

## Netherlands Hate Crime Report 2014

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2014 Hate Crime Report.

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

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

### Summary

The Netherlands regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. [Police](#) and [prosecution](#) statistics are published annually. A victimization survey is conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics every two years and the results are published [here](#).

The Netherlands' Criminal Code contains no hate crime provisions, and hate crimes are addressed as "criminal offences with a discriminatory aspect". The Public Prosecution Service provides guidance on investigating and prosecuting such offences ([Aanwijzing Discriminatie](#)), including on prioritising discrimination offences.

In October 2021, the Netherlands appointed a National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism to ensure a comprehensive approach to countering discrimination and hate crime, including with the involvement of civil society.

In May 2022, a new State Commission against Discrimination and Racism (State Commission) was tasked with conducting research into discrimination and racism, including hate crimes.

[Hate crime data collection in the Netherlands](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in the Netherlands](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in the Netherlands](#)

[The Netherlands's hate crime legislation](#)

### ODIHR's Key Observation

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

## Official Data

Figures reported to ODIHR and presented here include hate speech and discrimination offences (or "basic forms of discrimination") as well as hate crimes ("common offences with a discriminatory motive"). Where multiple biases are registered in an offence, each of them is reported individually in the breakdown below.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2014	5,721	133	87

## Police data by bias motivation

1,383

### Anti-LGBTI hate crime

Official figures recorded 1,343 crimes motivated by bias against sexual orientation and 40 crimes motivated by transphobic bias. The figures include cases of hate speech and discrimination.

1,313

### Racist and xenophobic hate crime

Official figures recorded 1,313 racist and xenophobic incidents. Figures include cases of hate speech and discrimination.

1,043

### Unspecified

Official figures recorded 15 gender-based hate crimes, and further 1,028 hate crimes motivated by bias on other, unspecified grounds. The figures include cases of hate speech and discrimination.

717

### Anti-Semitic hate crime

Official figures recorded 717 anti-Semitic hate crimes. The figures include cases of hate speech and discrimination.

157

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

Official figures recorded 14 crimes based on bias against Christians and 143 further anti-religious hate crimes. The figures include cases of hate speech and discrimination.

117

### Anti-Muslim hate crime

Official figures recorded 117 hate crimes motivated by intolerance against Muslims. The figures include cases of hate speech and discrimination.

23

### Disability hate crime

Official figures recorded 23 crimes based on bias against people with disabilities. The figures include cases of hate speech and discrimination.

2

### Anti-Roma hate crime

Official figures recorded two anti-Roma hate crimes. The figures include cases of hate speech and discrimination.

## Police data by type of crime



n/a

## National Developments

The Netherlands launched a 4-year awareness [campaign](#) to encourage victims of discrimination and hate crimes to report incidents to the authorities. As part of the campaign, the development of a tool to facilitate citizens' reporting is foreseen.

Dialogue has been launched between the local councils, police and the prosecutor's office, on the possibility to institutionalize co-operation when dealing with cases of discrimination and hate crimes. The possibility of standardizing procedures through the adoption of guidelines and the establishment of regional consultative platforms has been considered.

The NGO **Anne Frank House** has been granted direct access to the Police database of crime reports, in order to identify hate crimes and other discriminatory crimes and publicize this information. The resulting annual [Monitoring Report](#) thus provides an authoritative overview of hate crimes recorded by the Police.

# Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

[View civil society incidents for Netherlands, 2014](#)