OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2022 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/slovakia

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

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Summary

Slovakia regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Slovakia has implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme since 2017 and the Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT) programme since 2018. In 2018, the Ministry of Interior co-organized with ODIHR and the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights a workshop on understanding and improving hate crime recording and data collection, based on ODIHR's Information Against Hate Crimes Toolkit (INFAHCT). There is a high degree of hate crime specialization in both police and prosecutor structures in Slovakia. In 2023, ODIHR delivered online training sessions for employees of crime victim information offices from across the country, focusing on the sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims, particularly on the specific needs of vulnerable victims, such as Roma and Sinti and LGBTI+ community members.

The Committee for the Prevention and Elimination of Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism, and Other Forms of Intolerance acts as a government advisory body. The Committee has established working groups on hate speech on the Internet and anti-Semitism, in line with the Memorandum on Co-operation between the Ministry of the Interior and the Federation of Jewish Communities of Slovakia. The working groups include representatives of the police and the Prosecutor's Office, as well as civil society organizations focusing on human rights, anti-Roma racism, and anti-Semitism.

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

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Slovakia's efforts to understand unreported hate crimes by conducting an annual victimization survey. However, based on the available information, it observes that law enforcement agencies have not recorded the bias motivations behind hate crimes. In addition, ODIHR observes that Slovakia would benefit from further developing its victim support system to ensure effective access to justice, assistance, and protection for hate crime victims.

Official Data

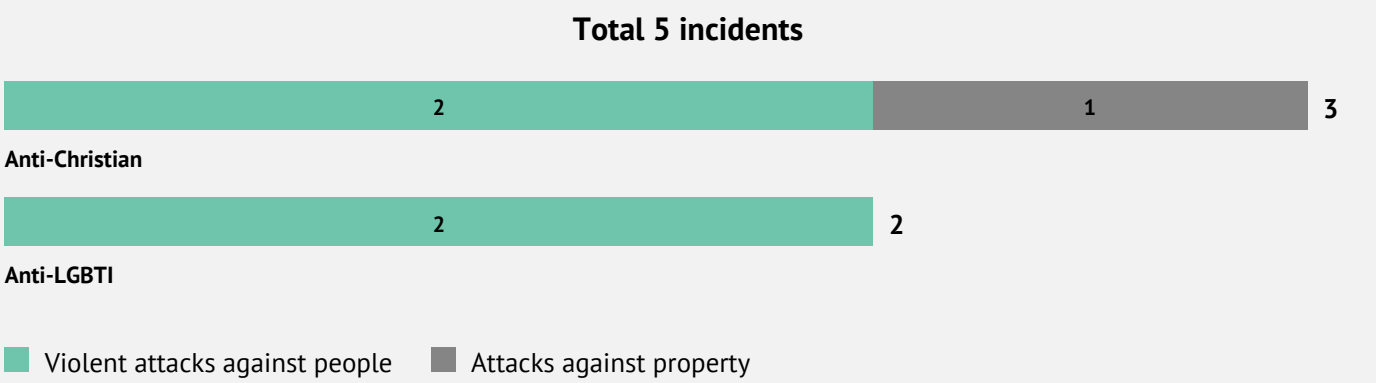
The above figures above may include offences that fall outside of the OSCE's hate crime definition. Prosecution figures represent the number of offenders who committed an offence with a "specific hate motive" pursuant to the Article 140(e) of the Criminal Code. Sentencing figures represent the number of persons sentenced for offences where a "specific hate motive" was indicated pursuant to the Article 140(e) of the Criminal Code.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2022	28	16	12

National Developments

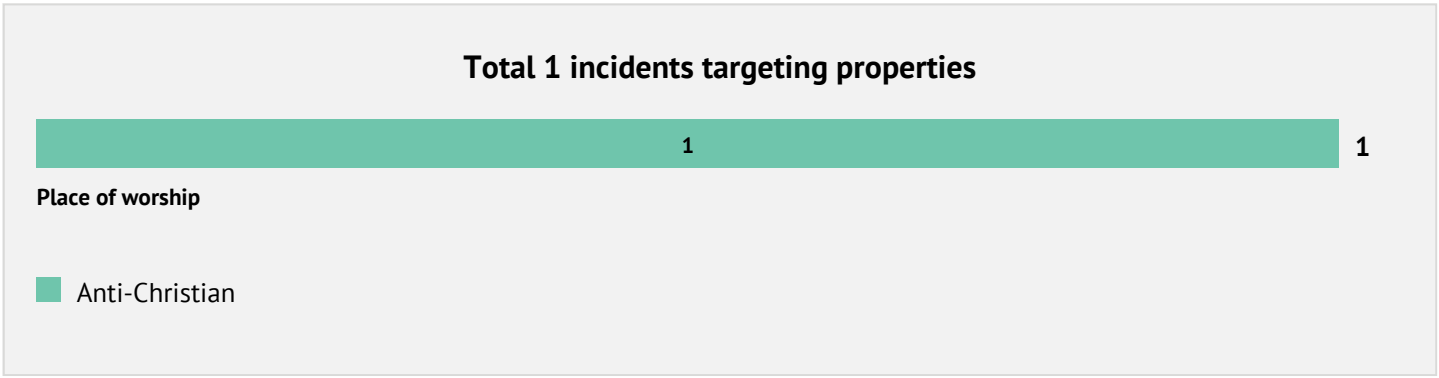
In December 2022, the Ministry of Interior conducted a survey on perceptions of safety in Slovakia as part of efforts to counter radicalization and extremism by 2024. The survey included a question on hate crimes, and found that 8 per cent of respondents had been a victim or directly knew someone who was victimized by a hate crime (namely, a physical assault). The Ministry plans to repeat the survey annually.

Incidents reported by civil society

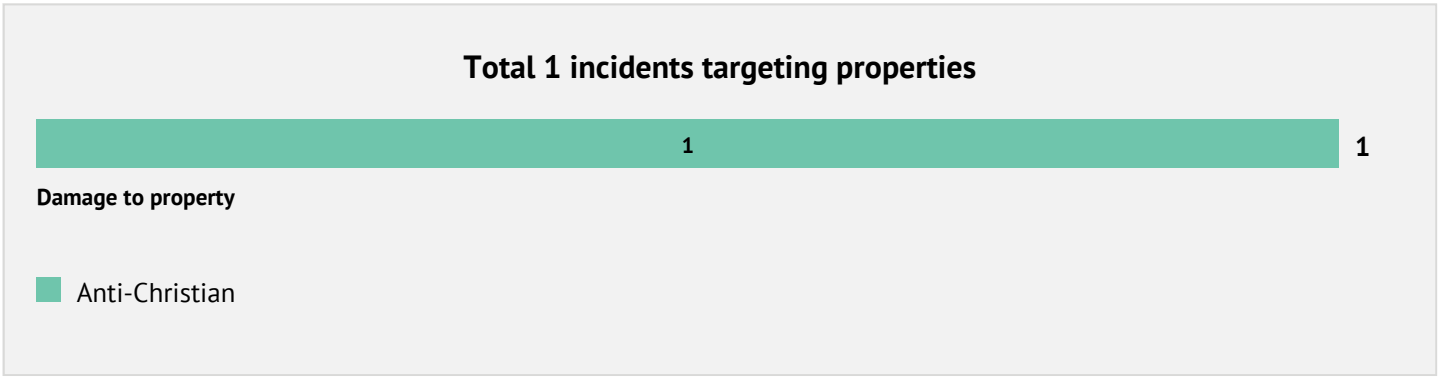


Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Slovakia, 2022