OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2015 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

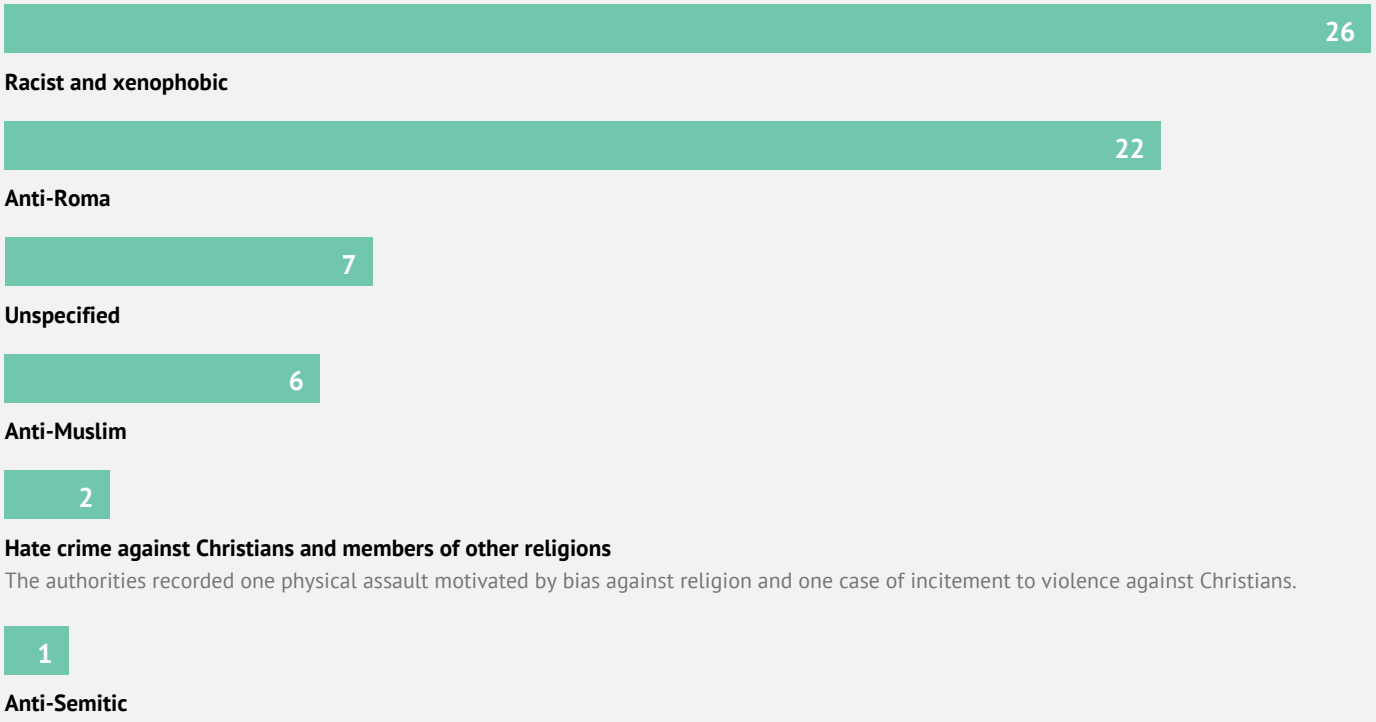
ODIHR observes that the Czech Republic has not reported on cases of hate crimes separately from cases of hate speech and/or discrimination.

Official Data

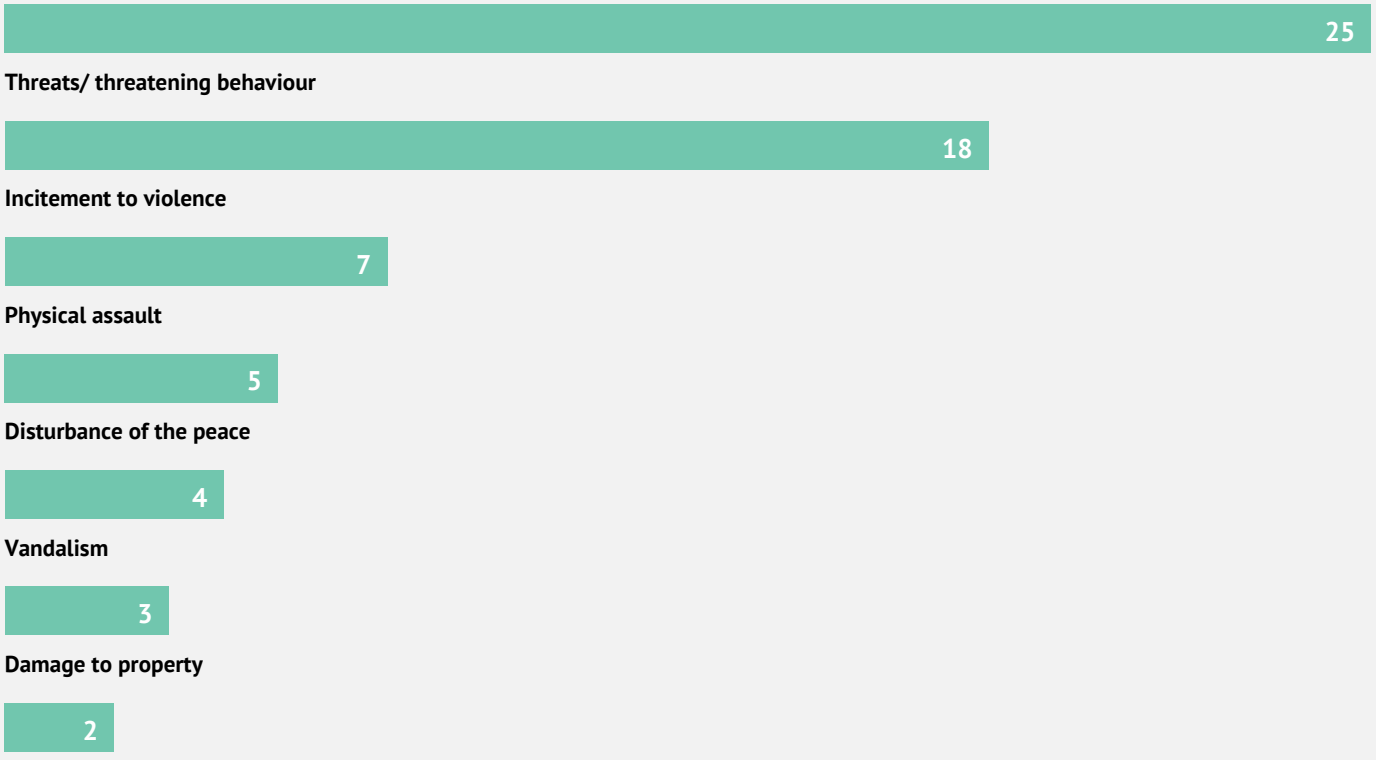
The authorities monitor and report on "offences with extremist context," a category that also includes other criminal forms of intolerance. Due to improved identification of hate crimes by the authorities, the numbers presented here only represents hate crimes. The reported number of prosecuted hate crimes consists of the number of people charged.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2015	64	20	29

Police data by bias motivation



Police data by type of crime



This category includes violence against police officers, and illegal entry into a building.

National Developments

An amendment to the hate crime provisions of the criminal code was drafted and discussed at the ministerial level. The amendments would include sexual orientation among protected characteristics for the purposes of sentence enhancement.

The European Union's Victims Directive, an Act on the Victims of Crime came into effect, providing for assistance to hate crime victims. Subsequently, a new training programme for the police on specific victim needs has been developed and is being implemented. The authorities also supported the work of a civil society organization providing services to hate crime victims.

The **Hate Free Culture campaign**, which began in 2014, continued with the creation of hate free zones – cafes, clubs and other facilities, which declare their space as a place without hatred and violence.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

View civil society incidents for Czech Republic, 2015