OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2024 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

2024

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 recognizes the Czech Republic's efforts to strengthen the legal framework to effectively punish hate crimes. However, based on the available information, it observes that the country's mechanisms for recording hate crime data and statistics do not sufficiently distinguish hate crimes from other crimes. In addition, ODIHR observes that the Czech Republic would benefit from raising awareness among and building the capacity of police to respond to hate crimes.

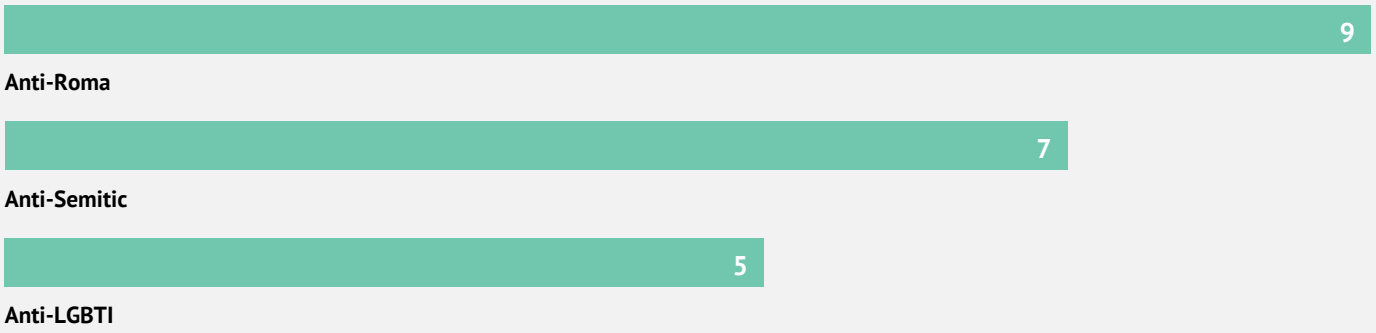
Official Data

The police figure reflects the number of registered offences. Prosecution and sentencing figures refer to the number of persons charged/sentenced. Cases of criminal hate speech, which fall outside the OSCE definition of hate crime, were excluded from the above figures.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2024	94	46	42

Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below includes offences committed with the following bias motivations: anti-Roma hate crime; anti-Semitic hate crime; and anti-LGBTI hate crime. This number differs from the total number provided in government reports on extremism and prejudicial hatred, as the methodology used to collect data for the reports does not allow for a full breakdown by bias motivation.



Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below includes offences committed with the following bias motivations: anti-Roma hate crime; anti-Semitic hate crime; and anti-LGBTI hate crime. This number differs from the total number provided in government reports on extremism and prejudicial hatred, as the methodology used to collect data for the reports does not allow for a full breakdown by bias motivation.



Other

National Developments

In 2025, amendments to the Criminal Code were developed to cover the following characteristics: disability, gender, sexual orientation, age or membership of a certain social group. The amendments also expand the range of crimes for which prejudicial motive is considered as a circumstance, determining the application of a higher penalty rate. Finally, the amendments unify the approach in the Criminal Code by abandoning the "hostility model" in favour of the discriminatory selection model. These changes are expected to come into effect on July 1, 2025.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in the Czech Republic from the following civil society organizations:

- In IUSTITIA
- European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page.

In addition, some incidents were recorded as part of ODIHR's ongoing monitoring across the OSCE region.

All incidents submitted by the above organizations have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that were broadly considered to be hate crimes within the OSCE definition (criminal offence committed with a bias motive) are listed in the tables below according to the bias motivation category. Some incidents involved multiple biases and may be listed in multiple categories.

ODIHR's insights

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of 95 incidents that took place in the Czech Republic in the following bias motivation categories: racist and xenophobic, anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI, anti-Roma, anti-Semitic, disability, and gender-based incidents. In addition, several incidents involved multiple biases, such as anti-Roma *and* gender-based or gender-based *and* anti-LGBTI.

ODIHR observes a significant number of racist and xenophobic incidents in the Czech Republic targeting Ukrainian, perceived Ukrainian or Russian-speaking people. Almost one third of anti-Ukrainian incidents involved the targeting of children. Similarly, almost half of anti-Roma incidents reported to ODIHR involved child victims, while a significant number of all anti-Roma incidents in the Czech Republic were perpetrated by neighbours of the victims. Anti-LGBTI incidents were reported in connection with an LGBTI-rights march, and several people who provide education or openly support LGBTI rights were targeted with threats online. ODIHR also observes reports of disability hate incidents targeting people with mental health issues.

It should be noted that ODIHR did not receive any reporting relating to anti-Muslim incidents in the Czech Republic. This indicates potential gaps in the information reported here.
Please note that incidents reported here are based on voluntary civil society submissions and as such might not reflect the actual number of incidents or the most targeted communities in the Czech Republic.

To address under-reporting, ODIHR encourages any civil society organizations or groups that monitor hate incidents to report to ODIHR at hatecrimereport@odihr.pl.

To export an Excel sheet with summaries of all incidents from the Czech Republic click here and search by year and country.

View civil society incidents for Czech Republic, 2024