

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/spain

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

1 2014

Summary

Spain regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Spain publishes [annual reports](#) on hate crimes.

Spain implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme in 2019, and the Prosecutor General's Office has established a network of dedicated hate crime prosecutors across the country. A regional TAHCLE in Valencia was implemented in 2016.

The Ministry of Interior has a dedicated [protocol](#) that regulates how law enforcement handles hate crime cases and sets out the specific rights of hate crime victims. Within the Ministry, the Spanish National Office Against Hate Crimes (ONDOD) is responsible for the [Hate Crime Action Plan](#) (adopted for 2019-2021, 2022-2024 and 2025-2028). Currently, the Action Plan covers the areas of victim support, hate crime prevention, training and awareness raising, co-ordination among state authorities, civil society and the private sector, development of a monitoring and co-ordination system for hate crime investigation, and the allocation of adequate human resources for the National Police and the Guardia Civil.

In 2023, Spain implemented a new national Strategic Framework against racism and xenophobia

[Hate crime data collection in Spain](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in Spain](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in Spain](#)

[Spain's hate crime legislation](#)

ODIHR's Key Observation

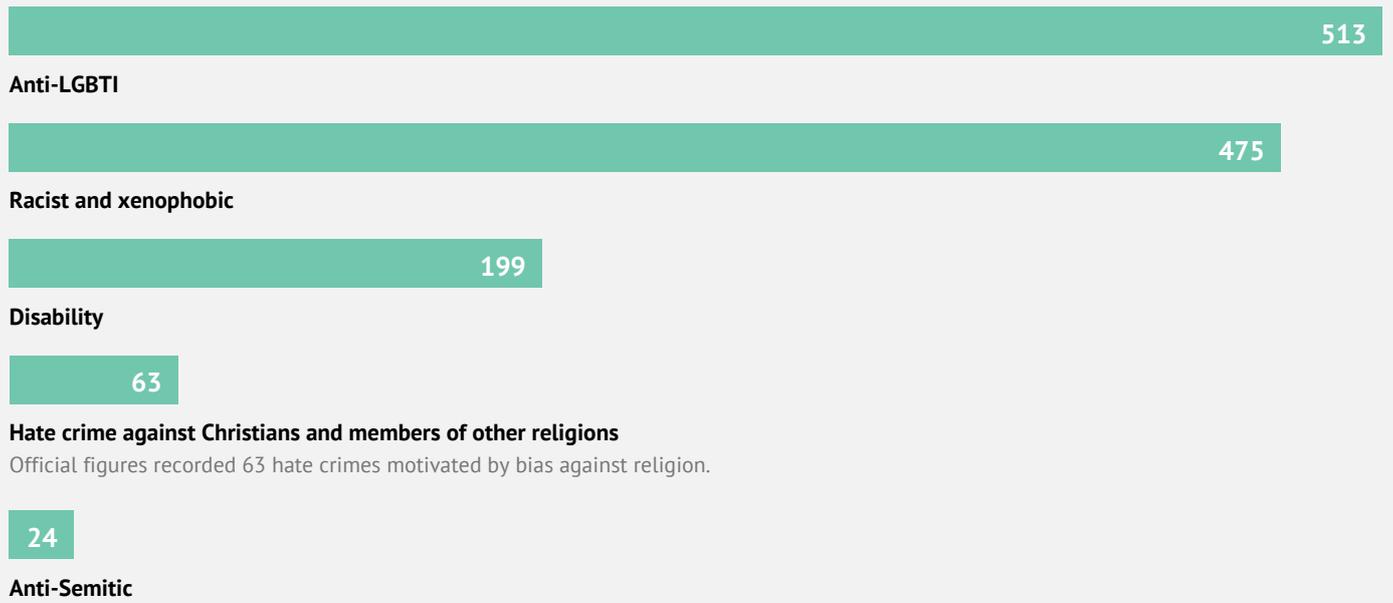
ODIHR observes that Spain has not reported to ODIHR the numbers of prosecuted hate crime cases or information on sentenced hate crime cases.

Official Data

The figure presented here includes 11 cases of hate crimes motivated by "fear of the poor" that are not included in the breakdown by bias motivation below, as these do not fall under the OSCE definition of hate crimes.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2014	1,285	not available	not available

Police data by bias motivation



Police data by type of crime

638

Physical assault

This category includes physical assaults with or without injuries, as well as sexual assaults and abuse.

356

Unspecified crime type

This category includes hate crimes committed at, around, shortly before or after a sport event, and other unspecified crimes.

146

Threats/ threatening behaviour

This category includes threats and minor harassment.

54

Theft/ robbery

47

Damage to property

20

Vandalism

12

Attacks against places of worship

1

Homicide

National Developments

The first Action Protocol for the State Security Forces on Hate Crimes has been developed by the **Ministry of Interior**. It provides the security forces with a list of bias indicators to focus on in order to ensure correct collection of evidence and registering of hate crimes.

The **Ministry of Interior** further created a function description for "Hate crime police officers". These specialists from the **State Security Forces** will maintain contact with civil society in order to better prevent and resolve hate crimes.

The **Ministry of Employment and Social Security** has begun training teachers on how to detect racist or xenophobic incidents at schools.

Spanish authorities have worked on a Practical Guide on Discrimination, to be published in July 2015, which synthesizes all available information on how and where to report hate crimes and discrimination incidents in Spain.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

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