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/hungary

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

2025

Summary

Hungary regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR.

In 2012, the National Police Headquarters established a special hate crime network, which is responsible for supervising hate crime investigations. In the same year, a civil society working group against hate crimes (GYEM) was established with the aim of strengthening co-ordination with police and developing a list of bias indicators, which were adopted by the network and uploaded onto the police intranet.

In 2018, the Ministry of Interior hosted a workshop on hate crime recording and data collection. The workshop was co-facilitated by ODIHR and the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights and resulted in a set of recommendations for relevant state authorities.

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

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Hungary's efforts to enhance the capacity of police and prosecutors to respond to hate crimes. However, based on the available information, it observes that Hungary's hate crime recording and statistics do not sufficiently distinguish hate crimes from other crimes. In addition, ODIHR observes that Hungary would benefit from reviewing the existing legal framework to ensure that bias motivations can be effectively acknowledged and that appropriate penalties can be imposed on the perpetrators.

ODIHR recalls that in Ministerial Council Decision 9/09, OSCE participating States agreed to a common definition of hate crime and committed to collecting reliable data and statistics on such crimes. To that end, hate crimes need to be

distinguished from hate speech and extremist crimes throughout the recording and data collection processes. Participating States also committed to enacting specific, tailored legislation to combat hate crimes, providing for effective penalties that take into account the gravity of such crimes. ODIHR stands ready to support Hungary in meeting the relevant commitments through its comprehensive resources and tailored assistance in the area of hate crime recording and data collection, as well as by providing further resources and tailored legislative advice.

Official Data

The above records of police recorded, prosecuted and sentenced cases include offences that fall outside the OSCE definition of a hate crime. Seven offences of the use of symbol of despotism were removed as they fall outside the OSCE definition of a hate crime. Hate crime flags used by prosecutors to mark a hate crime and related bias motivation are only used for cases in which the offenders are known; therefore, the number of prosecuted cases may not reflect the actual number of prosecuted hate crimes.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2025	74	61	8,166

Police data by bias motivation

The figures below show the number of offences recorded in the police procedure where the hate crime character was established. Seven offences involving the use of symbols of despotism were excluded as they fall outside the OSCE definition of a hate crime; the total figure may still include other offences that fall outside the OSCE hate crime definition.



Police data by type of crime

The figures below show the number of offences recorded in the police procedure where the hate crime character was established. Seven offences involving the use of symbols of despotism were excluded as they fall outside the OSCE definition of a hate crime; the total figure may still include other offences that fall outside the OSCE hate crime definition.



Unspecified crime type



Physical assault

This category includes the criminal offence of violence against a member of the community (Article 216 of the Criminal Code).



Vandalism



Disturbance of the peace



Theft/ robbery



Harassment



Other

This category includes the criminal offence of fraud (Article 373 of the Criminal Code).

National Developments

On 6-9 October 2025, a four-day training event on hate crimes was held for regional hate crime co-ordinators of the police. The event was organized by the Roma and Travellers Division of the Directorate General of Democracy and Human Dignity of the Council of Europe and the Directorate for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. The training addressed the potential racial or bias motivated elements underlying instances of ill treatment committed by law enforcement officials, whether in an official capacity or off duty; relevant jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights; the identification of hate crimes; and the effective, professional conduct of investigations into such offences.

Other in-person training events held in October 2025 focused on empowering civil society organizations to support victims of anti-LGBTQI hate crimes as part of the ENACT project. The training events were delivered to criminal justice professionals working to address hate crime, and were organized in co-operation with the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights – Secretariat of the Deputy Commissioner for National Minorities, the Institute for Legal Studies of the Centre for Social Sciences, the Municipality of Budapest District VIII, and the Háttér Society. The project is supported by the European Union's Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme.

Participants of the ENACT training events included mentors designated to help recognize and handle hate crime cases (in line with point 13 of the ORFK Instruction No. 30/2019. (VII. 18.)), as well as police colleagues working in complaint handling, victim support and public order protection.

On 29 January and 26 February 2025, lectures on hate crimes were delivered to all trainee prosecutors as part of the mandatory basic training organized by the Hungarian Training Centre for Prosecutors.

Furthermore, a lecture on hate crimes was held on 3 June 2025 as part of a professional training course for approximately 40 newly appointed prosecutors with less than three years of service.

In the first half of 2025, the Prosecution Service began preparing a standalone, one-day training session – included in the 2025 Education and Training Plan – specifically focused on effective action against hate crimes and the protection of victims; however, the training session has been postponed to the second half of 2026.

Incidents reported by civil society

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

- Hungarian Islam Society of Civil Rights
- International Institute for Religious Freedom (IIRF)
- Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination against Christians in Europe (OIDAC)
- Working Group Against Hate Crimes

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 16 hate incidents that took place in Hungary targeting a total of 29 victims in the following bias motivation categories: anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI, anti-Semitic, and racist and xenophobic. In addition, several incidents involved multiple biases, such as anti-Muslim *and* racist and xenophobic, and anti-LGBTI *and* gender-based. ODIHR observes that a low number of incidents were reported on Hungary for 2025.

ODIHR observes several incidents of physical assaults and threats motivated by racism, three of which intersected with anti-Muslim bias and targeted Muslim women. These incidents occurred in the context of a Hungarian cultural event, at school, and in victims' neighbourhoods. Anti-LGBTI incidents reported to ODIHR included threats and physical assaults targeting participants of LGBTI Pride events, as well gay and lesbian couples. Finally, ODIHR observes a number of anti-Semitic incidents, including anti-Semitic threatening behaviour at a political event and a violent attack against an Orthodox Jewish man.

It should be noted that ODIHR did **not** receive any reporting on Hungary relating to anti-Roma, disability, and other religion or belief hate incidents, and received a low level of reporting on anti-Christian, anti-Semitic, and gender-based 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 Hungary.

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 Hungary click here.

View civil society incidents for Hungary, 2025