

## Slovakia Hate Crime Report 2023

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2023 Hate Crime Report.

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

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

### 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.

The Committee for the Prevention and Elimination of Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism, and Other Forms of Intolerance was established as a Government advisory body. The Committee established working groups on hate speech on the internet and anti-Semitism, in line with the Memorandum on Cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic and the Federation of Jewish Communities in Slovakia. The working groups include representatives of the police and 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 report hate crime data and information to ODIHR. However, based on available information, it observes that Slovakia has not reported data on hate crimes recorded the prosecution. 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

Police data refer to the number of initiated police investigations or charges brought for a particular crime involving bias indicators, 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 |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 2023 | 46                             | not available | 5         |

## Police data by bias motivation

In addition to the records below, in 2023 the Slovak police recorded the following cases of misdemeanours committed with a special motive: 22 anti-Roma incidents, nine based on 'foreign nationality', seven anti-LGBTI, four anti-Semitic and four incidents based on racism and xenophobia.



### Anti-Roma hate crime



### Anti-Semitic hate crime



### Anti-LGBTI hate crime



### Racist and xenophobic hate crime

This category includes one case based on a "foreign nationality" motive.



### Anti-Muslim hate crime



### Anti-Christian hate crime

## Police data by type of crime

In addition to the records below, in 2023 the Slovak police recorded the following cases of misdemeanours committed with a special motive: 22 anti-Roma incidents, nine based on 'foreign nationality', seven anti-LGBTI, four anti-Semitic and four incidents based on racism and xenophobia.

42

Unspecified

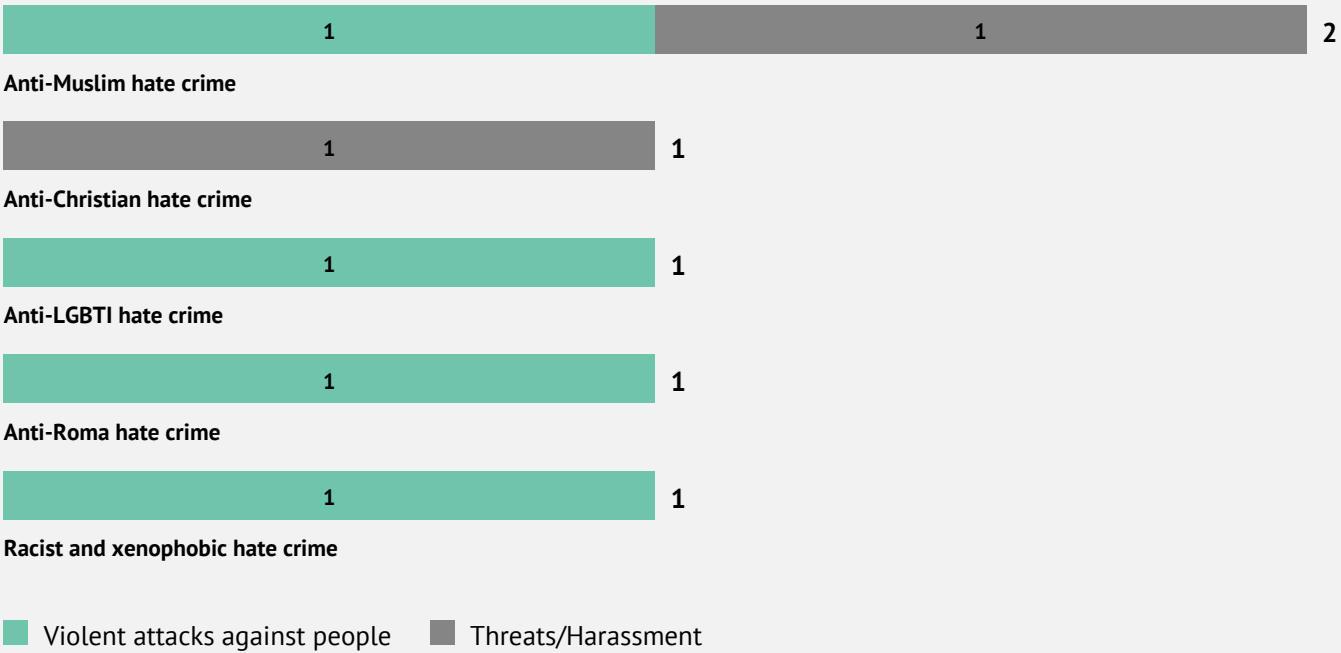
## National Developments

In September 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, and in particular on the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as Roma and Sinti and LGBTI+ community members.

Slovakia has developed a conceptual framework for countering radicalization and extremism by 2024, which includes activities to address negative stereotypes about minorities and to raise awareness of groups targeted by radicalism and extremism. Civil society organizations participate in preparing a monitoring report on the state of extremism in Slovakia, which also monitors the implementation of the conceptual framework and proposes new activities.

# Incidents reported by civil society

Total 5 incidents



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.

[View civil society incidents for Slovakia, 2023](#)