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/slovakia

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

2025

Summary

Slovakia regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Slovakia has implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme since 2017 and the Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT) programme since 2018. In 2018, the Ministry of Interior co-organized with ODIHR and the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights a workshop on understanding and improving hate crime recording and data collection, based on ODIHR's Information Against Hate Crimes Toolkit (INFAHCT). There is a high degree of hate crime specialization in both police and prosecutor structures in Slovakia. In 2023, ODIHR delivered online training sessions for employees of crime victim information offices from across the country, focusing on the sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims, particularly on the specific needs of vulnerable victims, such as Roma and Sinti and LGBTI+ community members.

The Committee for the Prevention and Elimination of Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism, and Other Forms of Intolerance acts as a government advisory body. The Committee has established working groups on hate speech on the Internet and anti-Semitism, in line with the Memorandum on Co-operation between the Ministry of the Interior and the Federation of Jewish Communities of Slovakia. The working groups include representatives of the police and the Prosecutor's Office, as well as civil society organizations focusing on human rights, anti-Roma racism, and anti-Semitism.

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

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Slovakia's efforts to enhance the capacity of the Information Offices for Victims of Crime to respond to the needs of hate crime victims. In addition, ODIHR observes that Slovakia would benefit from further developing its victim support system to ensure effective access to justice, assistance, and protection for hate crime victims.

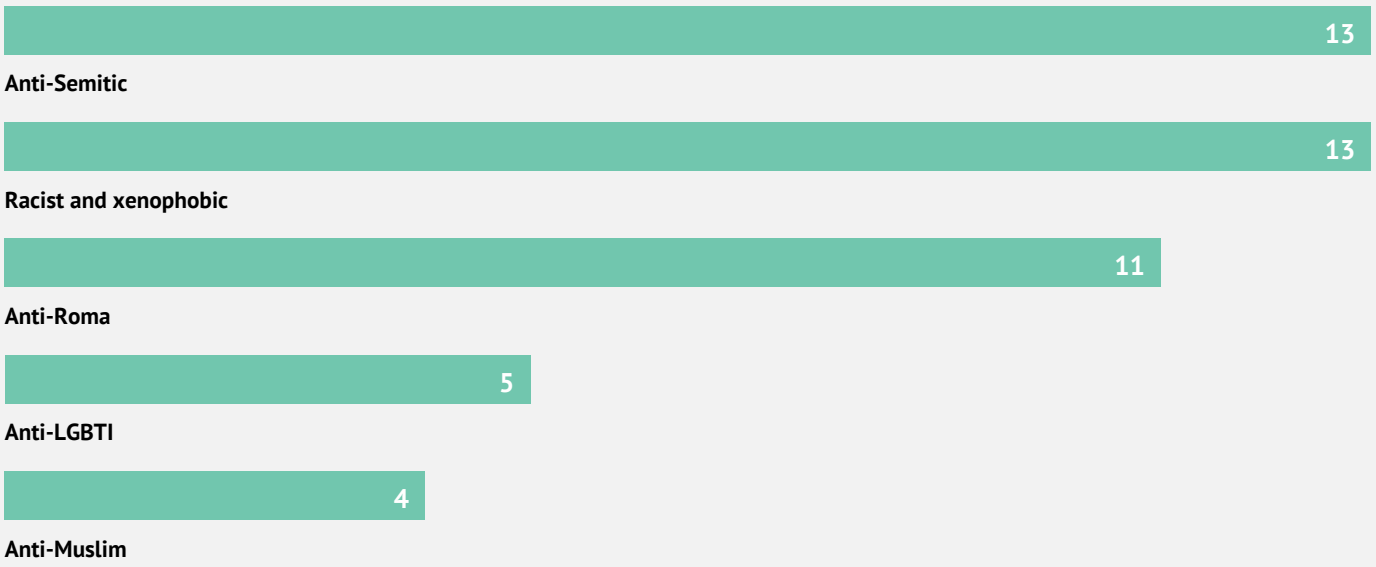
Official Data

Police data refer to the number of initiated police investigations or charges brought for a particular offence involving bias indicators, pursuant to Article 140 (e) (specific hate motive) and Article 140a of Slovakia's Criminal Code. Prosecution figure relates to a number of filed indictments and motions for approval of plea agreements. Sentencing figures represent the number of persons sentenced for offences where a 'specific hate motive' was indicated, pursuant to Article 140(e) of Slovakia's Criminal Code.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2025	35	19	10

Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below presents the number of bias motivations recorded within a criminal case file. Since one criminal case can involve multiple offences, perpetrators, bias motivations, the figures provided here do not represent the number of bias motives per incident, offence or perpetrator recorded.



Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below presents the number of bias motivations recorded within a criminal case file. Since one criminal case can involve multiple offences, perpetrators, bias motivations, the figures provided here do not represent the number of bias motives per incident, offence or perpetrator recorded.

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Unspecified crime type

National Developments

In 2025, Slovakia continued to implement the Strategy for the Prevention of Crime and Other Anti-Social Activities in the Slovak Republic, which addresses crime prevention and the safety of at-risk population groups, as well as support to victims. Directly linked to the Strategy is the Concept for the Prevention and Combating of Radicalization and Extremism (valid until 2028), which defines the Slovak Republic's priorities in the field of preventing and combating radicalization, extremism and related anti-social activities that threaten the foundations of the democratic rule of law.

A legislative consultation process is currently underway for a draft bill on an integrated system for protection against radicalization and mobilization to violence, and on amendments to certain laws, which has been tabled and was led by the Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic.

As part of efforts to combat radicalization and extremism by 2028, the Ministry of the Interior conducted a public survey on perceptions of safety in Slovakia. In response to questions related to hate crimes, 28.6 per cent of respondents indicated they, or someone they knew, had been the victim of a hate crime. Verbal attacks and attacks on social media were the most common types of incidents, while physical attacks were less frequent. The survey results also highlight a negative trend of increasing online hate, with more than 75 per cent of respondents (1,011) encountering violent or derogatory content online, including on social media and online gaming platforms. The Ministry plans to conduct the survey annually.

In 2025, the **Counter-Terrorism Headquarters of the Police Force Presidium** held lectures for police officers and cadets on terrorism and extremism, with a focus on current trends in radicalization and extremism, extremist symbols, and practical methods for detecting and investigating terrorist offences. The lectures were held as part of the Counter-Terrorism Headquarters long-term co-operation with educational institutions, namely the Police Academy in Bratislava and the Police Force's secondary vocational schools. The Counter-Terrorism Headquarters has also delivered lectures to other security agencies, the professional community and foreign entities as part of police co-operation.

Furthermore, the Counter-Terrorism Headquarters organized a training course to inform police officers of Council of Europe standards on addressing racist hate crimes and discrimination, with a focus on hate crime targeting members of the Roma and Traveller communities. The course aimed to prevent radicalization and extremism by strengthening awareness of the links between unconscious bias, prejudice and discrimination and how these can influence police work and lead to a loss of credibility, as well as the interpretation of concepts in the case law of the European Court of Human Rights. The course was held in co-operation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe and the Roma Advocacy and Research Centre.

In 2025, two memoranda of co-operation were signed between the **Ministry of the Interior,** the **League for Human Rights**, and the **Ipčko** crisis intervention centre, with the aim of preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism, as well as supporting initiatives to deradicalize and reintegrate into society individuals at risk of violent radicalization. A memorandum had previously been concluded with the **digiQ** civil society organization, which reports suspected hate crimes committed online to the Counter-Terrorism Centre of the Police Force Presidium.

In 2025, **the Information Offices for Victims of Crime** carried out a total of 421 educational and preventative activities to raise awareness of hate speech and hate crimes, through which 9,892 people were trained.

In November 2025, an educational campaign titled 'Breaking the Silence – Safety in Schools' was launched, and involves youth work and interactive workshops to strengthen students' recognition of hate speech, bullying, and discrimination, as

well as measures to promote inclusion and manage conflicts. More than 650 primary and secondary schools registered for the nationwide campaign, which is carried out in co-operation with the Ministry of Education, Research, Development and Youth of the Slovak Republic. To date, more than 300 thematic seminars have been held, at which more than 6,050 participants have been trained.

The TRACE project is a an online platform to track and respond to anti-Semitism and anti-Roma racism in Central Europe and, in addition to Slovak, is available in Czech, English, Hungarian, and Polish. The platform monitors and analyses manifestations of anti-Semitism and anti-Roma racism in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic. The incident reporting tool enables both experts and the public to report cases of violence or damage to property. Verified incidents are then recorded and analysed to identify trends and risks across countries.

Incidents reported by civil society

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

- In IUSTITIA
- International Institute for Religious Freedom (IIRF)
- Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination against Christians in Europe (OIDAC)

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page. In addition, some incidents were recorded as part of UNHCR's ongoing monitoring.

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 nine incidents that took place in Slovakia targeting a total of 12 victims in the anti-Christian, anti-Semitic, gender-based and racist and xenophobic bias motivation categories. A couple of incidents involved both anti-LGBTI *and* gender-based or both anti-Roma *and* racist and xenophobic bias motivations. ODIHR observes that a low number of incidents were reported in Slovakia for 2025.

ODIHR observes two homicides motivated by anti-Ukrainian or misogynist bias. In addition, ODIHR observes two racist physical assaults, and a few property damage incidents motivated by anti-Semitism.

It should be noted that ODIHR did **not** receive any reporting related to anti-Muslim, disability, and other religion or belief hate incidents in Slovakia, and a low level of reporting overall. This indicates potential gaps in the information reported here.

In addition, one reporting organization submitted 5 statistical incidents for which descriptions are not available in the tables below, including 3 racist and xenophobic and 2 anti-LGBTI hate incidents.
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 Slovakia.

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 Slovakia click here.

View civil society incidents for Slovakia, 2025