

## Bosnia and Herzegovina Hate Crime Report 2010

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2010 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/bosnia-and-herzegovina](https://hatecrime.osce.org/bosnia-and-herzegovina)

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology](https://hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology)

### Summary

Bosnia and Herzegovina has reported hate crime data to ODIHR via the Ministry of Interior. There is no institutional system for recording and collecting hate crime data in the country. In co-operation with ODIHR and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the authorities of Republika Srpska have worked to improve hate crime recording and data collection through ODIHR's Information Against Hate Crimes Toolkit (INFAHCT) programme, including through a diagnostic workshop held in April 2022. Bosnia and Herzegovina has also co-operated with ODIHR and the OSCE Mission to train law enforcement officers and criminal justice professionals on hate crimes.

[Hate crime data collection in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

[Bosnia and Herzegovina's hate crime legislation](#)

## Official Data

Figures include crimes of incitement to hatred.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2010	19	not available	not available

## Police data by bias motivation

16

### Racist and xenophobic hate crime

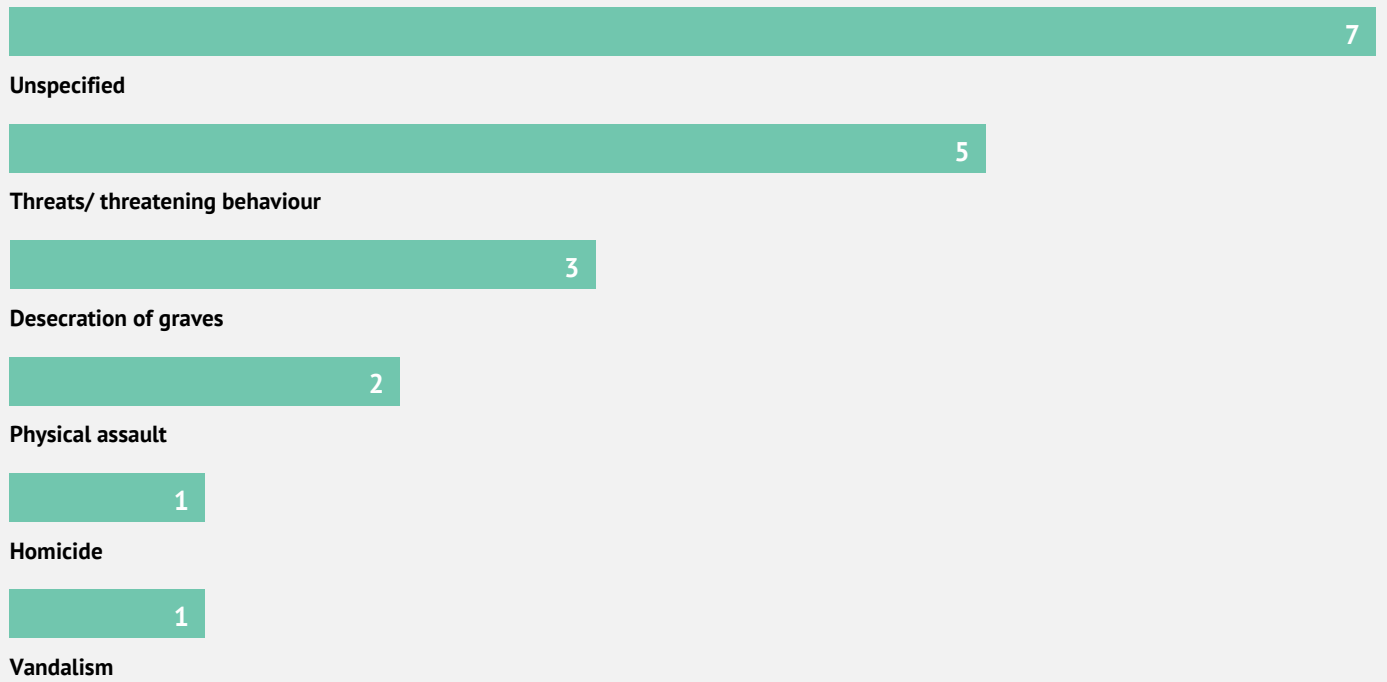
Official figures record 15 hate crimes. Bosnia and Herzegovina also reported one physical assault motivated by bias against the ethnicity of the victim.

3

### Hate crime against Christians and members of other religions

Official figures record the desecration of three graves at an Orthodox Christian cemetery.

## Police data by type of crime



## National Developments

Amendments to the **Criminal Codes of Republika Srpska and the Brcko District** were adopted and entered into force on 7 August and 30 June, respectively. The amendments include a substantive definition of a hate crime that includes protected characteristics such as religion, nationality, language and sexual orientation. Based on that definition, bias motivation can be considered as an aggravating circumstance during sentencing for any criminal offence. Additionally, the amendments include specific penalty enhancements based on bias motivation for the specific offences of murder, physical assault, rape, theft, robbery, malicious mischief and causing public danger.

# Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

[View civil society incidents for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2010](#)