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/greece

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

2024

Summary

Greece regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR.

In 2017, Greece implemented ODIHR's Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT). In June 2018, an "Agreement on inter-agency co-operation on addressing racist crimes" was concluded by relevant state authorities and a network of civil society organizations (CSOs) as part of ODIHR's project on "Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crimes". Consequently, the agreement has led to improved hate crime recording and data collection. On February 2022, ODIHR held an online diagnostic workshop with government representatives, criminal justice actors and CSOs to assess structures and services for hate crime victim support in Greece.

In 2022, an office within the Ministry of Justice was tasked with overseeing the systematic collection of statistical data on hate crimes.

Hate crime data collection in Greece
Support for hate crime victims in Greece
Hate crime capacity building in Greece
Greece's hate crime legislation

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Greece's efforts to develop the 2nd National Action Plan against Racism and Intolerance (2025–2027). However, based on the available information, it observes that Greece has not made hate crime data public. In addition, ODIHR observes that Greece would benefit from building the capacity of prosecutors and judges to address hate crime.

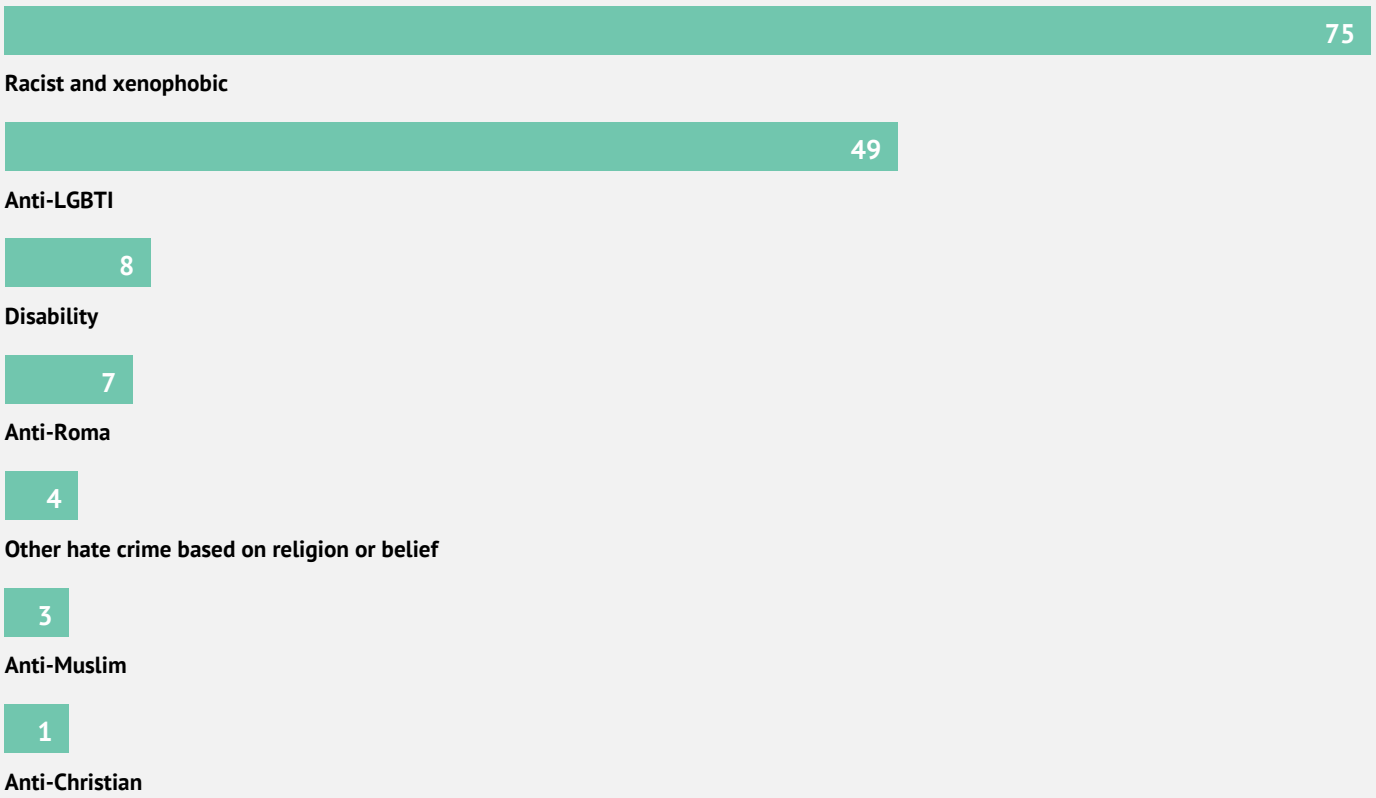
Official Data

Police number includes crimes of verbal insult, which may fall outside the OSCE hate crime definition but could not be disaggregated. In addition to 157 hate crimes recorded by the police, 47 hate speech cases were reported that fall outside the OSCE hate crime definition. In some cases, more than one criminal offence was involved. Some cases include multiple bias motivations. Therefore, there is a difference between these records and the breakdown by bias motivation below. The number of prosecuted and sentenced cases refers to all hate crime cases for which article 82A of the Penal Code (Greece's main hate crime provision) is invoked by the Public Prosecutor or ruled on by the court, respectively.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2024	157	111	23

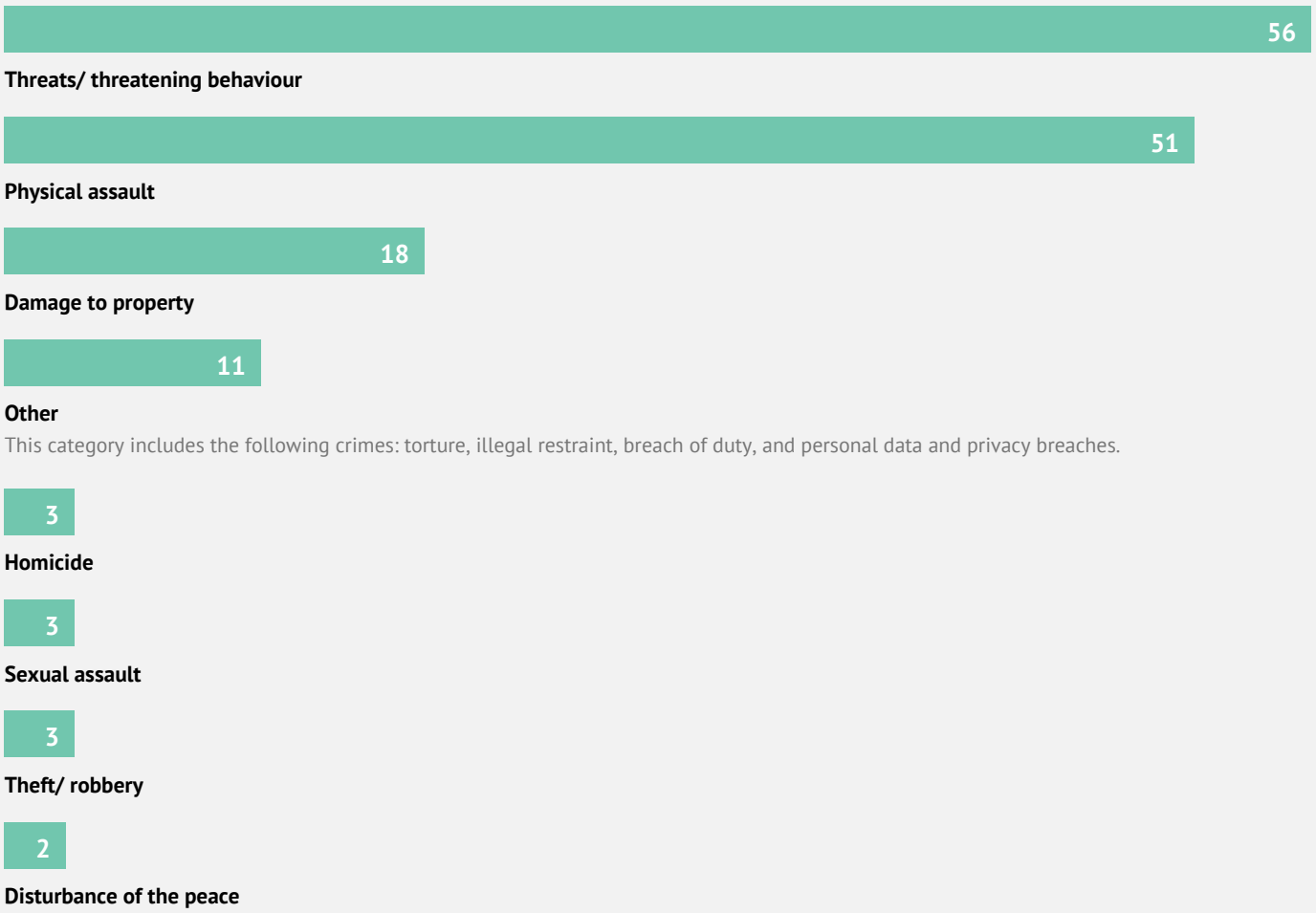
Police data by bias motivation

Incidents presented in this section may involve more than one criminal offence and more than one bias motivation. Verbal insults and discrimination (denial of service) offences, included in the overall police figure above, are excluded from the breakdown below.



Police data by type of crime

Incidents presented in this section may involve more than one criminal offence and more than one bias motivation. Verbal insults and discrimination (denial of service) offences, included in the overall police figure above, are excluded from the breakdown below.



National Developments

In 2024, a consultation process took place with civil society organizations for on the drafting of the 2nd National Action Plan against Racism and Intolerance (2025–2027). Capacity-building activities were held for public officials and the National Council to support the drafting of this Action Plan.

Incidents reported by civil society

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

- Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece (KIS)
- European Center of Democracy Development (ECDD)
- Racist Violence Recording Network (RVRN)
- European Roma Rights Center (ERRC)
- I Have Rights e.V
- International Institute for Religious Freedom (IIRF)
- European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses

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

All incidents submitted by the above organizations have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that are 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 have multiple biases and may be listed in multiple categories.

ODIHR's insights

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of 87 incidents that took place in Greece in the following bias motivation categories: anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI, anti-Muslim, anti-Roma, anti-Semitic, and racist and xenophobic hate incidents. In addition, several hate incidents involved multiple bias motives, such as anti-Roma *and* gender-based, gender-based *and* anti-LGBTI, racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Muslim, and racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Semitic.

ODIHR observes that the majority of incidents reported with a racist and xenophobic bias motivation were violent physical assaults and were perpetrated against migrants and asylum seekers, with unaccompanied minors representing a significant number of victims in such cases. Several of these incidents were also reported to have been committed by law enforcement officers. Of the anti-Christian incidents reported to ODIHR, most involved damage to community property. Several anti-LGBTI threats were observed online when the victims posted on social media in support of an LGBTI-rights march. Several anti-Roma physical assaults were reported to have been perpetrated by law enforcement officers during a police raid on a Roma camp. A series of anti-Semitic incidents were reported involving arson attacks targeting synagogues and businesses, as well as threats to the community via phone and email. Additionally, ODIHR observes that several anti-Semitic incidents also had a racist and xenophobic bias, when community spaces were vandalized with anti-Semitic and xenophobic graffiti written in Hebrew.

It should be noted that ODIHR did not receive any reporting on Greece relating to disability hate incidents. Therefore, there are likely to be 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 Greece.

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

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

View civil society incidents for Greece, 2024

