OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2025 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/ukraine

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

2025

Summary

Ukraine regularly submits information on hate crimes to ODIHR.

Ukraine's National Human Rights Strategy includes an objective to "create a system for preventing, combating, documenting and investigating hate crimes".

In 2020, a working group co-ordinated by the Human Rights Commissioner of the Ukrainian Parliament was established to improve hate crime recording procedures.

In 2019, the National Police of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs worked with ODIHR to publish an information booklet on *Categorizing and Investigating Hate Crimes in Ukraine: A Practical Guide*.

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

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Ukraine's efforts to report hate crime information to ODIHR. However, ODIHR observes that Ukraine has not reported statistics on hate crimes to ODIHR. In the absence of official statistics, ODIHR is not able to provide further observations on hate crime data collection in Ukraine. In addition, ODIHR observes that Ukraine would benefit from building the capacity of criminal justice officials to address hate crimes.

Official Data

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2025	not available	not available	not available

No data reported to ODIHR.

National Developments

Ukraine's National Police is responsible for implementing Ukraine's national strategy to promote the rights and opportunities for Roma persons, which covers the period up to 2030 (Order No. 1197-r of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 22 December 2023). The National Police is also responsible for implementing the strategy's accompanying Action Plan (2026-2028), which includes regional plans and working groups developed by regional national police departments.

Accordingly, regional police departments have taken measures to improve the outreach of patrol police among Roma communities. The regional police in these areas have established communication with civil society organizations, the relevant services of district military administrations, city councils, and territorial communities with the aim of developing preventative measures with Roma families. To address anti-Roma bias in educational institutions, juvenile prevention police officers conduct lectures and conversations on topics such as "We are different – we are equal", "The rights of national minorities", and "Manifestations of xenophobia are punishable by law", among others.

Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers has approved a national cultural programme titled "Unity in Diversity", which will run until 2034. The programme aims to ensure the rights and freedoms of national minorities and indigenous peoples of Ukraine. The programme fulfils Ukraine's international obligations, including the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, the European Charter for Regional Languages, and international documents on the prevention of discrimination. The main objectives of the programme are as follows:

Educational opportunities: Ensuring teaching in the state language and languages of national minorities, and introducing changes to educational programmes to deepen understanding of ethnic diversity.
Cultural support: Developing and preserving the culture and languages of national minorities, including those under threat of extinction.
Protection of rights: Addressing the impact of armed aggression, preventing discrimination, and supporting civil society organizations working to support national minorities.
Integration: Strengthening social cohesion and promoting the unity of society.
In 2025, Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers also tasked the National Police with implementing strategies on the rule of law, the functioning of democratic institutions, public administration reform and the action plan for the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities (communities) of Ukraine (Order No. 475-r of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 14 May 2025).

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2025, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in Ukraine from the following civil society organizations:

- Eastern European Coalition for LGBT+ Equality
- European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses
- LGBT Human Rights 'NASH SVIT' Center
- Federation of the Jewish Organizations and Communities, Vaad of Russia
- Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination against Christians in Europe (OIDAC)

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page.

Individual incidents submitted by CSOs have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that are broadly considered to be hate crimes within the OSCE definition (criminal offence committed with a bias motive) are listed in the tables below according to the bias motivation category. Some incidents involved multiple biases and may be listed in multiple categories.

ODIHR's insights

For 2025, ODIHR received reports of 78 incidents that took place in Ukraine targeting a total of 161 victims in the anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI and anti-Semitic bias motivation categories. In addition, several incidents involved multiple bias motivations, mainly anti-LGBTI *and* gender-based, but also anti-Christian *and* racist and xenophobic, and anti-LGBTI *and* anti-Semitic.

ODIHR observes that most incidents reported to ODIHR involved threats and physical assaults targeting members of the LGBTI community, including several incidents connected to LGBTI Pride and other events. A significant number of incidents involved online harassment and threats against LGBTI persons, including incidents targeting victims due to their LGBTI activism, as well as incidents in which victims were blackmailed with the non-consensual disclosure of their sexual orientation.

In addition, a significant number of anti-Christian incidents were reported, the majority of which involved severe violence against Jehovah's Witnesses objecting to conscription due to their religious convictions. A low number of anti-Semitic property attacks were also reported and involved arson by members of a neo-Nazi group in territories not under the control of the Ukrainian government.

It should be noted that ODIHR did **not** receive any reporting related to anti-Muslim, anti-Roma, disability, and other religion or belief hate incidents in Ukraine, and a low level of reporting related to anti-Semitic and racist and xenophobic hate incidents. This indicates potential gaps in the information reported here.
Please note that incidents reported here are based on voluntary civil society submissions and as such do not reflect the actual number of incidents or the most targeted communities in Ukraine.

To address under-reporting, ODIHR encourages any civil society organizations or groups that monitor hate incidents to report these to ODIHR at hatecrimereport@odihr.pl.

To export an Excel sheet with summaries of all incidents from Ukraine click here.

View civil society incidents for Ukraine, 2025