

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/spain

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

1 2023

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 recognizes Spain's efforts to build the capacity of national and local police to address hate crimes. However, based on the available information, it observes that Spain's hate crime statistics do not sufficiently distinguish hate crimes from other crimes. Further, ODIHR observes that Spain would benefit from strengthening collaboration with and facilitating the efforts of civil society working to address hate crime and support hate crime victims.

Official Data

Police figures presented here include offences that fall outside the OSCE's hate crime definition, such as hate speech, but which could not be disaggregated. Prosecution figures refer to the number of indictments.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2023	2,268	210	157

Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below does not include 352 offences motivated by ideology.

856

Racist and xenophobic hate crime

522

Anti-LGBTI hate crime

This category includes both hate crimes based on sexual orientation and those based on gender identity.

206

Gender-based hate crime

168

Unspecified

The bias behind the offences in this category was not specified.

55

Other hate crime based on religion or belief

This category includes anti-Muslim and anti-Christian hate crimes as well as other hate crimes based on religion and belief, except for anti-Semitic hate crimes.

49

Disability hate crime

37

Anti-Roma hate crime

23

Anti-Semitic hate crime

Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below does not include 352 offences motivated by ideology.



Unspecified

National Developments

In 2023, the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia (2023-2027) was approved. The Framework aims to build a society that ensures the inclusion of all people residing in the country, ensuring respect for dignity and human rights and freedom from discrimination.

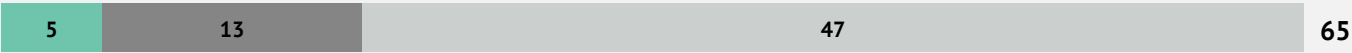
In 2023, two toll-free telephone numbers were launched and are available year-round: '021' assists victims of racism, including victims of racist discrimination, persecution and hate crimes; and '028' assists victims of homophobia and transphobia and provides comprehensive assistance in the event of anti-LGBTI discrimination and hate crime.

In 2023, the European Commission implemented a project in co-operation with civil society groups to build the capacity of Spain's national and local police forces to prevent, identify and respond to racist and xenophobic incidents, including hate crimes.

In 2023, the General Council of the Judiciary facilitated a training course on hate crime, while the Ministry of Justice trained civil servants from the Administration of Justice on equal treatment, non-discrimination, and racist/xenophobic crimes.

Incidents reported by civil society

Total 103 incidents



Anti-Christian hate crime



Anti-Semitic hate crime



Racist and xenophobic hate crime



Anti-Muslim hate crime



Anti-LGBTI hate crime



Anti-Roma hate crime

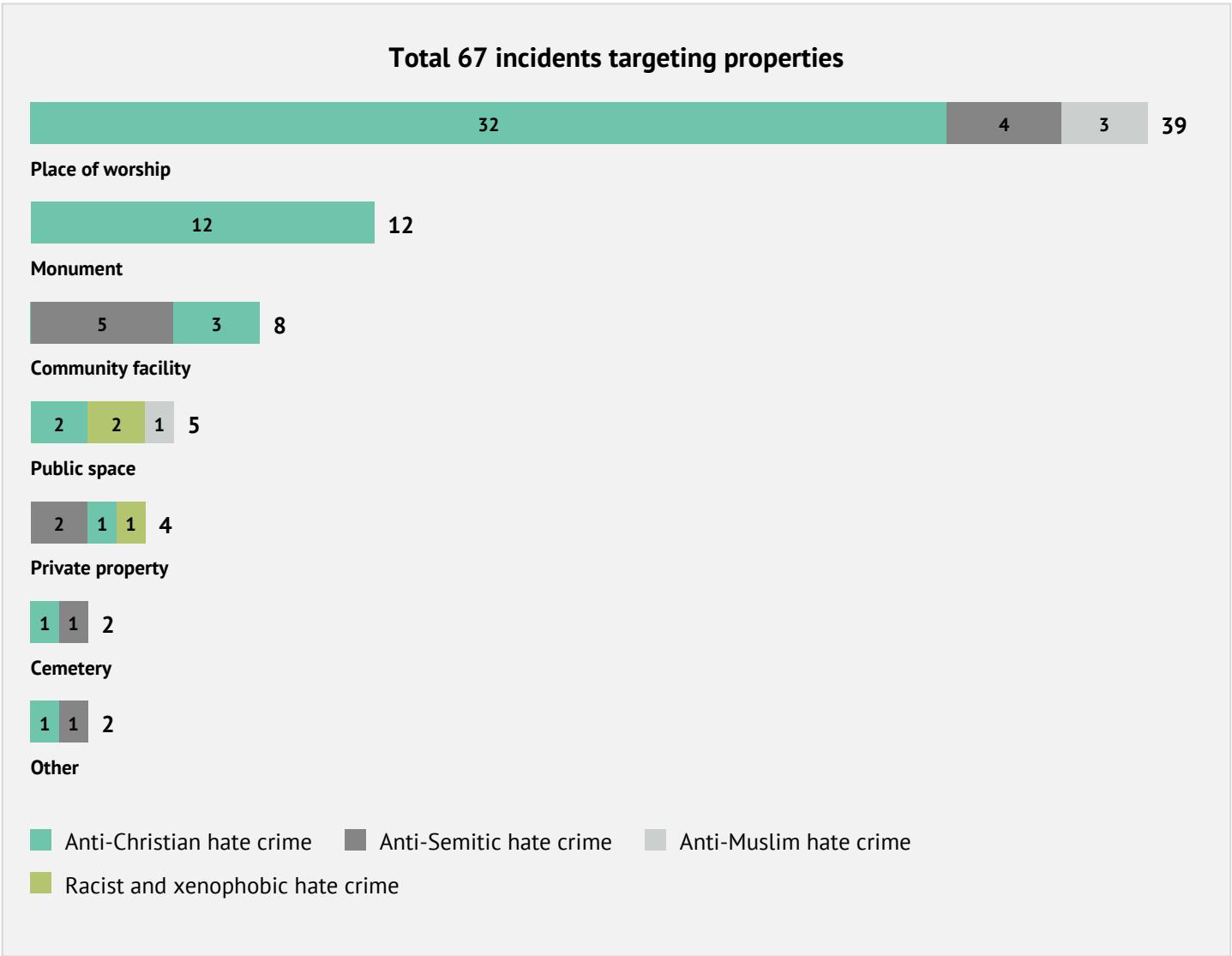


Gender-based hate crime

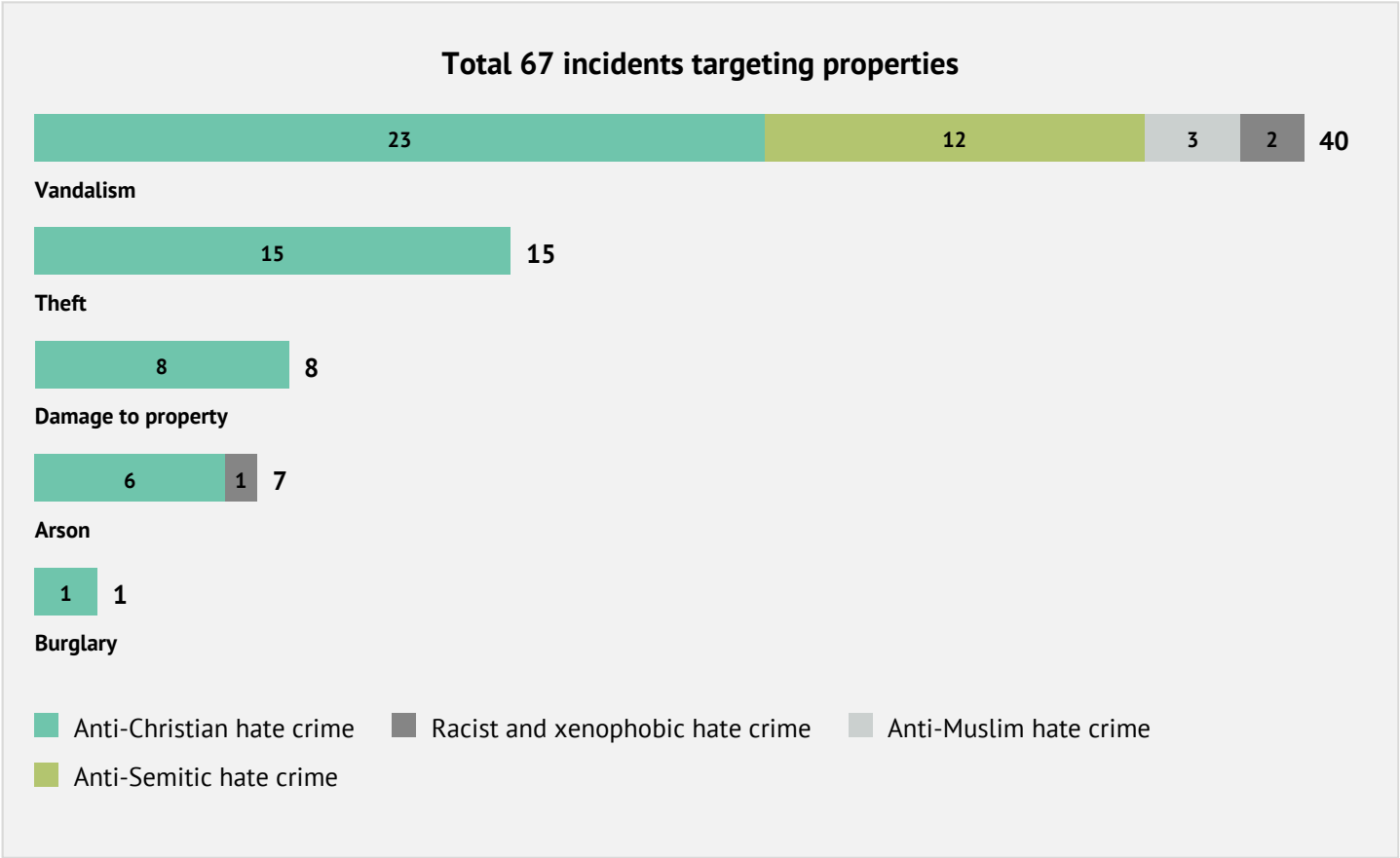
Violent attacks against people Threats/Harassment Attacks against property

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 Spain, 2023](#)