



ÖSTERREICHISCHES ROTES KREUZ

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Kroatien: Staatliche Verfolgung; staatlicher Schutz vor privater Verfolgung; Rechtsschutz gegen erlittene Menschenrechtsverletzungen

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Pinter,

nach einer Recherche in unserer Länderdokumentation und im Internet können wir Ihnen zu oben genannter Fragestellung Materialien zur Verfügung stellen, die unter anderem folgende Informationen enthalten:

Überblick

- USDOS - US Department of State: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 - Croatia, 25. Februar 2009
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119073.htm>

"The government generally respected the human rights of its citizens; however, there were problems in some areas. The judicial system suffered from a case backlog, although courts somewhat reduced the number of unresolved cases awaiting trial. Intimidation of some witnesses in domestic war crimes trials remained a problem. The government made little progress in restituting property nationalized by the Yugoslav communist regime to non-Roman Catholic religious groups. Societal violence and discrimination against ethnic minorities, particularly Serbs and Roma, remained a problem. Violence and discrimination against women continued. Trafficking in persons, violence and discrimination against homosexuals, and discrimination against persons with HIV/AIDS were also reported. [...]"

There were no reports that the government or its agents committed arbitrary or unlawful killings. [...] There were no reports of politically motivated disappearances. [...] The constitution and law prohibit [Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment], and there were no reports that government officials employed them." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Intro, Sek. 1a – 1b)

- HRW - Human Rights Watch: World Report 2009 – Croatia (Events of 2008), 14. Jänner 2009

<http://www.hrw.org/en/node/79189>

„Croatia made modest improvements in human rights in 2008, motivated by its desire to join the European Union, but it has yet to fully address obstacles to the return and reintegration of Serbs. The impartiality and effectiveness of domestic war crimes prosecutions remains in doubt. The closure of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe mission in December 2007 created a human rights monitoring gap.“ (HRW, 14. Jänner 2009)

- EC – Europäische Kommission: Croatia 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2694], 5. November 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key-documents/reports_nov_2008/croatia_progress_report_en.pdf

„Overall, with some specific exceptions, civil and political rights continue to be reasonably well respected in Croatia. However, shortcomings as regards impunity for war crimes and access to justice require further attention.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 11)

- AI – Amnesty International: Annual Report 2008 – Kroatien, 28. Mai 2008

<http://www.amnesty.de/jahresbericht/2008/kroatien>

„Die Folgen des Krieges (1991 - 95) wirkten sich weiterhin nachteilig auf die Menschenrechtsslage in Kroatien aus. Trotz einiger Fortschritte bei der Untersuchung und Verfolgung von Kriegsverbrechen blieben Verbrechen, die von Angehörigen der kroatischen Armee und der Polizei begangen worden sein sollen, nach wie vor weitgehend straffrei. Minderheiten wie Roma und kroatische Serben litten unter Diskriminierung, unter anderem, was die Ausübung ihrer wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Rechte betraf.“ (AI, 28. Mai 2008)

Rechtsstaatlichkeit

- USDOS - US Department of State: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 - Croatia, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119073.htm>

„The constitution and the law prohibit arbitrary arrest and detention, and the government generally observed these prohibitions. [...] Police obtained arrest warrants by presenting probable cause to an investigative magistrate; however, police can make arrests without a warrant if they believe a suspect might flee, destroy evidence, or commit other crimes. The police have 24 hours to justify an arrest to a magistrate. [...] The constitution and law provide for an independent judiciary. The judiciary continued to suffer from a heavy

backlog of cases. [...] The constitution and law provide for the right to a public trial, and an independent judiciary generally enforced this right. [...] OSCE observers reported that several problems existed with the country's institutions for determining war crimes accountability, although they continued to take steps conducive to achieving an equitable system. There were indications both of "over-" and "under-prosecution." Although there were Croats on trial for war crimes, Serbs constituted the majority of the accused persons. Several indictments and/or trials of Croats accused of war crimes occurred during the year. In addition, on October 9, the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor issued instructions to all offices on war crimes to ensure uniform practices regardless of national origin of the suspect. [...] There was an independent and impartial judiciary in civil matters, although continuing case backlogs raised concerns about judicial effectiveness and efficiency." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 1d – 1e)

„Prison and detention centers continued to suffer from overcrowding and a shortage of capacity. [...] On October 9, the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) published a report on its May 2007 visit of the country's prison and detention facilities. The CPT found that, while the country's authorities generally respected detainees' rights, some detainees complained that police and prison guards beat them while in custody. In addition the report said that in some cases, prosecutors and police undermined an accused person's right to an attorney by calling an individual in for an "informative talk" (without the presence of counsel) that sometimes lasted several hours and frequently led to an indictment." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 1c)

„The law provides criminal penalties for official corruption; however, the government did not always implement the laws effectively. [...] Corruption remained a serious issue, with a nexus of institutions, primarily in health care, university faculties, and the judiciary, and businesspeople often at the center of corruption cases. Corruption cases in the country involved nearly all segments of society, economy, and government, but a legal framework for fighting corruption was in place. [...] The law provides the right of public access to government information; however, NGOs complained that the government did not implement the law efficiently or effectively." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 3)

- EC – Europäische Kommission: Croatia 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2694], 5. November 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key-documents/reports_nov_2008/croatia_progress_report_en.pdf

„Overall, reforms in the judiciary continue but only at a relatively slow pace. Significant challenges remain. Currently, effective dispensation of justice for citizens is not always assured. [...] There has been some progress in the fight against corruption. The legal framework to combat corruption has been further improved. [...] However, corruption still remains widespread. The administrative capacity of state bodies for fighting corruption continues to be insufficient. The police need to become more effective in the fight against corruption and organised crime. Implementation of anti-corruption efforts has continued to lack strong co-ordination and efficient non-partisan monitoring. [...] Overall, international human rights law is respected in Croatia with some specific shortcomings related to the length of trials and shortcomings of the judicial system." (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 9f)

„Concerning the prevention of torture and ill-treatment and fight against impunity, there has been an increased number of complaints from citizens regarding the excessive use of force by the police. [...] A prominent case of forced hospitalisation brought into question the functioning of the police and institutions of the health and social system. The case in question constitutes a serious violation of human rights and illustrates the failure of the system on a number of different levels. Nobody has suffered any consequences to date for the misconduct as identified by the Parliament's human rights committee.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 10)

„With regard to the prison system, first measures have been taken aimed at improving prison conditions, in particular the increase of accommodation capacity. However, there continues to be room for improvement.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 10)

- FH - Freedom House: Freedom in the World 2008 – Croatia, 2. Juli 2008

http://www.freedomhouse.org/inc/content/pubs/fiw/inc_country_detail.cfm?year=2008&country=7377&pf

„Corruption remains a problem in Croatia, with a nexus of security institutions and businesspeople often at the center of corruption cases.“ (FH, 2. Juli 2008)

„The judicial system suffers from numerous problems, most notably inefficiency. [...] Despite some improvements, a lack of impartiality among the local courts remains a problem, and ethnicity continues to be a factor in the prosecution and sentencing of war crimes suspects. Prison conditions in Croatia do not fully meet international standards due to overcrowding and poor medical care.“ (FH, 2. Juli 2008)

Meinungs- und Pressefreiheit

- USDOS - US Department of State: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 - Croatia, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119073.htm>

„The constitution and law generally provide for freedom of speech and the press; however, some government influence over the media continued, and there were reports of increasing pressure from commercial interests. [...] War crime topics remained a sensitive issue for media, and journalists faced pressure because of their reporting on them.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 2a)

Eine Liste mit Fällen von Journalisten, die im Zusammenhang mit ihrer Berichterstattung (unter anderem über Korruption und organisierte Kriminalität) zusammengeschlagen worden seien oder Todesdrohungen erhalten hätten, finden sich ebenfalls in Kapitel 2a des oben genannten Berichts.

- HRW - Human Rights Watch: World Report 2009 – Croatia (Events of 2008), 14. Jänner 2009

<http://www.hrw.org/en/node/79189>

„In July the Association of Croatian Journalists threatened a general strike in protest at pressure and intimidation of journalists reporting on war crimes and other sensitive topics.“ (HRW, 14. Jänner 2009)

- EC – Europäische Kommission: Croatia 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2694], 5. November 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key-documents/reports_nov_2008/croatia_progress_report_en.pdf

„Freedom of expression including freedom and pluralism of the media is provided for in Croatian law and is generally respected. [...] However, Cases of physical attacks as well as death threats against journalists have gained in prominence and require more thorough investigations. Journalists working on corruption cases or organised crime are increasingly targeted. There has been limited success in identifying and prosecuting perpetrators. Two journalists have been recently murdered. Editors and journalists continue to report undue political pressure. This raises concern about freedom of expression, particularly at the local level.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 10).

- FH - Freedom House: Freedom in the World 2008 – Croatia, 2. Juli 2008

http://www.freedomhouse.org/inc/content/pubs/fiw/inc_country_detail.cfm?year=2008&country=7377&pf

„The constitution guarantees freedom of expression and the press. These rights are generally respected, although several prominent journalists have alleged that the media are becoming increasingly beholden to the interests of powerful advertisers. [...] Several acts of journalist intimidation were reported in 2007. [...] The issue of war crimes remains a sensitive topic, and journalists face pressure and intimidation if their reporting criticizes the Croatian role in the 1991–95 Balkans conflict.“ (FH, 2. Juli 2008)

Ethnische Zugehörigkeit/ Nationalität

- USDOS - US Department of State: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 - Croatia, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119073.htm>

„While constitutional protections against discrimination applied to all minorities, open discrimination and harassment continued against ethnic Serbs and Roma. Incidents including looting, physical threats, verbal abuse, and spraying graffiti on Serb property continued in the Dalmatian hinterland and in the central part of the country. International organizations reported that the frequency and gravity of violent incidents against ethnic Serbs diminished in most of the country with the exception of the Zadar and Sibenik hinterland, where they remained unchanged. [...] Discrimination continued against ethnic Serbs in several areas, including the administration of justice, employment, and housing. Ethnic Serbs in war-affected regions continued to be subject to societal harassment and discrimination. Local authorities sometimes refused to hire qualified Serbs even when no Croats applied for a position. [...] Societal violence, harassment, and discrimination against Roma continued to be a problem. [...] Roma faced many obstacles, including language, lack of education, lack of citizenship and identity documents, high unemployment, and

widespread discrimination. [...] On occasion ethnic Croats were targets of interethnic violence." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 5)

- HRW - Human Rights Watch: World Report 2009 – Croatia (Events of 2008), 14. Jänner 2009

<http://www.hrw.org/en/node/79189>

„Despite government declarations expressing commitment to the issue, Serb returns to Croatia slowed to a trickle. [...] Serb returnees continue to suffer violence and intimidation, particularly in north Dalmatia, although at a declining rate. Most attacks were directed at property rather than people. Police generally increased their presence at the scene following such attacks and opened investigations, but did not identify the perpetrators.“ (HRW, 14. Jänner 2009)

- EC – Europäische Kommission: Croatia 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2694], 5. November 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key-documents/reports_nov_2008/croatia_progress_report_en.pdf

„As regards impunity, many war crimes are still unprosecuted, especially those where the victims are of a minority ethnicity (Serbs). In particular in smaller towns there is a lack of will to prosecute these cases.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 10)

„Some progress has been made with regard to the implementation of the Constitutional Law on National Minorities (CLNM). [...] However, implementation of the CLNM's provisions in practice presents a mixed picture. Some provisions are implemented well, others only to a limited extent. Problems persist, particularly in terms of under-representation of minorities in state administration, the judiciary and the police.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 13)

„With regard to the Serb minority, there have been some positive developments. For the first time, an ethnic Serb has been appointed to one of the Deputy Prime Minister posts. There have been fewer reports of apparently ethnically motivated attacks against the Serb minority and the Orthodox Church. Police investigations of such incidents have improved, although few cases end in prosecutions. Moreover, a number of ethnically motivated incidents occurred over the summer, which could have a detrimental impact on the willingness of refugees to return. Members of the Serb minority, including those who remained in Croatia during the war, face difficulties concerning access to employment, especially in the war affected areas. Discrimination continues particularly in the public sector at the local level.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 13)

„The situation of the Roma minority in Croatia continues to improve and the administration is developing an increasingly positive and pro-active approach. [...] However, most Roma remain excluded from mainstream Croatian society and face difficult living conditions. Unemployment remains endemic.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 15)

„Overall, the position of minorities in Croatia continues to improve. However, many problems remain for the Serb and Roma minority. Some progress on outstanding refugee

return issues was made but efforts to ensure sustainability of refugee return need to be accelerated." (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 15)

- FH - Freedom House: Freedom in the World 2008 – Croatia, 2. Juli 2008

http://www.freedomhouse.org/inc/content/pubs/fiw/inc_country_detail.cfm?year=2008&country=7377&pf

„Respect for minority rights has improved since 1999, but various forms of harassment and discrimination persist. Ethnic minorities, particularly Serbs, are underrepresented in local and regional governments, state administration, and judicial bodies. The local authorities sometimes refuse to hire qualified Serbs even when no Croats apply for a position. [...] The Romany population faces significant social and economic obstacles, as well as widespread discrimination.“ (FH, 2. Juli 2008)

Der folgende Bericht der Minority Rights Group International (MRG) aus dem Jahr 2008 bietet in einer dreiseitigen Zusammenfassung (S. 18 – 21) einen Überblick über die zwischen 2001 und 2007 publizierten Einschätzungen verschiedener beobachtender Körperschaften der EU sowie der Vereinten Nationen:

- MRGI - Minority Rights Group International: Pushing for Change? South East Europe's Minorities in the EU Progress Reports, 2008

<http://www.minorityrights.org/download.php?id=523>

Zugehörigkeit zu einer sozialen Gruppe

- USDOS - US Department of State: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 - Croatia, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119073.htm>

„Rape, including spousal rape, is a crime punishable by one to 10 years' imprisonment; however, according to NGOs many women did not report rape or spousal rape. [...] Victims were often reluctant to report rape, particularly spousal rape, because it was difficult to prove in court and because medical staff, police, and judiciary were not trained to treat victims. Women's NGOs asserted that sentences for spousal rape tended to be lenient. Violence against women, including spousal abuse, continued to be a problem. [...] Police officials tended to classify domestic violence against women as misdemeanors, resulting in minimal sentences. Minimum sentences were particularly common in cases of rape. [...] Support for victims of violence was limited. In general private donations financed most services, but the government took some steps to address the rising number of domestic violence cases. [...] NGOs and local governments operated 15 shelters, but, according to the ombudsman, only five were permanent.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 5)

„The government was generally committed to the rights and welfare of children. [...] Child abuse, including sexual abuse, was a problem. [...] The office of the Ombudsperson for Children reported 609 new complaints of individual violations of children's rights through August. The office has seen yearly increases in the number of reports due in part to the greater visibility and presence of the ombudsman. [...] The country has no official statistics

on child marriages, however, social welfare services believed this to be a problem in the Romani community." (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 5)

„The law prohibits all forms of trafficking in persons; however, the country was a source, destination, and transit country for trafficked women and children. [...] Recent trends indicated that 20- to 30-year-old women were most at risk of being trafficked. [...] There were no specific reports that government officials were involved in trafficking. [...] The government has a legal framework to provide for victim assistance, and there were support services available for trafficking victims. The government continued to finance shelters for adult and minor trafficking victims. The Croatian Red Cross, in cooperation with the government, operated four reception shelters for victims. The government offered assistance to all victims.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 5)

„The law prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in employment, education, access to health care, and in the provision of other state services; however, discrimination occurred.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 5)

„There was some societal violence and discrimination against homosexuals. [...] Societal discrimination against homosexuals was frequently present in the form of insults, stereotypical jokes, and societal prejudices.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 5)

„Societal discrimination against persons with HIV/AIDS remained a problem. [...] According to the UN theme group on HIV/AIDS, [...] most cases of discrimination occurred outside the scope of the law or were due to insufficient enforcement of privacy laws, lack of consistent adequate medical care, and discrimination in school or the workplace.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009)

- EC – Europäische Kommission: Croatia 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2694], 5. November 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key-documents/reports_nov_2008/croatia_progress_report_en.pdf

„As regards women's rights and gender equality, implementation of the national policy for the promotion of gender equality continued. [...] However, there has been an increase in the reported number of acts of family violence. Raised public awareness is one explanation. There has been further improvement in police work in cases of family violence. Centres for social welfare did not show such diligence, however and do not always promptly exercise their legal authority. They also suffer from lack of qualified and trained staff. Croatia remains a country of transit and destination for female victims of trafficking.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 11)

„However, continued efforts are needed as regards socially vulnerable and/ or persons with disabilities. The relevant legislation is not sufficiently enforced. No tangible progress has been made in the field of de-institutionalisation, including for children with disabilities, even though, with decentralisation, it is among the priorities set out in the Joint Inclusion Memorandum and the related National Implementation Plan. Civil society organisations involved in delivering community based services need to be adequately supported in order to develop sufficiently an alternative to institutionalisation.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 12)

- FH - Freedom House: Freedom in the World 2008 – Croatia, 2. Juli 2008
http://www.freedomhouse.org/inc/content/pubs/fiw/inc_country_detail.cfm?year=2008&country=7377&pf

„The constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender. [...] Domestic violence against women is believed to be widespread and underreported. Trafficking in women for the purpose of prostitution continues to be a problem, and Croatia is considered to be primarily a transit country for trafficked women sent to Western Europe.“ (FH, 2. Juli 2008)

- USDOS - US Department of State: Trafficking in Persons Report 2008, 4. Juni 2008
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>

„Croatia is a source, transit, and increasingly a destination country, for women and girls trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Croatian females are trafficked within the country and women and girls from Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other parts of Eastern Europe are trafficked to and through Croatia for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Croatian men are occasionally trafficked for forced labor. [...] The Government of Croatia fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government continued to pursue a comprehensive victim-centered approach in response to trafficking in 2007.“ (USDOS, 4. Juni 2008, S. 101)

Politische Affiliation und MenschenrechtsaktivistInnen

- USDOS - US Department of State: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 - Croatia, 25. Februar 2009
<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119073.htm>

„There were no reports of political prisoners or detainees.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 1e)

„The constitution and law provide for freedom of assembly, and the government generally respected this right in practice. [...] The constitution and law provide for freedom of association, and the government generally respected this right in practice; however, the law grants discretionary power to the Ministry of Justice over the establishment and internal governance of foundations. While authorities applied the law equally to all organizations, the law itself is restrictive and controlling.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 2b)

„The constitution and law provide citizens with the right to change their government peacefully, and citizens exercised this right in practice through periodic, free, and fair elections on the basis of universal suffrage. [...] Political parties could operate without restriction or outside interference.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 3)

- HRW - Human Rights Watch: World Report 2009 – Croatia (Events of 2008), 14. Jänner 2009
<http://www.hrw.org/en/node/79189>

„Human rights groups continue to be viewed with suspicion, but remain largely free to operate. The positive work of the Human Rights Ombudsman was undermined by the frequent failure of national and local authorities to respond to its recommendations and information requests. The closure of the OSCE Mission in Croatia on December 24, 2007, created a significant human rights monitoring gap in the country.“ (HRW, 14. Jänner 2009)

- EC – Europäische Kommission: Croatia 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2694], 5. November 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key-documents/reports_nov_2008/croatia_progress_report_en.pdf

„There have been no particular difficulties as regards freedom of assembly and association. Civil society organisations continue to play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights, democracy and protection of minorities. However, they continue to have difficulty influencing policy debate and remain relatively weak in analytical capacity.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 11)

Religionszugehörigkeit

- USDOS - US Department of State: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 - Croatia, 25. Februar 2009

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119073.htm>

„The constitution and law provide for freedom of conscience and religion and free public profession of religious conviction, and the government generally respected these rights in practice. [...] Societal violence and physical abuse of religious minorities were problems. The SPC [Serbian Orthodox Church] in Dalmatia and its hinterlands continued to report sporadic attacks on its property and clergy. [...] Serbian Orthodox clergy in Dalmatia and ethnic Serb leaders continued to remark that the positive overtures of the central government stood in contrast to that of local authorities, law enforcement, and judiciary, which continued to discriminate against Serbs. [...] There were acts with anti-Semitic overtones reported during the year.“ (USDOS, 25. Februar 2009, Sek. 2c)

- EC – Europäische Kommission: Croatia 2008 Progress Report [SEC(2008) 2694], 5. November 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key-documents/reports_nov_2008/croatia_progress_report_en.pdf

„There have been no particular problems in the exercise of freedom of religion.“ (EC, 5. November 2008, S. 11)

- USDOS - US Department of State: International Religious Freedom Report 2008 - Croatia, 19. September 2008

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108440.htm>

„The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and other laws and policies contributed to the generally free practice of religion. The law at all levels protects this right in full against abuse, either by governmental or private actors. [...] The Government generally respected religious freedom in practice. There was no change in the status of respect for religious freedom by the Government during the period covered by this report. [...] There

were no reports of religious prisoners or detainees in the country. [...] There were no reports of forced religious conversion [...].“ (USDOS, 19. September 2008, Sek. II)

„Violence and threats against religious persons, institutions, and symbols of all religious groups occurred sporadically, but their frequency and gravity continued to decrease. Religion and ethnicity are closely linked in society, and religion often was used historically to identify non-Croats and single them out for discriminatory practices. Human rights nongovernmental organizations and religious leaders noted that overall ethnic and religious relations remained stable. The exceptions were occasional incidents largely involving desecration and vandalism of SPC [Serbian Orthodox Church] property, most frequently in the Dalmatian hinterland and Knin area.“ (USDOS, 19. September 2008, Sek. III)

- FH - Freedom House: Freedom in the World 2008 – Croatia, 2. Juli 2008

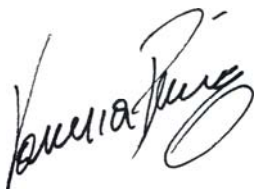
http://www.freedomhouse.org/inc/content/pubs/fiw/inc_country_detail.cfm?year=2008&country=7377&pf

„Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution. A group needs at least 500 members and to be registered as an association for five years in order to be recognized as a religious organization. Some international organizations have criticized these requirements as too restrictive. Members of the Serbian Orthodox Church continue to report incidents of intimidation and vandalism.“ (FH, 2. Juli 2008)

Diese Informationen beruhen auf einer zeitlich begrenzten Recherche in öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die ACCORD derzeit zur Verfügung stehen. Diese Antwort stellt keine Meinung zum Inhalt eines bestimmten Ansuchens um Asyl oder anderen internationalen Schutz dar. Wir empfehlen, die verwendeten Materialien zur Gänze durchzusehen.

Wir hoffen, dass wir Ihnen behilflich sein konnten, und stehen für weitere Nachfragen gerne zur Verfügung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



MMag.^a Vanessa Prinz