OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2013 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/czech-republic

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

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Summary

The Czech Republic regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Hate crime data are published annually in the government's Report on "Extremism and Prejudicial Hatred". The Czech Republic implements its "Strategy for Combating Extremism and Prejudice-Motivated Hatred, 2021–2026" through two-yearly Action Plans on Combating Extremism and Prejudicial Hatred, including an Action Plan covering 2025-2026 (available online in Czech). The Actions Plans are developed in close co-operation with civil society.

The Czech Republic has been implementing ODIHR's Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT) programme since 2020.

Hate crime data collection in the Czech Republic
Support for hate crime victims in the Czech Republic
Hate crime capacity building in the Czech Republic
The Czech Republic's hate crime legislation

ODIHR's Key Observation

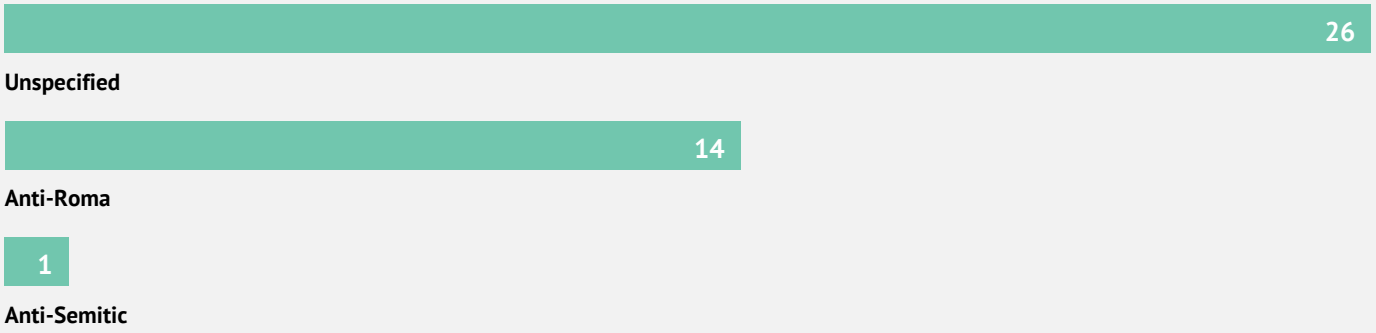
ODIHR observes that the Czech Republic has not reported hate crime data disaggregated by bias motivation to ODIHR.

Official Data

The year-to-year decrease in the number of reported cases is caused by improved separation of hate crimes from other criminal forms of intolerance (reported as "offences with an extremist context"). The reported number of prosecuted hate crimes does not include further 93 charges filed for less serious extremist crimes (both hate crimes and hate speech cases) in summary proceedings.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2013	41	43	24

Police data by bias motivation



Police data by type of crime



National Developments

The new *Act on Victims of Crime*, which implements the EU Victims Directive, was enacted and entered into effect on 1 August 2013. The Act includes provisions for special treatment of hate crime victims, who are now entitled to receive support from registered providers, have a right to protection from secondary harm and a right to financial compensation and support. Selected police trainers were trained on the implementation of the new law, with training cascaded to all police officers prior to the Act's entry into effect. Judges and prosecutors were also trained.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

View civil society incidents for Czech Republic, 2013