

Review article

Received: 25. 07. 2021.

Accepted: 21. 08. 2021.

APPLICATION OF THE DUBLIN PROCEDURE IN THE ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA AND EU COUNTRIES

Mirko Smoljić²⁵

Abstract

Mass uncontrolled arrivals place a heavy burden on the asylum systems of EU Member States, which is why this problem needs to be addressed in order to control the current situation by applying the current Schengen border management and asylum rules, as well as stronger cooperation with key third countries, especially Turkey. The situation shows major fundamental shortcomings in our asylum regulations, which affect their effectiveness and do not allow for a sustainable division of responsibilities, and the European Commission has started to amend the Dublin procedure.

Keywords: Dublin procedure, Dublin III, asylum, EU citizenship, incoming and outgoing transfers.

INTRODUCTION

The Union framework for asylum is gradually being reformed to establish a sustainable and fair system for designating the Member State responsible for examining asylum applications, strengthen Eurodac, achieve greater coherence in the asylum system, prevent secondary developments and expand the powers of the European Union. Asylum Support Office (EASO).

The Dublin III Regulation is part of the first package of legislative proposals that comprehensively reform the CEAS and amend the Eurodac Regulation, which also establishes the European Union Agency for Asylum. The Eurodac proposal includes the changes needed to adapt the system to the proposed Dublin rules, in line with the implementation of the Dublin Regulation as the primary objective. Eurodac is also becoming a database for wider immigration needs to facilitate return and combat illegal migration.

This paper will present statistical indicators on the acquisition of citizenship by group of previous citizenship, statistical indicators of persons (by sex) granted international protection in the Republic of Croatia, statistical indicators of persons (subsidiary protection) granted international protection in the Republic of Croatia, statistical indicators application of the Dublin procedure in 2020 (incoming transfers

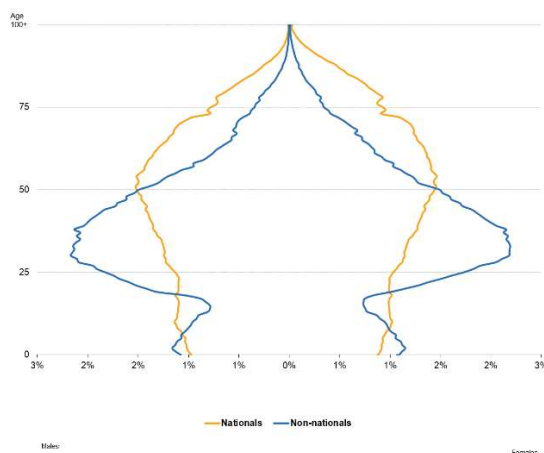
²⁵ Academician, Prof. dr Mirko Smoljić, University North, 48000 Koprivnica, Trg dr Ž. Dolinara 1,
msmoljic@unin.hr

realized from EU member states), statistical indicators of the application of the Dublin procedure for the period 2018-2020. (incoming transfers by citizenship), statistical indicators of the application of the Dublin procedure for the period 2018-2020. (number of outgoing transfers, from HR), to EU countries and to countries of previous citizenship.

AGE STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL AND NATIONAL EU POPULATION

Given the overall aging of the European Union population and the lack of skilled and expert workforce immigration contributes to the rejuvenation of the working population, which in developed industrial countries is addressed by targeted approvals for asylum seekers to obtain asylum and citizenship of individual EU member states.

Graph 1. Age structure of the national and non-national population of the EU, 2019



Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Age_structure_of_the_national_and_non-national_populations,_EU-27,1_January_2019\(%25\).png](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Age_structure_of_the_national_and_non-national_populations,_EU-27,1_January_2019(%25).png)

Immigrants in EU Member States are, on average, significantly younger than the population already living in the destination country. In 2019, the average age of the EU population is 42 years. In contrast, the average age of immigrants in the EU was 28 years.

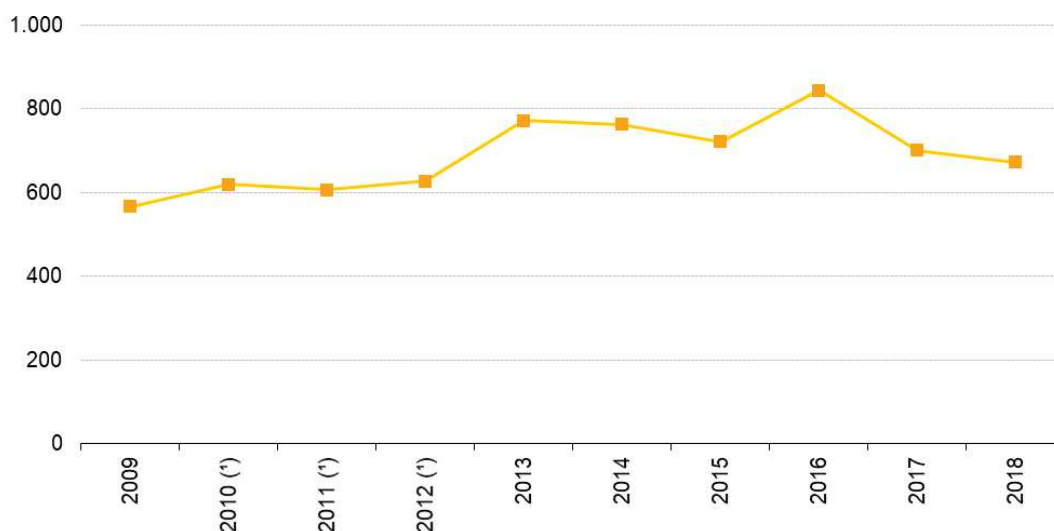
NEW EU CITIZENSHIPS

Citizenship is a special legal relationship by its nature lasting, which exists between an individual and the state or citizen. Based on the existence of citizenship as a special legal relationship (between a natural person and the state), rights and obligations arise both on the part of the state and the individual who possesses citizenship. Each state prescribes rules governing matters of nationality, in particular those on which it depends which persons and under what conditions will be considered citizens of the same state, that is, under what conditions individuals cease to be its citizens. The 1997

European Convention on Nationality stipulates that each state determines by its legal regulations who its citizens are.

The number of persons who acquired the citizenship of an EU member state in 2019 was 672.3 million, which is a decrease of 4% compared to 2017. Germany had the largest number of persons who acquired citizenship in 2018, 116.8 thousand (or 17% of the EU-27 total). The next highest levels of citizenship were in Italy (112.5 thousand), France (110.0 thousand), Spain (90.8 thousand) and Sweden (63.8 thousand).

Graph 2. Persons who acquired citizenship in the period from 2009 to 2018.



(*) Includes Romanian data for 2009.

Source:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=File:Number_of_persons_having_acquired_the_citizenship_of_an_EU-27_Member_State,_EU-27,_2009%E2%80%932018\(1_000\).png](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=File:Number_of_persons_having_acquired_the_citizenship_of_an_EU-27_Member_State,_EU-27,_2009%E2%80%932018(1_000).png)

The United Kingdom had the largest number of people who acquired citizenship in 2018, 157 thousand (or 23.3% of the total EU). The next high levels of citizenship are in Germany (116.8 thousand), Italy (112.5 thousand), France (110 thousand). About 566.1 thousand citizens from non-EU countries living in an EU member state have acquired EU citizenship. The number of citizens of non-EU countries was 84.2% of all persons who acquired the citizenship of an EU member state (Table 1).

Table 1. Acquisition of citizenship by group of previous citizenship, 2018.

| | Total | Citizen of other EU-27 Member States | | Citizens who are not members of the EU-27 | | Stateless persons | | Unknown | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|---|------|-------------------|-----|---------|-----|
| | (1 000) | (1 000) | % | (1 000) | % | (1 000) | % | (1 000) | % |
| EU-27 | 672,3 | 89,6 | 13,3 | 566,1 | 84,2 | 9,2 | 1,4 | 6,9 | 1,0 |
| Belgium | 36,2 | 9,4 | 26,0 | 25,8 | 71,3 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 0,9 | 2,4 |
| Bulgaria | 1,0 | 0,0 | 1,4 | 1,0 | 97,5 | 0 | 0,2 | 0 | 0,9 |
| Czech Republic | 2,3 | 0,5 | 22,3 | 1,8 | 77,1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,6 |
| Denmark | 2,8 | 0,8 | 29,2 | 1,9 | 67,5 | 0,1 | 3,2 | 0 | 0,1 |
| Germany | 116,8 | 29,6 | 25,4 | 85,4 | 73,1 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Estonia | 0,8 | 0 | 1,4 | 0,8 | 98,6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 8,2 | 3,2 | 39,3 | 5,0 | 60,8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| Greece | 27,9 | 0,7 | 2,6 | 27,1 | 97,3 | 0 | 0,1 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 90,8 | 2,4 | 2,7 | 88,3 | 97,3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 110,0 | 8,6 | 7,8 | 99,2 | 90,2 | 0 | 0 | 2,1 | 1,9 |
| Croatia | 0,9 | 0,1 | 7,7 | 0,8 | 91,8 | 0 | 0,4 | 0 | 0,1 |
| Italy | 112,5 | 8,8 | 7,8 | 103,7 | 92,2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyprus | 3,2 | 0,6 | 20,3 | 2,5 | 78,8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | 1,7 | 0,1 | 6,8 | 1,5 | 91,9 | 0 | 1,3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 0,1 | 0 | 0,8 | 0,1 | 80,8 | 0 | 18,5 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 7,0 | 4,2 | 60,1 | 2,8 | 39,8 | 0 | 0,2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 3,5 | 2,5 | 71,6 | 1,0 | 28,4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 1,0 | 0,2 | 20,8 | 0,8 | 79,2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 27,9 | 2,1 | 7,4 | 22,2 | 79,5 | 2,4 | 8,5 | 1,3 | 4,5 |
| Austria | 9,4 | 2,0 | 20,9 | 7,4 | 78,6 | 0 | 0,5 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 5,1 | 0,2 | 4,0 | 4,9 | 95,8 | 0 | 0,2 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 21,3 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 20,6 | 96,8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | 6,3 | 0 | 0,3 | 6,0 | 95,0 | 0 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 4,5 |
| Slovenia | 2,0 | 0,1 | 3,8 | 1,9 | 96,2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 0,7 | 0,2 | 34,3 | 0,5 | 65,6 | 0 | 0,1 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 9,2 | 1,3 | 13,6 | 7,7 | 83,7 | 0,1 | 0,7 | 0,2 | 2,0 |
| Sweden | 63,8 | 11,1 | 17,4 | 45,5 | 71,3 | 5,6 | 8,8 | 1,6 | 2,5 |
| United Kingdom | 157,0 | 47,6 | 30,3 | 106,3 | 67,7 | 2,0 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 0,8 |
| Iceland | 0,6 | 0,2 | 42,2 | 0,3 | 54,3 | 0 | 3,5 | 0 | 0 |
| Liechtenstein | 0,1 | 0 | 28,1 | 0,1 | 71,9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 10,3 | 0,9 | 8,6 | 8,7 | 84,6 | 0,7 | 6,6 | 0 | 0,1 |
| Switzerland | 42,5 | 22,4 | 52,7 | 20,0 | 47,1 | 0 | 0,1 | 0 | 0 |

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#Migration_flows:Immigration_to_the_EU-27_from_non-member_countries_was_2.4_million_in_2018

About 566.1 thousand citizens of non-member countries residing in the EU-27 acquired citizenship of the EU-27 in 2018, which is a decrease of 5% compared to 2017. As citizens of non-member countries, they accounted for 84% of all persons who in 2018 acquired the citizenship of an EU-27 member state.

New EU-27 citizens are mainly from Africa (28% of total citizenship acquired), Europe outside the EU-27 (25%), Asia (16%), as well as from North and South America (14%).

Citizens of EU-27 member states who acquired the citizenship of another EU member state (89.6 thousand persons) accounted for 13% of the total number.

The main groups of EU-27 citizens who acquired the citizenship of another EU-27 Member State were Romanians who became citizens of Italy (6.5 thousand people) and Germany (4.3 thousand people). In Luxembourg and Hungary, most new nationalities are granted to nationals of another EU-27 Member State. In the case of Luxembourg, the largest share is held by Portuguese nationals, followed by French, Italian and Belgian nationals, while in the case of Hungary, EU-27 citizens who acquired citizenship are almost exclusively Romanians (Eurostat, 2020).

The largest group of new citizens of EU member states in 2018, as in previous years, were citizens of Morocco (67.2 thousand, which corresponds to 10% of all approved citizenships), followed by citizens of Albania (47.4 thousand, or 7, 1%), Turks (28.4 thousand or 4.2%) and Brazilians (23.1 thousand or 3.4%).

Compared to 2017, the number of Moroccan citizens who acquired the citizenship of an EU-27 member state decreased by 2%.

The largest share of Moroccans achieved new citizenship in Spain (38%), Italy (23%) or France (23%), while the majority of Albanians obtained Greek citizenship (51%) or Italian citizenship (46%). The majority of Turks (59%) received German citizenship, and about half of Brazilians received Italian citizenship (46%).

STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF APPROVED ASYLUMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

The statistics that reflect the refugee problem are on the one hand devastating because every two seconds, one person is forcibly displaced due to conflict or persecution. In the Republic of Croatia, the situation during the refugee crisis was calmer than in neighboring countries, as the Republic of Croatia was only a transit country for refugees. Nevertheless, the refugee crisis in 2015 imposed an obligation on the Republic of Croatia, as a full member of the EU, to accept part of the asylum seekers as well as to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees. In the Republic of Croatia, according to the data of the Ministry of the Interior (MUP, 2018), 424 persons received international protection.

Table 2. Statistical indicators of persons (by sex) granted international protection in the Republic of Croatia until 31.03.2020.

| PROTECTION/ TYPE | 2006 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Total |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Asylum | 1 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 15 | 36 | 83 | 183 | 240 | 157 | 15 | 781 |
| MALE SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE SEX | | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 31 | 50 | 132 | 152 | 90 | 9 | 512 |
| 0-13 | | | 3 | | | 3 | 2 | | 3 | 7 | 33 | 42 | 30 | 4 | 127 |
| 14-17 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 5 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 39 |
| 18-34 | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 | 9 | 21 | 29 | 80 | 65 |
| 35-64 | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 3 | 244 |
| FEMALE SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE SEX | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 33 | 51 | 88 | 67 | 6 | 269 |
| 0-13 | | | 3 | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 15 | 22 | 35 | 25 | 4 | 110 |
| 14-17 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 14 | 5 | | 23 |
| 18-34 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 1 | 77 |
| 35-64 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 57 |
| 65 > | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |

Source:

<https://mup.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/statistika/2020/Me%C4%91unarodna%20za%C5%A1tita/Web%20statistika%2001.01.-31.03.2020.pdf>

Table 3. Statistical indicators of persons (Subsidiary protection) to whom international approval has been granted protection in the Republic of Croatia until 31.03.2020.

| | 2006 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Total |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Supsiary protection | | 3 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 28 | 25 | 1 | | 142 |
| MALE SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 18 | 13 | 1 | | 90 |
| 0-13 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 3 | 5 | 6 | | | 21 |
| 14-17 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | 15 |
| 18-34 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | | | | 37 |
| 35-64 | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 4 | | 17 |
| FEMALE SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | | | | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | | 2 | 6 | 10 | 12 | | | 52 |
| 0-13 | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | 21 |
| 14-17 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 4 | | | | 6 |
| 18-34 | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | 15 |
| 35-64 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 10 |

Source:

<https://mup.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/statistika/2020/Me%C4%91unarodna%20za%C5%A1tita/Web%20statistika%2001.01.-31.03.2020.pdf>

On the other hand, as a result of the Dublin procedure, 67 incoming transfers were made from Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Slovenia, while the number of outgoing transfers to Member States was only one, to Italy.

Table 4. Statistical indicators of the application of the Dublin procedure for the period 2020.

| State | Incoming transfers were made from the following Member States | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| | 2018. | 2019. | 01.01.-31.03.2020. |
| Austria | 50 | 21 | 3 |
| Belgium | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Czech Republic | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| France | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| Greece | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 24 | 28 | 22 |
| Netherlands | 9 | 8 | 2 |
| Luxembourg | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Hungary | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 19 | 6 | 2 |
| Sweden | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 9 | 13 | 4 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 126 | 99 | 39 |

Source:

<https://mup.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/statistika/2020/Me%C4%91unarodna%20za%C5%A1tita/Web%20statistika%2001.01.-31.03.2020..pdf>

Table 5. Statistical indicators of the application of the Dublin procedure for the period 2018-2020.

| CITIZENSHIP | Incoming transfers by citizenship | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2018. | 2019. | 2020. |
| Afghanistan | 35 | 18 | 2 |
| Algeria | 19 | 25 | 6 |
| Cuba | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bangladesh | 00 | 2 | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Iran | 10 | 13 | 2 |
| Iraq | 9 | 5 | 16 |
| Kuwait | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Libya | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Moldova | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Morocco | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Nigeria | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Palestine | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Russia | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Somalia | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Syria | 23 | 10 | 6 |
| Sri Lanka | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Turkey | 3 | 11 | 1 |
| Tunisia | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown citizenship | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 126 | 99 | 39 |

Source:

<https://mup.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/statistika/2020/Me%C4%91unarodna%20za%C5%A1tita/Web%20statistika%2001.01.-31.03.2020..pdf>

Table 6. Statistical indicators of the application of the Dublin procedure for the period 2018-2020.

| STATE | Number of outgoing transfers (from HR) | | |
|--------------|--|----------|--------------------|
| | 2018. | 2019. | 01.01.-31.03.2020. |
| Belgium | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| France | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Italy | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Germany | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Sweden | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 8 | 3 |

Source:

<https://mup.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/statistika/2020/Me%C4%91unarodna%20za%C5%A1tita/Web%20statistika%2001.01.-31.03.2020..pdf>

Table 7. Statistical indicators of the application of the Dublin procedure for the period 2018-2020.

| CITIZENSHIP | Number of outgoing transfers (from HR) | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|--------------------|
| | 2018. | 2019. | 01.01.-31.03.2020. |
| Afghanistan | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Albania | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Algeria | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kosovo | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Morocco | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Iran | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Turkey | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 8 | 3 |

Source: <https://mup.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama-16/statistika-228/statistika-trazitelji-medjunarodne-zastite/283234>

CONCLUSION

In order to enable the efficiency and sustainable sharing of responsibilities within the European Union, the amendments to the Dublin procedure will improve the capacity of the system for the efficient and effective designation of a single Member State responsible for reviewing applications for international protection. This will remove the provisions on termination of liability and significantly shorten the deadlines for sending requests, receiving responses and making transfers between Member States. Also, a fair division of responsibilities between Member States will be ensured by upgrading the current system with a corrective allocation mechanism. This mechanism would be activated automatically when Member States face a disproportionate number of asylum seekers.

It will also combat abuses and prevent secondary movements of applicants within the EU, in particular by including clear obligations for applicants to apply in the Member State of first entry and to remain in the Member State designated as responsible. Failure to comply with the obligations will result in proportionate procedural and material consequences.

One of the important mechanisms for implementing the revised policy will be the establishment of the European Union Agency for Asylum, in order to support the functioning of the Common European Asylum System.

The European Migration Agenda envisages reducing incentives for illegal migration, securing external borders and saving lives, a strong asylum policy and a new policy on legal migration as part of a broader EU-level policy to build a strong and effective system for sustainable migration management in the future. which is fair to host countries and EU citizens, to third-country nationals, countries of origin and transit.

References

1. Directive 2013/32 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for the recognition and withdrawal of international protection (recast), OJ L 180, 29. 6. 2013., (accessed 07. 05. 2021.)
2. Directive 2013/33 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 laying down standards for eligible applicants for international protection (recast), OJ L 180/96, 29. 6. 2013., (accessed 07. 05. 2021.)
3. Regulation (EU) no. Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing a "Eurodac" fingerprint comparison system for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 604/2013 laying down the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person and on requests for comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for the purpose of prosecution and amending Regulation (EU) No.1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale Information Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (recast), OJ L 180, 29. 6. 2013., (accessed 07. 05. 2021.)
4. Regulation (EU) no. Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 laying down the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third country national or a stateless person (recast), OJ L 180, 29.6.2013., (accessed 07. 05. 2021.)
5. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) no. 118/2014 of 30 January 2014 amending Regulation (EC) no. 1560/2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 on the introduction of criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged by a third-country national in one of the Member States, OJ L 39, 8.2.2014, (accessed 10. 05. 2021.)
6. Law on International and Temporary Protection (Official Gazette 70/15, 127/17), (accessed 11. 05. 2021.)
7. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=File:Age_structure_of_the_national_and_non-national_populations,_EU-27,1_January_2019\(%25\).png](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=File:Age_structure_of_the_national_and_non-national_populations,_EU-27,1_January_2019(%25).png)
8. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=File:Number_of_persons_having_acquired_the_citizenship_of_an_EU-27_Member_State,_EU-27,_2009%E2%80%932018\(1_000\).png](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=File:Number_of_persons_having_acquired_the_citizenship_of_an_EU-27_Member_State,_EU-27,_2009%E2%80%932018(1_000).png)
9. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#Migration_flows:_Immigration_to_the_EU-27_from_non-member_countries_was_2.4_million_in_2018
10. https://mup.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/statistika/2020/Me%C4%91unarnodna_%20za%C5%A1tita/Web%20statistika%2001.01.-31.03.2020.pdf
11. https://mup.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/statistika/2020/Me%C4%91unarnodna_%20za%C5%A1tita/Web%20statistika%2001.01.-31.03.2020.pdf

12. <https://mup.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama-16/statistika-228/statistika-trazitelji-medjunarodnezasnite/283234>