

	Quick Facts	
	Immigration detainees (2018)	928
	Detained asylum seekers (2016)	50
	Detained minors (2018)	110
	Persons expelled (2018)	2,210
	International migrants (2019)	518,083
	New asylum applications (2019)	1,275

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/croatia>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	928	2018	Number of persons granted alternatives to immigration detention	9	2013
	258	2015		6	2012
	425	2014		4	2011
	533	2013		10	2010
	784	2012		13	2009
	649	2011			
	559	2010			
	460	2009			
	768	2008			
	1,583	2007			
	1,710	2006			
Number of detained asylum seekers	50	2016	Total number of detained minors	110	2018
	41	2015		73	2017
	81	2014		68	2017
	73	2013		59	2016
				39	2010
				25	2009
				27	2008
				96	2007
Number of detained accompanied minors	110	2018	Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	5,580	2018
				3,495	2017
				3,320	2016
				3,295	2015
				2,500	2014
				4,150	2013
Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population	0.04	2015	Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	3	2019
	0.07	2013		1	2016
	0.1	2010			
Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	229	2019	Number of persons removed/returned (voluntary returns and deportations)	2,210	2018
	241	2017		2,125	2017
	140	2016		1,890	2016
	116	2015		1,940	2015
				2,245	2014
		2,530	2013		

Number of deportations/forced returns only	1,320	2018	Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	48.29	2017
	1,085	2017		39.96	2016
	950	2016		49.62	2015
	690	2015			
	1,415	2014			
Criminal prison population	3,190	2018	Percentage of foreign prisoners	5.7	2016
	3,228	2016		5.8	2013
	4,741	2013			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	78	2016			
	108	2013			
Demographics and immigration-related statistics					
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	4,100,000	2020	International migrants	518,083	2019
	4,240,000	2015		560,500	2017
	4,400,000	2012		576,900	2015
				757,000	2013
				573	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	13.4	2017	Refugees	916	2019
	13.6	2015		787	2018
	17.6	2013		504	2017
				304	2016
				522	2015
				684	2014
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	0.07	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	1,275	2019
	0.17	2014		1,988	2016
	0.17	2012		453	2014
				1,241	2012
Refugee recognition rate	7.9	2014	Stateless persons	2,886	2018
				2,873	2016
				2,886	2015
				2,886	2014

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
		Civil law		2019
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	Constitution of Croatia, articles 22, 24 and 25	1990	2013
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Law on Foreigners (Zakon o strancima)		2011	2017
	Law on International and Temporary Protection (Zakon o međunarodnoj i privremenoj zaštiti)		2015	2017
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Regulations, standards, guidelines	Name			Year Published
	Rules of the stay in the Reception centre for foreigners (Pravila boravka u prihvatnom centru za strance 66/2013)			2013
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention to effect removal		2019	
	Detention for failing to respect a voluntary removal order		2019	
	Detention to establish/verify identity and nationality		2019	
	Detention for unauthorised entry or stay		2019	
	Detention to prevent unauthorised entry at the border		2019	
	Detention pending transfer to another Schengen country		2019	
	Detention during the asylum process		2019	
	Detention to ensure transfer under the Dublin Regulation		2019	
	Detention to prevent absconding		2019	
Detention for unauthorized stay resulting from criminal conviction		2019		
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Non-immigration-status-related grounds providing for administrative detention in immigration legislation.	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention on public order, threats or security grounds		2019	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date	
	Yes	Yes	2019	

CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Grounds for criminal immigration-related detention/incarceration and maximum potential duration of incarceration	Grounds for Incarceration	Maximum Number of Days of Incarceration		Observation Date
	Unauthorized entry	30		2019
	Unauthorised stay	60		2019
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?	Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?			Observation Date
	No			2019
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	548		2013	
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of time in custody prior to issuance of a detention order	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	2		2013	
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length of detention for asylum-seekers	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	180		2019	
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS				
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Information to detainees	Yes		2019
	Right to appeal the lawfulness of detention	Yes		2019
	Independent review of detention	Yes		2019
NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Types of non-custodial measures	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Designated non-secure housing	Yes	infrequently	2019
	Supervised release and/or reporting	Yes	infrequently	2019
	Registration (deposit of documents)	Yes	infrequently	2019
	Release on bail	Yes	infrequently	2019

VULNERABLE PERSONS

Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Elderly	Provided	Not available	2019
	Persons with disabilities	Provided	Not available	2019
	Pregnant women	Provided	Not available	2019
	Survivors of torture	Provided	Not available	2019
	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2017
	Asylum seekers	Provided	Yes	2017
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2017

MANDATORY DETENTION

Mandatory detention	Filter	Name	Observation Date
	No	No	2019

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
<p>Latest Update</p>	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project's Covid-19 survey, the Croatian Interior Ministry provided detailed information about measures that have been adopted in reception centres hosting asylum seekers. They also provided some limited information about Covid-19 procedures adopted for cases involving police interaction with "illegal migrants and aliens." However, the ministry gave no specific information concerning measures taken in the country's detention centres or its transit holding facilities in Zagreb and Dubrovnik airports. We reproduce the letter in its entirety below (a link to the PDF version of the letter is provided in the sources at the end of this update). Worth noting, although the GDP has sent Covid-19 survey requests to relevant government bodies in all 28 European Union member states, only 11 countries have sent responses, and of those only 9—including Croatia—have provided substantive responses. (Germany's Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, for instance, responded to our survey merely to inform us that our enquiries must be directed to the individual federal states, which "are responsible for the management of detention facilities in Germany." See the 20 May Germany update on this platform.) Among the key points made in the letter, which was signed by State Secretary Terezija Gras, was confirmation that no moratorium on new immigration detention orders had been ordered due to the pandemic and no immigration detainees had been released from detention as a result of Covid-19 measures. The ministry also reported that on 13 March all transfers under the Dublin Regulation were temporarily suspended, which was to remain in effect until August 2020. Other removals and deportations procedures had been reduced, but not completely suspended. On the other hand, in contrast to some other EU member states, which have locked down reception centres and de facto deprived asylum seekers of liberty as a purported Covid-19 safety measure (see, for instance, updates on Cyprus on this platform), Croatia reports that it has not locked asylum seekers inside its reception centres. Instead, according to the Interior Ministry, "Aliens accommodated in reception centres are advised to remain inside, and measures of protection are taken inside the facilities (e.g. floor marking for social distancing, toiletries, medical staff, temperature measuring at the entrance to the restaurant...)." In our previous update on Croatia (4 August), we recounted reports that Croatian police have engaged in violent border pushbacks of migrants and asylum seekers throughout the Covid-19 crisis, which have been condemned by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants and the Special Rapporteur on Torture (see the 2 August Croatia update for more details). The Interior Ministry did not address these reports in its letter to the GDP.</p> <p>Zagreb, 7 August 2020 Mr Michael Flynn Global Detention Project Geneva, Switzerland Dear Mr Flynn, Following your request for information on migration-related detention and Covid-19, we hereby inform you as follows: There is no moratorium on new immigration detention orders because of the COVID-19 pandemic and no such measure is under consideration. Likewise, no people have been released from immigration detention because of the COVID-19 pandemic. As regards measures that are being taken to prevent spreading of the infection and to ensure appropriate care, please note that the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia has restricted access to reception centres in Zagreb and Kutina, allowing access only to those persons who are necessary for their normal functioning. International protection applicants who are accommodated in Zagreb and Kutina are under constant medical surveillance. Moreover, applicants accommodated in reception centres, including those who have been released from detention or those under alternative measures of detention, are constantly warned about the outbreak of the disease and the measures that need to be taken in order to prevent its further spread. A physician is available in reception centres on a daily basis, and the medical staff constantly supervise all international protection applicants. According to the recommendations issued by the Croatian Institute of Public Health, parts of the reception centre are set up to be used for 14-day quarantine for new applicants who arrive from countries with an increased number of COVID-19 cases. They are supervised by medical staff on a daily basis. In case of any suspicion of COVID-19, they are tested as soon as possible. So far, we have not recorded a single case of COVID-19 among international protection applicants. Aliens accommodated in reception centres are advised to remain inside, and measures of protection are taken inside the facilities (e.g. floor marking for social distancing, toiletries, medical staff, temperature measuring at the entrance to the restaurant...). Face masks are regularly distributed to persons accommodated in reception centres. Likewise, hand disinfectant dispensers have been placed in noticeable and easily accessible locations in both centres. Moreover, increased efforts have been invested in maintaining high hygienic standards aimed at preserving the health of applicants, but also of the staff working in both centres. This was the only way in which the spread of the disease could be prevented. As regards measures that are being taken to test and protect detainees during the COVID-19 epidemic, the Ministry of the Interior follows the instructions issued by the Croatian Institute of Public Health in relation to COVID-19. When the police interact with illegal migrants and aliens who make an application for international protection, the aliens are checked for COVID-19 symptoms. If the aliens show COVID-19 symptoms, this is reported to the epidemiologist in charge who takes over the case. If aliens show no symptoms, the police continue to take action, that is, they make decisions regarding return pursuant to the Aliens Act (Official Gazette No 130111, 74/13, 69/17, 46/18 and 53/20) or they take note of the international protection applications made by the aliens. If a return decision is issued, a deadline for voluntary return is determined by taking into consideration all the relevant circumstances of the case. In general, the deadline should not be shorter than 7 or longer than 30 days. If aliens are transported in police vehicles, the vehicles are regularly disinfected and police officers wear appropriate protective equipment. Aliens in the procedure of forcible removal may be accommodated in reception centres for aliens, and international protection applicants are accommodated in reception centres for international protection applicants. The Ministry does not provide nor is obligated to provide accommodation for aliens in the procedure of voluntary return. Information flyers on conscientious and responsible behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic are available in reception centres for aliens and reception centres for international protection applicants. They were designed by IOM and translated into 26 languages (Amhaic, Arabic, Bambara, Bengali, Chinese, Edo, English, Esan-Ishan, French, Fula, Hausa, Igbo, Italian, Kurdish Sorani, Mandinka, Pashto, pidgin English, Romanian, Russian, Soli, Soninke, Spanish, Tigrinya, Urdu, Wolof, and Yoruba). Also available are flyers with the instructions issued by the Croatian Institute of Public Health, which have been translated into the languages used by aliens. Likewise, disinfectant dispensers have been placed in the centres. A medical examination is performed when aliens are accommodated in the reception centre for aliens. If it is established that the alien shows COVID-19 symptoms, he/she is released from the centre and the epidemiologist in charge takes over the case. As regards unaccompanied minors, the Ministry for Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy has adopted guidelines on procedures to be followed for the protection of unaccompanied minors in situations when they are threatened or there is risk of the epidemic. All employees of the Ministry of the Interior who work with illegal migrants, international protection applicants and persons who have been granted international protection continuously follow the instructions and recommendations of the Croatian Institute of Public Health and the Civil Protection Headquarters, and they adjust their activities in real time depending on the current situation. The Ministry has provided protective equipment and disinfectants for all employees. Other activities are also being taken in order to ensure the highest possible level of hygiene and health working conditions. When it comes to deportation/removals, returns are carried out in very difficult circumstances and have been significantly reduced due to the epidemiological situation. Cooperation with distant third countries was difficult even prior to COVID-19 (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Bangladesh etc.). Cooperation with the neighbouring countries is generally good when it comes to the return of illegal migrants. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, communication with third non-neighbouring countries in the area of return has been suspended. Due to the epidemiological situation, the number of returns is limited, flights to numerous third countries have been suspended, and certain third countries have also introduced restrictive measures (bans, quarantine, and similar). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the neighbouring countries with which the Republic of Croatia has been implementing bilateral agreements closed their borders and for a short period were not admitting even their own nationals. In April 2020, the situation improved, and now the neighbouring countries admit their own nationals (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro), pursuant to bilateral readmission agreements. With regard to new immigration and/or asylum policies that the Republic of Croatia has adopted, please note that the Decision on the temporary ban on crossing the state border of the Republic of Croatia was adopted on 19 March 2020. According to this Decision, nationals of EU and Schengen Member States and Schengen Associated States and their family members were allowed return to their home countries, as were third-country nationals with long-term residence and persons entitled to residence under other EU directives or national law or those with long-term national visas. Furthermore, crossing of the border of the Republic of Croatia was temporarily prohibited, that is, restricted by the Decision on the temporary ban on crossing the state border of the Republic of Croatia of 30 June 2020 in order to protect the population of the Republic of Croatia from COVID-19. The ban does not refer to nationals of the European Union, Schengen Member States and Schengen Associated States and their family members, as well as third-country nationals with long-term residence pursuant to Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, and persons who are entitled to residence under other EU directives or national law or who are holders of national long-term visas. The following categories of third-country nationals are exempt from this Decision: -- Healthcare workers, healthcare researchers and associates, elderly care experts and persons in need of emergency medical treatment; -- Frontier workers; -- Hauliers and other transport staff, in the scope necessary; -- Diplomats, police officers when performing their tasks, civil protection services a d teams, international organisations' staff, and international military staff, when performing their functions; -- Transit passengers; -- Persons travelling for tourist or other business reasons or those with other economic interest; and -- Persons travelling for education or other pressing personal reasons. Reception centres remained open during the COVID-19 pandemic. Efforts have been intensified to provide appropriate care to aliens accommodated at the reception centres in Zagreb and Kutina. On 13 March 2020, all transfers under the Dublin Regulation were temporarily suspended due to COVID-19. This suspension is still in force. I hope that the information provided above will help your work on the initiative to track official responses to COVID-19 with respect to immigration detention and removal policies with the aim of better understanding the vulnerabilities detainees face during the pandemic and identifying best practices. Yours sincerely, State Secretary Terezija Gras</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>Visits by Croatia's National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) are currently suspended, impairing access to data and information relating to immigration detention and removal measures. As such, when the GDP contacted the country's Ombudsperson's office requesting information pertaining to immigration detention practices during the pandemic, the office instead recommended contacting the country's Interior Ministry to obtain relevant information. To-date, however, the GDP has not received a response from the ministry. As the GDP reported in June (see 22 June update), Croatian police have reportedly engaged in violent border pushbacks of migrants and asylum seekers during the Covid-19 crisis. Although the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment have both condemned these actions, the Border Violence Monitoring Network continued to report similar episodes throughout July. On 16 July, for instance, Croatian border police apprehended a group of five male Afghan refugees aged between 16 and 30 at the Batrovi-Bajakovo border crossing. Forced to line up along the side of the road, the group was allegedly kicked, punched, and slapped, and their heads were slammed against a wall. They were eventually returned to Serbia. On another occasion, a 42-year-old Tunisian man was allegedly apprehended in a field near Vinkovci, forced to sit at gunpoint; robbed of 1600 EUR, his mobile phone, and backpack; handcuffed; and driven towards the Serbian border where a border officer stamped on his leg - breaking the bone.</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>In a joint statement published on 19 June, the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales, and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Nils Melzer, said that they "are deeply concerned about the repeated and ongoing disproportionate use of force by Croatian police against migrants in pushback operations. Victims, including children, have suffered physical abuse and humiliation simply because of their migration status." The Special Rapporteurs mentioned that physical violence and treatment against migrants had been reported in more than 60 percent of all recorded pushbacks from Croatia between January and May 2020. The reported abuse included physical beatings, use of electric shocks, forced river crossings, stripping of clothes despite adverse weather conditions, forced stress positions, gender insensitive body searches and spray-painting the heads of migrants with crosses (see 21 May Croatia update on this platform). González Morales stated that such violent pushbacks without proper or official procedure or any due process safeguards constituted a violation of the prohibition of collective expulsions and the principle of non-refoulement. Melzer requested that Croatian authorities investigate all reported cases of violence against migrants and to hold perpetrators and their superiors to account. The UN Special Rapporteurs were also concerned that in several cases, Croatian police officers ignored requests from migrants to seek asylum or other protection under international law. The statement comes following an official visit from González Morales to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in 2019 where he had already received information concerning violent pushbacks by Croatian police to BiH. Melzer had received similar information during his official visit to Serbia and Kosovo in 2017.</p>	<p>2020</p>
	<p>Allegations of pushbacks at Croatia's borders with Serbia and Bosnia have increased in recent years - as the GDP reported in its 2019 country profile. According to the Border Violence Monitoring Network (BVMN), these pushbacks have escalated during the pandemic, "confirming that illegal removal practices have not stopped, in spite of the formal closure of borders." In several instances, migrants and asylum seekers have reported Croatian police spray-painting crosses on their heads as they were pushed back into Bosnia. According to the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor, "The actions of spray-painting asylum seekers carry several disturbing meanings, including humiliating asylum seekers, marking repeat border crossers, and traumatizing predominantly Muslim asylum seekers by painting a religious symbol of the cross on their heads. This mirrors discriminatory and racist abuse against civilians that contravenes international human rights law." With many monitors unable to assess actions at the border due to movement restrictions, these operations are taking place in "increased silence." However, this practice was noted with alarm by UNHCR, which urged Croatian authorities to immediately investigate. According to the BVMN, the Covid-19 guidelines issued by the European Commission on 16 March invited rights breaches at borders such as these pushbacks. The network highlights the following statement, which they argue indirectly implicated migrants and asylum seekers as virus carriers: "Member States have the possibility to refuse entry to non-resident third country nationals where they present relevant symptoms or have been particularly exposed to risk of infection and are considered to be a threat to public health." Additional concerns have been noted regarding a confirmed case amongst the Croatian border guard. According to Are You Syrious, the confirmed case involved an officer who worked directly with those attempting to cross the border, putting migrants and asylum seekers at significant risk.</p>	<p>2020</p>

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaties	Name		Ratification Year
	OP CRC Communications Procedure		2017
	OPCRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		2007
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		2007
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		2005
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children		2003
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime		2003
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		1992
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		1992
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		1992
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		1992
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child		1992
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees		1992
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees		1992
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons		1992
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations		1992
ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		1992	
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	16/19		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaty reservations	Name	Reservation Year	Observation Date
	CRC Article 9	1992	1992
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Individual complaints procedure	Name		Acceptance Year
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities		2007
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999		2001
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966		1995
CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention		1992	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number		Observation Date
	4/7		
	4/7		

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Committee against Torture	§12 [...] take steps to improve the material conditions in the prisons, in psychiatric institutions and in the detention facility for foreigners. §15 [...] The State party should place asylum seekers in detention only in exceptional cases and should regularly monitor the facilities used as accommodation for asylum seekers through the national preventive mechanism or other monitoring mechanisms.[...] (c) establish a mechanism that will provide access to counselling, treatment and rehabilitation for victims of torture, and any specific accommodations necessary during refugee status determination procedures; (d) ensure that free legal aid is provided to asylum seekers and migrants in procedures related to the decision on detention;	2014
Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)		1997
	ECHR1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)		1997
	ECHR7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)		1997
	ECHR12, Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights		2003
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment		1997
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings		2007
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse		2011

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date
<p>Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)</p>	<p>§ 35: The CPT recommends that material conditions at Ježevc Detention Centre be improved in the light of the above remarks. In particular, steps should be taken to: - reduce occupancy levels in the dormitories; - provide detained persons with lockable space for keeping personal belongings; - ensure that male detainees have ready access to a sufficient number of toilets at night; - improve the provision of hot water in the common shower room and extend the number of hours during which the shower room is available. Further, the necessary repairs should be made in the sanitary annexes in the women's rooms. § 40: The CPT recommends that steps be taken to improve the quality of individual medical files drawn up in respect of foreign nationals held at Ježevc Detention Centre, in the light of the above remarks. § 41: The CPT recommends that the Croatian authorities provide staff working at Ježevc Detention Centre with appropriate training, taking into consideration the above remarks, and encourage greater interpersonal communication between staff and detainees. § 42: The CPT calls upon the Croatian authorities to ensure that staff working in centres for foreign nationals do not openly carry batons in detention areas. If it is deemed necessary for staff to be armed with such equipment, it should be hidden from view. § 46: The CPT recommends that the Croatian authorities review the practice of holding juveniles and unrelated adults in the same accommodation at Ježevc Detention Centre.</p>	<p>2008</p>	

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Austria	1998	2017
	Belgium	2005	2017
	Bulgaria	2003	2017
	Spain	2011	2017
	Estonia	2001	2017
	France	1996	2017
	Greece	1995	2017
	Hungary	2001	2017
	Italy	1998	2017
	Latvia	1998	2017
	Lithuania	2000	2017
	Luxembourg	2005	2017
	Netherlands	2005	2017
	Poland	1995	2017
	Romania	2002	2017
	Czech Republic	2004	2017
	Sweden	2003	2017
	Iceland	2002	2017
	Norway	2005	2017
Switzerland	1993	2017	
Albania	2005	2017	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003	2017	
Serbia	2004	2017	

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council	Name	Year of Visit	Observation Date
	None		2016

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2011	2017
	No	2015	

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Governing structures															
Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system										Observation Date				
	Centralized system										2019				
Governing structures															
Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority										Observation Date				
	Centralized immigration authority										2017				
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry				Ministry Typology				Observation Date					
		Ministry of Interior				Interior or Home Affairs				2017					
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name					Entity Type					Observation Date				
	Border Management of Police					Governmental					2017				
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Formally designated detention estate?	Formally designated immigration detention estate?					Types of officially designated detention centres					Observation Date				
	Yes					Dedicated immigration detention facilities					2019				
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
	Yes		Yes					Yes							2017
	Yes														2016
				Yes											
Detention monitoring institutions															
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution					Institution Type					Observation Date				
	Ombudswoman of the Republic of Croatia					National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)					2017				
Detention monitoring institutions															
Is the national human rights institution (NHRI) recognized as independent?	Is the NHRI recognized as independent by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?										Observation Date				
	Yes										2016				
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI carry out visits?	Does NHRI carry out visits in practice?										Observation Date				
	Yes										2017				
Detention monitoring institutions															
Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?										Observation Date				
	Yes										2016				

Detention monitoring institutions																
Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NHRI publicly release reports on immigration detention?											Observation Date				
	Yes											2017				
Detention monitoring institutions																
Does national preventive mechanism (NPM) carry out visits?	Does NPM carry out visits in practice?								Observation Date							
	Yes								2017							
Detention monitoring institutions																
Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?	Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?											Observation Date				
	Yes											2017				
Detention monitoring institutions																
Do NGOs carry out visits?	Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?								Observation Date							
	Yes								2017							
Detention monitoring institutions																
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?											Observation Date				
	Yes											2007				
Detention monitoring institutions																
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?											Observation Date				
	Yes											2007				
Outsourcing and privatisation																
Detention contractors and other non-state entities	Name of entity	Type of entity	Detainee transport	Food services	Health care	Social services	Laundry services	Legal counselling	Management	Owner of detention facility	Recreation	Security	Telephone service	Translation services	Observation Date	
	Croatian Law Centre							Yes							2015	
Expenditures																
Estimated annual budget for detention operations	Estimated total annual budget for detention operations (in USD)		Building and maintenance	Security	Staffing	Food	Medical	Transport	Observation Date							
	373,000									2013						
Expenditures																
Estimated cost per detainees day (in USD)	Estimated cost per detainees day (in USD)											Observation Date				
	20											2014				
Foreign sources of funding for detention operations																
Does the country receive external sources of funding?	Benefitted from non-state funding sources?											Observation Date				
	Yes											2011				

Foreign sources of funding for detention operations

Description of foreign assistance	Description of non-state assistance	Observation Date
	The EU provided eight million Euros for the construction of a specific unit for vulnerable persons within the existing detention centre in Jezevo as well as two border detention facilities, which are supposed to open in early 2017	2011

More information about immigration detention in Croatia is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)