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/luxembourg

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

2025

Summary

Luxembourg regularly reports hate crime information to ODIHR.

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

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Luxembourg's efforts to report information and statistics on hate crime to ODIHR. However, based on the available information, it observes that Luxembourg's hate crime recording systems do not record bias motivations of hate crime and do not sufficiently distinguish hate crimes from other crimes. ODIHR further observes that Luxembourg would benefit from raising awareness among and building the capacity of criminal justice officials to address hate crime.

Official Data

The above police-recorded figure comprises cases in which a discriminatory bias was recorded. These include 75 cases of discrimination, each of which can have several associated 'secondary offences', and four more offences that triggered the use of the aggravating circumstance hate crime provision. The above police-recorded figure can include offences that fall outside the OSCE's hate crime definition. Further 55 cases of incitement to hatred and three cases of 'revisionism' were excluded from the total number as they fall outside the OSCE hate crime definition.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2025	79	4	6

Police data by bias motivation

Each of the 133 police-recorded 'discriminatory' cases may feature none to several 'secondary offences', such as insults, violence or threats.

As a breakdown by bias motivation is not available, the chart below presents a breakdown of these secondary offences by offence types. As a result, the total number of types of offences does not correspond to the total number of discriminatory cases reported above. Moreover, 50 speech-based offences, such as slander or verbal abuse, were excluded from the breakdown below as they fall outside of the OSCE hate crime definition.

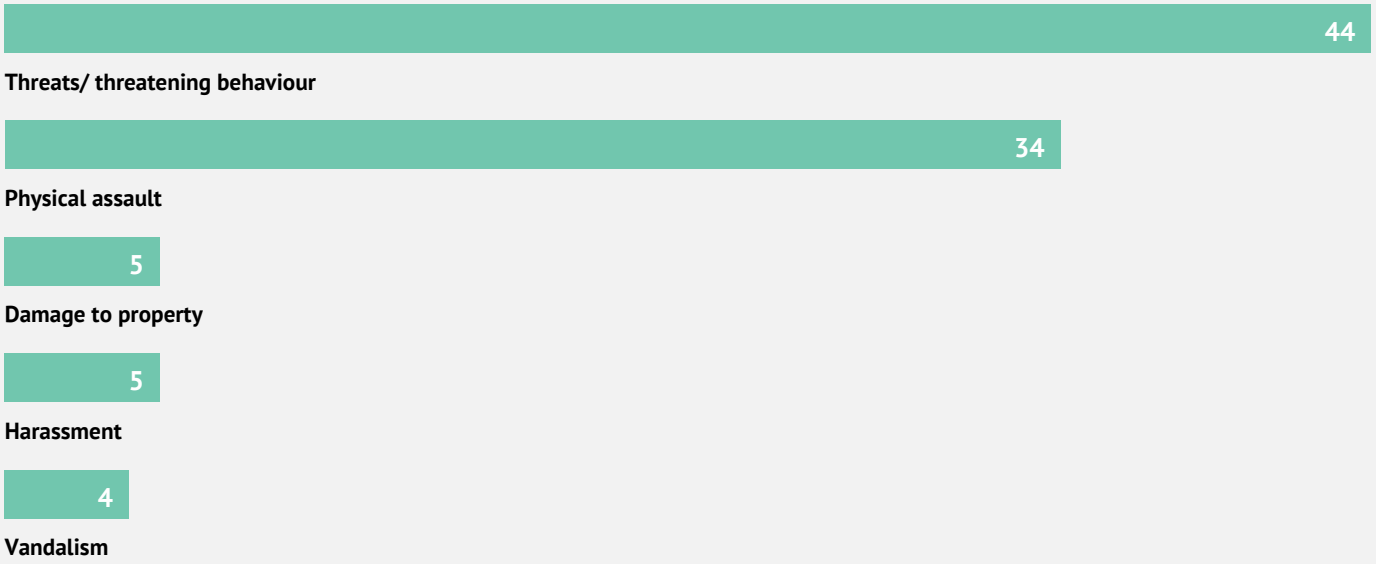


Unspecified

Police data by type of crime

Each of the 133 police-recorded 'discriminatory' cases may feature none to several 'secondary offences', such as insults, violence or threats.

As a breakdown by bias motivation is not available, the chart below presents a breakdown of these secondary offences by offence types. As a result, the total number of types of offences does not correspond to the total number of discriminatory cases reported above. Moreover, 50 speech-based offences, such as slander or verbal abuse, were excluded from the breakdown below as they fall outside of the OSCE hate crime definition.



National Developments

In 2025, the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and the Reception of Refugees published a National Action Plan Against Racism. The goal of the Action Plan is to obtain data disaggregated by national or ethnic origin and gather information on racism to guide sector-specific public policies. It also aims to improve the reporting system by informing victims of their rights and ways of reporting, and promotes and analyses the development of existing victim support provisions, while also examines the feasibility of establishing an information hub for victims of racist hate incidents.

The Action Plan highlights the need to raise awareness among staff of victim support services in the Public Prosecutor's office, including the *Service d'aide au victims* (Support service for victims) and the *Service centrale d'assistance sociale* (the Central service for social assistance). The Interministerial Steering Group (GroPil) co-ordinates a biannual meeting of all Ministries responsible under the Action Plan. Civil society actors are engaged in monitoring the operational implementation of the Action plan.

Since November 2025, the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) has offered a new training course for civil servants titled "Racism: Understanding to Take Action." This blended programme includes an online module to prepare participants, followed by a one day in person session. Its goal is to help public servants better understand racism and racial discrimination, and to give them practical tools to respond effectively. The course covers key concepts, Luxembourg's legal framework, the impact of microaggressions, and concrete strategies to support diversity and inclusion within public services.

On 29 April 2025, Luxembourg opened the National Centre for Victims (CNVV). The centre offers immediate, unconditional support and professional care to victims of physical, sexual, or psychological violence. For more information on the work of the CNVV, click on 'Support for hate crime victims in Luxembourg' in the summary section above.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2025, ODIHR did not receive any reports of hate incidents in Luxembourg from civil society organizations. This is not an indication that hate crimes are not taking place, only that they have not been reported to civil society or to ODIHR.

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

View civil society incidents for Luxembourg, 2025