OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2017 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/netherlands

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

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Summary

The Netherlands regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Police and prosecution statistics are published annually. A victimization survey is conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics every two years and the results are published here.

A National Co-ordinator against Discrimination and Racism, appointed in October 2021, is tasked with ensuring a comprehensive approach to countering discrimination and hate crime, in co-operation with civil society organizations (CSOs). A State Commission against Discrimination and Racism is tasked with conducting research into discrimination and racism, including hate crimes.

The Ministry of the Interior (MoI) regularly consults CSOs on anti-discrimination policies. In particular, the MoI has entered into a formal co-operation agreement with the CSO Discriminatie.nl, which monitors discrimination in the Netherlands.

Hate crime data collection in the Netherlands
Support for hate crime victims in the Netherlands
Hate crime capacity building in the Netherlands
The Netherlands's hate crime legislation

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that the Netherlands have not reported on cases of hate crimes separately from cases of hate speech and/or discrimination.

Official Data

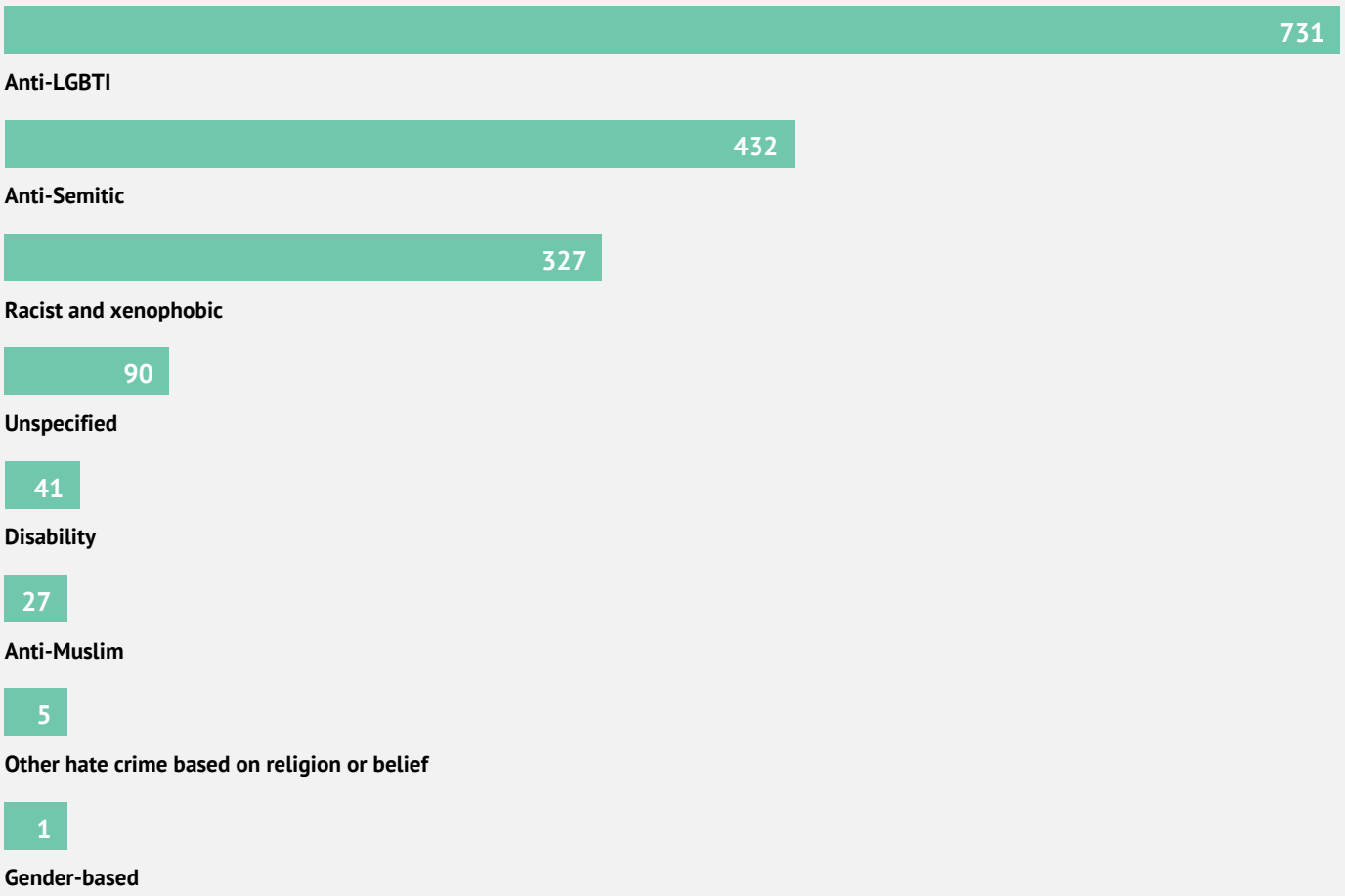
Figures reported to ODIHR and presented here include hate speech and discrimination offences (or "basic forms of discrimination"), as well as hate crimes ("common offences with a discriminatory motive"). Where multiple biases are registered in an offence, each of them is reported individually in the breakdown below. Data from the prosecutors and courts refer to '"discriminatory facts'" found in incidents, rather than numbers of incidents. The numbers of hate crimes recorded by prosecutors can be broken down by both bias motivation and type of crime. This detailed information was reported to ODIHR but is not presented here.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2017	3,499	331	79

Police data by bias motivation

The police figures include hate speech incidents, data reported by local anti-discrimination services, and online hate speech incidents, which could not be separated. Hate crimes recorded by the police can only be disaggregated by either bias motive or type of crime (both breakdowns were reported to ODIHR) but not simultaneously by both. The disaggregation below disaggregation shows the total numbers for each bias motivation.

The following types of hate crime were registered by the police: 603 physical assaults; 422 incidents of damage to property; 212 incidents of vandalism; 472 cases of threats and/or threatening behaviour; 2,100 incidents of insult; 48 cases of spitting; 48 cases of bullying; 57 incidents of refusal of service and 123 other crimes.



Police data by type of crime

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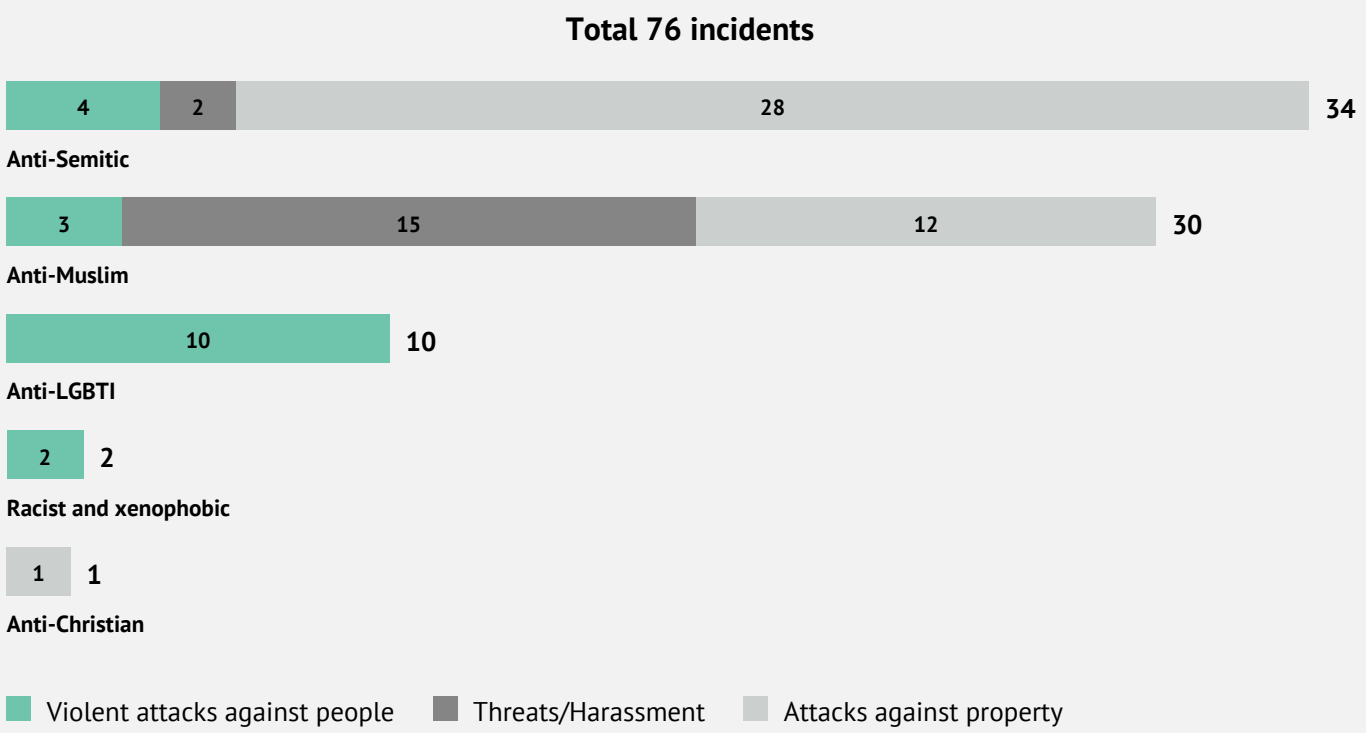
Unspecified crime type

National Developments

A bill that specifically includes gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics under the discrimination ground of sex is being considered in the parliament. This law will also affect the criminal law provisions by expanding the current protected characteristic of "sex".

Incidents reported by civil society

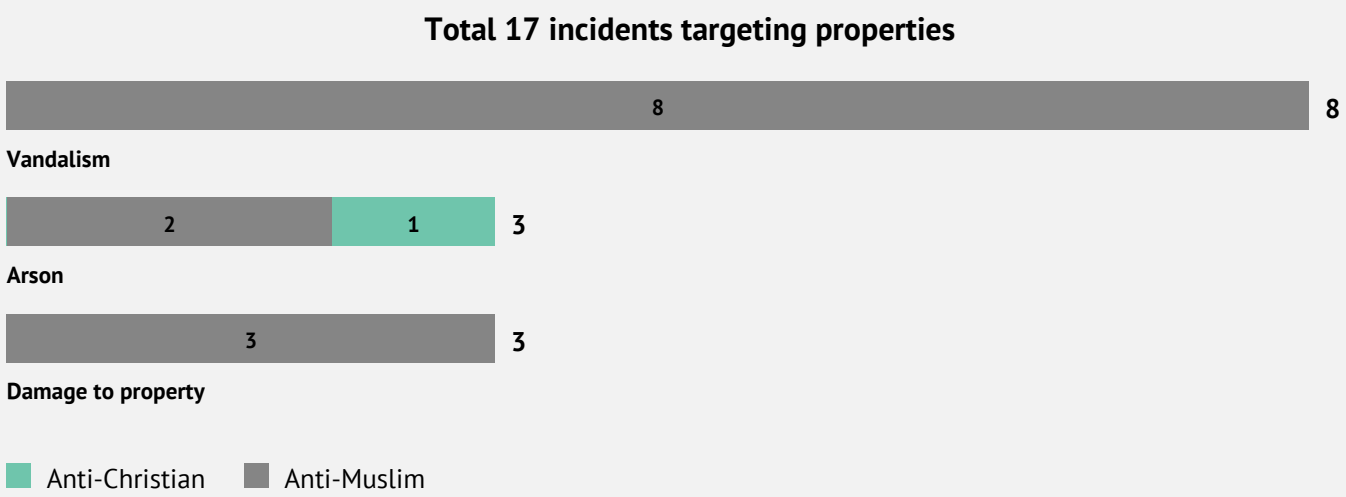


Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Netherlands, 2017