Am I entitled to legal aid? Yes!

If you are seriously ill, you have the right to medical assistance.

If you need assistance, you can contact UNHCR and other organisations. You have the right to practise your religion provided that these rights are not in conflict with public order and safety.

In the Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers, as well as in the Reception Centre for Foreigners in Ježević, you will be given more detailed information concerning your rights and obligations, as well as a booklet explaining the basic steps of the procedure of granting international protection.

If you do not file a claim against the negative decision on international protection, or if your claim is dismissed, you have the opportunity to file an appeal to the Administrative Court. You can request a more detailed explanation of the reasons why your claim has been dismissed.

If you have received a negative decision on international protection, you must comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Interior and you will have a number of rights, as well as some obligations.

What if I was granted international protection? You will be granted the possibility of staying in Croatia, and you will have a number of rights, as well as some obligations.
Asylum Seekers.

1. What is the first thing I have to do? Express your intention to seek protection!

If you find yourself in the Republic of Croatia. You think you are afraid to return to your own country, or that your life is in danger! You are not reasons for being granted protection! If, besides the fear of persecution, there are additional reasons for being granted protection, your application for international protection should be resolved within six months. If it is established that Croatia is responsible for your application, so be patient!

2. What kind of protection can I get in Croatia? Asylum or subsidiary protection.

You can ask for asylum (when you are a citizen of a state that is not a member of the European Union, or Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway or Switzerland: if you have a family member (for example, a husband, wife, parent, sibling) in another EU Member State, that state is responsible for examining your application, so be patient!)

3. How does the procedure begin? When the application for international protection is recorded?

If it is established that Croatia is not responsible for your application, a decision will be made that Croatia is not the responsible state and you will be transferred to one of the above-mentioned states.

4. Why is the Dublin procedure carried out? In order to establish the state responsible for deciding on your application!

If you fail to understand something or if you need additional clarification, say so. Tell the truth and give details. If it is established that Croatia is responsible for your application, a decision will be made that Croatia is the responsible state and you will be transferred to one of the above-mentioned states.

5. What happens after I file an application for international protection? A hearing will be held and a decision will be delivered!

The official decision may be positive (when asylum or subsidiary protection is granted) or negative (you have not been granted protection).

6. Should I pay attention during the hearing? To every word you say, to the minutes that are written down and to the decision that is written in the minutes!

Take with you to the hearing all the papers and photographs which can help your case, such as a passport, a travel document, visas, a driving licence, an identity card, birth certificate, marriage certificate, school reports, medical certificates, newspapers, etc. (Keep copies).

Do not refuse a hearing, since this will help you. If you or if you are prevented from attending the hearing, the case will be closed! If you do not have any documents proving your identity, or if you use someone else’s documents during your journey, explain why. If you understand the hearing, say so accurately, or you are not satisfied with the manner in which the official is handling the hearing, react and ask for a new hearing within 2 days from the time when the hearing was scheduled, informing the official of the time and place of such a new hearing.

If you fail to understand something if you need additional clarification, say so. Tell the truth and give details. If you understand the hearing, you can ask for a short break. Perhaps you will be asked questions at the hearing that you cannot answer. If you understand the hearing, you can ask for a short break. Perhaps you will be asked questions at the hearing that you cannot answer. If you think that the interpreter is not translating what you are saying accurately, or you are not satisfied with the manner in which the official is handling the hearing, react and ask for a new hearing.

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