OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2010 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/bosnia-and-herzegovina

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

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Summary

Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR via the Ministry of Interior. There is no formal system for recording and collecting hate crime data in the country. In co-operation with ODIHR and the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the authorities of Republika Srpska have worked to improve hate crime recording and data collection through ODIHR's Information Against Hate Crimes Toolkit (INFAHCT) programme, including through a diagnostic workshop held in April 2022. Bosnia and Herzegovina has also co-operated with ODIHR and the OSCE Mission to train law enforcement officers and criminal justice professionals on addressing hate crimes.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's Gender Action Plan, 2023-2027, includes hate crime prevention activities as part of its strategic implementation.

Hate crime data collection in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Support for hate crime victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Hate crime capacity building in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bosnia and Herzegovina's hate crime legislation

Official Data

Figures include crimes of incitement to hatred.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2010	19	not available	not available

Police data by bias motivation

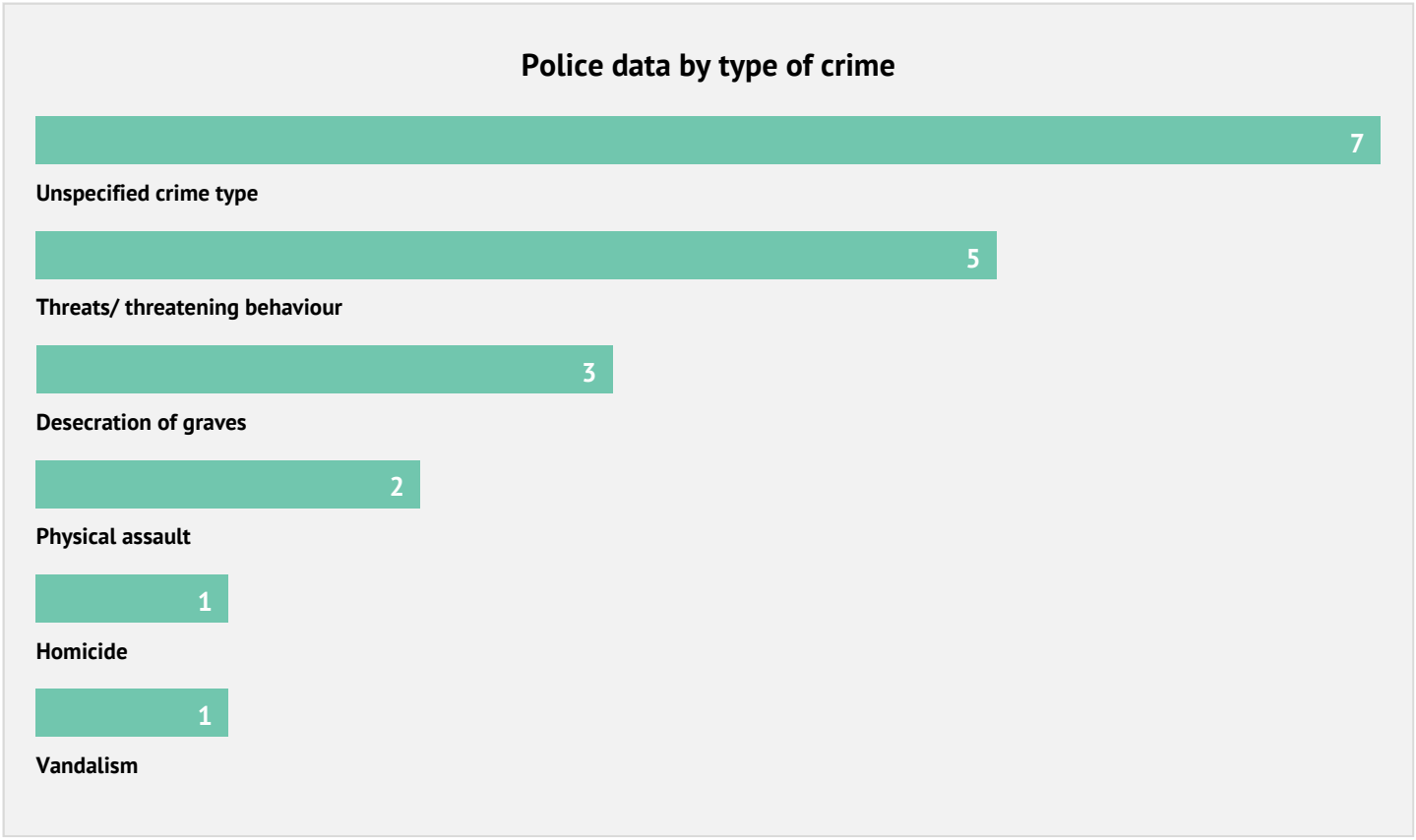


Racist and xenophobic



Hate crime against Christians and members of other religions

Official figures record the desecration of three graves at an Orthodox Christian cemetery.


Police data by type of crime
7
Unspecified crime type
5
Threats/ threatening behaviour
3
Desecration of graves
2
Physical assault
1
Homicide
1
Vandalism

National Developments

Amendments to the **Criminal Codes of Republika Srpska and the Brcko District** were adopted and entered into force on 7 August and 30 June, respectively. The amendments include a substantive definition of a hate crime that includes protected characteristics such as religion, nationality, language and sexual orientation. Based on that definition, bias motivation can be considered as an aggravating circumstance during sentencing for any criminal offence. Additionally, the amendments include specific penalty enhancements based on bias motivation for the specific offences of murder, physical assault, rape, theft, robbery, malicious mischief and causing public danger.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

View civil society incidents for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2010