b>	<b>1405</b>	<b>848</b>	60,36%

<sup>92</sup> Official data obtained from Ministry of Interior, 13 February 2015

<sup>93</sup> Ministry of Interior statistics (available at: <http://www.mup.hr/main.aspx?id=172024> )

		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>2011.</b></td> <td><b>1564</b></td> <td><b>1338</b></td> <td>85,55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2012.</b></td> <td><b>2149</b></td> <td><b>1759</b></td> <td>81,85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2013.</b></td> <td><b>3439</b></td> <td><b>3422</b></td> <td>99,51%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2014.</b></td> <td><b>3045</b></td> <td><b>2795</b></td> <td>91,79%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Welcoming society Croatia hasn't had any indicator for measuring migrants' integration but there is a lot of research that shows a high percentage of local populations' negative attitudes towards migrants<sup>94</sup>.</p>	<b>2011.</b>	<b>1564</b>	<b>1338</b>	85,55%	<b>2012.</b>	<b>2149</b>	<b>1759</b>	81,85%	<b>2013.</b>	<b>3439</b>	<b>3422</b>	99,51%	<b>2014.</b>	<b>3045</b>	<b>2795</b>	91,79%
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<b>1.2.5.Funding integration policies (EIF, ERF, EMIF)</b>																		
	<p>Please provide information about the distribution of funds for integration of migrants, as well as their social inclusion and participation. In particular, provide specific breakdown of funding per general area of integration policies – with particular focus on active citizenship, participation, welcoming society, social cohesion - in the last year and for the period 2010-2014 if available. (Use the table in the Annex 5).</p>	<p>It is very hard to provide information about the distribution of funds for integration of migrants in Croatia because EU structural funds were not accessible to Croatia. Other funds were available but their focus hasn't been integration of migrants, but generally focused on the improvement of the human rights situation by combating discrimination or social services for vulnerable groups. Consequently, just few projects that were implemented in that period aimed at improvement of refugees' situation.</p> <p>The projects focused on integration of refugees were funded by UNHCR, EU funds (EIDHR and IPA) and the Government of (Ministry of Social Affairs and the Governmental Office for Human Rights and National Minorities).</p> <p>UNHCR in Croatia funds projects of their implementing partners- Center for Peace Studies<sup>95</sup>, Croatian Red Cross<sup>96</sup> and Croatian Law Center<sup>97</sup>. Ministry of Social Affairs has funded two projects in 2014 for the first time. Two organisations got funds for refugees' integration activities. Governmental Office for Human Rights funded refugees' integration projects in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Specific breakdown of funding is hard to make due to non-transparent procedures and non-existing specific calls for proposals just for this purpose. As it was mentioned, priorities within calls for proposals were put very broad so the implemented projects had broad scope of target groups and activities.</p>																

<sup>94</sup>Čačić-Kumpes, J., Gregurović, S. and Kumpes, J.(2012), "Migracija, integracija i stavovi prema imigrantima u Hrvatskoj", *Revija za sociologiju* 42 (2012), 3: pp- 305–336; Mesić, M. and Bagić, D. (2011), "Stavovi hrvatskih građana prema kulturnim različitostima", *Migracijske i etničke teme* 27 (2011), 1: pp. 7–38; Maslić-Seršić, D. and Vukelić, A. (2013), *Istraživački izvještaj – Zastupljenost i inidikatori diskriminacijskih i ksenofobičnih stavova u Republici Hrvatskoj*, Centre for Peace Studies (*Centar za mirovne studije*), Zagreb

<sup>95</sup> Center for Peace Studies, available at: <http://www.unhcr.hr/partners/centar-za-mirovne-studije>

<sup>96</sup> Croatian Red Cross, available at: <http://www.unhcr.hr/partners/hrvatski-crveni-kriz>

<sup>97</sup> Croatian Legal Center, available at: <http://www.unhcr.hr/partners/hrvatski-pravni-centar>

## 2.Promoting equal treatment and non-discrimination

### 2.1.The implementation of anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment

	Briefly provide information on the following:
	<p>Outreach and awareness raising campaigns, training schemes, etc. undertaken by national or regional public authorities (including national equality bodies) targeting migrants and their descendants on the national anti-discrimination legal framework.</p> <p>Examining the web sites of National equality bodies (Ombudswoman Office<sup>98</sup>, Ombudswoman for Gender Equality<sup>99</sup>, Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities<sup>100</sup>), the Governmental Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities<sup>101</sup> and the Judicial Academy<sup>102</sup>, we did not find examples of awareness raising campaigns, training schemes or other kind of engagement regarding national anti-discrimination legal framework towards migrants and their descendants as target groups. According to the written response of the Ombudswoman Office, in the period covered by this report or earlier, there were no campaigns carried out by national or regional public authorities aiming at awareness rising of general public about discrimination of migrants nor there have been campaigns targeting migrants and their descendants aiming at informing them about their rights.<sup>103</sup></p> <p>In 2012, Ombudswoman Office carried out a wide national anti-discrimination campaign aiming at familiarising general public with occurrences of discrimination in the field of work and employment, with depiction of discrimination as prohibited behaviour through photographs of persons of different religion, ethnic affiliation and national origin.<sup>104</sup> Regarding trainings organized/designed/dedicated for migrants, Ombudswoman Office so far has organized educative workshops for target groups participating in implementation of Anti-discrimination Act – employees of Ombudswoman Office, judges, lawyers, NGOs and union, and has not organized trainings for groups that are potential victims of discrimination.<sup>105</sup></p>

<sup>98</sup> Ombudswoman Office - [www.ombudsman.hr](http://www.ombudsman.hr). All hyperlinks were accessed on 9 March 2015.

<sup>99</sup> Ombudswoman for Gender Equality – [www.prs.hr](http://www.prs.hr)

<sup>100</sup> Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities – [www.posi.hr](http://www.posi.hr)

<sup>101</sup> Governmental Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities - [www.uljppnm.vlada.hr](http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr)

<sup>102</sup> Judicial Academy - <http://www.pak.hr/>

<sup>103</sup> Official data obtained from the Ombudswoman's Office obtained 16 March 2015

<sup>104</sup> Official data obtained from the Ombudswoman's Office 16 March 2015

<sup>105</sup> Official data obtained from the Ombudswoman's Office 16 March 2015

	<p>Evidence through polls, surveys, academic research, etc. on the awareness of migrants and/or their descendants concerning the right to equal treatment. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, living in different geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>According to the Ombudswoman Office, research targeting migrants and/or their descendants has not been carried out in Croatia to this date.<sup>106</sup></p>
	<p>Evidence of complaints lodged by migrants and/or their descendants - % of total complaints to equality bodies, % of admissible complaints, statistics about outcomes of investigation, % of cases establishing discrimination. Please indicate differences between ethnic/ migrant groups, geographic areas, gender and age, as well as trends in time.</p>	<p>Ombudswoman for Gender Equality, Ombudswoman for Persons with Disabilities and Ombudswoman for Children did not have any complaints of discrimination by third country nationals in 2014. The office of the Ombudswoman does not keep statistics of country of origin and nationality/citizenship of the complainants, unless the complainants indicate that information themselves or unless this information is relevant for dealing with the complaints.</p>
	<p>Tools, measures and positive initiatives aiming at facilitating reporting incidents of discrimination – e.g. translation facilities to report and submit complaints in multiple languages – and tackling under-reporting and low rights-awareness.</p>	<p>The official web pages of Ombudswoman Office include answers to frequently asked questions. Among these, there is detailed information about forms of lodging complaints to Ombudswomen Office. This text is available in English. The Ombudswomen Office has also established a telephone line with a purpose of receiving discrimination complaints.<sup>107</sup></p>
	<p>In particular, provide information about any legal protection on grounds of nationality, which is not covered by the EU anti-discrimination Directives,<sup>108</sup> but is a prohibited ground in several Member States. Please explain how unequal treatment on the basis of nationality is treated and provide exemplary cases, if any. Please provide</p>	<p>There is no legal protection on grounds of nationality in Croatia. The Croatian Anti-discrimination Act<sup>109</sup> does not list nationality (citizenship) as a prohibited ground. In fact, in accordance with Art. 9.2.2. of the said Act, placing a person in a less favourable position on the grounds of nationality pursuant to specific regulations is not considered discrimination.<sup>110</sup> However, the Act does list national (i.e. ethnic) or social origin as prohibited ground<sup>111</sup> so it remains to be seen whether the courts would be willing to interpret this protection extensively in order to cover nationality. There had been no court cases concerning this ground thus far.</p>

<sup>106</sup> Official data obtained from the Ombudswoman's Office 16 March 2015

<sup>107</sup> Official data obtained from the Ombudswoman's Office, 16 March 2015

<sup>108</sup> As of Art. 3.2 of the Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin.

<sup>109</sup> Croatia, Anti-discrimination Act (*Zakon o suzbijanju diskriminacije*) (2012), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*), No. 85/08, 112/12), [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008\\_07\\_85\\_2728.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2008_07_85_2728.html) (accessed on 9 March 2015).

<sup>110</sup> Croatia, Anti-discrimination Act (*Zakon o suzbijanju diskriminacije*) (2012), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*), No. 85/08, 112/12), Art. 9(2)(2).

<sup>111</sup> Croatia, Anti-discrimination Act (*Zakon o suzbijanju diskriminacije*) (2012), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*), No. 85/08, 112/12), Art. 1(1).

	<p>information on the relevant practice and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b></p>	<p>The law regulating entry, movement, stay and work of the foreigners in the Republic of Croatia, the Act on Foreigners<sup>112</sup> does not have a reference to the difference of treatment based on nationality.</p> <p>Hence, there is no relevant practice or case law to report.</p>
	<p>Please provide information about the application of the legislation concerning discrimination against migrants – on any ground – in accessing law enforcement and judiciary services. In particular please clarify whether and when the latter are considered and treated, or not, as services available to the public, therefore falling within the scope of the directives and the jurisdiction of Equality Bodies.<sup>113</sup></p>	<p>The only case regarding the application of the legislation concerning discrimination against migrants in accessing law enforcement services concerns a case of potential discriminatory ethnic profiling where police intervention in terms of checking ID appeared not to be necessary. In the appeal process, the complainant attempted to dispute a misdemeanour warrant on charges of failing to produce a document proving one’s identity at the request of an official person, alleging that policeman’s treatment policeman was illegal and discriminatory. The court concluded that no discrimination had taken place. The complainant was found guilty, as no other violations were established.</p> <p>The national Equality body (Ombudswomen Office) has acted upon the complaint in this case, so it may be concluded that law enforcement services are considered and treated as services available to the public. Nevertheless, Article 8 of the Anti-discrimination Act considers judiciary and state administration bodies as one of the spheres of life where discrimination is prohibited, therefore practically resulting in law enforcement and judiciary services to fall within the jurisdiction of Equality bodies.<sup>114</sup></p>
	<p>Please provide statistical data about numbers of discrimination cases/complaints submitted to competent bodies (Equality Bodies, Administrative Courts), as well as about their outcomes <b>(use the tables in the Annex 8)</b></p>	

## 2.2. Implementation of equal treatment of various permit holders

	<p>Please summarize <u>briefly</u> in this section any key issues affecting the implementation of equal treatment of permit holders, as defined by the following EU legislation; these could be, for example, practical issues and bottlenecks, administrative delays, coordination and cooperation of public authorities, etc.</p> <p>Please substantiate findings, as far as possible, through formal evaluations, as well as research or studies and case law <b>(use template in Annex 9)</b>. Please bear in mind that no assessment of the <b>legal transposition</b> process is required. In regard to the</p>
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<sup>112</sup>Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*) (2013), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*), No. 75/14., [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011\\_11\\_130\\_2600.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_11_130_2600.html) (accessed on 8 January 2015).

<sup>113</sup>Please note that these are considered non-economic services by the EU Commission (Services of general interest, including social services of general interest: a new European commitment, COMM 725 (2007) of 20 November 2007, yet not always they are considered by Equality Bodies to fall in the areas of application of the anti-discrimination directives.

<sup>114</sup>Croatia, Anti-discrimination Act (*Zakon o suzbijanju diskriminacije*) (2012), Official Gazette (*Narodne novine*), No. 85/08, 112/12), Art. 8

	five categories below, please provide <u>statistical data</u> issued in 2014 or valid on 31.12.14. <b>(use annex 3)</b>
2.2.1. <u>Long Term Residence (LTR) status holders</u> (Art.11 of the Directive <a href="#">2003/109/EC</a> )	<p>The Ministry of Interior answered that it did not keep registers according the parameters required. At the official website of MoI, there were 9568 third country nationals with long term residence residing on 31 December 2014. <sup>115</sup></p> <p>One of the conditions for long-term residence status is possession of temporary residence at the moment of deciding. There were cases where applications were rejected because the temporary residence expired during the proceedings on their application on long term residence. <sup>116</sup></p> <p>The Ordinance on the Conditions and Procedure for Granting State Grants provides that only Croatian citizens have the right to state grants for university studies. <sup>117</sup></p>
2.2.2. <u>Single-permit procedure</u> permit holders (Art.12 and 13 of the Directive <a href="#">2011/98/EU</a> )	In 2014 8151 applications for single permit were submitted and 7523 were approved. Most of the single permits were issued to citizens of the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina -4141, Republic of Serbia – 1407, Republic of Kosovo – 934 and Republic of Macedonia - 874), followed by the Russian Federation – 493 and the People’s Republic of China – 413. <sup>118</sup> Some authors consider that the small number of single permits approved by the Croatian authorities points to the closed access to the labour market <sup>119</sup> .
2.2.3. <u>Blue card</u> holders (Art.14 and 12 of the Directive <a href="#">2009/50/EC</a> )	In 2014 12 blue card applications were approved, out of 16 applications <sup>120</sup> . In Croatia the requirement for approval of blue card is earning at least 1,5 times average gross salary in the respected sector. The high salary requirement linked to the sector annual gross salary leads to small number of applications. Since two years after the Croatia’s accession to the EU have not yet passed, there is no case where a holder of blue card is working on that ground for more than two years. The short period of application of this Directive could also be pointed out as a reason for the lack of case law and research on this issue.
2.2.4. <u>Family reunification permit</u>	There were 2670 submitted applications and 1514 approved applications for family reunification permit in

<sup>115</sup> MUP (2015) Državljeni trećih država na odobrenom stalnom boravku na dan 31.12.2014. available at: <http://www.mup.hr/UserDocsImages/Dokumenti/stranci/statistika/2015/statistika8.pdf>

<sup>116</sup> CMS (2013) *Pregled pravnog i institucionalnog okvira za zaštitu stranaca u Hrvatskoj*, Zagreb, Centar za mirovne studije. Available at

[http://www.cms.hr/system/publication/pdf/39/Pregled pravnog i institucionalnog okvira za za titu stranaca u Hrvatskoj .pdf](http://www.cms.hr/system/publication/pdf/39/Pregled_pravnog_i_institucionalnog_okvira_za_za_titu_stranaca_u_Hrvatskoj.pdf)

<sup>117</sup> Croatia, The Ordinance on the Conditions and Procedure for Granting State Grants (Pravilnik o uvjetima i načinu ostvarivanja prava na državnu stipendiju) Official Gazette 135/14

<sup>118</sup> Annex 3

<sup>119</sup> Župarić-Iljić, D; Gregurović S., *Kontekstualizacija migracijskih trendova i statusnih pitanja položaja stranaca u RH* in: CMS (2013) *Pregled pravnog i institucionalnog okvira za zaštitu stranaca u Hrvatskoj*, Zagreb, Centar za mirovne studije. Available at

[http://www.cms.hr/system/publication/pdf/39/Pregled pravnog i institucionalnog okvira za za titu stranaca u Hrvatskoj .pdf](http://www.cms.hr/system/publication/pdf/39/Pregled_pravnog_i_institucionalnog_okvira_za_za_titu_stranaca_u_Hrvatskoj.pdf)

<sup>120</sup> Annex 3

<p><u>holders</u> (specifically in terms of access to labour market - Art. 14 of Directive <a href="#">2003/86/EC</a>)</p>	<p>2014. According to the Act on Foreigners, holders of family reunification permit have the right to employment, self-employment, education and vocational training. Applicants for family reunification permit living in the civil partnership have problems in getting the permit because it is difficult to prove the existence of such union.<sup>121</sup> In case of unemployment family reunification permit holders have the right to benefits only where the employment was cancelled without their fault or by mutual agreement. <sup>122</sup> When unemployed they need to cover the costs of obligatory health insurance. If they do not pay the costs of health insurance in 30 days they lose the right to health insurance and have right to emergency health only. They need to cover the costs for the whole period when they were not insured in order to be considered as insured and in case of renewal of the residence permit. <sup>123</sup></p>	
<p>2.2.5. Beneficiaries of international protection long term residence status holders<sup>124</sup></p>	<p>There were no beneficiaries of international protection with long term residence status on 31 December 2014.</p>	
<p><b>2.3. Key developments and trends</b></p>		
	<p>Please include in this section key developments in the area of equal treatment and anti-discrimination that concern only migrants and/or their descendants. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an</p>	<p>In 2013 the Centre for Peace Studies conducted a research, entitled <i>Presence and Indicators of Discriminatory and Xenophobic Attitudes in the Republic of Croatia</i><sup>125</sup>. The sample was representative and included 800 adult Croatian citizens. A structured questionnaire was administered in the homes of the respondents, respondents were asked to estimate how much they support equality of migrants connected to the nine areas of social life and protection from discrimination generally. The results shown that respondents express clear declarative support to equal treatment of migrants in the field of protection from discrimination (84.2 per cent), but they are less supportive of implementation of discrimination in everyday life – e.g. the respondent were least</p>

<sup>121</sup>CMS (2013) *Pregled pravnog i institucionalnog okvira za zaštitu stranaca u Hrvatskoj*, Zagreb, Centar za mirovne studije. Available at

[http://www.cms.hr/system/publication/pdf/39/Pregled\\_pravnog\\_i\\_institucionalnog\\_okvira\\_za\\_za\\_titu\\_stranaca\\_u\\_Hrvatskoj.pdf](http://www.cms.hr/system/publication/pdf/39/Pregled_pravnog_i_institucionalnog_okvira_za_za_titu_stranaca_u_Hrvatskoj.pdf)

<sup>122</sup>Croatia, Act on employment assistance and rights due to unemployment (Zakon o posredovanju pri zapošljavanju i pravima za vrijeme nezaposlenosti) Official Gazette 80/08, 94/09, 121/10, 25/12, 118/12, 12/13, 153/13

<sup>123</sup> Croatia, Act on obligatory health insurance and health protection of foreigners in Republic of Croatia (Zakon o obveznom zdravstvenom osiguranju i zdravstvenoj zaštiti stranaca u Republici Hrvatskoj) Official Gazette 80/13

<sup>124</sup>As per recitals 6 and 7 of Directive [2011/51/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC to extend its scope to beneficiaries of international protection Text with EEA relevance

<sup>125</sup>Maslić-Seršić, D. and Vukelić, A. (2013), *Istraživački izvještaj – Zastupljenost i inidikatori diskriminacijskih i ksenofobičnih stavova u Republici Hrvatskoj*, Centre for Peace Studies (*Centar za mirovne studije*), Zagreb. Available at: <http://www.cms.hr/hr/suzbijanje-diskriminacije/vrijeme-je-za-suocavanje-sa-ksenofobijom-u-hrvatskoj>

	<p>impact on the implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation and equal treatment policies that related to the rights of migrants and/or their descendants <b>(for presentation of case law, use template in Annex 9)</b>. Such developments may also affect the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants.</p>	<p>supportive of equal right to employment (57.5 per cent)<sup>126</sup>.</p> <p>In 2013, Croatian Parliament adopted Migration Policy 2013 – 2015. According to the Annual Report of the Ombudswomen Office in 2014, the policies largely deal with migrations as a security issue and give attention to the regulation of matters of asylum and measures of prevention of illegal migration, while economic, social and cultural effects of migration on society are neglected. On the other side, the Ombudswomen Office recognised as a positive step the establishment of the Standing Committee for Implementation of Integration of Foreigners into Croatian Society and the establishment of the Working group for operative implementation of tasks of the Standing Committee. In addition, Action Plan for the Removal of Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of the Integration of Foreigners 2013- 2015 provides for continuous measures through cooperation of institutions responsible for education, health, social policy, labour, culture, housing, internal affairs, external affairs, State Office for Croatians abroad, academic institutions, Croatian Red Cross and civil society organizations.</p> <p>In the period 2008-2013, the National Plan for Combating Discrimination was in force. Provision for protection of foreigners was one of the areas of that plan, but only two measures were mentioned, the creation of comprehensive legislative framework for protection of foreigners, and informing and rising awareness of population at local level in order to create positive attitude towards asylum seekers, refugees and all other categories of foreigners living in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>In 2014, the Government-s Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities initiated a process of creation of a new anti-discrimination policy and established a working group consisting of representatives of relevant ministries and other state institutions as well civil society organizations, including the Croatian Law Centre and Centre for Peace Studies, both these NGOs dealing with rights of asylum seekers, refugees and other categories of foreigners. These categories of migrants will be target groups of this plan.</p>
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<sup>126</sup>See also Čačić-Kumpes, J., Gregurović, S. and Kumpes, J.(2012), “Migracija, integracija i stavovi prema imigrantima u Hrvatskoj“, Revija za sociologiju 42 (2012), 3: pp- 305–336, and Mesić, M. and Bagić, D. (2011), “Stavovi hrvatskih građana prema kulturnim različitostima”, Migracijske i etničke teme 27 (2011), 1: pp. 7–38

## 3. Participation of migrants and their descendants in society

### 3.1. Political rights at national level

#### 3.1.1. Citizenship acquisition

	<p>In this section please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. -Path to citizenship for foreign born third country nationals (the so-called '1st generation')</p>		
	<table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="260 768 715 1753"><p>Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. - Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2nd generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')</p></td><td data-bbox="722 768 1436 1753"><p>The Act on Croatian Citizenship stipulates proficiency in „Croatian language and Latin script “as well as familiarity „with the Croatian culture and social arrangement “as one of the conditions for acquisition of citizenship.<sup>127</sup> Other conditions require „that he respects the legal order and customs of the Republic of Croatia“. <sup>128</sup> The applicants also need to be at least 18 years old and not deprived of legal capacity to act, be dismissed from foreign citizenship, or submit proof that they will acquire dismissal, and prove that they have lived and have had a registered residence in the Republic of Croatia for at least eight years in continuation before the submission and have been granted on permanent residence.<sup>129</sup> Knowledge of the Croatian culture and social arrangement is proved with successful passing of the test consisting of 15 questions randomly chosen from the list of 100 questions by the public servant. The questionnaire should be filled personally in front of the employee in the police station or the diplomatic/consular office where the application for citizenship is submitted. The applicant is immediately informed about the result. The condition is satisfied if the applicant answers 10 out of 15 questions correctly. Questions concern political system, history, culture, customs, art, literature, sports, economy, tourism and geography of Republic of Croatia. <sup>130</sup>Questions range from “In</p></td></tr></table>	<p>Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. - Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2nd generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')</p>	<p>The Act on Croatian Citizenship stipulates proficiency in „Croatian language and Latin script “as well as familiarity „with the Croatian culture and social arrangement “as one of the conditions for acquisition of citizenship.<sup>127</sup> Other conditions require „that he respects the legal order and customs of the Republic of Croatia“. <sup>128</sup> The applicants also need to be at least 18 years old and not deprived of legal capacity to act, be dismissed from foreign citizenship, or submit proof that they will acquire dismissal, and prove that they have lived and have had a registered residence in the Republic of Croatia for at least eight years in continuation before the submission and have been granted on permanent residence.<sup>129</sup> Knowledge of the Croatian culture and social arrangement is proved with successful passing of the test consisting of 15 questions randomly chosen from the list of 100 questions by the public servant. The questionnaire should be filled personally in front of the employee in the police station or the diplomatic/consular office where the application for citizenship is submitted. The applicant is immediately informed about the result. The condition is satisfied if the applicant answers 10 out of 15 questions correctly. Questions concern political system, history, culture, customs, art, literature, sports, economy, tourism and geography of Republic of Croatia. <sup>130</sup>Questions range from “In</p>
<p>Please provide information about the specific requirements and criteria for citizenship acquisition, if any, that relate to the applicants active participation in society, genuine links or bond to the society or the country, schooling period or other 'socialization' requirements. - Path to citizenship for country-born (so-called '2nd generation') and country-grown migrant children (so-called '1,5 generation')</p>	<p>The Act on Croatian Citizenship stipulates proficiency in „Croatian language and Latin script “as well as familiarity „with the Croatian culture and social arrangement “as one of the conditions for acquisition of citizenship.<sup>127</sup> Other conditions require „that he respects the legal order and customs of the Republic of Croatia“. <sup>128</sup> The applicants also need to be at least 18 years old and not deprived of legal capacity to act, be dismissed from foreign citizenship, or submit proof that they will acquire dismissal, and prove that they have lived and have had a registered residence in the Republic of Croatia for at least eight years in continuation before the submission and have been granted on permanent residence.<sup>129</sup> Knowledge of the Croatian culture and social arrangement is proved with successful passing of the test consisting of 15 questions randomly chosen from the list of 100 questions by the public servant. The questionnaire should be filled personally in front of the employee in the police station or the diplomatic/consular office where the application for citizenship is submitted. The applicant is immediately informed about the result. The condition is satisfied if the applicant answers 10 out of 15 questions correctly. Questions concern political system, history, culture, customs, art, literature, sports, economy, tourism and geography of Republic of Croatia. <sup>130</sup>Questions range from “In</p>		

<sup>127</sup> Croatia, Act on Croatian Citizenship (*Zakon o hrvatskom državljanstvu*) Official Gazette 53/91, 70/91, 28/92, 113/93, 4/94, 130/11, Art. 8.

<sup>128</sup> Croatia, Act on Croatian Citizenship (*Zakon o hrvatskom državljanstvu*) Official Gazette 53/91, 70/91, 28/92, 113/93, 4/94, 130/11, Art. 8.

<sup>129</sup> Croatia, Act on Croatian Citizenship (*Zakon o hrvatskom državljanstvu*) Official Gazette 53/91, 70/91, 28/92, 113/93, 4/94, 130/11, Art. 8.

<sup>130</sup> Croatia, Ordinance on the Means of Testing the Language Proficiency and Latin Script, Knowledge of Croatian Culture and Social Arrangement in the Procedure for Acquisition of Croatian Citizenship (*Pravilnik o načinu provjere poznavanja*

		<p>which sport were Dražen Petrović, Toni Kukoć and Dino Rađa competing” to “Describe the Croatian flag”.</p> <p>A person born and living in Croatia who has acquired permanent residence may acquire Croatian citizenship even if he or she does not fulfil the conditions (18 years old, living in Croatia for at least 8 years/ or proficient in the Croatian language and Latin script, and is familiar with the Croatian culture and social arrangement).<sup>131</sup> Children acquire Croatian citizenship if both parents acquired Croatian citizenship by naturalization, if one parent acquired citizenship by naturalization and the child lives in Republic of Croatia and has been granted residence, and if one parent has acquired Croatian citizenship by naturalization while the other one does not have citizenship or is of unknown citizenship, and the child lives abroad. <sup>132</sup></p>
	<p>Debates, issues and challenges concerning the implementation of citizenship policies</p>	<p>The most substantial debate on Croatian citizenship was lead on academic level outside of Croatia and in English. In the framework of the project Europeanization of Citizenship in the Successor States of the Former Yugoslavia (CITSEE) which was dealing with the citizenship regimes in the countries of former Yugoslavia, there is a significant part dedicated to Croatia.<sup>133</sup>Some authors note the difference in the implementation of citizenship policies in the 90’s and after the 2000’s, whereas the former period was marked with nationalistic discourse in the citizenship regime, which was slowly departed in the latter period.<sup>134</sup> The debate mostly refers to citizenship policies which relate to ethnic minorities and Croatian diaspora. Nevertheless, some of the provisions originally intended for Croatian diaspora might apply to third country nationals since diaspora who repatriate to Croatia might be considered as foreign born third country nationals. The amendments of the Act on Croatian Citizenship which introduced substantial changes, adopted in 2011, were passed with hardly any debate among the majority of the Parliament</p>

hrvatskog jezika I latiničnog pisma, hrvatske kulture i društvenog uređenja u postupcima stjecanja hrvatskog državljanstva) Official Gazette 118/12, Art. 7

<sup>131</sup> Croatia, Act on Croatian Citizenship (Zakon o hrvatskom državljanstvu) Official Gazette 53/91, 70/91, 28/92, 113/93, 4/94, 130/11, Art. 9

<sup>132</sup> Croatia, Act on Croatian Citizenship (Zakon o hrvatskom državljanstvu) Official Gazette 53/91, 70/91, 28/92, 113/93, 4/94, 130/11. Art. 13

<sup>133</sup>Europeanization of Citizenship in the Successor States of the Former Yugoslavia (CITSEE), available at: <http://www.citsee.ed.ac.uk/about>

<sup>134</sup>Davor Marko (2012) Citizenship in Media Discourse in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia, Working Paper 2012/25, University of Edinburgh

		<p>members on the last session of the Parliament, ruled by right-wing Croatian Democratic Party.<sup>135</sup></p> <p>One of the questions appearing in public debate is dual citizenship, or the restriction of dual citizenship foreseen only for acquisition of citizenship through naturalisation. The public concern is expressed mostly with regard to the effects this rule has on Croatian ethnic minorities.<sup>136</sup> After the adoption of the Ordinance on the Means of Testing the Language Proficiency and Latin Script, Knowledge of Croatian Culture and Social Arrangement in the Procedure for Acquisition of Croatian Citizenship the test for knowledge of Croatian culture and social arrangement was a topic well covered in the national media.<sup>137</sup> The issues it raised were the character of the questions and the reporting was mostly consisting of trivial remarks. One of the biggest challenges in the citizenship acquisition process is the rejection of citizenship application on the grounds of disrespect of the Croatian legal order the basis of classified notifications received from the Security and Intelligence Agency. Discretionary power of MOI in assessing whether the applicant respects public order is another challenge. Such a decision is often based on notification from another body or institution, eg. Tax Authority noting that the applicant has a debt. Long duration of a procedure of acquisition of citizenship is also a problem according to the reports of the Ombudswomen Office<sup>138</sup></p>
	<p>Key developments and trends – case law (<b>please use the template in the Annex 9</b> to provide information about the cases – here only a simple reference to the case name is required) or new provisions</p>	<p>The most recent amendments of the Act on Croatian Citizenship from 28 October 2011 which came into force on 1 January 2012 introduced significant developments. Most relevant are the raise of the period of legal residence required for acquisition of Croatian citizenship by naturalisation from five to</p>

<sup>135</sup>Davor Marko (2012) Citizenship in Media Discourse in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia, Working Paper 2012/25, University of Edinburgh

<sup>136</sup>Večernji List (2013), “SDSS Vladi uputio inicijativu oko dvojnog državljanstva”, 25 September 2013, available at <http://www.vecernji.hr/hrvatska/sdss-vladi-uputio-inicijativu-oko-dvojnog-drzavljanstva-618621>

<sup>137</sup>Jutarnji list (2012) “OVO JE 100 PITANJA ZA DOMOVNICU Želite hrvatsko državljanstvo? Morate znati ‘Lijepu našu’, ali i što radi MišoKovač!”, 02 November 2012, available at <http://www.jutarnji.hr/za-domovnicu-moraju-znati--lijepu-nasu---ali-i-sto-radi-mate-miso-kovac/1063956/>; Večernji list (2012) “Želite li državljanstvo? Ovo je 100 pitanja koja morate znati”, 02 November 2012, available at <http://www.vecernji.hr/hrvatska/zelite-li-drzavljanstvo-ovo-je-100-pitanja-koja-morate-znati-471008>

<sup>138</sup> Croatia, Report of the Public Ombudsman for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 available at:

<http://www.ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/izvjesca/diskriminacija/finish/23-2010/16-izvjesce-o-radu-puckog-pravobranitelja-u-2010-godini>

<http://www.ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/izvjesca/zastita/finish/22-2011/17-izvjesce-o-radu-puckog-pravobranitelja-u-2011-godini>

<http://www.ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/izvjesca/izvjesca/finish/21-2012/18-izvjesce-o-radu-puckog-pravobranitelja-u-2012-godini>

<http://www.ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/izvjesca/izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice/finish/20-2013/55-izvjesce-pucke-pravobraniteljice-za-2013>

	and reforms.	<p>eight years, and the introduction of test on Croatian culture and political system of Croatia as one of the conditions for naturalisation. Furthermore, condition of possession of permanent residence was introduced which is provided under the Act on Foreigners<sup>139</sup> after 5 years of temporary residence. These provisions point to the trend of more rigorous conditions for naturalisation.<sup>140</sup></p> <p>On 8 December 1993 the Constitutional Court (decisions U-I-206/ 1992, U-I-207/ 1992, U-I-209/ 1992, U-I-222/ 1992) annulled Art. 26, paragraph 3 of the Act on Croatian Citizenship, which provided that the decision rejecting the application for citizenship does not need to state the reasons for rejection on the basis that this breaches the right to appeal and the guarantee of judicial review of legality of administrative decisions.</p>
	Please indicate key and/or milestone dates – e.g. of major reforms - regarding citizenship acquisition for migrants and/or their descendants.	<p>On 26 June 1991 Act on Croatian Citizenship was adopted. It came into force on 8 October 1991 (coinciding with the day when Croatia proclaimed independence)<sup>141</sup>and it is still valid, apart from the parts which were modified with subsequent legislation or Constitutional Court decisions. The Act recognised all former Croatian citizens as citizens of the Republic of Croatia. Further, residents of Croatian ethnicity not in possession of Croatian citizenship were granted citizenship, while residents which were not Croatian had to acquire it by naturalization.<sup>142</sup></p> <p>15 October 1991 Ordinance on the form and mode of operation of the Croatian citizenship registry was adopted by the Minister of Interior which stipulates the formalities for acquisition of citizenship. On 8 May 1992 Croatian Parliament adopted the Act on Modifications and Amendments of the Act on Croatian Citizenship. On 8 December 1993 the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia issued a decision (n. U-I-206/1992, U-I-207/1992, U-I-209/1992, U-I-222/1992) stating that reasons must be given for rejecting application for citizenship through regular naturalization procedure. The Act on Modifications and Amendments of the Act on Croatian Citizenship came into force on 1 January 2012 which introduced eight years of residence and test of Croatian Language, Culture and Social</p>

<sup>139</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazzete No. 130/11, 74/13. Available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/142/Zakon-o-strancima>

<sup>140</sup> Staničić, F. (2012) *Važnije promjene u hrvatskom državljanstvu nakon novele Zakona o Hrvatskom državljanstvu iz 2011. godine*, *Zbornik Pravnog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci*, 33, 2; 917-938, Rijeka, Pravni fakultet.

<sup>141</sup> Koska, V. (2013) *Migration, citizenship and the changed roles of the foreigner with the Croatian accession to EU*, *Dossier: From Homework to Housework*, Heinrich Boll Foundation.

<sup>142</sup> Koska, V. (2013) *Migration, citizenship and the changed roles of the foreigner with the Croatian accession to EU*, Heinrich Boll Foundation, *Dossier: From Homework to Housework*

		Arrangements. On 19 October 2012 the Ordinance on the Means of Testing the Language Proficiency and Latin Script, Knowledge of Croatian Culture and Social Arrangement in the Procedure for Acquisition of Croatian Citizenship was adopted.
	Naturalisation rate - % of migrants that have been naturalized compared to migrant stock and to general population – listing the most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality, by gender and age-group if available. <b>Please provide the latest available data.</b> The most recent data provided by Eurostat concern the year 2012.	There are no accurate data on the total number of the general population since there is no Register of Citizens in Croatia. <sup>143</sup> However, the data found in the estimation of the State Bureau for Statistics suggest that the total number of general population in 2013 is – 4,255,689 <sup>144</sup> . The migrant stock is extracted from the data available at the official page of Ministry of Interior and it is – 18,706. <sup>145</sup> The data on the total number of acquisitions of citizenship for 2013 is acquired from MoI – 2.652 which makes 14.18 % of the migrant stock, and 0,062% of the total national population in 2013.
	Numbers of naturalisations and citizenship acquisitions in the last 2 years (in 2013 and in 2014) by mode of acquisition, by gender and age-group if available, and for the 10 most numerous groups on the basis of their previous nationality <i>Please provide the latest available statistics - (please use the relevant table in the Annex 6)</i>	

### 3.1.2. National elections voting rights – turnout

	Third country nationals are allowed in exceptional cases to vote in national elections. In this section please provide the specific requirements and criteria for participation of citizens of migrant background (and third country nationals in the very few cases where this is foreseen) in national elections, as well as any available data on their voting turnout. Please specify any differences in different geographic areas or by type of national level voting circumstances (e.g. parliament, referendum, president of the republic etc.). In addition to official data and also if such data are not	According to the Act on the Election of Representatives to the Croatian Parliament <sup>146</sup> the representatives in Parliament are being elected on the basis of direct universal and equal suffrage by all the Croatian citizens who are over 18 years of age, except those who are by legally valid court sentence divested of legal capacity to act (hereinafter: voters). Only a Croatian citizen with full 18 years of age can be elected for a representative.
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Grizelj, M.; Akrap, A. (2011) *Projekcije stanovništva Republike Hrvatske od 2010. do 2061. Population projections of the Republic of Croatia, 2010 – 2061*, Zagreb, Državni zavod za statistiku Republike Hrvatske, available at [http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv\\_Eng/Projections/projekcije\\_stanovnistva\\_2010-2061.pdf](http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/Projections/projekcije_stanovnistva_2010-2061.pdf)

<sup>144</sup>DSZ (2014) *Procjene stanovništva Republike Hrvatske u 2013. Population Estimate of Republic of Croatia, 2013* Zagreb, Državni zavod za statistiku Republike Hrvatske. available at [http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv\\_Eng/publication/2014/07-01-04\\_01\\_2014.htm](http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2014/07-01-04_01_2014.htm)

<sup>145</sup>Ministry of Interior, Statistika, available at <http://mup.hr/main.aspx?id=172024>

<sup>146</sup> Croatia, Act on Election of Representatives to the Croatian Parliament (*Zakon o izborima zastupnika u Hrvatski sabor*), Official Gazette NN 116/99, 109/00, 53/03, 69/03, 167/03, 44/06, 19/07, 20/09, 145/10, 24/11, 93/11, 120/11, 19/15

	available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.	
	Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.	There is no available information and data on this practice.

### 3.1.3. National level election – representation

	The number of <b>candidates</b> with migrant background (where available, specify own or parent's country of birth) at the latest national level elections (specify date)	According to the correspondence with State Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia <sup>147</sup> , there is no specific data on candidates with migrant background. Such information is not needed for candidacy.
	The number of <b>elected representatives</b> with migrant background at national level (e.g. parliament, senate)	According to the correspondence with State Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia, there is no specific data on elected representatives with migrant background. Such information is not needed for candidacy.
	Those <b>appointed</b> to public office (e.g. ministers, secretaries of state, etc.) by end of 2014.	According to the correspondence with Ministry of Administration, there is no specific data on those with migrant background appointed to public office. Such information is not needed and not kept for register of public officials.

## 3.2. Political rights at regional/local level

### 3.2.1. Regional/Local elections voting rights – turnout

	Specify what regional/local voting rights are given to third country nationals and any different entitlements according to residence status, permit type or length of stay etc	According to Act on local Elections <sup>148</sup> voters must be the Croatian citizens with a full 18 years of age and residence on the territory of local community where elections are held. Also, only voters can be candidates for representative positions. Thus, not voting rights or any other entitlements are not guaranteed to TCN's.
	Key and/or milestone dates	No key or milestone dates due to no voting rights

<sup>147</sup> State Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia, available at: <http://www.izbori.hr/ws/index.html?documentId=039CA1E2CE93551AC1257C5C004703E9>

<sup>148</sup> Croatia, Act on Local Elections (*Zakon o lokalnim izborima*), Official Gazette NN 144/12

regarding the voting and/or election rights for migrants and/or their descendants at regional/local level	guarantee to TCN's.
Please indicate any programmes or information campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote.	No programmes or campaigns aiming at informing citizens of migrant background about their political rights and encouraging the exercise of the right to vote were implemented.
In addition to official data and also if such data are not available, make reference to any relevant quantitative or qualitative academic research concerning the exercise of the right to vote and related drivers and barriers.	According to available data and especially to Hrčak, the central portal of Croatian scientific journals, no reference on relevant academic research were found (please see: <a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/search/?q=glasa%C4%8Dka+p+rava+">http://hrcak.srce.hr/search/?q=glasa%C4%8Dka+p+rava+</a> )

### 3.2.2. Regional/local level election – representation

The number of <b><u>candidates</u></b> that were third country nationals and/or with migrant background at the latest regional/local level elections (specify date)	According to the correspondence with State Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia, there is no specific data on candidates that were third country nationals or with migrant background. Such information is not needed for candidacy.
The number and % of <b><u>elected representatives</u></b> with migrant background at regional/local level (e.g. municipalities, regions, prefectures etc.)	According to the correspondence with State Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia, there is no specific data on candidates that were third country nationals or with migrant background. Due to this fact, it is impossible to estimate percentage of elected representatives with migrant background.
Those who were <b><u>elected</u></b> or <b><u>appointed</u></b> to a high public office (e.g. mayor, vice mayor etc.) by end of 2014.	According to the correspondence with Ministry of Administration, there is no specific data on those with migrant background appointed to a high public office. Such information is not needed and not kept for register of public officials.
Please identify related limitations and challenges or public debates, as well as relevant research, studies and assessments.	There were no public debates on this issue but many debates were held on political rights of national minorities. During the 2011 pre-election campaign an incident occurred where one member of the Croatian Democratic Union - CDU party made a comment about the national identity of members of the opposition party indirectly accusing them of being of Serbian origin and implying negative stereotypes about the Serbian people. The Ombudswomen

		issued a statement in which she defined such accusations as discriminatory and aimed at inciting discrimination, which is also a form of discrimination under the Anti – discrimination Act. <sup>149</sup>
<b>3.3.Consultation</b>		
<b>3.3.1.Consultative bodies at national/regional/local level</b>		
Are there any migrants' consultative bodies in place at national / regional/ local level foreseen and/or operational in practice? Since when and on which legal basis (please provide reference). Please specify whether migrants' consultative/advisory/representative bodies are established by law or other type of normative regulation, policy or practice.		There are no migrants' consultative bodies in Croatia at national/regional/local level. Such bodies haven't been established in Croatia so far.
What is the mandate of the body – duration and procedures? In particular specify if and by which modalities these bodies are competent to participate in consultations only on migration or integration issues or if they participate also in consultations on other issues? How do these bodies work in practice?		Migrants' consultative bodies do not exist in Croatia, so it is not possible to answer the question on duration and procedures of the mandate of the body. In Croatia these are the only migrant organisations. Croatian society is very homogenous. However, this organisations are active in society and their activities can be perceived as basic policy making: asking for funds from the main stakeholder to promote presence of migrants within Croatia. In Croatian context this is very important because it is interfering into the present homogeneity, through public presentations, exhibitions, concertes and media. This is known as soft policy making.
Frequency of convening of the body/-ies/ meetings with competent public authorities. What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?		Migrants' consultative bodies aren't established in Croatia, so there is no data on meeting with competent public authorities.
Role in relation to other public or private bodies. Is there a statutory role of coordination and cooperation with other public or private stakeholders foreseen? How is this		Statutory role of coordination and cooperation of migrants' consultative bodies with other public or private stakeholders is not existing since such bodies are not established in Croatia.

<sup>149</sup>European Network against Racism - ENAR (2013) Racism and related discriminatory practices in Croatia, Shadow report 2011-2012, available at. <http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/croatia-2.pdf>

	implemented in practice?	
	Participation in decision-making (consultative, observer status, voting right etc.). Are such bodies competent to participate in decision-making at national/regional/local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and/or review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest? Are such bodies and/or their representatives participating in any way to allocation, distribution, monitoring, evaluation or management of funding social inclusion and integration policies, measures and programmes at national level?	There are no migrants' consultative bodies who are participating in decision-making at national, regional or local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest.
	What are the modalities for representation and participation of migrants, e.g. elections, designation etc.? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	Practice on modalities for representation and participation of migrants is not existing in Croatian context, since such organisation and bodies have not been established so far.
	On which criterion are migrant groups represented (migrant status, foreign-born, foreign nationality etc.)? What is foreseen and how is it implemented in practice?	Information on migrant group representation in migrants' consultative bodies is not available, since such bodies are not established in Croatia.
	Is there any evidence through formal evaluations or academic research on awareness about such national level consultative bodies among migrants and their descendants, and among the general public?	Academic research on awareness about national level consultative bodies among migrants and their descendants, and among the general public, do not exist – since there are still no migrants' consultative bodies established in Croatia.

### 3.4. Participation in trade-unions and professional association

	In this section based on available data, research, surveys, studies, etc. please provide information about:	
	Membership and participation of migrant workers in <u>workers' unions and craft associations</u> :	
	Are there any legal or practical	Legal limitations for membership of migrant workers

	<p>limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in trade unions and craft associations?</p>	<p>in trade unions do not exist according to the Constitution of Republic of Croatia<sup>150</sup>. Article 43, stipulates "Everyone has the right to freely associate in order to protect their interests or promote their social, economic, political, national, cultural and other beliefs and goals. For this purpose, everyone may freely form trade unions and other associations, join them or leave them, in accordance with the law".</p> <p>Also, the Act on Associations<sup>151</sup>, in Article 12 stipulates that "every physical or legal person may become a member of the association, in accordance with law and statute".</p> <p>Practical limitations do exist, which is visible from written communication we have had with some associations. For example Croatian Association of Fine Arts<sup>152</sup> states: "According to our Statute, we do not accept foreign nationals as our members".</p> <p>It suggests that it is possible to exclude foreign nationals from membership in some associations, defining it in association statute.</p> <p>One legal obstacle does exist regarding migrant workers and civil service trade unions. Constitution of Republic of Croatia, article 44, stipulates that "every Croatian citizen has the right, under equal conditions, to conduct public affairs and have access to public services"<sup>153</sup>. This excludes foreign citizens from employment in public service and therefore they can't be members of civil service trade unions. According to the correspondence with the representative of the trade union confederations "Matica hrvatskih sindikata" (Network of Croatian unions): "...considering that the majority of our members are civil service trade unions, I doubt we will have migrant workers as members".</p> <p>Statutes of trade unions are not available so we couldn't see whether they exclude them or not. A research<sup>154</sup> on the position of migrant workers in Croatia found that some migrant workers do participate in trade union as members. From 61 participants they had interviews with, 7 of them stated that that they were members of trade union. Unfortunately there is no available information on</p>
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<sup>150</sup>Croatia, Constitution of Republic of Croatia (*Ustav Republike Hrvatske*), Official Gazette available at:[http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010\\_07\\_85\\_2422.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010_07_85_2422.html)

<sup>151</sup> Croatia, Act on Associations (*Zakon o udrugama*), Official Gazette 74/14, available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/64/Zakon-o-udrugama>

<sup>152</sup> Croatian Association of Fine Arts, available at: <http://www.hdlu.hr/wp-content/uploads/2008/08/statut.pdf>

<sup>153</sup> Croatia, Constitution of Republic of Croatia (*Ustav Republike Hrvatske*), Official Gazette available at:[http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010\\_07\\_85\\_2422.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010_07_85_2422.html)

<sup>154</sup> Božić, S., Kuzmanović, B., Barada, V., Strani radnici u Hrvatskoj: porijeklo, status, orijentacije; u Migracijske i etničke teme 3 (2013), <http://hrcak.srce.hr/search/?q=strani+radnici+u+hrvatskoj>

	<p>Do workers' associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant workers? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>what type of trade union they were members of</p> <p>There is no available information or data on this practice, but according to the answers we have received from trade unions: Network of Croatian Union and Independent Croatian Union, there is very low participation of migrant workers in trade unions, and awareness raising initiatives within trade unions are needed. Trade unions should focus on migrant workers and inform them about possibilities to join trade unions and protect their rights.</p> <p>On 2<sup>nd</sup> of June 2014 Women's Front for Labor and Social Rights organised a public discussion "Starting the best possible way"<sup>155</sup> on position of trade unions within Croatian society. It was stated that trade unions could no longer function as sectorial organizations which are trying to protect (existing) rights of its members, but should recognize the emancipatory potential of the trade union movement and develop the idea of broad class solidarity.</p>
	<p>What is the rate of participation (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available) of migrant workers in the most representative workers' unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of workers represented and degree of association).</p>	<p>According to the correspondence with workers' unions and associations, there is no specific data on migrant membership.</p> <p>The only information available regarding migrant workers membership in trade union is the one within the research mentioned before – where from 61 participants in the research, 7 were members of trade union.</p> <p>According to the communication with a representative of "Novi sindikat" (New Union)<sup>156</sup>, when economic crises started in Croatia (what was before 2010) – migrant workers started to leave Croatia. Most of them didn't get new employment contracts, which was creating obstacles for their stay in Croatia. That was the moment when "Novi sindikat" was realizing they had migrant workers within their unions. Before this, this was not visible since the migrant workers spoke the language. According to the representative of "Novi sindikat" (New Union) they were mostly from the region – Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.</p> <p>Answers of the trade union confederation "Nezavisni hrvatski sindikat" (Independent Croatian union): "We have conducted a survey among members of our trade union in order to get the correct information. From their responses it is evident that</p>

<sup>155</sup> Video clip of a public discussion "Starting the best possible way", available at: <http://www.radnickaprava.org/video/predavanja/perspektive-novog-sindikalizma-2-6-2014>

<sup>156</sup>New Union web site, available at: <http://www.novisindik.hr/>

		the union doesn't have migrants as members (except in the case of a multinational company where the union accepted 4 employees as members)."
Are migrant workers elected as representatives of trade unions and workers' or craft associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced by migrant workers.		According to the available list of representatives of four trade union confederations: "Nezavisni hrvatski sindikat" (Independent Croatian unions) <sup>157</sup> , "Savez samostalnih sindikata Hrvatske" (Confederation of autonomous Croatian unions) <sup>158</sup> , "Matica hrvatskih sindikata" (Matrix of Croatian unions) <sup>159</sup> , "Hrvatska udruga radničkih sindikata" (Croatian Association of Workers Union) <sup>160</sup> , migrant workers are not elected as representatives of trade unions and workers' or craft associations.
Are there differences between associations for high and low skill workers, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?		There are 311 trade unions registered in the Ministry of Labour and Pension System <sup>161</sup> . These trade unions do differentiate on the basis of high and low skill workers, different industries and trades. Trade unions do not differentiate on geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth and gender.
<b>Membership and participation of migrant entrepreneurs and expert professionals to professional and scientific associations:</b>		
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrant workers in professional, employer and scientific associations (such as medical, engineer, bar associations)?		As stated before regarding trade unions, the Act on Associations <sup>162</sup> defines membership criteria for all types of associations. However, the Act doesn't forbid exclusions of migrant workers as members in associations.
Do professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of migrant professionals? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.		There is no available information and data on this practice.
What is the rate of participation and membership (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if		Associations we have contacted do not have information on whether migrant professionals are their members.

<sup>157</sup>Independent Croatian unions web site, available at: <http://www.nhs.hr/onama/rijec/>

<sup>158</sup>Confederation of autonomous Croatian unions web site, available at: <http://www.sssh.hr/hr/static/sssh/ured-predsjednistva-80>

<sup>159</sup>Network of Croatian unions web site, available at: <http://www.matica-sindikata.hr/hr/struktura/>

<sup>160</sup> Contacts of Croatian Association of Workers Union, available at: [http://hurs.eu/?page\\_id=8](http://hurs.eu/?page_id=8)

<sup>161</sup>List of trade unions registered in the Ministry of Labour and Pension System, available at: <http://www.mrms.hr/ministarstvo-rada-i-mirovinskoga-sustava/socijalno-partnerstvo/katalog-zakona-i-propisa/popis-sindikata-registriranih-u-ministarstvu-rada-i-mirovinskoga-sustava/>

<sup>162</sup> Croatia, Act on Associations (*Zakon o udrugama*), Official Gazette 74/14, available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/64/Zakon-o-udrugama>

	<p>statistical data is not available) of migrant professionals in the most representative professional, employers' and scientific unions and associations? Please specify the geographic and workforce range/type of associations (referring to national, regional, local and to the range of professional represented and degree of association)</p>	
	<p>Are migrants elected as representatives of professional, employers' and/or scientific associations? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.</p>	<p>There is no available information and data on this practice.</p>
	<p>Are there differences between associations for different professions, different skill levels and/or types of enterprise, different industries and trades, and/or different geographic area of country of origin, citizenship or birth or gender?</p>	<p>There are differences between professional and scientific associations on following level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Art profession<sup>163</sup> – film, music, literature, fine art, theatre,</li> <li>▪ Art skills<sup>164</sup> - director, script writer, cinematographer, actor, composer, singer, critics, designer, architect, dancer</li> <li>▪ Field of science<sup>165</sup> - humanistic, social, biotechnical, biomedical, technical, natural</li> </ul>

### 3.5. Participation in social, cultural and public life

	<p>In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. provide information about the membership and participation of migrants and their descendants in media, cultural organisations and public life:</p>	
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in professional associations related to the media, sports and culture?</p>	<p>As mentioned before, every physical or legal person may become a member of the association, in accordance with the law and statute, according to the Act on Associations. If an association defines within its statute that only Croatian citizens can become members and that proof of Croatian citizenship is a precondition for membership then they are creating legal obstacles for foreign nationals to join association as members.</p> <p>However, every association can change its statute so they can also change the article defining membership.</p>

<sup>163</sup> Croatian Community of Independent Artists web site, available at: <http://hr.hzsus.hr/>

<sup>164</sup> List of artistic professional association, available at: <http://hr.hzsus.hr/Struktura-WEB-a/Glavna-navigacija/Umjetnicke-udruge>

<sup>165</sup> List of types of scientific profession, available at: <http://public.mzos.hr/Default.aspx?sec=3475>

	Do media, sports, culture professional associations encourage and support membership and participation of third country nationals as members? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.	There is no available information and data on this practice.
	What is the rate of participation in the most representative professional associations? (figures and % of association members, figures and % of migrant professionals as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)	According to the correspondence with professionals and scientific associations, we received following answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Croatian Journalists' Association does not have foreigners as its members",</li> <li>- "According to the Statute of Croatian Association of Fine Arts, it is not possible to have foreign citizen as a member".</li> </ul>
	Are migrants elected as representatives of professional associations related to the media, sports and culture? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	There is no available information and data on this practice. We have contacted Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, but haven't received any answer from them.
	Is there a visible or notable presence (or absence) of migrants and their descendants as media professionals?	Some migrant descendants are present in the media as media professionals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young student, David Bankole, of Nigerian father<sup>166</sup> - working as a TV host of debate show "Neither yes, neither no"<sup>167</sup></li> <li>- During the 90's there was a music show "Hit depo" where Hamed Bangoura (Guinean father), was a TV host.</li> <li>- Ahmed Abdel Rahin, known as Antimon from a tv show "Večernja škola", was a popular migrant descendant during the 90's<sup>168</sup></li> </ul>
	Are migrants and/or their descendants present, visible and actively participating in public? (E.g. in public events, TV and electronic media, cultural events). Please substantiate on the basis of existing data or contacts with	Croatia is a homogenous society with very low participation of migrants in public. Aside media professionals that were already mentioned, following migrants are participating in public, mostly cultural events: Lawrence Kiiru, theatre director (Kenyan background) <sup>169</sup> Radwan Joukhadar, owner of pharmaceutical

<sup>166</sup> Media report on David Bankole, available at: <http://www.vecernji.hr/tv/nikada-nisam-imao-problema-na-rasnoj-osnovi-942200>

<sup>167</sup> Facebook page of debate show "Neither yes, neither no", available at: [https://www.facebook.com/nidanine.tvemisija/photos\\_stream?tab=photos\\_albums](https://www.facebook.com/nidanine.tvemisija/photos_stream?tab=photos_albums)

<sup>168</sup> Media report on African living in Croatia, available at: <http://arhiva.nacional.hr/clanak/34814/africke-price-iz-hrvatske>

<sup>169</sup> Croatian National Theatre Rijeka, description of Lawrence Kiiru work: <http://www.hnk-zajc.hr/Default.aspx?art=2332>

	relevant authorities, actors and stakeholders, making sure to cover a wide spectrum and obtain as much as possible objective information.	company Medical Intertrade (Syrian background) <sup>170</sup> Just as a side note, migrants are visible on web through the series of more than 70 personal portraits and personal stories given in a form of reportages on one web portal (tportal.hr). <sup>171</sup>
	Are there legal or practical limitations for the media, culture or other type of public events by migrants and/or their descendants? (E.g. are there national language requirements for TV or radio stations, bureaucratic and representation requirements, etc.)	According to the Act on Electronic Media <sup>172</sup> , article 4, media service providers are obliged to publish the program in Croatian language and Latin script or the Croatian translation. This means that programme must either be in the Croatian language or have a translation to the Croatian language. Since Croatian television is using subtitles while showing programs in foreign languages, there is lack of possibilities for migrants to participate in the media.
	Are there positive measures for promoting or restrictions/barriers to the operation of migrant and ethnic minority (owned, directed or audience specific) media?	Act on Electronic Media in article 4 defines that the use of Croatian language is not relevant in programmes directed to national minorities. In addition, the content of the media should promote culture of national minorities. These positive measures are promoting national minorities media, but do not mention migrant groups present in the society. Therefore, we can say there are no measures for promoting migrant media.
	Are there practical measures encouraging and promoting the visibility, voice and public presence of migrants and/or their descendants in the media, culture or other type of public events? (E.g. are there programmes and information provided by the media in other than the country official language, and migrants' languages, quotas for journalists and public programmes reflecting the diversity in society etc.?)	There are several TV shows on the national television, which promote migrants presence in the society, like "Prizma" <sup>173</sup> or "Manjinski mozaik" <sup>174</sup> . Although they are not precisely focused on migrants, they cover the topic.

### 3.5.1. Diversity in the public sector

	In this section based on available data, research, studies, etc. please provide information about recruitment of migrants and their descendants in the public sector:	
	Please describe how legal provisions allow or prevent the recruitment of third country	A mechanism that prevents recruitment of third country nationals in the public sector is the Constitution of Republic of Croatia. Article 44,

<sup>170</sup> Media interview with mr. Joukhadar, available at: <http://balkans.aljazeera.net/vijesti/sirijac-koji-zaposljava-585-radnika-na-balkanu>

<sup>171</sup> <http://www.tportal.hr/tema/?keywords=stranci+u+hrvatskoj>

<sup>172</sup> Croatia, Act on Electronic Media (*Zakon o elektroničkim medijima*), Official Gazette NN 153/09, 84/11, 94/13, 136/13, available at: [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009\\_12\\_153\\_3740.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_12_153_3740.html)

<sup>173</sup> TV show „Prizma“ video clips, available at: <http://www.hrt.hr/enz/prizma/>

<sup>174</sup> TV show „Manjinski mozaik“ video clips, available at: <http://www.hrt.hr/enz/manjinski-mozaik/>

	nationals in the public sector. Please indicate specific areas, requirements, quotas if any, upward mobility and promotion limitations if any, as well as if and how these provisions are applied in practice.	defines that "every Croatian citizen has the right, under equal conditions, to conduct public affairs and have access to public services" <sup>175</sup> . This condition excludes third country nationals to get employment in the public sector. Third country nationals often work as teachers of foreign languages, but mostly within private language schools or as individual (un)official language providers.																																																						
	Please indicate if citizens of migrant descent can also be affected by limitation – e.g on the basis of their ethnic origin or migrant background or naturalisation - in public sector recruitment, for example in education, law enforcement, judiciary, etc.	As mentioned previous, the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia defines that only Croatian citizens can be employed within the public sector, which is a limitation for third country nationals who still do not hold Croatian citizenship.																																																						
	Please indicate proportion of recruitment (% on the total of posts for this category or service) for the interested categories of third country nationals, if any.	n/a																																																						
	Please indicate any affirmative action and positive action <b>either</b> for third country nationals <b>or</b> citizens with a migrant background, if any, e.g. quotas, reserved posts for people of migrant background etc. as well as promising practices in this area. Please provide information specifically for law enforcement, judiciary, and education.	<p>Croatia has not had so far affirmative action practices toward third country nationals or citizens with a migrant background. However, there are yearly quotas for the employment of foreigners, who get the possibilities to work within following sectors: construction, ship-building, tourism and catering, culture, transportation, healthcare, science and education, processing industry, agriculture. Each year the state prolongs certain number of working licence issued in previous years, but also established new quota for the employment in certain sectors. Quota for the employment of foreigners from 2010 until 2014:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="721 1429 1426 1798"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>2010.<sup>176</sup></th> <th>2011.<sup>177</sup></th> <th>2012.<sup>178</sup></th> <th>201</th> <th>2014.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Construction</td> <td>300</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>/</td> <td>/</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ship Building</td> <td>243</td> <td>/</td> <td>614</td> <td>/</td> <td>/</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism and Catering</td> <td>138</td> <td>228</td> <td>145</td> <td>105</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Culture</td> <td>64</td> <td>53</td> <td>53</td> <td>60</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transportation</td> <td>28</td> <td>110</td> <td>49</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Healthcare</td> <td>34</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>15</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Science and Education</td> <td>38</td> <td>69</td> <td>64</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processing Industry</td> <td>33</td> <td>62</td> <td>34</td> <td>53</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	2010. <sup>176</sup>	2011. <sup>177</sup>	2012. <sup>178</sup>	201	2014.	Construction	300	4	4	/	/	Ship Building	243	/	614	/	/	Tourism and Catering	138	228	145	105	100	Culture	64	53	53	60	31	Transportation	28	110	49	6	7	Healthcare	34	25	25	15	36	Science and Education	38	69	64	30	30	Processing Industry	33	62	34	53	15
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<sup>175</sup> Croatia, Constitution of Republic of Croatia (*Ustav Republike Hrvatske*), Official Gazette available at: [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010\\_07\\_85\\_2422.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010_07_85_2422.html)

<sup>176</sup> [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009\\_12\\_150\\_3663.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_12_150_3663.html)

<sup>177</sup> <http://www.propisi.hr/print.php?id=10877>

<sup>178</sup> [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012\\_02\\_25\\_641.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2012_02_25_641.html)

<sup>179</sup> <http://www.glas-slavonije.hr/185101/1/U-2013-strancima-upola-manje-dozvola-za-rad>

<sup>180</sup> [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014\\_12\\_151\\_2835.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_12_151_2835.html)

		Agriculture	50	/	/	20	20
3.6. Political activity – active citizenship							
Membership and participation of migrants in migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations:							
Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the self-organisation membership of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations?		The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia <sup>181</sup> in Article 43, stipulates that “everyone has the right to freely associate in order to protect their interests or promote their social, economic, political, national, cultural and other beliefs and goals. For this purpose, everyone may freely form trade unions and other associations, join them or leave them, in accordance with the law”. Therefore, there are no legal or practical limitations for the self-organisation membership of migrants in migrant and or diaspora associations and organisations.					
Are there notable cases of active migrant and/or diaspora associations and organisations? Please indicate the most known, active or representative ones on the basis of existing data about membership – please include size/numbers of members - and through contacts with competent actors and stakeholders. Please specify their character and eventual differences, including aspects concerning their religious, culture or geographic scope.		<p>There are several migrant associations registered in Croatia. All of them are established according to the Act on Associations<sup>182</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>The Coordination of Croatian Friendship Societies</b> has been established in 1991<sup>183</sup>. There are 39 such societies established between Croatia and following countries: Albania, Arab Countries, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Macedonia, Netherland, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, USA<sup>184</sup>. Coordination of Croatian Friendship Societies gathers several friendship societies whose achievements are an improvement of international relations. They are cooperating with public stakeholders in organising specific events. These are different forums, meetings, etc. According to the reports available on the Coordination’s website they</li> </ul>					

<sup>181</sup>Croatia, Constitution of Republic of Croatia (*Ustav Republike Hrvatske*), Official Gazette available at: [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010\\_07\\_85\\_2422.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2010_07_85_2422.html)

<sup>182</sup>Croatia, Act on Associations (*Zakon o udrugama*), Official Gazette 74/14 , available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/64/Zakon-o-udrugama>

<sup>183</sup> Office of former president of the Republic of Croatia, speech on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Coordination of Croatian Friendship Societies, available at: <http://predsjednik.hr/Default.aspx?art=13401&sec=715>

<sup>184</sup>Coordination of Croatian Friendship Societies website, available at: <http://www.khdp.hr.lin6.c-a.hr/index.php/o-nama/o-nama>

		<p>have cooperated with Social Democratic Party<sup>185</sup>, Embassy of Peoples Republic of China<sup>186</sup>, Embassy of Russian Federation<sup>187</sup>, and other Friendship Societies<sup>188</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>African Society in Croatia</b> has been established in 2014 by a Nigerian refugee. African Society in Croatia promotes social cohesion among African groups and individuals in the Republic of Croatia in order to prevent feeling the effects of isolation, social exclusion and racism<sup>189</sup>. Members of the Society are African migrants living in Croatia. The organization has so far been in active public presentation of their work and workshop with children<sup>190</sup>. They were participating with Dyalli Association within African Week,<sup>191</sup> and the Centre for Peace Studies within integration of refugees<sup>192</sup>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dyalli Association</b> has been established in 2009<sup>193</sup>. Dyalli Association<sup>194</sup> promotes and develops cultural cooperation Republic of Croatia with countries of the African continent. Their main activities concern various forms of education programmes and presentations with the aim of informing the Croatian public about different aspects of African cultural traditions. The main goal of the association is the acceptance of and respect for human diversity and coexistence of different races, ethnicities and cultures. The association covers all aspects of African culture, with special emphasis on African artistic expression: music, dance and performance, film, and visual arts. Members of the association are people of African descent residing in the Republic of Croatia</p>
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<sup>185</sup> Report on relation between Croatia and Norway, available at:

<http://www.khdp.hr/index.php/component/content/article/241-hrvatska-i-svijet-norvekohrvatski-odnosi>

<sup>186</sup> Report on the of the Chinese delegation to Korcula and Zagreb

<http://www.khdp.hr/index.php/component/content/article/245-posjet-kineske-delegacije-koruli-i-zagrebu>

<sup>187</sup> Report on the visit of the delegation of the Presidency of the Croatian-Russian Friendship Society to the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Zagreb <http://www.khdp.hr/index.php/component/content/article/239-izaslantvo-predsjednitva-hrvatsko-ruskog-drutva-prijateljstva-u-posjetu-veleposlanstva-ruske-federaciji-u-zagrebu>

<sup>188</sup> Report on Celebration of Roma fest in Drežnica, available at: <http://www.khdp.hr/index.php/arhiva/2010/233-djurdjevdandreznica>

<sup>189</sup> African Society in Croatia information in Salto network, available at: <https://www.salto-youth.net/tools/otlas-partner-finding/organisation/drustvo-afrikanaca-u-hrvatskoj-dah.8549/>

<sup>190</sup> African Society in Croatia facebook page, available at: [https://www.facebook.com/pages/Drustvo-Afrikanaca-u-Hrvatskoj-DAH/373341962787269?sk=photos\\_stream&tab=photos\\_albums](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Drustvo-Afrikanaca-u-Hrvatskoj-DAH/373341962787269?sk=photos_stream&tab=photos_albums)

<sup>191</sup> Invitation to the Workshop within African Week, available at:

[https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story\\_fbid=545963765525087&id=373341962787269](https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=545963765525087&id=373341962787269)

<sup>192</sup> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mz7Wbp\\_h\\_Tw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mz7Wbp_h_Tw)

<sup>193</sup> Week of Africa festival, available at: <http://www.dyalli.hr/festival>

<sup>194</sup> Dyalli Association website, available at: <http://www.dyalli.hr/about>

		and the Croatian citizens interested in African culture. They organize African dance lessons <sup>195</sup> and African Week <sup>196</sup> .																		
	Please provide any data on the participation of migrants and their descendants in the most representative migrant and/or diaspora organisations and associations? (figures and % of migrants and/or persons with the specific ethnic or other background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).	<p>We have contacted four biggest friendship organisations, and only got answer from one: Croatian – Turkish Friendship Society.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of migrant members</th> <th>Percentage in total membership</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010.</td> <td>2</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011.</td> <td>3</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012.</td> <td>6</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013.</td> <td>8</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014.</td> <td>12</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Other organisations haven't replied to our questionnaire, so there is no available information or data on this practice.</p>	Year	Number of migrant members	Percentage in total membership	2010.	2	4%	2011.	3	3%	2012.	6	3%	2013.	8	6%	2014.	12	7%
Year	Number of migrant members	Percentage in total membership																		
2010.	2	4%																		
2011.	3	3%																		
2012.	6	3%																		
2013.	8	6%																		
2014.	12	7%																		
	Are such associations and organisations encouraged and/or supported financially or in other means (e.g. offices) by the national, regional or local authorities? Is there in place a mechanism linking such associations at national level? (e.g. network of migrant associations).	<p>According to the information on sponsorship of cultural event "Week of Africa" organised by Dyalii Association, they are financially supported on national level – with high sponsorship of President of Croatia Ivo Josipović.</p> <p>African Society in Croatia is established in 2014 and hasn't had any financial support at all.</p> <p>Coordination of Croatian Friendship Societies gathers 39 friendship societies.</p>																		
Membership and participation of migrants in civil society organisations and voluntary work:																				
	Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in civil society organisations?	The Act on Association doesn't create any legal obstacle, but since some organisation we have contacted said how they do not accept migrants as members – the Act does not provide sufficient protection as it does not prohibit exclusion of migrants from membership in associations by associations' statutes.																		
	Do civil society organisations encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants? E.g. through	Croatia has many civil society organisations, however we have chosen to answer the question referring to the three most relevant civil society organisations: Centre for Peace Studies – CPS <sup>197</sup> , GONG <sup>198</sup> , Be Active Be Emancipated – B.A.B.E. <sup>199</sup>																		

<sup>195</sup> Info on Dyalii Association activities, available at: <http://www.dyalii.hr/activities>

<sup>196</sup> Info on African Week festival, available at: <http://www.dyalii.hr/festival>

<sup>197</sup> CPS website, available at: <http://www.cms.hr/en>

<sup>198</sup> GONG website, available at: <http://www.gong.hr/en/about-gong/>

<sup>199</sup> B.A.B.E. website, available at: <http://www.babe.hr/en/>

	<p>information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Centre for Peace Studies cooperates with organisations from the region<sup>200</sup>. Through this cooperation, it has encouraged some foreign nationals to become members. They also work with refugees and third country nationals – so some of them have been invited to become members.</li> </ul> <p>GONG and B.A.B.E. didn't have this practice</p>
	<p>Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the most representative civil society organisations? (figures or % of organisation members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available).</p>	<p>According to the Register of membership of Centre for Peace Studies<sup>201</sup>, there are 5 migrant members of the organisation.</p> <p>GONG and BABE do not have migrants as their members, even though they do not exclude them from membership.</p>
<p>Membership and participation of migrants in political parties:</p>		
	<p>Are there any legal or practical limitations or barriers for the membership of migrants in political parties, initiatives (e.g. petitions, signature collections) and movements?</p>	<p>According to the Act on Political Parties, Article 6, "A political party may be established by a minimum of one hundred Croatian citizens of legal age and with legal capacity. Any Croatian citizen of legal age and with legal capacity may become a member of a political party under uniform conditions as laid down in its charter"<sup>202</sup>. This article creates legal obstacle for migrants' participation in political parties. They can't become members of political parties until they get Croatian citizenship.</p>
	<p>Do political parties encourage and support membership and participation of migrants and/or their descendants in their activities? E.g. through information and raising awareness initiatives in more languages, translation and language support services etc.</p>	<p>We have contacted 6 political parties: Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (Croatian Democratic Party)<sup>203</sup>, Socijaldemokratska partija (Social Democratic Party)<sup>204</sup>, Hrvatska narodna stranka (Croatian People's Party)<sup>205</sup>, Hrvatska seljačka stranka (Croatian Peasant Party)<sup>206</sup>, Istarski demokratski sabor (Istrian Democratic Parliament)<sup>207</sup> and Hrvatski demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje (Croatian Democratic Union of Slavonija i Baranja)<sup>208</sup>. None of them replied, so there is no available data on participation of migrant descendants in political parties.</p>

<sup>200</sup> Invitation to international conference organised by Centre for peace studies Croatia and Peace Institute Slovenia, available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/azil-i-integracijske-politike/poziv-na-raspravu-kontroverze-integracije-integracijski-proces-kao-problematican-koncept-modernog-drustva>

<sup>201</sup> Centre for Peace Studies web site, available at: <http://www.cms.hr/>

<sup>202</sup> Croatia, Act on Political Parties (*Zakon o političkim strankama*), Official Gazette

NN 76/93, 111/96, 164/98, 36/01, 28/06, available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/549/Zakon-o-politi%C4%8Dkim-strankama>

<sup>203</sup> Croatian Democratic Party web site, available at: <http://www.hdz.hr/>

<sup>204</sup> Social Democratic Party web site, available at: <http://www.sdp.hr/>

<sup>205</sup> Croatian People's Party web site, available at: <http://www.hns.hr/>

<sup>206</sup> Croatian Peasant Party web site, available at: <http://www.hss.hr/>

<sup>207</sup> Istrian Democratic Parliament web site, available at: <http://www.ids-ddi.com/>

<sup>208</sup> Croatian Democratic Union of Slavonija i Baranja web site, available at: <http://www.hdssb.hr/>

	Please provide any data on the participation and membership of migrants and their descendants in the political parties, initiatives and movements? (figures or % of party members, % of migrants and/or with migrant background as members, or descriptive data if statistical data is not available)	We have not received answers from political parties on participation of migrants in the party membership, so we are not able to provide data.
	Are migrants elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements? Please provide figures if available, and report the related legal or practical limitations or barriers, eventually faced.	There is no available data on migrants elected as representatives of political parties, initiatives and movements.

### 3.7.Civic and citizenship education

The participation of migrants and their descendants (with a distinct linguistic, cultural background) in education:		
	Have teachers of migrant background equal access to <b>employment</b> in education, as teachers? If yes, what is the rate of participation (% of teachers with migrant background at national level)? Are they represented in professional teacher associations? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.	Teachers of migrant background have access to employment under the conditions stipulated by the Act on Foreigners <sup>209</sup> (Article 73 – 85). Foreigner can work in the Republic of Croatia on the basis of issued residence permits or work registration certificate. Permit for residence and work can be issued on the basis of the annual quota and outside the annual quota. Croatian Government decides on the annual quota for the employment of foreigners by 31 October of the current year for the following year, for extension of already issued permits and new employment. The annual quota for the employment <sup>210</sup> of foreigners is made by the ministry responsible for work on the basis of the opinion of Croatian Employment Service, Croatian Chamber of Economy, Croatian Chamber of Commerce and representatives of social partners. The annual quota for the employment of foreigners is determined in accordance with the migration policy and labour market situation; by activities and professions which allows new employment and the number of licenses for each of the activities and professions; and it also determines quotas for seasonal employment. Aside that, there are also work permits issued outside of determined quota. According to annual

<sup>209</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazette NN 130/11, 74/13, available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/142/Zakon-o-strancima>

<sup>210</sup> The annual quota for the employment , available at: [http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013\\_12\\_151\\_3188.html](http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_12_151_3188.html)

		<p>quota for work permits in the period 2010-2014, there weren't any employment of foreign national teachers within education system. These regulations do not put them in the equal position with teachers who have Croatian citizenship.</p> <p>Foreigners who do not need a residence and work permit are the ones who have: permanent residence; asylum, subsidiary or temporary protection; temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification with a Croatian citizen, foreigner with permanent residence, asylum seeker or an foreigner who was granted subsidiary or temporary protection; temporary residence on humanitarian grounds; autonomous residence; status of regular pupils or students who carry out tasks through licence without employment; temporary residence for the purpose of scientific research referred to in Article 64 of this Act. These foreigners also do not have equal access to employment in educations since they need to have good knowledge of Croatian language to be able to teach.</p> <p>There is no research on teachers of migrant background in Croatia or public information on their representation in professional teachers associations. There are several teachers associations but they do not specifically mention teachers of migrant background.</p>
	<p>Are there any particular gender issues?</p>	<p>According to the available information we have collected, there are no particular gender issues.</p>
	<p>Are parents of migrant background actively participating in the school life? Please provide evidence concerning their participation in parents associations, school and community events and extracurricular activities, consultations etc.<sup>211</sup></p>	<p>Parents can participate in schools activities through Council of Parents. The Council of Parents is composed of representatives of parents whose children attend the school. It can create Parental Code of Ethics that is valid for the school they are active in. According to one such Code of Ethics: "Parents are central figures in the education of their children and have a crucial role in the development of children's values. They are obliged to raise, support and educate their children. As they have the right and freedom to independently decide on education of their children, parents should create conditions for good communication and partnership with all institutions that are raising and educating their children. Encouraging parents to participate in education of their children is one of the methods of valuing the dignity of the educational staff. When parents and teachers establish a good partnership,</p>

<sup>211</sup>For more information about involving the community in the school life and vice versa please refer also to the findings of the SIRIUS Network <http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/>

		good interaction and mutual trust; children will value their parents and teachers more" <sup>212</sup> .
	Are there extracurricular activities involving and engaging with children and parents of migrant background and/or focussing on civic and citizenship education? Please identify limitations, challenges and promising practice.	At the moment there aren't any specific extracurricular activities that involve children and parents of migrant backgrounds.
	Are there provisions for bilingual education? If yes, is it supported by trained teachers and training programmes, curriculum provisions and dedicated school manuals and books?	<p>Bilingual education is provided in some secondary schools –. This type of programme offers students the opportunity to attend part of the subjects in Croatian language and part in one of the foreign languages - English, German or French. Classes are organised within Croatian curriculum and they start with Croatian language following the use of foreign language and books in a foreign language. Students who attend the said program follow the same program as everyone else, except that the teaching is taking place in one of the three languages.</p> <p>Bilingual program is implemented in following High Schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IV. Gymnasium in Zagreb<sup>213</sup> provides lessons in English, German and French language. Mathematics, physics, geography, history and fine arts are provided in English language. Ethics, history, physics and sociology are taught in German language. History and fine arts are taught in French language.</li> <li>▪ X. Gymnasium "Ivan Supek" in Zagreb<sup>214</sup> provides lessons in English language for following subjects: mathematics, physics, chemistry, sociology, and ethics.</li> <li>▪ XVI. Gymnasium in Zagreb<sup>215</sup> provides lessons in English language for following subjects: history, physics, mathematics, geography, logic, psychology, philosophy.</li> <li>▪ XVIII. Gymnasium in Zagreb<sup>216</sup> provides lessons in German and French language. History, physics, logic, sociology, philosophy,</li> </ul>

<sup>212</sup>Croatia, Parental Code of Ethics, Elementary School Fran Galović, Dugave, Zagreb.

<sup>213</sup> Info on bilingual program in school, available at: [http://www.gimnazija-cetvrta-zg.skole.hr/skola?ms\\_nav=aad](http://www.gimnazija-cetvrta-zg.skole.hr/skola?ms_nav=aad)

<sup>214</sup> Info on bilingual program in school, available at: <http://www.deseta.hr/deseta/Upisi/dvojezicna.htm>

<sup>215</sup> Info on bilingual program in school, available at: <http://www.gimnazija-sesnaesta-zg.skole.hr/nastava/smjerovi>

<sup>216</sup> Info on bilingual program in school, available at: [http://www.gimnazija-osamnaesta-zg.skole.hr/nastava?ms\\_nav=aad](http://www.gimnazija-osamnaesta-zg.skole.hr/nastava?ms_nav=aad)

		<p>politics and economy are taught in German language. History, geography, fine arts, sociology, politics and economy are taught in French language.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ I. Gymnasium in Varaždin<sup>217</sup> provides lesson in English language in following subjects: fine arts, history, geography, biology, chemistry, physics, computer science and ethics.</li> <li>▪ II. Gymnasium in Osijek<sup>218</sup>.</li> <li>▪ Engineering and Traffic School in Varaždin<sup>219</sup>.</li> <li>▪ Architectural, Natural History and Mining School in Varaždin<sup>220</sup>.</li> <li>▪ Economic School in Varaždin<sup>221</sup>.</li> </ul>
	<p>Is there evidence of school segregation and/or policies of separate/distinct schooling of migrants?</p>	<p>According to the <a href="#">Analytic report about migrant education in Croatia</a>, there is no school segregation or policies of separate schooling of migrants. "Croatian educational system is at the beginning of the construction of stable system regarding education of children with migrant background and has lots of opportunities to learn and implement best possible models"<sup>222</sup>. Schools are obliged to provide preparatory and supplementary education to students who have a lack of knowledge of the Croatian language and lack of knowledge in certain subjects.</p>
	<p>Is there evidence of modifying school curricula and teaching materials can be modified to reflect the diversity of the school population? Is the teacher regular curricula/training dealing with specific reference to immigrants or ethnic minorities and respect/promotion of diversity?</p>	<p>The experimental phase of Civic Education did modify school curricula and teaching materials to bring focus to diversity. Changes have been made and the start of implementation is being awaited.</p> <p>The "National Curriculum Framework for pre-school education and general compulsory and secondary education" (2010) introduces civic competence as one of the most important outcomes of teaching and learning in the school. Part of this takes place within the social and humanistic fields, and partly civic education. The draft curriculum of civic education for primary and secondary schools was completed and presented to the members of the National</p>

<sup>217</sup> Info on bilingual program in school, available at: <http://www.srednja.hr/skole/javne/varazdin/prva-gimnazija-varazdin>

<sup>218</sup> More information on the programme is not available.

<sup>219</sup> More information on the programme is not available.

<sup>220</sup> More information on the programme is not available.

<sup>221</sup> More information on the programme is not available.

<sup>222</sup> Pijaca Plavšić, E., (2013) Analytic report about migrant education – Croatia, in: *Reports National Round Tables (2013.)*, SIRIUS. Report is available here: <http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/NRT-Reports-2013-tots.pdf>

		Committee in June 2011. The Curriculum of Civic Education is an important document for the contribution to intercultural education <sup>223</sup> . The Ministry of Science, Education and Sport has also issued a Decision on the adoption of programs and curricular interdisciplinary content of civil and education for primary and secondary schools <sup>224</sup> . One of the expected outcomes is gaining the skills that will prepare students to deal effectively with the complex challenges of life in Croatia and beyond. According to the Ministry it is important to create approach that is focused on asocial process which shapes the individual and the class as a whole.
	Are all students – not only of migrant background – targeted and/involved by civic education and activities related to migrant integration at schools?	The Curriculum of Civic Education encompasses all students included in the school programme.
The implementation of specific measures and initiatives aiming at (the following possible practices on the left is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):		
	<b><i>Please use the following as indicative list of possible practices to report on:</i></b>	
	Improving the way civic and citizenship education reflect diversity in society through curricular and extracurricular activities. Are there specific programmes helping young people to learn how to live in a society with people from different cultures and religions?	The Curriculum of Civic Education <sup>225</sup> has four cycles: the first cycle teaches students how to become a citizen of the classroom community, school community and local community; the second and the third cycle teaches students how to become a citizen of Croatian homeland community; and the fourth cycle teaches students how to become a citizen of Croatian Homeland community and the European and international community. Fourth cycle is the one that focuses on diversity in society and helps young people to learn how to live in a society with people from different cultures and religions. "Students are at the same time aware of different theoretical, political and cultural aspects in explaining and solving European and global problems, but also they accept and actively promote those aspects that rely on generally accepted human rights and democratic values, such as human dignity, equality, the rule of law, cultural diversity, non-violence and solidarity" <sup>226</sup> .
	Improving the way formal curriculum subjects, e.g. literature, history, etc. promote mutual understanding, respect for ethnic and religious diversity and the common democratic	

<sup>223</sup>The curriculum is not yet an official document, but is rather in a testing phase through an experimental implementation in 12 schools in Croatia for a period of two years - from September 2012 until the end of August 2014, and is being monitored and evaluated. Report on experimental phase of civic education, available at: [http://goo.hr/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Eksperimentalna-provedba\\_Zakljucci-i-Preporuke.pdf](http://goo.hr/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Eksperimentalna-provedba_Zakljucci-i-Preporuke.pdf)

<sup>224</sup> Croatia, Decision on the adoption of programs and curricular interdisciplinary content of civil and education for primary and secondary schools (*Odluka o donošenju programa međupredmetnih i interdisciplinarnih sadržaja građanskog odgoja i obrazovanja za osnovne i srednje škole*), available at: [http://www.azoo.hr/images/strucni2014/Graanski\\_odgoj-program-2014\\_08\\_104\\_2019.pdf](http://www.azoo.hr/images/strucni2014/Graanski_odgoj-program-2014_08_104_2019.pdf)

<sup>225</sup>The Curriculum of Civic Education (page 7): [http://www.azoo.hr/images/Kurikulum\\_gradanskog\\_odgoja\\_i\\_obrazovanja.pdf](http://www.azoo.hr/images/Kurikulum_gradanskog_odgoja_i_obrazovanja.pdf)

<sup>226</sup>The Curriculum of Civic Education (page 30): [http://www.azoo.hr/images/Kurikulum\\_gradanskog\\_odgoja\\_i\\_obrazovanja.pdf](http://www.azoo.hr/images/Kurikulum_gradanskog_odgoja_i_obrazovanja.pdf)

and pluralist values?	According to the Ordinance on monitoring and evaluation of educational achievements of students in primary and secondary schools <sup>227</sup> , elements of assessment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ factual knowledge and understanding</li> <li>▪ Implementation of knowledge (know how)</li> <li>▪ understanding and acceptance of the values that form the basis of active and responsible citizenship</li> </ul>
Facilitating equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background?	
Facilitating the involvement, participation and support of parents with migrant background in the educational system and in the school activities?	
Providing language learning support to students of migrant background?	
Improving attendance and reducing drop-out of students with migrant background?	
Improving school and teachers' capacity to embrace, build on and/or manage diversity?	
In particular, please specify if there are promising practices, including affirmative action / positive action practices designed to tackle structural inequalities	No special attention is given to facilitation of equal opportunities in education for children with migrant background and involvement, participation and support of parents with migrant background in the educational system and in the school activities.
Other...	According to the Act on Education in Primary and Secondary School <sup>228</sup> , school is required to provide special assistance to children with insufficient knowledge of Croatian language (who have the right to education in the Republic of Croatia) and children who are family members of workers who are nationals of EU Member States (and have the right of residence in the Republic of Croatia) by organizing individual and group education (preparatory and supplementary education). Preparatory course involves intensive study of the Croatian language for a maximum of one academic year, and is carried out in the school established by the state administration office. Additional lessons are organized outside the regular schedule of those subjects for which there is a need from the students. The Ministry of Science, Education and Sports prescribed programs and methods of implementing these types of programs, and provides training for teachers who carry them out.
	Educations for teachers on creating conditions for conducting civic education were organised by Civil Society Organisations joined in GOOD Initiative to systematically and efficiently introduce education for human rights and democratic citizenship in the educational institutions <sup>229</sup> . The GOOD Initiative developed manual for teachers <sup>230</sup> . The manual introduces Civic Education content, methods that can be used for implementation as well as modalities of involvement of schools and local

<sup>227</sup> Ordinance on monitoring and evaluation of educational achievement of students in primary and secondary school, available at: <http://nvrh.skole.hr/upload/nvrh/newsattach/56/Pravilnik.pdf>

<sup>228</sup> Croatia, Act on Education in Primary and Secondary School (*Zakon o odgoju i obrazovanju u osnovnoj i srednjoj školi*), Official Gazette NN 87/08, 86/09, 92/10, 105/10, 90/11, 5/12, 16/12, 86/12, 126/12, 94/13, 152/14, available at: <http://www.zakon.hr/z/317/Zakon-o-odgoju-i-obrazovanju-u-osnovnoj-i-srednjoj-%C5%A1koli>

<sup>229</sup> GOOD Initiative web site: [http://goo.hr/?page\\_id=30](http://goo.hr/?page_id=30)

<sup>230</sup> Zenzerović Šloser, I., (2013) *Priručnik za nastavnike. Pomoć u provedbi građanskog odgoja i obrazovanja*, Zagreb: Centar za mirovne studije. Available at: <http://goo.hr/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/GOO-prirucnik-za-nastavnike.pdf>

		community in the implementation.
<b>3.8. Drivers, barriers for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of legislation &amp; policy measures</b>		
	<p>Previous paragraphs indicated in detail aspects about the actual implementation of participation policies, normative framework and measures. In this section briefly summarize the most important drivers, positive factors and the barriers, resistance or negative factors that have been identified regarding the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policy measures and normative framework for the political and social participation of migrants and their descendants. Please base the analysis on governmental and non-governmental reports, as well as research and studies.</p>	<p>In the process of accession to the EU as well as after it, Croatia has undertaken a range of measures aimed at protecting human rights. While Croatia is a party to the relevant international human rights mechanisms, greater awareness of these instruments is needed at all levels of society. In order to enhance participation of different groups in the decision making process, the Government should improve not just policies but implementation of existing policies too. E.g. it is needed to improve implementation of the Code of Practice on Consultations with the Interested Public. Consistent and equal access to information and to the decision making process are especially important for society's most vulnerable groups.<sup>231</sup></p> <p>The most important barrier and negative factor that has been identified regarding the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policy measures and normative framework for the political and social participation of migrants and their descendants is the fact that non-EU citizens are excluded from democratic procedures in Croatia<sup>232</sup>. According to MIPEX although policy makers increasingly list participation in public life as a key area of integration, Croatia hasn't still made progress in opening political opportunities for foreigners. Also, local and national authorities still haven't started a dialogue and consultation with associations of foreigners.</p> <p>As it was said in the first part of this Report, given the previously reported statistics and historical development, terms like immigrants or people of immigrant origin are not present in neither the 'mainstream' nor scientific discourse, as well as in the legal terminology<sup>233</sup>. This is one of the main problems encountered in the conduct of this study and analysed policies. None of the statistics takes into account these categories, and given that there is no mandatory identification along ethnic lines, in</p>

<sup>231</sup> European Network against Racism(ENAR)(2013) Racism and related discriminatory practices in Croatia, Shadow report 2011-2012. available at: <http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/croatia-2.pdf>

<sup>232</sup>Župarić-Iljić, D. and Gregurović, S., *Indeks razvijenosti politika integracije migranata (MIPEX)* (2014), Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb, available at: [http://www.imin.hr/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156](http://www.imin.hr/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=59d7e46c-5152-4a8d-ad14-a296e468d6ca&groupId=10156)

<sup>233</sup> The Act on Foreigners defines just the term "daily migrant". The same definition is used in the Act on special tax on motor vehicles.

		<p>some situations it is even considered rude and infringing on the privacy of persons. This represent major obstacle in design as well as in implementation of policies.</p> <p>The lack of public awareness on these topics complicates the process of integration.<sup>234</sup> Such social surroundings threaten to isolate migrants from the Croatian society, undermine their capacity for creating social capital and further obstruct the potential for their successful integration-participation in political and social life.</p> <p>The most important driver for broader participation is development of migration and integration policies. Although opening political opportunities often takes time and significant reforms, it can be often heard on meetings and other public events that the governmental bodies' in Croatia have become aware on importance of such documents. It is to see how the process of designing and implementing future policies would look like. Lack of systematic assessment and monitoring of policies and action plans as well as lack of indicators within those documents makes it difficult to evaluate impact and get lessons learned. Also, lack of researches on needs and on practical implementation of legislation influences on quality of designed documents. This can be proven by the fact that all those laws and policies were passed in speedy procedures.</p>
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### 3.9. Use of funding instruments (EIF, ERF, EMIF)

	<p>Please provide briefly information and documented insights about the allocation and distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation, and active citizenship measures for migrants and/or their descendants.</p>	<p>It is very hard to provide information about the distribution of funds aimed at supporting political and social participation and active citizenship of migrants in Croatia because EU structural funds were not accessible to Croatia. Other domestic and international funds were available but their focus hasn't been social and political participation of migrants but generally improvement of human rights situation, combating discrimination or provision of social services for vulnerable groups. Exception was the Government Office for Human Rights that had had call for proposals in 2010 and 2011. One of ten priorities was improvement of human rights of refugees. Some 2,000 Euros were</p>
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<sup>234</sup> Župarić- Iljić, D. (2013), „Percepcija tražitelja azila u javnosti i medijski prikazi problematike azila u Hrvatskoj” in Župarić-Iljić, D., First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia (*Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj*), Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House

		<p>spent on refugees in those two years.</p> <p>The projects focused on integration of refugees were funded by UNHCR, EU funds (EIDHR and IPA) and Government of RoC (Ministry of Social Affairs and the Governmental Office for Human Rights and National Minorities).</p>
<p>In particular provide a breakdown of funding for the relevant actions and measures by area (political participation, social participation and membership, indicating the source of funding (EIF, ERF, national, regional, other funding source) by <b>using the Annex 5</b></p>		

### 3.10. Key legal and policy developments, and relevant case law

	<p>In this section, please provide information about developments regarding the above legal and policy instruments concerning participation (political, consultation, membership and association, active citizenship and civic education), including any new legislative or policy initiatives in the framework of migrant integration in the country. Key developments may be new legislation or policies, abolition, update, improvement or reform of existing ones, as well as important case law, court, equality body or administrative cases, that have had or may have an impact on the implementation of legal and policy instruments and on the actual situation on the ground, including public debates and perceptions among the native population and migrants. (Use template in Annex 9).</p>	<p>Legal and policy instruments concerning participation are insufficient for the systematic, coherent and sustainable integration process, as well as non-existent broader societal and public debates on these issues.<sup>235</sup></p> <p>Although several policies and laws were passed in order to improve integration of foreigners in Croatia, participation of foreigners was not priority in any of them. To be more precise, participation is considered as important for foreigners' integration but no special measures that would motivate foreigners to be more involved in Croatian society were planned. According to MIPEX although policy makers list participation in public life as a key area of integration, opening political opportunities often takes time and significant reforms that are happening in new immigration countries in Central and Southern Europe but not in Croatia. However, no measure in the action plan is focused on improvement of political rights, motivating consultation processes or establishment of migrants' consultative bodies. None of the before mentioned organisations have been participating in decision-making at national, regional or local level in regard to the design, implementation, assessment and review of integration-specific, migration or other policies of general interest.</p> <p>Act on Associations as well as Act on Foreigners proscribe that foreigners are entitled to freedom of making association and connection and to become a member of organizations representing employees or employers or of organizations whose members</p>
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<sup>235</sup> Kuti, S., European University Institute (2014), Integration Policies – Country Report for Croatia, INTERACT RR 2014/13, available at: <http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/32655/INTERACT-RR-2014%20-%202013.pdf?sequence=1>; Župarić- Iljić, D. (2013), „Percepcija tražitelja azila u javnosti i medijski prikazi problematike azila u Hrvatskoj” in Župarić-Iljić, D., First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia (*Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj*), Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House

		<p>perform a special occupation, including the remuneration provided by such organizations to their members.</p> <p>The topic of active citizenship is most relevant for the civic education. Civic education was an important topic of debate in 2014. The first draft of the curriculum was based on the results of experimental implementation of civic education in schools. The idea was that civic education would be a separate course in the last years of primary education and in secondary schools, starting from 2014/2015. The Draft was presented for a public debate in August 2014 but the inputs of the debate were never published. With a change of the Minister of Science, Education and Sport, a new Curriculum was drafted and a new public debate started in August 2014. The new document proposes a cross-curricular introduction of civic education in the school year 2014/2015), which is considered problematic by many<sup>236</sup>, as teachers are not trained; there is a need for a revision of all subjects (curricular reform); and such programme is difficult to monitor and evaluate.</p>
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## 4. Social cohesion and community relations

### 4.1. Social cohesion policies

	<p>Does the national integration legal and policy framework refer to social/community cohesion? Is there a clear definition of social/community cohesion? Please report it here – in original language and in full English translation.</p>	<p>There is no reference on social/community cohesion in integration policy framework or in other national relevant policy documents referred to in part 1.1.</p>
	<p>Are there any specific measures in place to strengthen social cohesion? Please refer to promising practices and examples of challenges. Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7 highlighting the most important and/or successful.</p>	<p>No, there are some measures with the aim to inform or raise awareness about migrants, their culture and other characteristics, but no specific measures in place to strengthen social cohesion. Due to lack of policies, measures and state initiatives, it is important to mention some non-state activities and initiatives that are valuable for strengthening social cohesion. Those activities are</p>

<sup>236</sup>Salaj, B., (2014), “Komentar na aktualni prijedlog međupredmetnog uvođenja građanskog odgoja I obrazovanja”, 19 August 2014, available at: <http://goo.hr/komentar-na-aktualni-prijedlog-medupredmetnog-uvodenja-gradanskog-odgoja-i-obrazovanja-izv-prof-dr-sc-berto-salaj/>

		<p>not systematic on the large scale but they contribute to strengthening social cohesion in local communities. Such activities are joint workshops for migrants and host society members<sup>237</sup>, cooking events<sup>238</sup>, lectures in local community spaces<sup>239</sup>, etc.</p>
	<p>Are there indicators used by authorities to assess, monitor and support social cohesion policies? E.g. social distance, social interaction, intergroup relations, etc. Please provide available relevant data, figures and findings, if any, and present them briefly in the relevant table of the Annex (4).</p> <p>According to the public opinion survey from 2012<sup>240</sup>, Croatian citizens don't express a large social distance between themselves and the minority groups, at least on the verbal level. Approximately 84.4% of the respondents don't agree with the statement that he/she would reluctantly rent apartment or house to person of a different race or ethnicity and most people would have no objection that their child marry a person of other nationality (77.6%), other religion (76.7%) or people of color (65.2%). On the other side, approximately 43.4% of the citizens agree or completely agree with the statement that it wouldn't be OK to employ asylum seekers. This survey was applied by CATI - computer assisted telephone interviewing method on random sample of 1300 respondents on national level.</p> <p>According to Center for Peace Studies' research Croatian citizens show biggest social distance between themselves and Roma (44%), Serbs(38%) and Asylum seekers/refugees<sup>241</sup>.</p>	
	<p>Please outline available research, studies, and surveys about the sense of belonging and identification of migrants and/or their descendants with diverse types of local, regional and national identities. Please summarise briefly key findings and any differentiations by nationality or ethnic origin, gender, age and geographic area.</p>	<p>There were no such kind of research, but it is important to stress the above-mentioned statistics on foreigners in Croatia. Nationals of countries that emerged after the disintegration of former Yugoslavia are majority in a total number of all foreigners. The absence of a language barrier and familiarity with the culture and historical heritage are factors that facilitate the adjustment of those TCNs<sup>242</sup>.</p>
	<p>Please indicate legal measures and case law affecting social cohesion and community relations, for example the banning of specific religious or ethnic dress, such as the 'burqa'<sup>243</sup>.</p>	<p>While Catholic religious holidays are national holidays, members of the three biggest religious minorities (Orthodox Christians, Muslims and Jews) have a right to a day off on their main religious holidays. The Anti-discrimination Act does not distinguish between citizens and non-citizens and</p>

<sup>237</sup> Croatian Red Cross, "Exhibition of asylum seekers' craftworks", available at: <http://www.hck.hr/hr/stranica/izlozba-radova-trazitelja-azila-u-knjiznici-dugave-376>

<sup>238</sup> Centre for Peace Studies, "Integration through cooking", available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/azil-i-integracijske-politike/integracija-kroz-kulinarsko-umijece>

<sup>239</sup> Centre for Culture Trešnjevka, "Discussion on culture of immigrants", available at: <http://www.cekate.hr/sociokulturni-odjel/multikulturalizam-3/>; <http://www.cekate.hr/sociokulturni-odjel/percepcija-azilanata-u-hrvatskoj-univerzalna-prava-i-lokalni-problemi/>

<sup>240</sup> Ombudsman Office, Discrimination: Public Opinion Research, available at: <http://ombudsman.hr/index.php/hr/zajavnost/publikacije/finish/36-publikacije/71-istrazivanje-o-stavovima-i-razini-svijesti-o-diskriminaciji-i-pojavnim-oblicima-diskriminacije-2012>

<sup>241</sup> Maslić-Seršić, D. and Vukelić, A. (2013), *Istraživački izvještaj – Zastupljenost i indikatori diskriminacijskih i ksenofobičnih stavova u Republici Hrvatskoj*, Centre for Peace Studies (*Centar za mirovne studije*), Zagreb. Available at: <http://www.cms.hr/hr/suzbijanje-diskriminacije/vrijeme-je-za-suocavanje-sa-ksenofobijom-u-hrvatskoj>

<sup>242</sup> Bežovan, G., Matančević, J. and Baturina, D., City Report: Zagreb, Welfare innovations at the local level in favour of cohesion(WILCO)(2010-2013), ,

<sup>243</sup> Cfr. The notable ECHR case European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), S.A.S. v. France, No. 43835/11, 1 July 2014, available at [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{"itemid":\["001-145466"\]}](http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-145466#{)

		<p>guarantees protection from discrimination to any person. Citizenship is not therefore a requirement for such protection.</p>
	<p>Does the action plan or strategy on integration and inclusion of migrants and their descendants address combating racism, xenophobia and intolerance?</p> <p>Are there specific integration/inclusion actions related to racism and intolerance for education and/or for young people? If yes, how are such actions linked to general integration and/or social inclusion and/or cohesion policy? Please provide information on implementation and impact of such plans and refer to any assessment of their impact?</p>	<p>Almost all relevant national strategies address the issue of racism, xenophobia and discrimination.</p> <p>According to the Action Plan for the Removal of Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of Integration of Foreigners 2013 – 2015 it is essential to promote interculturalism, diversity and the need to eradicate racism and xenophobia. This particularly implies the training of professionals, as well as the awareness rising of the general public. In order to provide for the successful integration of foreigners into Croatian society, it is very important, among other things, to continuously implement measures to prevent and suppress the discriminatory treatment of immigrants. The last chapter within the Action plan is focused on activities that are aimed at raising awareness of the various aspects and the causes and consequences of migration movements, which is also a prerequisite for preventing the rise of xenophobia, the creation of prejudices and negative attitudes towards foreigners, through media and public campaigns and through education on human rights.</p> <p>The Migration Policy and other relevant documents contain the same measure.</p> <p>The topics of cultural difference, racism and tolerance are most relevant for civic education. The topic of cultural diversity is not specifically mentioned in the curricula but the expected outcomes for primary school pupils are related to understanding of minority cultures, identity, concept of multi-culturalism, human rights and the principle of equality, developing intercultural communication skills. The outcomes for the high school students specifically mention understanding of migration and its consequences.</p>
	<p>Please provide information about state and non-state responses via positive measures, campaigns, partnerships involving migrants and communities. Please provide information only about those actions that focus on migrants and on <u>prevention</u> and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation</p>	<p>As it was mentioned several times, migrants are not a topic of a political agenda. However, combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination are very prominent principles and very often referred to in the public debates.</p> <p>There was no campaign or initiative involving both migrants and communities undertaken by the state body. Most of the campaigns implemented were focused on anti-discrimination measures or hate speech in general.</p> <p>Some authors consider that the lack of such campaigns foster opposite campaigns, like those</p>

	<p>combatting racism and intolerance. Please outline any assessment about their impact and identify any relevant promising practice. (Use the template for promising practices in Annex 7).</p>	<p>against the construction of the Asylum Seekers Centre<sup>244</sup> or those for more restrictive citizenship regulations. Some rare, isolated cases of state organized public events (like round tables, public debates) were specifically oriented towards informing the public on the existence of asylum seekers in the places where the reception centres (shelters) for asylum seekers are located, but those were only after the local public protests against that act happened. The Government-s Office for Human Rights and the Rights National Minorities is most dedicated to the promotion of tolerance and peaceful living together. According to the Office's Report<sup>245</sup> for 2013, on the occasion of International Human Rights Day they organized a panel "Lets talk about our experiences of exercising our fundamental rights" and the screening of the film "An Episode in the Life of an Iron Picker," made by Oscar winner Danis Tanovic. Additionally, Ombudsperson actively cooperates with NGOs in all activities connected to the prevention of discrimination and foreigners' human rights. NGOs are really active in this area. The Croatian Red Cross implemented the project "People on the Move"<sup>246</sup> in collaboration with partners, civil society organizations, and conducted the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of training materials—printed 2000 leaflets containing basic information about migration, the causes of migration and the different groups of migrants;</li> <li>- Theatre performance and public discussion—the theatre play was made and co-written with migrants and it problematizes the reality migrants face in our society.</li> </ul> <p>The Centre for Peace Studies has conducted several campaigns and numerous different activities connecting migrants and local communities<sup>247</sup>. They aimed at showing the dangers of prejudices towards religious, ethnic and racial minorities and working to remove them. This is done through education at all levels of the education system, cooperation with state and academic institutions, and cooperation with the media. Some of the activities organized were: Language courses for refugees, information talks with refugees on their rights, public presentation on refugee countries of origin<sup>248</sup>, legal assistance to</p>
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<sup>244</sup>Petrović, N. (2013), „Otpori izgradnji prihvatilišta za tražitelje azila: slučaj Stubičke Slatine“ in Župarić-Iljić, D., First ten years of asylum system development in Croatia (*Zbornik Prvih deset godina razvoja sustava azila u Hrvatskoj*), Zagreb, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Center for Peace Studies and Human Rights House

<sup>245</sup> Croatia, the Report on the Implementation of the Action plan for the removal of obstacles to the exercise of particular rights in the area of integration of foreigners 2013 – 2015 (*Izveštaj o provedbi Akcijskog plana za uklanjanje prepreka u ostvarivanju pojedinih prava u području integracije stranaca za razdoblje od 2013. do 2015. godine*), (2014) available at: <https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages//Sjednice/2014/177%20sjednica%20Vlade//177%20-%2025.pdf>

<sup>246</sup> Croatian Red Cross, the project "People on the Move", available at: <http://www.hck.hr/en/category/-projects-and-programmes-people-on-the-move-224>

<sup>247</sup> <http://cms.hr/hr/azil-i-integracijske-politike/mitovi-o-azilantima-i-traziteljima-azila>; <http://cms.hr/hr/azil-i-integracijske-politike/centar-za-mirovne-studije-promovira-spot-protiv-rasizma-i-nasilja-na-stadionima>; <http://cms.hr/hr/azil-i-integracijske-politike/okrugli-stol-afirmacija-integracijske-politike-i-prakse-u-lokalnoj-zajednici>

<sup>248</sup> <http://cms.hr/hr/azil-i-integracijske-politike/poziv-na-izlaganje-o-nigeriji>

		<p>migrants, art and street-art events, and show kitchen events<sup>249</sup>. The show kitchens made a high impact on the local community who attended events and enjoyed the food. This work has indirectly paved the way for creating a welcoming society and tackling xenophobia in the visited local communities. Also, every year CPS marks International Refugees' Day and International Migrants' Day in order to raise awareness on this issues and to try to create more links between local community and newcomers. Those activities are always planned, created and organized with partner organizations as well as with migrants.</p> <p>The last campaign was implemented in 2014. Two TV videos with messages against xenophobia and racism were made. The first video was shown on national television during the 2014 World Cup in Brazil and featured celebrities (singers, actor, ex-football players and other popular public figures) that spread messages against all forms of discrimination— an avenue that can reach many since football is a game so many people enjoy<sup>250</sup>. The second video featured popular football players that play in Croatian top division from Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Brazil and Senegal. They spoke about why racism is band and how racism influences them and their quality of play<sup>251</sup>.</p> <p>In December 1999, supporters of the Zagreb football club founded the NGO 'White Angels'. White Angels engage in social activism, and contribute to the fight against various negative phenomena in football and society, such as hatred, violence, discrimination, racism, fascism, homophobia, and other phenomena, which are not present in football. White Angels participate in a number of domestic and international activities and campaigns in order to promote the values of peace and human rights. In 2014, for the sixth time they marked FARE (Football against Racism in Europe) action week aimed at raising awareness on discrimination in football. They organised a football tournament involving refugees, migrants, antifascist groups and different NGOs<sup>252</sup>. Those tournaments are not typical competitions but a gathering of teams of different groups (who are victims of discrimination)<sup>253</sup>. They provide a chance to promote social integration of migrants as well as highlight and encourage a greater understanding of the problems faced by some of these groups. During the matches FC Zagreb the white Angels displayed a banner saying 'No one is illegal'. Also, they have established a new football club with an aim to gather</p>
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<sup>249</sup> <http://cms.hr/hr/azil-i-integracijske-politike/okus-doma-na-bundekfestu-predstavio-bliske-okuse-istoka>

<sup>250</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJx2-7ZSC60>

<sup>251</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mgmuK4F6KAs>

<sup>252</sup> <http://www.h-alter.org/vijesti/sport-za-sve-nogometom-do-jednakosti>

<sup>253</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/events/692442567494031/permalink/692442584160696/>

		<p>refugees and migrants and promote anti-racist and anti-discrimination ideas<sup>254</sup>.</p> <p>Further, as mentioned in Section III, Immigrants' organizations such as Coordination of Croatian Friendship Societies and Society of Africans in Croatia and Dyalli Association organize different events in order to promote various cultures and prevent prejudices towards foreigners. Those are mostly cultural events and are focused on the youth population<sup>255</sup>.</p> <p>According to SIRIUS network project results, state initiatives could be described as isolated projects. One example is a project that was conducted by the Centre for Social Care in Zagreb, in which volunteers were helping minority and asylum students. A shortcoming of this approach is the impossibility of continuous work with children, because of the volunteer approach. Individual cases such as the one started by the Centre for Social Care in Zagreb, provide strong evidence about the inactivity of Croatian's Ministry of Education, Science and Sport.<sup>256</sup></p>
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## 4.2. Combatting racism and intolerance

	<p>Are there any policy measures, initiatives and practices to accommodate for ethnic or religious differences, for example in regard to sharing public space, such as swimming pools at local level?</p> <p>Identify any promising practices encouraging social interaction and contacts of people of different backgrounds at local level (<b>use the template for promising practices in annex 7</b>).</p>	<p>There are no policy measures addressing ethnic or religious differences in this way. At the Detention Centre and Asylum Seekers Centre, a special room for religious practices are provided.</p> <p>Muslims in Croatia do not face problems expressing their religious beliefs in public or overtly displaying their religious symbols<sup>257</sup>. However, one practical problem was reported in 2011 in regard to the fact that some Bosnian and Croatian Muslim women wear open-faced scarves. Representatives of local authorities responsible for issuing driving licenses insisted these women could not take photos with scarves (to which they have the right to be photographed with), when, instead, they should ask for special permission from the high level officials in the Ministry of the Interior<sup>258</sup>. According to the bylaws, scarves are allowed just for religious reasons.</p> <p>There are many failings in regard to accommodation for differences. The Action Plan for the Removal of</p>
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<sup>254</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/nkzagreb041?fref=ts>

<sup>255</sup> <http://www.dyalli.hr/festival>

<sup>256</sup> SIRIUS, The National Round tables report (2013) available at: <http://www.sirius-migrationeducation.org/?portfolio=implementing-policies-and-networking>

<sup>257</sup> European Network against Racism (ENAR)(2013) Racism and related discriminatory practices in Croatia, Shadow report 2011-2012, available at. <http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/croatia-2.pdf>

<sup>258</sup> European Network against Racism( ENAR)(2013) Racism and related discriminatory practices in Croatia, Shadow report 2011-2012, available at. <http://www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/croatia-2.pdf>

		<p>Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of Integration of Foreigners 2013 – 2015<sup>259</sup> foresees measure on provision of meals in public kitchens adjusted to the needs and culture of foreigners. The negative experience was found in an elementary school in Zagreb. School staff has failed to recognize the significance of adjusting to individual pupil's needs, the staff failed to see the need to adjust school meals to the religious needs of some pupils, considering it a legitimate solution that those children should bring their food from home or eat bread alone. In the case described, the school was serving pork, without providing options for pupils of Islamic faith<sup>260</sup>.</p>
	<p>Please indicate concrete measures, initiatives or programmes targeting migrants and/or descendants aiming at building trust in public institutions, especially at local level. E.g. campaigns, opening doors and reaching out to citizens, social centres, informal collective bodies, cultural events etc.</p> <p>Please provide notable examples of promising practice <b>(use the template for promising practices in annex 7)</b>.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Interior takes part in marking World Refugee Day annually. They mark that day in cooperation with Croatian Red Cross, the UNHCR, Centre for Peace Studies and the Jesuit Refugee Service. The WRD is usually marked with various activities in Zagreb and Kutina - cities where asylum reception centres are situated and where most people with granted international protection live.<sup>261</sup> Besides that, there were no concrete measures, initiatives or programmes targeting migrants and/or descendants aiming at building trust in public institutions.</p>
	<p>Are there any specific ethical or other guidelines or rules concerning the language used by media or journalists, when writing about migrants and/or their descendants? In this case please provide briefly information about actual application of such rules and challenges.</p>	<p>There is a particularly problematic combination of limited coverage and negative information on migrants' issues in the media<sup>262</sup>. Using phrases like 'taking advantage of our hospitality' and 'invasion from the East and the South', as well as biased and incomplete information on the arrival and transit of asylum seekers or undocumented migrants, on who these people are and why they come here, creates an inhospitable climate and lack of understanding for people that are fleeing danger and seek residence in Croatia. Also, migrants, regardless of being regular or irregular, are often placed in the same 'dangerous' category as terrorists and international criminals. In 2014, an important case marking the first serious public reaction against racism or xenophobia was recorded. Following a statement made by the Centre for Peace Studies and the Ethic Committee of the</p>

<sup>259</sup>Croatia, Action Plan for the Removal of Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of Integration of Foreigners 2013 – 2015 (*Akcijski plan za uklanjanje prepreka u ostvarenju pojedinih prava u području integracije stranaca za razdoblje od 2013. do 2015. godine*), available at:

[www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83](http://www.uljppnm.vlada.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=83) .

<sup>260</sup>Bužinkić, E. and Kranjec, J. (2012), Integration policy and practice – Inclusion of refugees and persons under subsidiary protection in Croatian society, Centre for Peace Studies, Zagreb

<sup>261</sup> Croatian Red Cross (2014), “World Refugee Day”, available at: <http://www.hck.hr/en/page/world-refugee-day-20-june-234>

<sup>262</sup>Lasić, I. (2014) “Media standards in reporting on Migrations”, Bilten, available at: <http://www.bilten.org/?p=223>

		<p>Croatian Journalist Association, there was a positive public reaction against a racist and xenophobic article on asylum seekers written by Heidi Karakas Jakubin, a journalist, and published in the Jutarnji list daily<sup>263</sup>.</p> <p>There is no special regulation on the representation of migrants in media. The Croatian Constitution guarantees freedom of speech, but the Croatian penal code prohibits and punishes anyone "who on the grounds of differences on the basis of race, religion, language, political or any other belief, wealth, birth, education, social status or other properties, gender, skin colour, nationality or ethnicity violates basic human rights and freedoms recognized from international community".<sup>264</sup></p>
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### 4.3.Mixed marriages

	<p>Mixed marriages is often used as an index for social distance and integration or, even, assimilation. Mixed (citizenship) marriages are defined as those where one of the spouses has foreign citizenship and the other has national citizenship (including registered partnerships, common-law marriages). Please indicate legal limitations, if any, for marriages between nationals and foreigners, e.g. for asylum seekers, third country nationals, etc. Do these limitations result in practical barriers?</p>	<p>Persons under international protection were afforded the right to marry by the newest amendements of Family Act, which was adopted in June 2014<sup>265</sup>. In The Act provided that refugees and persons under subsidiary protection in proving they are not already married may submit appropriate evidence other than a birth certificate not older than 3 months<sup>266</sup>. An affidavit registered at a Public Notary was considered appropriate evidence for persons under international protection according to the new Family Act. This issue, which Centre for Peace Studies raised through the strategic litigation, was incorporated in the legislative act in the manner we suggested and advocated for. However, the Family Act was suspended (in January 2015) after several NGOs and attorneys had started proceedings in front of the Constitutional Court. One of the objections was that such provision jeopardizes rule of law, legal certainty and the principle of monogamy. Act on Foreigners <sup>267</sup>states: Marriage of convenience defines the marriage of convenience, for which permit shall not be issued.: Article 57 of the Act states:</p> <p>(1) Temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification shall not be granted if the marriage is concluded as a marriage of convenience.</p> <p>(2) Within the meaning of this Act, the marriage of convenience means the marriage concluded for the reason of avoiding conditions required for entry and</p>
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<sup>263</sup> Centre for Peace Studies, available at: <http://www.cms.hr/azil/teza-opomena-vijeca-casti-hrvatskog-novinarskog-drustva>

<sup>264</sup> Croatia, Criminal Code (*Kazneni zakon*), Official Gazette No.125/11, 144/12

<sup>265</sup> Barberić, J. (2015), „Asylum in the Republic of Croatia one year after accession to the European Union“, New issues in refugee research, UNHCR, Research Paper No. 273

<sup>266</sup> Croatia, Family Act (*Obiteljski zakon*), Official Gazette 116/03, 17/04, 136/04, 107/07, 57/11, 61/11, 25/13,05/15

<sup>267</sup> Croatia, Act on Foreigners (*Zakon o strancima*), Official Gazette No. 74/13

		<p>residence of a foreigner.</p> <p>(3) Circumstances which may indicate that the marriage is the marriage of convenience are as follows: 1. the spouses do not maintain their marital union, 2. the spouses do not perform their marital obligations, 3. the spouses have never met before the conclusion of the marriage, 4. the spouses fail to provide consistent personal data, 5. the spouses do not speak a language that they both understand, 6. money was exchanged for the conclusion of marriage, unless the money is given as a dowry, and the spouses come from countries where presentation of a dowry is a custom, 7. there is a proof of previous marriages of convenience on the part of any of the spouses, either in the Republic of Croatia or abroad.</p> <p>(4) The provisions of this Article shall apply accordingly to common law marriages and in the procedure of granting of permanent residence.</p> <p>In addition to permit based on marriage, family reunification may be granted to a foreigner who, besides other requirements, has health insurance. As the price of health insurance is high, many foreigners cannot operationalize their move to Croatia.<sup>268</sup></p>
	<p>Are there any official or non-official data and information on mixed marriages (between nationals and people with another citizenship)? Please provide % proportions on the total number of marriages in a given period, as well as data – where available - about ages, country of origin/birth of migrant spouses.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Administration provided the following data:</p> <p>The number of mixed marriages in 2014 was 2042, which makes 10% of total number of marriages in Croatia. Foreign partners' countries of origin were Bosnia and Herzegovina (568), Serbia (298), Germany (278), Slovenia (87), Macedonia (72), Kosovo (58), Austria (58), Italy (39) and Slovakia (1). In 2014, 17 out of 34 same-sex partnerships conducted were between Croatian citizens and foreigners. Foreign partners' countries of origin were Bosnia and Herzegovina (7), Serbia (6), Macedonia (1), Japan (1), Italy (1) and Slovakia (1). The biggest number of marriages as well as partnerships occurred in the age group 26-32.</p>

<sup>268</sup> Bužinkić, E. and Kranjec, J., Centar za mirovne studije (2013), Overview of Legislative and Institutional Framework of Foreigners' Protection in Croatia (Pregled zakonodavnog i institucionalnog okvira za zaštitu stranaca u Hrvatskoj), Center for Peace Studies. Available at: <http://cms.hr/hr/publikacije>

## Annex 2: National and regional level action plans on integration

<p><i>National / regional level (specify region)</i></p>	<p><i>Year of the first edition and</i>  <i>Year of latest update (e.g.</i>  <i>First edition: 2004, Most recent update: 2011)</i></p>	<p><i>Responsible ministry – public authority – reference details (URL – links)</i></p>	<p><i>Target groups identify migrant and refugee groups as beneficiaries (e.g. on the basis of their residence status)</i></p>	<p><i>Main aims, actions and activities foreseen in the focus areas – link to fundamental rights [provide both key dimensions and specific actions and aims of the policy instruments in each focus area (use a different row for each focus area if needed)]</i></p>	<p><i>Targeting general population?</i>  <i>Yes/No – explanatory comments where needed</i></p>	<p><i>Insert here definition of integration (in EN) if any. Alternative: Indicate the core aim/objective of the NAP related to social inclusion and/or integration of migrants</i></p>
<p>Policy of the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2013-2015  National-level</p>	<p>First edition: 2007, Most recent update: 2013)</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Interior</b>  <a href="http://mup.hr/">http://mup.hr/</a></p>	<p>Foreigners in general, refugees, persons under subsidiary protection, asylum seekers, illegal imigrants.</p>	<p>The purpose to be achieved by adopting this Migration Policy is to ensure that migratory movements in the Republic of Croatia are beneficial to the economic and social development of the country and society. The goal of the Migration Policy is that all state bodies and other stakeholders work, in a timely and coordinated manner, on finding effective responses to the positive and negative effects of migratory movements.</p> <p>Main areas are:</p> <p><b>Visa policy</b> within that area</p>	<p>The only measure that address the host society are the Governmental Office for Human Rights duty to undertake: Activities aimed at raising public awareness of the various aspects and cause-effect phenomena of migrations, as a</p>	<p>“The integration process is a lengthy process that, in addition to the active participation of the immigrants, also includes an interdepartmental approach of the government bodies, local authorities and civil society(p. 16).”</p>

				<p>defined measures are: Alignment of national legislation with the changes in the acquis; Monitoring and implementation of set plans; and Development of the Croatian Visa Information System. Principal body for these measures is the ministry responsible for foreign affairs.</p> <p>Within <b>The status of foreign nationals</b> area planned measures are: Alignment of national legislation with the changes in the acquis; Issuance of a unique form of residence permit, or biometric ID cards for aliens; Updating the analysis of the situation on the labor market, with a proposal of appropriate measures to meet the demand for workforce; and Drafting proposals of the annual quota for the employment of aliens and potential employment of Croats from outside the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p><b>The acquisition of Croatian citizenship</b> consists of just one measure: Performance test and the need for amendments to Articles 11 and 16 of the Act on Croatian Citizenship.</p> <p>A priority in the field of <b>asylum</b> is the implementation of full</p>	<p>precondition for the prevention of xenophobia, prejudice and negative attitudes towards foreigners, through the media, public campaigns and human rights education</p>	
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				<p>access to international protection, and supplementing national legislation in accordance with the amendments of the European asylum law. With regard to the division of responsibility and solidarity between Member States, the Republic of Croatia is ready, within its capabilities, to give its contribution to countries that bear the biggest burden, which could be achieved through additional own capacities and by providing technical assistance for capacity building of effective asylum systems in third countries.</p> <p>Integration policy area consist of following measures: Drafting proposals for the appointment of the Standing Committee for the implementation of the integration of aliens into Croatian society - appointed by the Government; The appointment of the Working Group for the operational implementation of the tasks of the Standing Committee for the implementation of the integration of aliens into Croatian society; Action plan for removing obstacles to the exercise of rights in the field of integration based on the</p>		
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				<p>analysis of the problems encountered in this area; Activities aimed at raising public awareness of the various aspects and cause-effect phenomena of migrations, as a precondition for the prevention of xenophobia, prejudice and negative attitudes towards foreigners, through the media, public campaigns and human rights education; and The implementation of the curriculum of the Croatian language for persons above 15 years of age, at the level of all counties.</p> <p>In order to prevent and combat <b>irregular migration</b> and ensure border security and stability in this part of Europe, the activities of competent authorities will focus on: further development of own administrative, technical, accommodation and other necessary facilities, strengthen border enforcement cooperation between the countries of Southeast Europe, raise the level of trust between the competent authorities and institutions in the countries of the region and beyond, transfer experience and knowledge to other interested states and</p>		
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				<p>services.</p> <p>Within Croatian diaspora area planned measures are: A poll among the Croat diaspora, on their wishes to return to Croatia; Drafting a catalogue of opportunities for employment and investment in Croatia; Presentation of opportunities for employment and investment in Croatia and promotional activities in the Croat diaspora communities; and Drafting and implementation of the Action Plan to encourage the return of Croatian emigrants.</p>		
<p>Action Plan for the Removal of Obstacles to the Exercise of Particular Rights in the Area of the Integration of Foreigners 2013- 2015</p> <p>Nationallevel</p>	<p>First</p> <p>2013</p>	<p>The Government Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities</p> <p><a href="http://www.uljppn.m.vlada.hr/">http://www.uljppn.m.vlada.hr/</a></p>	<p>Foreigners in general, refugees, persons under subsidiary protection, asylum seekers</p>	<p>The aim of the integration policy is for the state to guarantee certain rights, which primarily include the right to work, to appropriate accommodation and housing, to education, security and all other pertaining rights, while the foreigner has the obligation to constructively and loyally participate in the economic, social and cultural development of his or her new environment. The integration of foreigners in the Croatian society implies ensuring their equal status in the economic, social and cultural life in relation to Croatian nationals, with special emphasis on the area of</p>	<p>Indirectly targets general population. The measures that address the host society are the Governmental duties to undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activities that are aimed at raising awareness of the various aspects and</li> </ul>	<p>Integration is defined as "a dynamic, two-way process of mutual adjustment, by both the foreigners and Croatian nationals, to the consequences of post-migration processes, which is in conformity with the Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU of the Council of the European Union of 2004(p.2)."</p>

				<p>education, work, employment and housing, with a view to obtaining permanent status in terms of residence and citizenship. Main areas are: <b>social welfare and health protection</b>. The <b>Ministry of Social Affairs</b> is responsible for designing and distributing guidelines in Croatian and English on the rights that refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries can exercise in the areas of social welfare, with a list of the addresses of all social welfare centres. It is also responsible for organising thematic workshops and counselling sessions on those rights, especially in the first months of the integration of international protection beneficiaries (refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries) in the Republic of Croatia. Also, it is competent for continuous provision of accommodation facilities for refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries according to their needs equipping and adaptation of flats.</p> <p><b>The Ministry of Health</b> is responsible for definition the scope of the right to health</p>	<p>the causes and consequences of migration movements, which is also a prerequisite for preventing the rise of xenophobia, the creation of prejudices and negative attitudes towards foreigners, through media and public campaigns and through education on human rights. They strengthen the support partnership programmes of civil society organisations that foster and promote diversity in cultural expression.</p>	
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			<p>protection of asylum seekers who were subjected to torture, rape or other grave forms of violence, and for asylum seekers with specific health needs; informing healthcare workers about the framework of the migrants' rights; provision of culturally sensitive healthcare (psycho-social and counselling assistance), especially to victims of violence and torture, and persons who experienced a trauma; drawing up an adequate system of health protection, psychological assistance and psychosocial care for particularly vulnerable groups of immigrants; providing access for foreigners to healthcare institutions.</p> <p><b>The Ministry of Education</b> is responsible for language learning and education, production of material with information about the education system in the Croatia and for provision of the permanent acquisition of social and civic competences within the regular elementary and secondary education system.</p> <p>The <b>Croatian Employment Service is responsible for employment.</b> Concrete</p>	<p>They provide support to non-profit and electronic media programmes focused on raising public awareness on various aspects of migration movements. They undertake activities aimed at raising awareness of various aspects, causes and consequences of migration movements through media and public campaigns and human rights education;</p>	
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				<p>measures are: informing the foreigners about their rights and obligations in the employment system and of the possibility of retraining or supplementary training in order to increase their chances for employment, organising training for the staff of the Croatian Employment Service as part of regular training activities related to the needs and rights of foreigners, and funding the training of unemployed refugees.</p> <p><b>The Government's Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities</b> is competent for inter-agency cooperation that consist of nomination of contact points in state administration authorities, responsible for dealing with issues concerning the integration of foreigners, development of an information leaflet with the basic information for the integration of foreigners in the Croatian society, provision od different raising awareness activities and professional development of police staff, social welfare centre staff and members of civil society organisations who are directly involved in assisting and protecting persons covered</p>		
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				<p>by international protection and unaccompanied minors.</p> <p><b>Ministry of Culture</b> is competent for strengthening support for partnership programmes of civil society organisations that foster and promote diversity in cultural expressions, for encouragement and support of projects that affirm the cultural and artistic work of foreigners at amateur and professional level and for strengthening support to the programmes of non-profit and electronic media focusing on awareness raising of the issues of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, on the various aspects and the causes and consequences of migration movements.</p>		
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## Annex 4: Indicators monitoring migrant integration - social inclusion/cohesion

N/A.

## Annex 5: Use of funding instruments

N/A.

## Annex 7: Promising practices

<b>Thematic area</b>	Encouragement of social interaction and contacts of people of different backgrounds at local level
Title (original language)	<b>Franovbicikl</b>
Title (EN)	Fran's bike
Organisation (original language)	<b>Osnovna škola Fran Galović</b>
Organisation (EN)	Elementary school Fran Galović
Government / Civil society	Government, Ministry of Education, Elementary school
Funding body	Funds are provided within regular Ministry of Education funding of schooling system. No special funds were provided.
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://os-fgalovica-zg.skole.hr/">http://os-fgalovica-zg.skole.hr/</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	The project started in 2014.
Type of initiative	School project
Main target group	Local community
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Local, City of Zagreb, Dugave area
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In order to promote cycling as a vital part of maintaining health and wellbeing of population, as well as to build the local community connections, the elementary school Fran Galović started to implement Fran's bike manifestation. The main objectives of the manifestation are: to address insufficient infrastructure for safe cycling of children and adults in Dugave (lack of parking for bicycles, bicycle paths, lanes, curbs, lack of security of leaving bikes etc.) and build trust and encourage dialogue within the community through active participation of all community stakeholders – parents, children, associations and institutions that work with children, youth or other groups in Dugave and associations that promote values such as volunteering, acceptance of diversity, etc. Asylum Seekers Centre and Juvenile Correction Centre are located in Dugave

	area which contributes to the diversity of population in that part of the city.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	<p>Action could be transferred in any local community that consists of diverse groups as well as in any school that is attended by migrant pupils or pupils with migrant background.</p> <p>The value of the action is that it connects promotion of health with the promotion of anti- racism, diversity acceptance, and building of trust within the community.</p>
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	<p>This practice requires no special or additional funds and it depends solely on local community resources.</p> <p>Since the target group is the local community, especially new generations of children, this practice can considerably improve interpersonal connections as well as understanding among different groups within the local community. Through this activity, pupils can develop intercultural skills and have the opportunity to start with active participation in society.</p>
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	<p>The lessening of racism, xenophobia and discrimination is a concrete measurable impact one can expect after implementation of such practice. Better understanding among citizens of the local community can contribute to peacefully living, a better quality of life, and a good atmosphere in school.</p>
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	<p>Every Member State needs to integrate foreigners and implement forms of integration measures. This practice can be implemented on different levels (national, regional, local) and doesn't require additional financial resources.</p>
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	<p>Involvement of various stakeholders is the core of identified promising practise.</p> <p>Once a practice is initiated, various groups, organizations and institutions are welcome to take part in its design, planning and realisation. This promising practice has ownership and depends on the contribution of local community.</p>
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	<p>Identified practice does not provide assessment of its work. Evaluation is something to be designed and implemented in the following period.</p>

<b>Thematic area</b>	Prevention and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation combatting racism and intolerance
Title (original language)	Kordinacija za integraciju
Title (EN)	Coordination for Integration
Organisation (original language)	Centar za mirovne studije
Organisation (EN)	Centre for Peace Studies
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Funding body	EU funds (pre- accession funds (IPA, EIDHR) and UNHCR
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://www.cms.hr/azil/koordinacija-organizacija-civilnog-drustva-za-integraciju-izbjeglica-u-hrvatsko-drustvo">http://www.cms.hr/azil/koordinacija-organizacija-civilnog-drustva-za-integraciju-izbjeglica-u-hrvatsko-drustvo</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	Start was in 2011.
Type of initiative	NGO initiative
Main target group	Different NGOs
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Coordination on Integration (CoI) has been founded in 2011 by the Centre for Peace Studies. It gathers some 20 civic organizations providing social services to various vulnerable groups such as refugees and migrants and advocating for the rights of those vulnerable groups. In order to provide necessary services to refugees and migrants, civil society organizations that already have been providing different types of assistance to local vulnerable groups (women, children, victims of torture, victims of violence, etc.) raised their capacities to adjust their scope of services for refugees and migrants as well. Representatives of institutes, international organizations and public servants who work directly with those groups are part of this CoI. Through different projects CPS has been building capacities of interested organizations by regular thematic meetings on integration, trainings, study visits, cultural events and advocacy activities.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The multi-sectoral structure of such coordination is the most valuable element. NGOs, institutes, experts and

	<p>representatives of governmental bodies make this process multidimensional and comprehensive. During the meetings, members exchange information, knowledge, experience, as well as particular cases that should be resolved. Also, actors plan advocacy activities and media statements together.</p>
<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')</p>	<p>Once the Coordination is formed, its work can last for a certain period with regular and <i>ad hoc</i> meetings. Competent body can establish mandate of the Coordination to be advisory body for these topics.</p> <p>This multi-sectoral cooperation is valuable since the CSO's have direct contact with mentioned target groups, what in a way gives them the chance to talk in the name of those groups and create actions that helps them in practicing and advocating their rights.</p>
<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact</p>	<p>Advocacy actions of the Coordination for Integration include the monitoring of implementation of the policy documents on migrants' integration into Croatian society, participation in organizing round tables and local campaigns, and organizing press conferences reporting on problems in integration.</p> <p>Similar coordination initiatives can have direct impact on design and content of the measures in various action plans or policies. Multi-sectoral structure of such coordination can have an impact on target groups in terms of resolving problems and improvement of situation in practice, as well as in legislation.</p>
<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?</p>	<p>In every Member State there are problems with the implementation of legislation as well as with exercising migrants' rights. Many NGOs are dealing with the same issues and fight with the lack of information. The Coordination gives opportunity for joint work and better coordination of activities and advocacy plans.</p>
<p>Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.</p>	<p>Every member of CoI, whether a person or an organization, has an opportunity to create an agenda of the meetings and initiate some public or advocacy action. Every member is autonomous in implementing their own activities. CoI developed protocol of mutual cooperation that defines roles and responsibilities of each organization in providing services to these target groups.</p>
<p>Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.</p>	<p>Identified practice does not provide assessment of its work. Evaluation is something to be designed and implemented in following period.</p>

<b>Thematic area</b>	Prevention and promotion of peaceful living together and integration as mutual accommodation combatting racism and intolerance
Title (original language)	Ljudi u pokretu
Title (EN)	People on the move
Organisation (original language)	Hrvatski crveni križ
Organisation (EN)	CROATIAN RED CROSS
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Funding body	EU IPA 2010, CRC Funds
Reference (incl. url, where available)	<a href="http://www.hck.hr/en/category/-projects-and-programmes-people-on-the-move-224">http://www.hck.hr/en/category/-projects-and-programmes-people-on-the-move-224</a>
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	6 April 2013 – 5 October 2014
Type of initiative	NGO initiative
Main target group	Relevant ministries, civil society organizations and practitioners in the field of migration and asylum.
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Practice comprises of two main components: capacity building of key stakeholders working with migrants, and raising awareness activities on migration issues among general public, especially youth. The main capacity building activities include the training of trainers, local trainings in five regions and the final round table, gathering representatives of governmental institutions, Red Cross, CSOs and media. The main raising awareness activity includes production of a theatre play that presents migrants' experience in a new country and response from the local communities and performances in 5 places in Croatia. The theatre play is followed by discussion forums and debates among youth, migrants and refugees.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	On a local level, anti-discrimination workshops and planning of public awareness actions with youth were implemented with the aim to enhance their knowledge and awareness on the key issues regarding refugees, migrants and potential discriminatory practices. Actions were designed in a

	participatory way, using creativity of youth and knowledge gathered during the workshop.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	The practice is designed to raise capacities of organisations and institutions working with refugees and raise their public visibility and secure capacities for future preventive activities among youth for prevention of discrimination. Practice has policy orientation and orientation towards social change: it produced recommendations and Guide book for practitioners on work with vulnerable groups.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The practice contributes to better public understanding of key discrimination problems that members of marginalized migrant groups are facing; it improves tolerance and respect for people of different faiths, religions, ethnicities, culture in order to facilitate their integration into society; it aims to enhance capacities and professional skills of key stakeholders to address the needs of vulnerable migrants, in particular unaccompanied minors' migrants and women migrants. On a broader note, the practice strives to foster a culture of human rights and democracy by creating awareness about human rights, conflict resolution, democracy and governance.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferrable to other settings and/or Member States?	In every Member State there is a need for capacity building of stakeholders working with migrants, and raising awareness activities on migration issues among general public, especially youth. No special financial resources needed for practices as this one.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice.	The practice adopts the spirit of partnership with all relevant actors including the relevant ministries and civil society organizations, practitioners in the field of migration and asylum.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice provides for review and assessment.	So far the project was evaluated as very useful and innovative by all partners. However, the comprehensive evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project

## Annex 8: Discrimination complaints submitted to Equality Bodies

N/A.

## Annex 9: Case law – max 5 leading cases

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Citizenship acquisition</b>
<b>Decision date</b>	28 January 2015
<b>Reference details</b>	U-IIIB-7838/2014, Constitutional Court of Croatia
<b>Key facts of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	The applicant applied for Croatian citizenship with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) in 1998 and was denied three times. In its third decision, the Ministry of Interior relies on its discretionary powers, providing that Security and Intelligence Agency (SOA) issued another unsubstantiated opinion on existence of security barriers for the acquisition of citizenship, although the High Administrative Court quashed the previous decision on the basis that mere statement that the applicant does not respect Croatian legal order does not constitute adequate and sufficient reasoning.
<b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b> (max. 500 chars)	The Constitutional Court notes that the procedure before the Administrative Court regarding the third decision is still ongoing, and that the applicant will have the chance to raise all the arguments and complaints there. The Court finds that no such severe and irreparable consequences stem from a decision of the Ministry of Interior that could touch upon the merit of the applicant's constitutional right to a fair trial, in a way that this would give rise to the question whether the Court is obliged to begin with constitutional procedure before legal remedies have been fully exhausted.
<b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	The Court clarifies and acknowledges that the constitutional right to fair trial encompasses the protection from arbitration, however, does not consider that the insufficiently reasoned decision of the MOI on the acquisition of citizenship based upon the opinion of SOA, which are not legally bound to provided explanation for its claim that security barriers for acquisition of citizenship exist, falls under the constitutional scope and definition of arbitration, even if all pre-requirements for the acquisition of citizenship may have been satisfied.
<b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</b> (max. 500 chars)	The Court rejected the complaint regarding the fair trial, pointing that legal protection could be sought and obtained through the ongoing procedure before the Administrative Court, even though the previous decision of the High Administrative Court already attempted to resolve the conflict between SOA's acting in accordance to the law and the request for adequate reasoning of the administrative decisions. This judgment implies that administrative acts based upon unreasoned opinion of SOA are sufficient for the right to a free

	trial, if the lower court decides so.
<p><b>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>Ustavno pravo na pravično suđenje također jamči i zaštitu od arbitrarnosti u odlučivanju sudova i drugih državnih tijela. Arbitrarnim se može ocijeniti pojedinačni akt pri čijem je donošenju njegov donositelj bez razboritih ili bez ikakvih razloga odstupio od ustaljene prakse, nije uzeo u obzir očigledno mjerodavan propis ili je mjerodavni propis pogrešno protumačio i primijenio na način i u mjeri koja konkretni pojedinačni akt čini pravno neprihvatljivim.</p> <p>The constitutional right to fair trial also guarantees the protection from arbitration when courts and other state bodies are deciding. Individual acts can be assessed as arbitrary when the decision maker has deviated from the settled practice without just reasons or without reasoning, or when it did not consider relevant legislation, or misinterpreted it or applied in a manner which makes individual acts legally unacceptable.</p>

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Citizenship acquisition</b>
<b>Decision date</b>	15 October 2014
<b>Reference details</b>	U-III-5559/2012, Constitutional Court of Croatia
<p><b>Key facts of the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The applicant was refused the acquisition of citizenship on the grounds of not respecting the legal order after the classified report of SOA had been submitted. Since the Ministry of Interior and the Administrative Court rejected his citizenship application the applicant started procedure in front of the Constitutional Court. The applicant born in Croatia also claims that he had Croatian citizenship (citizenship certificate, passport, ID). However he was registered as citizen of Croatia by mistake of the official authority which was annulled in another procedure.</p>
<p><b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The applicant claimed that his right to fair trial was breached. The applicant could not have insight in the classified report of SOA and could not present arguments in front of the court. The applicant also claims that he was already a Croatian citizen as he was in possession of citizenship certificate.</p>
<p><b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court did not accept the claim that the applicant was Croatian citizen, referring to another judgement and showing that his certificate of citizenship was granted by "mistake". The Constitutional Court through inspection of the court files assessed that there is no arbitrariness in the decision making of the MoI and Administrative Court.</p>

<p><b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court rejected the applicant's complaint which resulted with consideration that there is no breach of right to fair trial and that the procedure of annulation of his registration in the register of citizens is subject of another procedure. However, the court clarified the legal nature of the "citizenship certificate" ("<i>domovnica</i>") referring to previous case law.</p>
<p><b>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>Ocjena je Ustavnog suda da su nadležno upravno tijelo i Upravni sud iznijeli relevantne i dostatne razloge za svoje akte, odnosno da su svoja pravna stajališta obrazložili na način koji otklanja svaku sumnju u arbitrarnost postupanja i odlučivanja.</p> <p>The Constitutional court assessed that the competent administrative body and the Administrative court gave sufficient and relevant reasons for their decisions that they have reasoned in a way that is refuting any doubt in the arbitrariness of proceeding and deciding.</p>

<p><b>Thematic area</b></p>	<p><b>Citizenship</b></p>
<p><b>Decision date</b></p>	<p>8 December 1993</p>
<p><b>Reference details</b></p>	<p>U-I-206/ 1992. U-I-207/ 1992. U-I-209/ 1992. U-I-222/ 1992. Constitutional Court of Croatia</p>
<p><b>Key facts of the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The procedure for assessing the constitutionality of the provision of the Act on Croatian Citizenship stipulating that the MOI is not obligated to state the reasons for rejection in negative application for citizenship. The judgement is following the previous judgement of the Constitutional court in which doubt was raised that provisions would be unconstitutional and asked the Parliament to state the opinion. Since the Parliament did not submit its opinion this decision is brought.</p>
<p><b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court reasoned that the adoption of decisions which are not reasoned is in breach with the constitutional right of effective legal remedy. Without reasoned decision it is not possible for the Administrative court to perform control of legality through the appeal procedure.</p>
<p><b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>At issue was the constitutionality of the provision of the law whereby decision for rejecting the application for the acquisition of citizenship could be issued without stating reasons. The Constitutional Court declared it unconstitutional, but pointed in which circumstances such option would be viable.</p>

<p><b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The provision of the Act on Croatian Citizenship which provided that decisions may not be reasoned was annulled and decisions in which the acquisition of citizenship is rejected need to be reasoned.</p>
<p><b>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>Rješenje bez obrazloženja, rješenje koje ne sadrži ni utvrđene činjenice, ni pravne propise i razloge zbog kojih nije uvažen zahtjev stranke, teško da može biti valjana podloga za djelotvoran pravni lijek.</p> <p>Decision without reasoning, decision without identified facts, legal acts and reasons why the application is not accepted can hardly be grounds for effective legal remedy.</p>

<p><b>Thematic area</b></p>	<p>Citizenship acquisition</p>
<p><b>Decision date</b></p>	<p>24 April 2008</p>
<p><b>Reference details</b></p>	<p>U-III / 4003 / 2005, Constitutional Court of Croatia</p>
<p><b>Key facts of the case</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>A citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, married to a Croatian Citizen, residing in Croatia since 1965, applied for Croatian Citizenship in 2000. The MoI rejected his application because he did not respect legal order of Croatia as he was convicted for avoidance of tax control, though the validity clause of the conviction was later declared null and void by the higher court and further processed. The Administrative Court accepted MoI reasoning.</p>
<p><b>Main reasoning/argumentation</b></p> <p>(max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The reasoning of the Constitutional Court was based on the fact that there was criminal conviction against the applicant relevant to establishing whether the applicant was respecting the legal order. Such a fact was regarded in relation to two circumstances, first that the applicant is citizen of former Yugoslavia and second, that, family unity should be taken in consideration when deciding on his application for acquisition of citizenship.</p>
<p><b>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case</b> (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Court differentiates between "classical" foreigners and former citizens of Yugoslavia which were residing in Croatia at the time of dissolution. Hence the conditions for naturalisation should be interpreted adequately in case of acquisition of citizens who were former citizens of Yugoslavia. The application for citizenship needs to be assessed considering the principle of proportionality and protection of family unity needs to be taken in account.</p>

<p><b>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)</b></p>	<p>The administrative decision of the MoI and the judgement of the Administrative Court were annulled and the application returned to the MOI for decision making. The Court found that the decision of the MOI to reject the application for citizenship is in breach of the right of equality before the law.</p>
<p><b>Key quotation in original language and translated into English with reference details (max. 500 chars)</b></p>	<p>6. [...] Podnositelja ustavne tužbe (koji je bio državljanin bivše SFRJ) ne može se smatrati "klasičnim" strancem u Republici Hrvatskoj. Problemi s državljanstvom uslijedili su zbog raspada bivše (zajedničke) države, a utvrđenje da je podnositelj stranac u Republici Hrvatskoj neposredno je povezano s problemom sukcesije država. [...]</p> <p>6. [...] The applicant (used to be citizen of former Yugoslavia) cannot be considered as a "classical" foreigner in Republic of Croatia. Problems with citizenship are consequence of the dissolution of the former common state, and the fact that the applicant is a foreigner in Croatia directly refers to the issue of succession [...]</p>