



# Croatia

## General Information



### Population

3 866 200 ([World Bank 2024](#))  
 3 866 233 ([STAT HR 2024](#))



### Immigration

527 831 ([UN Immigration Stock 2024](#))  
 70 391 ([STAT HR 2024](#))



### Emigration

826 166 ([UN Emigration Stock 2024](#))  
 38 997 ([STAT HR 2024](#))



### Working-age population

2 431 415 ([World Bank 2024](#))  
 2 332 867 ([STAT HR 2024](#))



### Unemployment rate

5 % ([World Bank 2024](#))  
 4.7 % ([STAT HR 2024](#))



### GDP

92 983 810 328.9 current prices USD ([World Bank 2024](#))  
 85 905 000 000 current prices EUR ([STAT HR 2024](#))



### Refugees, Asylum seekers, IDPs

**Refugees**  
 28 218 ([UNHCR 2025](#))

**Asylum Seekers**  
 1 123 ([UNHCR 2025](#))

26 776 ([Ministry of Interior 2024](#))

**IDPs**  
 0 ([UNHCR 2025](#))  
 61 000 ([IDMC 2024](#))



### Citizenship

**By Birth**  
 No ([GLOBALCIT 2024](#))



### Territory

56 594 km<sup>2</sup> ([CIA World Factbook](#))

#### By Descent

Yes (conditional) ([GLOBALCIT 2024](#))

#### Years of Residency

8 years of residence required ([GLOBALCIT 2024](#))

Data from international sources is updated automatically as it becomes available.

# Migration Authorities

## Responsible Body

Ministry of Interior

### Line Ministries

Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Ministry of Demography and Immigration

Ministry of Science, Education and Youth

Ministry of Health

### Agencies

Croatian Employment Service

Central State Office for Croats outside the Republic of Croatia

Jesuit Refugee Service Croatia

The Croatian Red Cross

Civil Rights Project Sisak

Croatian Bureau of Statistics

### Key Policy Documents

2024 Strategy for Demographic Revitalization of the Republic of Croatia until 2033

2022 Ordinance on the temporary residence of third country nationals in the Republic of Croatia

2021 Ordinance on visas

2020 Aliens Act

2020 Law on Foreigners

2020 Law on the posting of workers to the Republic of Croatia and the cross-border enforcement of fines

2020 Law on Regulated Professions and Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications

2019 Law on EEA nationals and members of their families

2017 Regulation on the Croatian visa information system

2012 Ordinance on the residence and work of highly qualified third-country nationals in the Republic of Croatia

1997 Law on Health Care of Foreigners

### Relevant Publications

Exploring the Potential of Digitalisation in Migration Management in the Prague Process Region

Digitalisation and labour migration: the use of modern technology, challenges and opportunities

How will migration to Europe look in the Future?

The Western Balkan Migration Route (2015-2019)

Intra-corporate Transferees (ICTs): The benefits for the EU and the opportunity cost

Migration Observatory Collected Publications 2018-19

Lessons learned from the 2015-2016 migration situation in the Western Balkan region

Highly-skilled Return Migrants to the Western Balkans

Prague Process Handbook on Managing Labour and Circular Migration

Re-thinking approaches to labour migration Potential and Gaps in EU Member States' Migration Infrastructures Case Study Summary -  
Croatia Trafficking in Human Beings in Croatia

Trafficking in Human Beings in Croatia

ICMPD Report 'The Way Forward in Establishing Effective Transnational Referral Mechanisms in Trafficking Cases - A Report Based on Experiences in South-Eastern Europe'

ICMPD, Trafficking in Human Beings in Croatia: An Assessment Focusing on Labour Exploitation

Croatia is undergoing a transition from a traditional country of emigration to one increasingly defined by immigration. Following a steady population decline from 4,202,000 in 2014 to 3,855,641 in 2022, the country has recently experienced a modest demographic recovery, with the population rising to 3,866,233 in 2024. Over the past decade, the [natural population](#) growth has remained negative, but positive migration balances have helped stabilise the overall population size. In 2024, Croatia's [net migration](#), which had remained negative between 2015 and 2021, reached 31,394. At the same time, population [ageing](#) persisted, with the average age reaching [44.5 years](#), placing Croatia among the oldest nations in Europe.

[Emigration](#) from Croatia has been driven by economic hardship, political instability, and more recently opportunities for labour mobility within the EU. In 2011-2012, emigration averaged around [12,800 persons](#) annually, but this number rose sharply [afterwards](#): peaking at 47,352 in 2017 and again at 46,287 in 2022. The increase was particularly pronounced after [Germany](#) lifted labour market restrictions for Croatian workers in 2015. In 2024, the flow reached [38,997](#) persons, of whom 51.7% were Croatian citizens and 48.3% were foreigners. Given that many Croatian nationals [do not register](#) while leaving Croatia, the actual number of emigrants is likely higher. The main [countries of destination](#) for Croatian emigrants are Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Austria. Close to half of all emigrants were aged 20 to 39 years.

According to the [UN DESA](#), the number of Croats living abroad (officially defined as 'Croats outside Croatia' as per the [national Law](#)) stood at [826,166](#) in 2024, with the majority (89.5% or 739,536) residing in Europe. The largest Croatian communities are found in Germany (32.8%) and Serbia (27%), while Austria (7.2%), Australia (5.8%) and Canada (4.2%) also host a considerable number of Croatian emigrants.

Continuous emigration and population ageing in Croatia contribute to [labour shortages](#) and constrain the country's economic and social development. At the same time, emigration boosts [remittance](#) inflow, which support private consumption and strengthen the country's balance of payments. As a share of GDP, remittances increased from [4.7% in 2013 to 7.3% in 2024](#).

Over the past decade, [immigration](#) to Croatia has steadily increased, surpassing emigration since 2022. In 2024, [70,391](#) persons immigrated to the country, including 13,290 returning Croatian nationals. Migration patterns have shifted in recent years: while most immigrants once came from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, growing numbers now arrive from Asia, mainly labour migrants from Nepal, India and the Philippines. In 2024, 14.2% of all immigrants were from Nepal and 11.3% from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The number of first-time and all valid resident permits issued to non-EU nationals in Croatia have increased sharply, reflecting continued labour-driven migration. First-time permits rose from [57,330 in 2022 to 89,809 in 2024](#), consequently driving the stock of permits from [88,929 to a record 140,634](#). Most new permits were issued for [nationals](#) of Nepal (19.4%) and India (11.6%), with employment as the main purpose – accounting for [92% of first-time and 81% of all valid permits](#).

According to [UN DESA](#), 527,831 immigrants were residing in Croatia in 2024, with the vast majority coming from Europe. Nationals of neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina (68.8%) represent the largest immigrant group, followed by Serbians (8.7%), Germans (5.7%), and Ukrainians (4.8%).

Croatia's [labour market](#) is highly seasonal, with shortages in tourism, construction and healthcare, during peak seasons. To fill these gaps, sectors like agriculture, retail, and food production rely on foreign labour. Seasonal work permits, issued under Article 104 of the [Aliens Act](#) and exempt from labour market tests, allow non-EU nationals to work in Croatia for up to 90 days in agriculture, forestry, hospitality, tourism. Most [migrant workers](#) occupy low-skilled jobs, where English proficiency is an asset, particularly in tourism. While demand for highly skilled labour is expected to grow by 2035, especially in information and communication sectors, lower-skilled employment will remain dominant and often filled by overqualified migrant workers.

In 2024, Croatia refused entry to [13,945](#) individuals, mostly citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. The figure remains close to the 2020 peak of 14,710 refusals. The number of non-EU nationals [found to be illegally present](#) in Croatia fell from the 2023 peak of 67,950 to 31,195 in 2024. Returns orders have also declined from [40,525](#) in 2022 (75.2% issued to nationals of Asian countries) to 11,750 in 2024. That same year, [6,685](#) individuals were actually returned in 2024 – the highest number since 2013.

[Asylum](#) applications in Croatia declined by 30% to 1,228, down from 1,747 in 2023. The number of positive decisions remains low, with a recognition rate of only 21%. As in previous years, many applicants continued to [move onwards](#) to other EU+ countries, often without formalising their claims. In 2024, the main countries of origin of asylum seekers were Russia (29%), Syria (16%), and Türkiye (15%). By the end of 2024, , Croatia temporarily [suspended](#) processing of asylum applications from Syrian nationals following the fall of the Assad regime, affecting 53 cases. Since 2015, Croatia recognised [537](#) Syrians as refugees.

Following the EU's 4 March 2022 decision on the mass influx from Ukraine, Croatia [granted temporary protection](#) and covered [housing costs for those displaced in private accommodation](#). Ukrainian nationals are allowed to enter Croatia without a passport. [Financial support](#) is also provided for displaced school children. In September 2025, Croatia hosted [27,835](#) temporary protection beneficiaries.

Croatia remains a source, transit, and destination country for [trafficking in persons](#), with victims exploited in sex trafficking, forced labour, begging, and criminality. In 2024, authorities identified 21 victims, including three foreign nationals, investigated 14 cases, prosecuted 13 traffickers, and secured three convictions. A new [National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the period until 2030](#) along with implementation plan for 2024-2026 was adopted in 2024. [Victim protection](#) was supported through NGO-run shelters, mobile identification teams, and a civil society network providing legal and psychological assistance, with increased financial allocations compared to the previous year. The authorities also expanded Victim and Witness Support Offices in county courts and continued training for law enforcement and judicial staff. Despite progress, challenges persist in victim identification, particularly among migrants, asylum seekers, and in preventing their penalisation for offences linked to exploitation.

In 2025, the Government adopted [2030 Migration and Asylum Management Plan](#) to strengthen migration management through five strategic goals: preventing illegal crossings, building an effective asylum system, promoting legal arrivals, integrating people under international protection and enhancing cooperation with non-EU countries. Complementing this, the [2033 Demographic Revitalisation Strategy, adopted in 2024](#), focuses on balanced mobility and migrant integration, including plans to establish a dedicated migration office.

Croatia's [migration framework](#) has been substantially revised through amendments to the [Aliens Act](#). The 2021 reform replaced the quota system with a labour market test for non-EU nationals to liberalise labour immigration and introduced a [digital nomad visa](#), exempt from local income tax. The [2025 amendments](#) added a temporary residence category for Croatian emigrants and their descendants from third countries, granting immediate access to work, education and citizenship.

Following the 2024 elections, Croatia established the [Ministry of Demography and Immigration](#), responsible for demographic policy, family support, and return migration, consolidating related functions related to demography from other state offices.

Croatia became a full [Schengen member](#) on 1 January 2023, following Council Decision (EU) 2022/2451. Amendments to border and migration laws aligned national legislation with the Schengen acquis, leading to the removal of internal border controls, including at air borders from March 2023. A 2023 [Memorandum of Understanding](#) with Frontex strengthened cooperation on returns.

The country is a member of various migration dialogues, including the Prague Process. Croatia adopted the Global Compact for [Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#) and the [Global Compact for Refugees](#). The country is preparing its [National Implementation Plan \(NIP\)](#) for the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, expected by mid-2026.

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