

Research findings

This section covers relevant UN, CoE, as well as national level research findings, including statistics and surveys, on anti-Muslim hatred incidents, such as violence, property offences, incitement to violence or hatred, other forms of hate speech, discrimination, harassment.

Filter the database by:

COUNTRY :

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

YEAR(S) :

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

TYPE OF INSTITUTION :

EU body, UN body, Council of Europe body, National human rights body, Intergovernmental organisation, Public authority, Civil society organisation, Academic, Survey research organisation, Media, Political organisation, Religious organisation, Research Institute

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE :

EU comparative, National, Regional, Local, International, All levels

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| France | 2011 | CNCDH, The fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia - 2011 (La lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie - Année 2011), 26 November 2011 | http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Racism & xenophobia, Public perceptions & attitudes | Tolerance is declining, xenophobia is spreading, without this being accompanied by an increase in acts or threats coming within the force of the law. The confirmation of the downward trend, in 2011, of manifestations of racism and anti-Semitism does not however hide attacks to property and people for their membership of Islam, which are moving in the opposite direction. One observes in 2011 a form of protectionist racism against a supposed threat, the fact that this is constructed socially and in the media and is not based on any factual study does not prevent people from holding the perception. | Quantitative: A face-to-face survey carried out from 28 November to 5 December 2011. The questionnaire was designed by the members of the CNCDH with the survey organisation. | Public survey - 1033 adult respondents living in metropolitan France | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2012 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of recommendations in respect of Austria subject to interim follow-up, Adopted on 4 December 2012 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | The Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) and the Central Public Prosecutor's Office for the prosecution of commercial criminal matters and corruption (WKStA) were established. Both are competent to investigate on abuse of authority comprising racial discrimination. However, in ECRI's view this is not sufficient because the two bodies are not independent from the police and prosecution service and because there is no indication that victims of discrimination are aware of the two bodies' competence to investigate alleged discriminatory behaviour, which is not in any way published. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2012 | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2012), Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht) | http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/BMI_Verfassung... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Hate crime | The Annual report notes that in 2012, a total of 377 criminal acts with right-wing extremist, xenophobic/racist or Islamophobic connection have been reported. Right-wing extremist scenes kept a notably low profile. The right-wing revisionist scene, whose members belong mainly to the older generation, kept mostly to itself and pursued its ideology behind closed doors. The neo-Nazi scene was deprived of its leadership in prison). In the year under review, there was a rise in criminal offences that were not directly linked to right-wing extremism but were committed by members of right-wing extremist groups. Furthermore, in several regions right-wing extremists were observed to have increased contacts with criminal circles and organisations. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Croatia | 2012 | Ombudsman Office (Ured pučkog pravobranitelja) (2012), Report on discrimination occurrences for 2012 (Izveštje o pojavama diskriminacije za 2012) | http://ombudsman.hr/hr/component/jdownl... | Croatia, Ombudsman Office Ured pučkog pravobranitelja | Discrimination | Report states that there were 16 discrimination cases on the ground of race and 15 on the ground of ethnicity in court procedure. No data on solved cases or verdict is given. In 2012, Government adopted Migration policy 2013-15 with a goal of timely answering to positive and negative impacts of migrations. Ombudsman's complaint states that activities in the Migration Policy are focused on Ministry of Interior (Moi) rather than dispersed on different sectors of state administration. Statistics on the number of asylum seekers and grantees is cited from ECRI's and Moi's statistics stating there were 1193 asylum seekers most of whom came from Afghanistan with the increase of persons from Somalia. | One of the obligations of the Ombudsman envisaged by the Anti-discrimination Act is to submit an annual report on the occurrences of discrimination. Therefore, report has a twofold goal: it shows the work of the Office based on the authority of the ADA, i.e. through citizen complaints, participation in court proceedings and special promotional activities, and provides an overview of the occurrence of discrimination in the Republic of Croatia during the reporting period. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

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|---------|------|--|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Croatia | 2012 | Ombudsman Office (Ured pučkog pravobranitelja) (2012). Research on attitudes and level of consciousness on discrimination and appearance forms of discrimination (Istraživanje o stavovima i razini svijesti o diskriminaciji i pojavnim oblicima diskriminacije): survey conducted by Agency for market research and public opinion polling (Agencija za istraživanje tržišta i ispitivanje javnog mnijenja, AUDEO) | http://ombudsman.hr/hr/o-nama/publikaci... | Croatia, Ombudsman Office Ured pučkog pravobranitelja | Discrimination | When comparing the results of this survey with the one conducted in 2009, one third of citizens still think discrimination is a big problem in society. Area of labour and employment is where discrimination is most present in much larger number than in 2009's survey (increase from 33 to 59%) and regarding grounds, perception remained unchanged - most usual ground is national / ethnic and social origin, financial situation, religion, sex, sexual orientation, political beliefs and disability. In the survey part on social distance towards persons perceived as members of minority groups, one fourth of citizens opposes the idea of their children marrying minorities (national minorities, skin colour or religion). | Questionnaire-based quantitative survey of general population. Data was collected for 10 days. The questionnaire contained about 30 questions. In some of the questions, respondent could only give one answer and in some they could choose one or more answer. Ranges of scale and Likert scale were also used. | The survey was conducted by CATI - telephone polling system from a central location on a sample of randomly selected 1300 respondents. The choice of households to participate in the research was carried out using a random number generator, and a random selection of respondents within the interviewed household was conducted. | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2012 | Cyprus, Anti-discrimination Authority (2012). Report of the anti-discrimination authority regarding the promotion of racism and xenophobia through political discourse (Εκθεση της Αρχής κατά των διακρίσεων αναφορικά με την προώθηση του ρατσισμού και της μισαλλοδοξίας μέσω του πολιτικού λόγου). File No. AKR 118/2011 & AKR 129/2011. 25 April 2012 | https://tinyurl.com/y9rgplo9 | Cyprus, Anti-discrimination Authority | Racism & xenophobia | The report found that the slogan used by a politician in his electoral campaign amounted to racial discrimination and could potentially contribute to the stigmatization and targeting of Asian migrant communities, irrespective of the motives and personal persuasions of the politician who used it. By way of recommendation, the report referred to voluntary measures for addressing political racist discourse, such as the undertaking by political candidates in UK and Ireland that they will refrain from racist messages and the Charter of European political parties for a non-racist society. | Equality body investigation; desk top research on the legal framework. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2012 | Juntunen, P. (2012). FRA:n EU-MIDIS aineiston tuloksia Suomessa asuvista somaleista. Ministry of the Interior (2012) | http://docplayer.fi/2433475-Fra-n-eu-mi... | Finland, Ministry of the Interior | Discrimination | The report provides information on discrimination experienced by Somalis inter alia in employment, as well as information on Somalis as victims of crime. For example 25,9 % of the Somalis interviewed had been harassed during the last 12 months and 12,4 % during the last 2-5 years. 96 % of them thought that they had been victim of harassment because of their ethnic origin. Moreover, 20,3 % of the interviewees had been assaulted or threatened during the last 12 months and 17,2 % during the last 2-5 years. 88 % of them thought that they had been assaulted because of their ethnic origin. | The report is based on material collected for EU-MIDIS survey in Finland. The report provides statistical data drawn from the interviews conducted with Somalis near Helsinki metro in summer of 2008. | 484 interviews with Somalis. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2012 | Niemi, J. & Sahramäki, J. (2012). Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2011 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2011. The Police College of Finland (Polisiammattikorkeakoulu) 2012 | http://www.theseus.fi/bitstream/handle/... | The Police College of Finland Polisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime | In 2011, the police filed 918 reports of suspected hate crime cases. The majority (86 %) of the cases were classified as racist incidents. The rest of the cases had following motives: religious or corresponding motive (6,6 %), sexual orientation (4,6 %), disability (2,6 %) and gender identity or gender expression (0,3%). In 2011, 788 reports of offences with racist motivation were found in the police information system. The most common suspected crimes were assaults. In the majority of hate crimes based on religion, the targeted religion was Christianity. The most common suspected crimes were verbal insults or threats. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the national police information system using search words and codes, after which the reports of an offence are read and classified as hate crime (or not) according to the specific information found on the reports, for example if the victim or the police has suspected that there was a hate motive behind the crime. | 918 reports of an offence were selected from the raw material and classified as hate crime. | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2012 | Discrimination because of Islamic religious confession in the work life - Findings, questions and recommendation for actions. Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency. (Diskriminierung aufgrund der islamischen Religionszugehörigkeit im Kontext Arbeitsleben - Erkenntnisse, Fragen und Handlungsempfehlungen. Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes). | http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.d... | Germany, Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes | Discrimination | On discrimination of Muslims, empirical research in Germany is still underdeveloped; identifying it among other grounds (ethnicity, gender, poss. age and social status) is challenging. Predominately qualitative data suggest that Muslims face discrimination in employment primarily due to prejudices related to their ethnic origin. Some employers seem to expect negative customer reactions to Muslim staff; cases of gate keepers showing anti-Muslim resentments are described. | State of the art analysis of empirical research results and studies; identification of gaps in research on discrimination of Muslims in Germany. Qualitative document analysis. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2012 | Disadvantaged experiences of people with and without migration background in an East-West comparison. Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency. (Benachteiligungserfahrungen von Personen mit und ohne Migrationshintergrund im Ost-West-Vergleich. Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes). | http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.d... | Germany, Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes | Discrimination | This study shows the difference of disadvantage of people with and without migration background in Germany. It further differentiates among people from Eastern and Western countries. The results of the survey show, that people with migration background tend to experience higher disadvantages in certain areas of life. These areas of life are divided in education facilities, job market, public offices and authorities, neighbourhood, religious practice, recreational activities, public transport and housing search. 41.9 % of people with migration background felt they experienced some sort of disadvantage in the listed areas of life, compared to 24.4 % of people without migration background. | The data used was taken from another quantitative survey (SVR-Integrations barometer 2012). This survey used telephone interviews to collect the data. The interviewer provided the option to conduct the survey in Russian, Turkish or Vietnamese languages. | The total sample consisted of over 9.200 participants, of which 76,8 % were with a migration background and 23,2 % were without. The telephone interview took one person per household with a minimum age of 16 years by latest-birthday-method. | Not applicable - national level |

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|-------------|------|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Hungary | 2012 | UNHCR Hungary (2012): Hungary as a country providing asylum (Magyarország mint menedéket nyújtó ország) | http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/v... | UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees | Racism & xenophobia, Public perceptions & attitudes | The report finds Hungarians xenophobic and not welcoming to refugees and asylum seekers. While the number of reported hate crimes is not significant, refugees and asylum seekers have to face xenophobia, racism and intolerance in their everyday activities. This attitude is also experienced in schools. Bus drivers, supermarket employees and workers in the service sector also show a negative attitude towards refugees and asylum seekers. National measures and practices against xenophobia are premature and not sufficient to change the attitude of the population. The media often links refugees and asylum seekers to criminals, and labels them as parasites that induces fear in Hungary. | The report uses results of surveys and statistics that NGOs and governmental agencies carried out and collected in 2010-2011. A UNHCR delegation made an unannounced visit to Hungary in 2011 to conduct a random check in the reception facilities and interview people (refugees, asylum seekers and staff members) there. | The report does not include the number of interviewed people in the reception facilities. In April 2011, the UN rapporteur for freedom of speech visited the country, and in May 2011, the UN rapporteur for xenophobia, racism and intolerance conducted a visit in Hungary. The report builds on the findings of these visits. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2012 | ECRI (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance) ECRI Report on Luxembourg (CRU201214) (fourth monitoring cycle) Adopted on 8 December 2011 Published on 21 February 2012 ECRI Secretariat / Directorate General II - Democracy, Council of Europe F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia | The ECRI report of 2012 states the limits of actions conferred to the CET and the lack of visibility of the equal body. Furthermore, nationality is not among the grounds covered by the CET. In 2012 no cases involving the law of 28 November 2006 had come before the courts yet. The labour and housing market, as well as the education system are grounds to discrimination and racism acts. The Muslim residents of Luxembourg suffer of stereotypes. The ECRI report refers to a study of August 2010 where 14% of the interviewed persons had said that they would not like to have Muslims as neighbours. | "ECRI's reports are (...) based of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. Documentary studies are based on an important number of national and international written sources. The in situ visit allows for meeting directly the concerned circles (governmental and non-governmental) with a view to gathering detailed information. The process of confidential dialogue with the national authorities allows the latter to provide, if they consider it necessary, comments on the draft report, with a view to correcting any possible factual errors which the report might contain. At the end of the dialogue, the national authorities may request, if they so wish, that their viewpoints be appended to the final report of ECRI". The present report focus on implementation and evaluation and covers the situation up to 23 June 2011. | Sample details not available. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2012 | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement), Annual Report on the CET activities Rapport annuel sur les activités du CET | http://www.cet.lu | CET Centre pour l'égalité de traitement | Discrimination | The annual report of the CET makes it possible to follow up the activities, encounters and interviews carried out during the year by this equality body. The most important information are the statistics: From 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012, 109 new complaints of discrimination were identified by CET. | The statistics of CET include every case of discrimination identified as such by the equality body, whether the complaint had been introduced by the victim itself or by a third person. | In 2012 there were 113 reported cases. They are ordered and analysed by gender, age, nationality, nature of discrimination (3 cases for religion and 15 for race in 2012), domain of discrimination and follow-up status for each case. | Not applicable - national level |
| Malta | 2012 | Marika Fsadni and Dr Maria Pisani, National Commission for the Promotion of Equality, I am not racist but... Immigrant and Ethnic Minority Groups and Housing in Malta, 2012 | https://ncpe.gov.mt/en/Documents/Projec... | Malta, National Commission for the Promotion of Equality | Discrimination, Racism & xenophobia, Public perceptions & attitudes | The study aims to develop a real understanding of the situation of immigrants's accommodation in Malta but also to measure the perception, the level of awareness and acceptance of racial equality and diversity. The key findings may be summarised as the following: | Recent international and national literature as well as official international and national surveys related to the topic were reviewed. Personal interviews with key stakeholders, property owners, developers or real estate agents and migrants living in Malta were held. Situation testing exercises were conducted with migrants targeting property owners via telephone or email. | Personal interviews were conducted with 5 key stakeholders, 30 property owners or real estate agents and with 50 migrants living in Malta. 30 testing exercises were conducted. | Not applicable - national level |
| Netherlands | 2012 | A/HRC/21/15 (UPR, 2012) General Assembly, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Netherlands | http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc... | UN UPR United Nations Universal Periodic Review | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate speech | 98.38. Take effective legal and practical measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children, particularly women and children belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, including Muslims who still face multiple forms of discrimination with respect to education, health, employment and social and political participation (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); 98.40. Devise more specific measures to eliminate discrimination against women, ethnic minorities, migrants, Muslim and people of African origin (Thailand); 98.48. Take more serious measures to prevent and suppress manifestation of racism, xenophobia and intolerance against minority groups in the country, in particular the Muslims (Malaysia); | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2013 | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2013), Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht), Vienna | http://bvt.bmi.gv.at/401/files/Verfassu... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Hate crime | In 2013, a total of 574 criminal acts with right-wing extremist, xenophobic/racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic background were recorded. Right-wing extremist organisations continued to increasingly use the internet for recruitment and radicalisation activities. A movement, which has been active in several Austrian provinces since 2012, focussed its propaganda on the "identity" of its own people, which is to be absolutely preserved and protected against mass immigration and "Islamisation". In 2013, this group carried out several active agitations. By means of pop cultural forms of protest (e.g. flash mobs), they tried to attract media attention. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2013 | CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8 (CEDAW, 2013) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Concluding observations on the seventh and eighth periodic reports of Austria, adopted by the Committee at its fifty-fourth session (11 February-1 March 2013) | https://tinyurl.com/yc4ifslu | CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women | Hate crime, Discrimination | Relevant key findings as reported by the monitoring body: "26. The Committee welcomes the State party's measures to include persons with a migration background in the police force and fight against racial stereotypes and xenophobia. It also commends the State party for recognizing ethnic hatred in its criminal law as an aggravating circumstance. However, the Committee is concerned at the increase of xenophobic violence against migrant women and cases of incitement to hatred and violence, particularly targeting Muslim and/or black women. | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

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| Croatia | 2013 | Ombudsman Office (Ured pučkog pravobranitelja) (2013), Annual Report of the Ombudsman Office for 2013 (Izveštje pučke pravobraniteljice za 2013. godinu) | http://ombudsman.hr/hr/component/jdownload... | Croatia, Ombudsman Office Ured pučkog pravobranitelja | Discrimination | In 2013, there were 57 cases of discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, race or skin colour (22,98%) and five cases of discrimination on the grounds of religion (2,01%) reported to Ombudsman Office. Most of these cases were misdemeanours. The report does not state which religion is the ground of discrimination. The report also states that Ministry of Interior and State Attorney's office registered 57 cases of hate crimes, out of which in 48 cases the bias motivation was race, ethnicity or nationality. The number of asylum seekers in 2013 was 1226 most of whom were from Syria (229), Afghanistan (196) and Somalia (139). | Ombudsman Office analyses and evaluates the situation in some areas of human rights protection and combating discrimination, mostly based on citizens' complaints, as well as other sources of information, such as annual reports and publicly available materials of various actors, expert articles and research, but also the responses of state bodies, non-governmental organizations, social partners, religious communities, human rights councils and others. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2013 | Cyprus Anti-discrimination Authority (2013), Self-initiated intervention of the Anti-Discrimination Authority regarding the response of schools to racial incidents (Αυτεπάγγελτη παρέμβαση της Αρχής κα των Διακρίσεων αναφορικά με την αντιμετώπιση των σχολικών ρατσιστικά περιστατικά), Ref. AKR/AYT.3/2011 & AKR/AYT.1/2012, 11 March 2013 | https://tinyurl.com/y8s874zq | Cyprus, Anti-discrimination Authority | Hate crime, Racism & xenophobia | The report is the product of a own-initiative ex officio investigation criticizing the handling of two specific outbreaks of racial violence at schools by the school authorities and by the Ministry of Education for their failure to identify a motive in the acts. The report attributed the failure of the Ministry and of the school authorities partly to an effort not to amplify the problem and partly to ignorance as to what constitutes racial violence and how this differs from other types of violence. | Equality body investigation: desk top research on the legal framework. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2013 | Tihveräinen, T. (2013): Poliisin tietoon tulut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2012 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2012), The Police College of Finland (Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu) 2013 | http://www.theseus.fi/bitstream/handle/... | The Police College of Finland Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime | In 2012, the police filed 732 reports of suspected hate crime cases. The clear majority (87,6 %) of the cases were classified as racist incidents. The rest of the cases had following motives: religion or corresponding motive (6,1 %), sexual orientation (3,7 %), disability (2,2 %) and gender identity or gender expression (0,4 %). In 2012, 641 reports of offences with racist motivation were found in the police information system. The most common suspected crimes were assaults. In the majority of hate crimes based on religion, the targeted religion was Christianity. The most common suspected crimes were verbal insults or threats. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the national police information system using search words and codes, after which the reports of an offence are read and classified as hate crime (or not) according to the specific information found on the reports, for example if the victim or the police has suspected that there was a hate motive behind the crime. | 732 reports of an offence were selected from the raw material and classified as hate crime. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2013 | ECRI Report, 2013 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | Lack of ethnically disaggregated data. Underreporting, raising awareness of potential victims who believe complaining to the courts is ineffective. Main conclusions: Need to ensure that all those involved in the criminal justice system, from lawyers to the police, prosecuting authorities and the courts, have thorough knowledge of the provisions in force against racism and are fully aware of the need to actively and thoroughly counter all manifestations of these phenomena; reinforce the initial and in-service training for members of the justice system concerning the legislation in force against racism so as to ensure that it is applied when necessary | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2013 | CNCDH, The fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia - 2012 (La lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie - Année 2012), 21 March 2013 | http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Racism & xenophobia, Public perceptions & attitudes | The year 2012 saw an alarming return of Antisemitism and confirms the increase in acts directed against Muslims. For the third consecutive year within French society tolerance fell (3.3 percentage points), with xenophobic sentiments spreading. | Quantitative: A face-to-face survey carried out from 2 to 12 December 2013. The questionnaire was designed by the members of the CNCDH with the survey organisation. | Public survey - 1026 adult respondents living in metropolitan France | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2013 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of FRANCE subject to interim follow-up, Adopted on 20 March 2013 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate speech | The French authorities have informed ECRI of improvements to PHAROS, a platform for receiving, processing and referring notifications of unlawful content on the Internet (including, since 2009, content concerning racism and antisemitism). PHAROS's website, has been made more accessible and user friendly; it is now much easier to report to it about sites and material, including videos, containing incitement to racial hatred; and PHAROS's staff has been increased by eight new investigators (five in 2011 and three in 2012). | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2013 | A/HRC/23/3 (UPR, 2013) General Assembly, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, France | http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc... | UN UPR United Nations Universal Periodic Review | Discrimination, Hate speech | Points of the UPR relevant to intolerance against Muslims: 120.64 Take more effective measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia against minority groups in the country, in particular prejudice against the Muslims (Malaysia); 120.72 Intensify its efforts to fight against discrimination and intolerance, particularly against Muslims, immigrants and people of African descent, and encourage senior Government officials and politicians to take a clear position against racist or xenophobic political discourse (Tunisia); | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2013 | Protection of the constitution report 2012, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Verfassungsschutzbericht 2012, Bundesministerium des Innern) | https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/down... | Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior Bundesministerium des Innern | Hate crime | This annual report found a number of politically and hate motivated crimes had been committed in 2012. Most of which originated from right-wing extremists, resulting in violent disputes, hate speech and sedition. Target of those crimes were, among others, people of Muslim background or foreign migrants, Islamophobic and anti-Semitic propaganda has also been spread through the internet. | Qualitative analysis of major anti-constitutional crimes committed in Germany. Categorized in overlying themes such as right- and left-wing extremism, Islamic terrorism, espionage and scientology, this report evaluates the threats and crimes committed in 2016.. | This report is representative of the entire German territory. | Not applicable - national level |

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|-------------|------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Germany | 2013 | A/HRC/24/9 (UPR, 2013) UN General Assembly, Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Germany | http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc... | UN UPR United Nations Universal Periodic Review | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | Relevant points from the UN UPR for Germany (2013): 124.97. Intensify its efforts in combating discrimination and intolerance, particularly against Muslims, immigrants and persons of African descent and urges high State officials and politicians to take a clear position against racist or xenophobic hate speech (Tunisia); 124.109. Continue the efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination in particular religious or ethnic discrimination by ensuring penalties that have a deterrent effect and abolishing discriminatory laws that prohibit Muslim women from wearing veils which is viewed as a way of life that should be respected and considered (Kuwait); | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2013 | Ombudsman, Special Report: The phenomenon of racist violence in Greece and how it is combated, September 2013, Συνήγορος του Πολίτη, Ειδική Έκθεση για τη Ρατσιστική Βία: Το φαινόμενο της ρατσιστικής βίας στην Ελλάδα και η αντιμετώπισή της, Σεπτέμβριος 2013 | https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs... | Greek Ombudsman | Hate crime | The Report highlights that the majority of racist attacks are never reported; are reported but not recorded; or are recorded but not as racist attacks. The inaction and reluctance exhibited by police officers, the officers' refusal to arrest perpetrators or record incidents and, the victims' very own fear that they may be arrested or stigmatized, together with their conviction that they will not be vindicated, resemble communicating vessels. Another main finding is the notable discrepancy between the formal and informal recording of incidents: Police records less than 1/3 of the incidents that the Greek Ombudsman has recorded and cross-checked as having taken place. | The present report includes the findings of the Ombudsman after the Independent Authority's thorough probe into complaints submitted to the Greek Ombudsman during a 16-month period (January 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013), a probe which was combined with a study on the phenomenon's characteristics as those ensue from the grouping of racist violence incidents recorded during that same time period by the Hellenic Police, the Press, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The present report also takes into account the pertinent reports by international organizations and the proposals made by political bodies in response to a relevant invitation by the Greek Ombudsman. | The 281 complaints listed in 16 months and cross-checked with the mass media, the NGOs, and the Greek Ombudsman's office, indicate that violence in the streets targeting those who are "different" on the basis of national or ethnic origin, race, colour, sexual orientation, and/or religion is a phenomenon that is palpable and ever intensifying. | Not applicable - national level |
| Ireland | 2013 | ECRI Report, 2013 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | Authorities should consider adopting legislation prohibiting any form of racial profiling. ECRI recommends that the authorities encourage other municipalities to develop anti-racism strategies using the expertise and experience of Galway; such strategies should be developed throughout the State. • ECRI considers that racist incidents are under-reported in Ireland. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2013 | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement), Annual Report on the CET activities Rapport annuel sur les activités du CET | http://www.cet.lu | CET Centre pour l'égalité de traitement | Discrimination | The annual report of the CET makes it possible to follow up the activities, encounters and interviews carried out during the year by this equality body. The most important information are the statistics: From 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013, 87 new complaints of discrimination were identified by CET. | The statistics of CET include every case of discrimination identified as such by the equality body, whether the complaint had been introduced by the victim itself or by a third person. The CET screens also the non respect of equal conditions in job announcements. | In 2013 there were 96 reported cases. They are ordered and analysed by gender, age, nationality, nature of discrimination (4 cases for religion and 16 for race in 2013), domain of discrimination and follow-up status for each case. | Not applicable - national level |
| Malta | 2013 | ECRI Report, 2013 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | There have been very few investigations opened for breach of the criminal law provisions in force against racism. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Netherlands | 2013 | ECRI Report, 2013 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | A recent report by a ECRI said the Netherlands needs to do more to combat racism and regretted the fact the funding for initiatives has been cut. The report also criticised the way some politicians and the media describe Muslims and Eastern Europeans as a threat to Dutch society. ECRI recommends that the authorities ensure that the existing legislation against racism and racial discrimination and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights is applied in all cases, in the public and private sphere, including when the statements at issue have been made by politicians. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Poland | 2013 | Committee Against Torture, Concluding observations on the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Poland, p. 8. | http://www.refworld.org/docid/537f14e84... | Committee Against Torture | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate crime | In November 2013, the Committee Against Torture released the 'Concluding observations on the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Poland'. The CAT recommended the necessity to incorporate in the Polish Criminal Code offences to punish hate crimes as acts of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation, disability, or age. CAT also 'urges the State party to take all necessary measures to combat discrimination and violence against persons of Arab, Asian and African origin, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and persons belonging to Roma community as well as take effective measures to prevent manifestation of anti-semitism in all its forms' | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Poland | 2013 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of POLAND subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 20 March 2013 | https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/e... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI notes with regret that the Anti-Discrimination Act does not prohibit discrimination on grounds of language and citizenship. It also notes that in some areas of life the Act prohibits discrimination on four grounds, sex, race, ethnic origin or nationality, while in others it does so on three grounds, race, ethnic origin and nationality - effectively excluding religion. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Portugal | 2013 | ECRI Report, 2013 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | Under-reporting of racist violence Lack of ethnically disaggregated data | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Slovenia | 2013 | Slovenia, The Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia (Varuh človekovih pravic RS), Annual Report for 2013 | http://www.varuh-rs.si/fileadmin/user_u... | The Human Rights Ombudsman of the Republic of Slovenia Varuh človekovih pravic RS | Hate speech | The Ombudsman condemns Hate speech and discusses about appropriate responses to Hate speech. The Ombudsman expresses a view that (s)he joins those who believe that punishment and criminal prosecution are not the right answer to Hate speech and that these phenomena cannot be eliminated with such measures. Instead, "the public response and public condemnation of unacceptable practices are of particular importance." | Descriptive presentation of activities, observations, recommendations of the Ombudsman. | Not relevant | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2013 | Spain, Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, (2013), Diagnostic study of secondary sources about discrimination in Spain (Estudio diagnóstico de fuentes secundarias sobre la discriminación en España), Madrid, RED2RED | https://www.mssi.gob.es/ssi/gualdadOp... | Spain, Ministry of Health | Discrimination | Research study highlighting the absence of official statistical data in relation to discrimination, as well as the lack of studies that provide knowledge about the topic in a systematic and comprehensive way, allowing to analyze its evolution over time, its manifestations, causes, consequences and potential solutions. | Qualitative and Desk research 1. Start-up phase: focus group with a Group of experts 2. Prospecting and identification of secondary sources: a. Analyzed source of discrimination, b. Analyzed areas of discrimination. c. The scope of the sources | Not available | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2013 | United Nations (UN), Human Rights Council (2013), Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mutuma Ruteere, Addendum, Mission to Spain, comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur*, 28 May 2013, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session23/A.HRC.23.56.Add.3_ENG.pdf | http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies... | UN Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance | Ethnic profiling | After a mission to Spain the Special Rapporteur and the publication of recommendations towards the Spanish Government, this Government responded to the General Assembly with this document. | Field Visit Report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Relator made a visit to Spain from 21 to 28 January 2013. He met with representatives of the Spanish Government at national, regional, provincial and local levels, legislative and judicial powers and the security forces. He met with the national Ombudsman, the regional ombudsmen in Andalusia and Catalonia, and various entities of the United Nations. He held extensive meetings with parliamentarians, actors of civil society and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as members of the community and other groups and people working in the field of racism. He did not meet with any Minister, despite having requested meetings at that level. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2013 | United Nations, General Assembly (2013), Report of the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance Mutuma Ruteere, Addendum, Visit to Spain, pp. 9-11, available at: | http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies... | UN Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling, Hate speech | The report, which results from a visit made to Spain last January by the Special Rapporteur pays special attention to three issues. The exclusion of irregular migrants from the public health system through the withdrawal of the health card as a new phenomenon in Spain in the framework of the recent health reform adopted by the current Spanish government on grounds of the need of taking austerity measures in the context of the current acute economic crisis. This phenomenon is considered by the Special Rapporteur as a "regrettable development" so in his opinion such health reform should be reviewed to ensure that access to healthcare services is provided to all migrants regardless of their migration status. | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2013 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of SPAIN subject to interim follow-up, Adopted on 5 December 2013 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | ECRI has been informed by the Spanish authorities that a Comprehensive Strategy against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance was approved by the Council of Ministers. As a result, police will record data on the number of complaints and type of offences linked to racism, xenophobia or related intolerance since 2011. Racist incidents, moreover, are now defined as "any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person". | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2014 | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2014), Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht), Vienna | http://bvt.bmi.gv.at/401/files/verfassu... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Hate crime | In 2014, the Austrian security authorities registered a total of 750 right-wing extremist, xenophobic/racist, Islamophobic, or other criminal acts. In connection with the criminal offences mentioned, 1,201 offences were reported in Austria in 2014. Compared to 2013, in 2014 the activities of an Islamophobic movement consisting of younger neo-Nazis and persons coming from student and fraternity environments significantly increased. In its propaganda this movement focussed on the "identity of its own people". Their declared intention is to protect the respective country, if not "Europe as a whole", against "Islamisation" and mass immigration. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2014 | UNIA, Annual figures report, year 2014 (Rapport annuel chiffres, année 2014) | http://unia.be/files/Documenten/laarap... | UNIA | Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | UNIA publishes in this report various figures for the year. For race discrimination, 764 cases were opened, 28% concerned the domain of media, 22% the domain of goods and services and 21% the domain of employment. For the ROMA, 30 cases were opened. For religious beliefs, 297 cases were opened with 88% of them related to Islam. 43% of those cases concerned incitement to hatred in the media (social media, website,...) | The numbers are based on the cases opened by UNIA in 2014 after receiving a complaint for discrimination. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 2014 | ECRI Report, (ffth monitoring cycle). Published on 25 February 2014 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | Ethnic and religious groups, in particular Muslims, continue to face in general many disadvantages, including discrimination in key fields of life. Muslims are often represented in a negative way in the public debate. The law banning the full veil and the failure of a number of local authorities to authorise the opening of mosques have further strengthened the Muslim Community's feeling that they are the target of discrimination. A large number of racism, xenophobia, discrimination and homophobia cases are dropped by prosecutors. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Bulgaria | 2014 | ECRI Report, (ffth monitoring cycle). Published on 16 September 2014 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | The situation throughout Bulgaria became extremely tense in the final months of 2013 with an explosion of xenophobic hate speech against refugees from Syria. The Chief Mufti's Office has documented incidents of harassment and violence against the Muslim community, including threats against Muslim women with headscarves, setting dogs on them, spitting on them, throwing liquids on them; painting the walls of religious schools and mosques with the slogans Death to the Turks and Bulgaria for the Bulgarians; desecrating and setting fire to mosques; damage to mosque property; and physical attacks on imams and mosque guards. The Jewish community has reported an increased number of antisemitic incidents. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Croatia | 2014 | Ombudsman Office (Ured pučkog pravobranitelja) (2014). Annual Report of the Ombudsman Office for 2014 (Izješće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2014. godinu) | http://ombudsman.hr/hr/component/download... | Croatia, Ombudsman Office Ured pučkog pravobranitelja | Discrimination | In 2014, there were 49 cases of discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, race or skin colour (18,6%) and 14 cases of discrimination on the grounds of religion (5,3%) reported to Ombudsman Office. | The Ombudsman Office report for 2014 is based on citizen complaints to discrimination or human rights violations or restrictions, whether these are procedures before public law bodies, the protection of human rights in the broader sense or freedom of movement. Apart from the information gathered in proceedings involving citizens' complaints or on the initiative of the Ombudsman Office, the report is based on the responses of state bodies, non-governmental organizations, social partners, religious communities and other responses to the Office inquiries as well as other sources of information such as reports and other available materials from various actors, media, expert articles and researches. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2014 | Demetriou, C., European Network of Legal Experts in the Non-discrimination Field (2014) Report on measures to combat discrimination, Directives 2000/43/EC and 2000/78/EC | https://www.equalitylaw.eu/downloads/41... | European Network of Legal Experts in the Non-discrimination Field | Discrimination | Cyprus Country Report of the European Network of Legal Experts in the Non-discrimination Field: The annual report of the Legal Network for the year 2013 was published in 2014, analyzing the legal and policy framework on anti-discrimination and identifying gaps. The report found that although the national laws enacted for the purpose of transposing the anti-discrimination Directives were more or less in compliance with these Directives, the duty to ensure that discriminatory laws and provision have been explicitly repealed has not been adequately dealt within the transposing legislation. | Monitoring the transposition and implementation of the Racial Equality Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 and of the Employment Equality Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000, analyzing the legal and policy framework on anti-discrimination and identifying gaps. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2014 | Council of Europe. Report to the Government of Cyprus on the visit to Cyprus carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 23 September to 1 October 2013, 9 December 2014 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/cpt/cyprus | CPT European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | The report highlights, amongst others, the ill-treatment of foreign nationals by the police in detention, consisting of slaps, punches and kicks to the head and body, the inappropriate use of tear gas in detention centres, the inappropriate conditions of detention and the detention of migrant unaccompanied minors under conditions of solitary confinement. | n/a | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2014 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of CYPRUS subject to interim follow-up. Adopted on 19 March 2014 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | In its report on Cyprus (fourth monitoring cycle), ECRI encouraged the authorities to develop further the Crime Report System to ensure that accurate data and statistics are collected. It encouraged the authorities to improve the court archiving system so that cases are classified also by subject matter and clearly indicate racist elements. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2014 | Tihveräinen, T. (2014): Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2013 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2013). The Police College of Finland (Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu) 2014 | http://www.theseus.fi/bitstream/handle/... | The Police College of Finland Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime | In 2013, the police filed 833 reports of suspected hate crime cases. The clear majority (85,2 %) of the cases were classified as racist incidents. The rest of the cases had following motives: religion or corresponding motive (8,8 %), sexual orientation (4 %), disability (1,3 %) and gender identity or gender expression (0,7 %). In 2013, 710 reports of offences with racist motivation were found in the police information system. The most common suspected crimes were assaults. In the majority of hate crimes based on religion the religion in question could not be specified (22 cases), in 20 cases the motive was related to Christianity and in 11 cases to Islam. The most common suspected crimes were verbal insults or threats. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the national police information system using search words and codes, after which the reports of an offence are read and classified as hate crime (or not) according to the specific information found on the reports, for example if the victim or the police has suspected that there was a hate motive behind the crime. | 833 reports of an offence were selected from the raw material and classified as hate crime. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| France | 2014 | CNCDH. Report on anti-Semitism and xenophobia 2013: the spread of racist speech and a continuation of the rise of intolerance (Rapport racism, antisémitisme et xénophobie 2013 : banalisation de la parole raciste et poursuite de la montée de l'intolérance), 12 June 2014 | http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/rap... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Racism & xenophobia, Public perceptions & attitudes | Tolerance in France fell, for the fourth consecutive year, with a fall of 3.3 points between 2012 and 2013, but this drop extends to socio-political groups which until now had resisted the "xenophobic temptation". The index concerning North Africans and Muslims continues to deteriorate, these two groups remaining, with Roma, the least tolerated. And, for the first time, between 2012 and 2013, there was a fall in the tolerance concerning black and Jewish people. The Arabians Muslims and Roma are the new favoured targets of this recrudescence of intolerance. | Quantitative: A face-to-face survey carried out from 2 to 12 December 2013. The questionnaire was designed by the members of the CNCDH with the survey organisation. | Public survey - 1026 adult respondents living in metropolitan France | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2014 | CNCDH. Opinion on the respect of the basic rights of people living in shantytowns (Avis sur le respect des droits fondamentaux des personnes vivant en bidonville), 20 November 2014 | http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/avi... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Discrimination | It is important to fight against racism, and the prejudices and discrimination which people living in shantytowns are the object of, because change must initially concern mentalities before being able to inspire effective policies. The urgency requires an immediate halt to evictions without adapted solutions and the perennial rehousing and support with access to the law, these operations do not breach human rights but are also counter-productive. Access to common law for people living in shantytown must be ensured without obstacle or discrimination, starting with the right to housing, but also the right to education and protection of children, the right to protection of health and access to services | Qualitative (desk research and 11 auditions of NGOs, representatives of authorities and professors) | N/A | Not applicable - regional level |
| Germany | 2014 | Protection of the constitution report 2013. Federal Ministry of the Interior. (Verfassungsschutzbericht 2013. Bundesministerium des Innern). | https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/down... | Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior Bundesministerium des Innern | Hate crime | This report has found a significant increase in politically and hate motivated crimes in 2013, compared to 2012. While the number of right-wing motivated crimes has slightly decreased, compared to the previous year. The main reasons were attributed to xenophobic motivations. The report also describes the significance of the Internet for extremist propaganda, which is particularly prevalent among the right-wing population. | Qualitative analysis of major anti-constitutional crimes committed in Germany. Categorized in underlying themes such as right- and left-wing extremism, Islamic terrorism, espionage and scientology, this report evaluates the threats and crimes committed in 2016. | This report is representative of the entire German territory. | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2014 | ECRI Report, (fifth monitoring cycle). Published on 25 February 2014 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI considers that current statistics do not permit an assessment of the extent of racism and homo/transphobia. The huge disparities between official and civil society figures should lead the police and judicial authorities in the first instance to question their statistics on racism. They should also consider whether the judicial system is sufficiently accessible for victims of racism and homo/transphobia. • Problem with the statistics measuring hate speech. The most conspicuous source of hate speech is the extreme right wing, and particularly the National Democratic Party (NPD). And it is represented in the parliaments of the Länder of Saxony and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2014 | Greek Ombudsman, Special Report 2014: Combating Discrimination. Συμβήτορας του Πολίτη, Ειδική Έκθεση 2014: Καταπολέμησης της Διακρίσεως | https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs... | Greek Ombudsman | Discrimination | This report reflects the work of the Greek Ombudsman in 2014, as the body responsible for promoting the principle of equal treatment regardless of racial or ethnic origin, religion or faith, disability, age or sexual orientation, according to its competence based on Law 3304/2005. It found that various divisions of the Hellenic Police started investigating racist attack incidents based on the Ombudsman's special report which is a positive step. The Hellenic Police also finally launched internal investigations. | This report reflects the work of the Greek Ombudsman in 2014, as the body responsible for promoting the principle of equal treatment regardless of racial or ethnic origin, religion or faith, disability, age or sexual orientation, according to its competence based on Law 3304/2005. The data collected is based on the complaints the Ombudsman receiving, requesting it to intervene. | In 2014 it received overall 216 complaints on discrimination. 25 complaints the Ombudsman examined concerned discrimination on ethnic grounds and 29 on religious grounds. A table is included in the Greek version of the report. | Not applicable - national level |
| Italy | 2014 | A/HRC/28/4 (UPR, 2014) General Assembly, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Italy | http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc... | UN UPR United Nations Universal Periodic Review | Discrimination | 145.71 To conduct an active campaign against the creation of negative stereotypes in relation to migrants and minorities, to step up measures to prevent discrimination against Muslims and to strengthen the dialogue with the Muslim communities (Uzbekistan); 145.73 Increase its efforts to combat racial discrimination against Muslims and foster dialogue with Muslim communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of)). | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Italy | 2014 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of ITALY subject to interim follow-up. Adopted on 9 December 2014 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI notes that, despite a large range of activities, no legislation has yet been enacted to extend formally UNAR's competence to cases of discrimination on grounds of colour, language, religion and citizenship; since UNAR's establishment in 2003, its statutory powers remain restricted to combating discrimination based on race and ethnic origin. ECRI also notes that while the number of NGOs and trade unions entitled to represent victims of discrimination or bring cases concerning collective discrimination before the courts has increased, UNAR itself is still not entitled to bring legal proceedings in discrimination cases and its intervention is limited to amicus curiae briefs. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|------------|------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Latvia | 2014 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of LATVIA subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 9 December 2014 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | Awareness-raising campaigns have been organised notably for younger people, including members of national/ethnic minorities, and training seminars have been held for civil servants and local government staff. Seminars have also been organised for employers and journalists, on tolerance and social exclusion, management of diversity and intercultural competences. Furthermore, events for the general public have been organised to encourage tolerance towards foreigners and to promote their integration into society. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Lithuania | 2014 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of LITHUANIA subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 19 March 2014 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | In its report on Lithuania (fourth monitoring cycle), ECRI recommends that the authorities continue in their efforts to train police officers, lawyers, judges and prosecutors on the provisions against racism and racial discrimination and that training be conceived as a periodic recurrence rather than as a one-off event. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2014 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of LUXEMBOURG subject to interim follow-up, Adopted on 11 December 2014 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI notes that the Luxembourg Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CCDH) recommended that the government establish a "Human Rights House" combining several national institutions responsible for promoting and protecting human rights, namely the CCDH, the Centre for Equal Treatment (CET), the Ombudsman Committee for Children's Rights and the Ombudsman. The possible establishment of a Human Rights House and the attachment of the institutions concerned to parliament would serve to increase their independence and neutrality. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2014 | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement), Annual Report on the CET activities Rapport annuel sur les activités du CET | http://cet.lu/wp-content/uploads/2015/0... | CET Centre pour l'égalité de traitement | Discrimination | The annual report of the CET makes it possible to follow up the activities, encounters and interviews carried out during the year by this equality body. The most important information are the statistics: From 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014, 145 new complaints of discrimination were identified by CET. | The statistics of CET include every case of discrimination identified as such by the equality body, whether the complaint had been introduced by the victim itself or by a third person. The CET screens also the non respect of equal conditions in job announcements. | In 2014 there were 153 reported cases. They are ordered, age, nationality, nature of discrimination (8 cases for religion and 20 for race in 2014), domain of discrimination and follow-up status for each case. | Not applicable - national level |
| Malta | 2014 | Minsitry for Social Dialogue, Consumer Affairs and Civil Liberties, Towards the establishment of the Human Rights and Equality Commission, White Paper, 2014 | http://meae.gov.mt/en/Public_Consultati... | Malta, Minsitry for Social Dialogue Consumer Affairs and Civil Liberties | Integration & inclusion | This White Paper proposes a legal framework that aims to address identified gaps in a bid to ensure that Malta has an internationally accredited Human Rights and Equality Commission that meets the obligations of both human rights standards laid out in the Paris Principles and EU equality legislation. | The White Paper is the result of a scoping consultation. 15 submissions were received from individuals, civil society organisations, academic institutions, national institutions and international institutions. 7 international meetings were held with representatives of the Council of Europe Commissioner of Human Rights, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions, the European Network of Equality Bodies, the Danish Institute for Human Rights, the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, and the Swedish Equality Ombudsman. Locally, meetings were also held with representatives of the Office of the Ombudsman, the Human Rights Programme (Faculty of Laws) and the Department of Gender Studies (Faculty for Social Wellbeing). | 15 submissions were received (5 from individuals, 5 from civil society organisations, 1 from academic institutions, 2 from national institutions and 2 from international institutions). | Not applicable - national level |
| Romania | 2014 | ECRI Report, (fourth monitoring cycle). Published on 03 June 2014 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | Weak responsiveness of the authorities to the expressions of anti-Semitism, Holocaust denial, abuses against Roma. • Hungarian minority experiences discrimination too. • Minority religious groups are frequently faced with unjustified refusals from the local authorities in relation to the granting of construction permits for places of worship. • There is no single institution mandated with the systematic collection of data on the breach of criminal law provisions against racism and that the information is therefore fragmented. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Slovakia | 2014 | ECRI Report, (fifth monitoring cycle). Published on 16 September 2014 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | There is no general provision that racist motivation constitutes an aggravating circumstance for all criminal offences. • Roma - the most targeted groups, foreign migrants are also victims of violence and have few contacts with the State institutions to report such violence or to receive support. This experience is more frequent among members of visible minorities, such as Africans, or among the Muslim community. Low awareness of existing legal tools by vulnerable groups, combined with a generalised distrust of the police, make underreporting of racist violence, as well as racist verbal abuse, perpetrated by police, an acute problem in Slovakia. • Hate speech is recurrent on the Internet and in part of the traditional media (also in social networks). | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slovenia | 2014 | ECRI Report, (fourth monitoring cycle), Published on 16 September 2014 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racial discrimination has not been established in any case so far. Roma, Muslims and persons belonging to a visible ethnicity are the most frequent victims of racist violence. ECRI considers that law numbers of convictions for racist crimes may also reflect reluctance on the part of victims to report racist incidents or the failure of relevant authorities to record and effectively process them. Widespread discrimination against Roma persists. There were many positive developments performed by the Slovenian government in order to tackle antigypsism (see more under 'vulnerable groups. Roma'). Hate speech on the Internet has increased, targeting mainly Roma, LGBT people and Muslims. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2014 | Council for the promotion of the equal treatment and non-discrimination of the persons of racial and ethnic origin (Consejo para la promoción de la igualdad de trato y no discriminación de las personas por el origen racial o étnico) (2014). Perception of discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin by the potential victims in 2013 (Percepción de la discriminación por el origen racial o étnico por parte de las potenciales víctimas en 2013). Madrid | http://www.gualdadnondiscriminacion.ms... | Spain, Council for the promotion of the equal treatment and non-discrimination of the persons of racial and ethnic origin Consejo para la promoción de la igualdad de trato y no discriminación de las personas por el origen racial o étnico | Discrimination | <p>The study indicates that self-perception discrimination perception is relatively low, 20.9%. However, discrepancies between ethnic groups are quite pronounced. Sub-Saharan, Gypsy populations and afro Latin stand out above the average.</p> <p>Out of the 350 people who have experienced or witnessed a discriminatory situation, perceived that the reasons for such discrimination were, in the following order, the place of origin, colour of skin or physical features and as well as practices, customs or cultural behaviour. Most common areas where discrimination occurs are the workplace, police treatment and establishments and public spaces.</p> | The objectives, the methodology and the study questionnaire, have taken as a basis the previous studies carried out in 2010 and 2011, in order to allow the comparison of data from each of them. From methodological estimations in these studies, the study object of this contract is proposed advance, deepen, and implement improvements that contribute to enrich quantitatively and qualitatively the same results, allowing a larger sample and, based on this, of a redesign of the sampling distribution. As in the study of 2011, this new study deepens especially in the field of employment and training, including aspects not analyzed in 2011. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaire pp.220-231. 16 in-depth interviews 2 interviews with representatives from each of the 8 ethnic groups People interwoven were 16 years minimum (though the younger person being interviewed was a 23-year-old woman) and who had resided at least 6 months in Spain. in order to reflect the life situation of the members of these groups, the interview citizens had a medium socio-economic profile, thus avoiding both those with high resources as those with other kinds of situations already by itself may be discriminatory (as, for example, homelessness). It was difficult to find people of Pakistani and Asian origin have adequate knowledge of the Spanish language. Thus, most of these interviews have been made in English | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2014 | Spain, Ministry of Interior (Ministerio del Interior) (2014). 2013 Report on Incidents Related to Hate Crimes in Spain (Informe 2013 Sobre Incidentes Relacionados con los Delitos de Odio en España), Madrid, Ministry of Interior | http://angelesalvarez.com/wp-content/ph... | Spain, Ministry of Interior Ministerio del Interior | Hate crime | <p>Annual official report on hate crimes in Spain that mainly referred to the last developments and data registered.</p> <p>Key findings: Recording and reporting hate crimes improved in quality and quantity, resulting in an increase in the number of incidents registered.</p> <p>There is a remarkable degree of peaceful living together among native and foreign population as indicated by data on the public perceptions towards migrants and a relatively low incidence of racist and xenophobic incidents. A high number of racist and xenophobic incidents occur within sports.</p> | The data were obtained through the Crime Statistics System (statistical system of criminality (SEC)). For its computation takes into account the facts that have been acknowledged by the following police corps: Guardia Civil, the National Police, the independent police of the different autonomous communities (Ertzaintza and Mossos d'esquadra and Policía Foral de Navarra) as well as the Local Police. More detailed info: pp.60-66 | Not available | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2014 | Support Service for Victims of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination. 2014 Annual Activity Report (Servicio de Asistencia a Víctimas de Discriminación Racial o Étnica. Memoria Anual de resultados 2014) | http://asistenciavictimasdiscriminacion... | Support Service for Victims of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination Servicio de Asistencia a Víctimas de discriminación por origen racial o étnico | Discrimination | <p>Annual activity report indicating great difficulties in relation to the scope of the powers of the service, which can only advise or assist victims. The support service cannot litigate and therefore cannot offer a comprehensive service in the case in which the victims wish to go to court. The victim support service also reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> weak regulatory legislation, efficiency of anti-discriminatory legislation and practice, especially when it comes to punishing discriminatory agents and repairing the damage suffered by the victims. lack of awareness by the general population about the anti-discriminatory current legislation | Qualitative and Quantitative Research. Annual Activity Report. Desk Research. | Data collected refers to the period from the 15 March 2014 to 14 March 2015. Together with the 21 offices of the project (apart from the office for general coordination at the headquarters of the organization in Madrid, 20 offices in the 17 autonomous communities and an office in the autonomous city of Melilla), they do collaborate by providing information and access to the Service 83 offices of 8 participating social entities. | Not applicable - national level |
| Sweden | 2014 | Sweden, Larsson, G. and Stjernholm S. (2014). Xenophobic acts against faith communities (Främlingsfientliga handlingar mot trossamfund) Swedish Agency for Support to Faith Communities (Myndigheten för stöd till trossamfund, SST) | http://www.sst.a.se/utbildningseminar... | Swedish Agency for Support to Faith Communities Myndigheten för stöd till trossamfund SST | Hate crime, Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | <p>The report shows that Islamophobic actions and threats are very common, especially against women wearing headscarves. Several of the Muslim interviewees state that as a Muslim, you "get used to" insults, graffiti as well discrimination in contact with civil servants and employers. Several mosques have experienced both major and minor attacks. These include, e.g. damages, firebombs, anti-Muslim graffiti and also parts of pig carcasses thrown on the premises. Furthermore, the Muslim communities are not likely to have sufficient knowledge about the illegality of hate crimes, nor are they likely to have contact with local anti-discrimination agencies or the Discrimination Ombudsman.</p> | The report consists of a review of previous reports and literature on the subject, both qualitative and quantitative. The literature review focused on material published from 2007 until the autumn of 2014. In order to complement the already existing literature the report also conducted qualitative collections of data e.g. hearings with representatives of several religious communities as well as interviews and meetings with individual representatives and government officials | The data collection consisted of 14 interviews/meetings with individual representatives and government officials carried out April - September 2014. A two-day hearing with 6 representatives from Muslim organisations, 12 representatives from Christians organisations and 10 representatives from other religions carried out 16 - 17 June 2014. Opinions and answers to the same questions asked in above-mentioned hearings were also obtained from the Jewish Central Council (Judiska centralrådet) and Jewish congregations in Stockholm, Malmö and Gothenburg. | Not applicable - national level |
| Sweden | 2014 | Sweden, Oxford group (2014). Research on discrimination against Muslims in Sweden. An overview of research published at universities and colleges in Sweden since 2003 (Forskning om diskriminering av muslimer i Sverige. En översikt av forskning publicerad vid universitet och högskolor i Sverige sedan år 2003), author E. Johansson, Stockholm, Discrimination Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) | http://www.do.se/globalassets/publikati... | Sweden, Discrimination Ombudsman Diskrimineringsombudsmannen | Islamophobia | <p>The overview points in one direction. Negative attitudes and prejudice against Muslims occur in every area of public life. In public, Islam is often considered as a religion without nuances. Muslims are in general perceived to be a homogeneous group of people. Examples of prejudices about Islam and Muslims in Sweden concern the oppression of women, violence, anti-democracy and unproductivity. The overview shows that Islamophobia in Sweden is expressed through threats, violence, diminishing looks, hate crimes, insults, lesser opportunities on the labour market and harassment at school and in the workplace. It was not uncommon for women who wear headscarves to receive threats or insults when they are in public places.</p> | Review of existing research literature on the subject of Islamophobia in Sweden, including both qualitative and quantitative research. | Research and studies conducted at Swedish Universities in the area of Islamophobia and discrimination against Muslims, published between 2003-2011. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 2015 | Scheitz, T., Schnell, P., Nik Nafs, C., Güngör, K., Riffer, F. Think difference - Büro für Gesellschaft, Organisation und Entwicklung (2015). Adolescents in open youth work. Identities, life situations and devaluing attitudes (Jugendliche in der offenen Jugendarbeit. Identitäten, Lebenslagen und abwertende Einstellungen). Vienna, Magistratsabteilung 13 der Stadt Wien | http://www.wien.gv.at/freizeit/bildung... | Austria, Magistratsabteilung | Public perceptions & attitudes | The majority of the respondents do report either no or less experiences of discrimination. However, devaluing of religious belief has been reported frequently by the respondents. Furthermore, the reported fear that the religion is devalued are great among the respondents. | CAPI survey among youngsters aged between 14 and 24, carried out between November 2014 and January 2015 and 20 qualitative interviews with youngsters aged between 16 and 20 | Quantitative survey: 401 respondents, sample selected not randomly out of youngsters, who use youth facilities, which are co-funded by the City of Vienna. Sample is neither representative for the Viennese youth population (only users of public youth centres in the sample) nor along categories of gender, age and religion. Boys are overrepresented (71% boys in the sample compared to 51% in Vienna), migrants of first and second generation are also overrepresented in the sample (38% vs. 25% in the first generation and 47% vs. 22% of the second generation). 53% of respondents are Muslims. Qualitative survey: 20 youngsters randomly selected in youth facilities, 18 boys, 2 girls. | AT130 - Wien |
| Austria | 2015 | ECRI Report. (fifth monitoring cycle). Published on 13 October 2015 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate crime | The Austrian Police reports on hate crime referring to the statistics in the report on the Protection of the Constitution. In 2013, 574 acts committed with bias motivations were recorded (2012: 519). 10.6% of these were classified as racist motivations were recorded (2012: 519). 10.6% of these were classified as racist and xenophobic (2012: 11.4%), 6.5% as anti-Semitic (2012: 5.2%), 2.1% as Islamophobic (2012: 0.8%), and 64.6% as right-wing extremist (2012: 56.4%). Experts and civil society consider that hate speech is generally under-reported. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2015 | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2015). Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht). Vienna | http://bvt.bmi.gv.at/401/files/Verfassu... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Hate crime | In 2015, the Austrian security authorities registered a total of 1,156 right-wing extremist, xenophobic/ racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic as well as unspecified or other criminal acts. Compared to 2014 (750 offences) 1,156 offences means that the number increased by about 54.1 percent. In 2015, the phenomenon of right-wing extremism appeared in the form of „xenophobia and hostility to asylum seekers“. The active movements in Austria launch Islamophobic campaigns and campaigns hostile towards asylum within the Austrian general and towards support structures for refugees. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2015 | UNIA. Annual figures report, year 2015 (Rapport annuel chiffres, année 2015) | http://unia.be/files/Documenten/Jaarrap... | UNIA | Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | UNIA publishes in this report various figures for the year. For race discrimination, 661 cases were opened, 31% concerned the domain of media and 23% the domain of employment. For the ROMA, 22 cases were opened. For religious beliefs, 330 cases were opened with 92% of them related to Islam. 55% of those cases concerned incitement to hatred in the medias (social media, website,...) | The numbers are based on the cases opened by UNIA in 2015 after receiving a complaint for discrimination. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Bulgaria | 2015 | A/HRC/30/10 (UPR, 2015) UN, General Assembly, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Bulgaria | http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc... | UN UPR United Nations Universal Periodic Review | Hate crime, Discrimination, Hate speech, Racism & xenophobia | Relevant points from the UN UPR (for Bulgaria (2015)): 86. Germany remained concerned about persisting discrepancies between the law on paper and the reality and about issues regarding the integration of refugees. Prevention and investigation of hate crimes by the authorities was inadequate. Germany made recommendations. 123.65 Strengthen the fight against racism, xenophobia and hate speech (Angola); 123.68 Strengthen the measures aimed at fighting discriminatory acts and hate speech against certain minority groups by focusing on prevention and follow-up to these acts (Côte d'Ivoire); | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Croatia | 2015 | Ombudsman Office (Ured pučkog pravobranitelja) (2015). Annual Report of the Ombudsman Office for 2015 (Izješće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2015. godinu) | http://ombudsman.hr/hr/component/jdownl... | Croatia, Ombudsman Office Ured pučkog pravobranitelja | Discrimination | In 2015, there were 68 cases of discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, race or skin colour (23.9%) and 12 cases of discrimination on the grounds of religion (4.2%) reported to Ombudsman Office. Out of 31 recorded hate crimes in 2015, in 22 cases bias motivation was ethnicity and/or religion (data is not segregated) and there was one recorded case with the bias motivation of race and skin colour. When speaking of the international protection seekers, the report states that there are 177 persons with granted status in 2015 and only 13 of them are employed. | The analysis and the assessment of the state of affairs for 2015 reflect 4.655 cases the Office of Ombudsman has received during the year. In addition to citizen complaints, the report is based on information gathered through daily co-operation with stakeholders and field visits, media releases and data provided to us by the state institutions and other public bodies, social partners, religious communities, civil society organizations and many others. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Croatia | 2015 | ECRI Report. ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of CROATIA subject to interim follow-up. Adopted on 19 March 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI welcomes the Croatian Parliament's adoption of a Migration Policy for 2013-2015. It has seven chapters on: visa policy; status issues (permits for entry, stay and employment of foreigners); Croatian citizenship; asylum; integration policy; irregular migration; and Croatian diaspora. An Action Plan for removing obstacles to the integration of foreigners was also adopted, with a focus on refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Cyprus | 2015 | Council of Europe, Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, Fourth Opinion on Cyprus adopted on 18 March 2015, published 2 November 2015. | http://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSear... | Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities Council of Europe | Discrimination, Hate speech | The report highlights that in order to gain votes, political parties, amplified by media outlets, have been nurturing xenophobic sentiments by publicly blaming migrants for unemployment. It found there is an upsurge in racial crime against migrants, refugees, Turkish Cypriots and Roma by neo-Nazis, which is underreported, and condemned the lack of accountability of perpetrators. It found that the police and law enforcement officers are not sufficiently aware of their role in recording racial crime and identifying otivation. It added that victims are reluctant to turn to the police, fearing that the involvement of the police may exacerbate their situation, adding that there are recurrent reports of discriminatory conduct and excessive use of force by the police. | The report is based on consultations with NGOs, monitoring bodies and public authorities | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Czechia | 2015 | Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department, Report on Extremism in the Territory of the Czech Republic in 2014. | http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/docum... | Czech Republic, Ministry of the Interior Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department | Islamophobia | According to the Interior Ministry in 2014 the Islamophobic scene began to express itself more markedly compared to previous years. Two criminal offences were registered which were found by the police to be motivated by hatred against Muslims. | The document is an annual report of the Ministry of the Interior detailing the situation and functioning of right and left extremist groups in the country. It includes various types of statistical data (police, courts). | Not relevant | Not applicable - national level |
| Czechia | 2015 | CERD/CZE/CO/10-11 (CERD_2015) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Concluding observations on the combined tenth and eleventh periodic reports of the Czech Republic | https://tinyurl.com/y7c9uyjl | CERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | Below follows a list of relevant report excerpts: 13. The Committee is concerned at the continuing racial hatred and racially motivated violence against Roma. The Committee is particularly concerned at: (a) The spreading of prejudice and stereotypes about refugees and asylum seekers among the general public, particularly young people, through websites and social media, as well as increased attacks through e-mails or on social networks on people who defend the rights of foreign nationals, including activists from non-governmental organizations; | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Czechia | 2015 | ECRI Report, (fourth monitoring cycle), Published on 13 October 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Ethnic profiling | The main target of racist violence continues to be the Roma. ECRI notes that there is little antisemitic violence. Although there are small numbers of Muslims in the Czech Republic, there has been an increase in Islamophobia recently. Even the President is considered to hold openly anti-Islamic view. ECRI is very concerned that right-wing extremist groups organized a series of anti-Roma demonstrations and protests throughout 2013. These usually began with racist and inflammatory speeches against 'inadaptables' and mostly ended in extreme violence. The Czech Republic collects data on hate crime, including hate speech, but these are not disaggregated by bias motivation. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2015 | The National Police (Rigspolitiet), Hadforbrydelser i 2015 - Rigspolitiets årsrapport vedrørende hadforbrydelser (Hate Crimes in 2015 - The National Polices' annual report on hate crimes) | https://www.politi.dk/NR/rdonlyres/C452... | Denmark, The National Police (Rigspolitiet) | Hate crime | Every year the Danish National Police publishes an annual report that contains an overview of the numbers regarding registered hate crimes in the previous year. In 2015 the National Police found that 198 cases could be registered as hate crimes. Of these 198 cases, 104 were racially motivated and 60 cases were religiously motivated. In 41 of the 60 religiously motivated cases, a Muslim/Islam religion was targeted. | Collection of all cases who can have a hint of hate crime as a motive and then a closer examination of each case to determine whether it was motivated by a hate crime or not and if confirmed then categorised in one of the categories (race, religion, sex, etc). | 539 cases collected 198 cases could then be deemed to have an element of hate crime in the perpetrators' initial motivation. 41 cases were motivated by Islam/Muslim 104 cases were motivated by ethnicity, race or skin colour | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2015 | The Council of Appeal (Ankestyrelsen), directed by Jonas Herby and Ulrik Haagen Nielsen, Omfanget af forskelsbehandling af nydanskere - Et felteksperiment på lejeboligmarkedet (Scope of Discrimination Against Migrants - A Field Experiment on the Rental Housing Market) | https://ast.dk/filer/ankestyrelsen-gene... | Denmark, The Council of Appeal (Ankestyrelsen) | Discrimination | This mapping aimed at examining whether applicants for rental housing with an ordinary Middle Eastern-sounding name, would find it more difficult to obtain housing than applicants with an ordinary Danish-sounding name. The mapping found that applicants with Middle Eastern-sounding names had to send 27 % more applications on average than applicants with Danish-sounding names in order to have the same chances of receiving a positive reply on an application. Furthermore, the results of the mapping indicated that the differential treatment was based on expectations, which means that the landlords had lower expectations to this group than to identical applicants with Danish-sounding names. | Field experiment where more than 1.300 applications from applicants with different profiles were sent. These fictional applicants for rental housing varied randomly in ethnicity which was implicitly indicated by the name of each applicant. The extent of the differential treatment of applicants for rental housing with a Middle Eastern-sounding name was defined in the mapping as the difference between the share of positive replies that the group of applicants with Middle Eastern-sounding names gets and the group of applicants with Danish-sounding names gets. | Eight fictional persons were developed as the persons seeking rental housing. Four with Middle Eastern-sounding names and four with Danish-sounding names. From these profiles 1.374 applications were sent. The applications had the exact same content with the name as an exception. | DK011 - Byen København |
| Denmark | 2015 | CERD/C/DNK/CO/20-21 (CERD_2015) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Concluding observations on the combined twentieth and twenty-first periodic reports of Denmark | http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/t... | CERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | The Committee recommends that the State party intensify its efforts to raise the awareness of the public, civil servants and law enforcement officials of the importance of cultural diversity, tolerance and inter-ethnic understanding in order to combat stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination against refugees, migrants and persons belonging to the Roma, Muslim, Jewish and African communities. The State party should evaluate the effectiveness of its programmes and activities in this area. | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Denmark | 2015 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of DENMARK subject to interim follow-up, Adopted on 19 March 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI has been informed that positive steps have been taken by the Danish authorities towards integrating migrants. A total amount of 16,750,000 DKK has been allocated to finance the implementation of the strategy, including three projects to strengthen the cooperation between civil society and migrants. The Danish National Police intensified its efforts and took a number of initiatives to embrace and utilise a "broader variety of perspectives, competences and knowledge" brought into the policy force by employees with different social, cultural and ethnic backgrounds. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2015 | ECRI Report, (fourth monitoring cycle), Published on 13 October 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI believes that the low number of racist cases is the result of a significant level of under-reporting by victims of hate crimes. Hate crimes that have been reported, were not investigated by the police. ECRI has noted a particular problem of racist hate speech in political discourse. In terms of the criminal-law response, ECRI observes that few cases have been dealt with by the courts. ECRI believes that this situation is a result of the substance of the provisions criminalizing incitement to hatred and that this could be improved by the initiative of the Ministry of Justice to amend the provisions of the Criminal Code addressing the issues of racism, intolerance and racial discrimination. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2015 | ECRI (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance)(2015), ECRI Report on Estonia (fifth monitoring cycle), Strasbourg, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Hate speech, Discrimination | The report suggests that whilst Estonia does not suffer from a specific problem relating to hate speech, there is a prevalence of racist remarks on internet news portals and a failure to take action in response to homophobic speech by politicians. The report mentions that there is an issue of under-reporting of cases of racial and homophobic hatred and violence which raises the question of the lack of training activities for the police and members of the judiciary. The report also criticises insufficiently coordinated measures to draw society's attention to the problems of racism and racial discrimination and makes several recommendations to the Estonian authorities for taking further measures to review the Penal Code with a view to criminalising a variety of racist offences. | The working methods for the preparation of the ECRI country reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2015 | Tihveräinen, T. (2015): Poliisin tietoon tulleet viharikollisuudet Suomessa 2014 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2014), The Police College of Finland (Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu) 2015 | http://www.theseus.fi/bitstream/handle/... | The Police College of Finland Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime | In 2014, the police filed 822 reports of suspected hate crime cases. The clear majority (82,5 %) of the cases were classified as racist incidents. The rest of the cases had following motives: religion or corresponding motive (6,3 %), sexual orientation (5,1 %), disability (3,5 %) and gender identity or gender expression (0,6 %). In 2014, 678 reports of offences with racist motives were found in the police information system. The most common suspected crimes were assaults. In the majority of hate crimes based on religion the religion in question was Christianity (19 cases), in 14 cases the motive was connected to Islam. The most common suspected crimes were verbal insults or threats. The police should use hate motive code whenever hate motive is suspected in a case. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the national police information system using search words and codes, after which the reports of an offence are read and classified as hate crime (or not) according to the specific information found on the reports, for example if the victim or the police has suspected that there was a hate motive behind the crime. | 822 reports of an offence were selected from the raw material and classified as hate crime. | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2015 | CNCDH, Opinion on the situation of the migrants in Calais and the Calais region (Avis sur la situation des migrants à Calais et dans le Calaisis), 02 July 2015 | http://www.cncdh.fr/sites/default/files... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Discrimination | The CNCDH recommends ensuring without delay the respect of the fundamental rights of the migrants in Calais and in the Calais region. It recommends guaranteeing without delay effective access for migrants to water, sanitation, and medical care. There should in particular be funding provided to increase emergency accommodation capacity. It is no longer acceptable that the associations present on the ground are forced "to manage the shortage" with insufficient resources while fulfilling a role which is normally the responsibility of the State and the local authorities. Many unaccompanied foreign minors wander around Calais yet they should systematically come under common law measures and be the subject of a protection measure. | Qualitative and Quantitative (face to face interviews) | The CNCDH visited the area | FR301 - Nord (FR) |
| France | 2015 | Public Defender of Rights (Défenseur des droits), Report on exiles and fundamental rights: the situation in Calais (Rapport Exilés et droits fondamentaux : la situation sur le territoire de Calais), October 2015 | http://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/... | France, Public Defender of Rights Défenseur des droits | Discrimination | The report looks at discrimination towards the migrants living in camps in Calais. Calais remains a spectacular symptom of the pitfalls of the migration policy of the European Union through what is called "the immigration crisis", an inappropriate expression, as if this phenomenon is more the fruit of fate than temporary political choices. Independently of violence related to the living conditions, of those related to the unclear nature of the roles entrusted to the police, the common thread of the various stages of the migrants' path is marked by the primacy of control of the respect of fundamental rights, whether this concerns entering the European continent or crossing the various borders thereafter. | Qualitative and Quantitative (face to face interviews) | Interviews were conducted with NGOs, doctors, police and prefecture during the visits on the territory of Calais | FR302 - Pas-de-Calais |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| France | 2015 | Prime Minister (Premier Ministre). The Republic mobilized against racism and Antisemitism. Action Plan 2015-2017 (La République mobilisée contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme. Plan d'action 2015-2017) | http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default... | French Prime Minister | Racism & xenophobia, Hate speech | The President of the French Republic declared combating racism and anti-Semitism a Major National Cause for 2015. | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2015 | CNCDH. Avis sur la lutte contre les discours de haine sur internet, 12 February 2015 | http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/avi... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Hate speech | The diffusion of illicit content on the internet has become commonplace since it is made easier by the possibility of anonymity and the feeling of impunity which results from this. Although the CNCDH is fundamentally concerned with the safeguarding and the extension of the public space for free discussion, it nevertheless does not believe that the internet should in any way constitute a lawless zone where anything can be said, done and diffused. It is also radically opposed to a priori control of the internet which would be connected with a mode of generalized censorship and would lead to the disappearance of the internet. So as to preserve a subtle balance between these two extremes, the CNCDH makes its recommendations. | Qualitative (desk research and 38 audits with NGOs, representatives of public authorities, professors, lawyers and researchers) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2015 | CNCDH. Report 2014 on the fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia (Rapport 2014 sur la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie), 21 March 2015 | http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/rap... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Public perceptions & attitudes | The year 2014 was marked by tragic events. Some of them unfortunately served as an instrument to set citizens against others, to oppose groups against each other. The editorial successes of certain works which spread the conflation and raise fears, the stance of the parties of the extreme right in Europe on social tourism, the absence of positive counter-arguments either from politicians or the media or even immigration perceived as a plague by obscuring its benefits, which have been clearly established even if only from a social and financial point of view, have contributed to shaking up principles as cardinal as that of freedom of movement of European citizens. | Quantitative: A face-to-face survey carried out from 3 to 17 November 2014. The questionnaire was designed by the members of the CNCDH with the survey organisation. | Public survey - 1020 adult respondents living in metropolitan France | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2015 | Protection of the constitution report 2014. Federal Ministry of the Interior. (Verfassungsschutzbericht 2014. Bundesministerium des Innern) | https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/down... | Germany. Federal Ministry of the Interior Bundesministerium des Innern | Hate crime | The report has found that the number of politically and hate motivated crimes from the far-right have not changed significantly to the previous year. The number of violent acts from the right-wing has increased drastically by over 20 %. Right-wing demonstrations and agitations have mainly focused on asylum seekers and Muslims in Germany. Many of these movements use propaganda and fear to spread resentment towards the target groups. | Qualitative analysis of major anti-constitutional crimes committed in Germany. Categorized in overlying themes such as right- and left-wing extremism, Islamic terrorism, espionage and scientology, this report evaluates the threats and crimes committed in 2016. | This report is representative of the entire German territory. | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2015 | Ombudsman. Special Report 2015: Combating Discrimination. Συμβήτορας του Πολίτη. Ειδική Έκθεση 2015: Καταπολέμησης της διακρίσεως | https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs... | Greek Ombudsman | Discrimination | This Report records the Greek Ombudsman's activity in 2015 as a body promoting the principle of equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, religion or faith, disability, age or sexual orientation, according to its competence based on Law 3304/2005. The Report also includes cases in which the institutional tools provided for under Law 3304/2005 were not used, because they did not fall sensu stricto within the scope of the law. These cases were examined in the light of the Ombudsman's general competence regarding the protection of rights, as well as its more specific one as the national body promoting the principle of equal treatment (Article 19(1) of Law 3304/2005). | This report reflects the work of the Greek Ombudsman in 2015 as the body responsible for promoting the principle of equal treatment regardless of racial or ethnic origin, religion or faith, disability, age or sexual orientation, according to its competence based on Law 3304/2005. The data collected is based on the complaints the Ombudsman receiving, requesting it to intervene. | In 2015, the Ombudsman investigated 224 cases, where there was alleged discriminatory treatment against one or more persons. The outcome of the 70 cases whose investigation was completed in 2015 was initially positive in 32 cases, whereas in 16 cases the Administration refused to comply and in 22 of them it was found that the administration had acted legitimately. The remaining 112 cases are still under investigation. The Ombudsman examined 25 complaints which were based on ethnic origin/race and 22 based on religion. | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2015 | ECRI Report. Fifth monitoring cycle. Published on 24 February 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling, Hate speech | The widespread problem of hate speech had increased substantially since 2009, in particular in the context of the rise of Golden Dawn. Hate speech is mainly directed against migrants, Muslims and Roma, but also against Jews and LGBT persons. There have been borderline incidents against those whose countries are perceived as being responsible for the economic crisis and the austerity measures taken in response thereto. The exact number of these incidents is difficult to ascertain in the absence of systematic data collection. There are no detailed statistics on the few cases that reach the courts, since there is no central hate crime database. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2015 | ECRI (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance). ECRI Report on Greece (fifth monitoring cycle), February 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia | The report stresses that Greece had still not ratified Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights and the authorities have not indicated any intention to prepare ratification. Although the Greek authorities acknowledge the need to fight racism, there is no comprehensive and multisectoral strategy in place to address its root causes and to involve civil society partners in the fight against racism. There has been a strong increase in the levels of incitement to racial hatred, in particular in the context of public discourse, including from representatives of political parties. Hatred is usually directed against immigrants, but also against Roma, Jews and Muslims. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are not the result of inquiries or testimonial evidence. They are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. Documentary studies are based on a large number of national and international written sources. The in situ visit provides the opportunity to meet with the parties directly concerned (both governmental and non-governmental) with a view to gathering detailed information. The process of confidential dialogue with the national authorities allows the latter to provide, if they consider it necessary, comments on the draft report, with a view to correcting any possible factual errors which the report might contain. At the end of the dialogue, the national authorities may request, if they so wish, that their viewpoints be appended to the final ECRI report. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|-------------|------|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Hungary | 2015 | ECRI Report, Published on 9 June 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | According to the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, data on hate-motivated offences are collected by the prosecutor's office and the police and are published as part of general crime statistics with no recording of bias motivation. Data protection laws generally do not allow the recording of data on ethnic origin or religion. The authorities informed ECRI that between 2009 and 2013, the police recorded 201 incidents as possible violations of Article 332. They were also able to state that 62% of these incidents involved alleged hate speech against Roma, 20% against Jews, 7% against LGBT persons and the remainder concerned ethnic origin and skin colour. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Ireland | 2015 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of IRELAND subject to interim follow-up, Adopted on 11 December 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI notes that the Irish authorities have drafted an Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill, but that this bill has still not been adopted by the Oireachtas (the Irish Parliament). The Minister of Justice and Equality published a separate draft bill dealing with issues related to international protection. The bill will provide for a single procedure to deal with applications for all grounds of protection. However, the bill has also not yet been adopted by the Oireachtas, but is still under consideration. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2015 | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement), Annual Report on the CET activities Rapport annuel sur les activités du CET | http://cet.lu/wp-content/uploads/2016/0... | CET Centre pour l'égalité de traitement | Discrimination | The annual report of the CET makes it possible to follow up the activities, encounters and interviews carried out during the year by this equality body. The most important information are the statistics: From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015, 129 new complaints of discrimination were identified by CET. | The statistics of CET include every case of discrimination identified as such by the equality body, whether the complaint had been introduced by the victim itself or by a third person. The CET screens also the non respect of equal conditions in job announcements. | In 2015 there were 149 reported cases. They are ordered and analysed by gender, age, nationality, nature of discrimination (8 cases for religion and 33 for race in 2015), domain of discrimination and follow-up status for each case. | Not applicable - national level |
| Malta | 2015 | Ministry for Social Dialogue, Consumer Affairs and Civil Liberties, Perceptions about Third Country Nationals and Immigration in Malta, 2015 | http://meae.gov.mt/en/Public_Consultati... | Malta, Ministry for Social Dialogue Consumer Affairs and Civil Liberties | Public perceptions & attitudes | The survey assesses the perception of the general population in Malta about Third Country nationals. The survey shows that majority of respondents have contact with Third Country Nationals and most of them have a correct estimate of the number of foreigners living in Malta. However, the perception that Malta is too small to cater for foreigners is still widespread. While a small majority of respondents knows what integration means, most respondents agree that the government should make an effort on integration. Nevertheless, a section of the population remains hostile to the presence of foreigners and most of the respondents view foreigners either as a source of investment or as labour force for jobs that Maltese do not want to do. | The survey was conducted by telephone questionnaires. A pilot study was first conducted to ensure that the respondents could understand the questions. Experienced interviewers with a minimum 5-year experience in the field conducted the interviews. The interviewees were supervised. Only respondents aged over 16 years of age were allowed to participate. | 1434 phone calls were made and the survey was stopped when the 1000 quota of completed surveys was reached. All the results have been weighed to reflect the population and age distribution of the population as represented in the 2011 census of the population carried out by the National Office of Statistics. The population was broken down in six brackets namely males and females in 16-34, 35-54 and over 55 year old age groups. These broad age groups were chosen to ensure a representative sample for each bracket. | Not applicable - national level |
| Netherlands | 2015 | CERD/C/NLD/CO/19-21 (CERD, 2015) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Concluding observations on the combined nineteenth to twenty-first periodic reports of the Netherlands | http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/tr... | CERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination | Hate speech, Discrimination, Racism & xenophobia, Hate crime | 11. The Committee is concerned about incidents of racist and xenophobic hate speech emanating from a number of extremist political parties and politicians. It is also concerned about the prevalence of racist discourse in the media and the increase in racist statements and threats on the Internet. The Committee is particularly concerned about the sharp increase in discrimination against members of Jewish and Muslim communities, including the reported increase in verbal abuse, harassment and physical violence against Jewish and Muslim persons. The Committee notes with concern that anti-Semitic and racist chants are commonplace in football stadiums. | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Poland | 2015 | ECRI Report, published on 9 June 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | Poland has neither signed nor ratified Protocol No. 12 despite the recommendations to this effect contained in the 3rd and 4th ECRI reports. In its fourth report, ECRI recommended once again that the Polish authorities insert into the Criminal Code a provision that would expressly render the omission of any ordinary offence an aggravating circumstance. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2015 | Gómez Martín, V. and Aguilar García, M.Á., dir (2015), Practical manual for the research and prosecution of hate crimes and discrimination (Manual práctico para la investigación y enjuiciamiento de delitos de odio y discriminación), Generalitat de Catalunya, Centre d'Estudis Jurídics i Formació Especialitzada | http://www.empleo.gob.es/oberaxe/ficher... | Centre d'Estudis Jurídics i Formació Especialitzada | Hate crime | The objective of the manual was to provide practical tools for research, police and judiciary, and for the prosecution of criminal offences motivated by hate or discrimination, aimed at achieving a greater awareness and training for officials and professionals. The recommendations and conclusions included the following: - Emphasis on the need to combat effectively, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, Christianophobia and the anti-Arabism after the increase observed of the number of incidents of religious intolerance and violence. - It'll be necessary to pursue effectively acts of discrimination against ethnic minorities, including the Roma people. - Need to reinforce the interpretation of national law in accordance with international law. | Desk research It was developed by a team of working within the Center for legal studies and specialized training (Centro de Estudios Jurídicos y Formación Especializada (CEJFE)) and with the collaboration of several experts professionals. No more detailed information on the methodology applied was provided. | The training manual has been elaborated by a working group composed by experts and the Center of Legal Studies of Catalonia. | Not applicable - regional level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|--------|------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Spain | 2015 | Plataforma por la Gestión Policial de la Diversidad (PGPD) y Open Society Justice Initiative (2015). Effective and impartial law for the police identification. Lessons over the reform within five Spanish police services (Identificaciones policiales imparciales y eficaces. Lecciones sobre la reforma en cinco servicios policiales españoles). New York. Open Society Foundations | https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/... | PGPD Plataforma por la Gestión Policial de la Diversidad and Open Society Justice Initiative | Ethnic profiling | Five Spanish police services (Fuenlabrada, Castellón, Pedrezuela, Girona and Mossos d'esquadra), undertook a program of reforms aimed at reducing the use of ethnic profiles and increase the effectiveness and impartiality of the identifications and the police records. The project concluded that change is not only possible, but it is profitable and sustainable. The needed reforms pose a challenge: they imply a considerable workload, require skills and specialized knowledge, as well as a meaningful partnership between the police and members of the civil society. Reforms usually face the resistance of the service staff and the commitment of high level command is necessary. | The Pilot projects used the collection and analysis of data to monitor and reduce the use of ethnic profiles. It included: workshops with groups and police and joint dialogue activities; the introduction and the use of forms of identification to document every ID or registration carried out, including ethnic data or nationality of the person identified; delivery of a copy of the form to the identified individual. the training of police officers in carrying out identification and use of forms; the review and periodic analysis of the forms of identification by the police monitors; the dissemination of analyses of the IDs and records to the members of the groups; and the incorporation of indicators and measurements of IDs and records on the design and operations of the guidelines. Each of the pilot projects lasted six months | Methodology and glossary of terms pp.51 Appendix B: sample of ID forms pp.57 | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2015 | Council for the promotion of the equal treatment and non-discrimination of the persons of racial and ethnic origin (Consejo para la promoción de la igualdad de trato y no discriminación de las personas por el origen racial o étnico). Support Service for Victims of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination. 2015 Annual Activity Report (Servicio de Asistencia a Víctimas de discriminación por origen racial o étnico. Memoria Anual de resultados 2015). | http://asistenciavictimasdiscriminacion... | Spain, Council for the promotion of the equal treatment and non-discrimination of the persons of racial and ethnic origin Consejo para la promoción de la igualdad de trato y no discriminación de las personas por el origen racial o étnico | Discrimination | Annual Activity Report of the Service for the Assistance of the Victims of discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin that includes a set of recommendations to move forward: - It is necessary to continue with the territorial expansion of the service to refine the form in which the information is collected. - Need for strengthening of dialogue, mediation and legal advice services - Continue the coordination of this service with the rest of the bodies involved in the defense of non-discrimination and continue involving the key professional agents in the fight and assistance of the victims of discrimination. | Qualitative and Quantitative Research. Annual Activity Report. | The data contained in this report are not representative. It includes just cases and case-studies that had been recorded by complaints at the platform or through information that the victims and the vulnerable groups send to The Citizen Platform Against Islamophobia. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2015 | Council for the promotion of the equal treatment and non-discrimination of the persons of racial and ethnic origin (Consejo para la promoción de la igualdad de trato y no discriminación de las personas por el origen racial o étnico) (2015). A comprehensive strategy against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance. (Estrategia integral contra el racismo, la discriminación racial, la xenofobia y otras formas conexas de intolerancia) | http://www.igualdadynodiscriminacion.ms... | Spain, Council for the promotion of the equal treatment and non-discrimination of the persons of racial and ethnic origin Consejo para la promoción de la igualdad de trato y no discriminación de las personas por el origen racial o étnico | Discrimination, Racism & xenophobia | The report of this Council in relation to the draft report for the monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance mentioned: The difficulty caused by the absence, in statistics and surveys, of the nationality variable, to allow a better approximation to the possible existence of discrimination by reason of race, ethnic origin or nationality. This absence would be in particular relevant concerning the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and particularly in relation to the socio-labour field. | In November 2014 the Spanish Observatory for Racism and Xenophobia of the General Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration (Ministry of Employment and Social Security), requested a report of this Council in relation to the draft report for the monitoring and evaluation of the Integrated Strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance, adopted by agreement of the Council of Ministers on November 2011. | Not available | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2015 | Cea D'Ancona, M.A. and Valles Martínez, M.S. Observatorio Español del Racismo y la Xenofobia (OBERAXE) (2015). Evolution of racism, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance in Spain (2014 Survey Report) (Evolución del racismo, la xenofobia y otras formas conexas de intolerancia en España (Informe Encuesta 2014)). Madrid, Ministry of Employment and Social Security (Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social) | http://www.empleo.gob.es/oberaxe/ficher... | Spanish Ministry of Employment and Social Security Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social | Hate crime | A survey report on racism, xenophobia and other related forms of intolerance in Spain stressed that: - The term of "hate crime" includes different behaviors, some classified as criminal offences in the Spanish criminal code, and others included as offences in administrative rules. - A total of 1.328 crimes of hatred registered: anti-Semitism: 9; Aporophobia: 17; beliefs or religious practices: 70; disability: 226; sexual orientation or identity: 169; racism and xenophobia: 505; ideology: 308; discrimination based on gender: 24. - Two new criminal areas are incorporated: the incidents motivated by reason of gender, and ideology. | The data were obtained through the Crime Statistics System (statistical system of criminality (SEC)). For its computation takes into account the facts that have been acknowledge by the following police corps: Guardia Civil, the National Police, the independent police of the different autonomous communities (Ertzaintza and Mossos d'esquadra and Policía Foral de Navarra) as well as the Local Police groups. | Statistical exploitation is made based on the location of the fact. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2015 | Spain, Ministry of Interior (2015). Report on incidents related to hate crimes (Informe delitos de odio 2014). Madrid, Ministry of Interior | http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/10... | Spain, Ministry of Interior | Hate crime | Annual official report on hate crimes in Spain that mainly referred to the last developments and data registered. Key findings: - An increase in the data and a more detailed breakdown of the information by months and provinces - The cases based on racism and xenophobia and/or on the sexual orientation or identity were more than 75% - Many hate crimes were related to certain criminal typologies concerning the injury offences and crimes against freedom and sexual integrity. - Significant impact of the "hate crimes" in homes, public places and the hotel and leisure industry | The data were obtained through the Crime Statistics System (statistical system of criminality (SEC)). For its computation takes into account the facts that have been acknowledge b the following police corps: Guardia Civil, the National Police, the independent police of the different autonomous communities (Ertzaintza and Mossos d'esquadra and Policía Foral de Navarra) as well as the Local Police groups. | The survey is aimed at the population of Spanish nationality with 18 and over years of age resident in the country. It has been conducted through personal interview in the respondents' homes on a sample of 2.470 people randomly selected. The fieldwork was conducted from the 19 November to the 1 of December 2015. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2015 | Spain, Prosecutor of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia (Fiscalía Provincial de Barcelona). Service of Hate Crime and Discrimination. 2015 Annual Report (Servicio de Delitos de Odio y Discriminación Memoria Año 2015) | http://diesdagost.sobrevia.net/gestioe... | Prosecutor of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia Fiscalía Provincial de Barcelona | Hate crime | The Annual Report 2015 of the Service of the hate and discrimination crimes depending of the Prosecutor of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia does includes a detailed breakdown data for the Catalonia region as well as a list of relevant judgements as well as recorded complaints. | Collection and elaboration of data about crime based on the figures provided by the Mossos d'Esquadra police corps, the National Police and Civil Guard. Additionally it provides information of the investigation proceedings transacted in the service under allegations that were directed to it. | Not available | ES511 - Barcelona |
| Sweden | 2015 | A/HRC/29/13 (UPR, 2015) General Assembly, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Sweden | http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc... | UN UPR United Nations Universal Periodic Review | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate crime | 145.54. Take more effective measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against minority groups in the country, in particular prejudice against Muslims (Malaysia); 145.61. Investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes against visible minorities, including Muslims, Afro-Swedes, Roma and Jews (Azerbaijan); 145.91. Take concrete measures to end harassment, verbal threats, sabotage, arson attacks and vandalism faced by the Muslim population and provide access to justice to Roma people and Afro-Swedes and ensure their social inclusion (Pakistan); 145.123. Ensure effective protection of Muslim minorities, including their places of worship (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Sweden | 2015 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of SWEDEN subject to interim follow-up. Adopted on 19 March 2015 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commiss... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI considers that, while the authorities have taken some small steps towards reducing social exclusion and its effects on migrants, in particular de facto residential segregation, their initiatives do not go beyond individual projects in certain localities. There is still no evidence of a coherent, overall national Action Plan to address the issue, as recommended by ECRI. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2016 | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2015), Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht), Vienna | http://bvt.bmi.gv.at/401/files/Verfassu... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Racism & xenophobia | According to the Ministry report, the right-wing extremist scene increasingly devote considerable amounts of resources to their movements. In 2016, the Austrian security authorities registered a total of 1,313 right-wing extremist, xenophobic/ racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic as well as unspecific or other criminal acts. Compared to 2015 (1,156 offences) there was an increase by 13.6 percent. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2016 | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2017), Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht 2016) | https://www.bvt.gv.at/401/files/Verfassu... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | In 2016, the Austrian security authorities registered a total of 1,313 right-wing extremist, xenophobic/ racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic as well as unspecific or other criminal acts. 61.3 percent, were successfully solved. Movements, networks and alliances of the New Right continued their campaign activities in 2016. The nourishing ground they can currently build on is an open xenophobia and hostility to asylum seekers and the continuation of Islamophobic aggression. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2016 | UNIA Annual figures report, year 2016 (Rapport annuel chiffres, année 2016) | http://unia.be/files/Documenten/Jaarrap... | UNIA | Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | UNIA publishes in this report various figures for the year. For race discrimination, 698 cases were opened, mostly about incitement to hatred on the internet (exact number unspecified). For the ROMA, 18 cases were opened with 22% of them about incitement to hatred. For religious beliefs, 390 cases were opened with 90% of them related to Islam. 40% of those cases concerned incitement to hatred in the medias (social media, website....) | The numbers are based on the cases opened by UNIA in 2016 after receiving a complaint for discrimination. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2016 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of BELGIUM subject to interim follow-up. Adopted on 8 December 2016 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | ECRI recommended that the Belgian authorities conclude as soon as possible the legislative process to turn the Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism into a fully independent inter-federal institution dedicated to helping all victims of discrimination. The new Inter-federal Centre for Equal Opportunities is called UNIA and it is one of the two bodies which have inherited the competencies of the former Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Croatia | 2016 | Ombudsman Office (Ured pučkog pravobranitelja) (2016), Annual Report of the Ombudsman Office for 2016 (Izveštaje pučke pravobraniteljice za 2016. godinu) | http://ombudsman.hr/hr/component/downl... | Croatia, Ombudsman Office Ured pučkog pravobranitelja | Discrimination | In 2016, there were 117 cases of discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, race or skin colour (30,2%) and 12 cases of discrimination on the grounds of religion (4,2%) reported to Ombudsman Office. Regarding hate crimes, there were 35 incidents out of which race and skin colour were bias motivation for 11 cases. | The report was generated on the basis of information from a number of sources: a record number of 5,433 cases reported to the Ombudsman Office, field visits and work in more than 50 cities and villages across the country, recent research and data from hundreds of stakeholders, including competent public authorities, civil society organizations, trade unions, universities, religious organizations and many others. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2016 | ECRI Report, (Fifth monitoring cycle). | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI strongly recommends that the police are clearly instructed to record any racist motivation behind all offences involving violence as well as in as well as in relation to any ordinary offence and to investigate these elements thoroughly. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Czechia | 2016 | Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department, Report on Extremism in the Territory of the Czech Republic in 2015. | http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/docum... | Czech Republic, Ministry of the Interior Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department | Racism & xenophobia | In 2015, the Police of the Czech Republic recorded 5 criminal offences motivated by hatred against Muslims and 5 criminal offences motivated by hatred towards Arabs. Anti-Muslim and anti-migration entities had a strong presence in 2015 and a number of new initiatives were established, usually initially organising themselves via Facebook (this was later followed by political organisation). | The document is an annual report of the Ministry of the Interior detailing with the situation and the functioning of right and left extremist groups in the country. It includes various types of statistical data (police, courts). | Not relevant | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2016 | The Ministry of Immigrants, Integration and Housing (Udlænding- Integrations- og Boligministeriet), Medborgerskab, ligebehandling og selvbestemmelse i Danmark 2016 (Citizenship, Equality and self-determination in Denmark 2016) | http://integrationsbarometer.dk/tal-og-... | Denmark, The Ministry of Immigrants, Integration and Housing Udlænding- Integrations- og Boligministeriet | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | The Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing makes an annual survey-based report that examines the feeling of citizenship, equality and self-determination. The latest report from 2016 showed that 62 percent of men with migrant background in the age of 18-29 had experienced discrimination in some form. Furthermore, the report showed that only 20 percent felt recognized as Danes while 50 percent felt that they were Danes with migrant background. | Postal questionnaires self-administered by persons with a migrant or refugee background. Questions from survey is available in the report itself (page 45). Furthermore, the survey was translated into 8 different languages for non-Danish speaking participants. | 1330 respondents with migrant background/ descendants of immigrants and refugees | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Denmark | 2016 | The National Police (Rigspolitiet), Hadforbrydelser i 2016 - Rigspolitiets årsrapport vedrørende hadforbrydelser (Hate Crimes in 2016 - The National Polices' annual report on hate crimes) | https://www.politi.dk/NR/rdonlyres/F49B... | Denmark, The National Police (Rigspolitiet) | Hate crime | Every year the Danish National Police publishes an annual report that contains an overview of the numbers regarding registered hate crimes in the previous year. In 2016 the National Police found that 274 cases could be registered as hate crimes and was therefore an increase in hate crimes cases compared with the previous year - more specific a 38 percent increase. Of these 274 cases, 140 were racially motivated and 88 cases were religiously motivated. In 56 of the 88 religiously motivated cases, Muslim/Islam was targeted. | Collection of all cases who can have a hint of hate crime as a motive and then a closer examination of each case to determine whether it was motivated by a hate crime or not and if confirmed then categorised in one of the categories (race, religion, sex, etc). | 796 cases collected 274 cases could then be deemed to have an element of hate crime in the perpetrators initial motivation 56 cases were motivated by Islam/Muslims 140 cases were motivated by ethnicity, race or skin colour | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2016 | Integration of Refugees in Estonia - Participation and Empowerment, Stockholm, UNHCR Regional Representation for Northern Europe, December 2016 | http://www.refworld.org/docid/586e251d4... | UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees | Hate speech, Hate crime, Racism & xenophobia | The report briefly touches the subject of anti-immigrant hate crime and hate speech in Estonia. It iterates that Estonia should amend the Penal Code, by including a specific provision ensuring that the motive of hatred is seen as an aggravating circumstance in proceedings under criminal law. A similar recommendation was also proposed by Estonian Human Rights Centre. | The report was compiled using firstly, desk research on academic literature, studies, reports, media articles, relevant legislation, policies, strategies, procedures, available statistics, financing mechanisms, institutional roles and responsibilities and the involvement of non-state actors. Secondly, semi-structured interviews with key integration stakeholders in Estonia, as well as additional written comments and observations collected from key stakeholders as part of the desk research. Thirdly, feedback gained through a PA involving focus group discussions with refugees. | Focus group discussions were held with a total of 23 adult and 4 child refugees, all of them were clients of Johannes Minkelson Centre and Estonian Refugee Council. | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2016 | Ahven, A., Leps, A., Tammiste, B., Salla, J., Tamm, K., Kraas, K., Tüülinen, K., Kaldur, K.K., Kruusmaa, K.C., Lindsalu, P., Rohtla, B., Solodov, S. and Kõiv, T. (2016). Kuritegevus Eestis 2015 (Crime in Estonia 2015). Kriminaalpoliitika Uuringud 22. Tallinn, Justiitsministeerium | http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/... | Estonia, Kriminaalpoliitika Uuringud | Hate crime | This annual report is published by the Estonian Ministry of Justice and provides annual statistics and a short overview of crime and breakdown of types of crime in the Estonian society. The report published in 2015 was the first in the series where a separate chapter (chapter 10) is dedicated to hate crime in Estonia. The chapter outlines that information regarding incidents where there had been otivation behind hate crime was collected by searching crimes registered under the Articles 151 and 152 of the Penal Code which were described as "racist" and had "racist/ethnic hatred" motive mentioned in the case description. Brief descriptions of 6 racially motivated hate crimes are also provided in the chapter. | Secondary research only. | Not applicable - secondary research only. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2016 | Finland, Ministry of the Interior (2016): Väikivaltaisen ekstremismin tilannekatsaus 1/2016 (Report on violent extremism) | http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bits... | Ministry of the Interior | Hate crime, Racism & xenophobia | According to the report, there were 15 attacks on reception centres between September and December 2015. These attacks included arson or its intent. So far, there is no evidence of any links between the attackers and organised violent extremism. Therefore these crimes have been considered as racist hate crime, not violent extremism. | The report was drafted by the Ministry of the Interior by consulting different experts (no other information available) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2016 | Korhonen, N., Jauhola, L. & Huttunen, H-P. (Owal Group Oy) (2016). "Usein joutuu miettimään, miten pitäisi olla ja minne olla menemättä". Selvitys vihapuheesta ja häirinnästä ja niiden vaikutuksista eri vähemmistöryhmiin ["I often find myself thinking how I should be or where I shouldn't go". Survey on hate speech and harassment and their influence on different minority group]. 3 March 2016, Ministry of Justice | http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bits... | Finland, Ministry of Justice | Discrimination, Racism & xenophobia | The questionnaire was answered by 131 persons who had experienced harassment or hate speech because of belonging to one of the following groups: foreign-language speakers, foreign-nationals or immigrants. In addition 8 persons where interviewed in this group. One-half of the persons in this group had experienced harassment or hate speech 1-5 times during the last 12 months, 30 % had experienced harassment or hate speech at least once a month. The harassment or hate speech was encountered most often in public places such as streets, parks, car parks and public transportation. Other common places mentioned were Facebook and public discussion forums, coffee houses, restaurants and bars. | Survey based on open questionnaire and target group interviews. In addition expert interviews and other secondary sources were used as background material. The online questionnaire was accessible between August and November 2015, the interviews with target groups were conducted between September and November 2015 and the expert interviews in November-December 2015. | Altogether: 1,475 responses via open questionnaire, 43 target group interviews. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2016 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of FINLAND subject to interim follow-up. Adopted on 17 March 2016 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI notes that several steps have been taken to ensure monitoring of racist acts. The police has issued instructions for the classification of hate crime incidents to improve relevant statistics on this matter. Police officers have also participated in training events of the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) on monitoring hate crime. In addition, the Police University College conducts an annual study on alleged hate crime incidents that have been brought to the attention of the police. Furthermore, the Office of the Prosecutor General organises trainings for prosecutors on racist criminal offences and has also set up a working group for this topic. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2016 | Tihveräinen, T. (2016): Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2015 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2015). The Police College of Finland (Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu) 2016 | http://www.theseus.fi/bitstream/handle/... | The Police College of Finland Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime | In 2015, the police filed 1,250 reports of suspected hate crime cases. Compared to the previous year there was a 52 % increase in suspected hate crimes. The clear majority (79,3 %) of the cases were classified as racist incidents. The rest of the cases had following motives: religion or corresponding motive (10,6 %), sexual orientation (4,4 %), disability (5,2 %) and gender identity or gender expression (0,5 %). In 2015, 991 reports of offences with racist motives were found in the police information system. The most common suspected crimes were assaults. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the national police information system using search words and codes, after which the reports of an offence are read and classified as hate crime (or not) according to the specific information found on the reports, for example if the victim or the police has suspected that there was a hate motive behind the crime. | 1,250 reports of an offence were selected from the raw material and classified as hate crime. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| France | 2016 | CNCDH, Report 2015 on the fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia (Rapport 2015 sur la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie), 2 May 2016 | http://www.cncdh.fr/sites/default/files... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Racism & xenophobia | The diffusion of illicit content on the internet has become common place since it is made easier by the possibility of anonymity and the feeling of impunity which results from this. Although the CNCDH is fundamentally concerned with the safeguarding and the extension of the public space for free discussion, it nevertheless does not believe that the internet should in any way constitute a lawless zone where anything can be said, done and diffused. It is also radically opposed to a priori control of the internet which would be connected with a mode of generalized censorship and would lead to the disappearance of the internet. So as to preserve a subtle balance between these two extremes, the CNCDH makes its recommendations. | Qualitative (desk research). | Initially planned for mid-November 2015, the quantitative investigation was suspended the day after the terrorist attacks of 13 November 2015, in order not to bias the results. It was finally completed from 4 to 11 January 2016. | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2016 | CNCDH, Opinion on the situation of the migrants at Grande Synthe (Avis sur la situation des migrants à Grande Synthe), 26 May 2016 | http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/avi... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Discrimination | The CNCDH describes the extremely alarming situation of migrants in transit present in the commune of Grande-Synthe, where the pragmatic and courageous initiative taken by the mayor to establish a provisional camp in conformity with humane standards with the assistance of Doctors without Borders (MSF) ran the risk of being called into question by the prefecture of Nord for reasons of safety. The CNCDH made a series of recommendations. | Qualitative and Quantitative (face to face interviews) | The CNCDH carried out a number of interviews and visited Grande-Synthe. 21 persons were interviewed: 14 representatives of NGOs, 2 representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, the mayor of Grande Synthe and a representative of the council, a journalist, and a university professor | FR301 - Nord (FR) |
| France | 2016 | CNCDH, Opinion on the situation of the migrants in Calais (Avis de suivi sur la situation des migrants à Calais), 7 July 2016 | http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/avi... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Discrimination | The CNCDH makes a series of recommendations on the effective respect of fundamental rights of the people present in Calais aiming at measures at the international and national level, including the protection of health and access to care, effective access to the right to apply for asylum, putting an end to the violence committed by the police, guaranteeing access to education for children, guaranteeing the rights of unaccompanied foreign minors, identifying and protecting potential victims of human trafficking. | Qualitative and Quantitative (face to face interviews) | The CNCDH carried out 70 interviews with civil society, local and central authorities, including the Ministry of Interior, and visited Calais and in its surrounding areas. Several delegations from the CNCDH also visited reception and orientation centres in Montpellier, Strasbourg and Le Mans. | FR302 - Pas-de-Calais |
| France | 2016 | Public Defender of Rights (Défenseur des droits), Observation report on the Dismantling of the camps and assumption of responsibility of exiles Calais- Stalingrad (Paris) (Rapport d'observation Démantèlement des campements et prise en charge des exilés Calais-Stalingrad (Paris)), December 2016. | http://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/... | France, Public Defender of Rights Défenseur des droits | Discrimination | The year 2016 saw an increase in operations to dismantle camps of migrants in Calais, Grande-Synthe, and Paris. Exiles are constrained to undergo undignified living conditions, while the public opinions of countries express positions of rejection and fear. The Public Defender of Rights underlined the lack of planning for these operations, which did not make it possible to completely ensure the fundamental rights of children, and particularly their protection. | Qualitative and Quantitative (face to face interviews) | The services of the Public Defender of Rights attended the operations to dismantle the camp at Lande de Calais and the camp at Stalingrad. | FR302 - Pas-de-Calais |
| France | 2016 | DILCRA (2016), Action plan 2015-2017: One year of the fight against racism and anti-Semitism : first achievements, first results (Plan d'action 2015-2017. Un an de lutte contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme: premières réalisations, premiers résultats) | http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default... | DILCRA DÉLEGATION INTERMINISTÉRIELLE À LA LUTTE CONTRE LE RACISME ET L'ANTISÉMITISME | Racism & xenophobia | DILCRA gives a progress report on the mobilization of authorities and civil society in the fight against racism and anti-Semitism. Since April 2015, 78 Operational Committees against Racism and Antisemitism have been set up. A budget of 2.5 million euros has been set aside for partnerships with civil society. | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2016 | ECRI Report, (Fifth monitoring cycle). | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate speech | ECRI recommends that the French authorities harmonise both the provisions that make hate speech a criminal offence and the associated procedures. Where applicable, ECRI recommends that the authorities ensure that all concerned members of the justice system are given training with regard to any new measure introduced in this area. ECRI recommends that the French authorities take more effective steps to curb the exploitation of racism in politics. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2016 | Higher Audio-Visual Council (Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel)(2017) . Annual report 2016 (Rapport annuel 2016) | http://www.csa.fr/Etudes-et-publication... | Higher Audio-Visual Council Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel | Hate speech | Warnings were addressed to radio stations following the broadcast of programmes during which remarks inciting hatred and encouraging discriminatory behaviour were made. The report mentions initiatives at the European level to monitor the language and derivatives of hate speech and racism. | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2016 | Protection of the constitution report 2015, Federal Ministry of the Interior. (Verfassungsschutzbericht 2015, Bundesministerium des Innern). | https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/down... | Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior Bundesministerium des Innern | Hate crime | This report recounts the anti-constitutional efforts in the year of 2015. The main findings present an increasing open disdain and hatred among right-wing extremists against migrants and Muslims. Propaganda messages and commentaries by right-wing outlets and social media has also led to more violence targeted at asylum seekers, migrants and Muslims. | Qualitative analysis of major anti-constitutional crimes committed in Germany. Categorized in underlying themes such as right- and left-wing extremism, Islamic terrorism, espionage and scientology, this report evaluates the threats and crimes committed in 2016. | This report is representative of the entire German territory. | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2016 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of GERMANY subject to interim follow-up. Adopted on 8 December 2016 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI welcomes the fact that the police authorities have taken several measures to record more fully and follow-up more effectively "racist, homophobic and transphobic" incidents. In addition, since 2014, attacks on refugee reception centres have been recorded separately in this context. ECRI notes with satisfaction that Germany has made major progress in another area: the German Criminal Code now provides that the courts, when determining the sentence, must consider any racist, xenophobic or other particularly reprehensible motive as an aggravating circumstance. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|-------------|------|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Greece | 2016 | A/HRC/33/7 (UPR, 2016) UN, General Assembly, Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Greece | http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc... | UN UPR United Nations Universal Periodic Review | Hate speech, Discrimination | Relevant points UN UPR (2016) for Greece: 134.63 Adopt a national plan to combat social exclusion and vulnerability of women belonging to Muslim communities, Roma women, migrants and women living in rural areas (Algeria); 136.8 Take legislative measures to curtail hate speech, not only by extremists but also by the mainstream media and public figures, as there has been an increase in hate-motivated crimes against refugees, migrants and minorities, including hate crimes affecting religious and ethnic minorities (Pakistan); 137.12 Take result-oriented measures for eliminating discrimination and hate speech against migrants, Muslims and the members of the Turkish Muslim minority (Turkey); | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2016 | Greek National Commission for Human Rights, Written information submitted in relation to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination in Greece, July 2016 | http://tinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CE... | Greek National Commission for Human Rights | Discrimination, Racism & xenophobia | In relation to the investigation of racist motive the GNCHR stated: Until recently, the racist motive was taken into account in the sentencing stage. Consequently, the investigation of bias motivation both at the stage of preliminary investigation ordered by the Public Prosecutor and at the stage of ex proprio initial investigation by the police becomes even more necessary. The GNCHR reports that it took a very long time for the three powers - legislative, executive and judicial - to acknowledge that there is organised criminal racist violence in Greece. The GNCHR highlights that the State should take up initiatives and prove that society cannot tolerate violence and racism. | The present GNCHR Report draws upon the data available in the relevant Reports by Institutions participating at the GNCHR Plenary, such as the General Confederation of Labour of Greece, the Greek League for Women's Rights, the Panhellenic Federation of Greek Roma Associations, the Greek Division of Amnesty International, the Hellenic League for Human Rights, the Greek Council for Refugees and the Greek Ombudsman. Information on the implementation of the ICERD was also received by members of the Racism Violence Recording Network, which was set up at the initiative of the GNCHR and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Greece, such as Colour Youth. | Reports by Institutions participating at the GNCHR Plenary, such as the General Confederation of Labour of Greece, the Greek League for Women's Rights, the Panhellenic Federation of Greek Roma Associations, the Greek Division of Amnesty International, the Hellenic League for Human Rights, the Greek Council for Refugees and the Greek Ombudsman. Information on the implementation of the ICERD was also received by members of the Racism Violence Recording Network, which was set up at the initiative of the GNCHR and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Greece, such as Colour Youth. | Not applicable - national level |
| Italy | 2016 | ECRI Report, (Fifth monitoring cycle). | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | Italy has still not ratified Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights, which it signed in 2000 and which provides for a general prohibition of discrimination. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Lithuania | 2016 | ECRI Report, (Fifth monitoring cycle). | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI once again recommends Lithuania to sign and ratify Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2016 | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement), Annual Report on the CET activities Rapport annuel sur les activités du CET | http://cet.lu/wp-content/uploads/2017/0... | CET Centre pour l'égalité de traitement | Discrimination | The annual report of the CET makes it possible to follow up the activities, encounters and interviews carried out during the year by this equality body. During 2016 the CET participated in different events related to hate speech: the first meeting of the working group "No hate speech movement" (27 January 2016); "No hate speech movement" at the student's information days (9-10 November 2016). The most important information are the statistics: From 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016, 106 new complaints of discrimination were identified by CET. | The statistics of CET include every case of discrimination identified as such by the equality body, whether the complaint had been introduced by the victim itself or by a third person. The CET screens also the non respect of equal conditions in job announcements. | In 2016 there were 155 reported cases. They are ordered and analysed by gender, age, nationality, nature of discrimination (7 cases for religion and 24 for race in 2016), domain of discrimination and follow-up status for each case | Not applicable - national level |
| Malta | 2016 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of MALTA subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 30 June 2016 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | As concerns asylum seekers, the Reception of Asylum Seekers Regulations now provide that they can only be detained after a detention order is issued by the Principal Immigration Officer following an assessment of the case. Detention can be ordered for one or more reasons which are set out in an exhaustive list. The detention order must be in writing, in a language which the applicant is reasonably supposed to understand, and sets out the reasons for detention as well as information on procedures to challenge it. Free legal assistance and representation are granted to asylum seekers challenging the lawfulness of their detention. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Netherlands | 2016 | Ens, A.A. (2016), Discriminatie melden bij de politie? : een onderzoek naar de meldingsbereidheid van slachtoffers van moslimdiscriminatie, The Hague, Nationale Politie | https://tinyurl.com/y76kt5ze | Ens, A.A. | Discrimination | This study shows that Muslims who have faced discriminated (in the form of insults, intimidation violence) did not go the police have a number of reasons not to report discrimination to the police. The most important reasons are: many interviewees anticipated that police discourages or refuses the report, or will not investigate the matter. In addition, little benefit is expected because discrimination is difficult to prove, discrimination can not stopped by the police and interviewee already taken action against discrimination. These reasons have also been found in other studies among other social groups. | In-depth and group interviews with 43 Muslims who, on the ground of their religion, have been victims of discrimination in the forms of insults, intimidation or physical violence but who have not reported to the police. | Not applicable - national level | |
| Netherlands | 2016 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of NETHERLANDS subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 17 March 2016 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | The authorities have informed ECRI that they are not in favour of introducing a provision in the criminal law to the effect that a racist motive constitutes a specific aggravating circumstance in sentencing. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Poland | 2016 | Ministry of the Interior and Administration (Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji) (2016), Analysis of the hate crime (Analiza przestępstwa z nienawiści), Warsaw | http://www.spoleczenstwoobywatelskie.go... | Poland, Ministry of the Interior and Administration Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych i Administracji | Hate crime | In 2015, total number of 962 hate crimes were reported to the police. The majority of them (54%) were motivated by victim's nationality or ethnic origin. The greatest number of these crimes were committed against Muslims (173). Total number of hate crimes committed against Arabs and Muslims both in the Internet and in the reality has increased in 2015. The perpetrators are usually men at the age of 22-30, living in the big cities. One third of them had some previous criminal record. | Team on the Protection of Human Rights (Zespół ds. Ochrony Praw Człowieka), which is operating within the police structure collects monthly data on the hate crimes from all of the police stations. Then general report is prepared by the National Coordinator (Koordynator Krajowy). Report includes number of all hate crimes committed in Poland as well as other information such as motivation of the perpetrator, legal classification of the crime as well as demographic data of victims and perpetrators. | Reports collect data on the all hate crimes reported to the police stations in Poland. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Portugal | 2016 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of PORTUGAL subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 17 March 2016 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commiss... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI urged the authorities to take steps to put in place a monitoring system to enable the collection of data which may indicate whether particular groups may be disadvantaged or discriminated. ECRI notes one positive development: the new website of the Commission for Equality and Combating Racial Discrimination is more user-friendly and provides information about lodging a complaint as well as advice on filling in the electronic form, indicating how to present a complaint and the necessary evidence. It also mentions that plaintiffs benefit from the rules on sharing the burden of proof. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Slovakia | 2016 | CCPR/C/SVK/CO/4 (CCPR, 2016) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Concluding observations on the fourth report of Slovakia | http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/tr... | CCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | Hate speech, Racism & xenophobia | 12. The Committee is concerned that, despite the State party's efforts to combat extremism, the phenomena of hate crime and hate speech in political discourse, in the media and on the Internet against ethnic minorities, notably Roma, Muslims and non-citizens, remain prevalent in the State party (arts. 2, 20 and 27). | N/A | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Slovenia | 2016 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of SLOVENIA subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 23 June 2017 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commiss... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI urged the authorities to find a suitable solution in order for a fully independent national specialised body to combat discrimination, in particular racial discrimination. In May 2016, the Protection against Discrimination Act entered into force. It establishes the Advocate of the Principle of Equality as an independent and specialised national body to combat discrimination in all fields. It has the following main competences: independent assistance to victims of discrimination through counselling and legal advice as well as assistance in legal proceedings; inspection; undertaking independent studies, research, analyses and monitoring; publishing independent reports and issuing | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2016 | El Consejo para la promoción de la igualdad de trato y no discriminación de las personas por su origen racial o étnico, Support Service for Victims of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination, 2016 Annual Activity Report (Servicio de Asistencia a Víctimas de discriminación por origen racial o étnico, Memoria Anual de resultados 2016) | http://asistenciavictimasdiscriminacion... | Support Service for Victims of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination Servicio de Asistencia a Víctimas de discriminación por origen racial o étnico | Discrimination | Annual Activity Report of the Service for the Assistance of the Victims of discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin that highlights among its main achievements: - The consolidation of a pioneer service that has been developed by the Council for the Elimination of Racial or ethnic discrimination largely working in partnership with specialized eight civil society institutions - Facilitating the creation of a professional and specialized structure at the State level that assists victims of racial or ethnic discrimination. | Desk, Qualitative and Quantitative Research. Annual Activity Report. Based on personal interviews, and online and phone individual and/or institutional request for information and support | It is based on a total of 631 cases recorded, of which 381 were individual and 250 collective. To do this, it has a protocol for action, followed by all the organizations that make up the service, so that all incidents are handled under the same procedure and that the data collected can be comparatively analyzed. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2016 | United Nations (UN) (2016). Concluding observations on reports twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third in Spain (Observaciones finales sobre los informes periódicos vigésimo primero, vigésimo segundo y vigésimo tercero de España), Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), Geneva, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR), 13 May 2016 | http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CE... | CERD Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination | Discrimination | The Committee recommends the Spanish State to: | Not applicable | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2016 | Spain, Ministry of Interior (Ministerio del Interior) (2016), 2015 Report on incidents related to hate crimes (Informe delitos de odio 2015), Madrid, Ministry of Interior | http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/64... | Spain, Ministry of Interior | Hate crime | Annual official report on hate crimes in Spain that mainly published the last developments and data registered. Key findings: An improvement of the efficiency in the collection of data. The introduction of two new areas within the statistical system of criminality (SEC). One was "discrimination by reason of gender", after the 2015 reform of article 22.4 of the criminal code on aggravating circumstances. And the second one was "ideology". | Statistical analysis - location based - of police and administrative data | The data were obtained through the Crime Statistics System (statistical system of criminality (SEC)). For its computation takes into account the facts that have been acknowledged by the following police corps: Guardia Civil, the National Police, the independent police of the different autonomous communities (Ertzaintza and Mossos d'esquadra and Policía Foral de Navarra) as well as the Local Police groups. | Not applicable - national level |
| Sweden | 2016 | Axell S., Westerberg S. (2016). Hate crime 2015 - Statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives and self-reported exposure to hate crime. (Hatbrott 2015 Statistik över polisanmälningar med identifierade hatbrottsmotiv och självrapporterad utsatthet för hatbrott), Stockholm, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet, BRÅ) | https://www.bra.se/download/18.3c6dfe1e... | Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention Brottsförebyggande rådet BRÅ | Hate crime | The report shows that the reported hate crimes have increased with 11 percent since the year before. 68 percent of the police reports had xenophobic/racist motives and 8 percent Islamophobic motives. The workplace was the most common location for crimes with Afrophobic motives. Public places and the internet are the crime locations for most crimes with anti-Roma motives, while public transportations were the most common location for crimes with Islamophobic motives. Hate crimes with anti-Semitic motives were mostly committed over the phone. The data on self-reported victimisation of hate crime shows that 1.4 % of the population, aged 16-79 had been victims of hate crimes. 0.5 % of the population were victims anti-religious hate crimes. Both sexes were equally affected. | Quantitative statistics primarily based on police reports with identified hate crime motives. The method for finding police reports with identified hate crimes is a search in the case files as well as manual reviews of notifications of the selected crime categories. In addition, the yearly reports also include surveys on self-reported victimisation of hate crimes. The data on self-reported victimisation of hate crimes is collected through a) the National Crime Survey (Nationella trygghetsundersökningen), a questionnaire-based quantitative survey with structured interviews with random address-sampled persons from the general population between 16 - 79 years; b) the Politicians' Safety Survey (Politikernas trygghetsundersökning), an online-questionnaire answered by elected representatives; and c) the School Survey on Crimes (Skolundersökningen om brott), a questionnaire-based quantitative survey answered by 15 - 16 years pupils attending level 9 in the compulsory school. All data collection is conducted annually by the National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet, BRÅ). However, the report published in 2016 does not include the School Survey on Crime | The sample of the Police reports identifying hate crimes consists of a random sample of the population with a sample size of 50 % of the population. A computerised search is applied to the sample and the identified reports are then studied manually. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------------|------|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Sweden | 2016 | Sweden, Swedish Prosecution Authority. (Åklagarmyndigheten). Supervision report 2016:1 Hate crime – a review of the prosecutors' processing. (Tillsynsrapport 2016:1 Hatbrott – en granskning av åklagarnas handläggning, AM-A 2014/1799) Malmö Development Centre | http://www.aklagare.se/om-oss/dokument/... | Swedish Prosecution Authority Åklagarmyndigheten | Hate crime | The report analyses the prosecutors' processing of hate crimes to find what kind of crimes are reported as hate crimes, and whether the hate crime motives are noted and investigated to the extent possible. Only 15 – 20 percent of the cases in the material are followed up with a legal action. The study shows that defamation crimes, i.e. slander and insults were the most common hate crimes. In cases where charges have been made and the hate crime motive has been established by a court, this aggravating circumstance has influenced the meeting out of the punishment – with only a few exceptions. The report underlines the accuracy and quality of the preliminary hearings must improve. | A qualitative-based examination (granskning) of 300 hate crimes reported during 2013 collected from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet, BRÅ) database, which have been processed by a prosecutor. | The total number of cases with a hate crime motive that had been processed by a prosecutor during 2013 was 892. 300 of these cases were selected as a representative sample of the larger group. The sample included cases geographically spread across the country and cases that have been handled by both larger and smaller local public prosecution offices (åklagarkammare). These 300 cases were examined in more detail. | Not applicable - national level |
| Sweden | 2016 | Hate crime 2016 – Statistics of police reports with identified hate crime motives and self-reported vulnerability to hate crime (Hatbrott 2016 – Statistik över polisanmälningar med identifierade hatbrottsmotiv och självrapporterad utsatthet för hatbrott) - The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå) | https://bra.se/publikationer/arkiv/publ... | Sweden, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå) | Hate speech, Incitement to hatred or violence | The report shows that of the types of hate crimes that are identified as anti-religious, hate crimes with Islamophobic motives are most frequent. In 2016, 440 police reports of such crimes were received. Statistics show that the police reports on hate crimes with an Islamophobic was relatively stable between the years 2008 and 2013. Then an increase happened up until 2016. The most common types of hate crimes with Islamophobic motives in 2016 was unlawful threats (50 %), followed by infliction of gross damage (15%), agitation against an ethnic or national group, and defamation (13 respective 10 %) | Quantitative. Data on self-reported vulnerability to hate crimes stems from three different sources combined; The Swedish Crime Survey (Nationell Trygghetsundersökning), is a self-reporting survey where a selection of the population aged 16-79 are interviewed about their experiences of around 10 types of crimes. The Politicians Security Survey (Politikernas Trygghetsundersökning) is also a self-reporting survey where all full members of the different political levels answer online questionnaires on their vulnerability to crime in the role as elected representatives. Lastly, The School Survey on Crime (Skolundersökningen om brott) is a self-reporting survey where a selection of pupils in ninth grade are interviewed about their vulnerability to crime. The methodologies of these sources are different, but they have in common that individuals via questionnaire or telephone interviews have answered if they themselves consider that they have been exposed to hate crime during the foregoing year | The numbers of respondents and sampling methodologies regarding self-reported vulnerability to hate crime vary, as explained in the cell to the left. Regarding police reports of hate crimes, such as found by searching for hatecrime related words and phrases in a randomised selection of half of the reports that are received. | Not applicable - national level |
| United Kingdom | 2016 | ECRI Report, (Fifth monitoring cycle). Published on 4 October 2016 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | The United Kingdom has still not signed and ratified Protocol No. 12 and the authorities have indicated that there are no plans to do so. According to the Home Office ¹³ , there were 52 528 hate motivated criminal offences recorded by the police in the year 2014-2015. These include offences of hate speech and violence. Of note, 42 930 (82%) belonged to the category of race hate crime; 5 597 (11%) were sexual orientation hate crimes; 3 254 (6%) were religious hate crimes; and 605 (1%) were transgender hate crimes. There was an overall increase of 18% compared with 2013-14; the largest increase was in relation to religious hate crime (43%). | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| United Kingdom | 2016 | Equality and Human Rights Commission (2016) Research report 102: Causes and motivations of hate crim. 29 July 2016 | http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/p... | UK Equality and Human Rights Commission | Hate crime | This report looks into hate crime causation and perpetrator motivation. There is no single type of hate crime nor is there one single type of perpetrator who are not always motivated by a single type of prejudice or hatred. Research suggests that there are four 'types' of perpetrators: thrill seekers (motivated by a thrill and excitement); defensive (motivated by a desire to protect their territory); retaliators (retaliation for a perceived attack against their own group); and mission (a mission in life to eradicate 'difference'). Perpetrators may be influenced by their perception that a group poses a threat to them, be that a 'realistic threat' (perceived competition over jobs etc.) or a 'symbolic threat' (threat posed to people's values and norms). | Report findings are based on an international literature review on the causes of hate crime undertaken within the fields of social psychology and criminology. Academic and civil society sources were used as well as findings from the authors own empirical research. Additionally, two roundtable events were convened as part of the research process that brought together a total of 27 experts, policymakers and practitioners working in the field of hate crime. The topics and themes that emerged from the events were used to inform the structure of the report. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| United Kingdom | 2016 | Home Office (2016) Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2015/16. 13 October 2016 | http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/sy... | UK Home Office | Hate crime | In 2015/16 there were 49,419 race hate crimes (an increase of 15%) reported to the police and 4,400 religious hate crimes (an increase of 34%). Race hate crime was the most commonly recorded strand of hate crime. Spikes in race and religious hate crime were observed following significant events. The data showed that racially and religiously aggravated offences are more likely to be dealt with by a charge or summons. In 2015/16 there were 58,197 racist incidents (a broader category that includes any incident perceived as racist) recorded. Annex A deals specifically with the spike in hate crime following the EU Referendum in June 2016. | This report details the number of hate crimes reported to the police. In England and Wales hate crime monitoring is disaggregated across five strands: race or ethnicity; religion or beliefs; sexual orientation; disability; and transgender identity. This report does not disaggregate any further within these categories, therefore anti-migrant hate crime is documented alongside all race hate crime and anti-Muslim hate crime is documented alongside all other religious hate crime. | This report details the number of hate crimes reported to the police. | Not applicable - regional level |
| United Kingdom | 2016 | Crown Prosecution Service (2016) Hate Crime Report 2014/2015 and 2015/16. July 2016 | http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/hate_... | UK Crown Prosecution Service | Hate crime | In 2015/16, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) completed 13,032 prosecutions for racially and religiously aggravated hate crime at an increase of 1.9% from the previous year. The conviction rate in such cases increased from 83.5% in 2014/15 to 83.8% in 2015/16. Sentence uplifts (increases sentences) rose from 12.0% of cases in 2014/15 to 34.8% of cases in 2015/16. | Quantitative. | The report draws on CPS records to document the number of prosecutions brought for hate crime offences. | Not applicable - regional level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Austria | 2017 | Filzmaier, P., Perlet, F. Österreichischer Integrationsfonds (2017). Muslim groups in Austria. A comparison of the attitudes of refugees, migrants and Austrian born Muslims (Muslimische Gruppen in Österreich). Einstellungen von Flüchtlingen, ZuwanderInnen und in Österreich geborenen MuslimInnen im Vergleich. ÖIF - Forschungsbericht, Vienna, Österreichischer Integrationsfonds | https://www.integrationsfonds.at/mediat... | Austrian Integration Fund Österreichischer Integrationsfonds | Integration & inclusion | The aim of the study was investigating the attitudes of Muslim persons in Austria to socio-political topics, like the role of the Islam in society, democracy, equality or gender roles. The study analysed similarities and differences between ethnic backgrounds (e.g. have Syrian refugee's different attitudes than Austrians with a Bosnian migratory background?) There are no or only few gender differences in answering the questions; there are differences along countries of origin: persons from Iran are more tolerant and moderate than persons from Chechnya and Turkey. The authors emphasise that these findings have to be seen as tendencies and not to be taken for granted. | CAPI survey, carried out by the survey organisation EthnOpinion, data gathering between 22 December 2016 and 28 February 2017 Only interviewees with migratory background, who are specially trained in interviewing refugees, were recruited. The questionnaire consists of 30 closed questions and was translated into different languages. The respondents were confronted with provocative statements (misogyny, anti-Semitic, pro-violence) | Quantitative survey among 1,005 persons, for which the following criteria apply: aged 16 and older, Muslim (self-identification), Turkish or Bosnian background or refugee status (thereby mainly persons from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Somalia). The group of Chechens was not accessible and thus a follow-up survey was carried out in May 2017 only among Chechens. The selection of countries of origin is according to the official asylum statistics from the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Sample is not representative for all Muslims living in Austria. Snowballing procedure was applied to identify more interviewees. Still sample offers first insights into the attitudes of different groups of Muslims. | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2017 | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2018). Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht 2017) | https://www.bvt.gv.at/bmi_documents/220... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Hate crime | In 2017, the Austrian security authorities registered 1,063 right-wing extremist, xenophobic/racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic and unspecified or other criminal acts. 58.1 percent, were successfully solved. The report found that despite a decrease in the number of asylum seekers, there is no foreseeable end to the right-wing extremist agitations towards asylum seekers based on hostility and xenophobic/ racist agitations in general. Islamophobia, hostility towards asylum seekers and xenophobia are currently the main topics characterising the phenomenon of right-wing extremism. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2017 | UNIA, Discrimination towards persons of sub-Saharan origin: a colonial past that leaves marks (Discrimination envers les personnes d'origine subsaharienne: un passé colonial qui laisse des traces), May 2017 | http://unia.be/files/Documenten/Publica... | UNIA | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | This study report is aimed at better understanding the reality of racism targeted towards people of sub-Saharan origin. The study is based on concrete cases of racism which UNIA dealt with. | | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2017 | UNIA, Evaluation report of the anti-discrimination and anti-racism laws (Rapport d'évaluation des lois anti-discrimination et anti-racisme), February 2017 | http://unia.be/files/Documenten/Publica... | MRAX Mouvement contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie | Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | In this report, UNIA makes a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of the federal anti-discrimination and anti-racism laws. The analysis is done on the basis of the reports received, the cases handled, judicial procedures and others. In this evaluation report, UNIA also makes 27 recommendations to improve the effectiveness of those laws. | | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2017 | UNIA, Annual Figures Report, Year 2017 (Rapport Annuel Chiffres, Année 2017/Cijferslag 2017) | https://www.unia.be/files/Documenten/a... | Belgium, UNIA Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities (Centre interfédéral pour l'égalité des chances/ Interfederaal Gelijkekansencentrum/Interföderales Zentrum für Chancengleichheit) | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | UNIA publishes in this report various figures for the year. In total UNIA has registered 6602 complaints and opened 2017 new files. For race discrimination, 782 cases were opened, 34,8% of all files and a rise of 12% from 2016. For religious beliefs, 319 cases were opened with 92% of them related to Islam. The number of cases related to internet and social media and in society has reduced, following a significant increase following the attacks in France and Belgium in previous years. 85% of the files related to religious belief relate to Islam. | Survey - quantitative research | The numbers are based on the cases opened by UNIA in 2017 after receiving a complaint for discrimination (total 6602 in 2017). | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2017 | UNIA, Measures and Climate: The consequences post-attacks - files handled by UNIA (Mesures et climat Conséquences post-attentats - Dossiers traités par Unia) | https://www.unia.be/files/Documenten/Pv... | Belgium, UNIA Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities (Centre interfédéral pour l'égalité des chances/ Interfederaal Gelijkekansencentrum/Interföderales Zentrum für Chancengleichheit) | Racism & xenophobia | Exploration of the impact of the terrorist attacks on racism, Islamophobia in Belgium. Using the files of complaints received between 2010 - 2017, the quantitative analysis reveals an increase in numbers of complaints following the terrorist attacks from 2015 onwards. The qualitative analysis of the files from 2015-2017 identify 6 themes that are the main cause for the complaints received: insults in public, employment, training and education; imposition of security orders that lead to refusal or withdrawal of residence permits/visas; closure of bank accounts; presumption of radicalisation. | Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the complaint files of the national equality body UNIA between 2010-2017. | 111 complaints received from 2010 -2017. The sample refers only to files where the individual victim has been identified or is identifiable. Therefore, files related to hate crime or incitement of hatred on the internet are not included. | Not applicable - national level |
| Bulgaria | 2017 | ECRI Report, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of BULGARIA subject to interim follow-up, Adopted on 23 March 2017 | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | ECRI notes that the situation for asylum seekers and refugees has not improved since 2013 and that organised anti-migrant protests have sparked tensions between local residents and refugees. For example, in November 2016, riots broke out in the refugee reception centre in the town of Harmanli when quarantine measures were put in place, reportedly to stop the spread of infectious diseases following complaints from locals. In view of the high levels of intolerance for asylum seekers and refugees in Bulgaria, it calls upon the authorities to take urgent action. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Croatia | 2017 | The Ombudswoman of the Republic of Croatia (Pučka pravobraniteljica) (2017). Annual report for the Ombudswoman for 2017 (Izješće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2017. godinu) | https://www.ombudsman.hr/en/reports/ | Croatia, The Ombudswoman of the Republic of Croatia Pučka pravobraniteljica | Discrimination, Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia | Ombudswoman Office has received 68 discrimination complaints based on race, ethnicity, skin colour, national origin, and 12 based on religion. In misdemeanor proceedings, Bosniaks or Muslims who are harassed based on their nationality and religion, are oftentimes called "balije" or as "being connected with Islamists". The report notes that asylum seekers, refugees and migrants are especially exposed to unequal treatment due to their race, ethnicity or colour, or national origin. | Quantitative and qualitative methods. The report is based on the citizens' complaints submitted to the Office as well as on the data collected through the regular cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, field visits, media reports and the information contributed for this purpose by the government institutions and other public bodies, social partners, religious communities, CSOs and many others. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cyprus | 2017 | Anti-discrimination authority (2017) report regarding the action of the police on the basis of ethnic profiling (Έκθεση Αρχής κατά των διακρίσεων αναφορικά με τη Δράση της Αστυνομίας στη Βάση Εθνικού Προσώλου), Ref. Α.Κ.Β. 21/2013, 31 January 2017 | http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/ombudsman/o... | Cyprus, Anti-discrimination Authority | Ethnic profiling | The report found that profile analysis by law enforcement agencies, often manifested in 'stop-and-search' police practices, is permitted when it relies on a person's conduct but is unlawful if it relies entirely on one's ethnic, racial or religious characteristics. Using as case studies two different instances of racial profiling of migrants by the police which evidently relied on the person's skin colour or migrant background, the report concluded that such profile analysis infringes both the Racial Equality Directive and the Framework Decision on Racism and Xenophobia. | Equality body investigation; desk top research on the legal framework. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2017 | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Concluding observations on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth periodic reports of Cyprus | http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CE... | CERD Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination | Racism & xenophobia, Hate speech, Discrimination | The report found there was a lack of accountability of perpetrators of racist stereotypes and hate speech in the public sphere, as right wing extremists and neo-Nazis were using violence against migrants and Turkish Cypriots due to insufficient legislation and enforcement. It further criticised the lack of data on court cases where the CERD and the Framework Decision on Racism and Xenophobia were invoked, the gaps in legislation flagged in the previous reporting rounds and the fact that the Ombudsman cannot appoint his or her own staff and lacks the financial and human resources necessary to impartially and effectively carry out its mandate. | Desktop and consultations with stakeholders, NGOs and public authorities | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Czechia | 2017 | Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department, Report on Extremism in the Territory of the Czech Republic in 2016. | http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/docum... | Czech Republic, Ministry of the Interior Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department | Hate crime | Hate crime against Muslims in the Czech Republic is on the rise. The report reveals that in 2016 there were seven cases qualifying as hate crimes against Muslims and eight cases qualified as hate crimes against Arabs. | The document is an annual report of the Ministry of the Interior detailing the situation and functioning of right and left extremist groups in the country. It includes various types of statistical data (police, courts). | Not relevant | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2017 | ECRI Report, (fifth monitoring cycle), Published on 16 May 2017 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI recommends that the Danish authorities set up a comprehensive data collection system for racist and homo/transphobic hate speech incidents, with fully disaggregated data by category of offence, type of hate motivation, target group, as well as judicial follow-up and outcome. Furthermore, the authorities should take active measures to tackle under-reporting of hate speech. ECRI recommends that the authorities provide training on how to handle hate crime cases to police and prosecutorial staff on an ongoing basis across the country. Cooperating partners in this training should also include the DIHR, the Jewish, Muslim and Black communities, ethnic minority associations, refugee support groups and the LGBT community. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2017 | Hædefulde ytringer i et nordisk perspektiv' (Hate speech in a Nordic perspective), The Danish Institute For Human Rights, The Icelandic Center For Human Rights and The Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud of Norway | https://menneskeret.dk/sites/menneskere... | The Danish Institute For Human Rights, The Icelandic Center For Human Rights and The Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud of Norway | Hate speech, Discrimination, Islamophobia | The Danish case: Analysing comments on facebook sites of major danish public media, the report finds that 5 subjects top the list as the most hateful. Hate speech appear in: 40 % of all comments on 'Religion and faith', 34 % of all comments on 'Refugees', 29 % of all comments on 'Equality', 24 % of all comments on 'Politics', and 24 % of all comments on 'Integration'. Hate is most often aimed at the 'political viewpoint' (31 %), 'ethnicity' (22 %), 'religious belief' (21 %), and gender (15 %) of a person or a group of persons. On 'ethnicity', 75 % of all hateful comments was targeting 'non-westerners', and 86 % of all hateful comments on religion included hate on Islam. | other: The report is based on data gathered from a variety of sources. The danish study applies a mixed method design that combines qualitative content analysis with quantitative descriptive statistics questionnaires among Facebook users and statistics from public authorities and research institutes. | the danish analysis is based on 3000 randomly selected comments from public debates on the facebook site of two major danish media channels | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2017 | Ahven, A., Leps, A., Tammiste, B., Tamm, K., Tüülinen, K., Kätlin-Chris Kruusmaa, K.C., Solodov, S. and Sõöt M. L. (2017), Kuritegevus Eestis 2016(Crime in Estonia 2016), Kriminaalpolitika Uuringud 23, Tallinn, Justitsministeerium | http://www.kriminaalpolitika.ee/sites/... | Estonia, Kriminaalpolitika Uuringud | Hate crime | This annual report of the Ministry of Justice provides statistics and a short overview of crime and breakdown of the types of crime that occurred in the Estonia in 2016. Chapter 9 of the report provides a brief overview of hate crime incidents, described under the newly added type of crime classification "hate - religion, race, origin, hate - sexual orientation, hate - other" with crime motive described as racial/ethnic hate. According to the report, there were at least 15 hate crimes registered in 2016, and did not include any incidents of hate speech. The victim's actual or perceived race, religion or origin was the crime motive in 63% of the cases. On several instances victims were attacked due to their inability to speak in Estonian. | Secondary research only. | Not applicable - secondary research only. | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2017 | Säär, A., Estonian Human Rights Centre (Eesti Inimõiguste Keskus)(2017), Racism, Racial Discrimination and Migration in Estonia 2015-2016, Brussels, European Network Against Racism | https://humanrights.ee/en/2017/07/rassi... | Estonian Human Rights Centre Eesti Inimõiguste Keskus | Hate crime, Racism & xenophobia | The report addresses political narratives and public policy; labour market integration and access to justice for people of migrant, refugee and asylum seeker background. It also describes cases of racist speech by state officials and politicians. | The report briefing is based on secondary desk-based research. The sources used include media, statistics by Eurostat, information provided by the United Nations Refugee Agency and Estonian Government. | Not applicable - secondary research only. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Finland | 2017 | Rauta, J. (2017). Polisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2016 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2016). Tampere, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu (The Police College of Finland). | https://www.theseus.fi/bitstream/handle... | Finland, The Police College of Finland, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | The report shows that in 2016 the police filed 1,079 reports of suspected hate crime offences, a decrease of 14 % compared to the previous year. The most common motives behind the suspected hate crimes were ethnic or national origin (77 %) and religious background (13.8 %). Reports of hate crime offences based on religion or belief increased 12 % from the year before. Muslims were the most common target in these cases, almost half of the crimes were assaults, and the immigration station was the most common location of the suspected crimes. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the National Police Information System using hate crimes related search terms. All identified reports are read and classified based on the information found in the reports. For example, a case is considered a hate crime, when the victim, the police or a witness has expressed a suspicion of a hate motive behind the crime. | 1,079 suspected hate crimes retrieved from the National Police Information System | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2017 | Human Rights Watch (2017), "Like Living in Hell". Police Abuses Against Child and Adult Migrants in Calais | http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/... | Human Rights Watch | Discrimination | This report documents police abuse of asylum seekers and migrants, the police disruption of humanitarian assistance, and police harassment of aid workers—behaviour that appears to be at least partly driven by a desire to keep down migrant numbers. | Quantitative: face to face interviews | Interview with 61 asylum seekers and migrants, including three women and one girl, in and around Calais and Dunkerque at the end of June and beginning of July 2017. Thirty-one identified themselves as children under the age of 18. Interviews with two dozen aid workers who distribute food, provide medical or legal services, or offer information and other support to asylum seekers and migrants in the departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, with the deputy Prefect for Calais and with other local authorities, as well as with the directorate of asylum of the Ministry of the Interior in Paris. | FR301 - Nord (FR) |
| France | 2017 | CNCDH, Report 2016 on the fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia (Rapport 2016 sur la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie), 2 May 2017 | http://www.cncdh.fr/fr/publications/rap... | CNCDH Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme | Racism & xenophobia | The CNCDH stresses that: "The year 2016 was marked by a progression of the index of tolerance and a reduction in racist acts reported to the gendarmerie and police, this latest trend has been viewed in perspective of the significant "unreported figure" as regards racist offences. In spite of this positive trend which can be welcomed, as a whole, the level of racism in France remains worrying. | Quantitative: the IPSOS face-to-face survey from 14 to 27 October (1006 people) was supplemented by two online experimental surveys conducted by IPSOS from 20-25 October 2016, with a sample of 1,000 people of the same profile, using just over half of the questions of the first. | In 2016, a public face to face survey took place, as well as 2 surveys on-line | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2017 | CNCDH, Evaluation du Plan interministériel de lutte contre le racisme (Evaluation of the Inter-ministerial Plan to Combat Racism - PILCRA), 19 December 2017 | http://www.cncdh.fr/sites/default/files/... | France, Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (National Consultative Commission for Human Rights - CNCDH) | Racism & xenophobia | The CNCDH calls in particular for increased exemplariness by the State and the elected representatives of the Republic. It also recommends that the overseas territories be fully included in the preparation of the next anti-racism plan. The Commission proposes several measures to reduce the phenomenon of 'under-reporting' of racist acts (an unknown figure) and to improve the judicial treatment of racist litigation. The CNCDH recalls that racism and related discrimination should not be separated. It also emphasizes that it is important not to establish a hierarchy between types of racism. | Study - qualitative research | The report is based on the existing work of the CNCDH, as well as on the expertise of its members, representatives of civil society and experts recognized for their expertise in the field of human rights. | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2017 | Protection of the constitution report 2016, Federal Ministry of the Interior. (Verfassungsschutzbericht 2016, Bundesministerium des Innern). | https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/down... | Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior Bundesministerium des Innern | Hate crime | This report recounts the anti-constitutional efforts in the past year. One of the main issues was the so called hate postings on the internet. Especially on subjects of migrants and asylum seekers. This issue has led to a radicalisation and agitation of right-wing extremists against anything related to Islam. Therefore politically motivated crimes (PMK) have increased in 2016. Fear is the main tool of right-wing propaganda to incite hatred and disdain towards all Muslim people in Germany. According to the report radical Islamic terrorism was a prominent threat to national security in Germany. With 5 separate attacks, of which one with 12 casualties, 2016 had the most attacks in recent years. | Qualitative analysis of major anti-constitutional crimes committed in Germany. Categorized in underlying themes such as right- and left-wing extremism, Islamic terrorism, espionage and scientology, this report evaluates the threats and crimes committed in 2016.. | This report is representative of the entire German territory. | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2017 | OSCE-ODHIR, HATE CRIME REPORTING, GREECE, 2017 | http://hatecrime.osce.org/greece | OSCE-ODHIR | Hate crime, Racism & xenophobia | Greece regularly reports hate crime data to ODHIR since 2013. For 2017, a total of 128 incidents of hate crime were recorded by the Hellenic Police. Out of these 3 cases concerned bias against Muslims. On the other hand, other sources reported a total of 105 incidents. According to data submitted to the OSCE-ODHIR from other sources, 8 incidents concerned bias against Muslims: 3 incidents were violent attacks against Muslims, one incident was a threat and five incidents concerned destruction of property. | Quantitative (statistics on incidents) ODHIR's annual hate crime reporting cycle comprises several stages. First, the Office issues a call for submissions to OSCE participating States, civil society organizations and its partner intergovernmental organizations. Second, ODHIR analyses reported data and information and assesses whether it can be included in the report. Third, the Office releases data for consultation with participating States and other contributors. Lastly, ODHIR reviews suggested amendments to the report, updates to include late submissions and prepares the information for final presentation. | The Greek police reported: 72 incidents of racism and xenophobia and 4 incidents of bias against Muslims. Other sources show a number of 57 incidents of racism and xenophobia, and 8 incidents of bias against Muslims. | Not applicable - national level |
| Italy | 2017 | Commissione "JO COX" sull'intolleranza, xenofobia, il razzismo e i fenomeni di odio. (2017). Relazione Finale, 6 July 2017 | http://www.camera.it/application/xmanag... | Commissione "JO COX" | Hate crime | The report retraces the definition of hate crimes and the in-force legislation contrasting it at European and national level. Moreover, the report stresses the specific features of the hate crimes depending on the victim target, including women, migrants, Muslims and LGBT subjects. According to the data, the attitude of Italian citizens towards immigrants can be labelled as suspicious (60.1%), hostile (6.9%) or indifferent (15.8%). Only 17.2% of the ISTAT interviewees considers that the attitude of Italians towards immigrants is friendly sympathetic. 80.8% of the interviewees consider that the integration of immigrants into Italian society is difficult and this is considered impossible by 2.4% of the interviewees. | The Italian Parliament created on 10 May 2016 a study commission on intolerance, racism, xenophobia and hate crimes and dedicated it to the UK Chamber of Commons' member Jo Cox, deceased because of a hate crime on 16 June 2016. This is the final report of the commission's activity which was based on several hearings of the most relevant stakeholders in this field. Nonetheless, the contrast to discriminations and hate crimes. Thanks to this activity the Commission was able to release this comprehensive report on the Italian situation concerning hate crimes episodes and the policies to be implemented to contrast them, as well as some crucial recommendations to improve such policies. | There is not a specific sample since this study is based on the knowledge the parliamentary commission developed thanks to the network it established with the most relevant stakeholders in this field. Nonetheless, the study is considered to be highly representative because of the expertise of the commission's members and of the relevant number of hearings it carried out in order to redact it. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|-----------------|------|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Lithuania | 2017 | Human Rights Monitoring Institute (2017): Response to hate crimes: analysis of situation in Lithuania (Zmogaus teisiu stebėjimo institutas: Atsakas į neapykantos nusikaltimos: situacijos Lietuvoje apyvaga) | https://hrmi.lt/wp-content/uploads/2017... | Lithuania, Human Rights Monitoring Institute Žmogaus Teisių Stebėjimo Institutas | Hate speech, incitement to hatred or violence | Criminalisation of hate crimes in Lithuania goes in line with the European Union legislation and international human rights organizations recommendations. Still hate crimes in Lithuania are in very latent form and hard to identify. Judicial practice is very limited and contradictory. | Study - qualitative research | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2017 | ECRI (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance) ECRI Report on Luxembourg (CR(2017)14) (fifth monitoring cycle) Adopted on 6 December 2016 Published on 28 February 2017 ECRI Secretariat / Directorate General II - Democracy Council of Europe F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia | The ECRI report of 2017 on Luxembourg indicates an increase of hate speech, especially since the referendum of June 2015 on the voting right for foreigners. The large majority of the national population voted against. Alarming findings are reported regarding racism in the Internet, the rising of Islamophobia, especially since the first terror attacks in January 2015, and the hate speech against refugees. "A link is often made between Islam, terrorism, disrespect for women, and refugees." Paragraph 30 refers to two cases of hate speech against Muslim pupils by teachers. | "The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. ECRI's reports (...) are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. Documentary studies are based on a large number of national and international written sources. The in situ visit provides the opportunity to meet with the parties directly concerned (both governmental and non-governmental) with a view to gathering detailed information. (This report focuses) on four topics common to all member States: (1) Legislative issues, (2) Hate speech, (3) Violence, (4) Integration policies and a number of topics specific to each one of them." | Sample details not available. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2017 | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement). Annual Report on the CET activities / Rapport annuel sur les activités du CET | http://cet.lu/wp-content/uploads/2018/0... | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement) | Discrimination | The annual report of the CET makes it possible to follow up the activities, encounters and interviews carried out during the year by this equality body. During 2017, CET participated in an event related to hate speech: "Hate speech vs liberté d'expression" held by SNJ (Service National de la Jeunesse) within the "Share respect" campaign (9 February 2017). The Annual report provides the following statistics: from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017 115 new complaints of discrimination had been identified by CET. | The statistics of CET include every case of discrimination identified as such by the equality body, whether the complaint had been introduced by the victim itself or by a third person. CET screens also the non-respect of equal conditions in job announcements. | In 2017 there had been 128 ongoing reported cases. The cases had been ordered and analysed by gender, age, nationality, nature of discrimination (8 cases for religion and 19 for race in 2017), domain of discrimination and follow-up status for each case. | Not applicable - national level |
| Netherlands | 2017 | Mink, J. & Van Bon, S. (2017). Discriminatiecijfers in 2016 : Een rapport over registraties van discriminatie-incidenten door de politie, en meldingen bij antidiscriminatievoorzieningen en andere organisaties in Nederland, Rotterdam / Den Haag, Art.1 / Nationale Politie | http://discriminatie.nl/files/2017-05/d... | Mink, J. & Van Bon, S. | Discrimination | This report compiles all reports about Muslim discrimination as registered by the Dutch antidiscrimination bureaus in the year 2016. The police registered 352 incidents about Muslim discrimination and the antidiscrimination bureaus 250. | This report is based on reports of Muslim discrimination and violence against Muslim targets as registered by the Dutch police and the Dutch antidiscrimination bureaus in the year 2016. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| North Macedonia | 2017 | Ombudsman of the Republic of Macedonia (2018) Annual report on the degree of provision, respect, advancement and protection of human rights and freedoms 2017, Skopje, Ombudsman of the Republic of Macedonia. | http://ombudsman.mk/upload/Godisni%20iz... | North Macedonia, Ombudsman Office (Народен Правобранител/Авокати i Populiti) | Discrimination, Hate speech | In its 2017 Annual Report, the Ombudsman reports that they received 70 discrimination applications. Three complaints were on hate speech, but it is not clear from the Report whether there were any anti-Muslim elements present. Most of these were harassment at the work place (25% of the cases) and on the grounds of ethnicity (10%). | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Romania | 2017 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of ROMANIA subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 24 March 2017 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | The Superior Council of Magistracy has disseminated information on the existing criminal law provisions via its website. Furthermore, from 2014 to 2016, the National Council for Combatting Discrimination and the National Institute of Magistracy ran a project to strengthen anti-discrimination measures at national level, which involved different participants such as teachers, police officers and school inspectors, as well as the judiciary. While these initiatives seem to have helped enhance the application of anti-discrimination measures, ECRI observes that their target groups have been limited to certain occupations and that no specific awareness-raising campaign focusing on the public at large has taken place. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Romania | 2017 | National Council for Combatting Discrimination, Raport de activitate 2017 (Activity Report - 2017), Bucharest. | https://main.components.ro/uploads/1d3a... | Romania National Council for Combatting Discrimination (CNCD) | Discrimination | The Report summarizes CNCD's activity in 2017, including the number of petitions received by the Equality Body, with a breakdown by field and category. It concludes that, in terms of grounds, most petitions received refer to discrimination on account of "social category", while the fewest (only 2) to "race". Furthermore, the majority of petitions involving discrimination refer to access to employment/profession - 273 out of 682. The Report also includes references to CNCD's activity before courts of law, participation in international meetings and regional fora, such as EQUINET. It does not contain specific references to activities or cases in 2017 involving Muslims, migrants or refugees. | Report | The Report summarizes the annual activity of CNCD in terms of petitions, sanctions applied to cases where discrimination, harassment of hate speech was noted, as well as examples from the institution's decision. It additionally provides an overview of CNCD's representation in the media and in regional or EU reports. | Not applicable - national level |
| Serbia | 2017 | Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2017), ECRI Report on Serbia (fifth monitoring cycle), 17 May 2017. | https://rm.coe.int/third-report-on-serb... | ECRI | Racism & xenophobia, Hate crime, Integration & inclusion | Statistics demonstrate that there is a decreasing number of hate crimes-related incidents in Serbia. The ECRI is concerned that hate crimes are underreported and that the criminal justice system fails to bring perpetrators to justice in a number of cases. The ECRI observed some legislative progress when it comes to combating hate crimes and welcomed that the Commissioner for Protection of Equality has increased capacities and resources. However, the ECRI pointed out that the Commissioner for Protection of Equality lacks the power to take up cases ex officio and that public authorities are not placed under the duty to promote equality in carrying out their functions. | The report is based on the analysis of a large number of national and international written sources, country visit and on the confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------------|------|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Slovakia | 2017 | ECRI, ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC subject to interim follow-up Adopted on 24 March 2017 | https://www.coe.int/web/european-commis... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Ethnic profiling | ECRI has been informed by the authorities that amendments to the recording of police statistics on criminal offences were introduced. These statistics now record also the specific bias motivation for each offence of "extremism" and hate speech. ECRI is pleased to note that statistics are now disaggregated according to the specific bias motivation of the offender as recorded by the police, and that these statistics are made public as part of the annual Report on Extremism. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2017 | Spain, Forum for Social Integration of Immigrants, Ministry of Employment and Social Security (Foro para la Integración Social de los Inmigrantes, Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social), REPORT on the integration situation for immigrants and refugees in Spain 2016. (Informe sobre la situación de la integración de los inmigrantes y refugiados en España 2016), 6 April 2017 | http://www.foroinmigracion.es/es/MANDAT... | Spanish Ministry of Employment and Social Security Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social | Islamophobia | Annual report of Forum for Social Integration of Immigrants, that acts as a consultative body of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and it's integrated by many CSOs organizations. For the first time deals with Islamophobia in its report. It states that in Spain the perception of immigration as a problem has increased, very much linked to the way in which Member States are reacting to the humanitarian crisis, the migration and the terrorism. The report identified an increase on the identification of migrants and seekers of international protection with the Muslim religion, as well as an increase in incidents related to Islamophobia. | Annual Activity Report | Not available | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2017 | Spain, Ministry of Interior (Ministerio del Interior) (2017), 2016 Report on the evolution of the incidents related to hate crimes (Informe 2016 sobre la Evolución de Los Incidentes Relacionados con los Delitos de Odio en España), Madrid, Ministry of Interior | http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/10... | Spain, Ministry of Interior Ministerio del Interior | Hate crime | Annual official report on hate crimes in Spain that mainly published the last developments and data registered. | Quantitative and Desk research. | In this last annual report, the Ministry of the Interior introduced for the first time within the general crimes the motivation by ideological reasons and of sex or gender, which alone represent 332 cases (and 25% of the total). According to the definition contained in the report, «ideology» includes «a set of acts committed against persons or groups, motivated by the fundamental ideas shared by a sector of society, that they have on aspects related to politics, science, economics, culture and morals». Another issue to highlight is related to the hate speech. The report says that when making a statistical count, it was been taken into account any fact that may have been committed through Internet, telephony / communications, Informatics... | Not applicable - national level |
| United Kingdom | 2017 | All Party Parliamentary Group on Social Integration (2017) Integration Not Demonisation: The final report of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Social Integration's inquiry into the integration of immigrants, 25 August 2017 | http://www.socialintegrationappg.org.uk... | UK, All Party Parliamentary Group on Social Integration | Integration & inclusion | Drawing on a number of sources the report concludes that the political and public conversation on migration surrounding the EU referendum encouraged the scapegoating and stigmatisation of migrant communities in the UK. | The report was produced on the basis of a number of sources including: oral evidence provided by expert witnesses during three parliamentary hearings; written evidence submitted by 43 organisations and the individuals in response to two calls for evidence; 10 research interviews; the testimony of front line service workers, councillors, local authority officers, teachers, young people and community group members during evidence-gathering visits to Boston, Lincolnshire and Halifax, West Yorkshire; and extensive desk research. | Alongside other qualitative methodologies 10 research interviews and three evidence-gathering visits were conducted. | Not applicable - national level |
| United Kingdom | 2017 | British Transport Police (2017) There When You Need Us: Annual Report 2016/17 | http://www.btp.police.uk/PDF/BTP%20Annu... | British Transport Police | Hate crime | The report also concludes that cyber hate is a growing phenomenon which would appear to vastly outnumber offline hate crime and that certain trigger events (such as global terrorist attacks) have been linked to sharp rises in anti-religious hate crime. | This report details the number of hate crimes reported to the British Transport Police. | This report details the number of hate crimes reported to the British Transport Police. | Not applicable - regional level |
| Austria | 2018 | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2019), Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht 2018) | https://www.bvt.gv.at/401/files/Verfass... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Hate crime | In 2018, the Austrian security authorities registered 1,075 right-wing extremist, xenophobic/racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic and unspecific or other criminal acts. 63 percent of cases were successfully solved. The current trend indicates that the number of right-wing extremist motivated offences has increased and has lately been consistent. Movements of the New Right and neo-Nazi fuel topics such as "Islamophobia and xenophobia", as well as "anti-asylum", "anti-migration" and "anti-Islam" approaches. "Anti-Islam", "anti-multiculturalism" as well as the topics of asylum and refugees can still be used as a main agitation and action focus by the right-wing extremist scene and networks. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2018 | European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), ECRI Conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect to Austria subject to interim follow-up, Adopted on 21 March 2018, Published on 15 May 2018, CRI(2018)21. | https://rm.coe.int/ecri-conclusions-on-... | Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance | Racism & xenophobia | In its report on Austria published on 13 October 2017, ECRI recommended that the Austrian authorities merge the various anti-discrimination acts and institutions of the Federation and the Länder in order to improve the protection afforded to victims of racism and discrimination. ECRI now concludes that this recommendation has only been partly implemented. In its previous report on Austria, ECRI strongly recommended that Austria ratifies the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems. It now concludes that this recommendation has not yet been implemented. | Country by county monitoring work | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Belgium | 2018 | UNIA Diversity Barometer Education (Baromètre de la diversité, Enseignement/Diversiteitsbarometer Onderwijs/Diversiteitsbarometer Bildung) (2018) | https://www.unia.be/en/publications-sta... | Belgium, UNIA Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities (Centre interfédéral pour l'égalité des chances/ Interfederaal Gelijkekansencentrum/Interföderales Zentrum für Chancengleichheit) | Integration & inclusion | The Barometer seeks to provide an overview of the diversity within the Belgian education system based upon anti-discrimination law. UNIA has noted an increase in the number of complaints from the mandatory education system (primary and secondary) from 76 per year in 2010-2012 to 144 in 2016. The increase of complaints has also been noted particularly in the Francophone region and in relation to racism - specifically following the terror attacks in 2015-2016. The Barometer sought to examine all factors that may have a direct or indirect effect on creating inequality in Belgian schools. The findings of the research will lead to the creation of a scientific tool that can measure the factors that impact in equality in education. | A national wide evaluation of the education system was completed using three stages of research. The first comprised of a literature review of the knowledge concerning issues of diversity and inequality in education at the various levels of the mandatory education system (primary and secondary). The second surveyed (using both qualitative and quantitative tools) the way that diversity is managed by primary and secondary schools, with emphasis on the policies, practices and means of managing diversity. Third and final par considered the orientation of pupils in secondary education, and the policy and practices that are used to orientate students from weaker socioeconomic backgrounds and students of foreign origin towards different educational tracks. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2018 | UNIA Annual Figures Report, Year 2018 (Rapport Annuel Chiffres, Année 2018/Cijfersverslag 2018) | https://www.unia.be/files/Documenten/ja... | Belgium, UNIA Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities (Centre interfédéral pour l'égalité des chances/ Interfederaal Gelijkekansencentrum/Interföderales Zentrum für Chancengleichheit) | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | UNIA publishes in this report various figures for the year. In total UNIA has registered 7489 complaints and opened 2192 new files. For race discrimination, 886 cases were opened. Nearly 50% of the cases referred to media/internet (24,9% and goods and services (24,1%). The latter being a significant increase from previous years. Followed by employment (18,6%), society (11%), education (8%) and police and justice (5,7%). For religious beliefs, 307 cases were opened with 90,6% of them related to islam. Despite a reduction in overall cases, the most cases involved incitement to hatred in the medias (social media, website,...) and employment. | Survey - quantitative research | The numbers are based on the cases opened by UNIA in 2018 after receiving a complaint for discrimination (total 7489 in 2018). | Not applicable - national level |
| Croatia | 2018 | The Ombudswoman of the Republic of Croatia (Pučka pravobraniteljica) (2018). Annual report for the Ombudswoman for 2018 (Izješće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2018. godinu) | https://www.ombudsman.hr/en/reports/ | Croatia, The Ombudswoman of the Republic of Croatia Pučka pravobraniteljica | Discrimination, Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia | The Ombudswoman Office received received 66 complaints of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nationality or skin colour and 9 based on religion - the report points out migrants were a prominent target. Focusing on hate crimes, the report highlights several cases that point to problems in processing hate crimes and inadequate punishments of perpetrators: for example a case of Muslim obituaries in the street that were found covered in pig fat, but after initial investigations, police officers did not determine the circumstances, motives or identities of possible perpetrators. Another case pointed out in the report is an attack on a refugee minor from Iraq, whose perpetrator was given a light sentence, and also County State Attorneys office did not file adequate charges. | Qualitative and quantitative methods. The report is based on analysis of cases the Ombudswoman office worked on, field work data, research and data collected from several hundred actors, among them public bodies, civil society organisations, unions, employers, universities, churches, religious organisations and others. It is also an analysis of the state of rights and freedoms in the Republic of Croatia. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2018 | Rigspolitiet, Nationalt forebyggelsescenter (Danish National Police, National Center for Prevention), Hadforbrydelser i 2017 - Rigspolitets årsrapport vedrørende hadforbrydelser (Hate crimes in 2017 - The Danish National Police's annual report on hate crimes) | https://politi.dk/-/media/mediefiler/do... | Denmark, The Danish National Police | Hate crime | In 2017, the police introduced a new recording practice in the effort to acquire more accurate data on hate crimes. From 274 cases filed in 2016, the number went up to 446 cases in 2017. Subdivided by motivation, the statistics show that 50 % of all filed hate crimes were racially motivated, 32 % were religiously motivated, while 18 % were motivated by sexual orientation. Almost all racially motivated hate crimes were aimed at victims with ethnic minority background or coloured skin (97 %). About half of all hate crimes motivated by religion was aimed at Muslims (47 %). In spite of more accurate data, there is still a sizeable dark figure of hate crimes in Denmark, the report concludes. | other: quantitative descriptive design | the report is based on descriptive statistics on cases filed as hate crimes in 'POLSAS' - the national police case management system. Due to changes in the way hate crimes are recorded by the National police, data before 2017 is incomparable with data from after 2017 . | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2018 | Udlændinge- og Integrationsministeriet (Ministry of Immigration and Integration), Det nationale integrationsbarometer (The National Integration Barometer) | https://integrationsbarometer.dk/barome... | Denmark, The Ministry of Immigration and Integration | Discrimination | The yearly poll from the Ministry of Immigrants and Integration shows the share of non-western immigrants and descendants who have experienced being discriminated because of their ethnic background. In 2012, 45 % of all respondents report that they have experienced being discriminated because of their ethnic background. The share remained level in 2013 and dropped to 43 % in 2014 through 2016. However, in 2018 the share rose to a record high of 48 %. | Poll | The poll is part of the 'Integration Barometer' - a bundle of statistics collected by The Ministry of Immigrants and integration that measures the level of integration of immigrants and descendants into Danish society. The poll shows the share of non-western immigrants and descendants who have experienced being discriminated because of their ethnic background. Only immigrants who have resided in Denmark for at least three years are included. The poll has been conducted on a yearly basis since 2012 | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2018 | Pedersen, A., Kyvsgaard, B., Balvig, F., Justitsministeriet, Københavns Universitet, Det kriminalpræventive råd, Rigspolitiet (Ministry of Justice, University of Copenhagen, Danish Crime Prevention Council, The National Police), Udsathed for vold og andre former for kriminalitet - offerundersøgelserne 2005-2017 (Vulnerable to violence and crime - studies of victims 2005-2017). T | https://www.dkr.dk/media/13176/offerrap... | Denmark, The Ministry of Justice, University of Copenhagen, Danish Crime Prevention Council, The National Police | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | Based on survey data, the report finds that an estimated 14 % of all victims of violence have been or might have been subject to racially motivated violence. More male than female victims are subject to racially motivated violence. And more victims between 25-74 experience racially motivated violence compared to victims between 16-24. Less than half of the victims of racially motivated violence (40 %) reported the crime to the police. Due to few survey respondents in the category of 'victims of racially motivated violence', the authors highlight that estimates are subject to substantial uncertainty and should be interpreted with great care. | Survey - quantitative research | The report is based and data from a combined phone and websurvey conducted yearly since 2005 with a total number of respondents of 150.295. The survey covers victims of violence, theft, vandalism and forced sexual intercourse, a total of 19.311 respondents. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Estonia | 2018 | Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). ECRI conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of Estonia subject to interim follow-up, Strasbourg, 15 May 2018 | https://rm.coe.int/interim-follow-up-co... | Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), Directorate General II - Democracy Council of Europe | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | In its 2015 report on Estonia, ECRI recommended that the authorities introduce an amendment to Article 151 of the Criminal Code (incitement to hatred). However, Article 151 has not been amended. In ECRI's view, Article 151 cannot be applied in line with its recommendation by way of interpretation, therefore this recommendation has not been implemented. ECRI also recommended that the authorities put in place a system to collect data and produce statistics on racist and homophobic/transphobic hate speech and violence. ECRI takes positive note that significant steps have been taken for that and considers the recommendation partially implemented. | Qualitative research (documentary analysis, dialogue with the national authorities) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2018 | Ahven, A., Kruusmaa, K.C., Leps, A., Tamm, K., Tammiste, B., Töllinen, K., Solodov, S., Sõöt, M-L. (2018). Kuritegevus Eestis 2017 (Crime in Estonia 2017). Tallinn, Ministry of Justice | http://www.kriminaalpolitika.ee/sites/... | Estonia, Ministry of Justice, Kriminaalpolitika uuringud (criminal policy research) | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | The report provides statistics of various types of crime that occurred in the Estonia in 2017. Chapter 10 of the report provides an overview of hate crime incidents. According to the report, at least four incidents of hate crime were recorded in 2017, three of which were aggravated breaches of public order and one was a threat. In all cases, the motive of the crime was the victim's actual or perceived race, religion or ethnicity. Also, 13 incidents of incitement to hatred were recorded, in eight of these cases misdemeanour procedure was initiated. | The statistics outlined in the report are compiled from the police information system. The system allows police officers to mark a case as hate crime by ticking one of three boxes: "hate - religion, race, ethnicity"; "hate - sexual orientation/identity"; "hate - other". In addition, searches were performed in the system for cases with "hate motive" and using key words, such as "Africa". | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2018 | European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2018). Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union | https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/fil... | European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | This report provides an overview of practices regarding recording and collecting data on hate crime in all 28 EU Member States, as well as of how law enforcement agencies cooperate with civil society organisations in this regard. Regarding Estonia, the report outlines that the Estonian Penal Code does not include any general or specific aggravating circumstance related to bias motivation. However, incidents of hate crime are being recorded in the police information system, which enables police officers to tick a box, marking a case as a hate crime. | The information in the report results from work carried out by the EU, its Member States and FRA, as well as by intergovernmental organisations. This includes outcomes of the Subgroup on methodologies for recording and collecting data on hate crime of the EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance; outcomes of the Working party on improving reporting and recording of hate crime in the EU; findings of country monitoring work done by the United Nations and the Council of Europe; technical assistance programmes designed and implemented by ODIHR. | N/A | Not applicable - regional level |
| Finland | 2018 | Rauta, J. (2018). Polisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2017 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2017). Poliisiammattikorkeakoulun raportteja 131. Tampere, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu (The Police College of Finland). | http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-951-815-350-7 | Finland, The Police College of Finland, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | The report shows that in 2017 the police filed 1,165 reports of suspected hate crime offences, an increase of 8 % compared to the previous year. The most common motives behind the suspected hate crimes were ethnic or national origin (69.8 %) and religious background (20.2 %). Reports of hate crime offences based on religion or belief increased 58 % compared to 2016. Muslims continue to be the most common targets of the suspected hate crimes, in fact the number of cases increased from 68 to 153 reported incidents. The most common location for suspected crimes based on religion or belief was the internet, an increase of 254 % from the previous year. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the National Police Information System using hate crimes related search terms. All identified reports are read and classified based on the information found in the reports. For example, a case is considered a hate crime, when the victim, the police or witness has expressed a suspicion of a hate motive behind the crime. | 1,165 suspected hate crimes retrieved from the National Police Information System | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2018 | CNCDH (2018). Rapport 2017 sur la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie (2017 Report on the fight against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia) | /en/databases/anti-muslim-hatred/Rappor... | France, Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (National Consultative Commission for Human Rights - CNCDH) | Racism & xenophobia | The year 2017 was marked by a stabilisation of the tolerance index and confirmed the overall downward trend in racist acts reported to the police and gendarmerie, although this should be viewed in perspective of the extent of under-reporting. | Study - qualitative research | Ministries, administrations, associations and other entities and individuals replied to the questionnaire sent by the CNCDH, which also took into account surveys on the state of public opinion, analyses by its partner researchers, the statistical report of the Ministry of the Interior on observed racist acts and that of the Ministry of Justice on the criminal courts' response. | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2018 | Ministry of the Interior (2018). Bilan 2017 des actes racistes, antisémites, antimusulmans et antichrétiens (Review of racist, anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim and anti-Christian acts in 2017) | https://www.cncdh.fr/sites/default/fil... | France, Ministry of the Interior | Racism & xenophobia | A decrease in racist acts (from 608 in 2016 to 518 in 2017, a drop of 14.8%) and anti-Muslim acts (from 185 to 121, a drop of 34.5%) | Survey - quantitative research | Governmental statistics of crimes | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2018 | Ombudsman, Equal Treatment - Special Report 2018. | https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs... | Greece, Greek Ombudsman | Discrimination | This Special Report illustrates the Greek Ombudsman's activity as the national body for promoting the principle of equal treatment, in the year 2018. The number of complaints submitted in 2018 has increased by 18% compared to the previous year. Though not referring specifically to Muslims, the report shows that 3 % of the complaints examined concerned discrimination based on grounds of religion and how religious groups are treated by the Public Authorities. | Quantitative and Qualitative Data. For 2018, the Ombudsman chose to change the presentation method of the Equal Treatment Special Report in order to facilitate familiarisation and better understanding of the means of protection and their effectiveness, initially for the victims of discrimination. In this context, the chapter on "Equal treatment in practice" presents cases, in a comprehensive manner, that were submitted to the Ombudsman, as well as their final outcome following the National Body's intervention. | The Ombudsman received 822 new complaints, 7% of which concerned discrimination based on grounds of national or ethnic origin, 3% on grounds of religion and 3% on grounds of race or colour. | Not applicable - national level |
| Hungary | 2018 | FRA (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights) (2018). Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union (Publications Office). | https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/20... | Luxembourg, FRA (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights), Publications Office of the European Union | Hate speech, incitement to hatred or violence | As the report summarises, the effectiveness of hate crime prevention and investigation could be enhanced if Member States provided guidance for the police on how to find evidence for bias motivation, collected data on hate crimes, carried out hate crime victimisation surveys, improved the cooperation between the police and CSOs and ensured that victims do not face discrimination when reporting their case. In Hungary, data on hate crimes are not disaggregated by bias motivation and are only listed under "violence against a member of a community". The Working Group against Hate Crimes provides trainings for the Hungarian police and developed guidance for them to identify bias motivation. | This report presents qualitative (reports, guidelines) and quantitative information (databases on hate crimes). | The report compares data of the Member States from 2007 to 2017 by using national databases of ministries, police, foreign offices, statistical offices. It also presents key guiding principles, international legal frameworks and international organisations' (OSCE, FRA, ECRI) reports and recommendations. | Not applicable - regional level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|-----------------|------|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Lithuania | 2018 | In IUSTITIA, People in Need, The People for Change Foundation, Human Rights Monitoring Institute, Subjective Values Foundation (2018): Tackling Hate Crime and Hate Speech in Europe (Kovoiant su neapykantos ir neapykantos kalba Europoje) | http://hrmi.lt/wp-content/uploads/2018/... | Lithuania, Human Rights Monitoring Institute Zmogaus Teisiu, Stebejimo Institutas, Slovakia, People in Need Clovek v ohrozeni, Czech, In IUSTITIA, Hungary, Subjective Values Foundation Szubjektív értekek alapítvány, Malta, The People for Change Foundation | Hate speech, Incitement to hatred or violence | The study stresses that hate crimes are still considered to be a serious problem. Main problem is the application of the criminal law prohibiting hate crime (referring to the practices of criminal investigation authorities). | Study - qualitative research | N/A | Not applicable - regional level |
| Luxembourg | 2018 | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement), Annual Report on the CET activities / Rapport annuel sur les activités du CET | http://cet.lu/wp-content/uploads/2019/0... | CET (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement) | Discrimination | The annual report of the CET makes it possible to follow up the activities, encounters and interviews carried out during the year by this equality body. The Annual report provides the following statistics: from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 126 new complaints of discrimination had been identified by CET. | The statistics of CET include every case of discrimination identified as such by the equality body, whether the complaint had been introduced by the victim itself or by a third person. CET screens also the non-respect of equal conditions in job announcements. | In 2018 there had been 150 ongoing reported cases. The cases had been ordered and analysed by gender, age, nationality, nature of discrimination (8 cases for religion and 21 for race in 2018), domain of discrimination and follow-up status for each case. | Not applicable - national level |
| Malta | 2018 | ECRI (2018), Report on Malta (fifth monitoring cycle), Strasbourg, Council of Europe. | https://rm.coe.int/fifth-report-on-malt... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate crime, Hate speech | ECRI recognised progress made by Malta by the ratification of Protocol 12 to the ECHR in December 2015; the NCP's advances to be in line with ECRI general recommendations; and the implementation of the agreement with the OSCE-ODIHR to implement the TAHCLE training, and the adoption of the National Migrant Integration Strategy. ECRI acknowledges Malta's "impressive work" on the advancements LGBT rights. It, however, raises concerns regarding various aspects relating to hate speech and hate crime especially when xenophobic discourse towards foreigners and especially migrants is increasing. The report notes instances of hate speech towards Muslims specifically, acknowledging that there is a "fear of Muslim invasion" ever present in the country. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Malta | 2018 | A/HRC/40/17 (UPR, 2018) UN, General Assembly, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Malta | https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UND... | UN UPR United Nations Universal Periodic Review | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Integration & inclusion | Relevant points from the UN UPR for Malta (2018): 110.30 Continue efforts to combat hate speech against foreigners and promote a culture of difference and tolerance (Tunisia); 110.31 Implement legal instruments against hate crimes and awareness-raising campaigns to promote respect and tolerance, and ensure that victims of discrimination have access to all the necessary legal remedies for expediting the investigation and punishment of those responsible (Spain); 110.47 Take measures to strengthen the independence of the media, in particular by removing from the Media and Defamation Act the possibility of resorting to lawsuits as this constitutes a means of pressure and censorship on the freedom of the press (Belgium). | UPR Review Procedure | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Netherlands | 2018 | Walz, G. & I. & Van Bon, S. (2018), Discriminatiecijfers in 2017 : Een rapport over registraties van meldingen van discriminatie in Nederland, Rotterdam / Den Haag, Art. 1 / Nationale Politie, available at: https://discriminatie.nl/files/2018-04/discriminatiecijfers-in-2017.pdf | https://discriminatie.nl/files/2018-04/... | Netherlands, National Police / Art.1 - Knowledge Centre Discrimination | Discrimination | This reports compiles all reports about Muslim discrimination as registered by the Dutch police and by the Dutch antidiscrimination bureaus in the year 2017. The police registered 192 incidents about Muslim discrimination (5% of all discrimination incidents registered by the police in 2017) and the antidiscrimination bureaus registered 190 incidents about Muslim discrimination (4% of all discrimination incidents registered by the antidiscrimination bureaus in 2017). | This report is based on reports of muslim discrimination and violence against muslim targets as registered by the the Dutch police and the Dutch antidiscrimination bureaus in the year 2017. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| North Macedonia | 2018 | Ombudsman of the Republic of North Macedonia (2019) Годишен извештај за степеот на обезбедувањето почитување, унапредување и заштита на човековите права и слободи 2018, Скопје, Ombudsman of the Republic of North Macedonia. | http://ombudsman.mk/upload/Godisni%20iz... | North Macedonia, Ombudsman Office (Народен Правобранител/Avokati i Populiti) | Discrimination, Racism & xenophobia | In its 2018 Annual Report, the Ombudsman reports that they received 77 discrimination applications. It does not report that any of these were anti-Muslim or religion - related. Most of these were harassment at the work place and on the grounds of ethnicity and political affiliation. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Poland | 2018 | Rzecznik Praw Obywatelskich (Commissioner for Human Rights), Synteza informacji Rzecznika Praw Obywatelskich nt. skarg i wniosków oraz interwencji podejmowanych w latach 2015-2017 w sprawach zachowań antymuzuńskich i islamofobicznych - uzupełniona o informacje nt. aktywności RPO w 2018 r. i najnowsze dane statystyczne dot. skali przestępczości motywowanej nienawiścią [Synthesis of the Commissioner for Human Rights's information on complaints and applications, as well as interventions undertaken in 2015-2017 concerning anti-Muslim and Islamophobic behavior - supplemented with the information on the Commissioner's activity in 2018 and the latest statistical data on the scale of the hate crime], Warszawa 2018 | https://www.rpo.gov.pl/sites/default/fi... | Rzecznik Praw Obywatelskich (Commissioner for Human Rights) | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | According to the report of the Commissioner for Human Rights, since 2016 Muslims (or people identified as Muslims) are most often the victims of the bias-motivated attacks. In 2016, according to the data gathered by the National Prosecutor's Office, the actual or alleged belonging of a person to a group of followers of Islam was the motive of an attack in 363 cases. This number, compared to 2015, almost doubled. The trend continued also in 2017: Muslims were victims of the highest number of hate crimes. | Analysis of the complaints and applications, as well as interventions undertaken in 2015-2017 by the Commissioner for Human Rights concerning anti-Muslim and Islamophobic behavior supplemented with the information on the Commissioner's activity in 2018 and the latest statistical data on the scale of the hate crime as well as the ODIHR survey. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Serbia | 2018 | Commissioner for Protection of Equality (2018), Media attitudes to discrimination in Serbia (Odnos media u Srbiji prema diskriminaciji). | http://ravnopravnost.gov.rs/en/media-at... | Serbia, Commissioner for Protection of Equality Poverenik za zaštitu ravnopravnosti | Discrimination, Hate speech | According to the survey, journalists are aware of the extent of discrimination in Serbia and are sensitive towards discriminatory statements. Considerable percentage of interviewed journalists believe that migrants, Albanians, Muslims-Bosniaks and other religious minorities are extremely discriminated against. Majority agree that hate speech is present in Serbia. Some journalists share stereotypical and prejudiced views of groups discriminated against, but most of them disagree with such views. | Survey - quantitative and qualitative research. In addition, key stakeholders and heads of journalists' associations were interviewed and two focus group discussions were organized. | The survey encompassed 164 media representatives disaggregated by the type of media outlet, position, gender, and age. A total of 48% (16 interviewees worked in print media, 44% worked in broadcast/online outlets, and 8% were from news agencies. Journalists accounted for 54% of the sample, while editors accounted for the remaining 46%. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Serbia | 2018 | United Nations (UN), Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (2018), Concluding Observations on the Combined Second to Fifth Periodic Reports of Serbia, 3 January 2018. | https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/1... | CERD | Racism & xenophobia, Hate crime, Integration & inclusion | The document acknowledges Serbia's effort to enact legislation that proscribes hate speech and hate crimes. It also welcomes the solution that both judicial and non-judicial bodies (national human rights institutions) are in charge of addressing these offenses. However, the CERD is concerned about the paucity of information regarding complaints of racial discrimination submitted to the Ombudsperson. The CERD is alarmed by the rise in hate speech against ethnic and ethno-religious minorities, by the persistent incidents of racist speech and behavior at sporting events and by accounts that authorities have failed to intervene in a timely manner during such incidents. | The document was issued by the CERD after consideration of Serbia's periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination. The document also relies on other information available to the treaty body (information from UN specialized agencies, NGO submissions, etc.). Prior to considering the state's periodic report, the CERD transmits to the state party a list of issues and questions that serve as a framework for the dialogue and reporting process. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Slovenia | 2018 | Advocate of the Principle of Equality (Zagovornik načela enakosti) (2018), Regular annual report for the year 2017 (Redno letno poročilo za leto 2017), Ljubljana, Zagovornik načela enakosti Republike Slovenije | http://www.zagovornik.si/wp-content/upl... | Slovenia, Advocate of the Principle of Equality Zagovornik načela enakosti | Discrimination | The Advocate of the Principle of Equality, The national equality body, commissioned a national survey on the perceptions of discrimination in late 2017. The survey showed that Roma are perceived as the most common victims of discrimination (24 % of the respondents, multiple responses possible), followed by persons of sexual orientation and refugees, respectively (14 %), persons of lower class (poor, homeless...) (11 %), women (8 %) and foreigners (7 %). Five per cent of the respondents also claimed that members of religious groups are most often subject to discrimination. | Quantitative (survey) | Sampling frame - residents of the Republic of Slovenia Sample - 1011 respondents between 15 and 75 years of age, representative by gender, age, region and education | Not applicable - national level |
| Slovenia | 2018 | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) (2018), Republic of Slovenia: Early parliamentary elections 3 June 2018: ODIHR Election Assessment Mission Final Report, Warsaw, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe | https://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/sl... | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | Following an invitation from the country, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) sent an Election Assessment Mission (EAM) to observe the country's snap parliamentary elections of 3 June 2018. The EAM reported that migration was among campaign themes and noted examples of intolerant statements against migrants during the election campaign. They called on the Slovenian authorities to "consider the introduction of an effective mechanism to counter instances of intolerant rhetoric, including xenophobia and inflammatory language, in the campaign period." | Country visit (observations) - from 17 May to 7 June 2018 | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2018 | Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2018), ECRI Report on Spain (fifth monitoring cycle), Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 28 February 2018 | https://rm.coe.int/fifth-report-on-spai... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | The ECRI Report on Spain (fifth monitoring cycle) is pleased to note that the Spanish authorities adopted extensive amendments to their Criminal Code in 2015. ECRI again strongly recommends that the Spanish authorities adopt as soon as possible comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation in line with the standards laid down in §§ 4 to 17 of its General Policy Recommendation No. 7. ECRI recommends that the authorities: - Take urgent steps to set up an independent equality body or to ensure that the Council for the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination is fully independent and provided with the competences and powers outlined in ECRI's General Policy Recommendations No. 2 and 7. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2018 | Spain, Ministry of Interior (2018), Report on incidents related to hate crimes (Informe sobre la evolución de los incidentes relacionados con los delitos de odio en España 2017), Madrid, Ministry of Interior. | http://www.mitrmiss.gob.es/oberaxe/fic... | Spain, Ministry of Interior - State Secretariat for Security Ministerio del Interior - Secretaría de Estado de Seguridad | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | The National Ministry Report on incidents related to hate crimes highlights that: A new National Office to fight Hate Crimes was set up. The total number of hate crimes in 2017 were 1,419 incidents, an increase of 11.6% compared to 2016. The events recorded mark an almost widespread rise of the values. | Survey - quantitative research | The data were obtained through the Crime Statistics System (statistical system of criminality (SEC)). For its computation takes into account the facts that have been acknowledged by the following police corps: Guardia Civil, the National Police, the independent police of the different autonomous communities (Ertzaintza and Mossos d'Esquadra and Policía Foral de Navarra) as well as the Local Police groups. It was complemented with the "Survey on Experiences with Hate Crime Incidents", which was active from 15 March to 31 December 2017 on the website of the Ministry of the Interior. 191 participants participated: university studies (47.2%), Spanish nationality (75.9%), between the ages of 26 to 40 (38.7%), resident in the provinces of Madrid, Barcelona and Murcia, and with employment status as an employee (53.9%) | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2018 | Giménez-Salinas, A. Pérez Manzano, M. Cancio Meliá, M. Díaz López, J.A. Jordá Sanz, C. Díaz Izquierdo, P. Gallego Arribas, D., Observatorio Español del Racismo y la Xenofobia (OBERAXE) (2018), Analysis of cases and rulings IN SEXUAL, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOFOBIA AND OTHER FORMS OF INTOLERANTION 2014-2016 (Análisis de casos y sentencias EN MATERIA DE RACISMO, DISCRIMINACIÓN RACIAL, XENOFOBIA Y OTRAS FORMAS DE INTOLERANCIA 2014-2016), Madrid, Ministry of Employment and Social Security (Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social). | http://www.mitrmiss.gob.es/oberaxe/fic... | Spain, Ministry of Employment, Migration and Social Security - Subdirección General for Administrative Information and Publications Ministerio de Trabajo, Migraciones y Seguridad Social- Subdirección General de Información Administrativa y Publicaciones | Racism & xenophobia | The study focusing on case and rulings concludes that the average delay in prosecution or time elapsed between the facts and the date of the judgment is 2 years. The aggravating circumstance of Art. 22.4 Criminal Code (CC) was applied in 14% of cases, mostly in cases of hatred based on sexual orientation, racial origin and political ideology. | quantitative (case rulings) qualitative (expert assessments) | The selected sample of rulings was provided by the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ) (Consejo General del Poder Judicial) requesting Center for Judicial Documentation (CENDOJ) (Centro de Documentación Judicial) for a repository of rulings. The CENDOJ Database covers judgments handed down by collegiate bodies. This means that all these bodies have an obligation to refer all judgments handed down by them, which does not preclude CENDOJ's decisions of sole-person bodies. In addition, the State Attorney General's Office made a commitment to compile and facilitate the judgments: it did include both judgments and orders. It did contribute with 41 sentences handed down in 2014 and 2015, of which 37 were handed down by single-person bodies and 4 from Provincial Hearings. The rest were compiled by CENDOJ. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------------|------|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Sweden | 2018 | Self-reported vulnerability to hate crime - Analysis from the Swedish Crime Survey 2006-2017 (Självrapporterad utsatthet för hatbrott - Analys utifrån Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2006-2017) The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsforebyggande rådet, Brå) | https://bra.se/statistik/statistiska-un... | Sweden, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsforebyggande rådet, Brå) | Hate speech, incitement to hatred or violence | The results of the report are mainly of a describing character. Analyses of underlying factors of the vulnerability to hate crimes are limited. The report shows that a certain increase of anti-religious hate crimes (do note that the religion is not specified) can be reported between the years 2011-2016 and the increase has predominantly affected men. The exposure to anti-religious hate crimes is clearly bigger among persons born abroad, and persons born in Sweden with at least one parent who is born abroad. There is also great differences in exposure based on income and civil status; single people and persons with lower income are more often exposed to anti-religious hate crimes. | Survey: Quantative. The data of the report builds on the Swedish Crime Survey, which is based on interviews with approximately 20,000 people aged 16-79 and is conducted on an annual basis by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention since 2006. The interviews are primarily conducted over telephone. | The investigation is based on a stratified randomised selection of around 20,000 persons aged 16-79, who are residing in Sweden. Most of the data collection is done by telephone interviews. The results are primarily present in categories of gender, age, Swedish or other ethnic background, level of education, income, type of family, type of housing and home district. To investigate how individual background factors affect the level of vulnerability, logistic regression analyses have been used. Such was however only possible to conduct on those who had been exposed to xenophobic hate crimes, and not homophobic or anti-religious, since they were too few. | Not applicable - national level |
| Sweden | 2018 | ECRI Report - Final report on Sweden Adopted on 5 December 2017 | https://rm.coe.int/090000168077e581 | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | In the ECRI report of 2012, the authorities was recommended to intensify their actions to combat islamophobia. Still, Muslims in Sweden are to a high degree exposed to prejudice and negative attitudes. ECRI sharply recommends that the authorities, without restricting anyone's editorial freedom, call upon the media to debate the representation they give of Islam and Muslim, as well as their responsibility in this, to avoid maintenance of prejudice. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources, such as data from national authorities and monitoring bodies, government bills and academic research. | Not applicable - national level |
| United Kingdom | 2018 | Equality and Human Rights Commission (2018). Developing a national barometer of prejudice and discrimination in Britain. | http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/site... | UK, Equality and Human Rights Commission | Discrimination | The report measures prejudice and discrimination faced by groups with protected characteristics (age, disability, race, sex, religion or belief, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity, and gender reassignment). The report findings show, inter alia: • 42% of people in Britain had experienced some form of prejudice in the last year; • Experience of prejudice was higher in minority groups, for example 70% of Muslims surveyed had experienced religion-based prejudice; • Around a third of British adults surveyed felt that efforts to provide equal opportunities to immigrants (37%) and Muslims (33%) had gone "too far". | Quantitative Survey | 2,853 adults surveyed. | Not applicable - national level |
| United Kingdom | 2018 | All Party Parliamentary Group on British Muslims (2018). Report on the inquiry into a working definition of Islamophobia / anti-Muslim hatred | https://static1.squarespace.com/static/... | UK, All Party Parliamentary Group on British Muslims | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | The report established a working definition of Islamophobia based on the following: • Examination of the existing academic literature in the area separating it into: Islamophobia in the media; online Islamophobia; Gendered Islamophobia; and Islamophobia in employment. • Mapping of the various definitions of Islamophobia over the last 20 years. • A survey of victims of Islamophobic incidents. • Community consultation exercises held with: police officers, academics, community activists, students and young persons, councillors and local Members of Parliament, members of the public, and victims of Islamophobia. | Qualitative. Literature review, questionnaires and focus groups. | Precise information not publicly available. | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2019 | Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung (2019). Verfassungsschutzbericht 2018. Wien. Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution. (2019). Report on the protection of the constitution 2018. Vienna. | https://www.bvt.gv.at/401/files/Verfass... | Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung | Hate crime | In 2018, the Austrian security authorities registered a total of 1,075 right-wing extremist, xenophobic/racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic and unspecified or other criminal acts, in the course of which relevant offences were reported to the authorities. One criminal act may comprise several offences separately reported to the authorities. Compared to 2017 (1,063 offences), the number increased by 1.1 percent. 677 criminal acts, that is 63 percent, were successfully solved. In 2017, the rate of successfully solved cases amounted to 58.1 percent. In connection with the criminal offences mentioned, 1,622 offences were reported in Austria in 2018, which is 2.9 percent more than in 2017 (1,576 offences). | Quantitative: documentation of registered cases on extremist criminal acts, which were reported to the authorities. | N/A (no sample was drawn from the population) | Not applicable - national level |
| Czechia | 2019 | Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy Department. Report on Manifestations of Extremism and Prejudicial Hatred on the Territory of the Czech Republic in 2018. | https://www.mvcr.cz/mvcr/en/article/docu... | Czech Republic, Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy Department | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia | In 2018, the Czech Police recorded eight crimes motivated by hatred towards Muslims, which is an increase compared to 2017 (three registered cases). In 2018 the Police recorded seven crimes motivated by hatred against Arabs (two registered cases in 2017). Hate speech, which previously targeted Roma in particular, partially shifted towards Muslims, migrants as well as persons supporting them. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2019 | Menneskerettigheder i Danmark 2019. Beretning til Folketinget' (Human rights in Denmark 2019. Report to The Parliament), The Danish Institute For Human Rights, Report | https://menneskeret.dk/sites/menneskere... | Denmark, The Danish Institute For Human Rights | Hate speech, Discrimination, Religious freedom | Since August 2018, wearing garments that hide the face has been illegal in public places in Denmark. The Danish ban is in accordance with the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. The cover ban, however, is still a far-reaching intervention that limits citizens' fundamental right to religious freedom. It is to be expected, the report states, that the ban will have consequences for a small group of Muslim women who, for religious reasons, cover their face in public space. The ban risks leading to social exclusion of the women and strengthening of 'parallel societies' (parallelsamfund) that the law otherwise intends to counteract. | Report | The annual report is based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. The annual report is based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Denmark | 2019 | Rigspolitiet, Nationalt forebyggelsescenter (Danish National Police, National Center for Prevention). Hatforbrydelser i 2018 - Rigspolitiets årsrapport vedrørende hatforbrydelser (Hate crimes in 2018 - The Danish National Police's annual report on hate crimes) | https://politi.dk/-/media/mediefiler/ia... | Denmark, The Danish National Police | Hate crime | The National Police publish an annual report with an overview of hate crimes across local police departments. The recent report shows that there were 449 registered cases of hate crime in 2018. Out of the 449 cases, 260 were motivated by racism and 112 were religiously motivated. In 56 percent of the 112 cases that were religiously motivated the victim was a Muslim. Muslims make up the religious group that is the victims of the largest proportion of registered hate crime cases in 2018. Hate crimes against Muslims account for 47% of the religiously motivated hate crimes in 2017. | Quantitative descriptive design | The report is based on descriptive statistics on cases filed as hate crimes in 'POLSAS' - the national police case management system. | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2019 | Ahven, A. (2019). Ohvriuringud 2010-2018 (Victim surveys 2010-2018). Tallinn, Ministry of Justice | http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/... | Estonia, Ministry of Justice | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | The report summarises the results of annual crime victimisation surveys conducted in Estonia from 2010 to 2018. The surveys cover a wide range of questions regarding victimisation to crime experienced by individuals in Estonia. One question relates to hate crime – whether the respondent or their immediate family members have fallen victim to crime because of their nationality, race, skin colour, religion, disability or sexual orientation in the past 12 months. The amount of respondents who confirmed falling victim to hate crime has varied between 1-3% over the years. | The respondents were interviewed face-to-face at their homes (except in 2012, when telephone interviews were conducted). | The sample of respondents varied between 1000-1102 people over the years, the sample included men and women, ages 15 to 75+, from various backgrounds and locations over Estonia. | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2019 | Tammiste, B. (2019). Vaenuritegude statistika 2018 (Hate crime statistics 2018). Tallinn, Ministry of Justice | http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/... | Estonia, Ministry of Justice | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | According to the report, six hate crimes were recorded by the Estonian police in 2018. Two crimes were recorded under Article 120 of the Penal Code (threat), three crimes under Article 121 of the Penal Code (physical abuse), and one crime under Article 200 of the Penal Code (robbery). Five cases related to the victim's race, religion or ethnicity, and one case to the victim's sexual orientation/identity. Eight incidents of incitement to hatred were recorded in 2018, but in only two of these cases misdemeanour procedure was initiated. | The statistics outlined in the report are compiled from the police information system. The system allows police officers to mark a case as hate crime by ticking one of three boxes: "hate - religion, race, ethnicity"; "hate - sexual orientation/identity"; "hate - other". In addition, searches were performed in the system for cases with "hate motive" and using key words, such as "foreigner". | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2019 | ECRI Report on Finland (fifth monitoring cycle). Adopted 18 June 2019, published 10 September 2019. | https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-com... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | ECRI expresses concern regarding the escalation of racist and intolerant hate speech in public discourse, the main targets of which are asylum-seekers and Muslims. Further ECRI holds that the Finnish response is not fully adequate. This is reflected in the lack of comprehensive and systematic data collection on hate speech and hate-motivated violence, the level of underreporting, especially among vulnerable groups, and the relatively small number of prosecutions. With reference to its General Policy Recommendation No. 7, ECRI recommends that Finland criminalises the creation or the leadership of a group which promotes racism, support for such a group, and participation in its activities. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a large amount of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2019 | Rauta, J. (2019). Poliisin tietoon tulleet viharikollisuudet Suomessa 2018 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2018). Poliisiammattikorkeakoulun katsaus 15/2019, Tampere, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu (The Police College of Finland). | http://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi-fe2019102935508 | Finland, The Police College of Finland, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | The study shows a decrease of 22 % in 2018 in the number of reported hate crimes compared to the previous year. The drop is 34 % for reported cases with a religious motive. One third of the reported cases with a religious motive (total 155 cases) were directed at Muslims. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the National Police Information System using hate crimes related search terms. All identified reports are read and classified based on the information found in the reports. For example, a case is considered a hate crime, when the victim, the police or witness has expressed a suspicion of a hate motive behind the crime. | 910 suspected hate crimes retrieved from the National Police Information System. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2019 | Akhlaj, A. (2019). 'Kokeellinen tutkimus etniseen alkuperään perustuvasta syrjinnästä suomalaisilla työmarkkinoilla' (An experimental study into discrimination based on ethnic origin at the Finnish labour market) in Kazi, V., Alltoppa-Niitamo, A., Kaihovaara, A. (eds). Kotoutumisen kokonaiskatsaus 2019. Tutkimusartikkeleita kotoutumisesta. TEM oppaat ja muut julkaisut, Helsinki, Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö, pp. 15-27 | http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-327-487-7 | Finland, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö | Discrimination | The study shows that persons with migrant background receive clearly less frequently invitations for job interviews than persons with Finnish background. The net discrimination rate calculated based on a comparison between Finnish job applicants and four migrant groups, shows that the rate is highest for persons with Iraqi (62 %) and Somali (72 %) background. The rate for the other groups were 28 % (English) and 38 % (Russian). | Correspondence field experiment | Five fictitious job applications were submitted for 1000 vacancies. The main difference between the five applications were the names and mother tongue of the applicants. The mother tongues were Finnish, English, Iraqi, Russian and Somali. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2019 | Rask, S. & Castaneda, A. (2019). 'Syrjintäkokemukset ja niiden yhteys hyvinvointiin ja kotoutumiseen ulkomaalaistaustaisessa väestössä' (The connection between experiences of discrimination and the well-being and integration of people with migrant background) in Kazi, V., Alltoppa-Niitamo, A., Kaihovaara, A. (eds). Kotoutumisen kokonaiskatsaus 2019. Tutkimusartikkeleita kotoutumisesta. TEM oppaat ja muut julkaisut, Helsinki, Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö, pp. 229-243. | http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-327-487-7 | Finland, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, Työ- ja elinkeinoministeriö | Discrimination | The study discusses experiences of discrimination, including negative verbal comments, negative gestures, threats of violence, vandalism and exclusion. Whereas 40 % had experienced some form of discrimination during the last 12 months, 43.2 % of the respondents from Middle East and North Africa had done so. The most common form of discrimination was being target of negative comments. 29.3 % of the respondents from Middle East and North Africa had experienced this at least once during the previous year. Only respondents from other parts of Africa experienced more such forms of discrimination (45.5 %). | Qualitative study using electronic questionnaires together with paper questionnaires and phone calls when necessary. | Information gathered between May 2018 and January 2019 in connection with the FinMonik survey on well-being among foreign born population. Random sampling was conducted using the Finnish Population Information System (N=12877). The response rate was 53.1 % (N=6836). The survey was implemented by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (Terveyden- ja hyvinvoinninlaitos/Institutet för hälsa och välfärd). | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| France | 2019 | CNCDDH (2019), Rapport 2018 sur la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie (2018 Report on the fight against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia) | http://www.cncddh.fr/sites/default/files... | France, Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (National Consultative Commission for Human Rights - CNCDDH) | Racism & xenophobia | The year 2018 was marked by an overall increase in racist acts reported to the police. This increase must be put into perspective by a detailed analysis of these figures and by putting them into the perspective of an overall downward trend in racist acts reported since 2015. The tolerance index rose by a further two points in 2018, reaching its highest level since its creation in 1990. Racism in France is still largely under-reported and often manifests itself through subtle forms of rejection that are sometimes difficult to characterise and denounce for the people who are victims. | Study - qualitative research | Ministries, administrations, associations and other entities and individuals replied to the questionnaire sent by the CNCDDH, which also took into account surveys on the state of public opinion, analyses by its partner researchers, the statistical report of the Ministry of the Interior on observed racist acts and that of the Ministry of Justice on the criminal courts' response. | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2019 | DILCRAH (2019), Bilan 2018 des actes racistes, antisémites, antimusulmans et antichrétiens (Review of racist, anti-Semitic, anti-Muslim and anti-Christian acts in 2018) | https://www.cncddh.fr/sites/default/files... | France, Délégation Interministérielle à la Lutte Contre le Racisme, l'Antisémitisme et la Haine anti-LGBT (Interministerial Delegation to Combat Racism, Antisemitism and LGBT Hatred - DILCRAH) | Racism & xenophobia | Anti-Muslim acts reached their lowest level since 2010, with 100 acts. With regard to racist and xenophobic acts, a decrease of 4.2% was recorded, with 496 acts in 2018 (518 in 2017) | Survey - quantitative research | Governmental statistics of crimes | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2019 | Délégation Interministérielle à la Lutte Contre le Racisme, l'Antisémitisme et la Haine anti-LGBT (DILCRAH) (2019) Etude : Les comportements racistes et les discriminations envers les musulmans de France (Interministerial Delegation for the Fight against Racism, Antisemitism and Anti-LGBT Hate (DILCRAH) (2019) Study: Racist behaviour and discrimination against Muslims in France) | https://www.dilcrah.fr/2019/11/06/etude... | France, Interministerial Delegation for the Fight against Racism, Antisemitism and Anti-LGBT Hate (Délégation Interministérielle à la Lutte Contre le Racisme, l'Antisémitisme et la Haine anti-LGBT) (DILCRAH) | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | 42% of Muslims living in France report that they have experienced at least one form of discrimination related to their religion at least once in their lives, in different situations: discrimination 'during a police stop' (13%), 'when looking for a job' (17%), when looking for housing (14%). Discrimination is most prevalent among persons aged 30 to 40 and women (46%, compared with 38% of men). In addition, 60% of women often wearing veils were discriminated against at least once during their lifetime. However, 44% of women who never wear a headscarf have also been discriminated against. In particular, women are significantly more discriminated against in the search for employment, especially women who wear a veil. | survey conducted by telephone | survey of a sample of 1,007 persons representative of the Muslim population (a person who identifies themselves as Muslim) aged 15 and older | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2019 | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag) (2018), Erfassung von islamfeindlichen Straftaten und Angriffen auf Moscheen. Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Ulla Jelpke, Dr. André Hahn, Gökay Akbulut, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion DIE LINKE. - Drucksache 19/11513 - Printed Document 19/11990, 29 July 2019 | http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/19/11... | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), answer by the Federal Government (Bundesregierung) to a parliamentary request | Hate crime | In 2017, in total 1,075 crimes were registered by the police as "islamophobe", 45 of them were assaults against mosques. In 2018, in total 910 crimes were registered by the police as "islamophobe", 48 of them were assaults against mosques. From 2014 to 2018, the police registered 248 assaults against mosques of which 193 were classified to be caused by right-wing extremists. | Figures were drawn from the police crime statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik) on "politically motivated crime" (politisch motivierte Kriminalität) which includes "islamophobe" (islamfeindlich) as a new category since January 2017. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2019 | Germany, Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt) (2019), Der Deutsche Viktimisierungssurvey 2017. Opfererfahrungen, kriminalitätsbezogene Einstellungen sowie die Wahrnehmung von Unsicherheit und Kriminalität in Deutschland, Wiesbaden, April 2019 | https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads... | Germany, Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt) | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence | According to the large-scale victimisation survey around 23 persons - 6.3 because of their ethnic origin, 3 because of their religion - per 1,000 inhabitants have become victims of hate crime resulting in bodily harm (vorurteilsgeleitete Körperverletzung) in 2017. | quantitative (questionnaire used for computer-assisted telephone interviews) | Random sample of 31,192 persons (16 years and older) | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2019 | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), Islamfeindlichkeit und antimuslimische Straftaten im dritten Quartal 2019. Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Ulla Jelpke, Dr. André Hahn, Gökay Akbulut, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion DIE LINKE. - Drucksache 19/12505 - Printed Document 19/12981, 03 September 2019. | https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19... | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), answer by the Federal Government (Bundesregierung) to a parliamentary request | Hate crime, Islamophobia | According to official figures provided by the Federal Government, 190 crimes were registered by the police as "hostile to Islam" between 1 October and 31 December 2019, 18 of these crimes were assaults against mosques, 9 persons were injured. Furthermore, 2 demonstrations against "Germany's Islamisation" that were allegedly influenced by right-wing extremists were counted by the domestic intelligence authorities. An update of the prior report on Anti-Muslim crimes in the third quarter of 2019 (German Bundestag 19/15647) shows: In total 271 crimes under the subtopic "hostile to Islam" were registered, 33 of them were assaults against mosques and 12 people were injured. | Figures were drawn from the police crime statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik) on "politically motivated crime" (politisch motivierte Kriminalität) which includes "hostile to Islam" (islamfeindlich) as a new category since January 2017. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2019 | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), Islamfeindlichkeit und antimuslimische Straftaten im zweiten Quartal 2019. Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Ulla Jelpke, Dr. André Hahn, Gökay Akbulut, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion DIE LINKE. - Drucksache 19/15131 (neu) - Printed Document 19/15647, 02 December 2019. | https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19... | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), answer by the Federal Government (Bundesregierung) to a parliamentary request | Hate crime, Islamophobia | According to official figures provided by the Federal Government, 187 crimes were registered by the police as "hostile to Islam" between 1 July and 31 September 2019; 25 of these crimes were assaults against mosques. In connection to these crimes 8 persons were reported as injured. An update of the prior report on Anti-Muslim crimes in the second quarter of 2019 (German Bundestag, Printed Document 19/12981) shows: From 1 April to 30 June 2019, 222 crimes were registered by the police as "hostile to Islam"; 16 of these crimes were assaults against mosques and 8 people were injured. | Figures were drawn from the police crime statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik) on "politically motivated crime" (politisch motivierte Kriminalität) which includes "hostile to Islam" (islamfeindlich) as a new category since January 2017. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2019 | UN Committee against Torture, Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Greece, CAT/C/GRC/CO/7, 3-09-2019 | https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/1... | UN/Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights/Committee against Torture | Discrimination, Ethnic profiling, Hate crime, Racism & xenophobia | In its Concluding Observations on Greece's seventh periodic report, the CAT stated that while acknowledging the legislative and other measures taken by Greece to tackle hate crime, it is concerned by reports it has received reflecting an increase in the incidence of racist and xenophobic violence, especially against refugees, migrants and members of the Roma community, and a significant rise in the number of incidents where law enforcement officials have been the perpetrators or have otherwise been involved. The Committee stated that it is also concerned at reports of widespread impunity for such crimes. The Committee concluded that Greece should: | The working methods for the preparation of the CAT reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, confidential dialogue with the national authorities and requesting reports from NGOs and human rights related national bodies. | The reports of the UNCAT are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from the country itself and the reports of NGOs and human rights related national bodies. | Not applicable - national level |
| Ireland | 2019 | Central Statistics Office (Ireland) Labour Force Survey: Equality and Discrimination. | https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublic... | Central Statistics Office | Discrimination | Relevant findings for current purposes indicate that Race and Ethnicity, as well as being of a non-Catholic background are factors on experiences of discrimination. Muslims/Islam are not specifically referred to. | Quantitative. | "The achieved sample size for the Q1 2019 survey was 3 971 respondents. Further information is available in the Background Notes. It should be noted that a national sample of this size can be insufficient to report on minority groups." | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|-------------|------|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Ireland | 2019 | Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (2019) Ireland and the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination | https://www.ihrec.ie/app/uploads/2019/1... | Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission | Racism & xenophobia | Key recommendations from the IHREC Alternative Report include: State should withdraw its reservation to Art.4 of the CERD; CERD should be incorporated into Irish Law; Create a human rights and equality parliamentary committee; the new Anti-racism committee should be grounded in human rights and equality standards; introduce a new National Action Plan Against Racism and increase public awareness of racism; Improve data collection and reporting of human rights and equality data to inform policy, legislation and service provision. Current hate speech legislation is inadequate; also concern raised on current position of judicial discretion on sentencing hate motivated offences; noted concern on lack of development hate crime legislation and need for hate crime legislation; reform required to | Desk research. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Latvia | 2019 | ECRI, Report on Latvia (fifth monitoring cycle), 5 March 2019 | http://rm.coe.int/fifth-report-on-latvia... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | ECRI concluded the State Police College significantly intensified its training activities in the area of identification and investigation of hate crimes. However, ECRI recommended Latvia to establish a unit within the State Police tasked with reaching out to vulnerable groups in order to increase trust in the police and address the problem of under-reporting of hate crimes. ECRI noted that there is a lack of promotion of counter-speech among high-level political representatives and other public figures in response to hate speech. ECRI recommended to establish a comprehensive data collection system for hate crime incidents. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Lithuania | 2019 | Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, Criminal liability for hate crimes and hate speech case analysis report (2019) (Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerija, Baudžiamosios atsakomybės už neapykantos nusikaltimus ir neapykanta kurstančias kalbas taikymo atvejų analizės ataskaita, 2019) | https://vrm.lrv.lt/uploads/vrm/document... | Lithuania, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania Lietuvos vidaus reikalų ministerija | Hate speech, Incitement to hatred or violence | The study identified very limited judicial practice in establishing hate speech cases. Most difficult part is the establishing evidence. Lithuanian judicial system tries to pursue practice of the European Court of Human Rights. In report it is provided recommendation to establish criminal investigation methodology for hate crimes. | Study - qualitative research | 43 cases of hate speech, including 8 cases of the European Court of Human Rights. Hate speech cases are not distinguished by anti Muslim grounds. | Not applicable - national level |
| Lithuania | 2019 | CERD/CATU/CO/9-10 (CERD 2019). Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Concluding observations on the combined ninth and tenth periodic reports of Lithuania | https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/1... | CERD The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | The Committee expressed concern about the strong prejudices and negative sentiments in Lithuania towards members of vulnerable and minority groups, in particular migrants, Muslims and Roma. It also noted that hate speech and incitement to hatred targeting these groups have been used in the media, including online media, and in the political sphere. The Committee recommended that Lithuania intensify its public campaigns to combat hate speech, incitement to hatred and hate crimes, to address prejudice and negative sentiments towards national minorities and migrants and to promote tolerance and understanding towards these groups. | N/A - not applicable | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Lithuania | 2019 | Liutauras Labanauskas (2019): Qualitative Research on the Communities Vulnerable to Hate Crime (Neapykantos nusikaltimų pažeidžiamų bendruomenių kokybinio tyrimo ataskaita) | https://vrm.lrv.lt/uploads/vrm/document... | Lithuania, Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania Lietuvos vidaus reikalų ministerija | Hate crime, Hate speech | The study assessed the level of vulnerability, the impact of hate crimes and hate speech, the reasons for not seeking justice, and the needs for protection of five communities in Lithuania: the Jewish and Roma communities, LGBTI, persons of other race and Muslims. It found out that the representatives of the latter group experience alienation, negative attitudes and stereotypes every day. The interviewed respondents talked about bullying, armed threats, street fights and physical injuries. The study shows the lack of appropriate measures to encourage reporting the incidences which contributes to the "normalization" of hate incidents. As a result victims themselves underestimate and mitigate the experienced violations. | Study - qualitative research | Study's findings are based on 35 qualitative interviews and 6 group discussions where 49 people participated. | Not applicable - national level |
| Malta | 2019 | NCPE (2019). Annual Report 2018, Malta, The National Commission for the Promotion of Equality. | https://ncpe.gov.mt/en/Documents/Our_Pu... | Malta, The National Commission for the Promotion of Equality | Discrimination | The NCPE Annual Report seeks to offer a view of the NCPE activities during the year 2018. It starts by outlining the legal and policy developments in Malta related to the areas within NCPE's mandate, followed by offering some data regarding equality and diversity. Finally, it offers data and examples about the cases the NCPE, regarding its investigative role has seen during the year 2018. The Annual Report notes that the introduction of the Migrant Integration Strategy is a positive step forward in improving equality. Moreover, the report also highlights the findings of the ECRI report (see above) with regard to racial discrimination against migrants. | The working methods for the preparation of the report involve desk research, and quantitative (use of statistics) and qualitative research (analysis of the claims - 37 in 2018- and desk research. | The reports analysed are the ones received through their complaint mechanism, which in 2018 amounted to 37. | Not applicable - national level |
| Netherlands | 2019 | Walz, G., Van Bon, S. & Fiere, B. (2019). Discriminatiecijfers in 2018: Een rapport over registraties van meldingen van discriminatie-incidenten door de politie, en meldingen bij antidiscriminatievoorzieningen en andere organisaties in Nederland. Rotterdam / Den Haag, Art.1.1 Nationale Politie, available at: https://www.discriminatie.nl/files/2019-04/andelijke-rapportage-discriminatiecijfers-2018-2-16.4.2019.pdf | https://www.discriminatie.nl/files/2019... | Netherlands, National Police / Art.1 - Knowledge Centre Discrimination | Discrimination | This reports compiles all reports about Muslim discrimination as registered by the Dutch police and by the Dutch antidiscrimination bureaus in the year 2018. The police registered 137 incidents about Muslim discrimination (4% of all discrimination incidents registered by the police in 2018) and the antidiscrimination bureaus registered 202 incidents about Muslim discrimination (5% of all discrimination incidents registered by the antidiscrimination bureaus in 2018). | This report is based on reports of muslim discrimination and violence against muslim targets as registered by the the Dutch police and the Dutch antidiscrimination bureaus in the year 2018. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|-----------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| North Macedonia | 2019 | Ilganski, P. (2019). Hate crime victimization survey report. Skopje. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Mission to Skopje. | https://www.osce.org/mission-to-skopje/... | North Macedonia, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Mission to Skopje | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia | This report provides the results from a nation-wide survey of hate crime victimization carried out in North Macedonia in June and July 2018. 17.5% of the respondents reported having experienced hate speech, and 9.1% hate crime, in the last 12 months before the survey. 60.1% of the persons that reported experiencing hate crime said that they did not report the crime to the police. | Quantitative (national survey) | Survey of 1510 respondents (15 years of age or older); respondents were recruited by a combination of deliberate and spontaneous recruitment; focus on municipalities with ethnically diverse population. | Not applicable - national level |
| Portugal | 2019 | Observatório de Cibersegurança (Observatory of Cybersecurity) (2019). Relatório Cibersegurança em Portugal - Linha de Observação Sociedade (Cybersecurity Report in Portugal - Society Observation Line). Lisbon, Centro Nacional de Cibersegurança (National Centre of Cybersecurity). | https://www.cnccs.gov.pt/content/files/r... | Portugal, Observatório de Cibersegurança (Observatory of Cybersecurity). | Public perceptions & attitudes | This report presents some indicators on the attitudes, behaviours and education/awareness of the Portuguese citizens regarding cybersecurity, comparing, whenever possible, with the European Union. It seeks to highlight the social aspects of this reality, in particular how the internet and computing devices are perceived by users and the security practices in their use. This will define the degrees of apprehension, confidence or care in the use of digital technologies. The report addresses the issue of racial hatred and religious extremism in several of the items analysed. According to the report, in general, Portuguese citizens there are less concerned and give less attention to online material that promotes racial hatred and religious extremism, when compared to the EU. | The report is developed through three sub-themes: attitudes, behaviours and education/awareness. The data used are mainly from sources such as the European Commission, Eurobarometer, Eurostat, the Directorate-General for Higher Education, the Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics and the National Statistics Institute. However, this report includes contents and analysis that are the responsibility of the Cybersecurity Observatory. The analysis is essentially quantitative. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Romania | 2019 | Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). ECRI Report on Romania (fifth monitoring cycle). Strasbourg, adopted on 3 April 2019, published on 5 June 2019 | https://rm.coe.int/fifth-report-on-roma... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia | The Report highlights some progress made by Romania since the adoption of ECRI's fourth report in March 2014, such as the newly introduced possibility to generate data on racially motivated offences, through a feature on the Ministry of Justice's electronic tool for court statistics-ECRIS. However, it expresses concern regarding widespread racist hate speech in public discourse, underreporting of hate crimes and the limited awareness among the general public on equality and nondiscrimination. The Report invites authorities to urgently adopt the National Strategy on Equality, Inclusion, Diversity, and to put in place an integrated system for data collection on hate speech/hate crime. | Report. The working methods for the preparation of the ECRI country reports involve documentary analyses, visit to the country concerned, and a confidential dialogue with national authorities. | | Not applicable - national level |
| Romania | 2019 | National Council for Combatting Discrimination. Raport de activitate 2018 (Activity Report - 2018). Bucharest. | https://main.components.ro/uploads/1d3a... | Romania National Council for Combatting Discrimination (CNCD) | Discrimination | The report presents the activity of CNCD during 2018. It concludes that hate speech in Romania is especially targeted at Roma, Hungarians, Jews, members of the LGBTIQ community, Muslims and refugees. The report also refers to a survey according to which over 60% of Romanians consider Muslims to be potentially dangerous, and 52% believe that immigrants should be stopped at the borders of Europe. The data collected by CNCD also show serious prejudice at the level of the general public towards everything that is not typical Orthodox, heterosexual and nationalist Romanian, which indicates an extremely fertile ground for a serious outlet of hate speech and denial of classical liberal values. | Report | The Report summarizes the activity of CNCD in terms of petitions, sanctions applied to cases where discrimination, harassment of hate speech was noted, as well as examples from the institution's decision. It additionally provides an overview of CNCD's representation in the media and in regional or EU reports. | Not applicable - national level |
| Romania | 2019 | National Council for Combatting Discrimination. Raport de activitate 2019 (Activity Report - 2019). Bucharest. Published on 9 April 2020. | https://cncd.ro/2020-04-09-raportul-de-... | Romania National Council for Combatting Discrimination (CNCD) | Discrimination | The report presents the activity of CNCD during 2019, as a quasi-judicial Equality Body. It concludes that most petitions submitted in 2019 with CNCD for discrimination are related to membership to a social group, disability and nationality. In terms of thematic areas of discrimination, the report indicates that most petitions were related to employment or work relations, protection of personal dignity, access to services and access to education. The Report also refers to other activities undertaken by CNCD, such as delivery of training for various professional groups, in partnership with non-governmental organisations or public institutions. | Report | This Report includes information on CNCD's activity related to processing complaints, issuing expert points of view for the courts and for citizens, the administrative proceedings activity, investigations as well as examples from the institution's decisions. It further focuses on CNCD's prevention actions - including capacity building, and additionally provides an overview of CNCD's representation in the media and in regional or EU reports. | Not applicable - national level |
| Serbia | 2019 | Commissioner for the Protection of Equality. Report on the Public Opinion Survey on the Attitude of Citizens towards Discrimination in Serbia, November 2019. | http://ravnopravnost.gov.rs/wp-content/... | Serbia, Commissioner for the Protection of Equality Poverenik za zaštitu ravnopravnosti | Public perceptions & attitudes | The mandate of the Commissioner is a protection of the equality in Serbia, and one of its activities is conducting research and survey on the position of vulnerable and minority groups in Serbia. Commissioner found in its survey that the position of migrants in Serbia is low because perception of the Serbian population is negative about migrants. It is a relevant because a large number of migrants in Serbia are Muslims or they are coming from states with a majority Muslim population. (About statistics of a number of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants you can find in this report: Petrović, Lena (2020), "Right to Asylum in the Republic of Serbia 2019", Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, pp. 13-15. | | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Slovenia | 2019 | United Nations (UN), Human Rights Council (2019), Visit to Slovenia: Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, 8 January 2019 | https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UND... | United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council | Hate speech | Upon the visit to Slovenia, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues reported, among other things, that disaggregated data by groups targeted by hate speech or incitement to violence were not readily available, preventing the identification of groups most at risk, while anecdotal evidence suggested that minorities had been particularly vulnerable. After a rapid rise of hate speech at the time of mass arrival of refugees to Slovenia in 2015, instances of hate speech were less common in the subsequent period. | Country visit (5 to 13 April 2018) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Slovenia | 2019 | Council of Europe, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2019), ECRI Report on Slovenia (fifth monitoring cycle), Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 5 June 2019. | https://rm.coe.int/fifth-report-on-slov... | Council of Europe European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) | Racism & xenophobia, Hate speech, Incitement to hatred or violence, Islamophobia, Discrimination, Integration & inclusion | This report produced by the ECRI covers the situation regarding racism, xenophobia and related intolerance in Slovenia as of 5 December 2018. Among other things, the ECRI found, as regards hate speech, that "the law and the even stricter requirements contained in the Prosecutor General's legal opinion have caused a significant impunity gap, with hate speech almost never prosecuted in Slovenia, and great frustration among victims. Moreover, the absence of an effective legal remedy for the alleged victim if a prosecutor dismisses a criminal complaint or decides not to initiate prosecution also remains a concern." It also noted that Slovenian Ombudsman reported a rise in hate speech against refugees and asylum seekers at the time of the so called migration crisis. | Documentary analyses, country visit, confidential dialogue with the national authorities | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2019 | Spain, State Attorney General's Office (Fiscalia General del Estado) (2019), Circular 7/2019, on guidelines for the interpretation of hate crimes under article 510 of the Criminal Code (Circular 7/2019, sobre pautas para interpretar los delitos de odio tipificados en el art. 510 CP), Madrid, Ministry of Justice | https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?i... | Spain, State Official Bulletin - Ministry of the Presidency, Court Relations and Equality Boletín Oficial del Estado - Ministerio de la Presidencia, Relaciones con las Cortes e Igualdad (MPR) | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | The Information Circular pursues the setting of interpretative guidelines for the various criminal figures encompassed in the Article 510 of the Penal Code (PC) following the reform carried out by Organic Law 1/2015 of 30 March, which entered into force on July 2015. It has not involved the inclusion of a single category of hate crimes, and expressions of it may be found disseminated throughout the PC. It entails interpretative difficulties with respect to other criminal modalities related to this matter. There is a doctrinal and jurisprudential dispute. | other: Information Circular | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2019 | Spain, Ministry of the Interior (Ministerio del Interior) (2019), Report on incidents related to hate crimes (Informe sobre la evolución de los incidentes relacionados con los delitos de odio en España 2018), Madrid, Ministry of the Interior. | http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/64... | Spain, Ministry of Interior - State Secretariat for Security (Ministerio del Interior - Secretaría de Estado de Seguridad) | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | The National Report concluded that there were 1,598 Hate crimes and incidents cases recorded by the national security forces in 2018. Although it does not include a specific reference to Anti-Muslim hatred, it does registered 426 cases (26.7%) based on racism and xenophobia and 69 cases (4.3%) based on religious beliefs or religious practices and the 596 cases (37.3%) based on ideology. In comparison other relevant grounds reflected are Anti-Semitism 9 cases (0.56%) and 25 cases (1.56%) based on People with Disabilities and 259 cases (16.20%) based on the Sexual orientation and gender identity. The cases based on "ideology" increased by 33.6%, compared to 2017. In the case of "racism/xenophobia" incidents, the increase was of a 1.3%. | Survey - quantitative research | The data were obtained through the Crime Statistics System (statistical system of criminality (SECI)). For its computation takes into account the facts that have been acknowledged by the following police corps: Guardia Civil, the National Police, the independent police of the different autonomous communities (Ertzaintza and Mossos d'Esquadra and Policía Foral de Navarra) as well as the Local Police groups. It was complemented with the "Survey on Experiences with Hate Crime Incidents", which was active from 15 March to 31 December 2017 on the website of the Ministry of the Interior. 191 participants participated: university studies (47.2%), Spanish nationality (75.9%), between the ages of 26 to 40 (38.7%), resident in the provinces of Madrid, Barcelona and Murcia, and with employment status as an employee (53.9%) | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2019 | Spain, Ministry of the Justice (2019), Annual Report Public Prosecutor Office 2018. (Memoria de la Fiscalía General del Estado 2018), Chapter III, 12, pg. 1045-1066, Madrid, Ministry of the Justice. | https://www.fiscal.es/memorias/memoria2... | Spain, Ministry of the Justice - Public Prosecutor Office (Ministerio de Justicia - Fiscalía General del Estado). | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | In its Introduction to Hate Crimes concluded that News about alleged hate crimes appears in the media almost daily, but most cases are not cases of hate speech and the creation of a real danger to the groups or persons referred to in Articles 22. 4th, and Art. 510 and others of the Penal Code. This serves to enable those who are opposed to a particular punishment of hate crimes to speak of a restriction of freedom of expression and an extension of the repression of any opinion through criminal law. | Hate crime reporting | Information registered by each one of the Delegated and Coordinator Public Prosecutors on Hate and Discrimination Crimes and gathered by the Central National Public Prosecutor. But a reference to the statistics system unsolved issue is registered by the Public Prosecutor Office within its National Report when referring to the Statistics stating that: The collection of statistical data remains one of the pending issues. One of the reasons for the difficulties of registering it in the technological application of Fortuny, which is the procedural management system of the prosecutor's office as well as the difference of applications in several communities. | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|----------|------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Sweden | 2019 | Hate crime 2018 - Statistics of police reports with identified hate crime motives and self-reported vulnerability to hate crime (Hatbrott 2018 - Statistik över polisanmälningar med identifierade hatbrottsmotiv och självrapporterad utsatthet för hatbrott) - The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå) | https://www.bra.se/bra-in-english/home/... | Sweden, Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention) | Hate crime | The report shows that of the types of hate crimes identified as antireligious hate crimes, hate crimes with Islamophobic motives are the most frequent. In 2018, 562 police reports concerned such crimes, which was a 28 % increase compared to 2016. Statistics show that the number of police reports on hate crimes with Islamophobic motives were at a relatively stable level between the years 2008 and 2013. Since then there has been a yearly increase up until 2018. The most common types of hate crimes with Islamophobic motives in 2018 were unlawful threats and molestation (39 %), followed by agitation against an ethnic or national group (32 %). Violent crimes represented about 6 %. | Quantitative (Examination and analysis of police reports of hate crimes) | The target population for the survey was police reports from 2018 relating to the crime categories: violent crime (homicide, attempted homicide, assault and assault against a public servant), unlawful threat, non-sexual molestation, defamation, criminal damage, graffiti, agitation against a population group, unlawful discrimination and a selection of other offences. The sample was a simple random sample with a sample size of 50 % of the population, drawn two months subsequent to the end of the month in which the police report was registered. Of a total of 398,000 police reports for the full year, the sample comprised 197,000 reports, to which the computerised search was applied. The computerised search was based on a list of 383 search words relating to a number of specific crime categories. Reports identified by this computerised search method were studied manually in three steps. Details of reports considered to meet the authority's definition of a hate crime were coded. Finally, an estimation procedure was applied to produce population-level estimates based on the random sample of police reports examined. These population-level estimates constituted the statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives. | Not applicable - national level |
| Sweden | 2019 | CERD Report - Concluding observations on Sweden's report | https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/C... | CERD Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination United Nations | Hate crime | In late 2019, the CERD published their concluding observations and criticism in relation to Sweden, which also included the Committee's concern over the situation for Swedish Muslims. The Committee regretted that the Sweden had not indicate in its report, the specific measures taken to guarantee the security of property belonging to Muslim ethno-religious minority groups. The Committee also regretted that Sweden did not take adequate and concrete measures to ensure funding and affordable insurance aimed at promoting the safety of mosques and other common property. | As all committee reports, the concluding observations were based on 1) the country report, 2) parallel reports by civil society organisations, 3) discussions with the country representatives and the committee. | CERD's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources, such as data from national authorities and monitoring bodies and non-governmental organisations. | Not applicable - national level |
| Austria | 2020 | ECRI (2020). ECRI Bericht über Österreich (sechste Prüfungsrunde), verabschiedet am 7. April 2020, veröffentlicht am 2. Juni 2020. ECRI (2020). ECRI Report on Austria (sixth monitoring cycle). Adopted on 7 April 2020. | https://rm.coe.int/report-on-austria-6t... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | An amendment to the School Education Act in 2019 prohibits Muslim girls to wear headscarves. It raises concerns regarding the principles of lawfulness, neutrality and non-discrimination. There are high levels of Islamophobia and the public discourse has become increasingly xenophobic. Political speech has taken on highly divisive and antagonistic overtones particularly targeting Muslims and refugees. Alleged practices of ethnic profiling by the police, against persons belonging to Black and Muslim communities in particular, continue to be reported. | Qualitative: documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, confidential dialogue with the national authorities and consultations with non-governmental parties concerned with the issue. | N/A (no sample was drawn from the population) | Not applicable - national level |
| Belgium | 2020 | ECRI REPORT ON BELGIUM (sixth monitoring cycle) Adopted on 12 December 2019 Published on 18 March 2020 | https://rm.coe.int/ecri-sixth-report-on... | Belgium, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) | Racism & xenophobia | The report outlines the following progress since 2014 on a number of matters relating to race, racism and xenophobia, including the development of hate speech counter-narrative and tackling hate motivated violence. Suggested improvements include addressing discrimination on ground of language, diversity management in education e.g. banning of wearing headscarves. Recommendations include human rights and diversity education; development of a common reporting system for collecting data on racism and homophobic/transphobic related crime for reliable data on hate speech and violence motivated by hate. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Bulgaria | 2020 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Министерство на външните работи) (2020). National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council Resolution 16/21, 13 February 2020. | https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/P... | Bulgaria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Министерство на външните работи | Racism & xenophobia | The report highlights the developments, which took place between the second and third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review. In 2019 the Prosecutor's Office published a Guidance for Practical Implementation of Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and manifestations of racism and xenophobia through the criminal law provisions. Projects related to reporting on cases of hate crime are being finalised. The Commission for Protection against Discrimination is a national contact point regarding the collection and provision of information related to hate crimes to the ODIHR/OSCE. | The report is compiled based on a review of national legislative and policy documents, official data provided by public authorities and consultations with stakeholders. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Bulgaria | 2020 | Council of Europe. Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe (2020). Report Following Her Visit to Bulgaria from 25 to 29 November 2019. Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 31 March 2020. | https://rm.coe.int/report-on-the-visit... | Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe | Hate speech | The Commissioner notes that rampant intolerance is present towards minority groups, especially Roma, Muslims, migrants and asylum-seekers, ethnic Macedonians, LGBTI people. The report points to possible associations with criminality, negative media representation, beliefs that such groups are a danger to majority values. The role of politicians as proliferators of such narratives is also identified. Violent incidents and hate crimes against Muslim and Roma communities are noted (Islamophobic attacks). | The report utilises data collected from official sources, consultations and country visits, as well as media monitoring, and monitoring of internet sources (such as social media) and the political sphere. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|---------|------|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Croatia | 2020 | The Ombudsperson of the Republic of Croatia (Ured pučke pravobraniteljice) (2020). Annual report of the Ombudsperson's Office for 2019 (Izješće pučke pravobraniteljice za 2019. godinu) | https://www.ombudsman.hr/hr/izvjesca-pu... | Croatia, The Ombudsperson of the Republic of Croatia Pučka pravobraniteljica | Discrimination, Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia, Religious freedom | In 2019, the Ombudswoman Office received 42 complaints of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nationality or skin colour and 11 based on religion – the report points out migrants were a prominent target of discriminatory conduct and violence, both in online and physical spheres. Regarding the hate crimes, the report states that according to data from the Ministry of Interior, there were 51 cases in 2019, and the perpetrators were motivated mostly by nationality or ethnicity of victims (in 37 cases) but there is no further data segregation that could highlight which ethnicities were targeted. | Report uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. It is based on analysis of cases the Ombudsperson's office worked on, field work data, research and data collected from several hundred actors, among them public bodies, civil society organisations, unions, employers, universities, churches, religious organisations and others. It is also an analysis and the report on the state of rights and freedoms in the Republic of Croatia. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2020 | U.S. Department of State (2020). 2019 Report on International Religious Freedom. Cyprus, 15 July 2020. | https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-repo... | U.S. Department of State, Office of international religious freedom | Discrimination, Religious freedom | The report recorded the following 2019 incidents: (1) The expulsion from a public school of a Syrian student because she was wearing a headscarf, despite school regulations that the prohibition to cover their heads should be implemented without discriminating. The Education Ministry ordered an investigation but did not publicize the findings, announcing only that it would handle the matter in accordance with the law. Subsequently, in response to continued criticism from students of the school, the Ministry transferred the headmaster to another position. | The report compiles data from the national press and from NGO consultation. | | Not applicable - national level |
| Cyprus | 2020 | Cyprus Police (2020). 'Περισσότερα ή και Υποθέσεις Ρατσιστικής φύσεως ή και με Ρατσιστικό κίνητρο 2005-2019' (Incidents and/or cases of a racial nature and/or racially motivated 2005-2019). May 2020. | https://www.police.gov.cy/police/police... | Cyprus, Police | Hate crime, Hate speech, Racism & xenophobia, Islamophobia | During 2019 a total of 40 incidents of hate crime/speech were recorded, 27 of which were mere registrations and 13 led to criminal investigations. In the category of criminal investigations, two cases were archived as unsolved, five cases were under investigation, and six cases were lodged in court and the trial is pending. No court decisions were issued in 2019 or 2020 in respect of cases filed in previous years. Out of the 40 cases recorded in 2019, six were assaults against the person, one was an attack against property, and 39 were threats, oral racial attacks or hate speech. The incidents recorded concerned 53 complainants and 63 perpetrators. | The police database comprises of complaints submitted by victims or third parties or by self-initiated recording from the police itself. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Czechia | 2020 | Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy Department. Report on Manifestations of Extremism and Prejudicial Hatred on the Territory of the Czech Republic in 2019 (Zpráva o projevech extremismu a předsudčné nenávisli na území České republiky v roce 2019). | https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/extremismus... | Czechia, Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy Department | Hate crime, Hate speech, Incitement to hatred or violence | In 2019, the Czech Police recorded eleven crimes motivated by hatred against Muslims and eight cases against Arabs. Hate speech on the internet continues to flourish, primarily targeting Roma people, people of colour and Muslims. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2020 | Had i det offentlige rum under covid-19-epidemien. En analyse af minoriteters oplevelser' (Hate in the public space during the covid-19 epidemic. An analysis of minority experiences). The Danish Institute for Human Rights | https://menneskeret.dk/sites/menneskere... | Denmark, The Danish Institute for Human Rights | Hate speech | The report investigates minority experiences of hate in public space during the covid-19 epidemic, focusing on the experiences of adoptees adopted from abroad, ethnic minorities, LGBTI+ people and people with disabilities. The report documents that minorities have been particularly exposed to hatred during the covid-19 epidemic. The covid-19 epidemic and its restrictions on both distance and assemblies have had special consequences for minorities. The closure of society and the risk of infection have resulted in fewer people in public space and people paying more attention to the behaviour of others. The minorities experience fear and feel more vulnerable towards haters from others in public space, as they don't have friends or relatives to support them. | Survey (quantitative) and interviews (qualitative). | The report is based on data from a websurvey sent to the four minority groups through social media with approx. 2.000 responses and on ten interviews with minority people about their experiences. | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2020 | Kvinder med tørklæde - ti kvinders erfaringer med arbejdsmarkedet' (Women who wear hijab - ten women's experiences with the labour market). The Danish Institute for Human Rights | https://menneskeret.dk/sites/menneskere... | Denmark, The Danish Institute for Human Rights | Discrimination | The report focus on women who wear hijab and their access to the labour market. It is examined how wearing the hijab, and thus signaling religious beliefs, affects the employment opportunities of young ethnic minority women who speak fluent Danish and are well educated. The women interviewed to this report have felt discriminated against or have felt harassed during a job interview or in the workplace. Further, they have experienced that prejudices against Muslim women were a relevant factor in situations where they were not considered for a specific job. | Interviews (qualitative) | The report is based on ten interviews with well-educated and qualified ethnic minority women who wear hijab in order to examine their considerations when applying for a job. | Not applicable - national level |
| Denmark | 2020 | Udlændinge- og Integrationsministeriet (Ministry of Immigration and Integration). Det nationale Integrationsbarometer (The National Integration Barometer) | https://integrationsbarometer.dk/barome... | Denmark, The Ministry of Immigration and Integration | Discrimination | The yearly poll from the Ministry of Immigration and Integration shows the share of non-western immigrants and descendants who have experienced being discriminated because of their ethnic background. In 2012, 45 % of all respondents report that they have experienced being discriminated because of their ethnic background. The share remained level in 2013 and dropped to 43 % in 2014 through 2016. In 2018 the share rose to a record high of 48 %, while it has dropped to 45 % in 2020. | Poll | The poll is part of the 'Integration Barometer' - a bundle of statistics collected by The Ministry of Immigration and Integration that measures the level of integration of immigrants and descendants into Danish society. The poll shows the share of non-western immigrants and descendants who have experienced being discriminated because of their ethnic background. Only immigrants who have resided in Denmark for at least three years are included. The poll has been conducted on a yearly basis since 2012 | Not applicable - national level |

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|---------|------|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Denmark | 2020 | Justitsministeriet, Københavns Universitet, Det kriminalpræventive råd, Rigspolitiet (Ministry of Justice, University of Copenhagen, Danish Crime Prevention Council, The National Police). Udsathed for vold og andre former for kriminalitet - Offerundersøgelserne 2005-2018 (Vulnerable to violence and crime - studies of victims 2005-2018). | https://www.justitsministeriet.dk/sites... | Denmark, The Ministry of Justice, University of Copenhagen, Danish Crime Prevention Council, The National Police | Incitement to hatred or violence | Based on survey data, the report finds that an estimated 15 % of all victims of violence have been or might have been subject to racially motivated violence. More male than female victims are subject to racially motivated violence. And more victims between 25-74 experience racially motivated violence compared to victims between 16-24. Less than half of the victims of racially motivated violence (39 %) reported the crime to the police. Due to few survey respondents in the category of 'victims of racially motivated violence', the authors highlight that estimates are subject to substantial uncertainty and should be interpreted with great care. | Survey (quantitative) | The report is based on data from a combined phone and web survey. The survey covers victims of violence, theft, vandalism and forced sexual intercourse, with a total sample size of 21.412 persons. | Not applicable - national level |
| Estonia | 2020 | Tammiste, B. (2020). Kuritegevus Eestis 2019: Vaenukuriteod (Crime in Estonia 2019: Hate crime). Tallinn, Ministry of Justice | https://www.kriminaalpolitika.ee/kurif... | Estonia, Ministry of Justice | Hate crime | In 2019, 10 hate crimes were registered by the Police and Border Guard Board in Estonia – one threat, four cases of physical abuse, one case of debasement of memory of deceased, one case of harassing pursuit, three cases of aggravated breach of public order. Eight hate crimes were connected to the victim's race, religion or ethnicity, two crimes were connected to the victim's sexual orientation. | The statistics are compiled from the police information system. The system allows police officers to mark a case as hate crime by ticking one of three boxes: "hate - religion, race, ethnicity"; "hate - sexual orientation/identity"; "hate - other". | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2020 | Non-Discrimination Ombudsman (2020). Selvitys afrikkalaistausten henkilöiden kokemasta syrjinnästä (Report on the discrimination experienced by people of African descent) | https://syrjinta.fi/syhdentvetaisuusva... | Finland, Non-Discrimination Ombudsman, Yhdenvertaisuusvaltuutettu | Discrimination, Ethnic profiling, Racism & xenophobia | The aim of the study is to increase the understanding of the underreporting of discrimination among people of African descent. The reported experiences of discrimination include verbal harassment, physical harassment, and ethnic profiling. The study did not specifically address the situation of Muslims, however, the biggest group of respondents gave Somali as their mother tongue. Further, 12 % expressed that they have experienced discrimination on the ground of religion. 61 % of the respondents state that they do not report discrimination to any authorities. The main reason for this is lack of trust that this would lead to anything (14.1 %). | Qualitative study with online survey and one-to-one interviews. | 286 valid responses and 11 interviews. 393 responses to the survey were discarded, these used racist language, extreme right codes or racist stereotypes. 34 % of the valid respondents gave Somali as their mother tongue. This group constitutes the biggest group of people of African descent in Finland (p. 10). | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2020 | Public Defender of rights (Defenseur des droits) (2020). Discrimination and origins: the urgency to act (Discriminations et origines - l'urgence d'agir) | https://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites... | France, Public Defender of rights (Defenseur des droits) | Discrimination, Ethnic profiling, Racism & xenophobia, Hate crime, Hate speech, Islamophobia, Public perceptions & attitudes | In mainland France, real or supposed origin is the second most common form of discrimination behind gender: 11% of individuals say they have experienced discrimination on the basis of origin or skin colour in the last five years. People of foreign origin or perceived foreign origin are more vulnerable to unemployment, social insecurity, poor housing conditions and their state of health is more affected. Research also highlights specific educational inequalities linked to origin and location. In addition to social difficulties, they compromise the employment opportunities of young people and their later living conditions. | Report based on the complaints received by Public Defender of Rights and the data at its disposal | Analysis of 1,840 referrals received in 2020 | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2020 | CNCDH (2020) Rapport 2019 sur la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie (2019 report on the fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia) | https://www.cncdh.fr/sites/default/file... | France, French Consultative Commission for Human Rights | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | 36% of the population view Muslims as 'forming a separate group in society'. Certain Muslim religious practices are still perceived as difficult to reconcile with French society, even if levels remain stable overall compared to last year, from an analytical framework a repressive analysis of refugees. Anti-Muslim acts recorded 12 showed an overall increase of 54% over the past year - 154 acts (compared to 100 in 2018) which are made up of 91 threats (compared to 55 in 2018) and 63 acts (compared to 45 in 2018), an increase of 40%. | The CNCDH bases its analyses on the statistical assessment of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice, surveys on public opinion, analyses by CNCDH partner researchers, and in particular their longitudinal tolerance index, and contributions from institutional, association and international actors. | See L11 | Not applicable - national level |
| France | 2020 | Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'intérieur)(2020). Racist, xenophobic or anti-religious offences in 2019 (Les atteintes à caractère raciste, xénophobe ou antireligieuses en 2019) - Interstats Analyse N°26 | https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/interstat... | France- Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) | Religious freedom, Islamophobia, Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination | In 2019, the national police and gendarmerie services recorded 5,730 crimes and offences (crimes et délits) and 5,100 contraventions, all committed on the basis of ethnicity, nation, supposed race or religion ('of a racist nature'), throughout France. More than 70% of 'racist' crimes are public insults, provocation or defamation. Compared to 2018, the number of 'racist' crimes recorded by the police in 2019 is generally higher (+11%), and the number of contraventions has increased significantly (+26%). | Analysis of complaints | See L12 | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2020 | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag). Antimuslimischer Rassismus und Diskriminierung von Muslimen in Deutschland. Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Große Anfrage der Abgeordneten Ulla Jelpke, Dr. André Hahn, Göky Akbulut, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion DIE LINKE. - Drucksache 19/11240 (neu) -. Printed Document 19/17069, 06 February 2020. | https://dipbt.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19... | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), answer by the Federal Government (Bundesregierung) to a parliamentary request | Islamophobia, Discrimination | According to information provided by the Federal Government, Muslims and Islamic religious institutions are affected by politically motivated crime as following: In 2017, German police authorities registered in total 1,095 crimes classified as "hostile to Islam"; in 2018, the police registered 910 crimes as "hostile to Islam". In 2019, 184 cases of attacks motivated by hostility to Islam against mosques, cemeteries, meeting places/cultural associations or other places of religious practice were registered by the police. From 1 January to 30 June 2019, 58 online "hate posts" (Hasspostings) motivated by hostility to Islam were registered by the police, among them 44 cases were classified as sedition (Volksverhetzung). | This answer of the Federal Government to a so-called major parliamentary request (Große Anfrage) includes information from the level of the 16 German states. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

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|---------|------|--|---|--|--------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Germany | 2020 | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), Islamfeindlichkeit und antimuslimische Straftaten im vierten Quartal 2019. Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Ulla Jelpke, Dr. André Hahn, Göky Akbulut, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion DIE LINKE. - Drucksache 19/17631 - Printed Document 19/19328, 19 March 2020. | https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19... | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), answer by the Federal Government (Bundesregierung) to a parliamentary request | Hate crime, Islamophobia | According to official figures provided by the Federal Government, 190 crimes were registered by the police as "hostile to Islam" between 1 October and 31 December 2019, 18 of these crimes were assaults against mosques, 9 persons were injured. Furthermore, 2 demonstrations against "Germany's Islamisation" that were allegedly influenced by right-wing extremists were counted by the domestic intelligence authorities. An update of the prior report on Anti-Muslim crimes in the third quarter of 2019 (German Bundestag 19/15647) shows: From 1 July to 31 September 2019, 271 crimes were registered by the police as „hostile to Islam“, 33 of them were assaults against mosques, 12 people were injured. | Figures were drawn from the police crime statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik) on "politically motivated crime" (politisch motivierte Kriminalität) which includes "hostile to Islam" (Islamfeindlich) as a new category since January 2017. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2020 | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), Islamfeindlichkeit und antimuslimische Straftaten im ersten Quartal 2020. Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Ulla Jelpke, Dr. André Hahn, Göky Akbulut, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion DIE LINKE. - Drucksache 19/20006 - Printed Document 19/20631, 01 July 2020. | https://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19... | Germany, German Bundestag (Deutscher Bundestag), answer by the Federal Government (Bundesregierung) to a parliamentary request | Hate crime, Islamophobia | According to official figures provided by the Federal Government, 232 crimes were registered by the police as "hostile to Islam" from 1 January to 31 March 2020, 18 of the crimes were assaults against mosques, 10 persons were injured. Furthermore, 1 demonstration against "Germany's Islamisation" that were allegedly influenced by right-wing extremists were counted by the domestic intelligence authorities. An update of the prior report on Anti-Muslim crime on the fourth quarter 2019 (German Bundestag, Printed Document 19/19328) shows: From 1 October to 31 December 2019, 203 crimes were registered by the police as „hostile to Islam“, 10 people were injured and 2 people were killed in the context of these crimes. | Figures were drawn from the police crime statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik) on "politically motivated crime" (politisch motivierte Kriminalität) which includes "hostile to Islam" (Islamfeindlich) as a new category since January 2017. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2020 | Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (Bundesministerium des Innern, für Bau und Heimat), Politisch motivierte Kriminalität im Jahr 2019, Bundesweite Fallzahlen, Berlin, 12 May 2020. | https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/down... | Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (Bundesministerium des Innern, für Bau und Heimat), overview on politically motivated crime in 2019, including a brief section on page 6 on crimes the alleged motif of which was "hostility to Islam" | Hate crime | It is reported that in 2019, 950 crimes were registered as "hostile to Islam". These are 40 more crimes than in 2018, a rise of 4.4 per cent. 856 of the registered crime were committed by right-wing offenders. | Figures were drawn from the police crime statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik) on "politically motivated crime" (politisch motivierte Kriminalität) which includes "hostile to Islam" (Islamfeindlich) as a new category since January 2017. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Germany | 2020 | Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (Bundesministerium des Innern, für Bau und Heimat), Übersicht „Hasskriminalität“, Entwicklung der Fallzahlen 2001 - 2019, Berlin, 12 May 2020. | https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/down... | Germany, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (Bundesministerium des Innern, für Bau und Heimat), overview on hate crimes registered by the German police from 2001 to 2019, including a brief section on hate crimes allegedly motivated by "hostility to Islam" from 2017 to 2019. | Hate crime | The overview on hate crime registered by the police between 2017 and 2019 includes a section on crimes registered as "hostile to Islam". Accordingly, the overall figures of such crimes were 1,075 in 2017, 910 in 2018 and 950 in 2019. The figures for violent crimes were 56 in 2017, 74 in 2018 and 60 in 2019. | Figures were drawn from the police crime statistics (Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik) on "politically motivated crime" (politisch motivierte Kriminalität) which includes "hostile to Islam" (Islamfeindlich) as a new category since January 2017. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Greece | 2020 | The Greek Ombudsman, Equal Treatment, Special Report 2019 | https://www.synigoros.gr/resources/docs... | Greece/Greek Ombudsman | Discrimination | Complaints submitted to the Ombudsman in 2019 represent a 30% increase over the previous year, the largest rise since 2016 when the Department of Equal Treatment was activated. Out of 1,176 new complaints submitted in 2019, 1% was related to discrimination based on religion and religious belief. Discrimination based on grounds of national or ethnic origin was reported in 3% of the new cases and 2% concerned discrimination based on race or colour. The report highlights the Ombudsman's intervention in a case of a nursing student who was not permitted to wear a veil during her training at a public hospital - a case documented as discrimination based on grounds of religious beliefs. | Quantitative and Qualitative Data. The Report summarises the work carried out by the Ombudsman as the Body for promoting and implementing the principle of equal opportunity. The report is based on the data collected from the Ombudsman's intervention in cases of discrimination based on ethnic or racial origin, colour, gender identity, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, disability and social status. | Out of 1,176 new complaints submitted in 2019, 1% was related to discrimination based on religion and religious belief. Discrimination based on grounds of national or ethnic origin was reported in 3% of the new cases and 2% concerned discrimination based on race or colour. | Not applicable - national level |
| Hungary | 2020 | United Nations (UN), Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Visit to Hungary - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Human Rights Council, Forty-fourth session, 15 June-3 July 2020. | https://www.undocs.org/A/HRC/44/42/Add.1 | UN/Human Rights Council/Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales | Racism & xenophobia | The report is the outcome of Special Rapporteur, Felipe González Morales' visit to Hungary from 10 to 17 July 2019. During the visit, the Rapporteur investigated the human rights' situation of migrants, assessed existing laws, policies and practices in relation to the governance of migration in Hungary. Visitation was made to the facilities of asylum and to the most relevant national organizations of migration in Hungary (among others different Ministries and authorities like the Hungarian Police and National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing). The Rapporteur established that the transit zones constitute "de facto deprivation of liberty of the asylum seekers". In its conclusion, the report provides recommendations for the bettering of the conditions of migrants in Hungary. | The report relies on a short overview of national legislations. Furthermore, it provides a systematic account of the situation in the facilities upheld by the Hungarian authorities. Among others, the Rapporteur expressed concerns about the situation of children and families, the unsatisfactory practices of judges and also the non-provision of food to non-wanted asylum seekers. A short overview of the NGOs' struggle in Hungary is also provided. | The report is not qualitative. It is the Special Rapporteur's summary about the situation of all kinds of migrants' human rights after his visit to Hungary. | Not applicable - national level |
| Ireland | 2020 | Central Statistics Office (Ireland) (2020): Crime and Victimization 2019 as a subset of the Health and Crime Survey. | https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublic... | Central Statistics Office | Hate crime | "4% of victims believed the crime was motivated by race, religion or ethnicity, while 3% stated that they felt the crime was motivated by gender and 2% said they felt that age had been a motivating factor." NB - respondents may have selected more than one identity ground as the basis for their experience. E.G. Gender and Age etc. | "The Crime and Victimization Survey is a household survey about crime in Ireland carried out by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). Crime and Victimization 2019 was part of the Health and Crime Survey, conducted via the CSO's General Household Survey (GHS) during Q2 and Q3 2019. Interviews took place during a six month interviewing period between April and October 2019." | "The sample is stratified using administrative county and the Pobal HP (Haase and Pratschke) Deprivation Index. A two-stage sample design is used. In the first stage household blocks are selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling. In the second stage households are selected using Simple Random Sampling (SRS). This ensures each household in the sample frame has an equal probability of selection." | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|-------------|------|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Ireland | 2020 | United Nations (UN). Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2020). (CERD/C/IRL/CO/5-9). Concluding observations on the combined fifth to ninth reports of Ireland, 23 January 2020. | https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/ENAC... | United Nations (UN) Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. | Racism & xenophobia | Alternative' submission from civil society organisations made specific reference to the experiences of Muslim communities vis hostility and/or discrimination. The Concluding Observations of CERD referred to here made reference to religion as a basis upon which one may experience hostility/discrimination alone/at intersection. The following details key concerns and recommendations raised by the Committee: Legislative framework. The Committee reiterated that the State: 1) incorporates the convention in its legal order. | Desk research. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Italy | 2020 | UNAR (2020). Report Contact Center discriminazioni verso la popolazione musulmana. Periodo di riferimento: luglio 2019-luglio 2020. UNAR | | UNAR, Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali a difesa delle differenze | Islamophobia | Out of the 116 mapped episodes, 77.6% were pointed out through the Media&Web Observatory and 14.7% through the press monitoring carried out by UNAR. 103 (88.7%) discrimination episodes occurred in the public space; 4 (3.4%) while accessing to public services; 3 (2.6%) in the domain of health; 2 (1.7%) at the workplace. 85.3% of the episodes directly reported to the UNAR contact centre occurred online (especially on Twitter). | The report is based on the analysis of the episodes of discriminations mapped and reported to the UNAR contact centres. The contact centre uses different sources: the Media&Web observatory; e-mail; ordinary mail; monitoring of press; helpline; local UNAR observatories; UNAR website. In order to focus merely on Islamophobia episodes, the report's authors searched through the contact centre's information using keywords - such as Muslim, Islam, Arab, Mosque, jihad, niqab, hijab, Islamic terrorism, ramadan, burqa, madrasa, Allah, Maometto, Halal, Moroccan, Senegal, Pakistan, Morocco, Algerian, Algeria, Afghanistan - and hastags - such as #HATESPEECH. | During the report period (July 2019-July 2020) 116 episodes of Islamophobia were mapped by the UNAR contact centre. | Not applicable - national level |
| Italy | 2020 | UNAR (2020). Relazione sull'effettiva applicazione del principio di parità di trattamento tra le persone indipendentemente dalla razza e dall'origine etnica e sull'efficacia dei meccanismi di tutela. UNAR | https://www.senato.it/service/PDF/PDFSe... | Italy, Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali a difesa delle differenze | Discrimination | This is the annual report presented by the Antidiscrimination Office of the Italian Government (UNAR) to both the Government and the Parliament, providing an overview of the Office's activities and the results of its monitoring operations on discrimination cases and episodes. The report does not deal specifically with Islamophobia but rather with discrimination episodes perpetrated on any grounds, including religion. The report refers to 2018 data and was presented to the above-mentioned Institutions in January 2020. 4,068 episodes were reported to UNAR in 2018, compared to 3,574 of 2017. 25.4% of the episodes were reported by witnesses; 14.1% by the victims; 8.7% by associations/institutions and 51.7% were mapped directly by UNAR. | UNAR carries out its mapping activities receiving information from different sources: it free helpline; e-mail; the on-line form available at the UNAR website; ordinary mail; the daily monitoring of social media and social network. More specifically, in 2018 the primary source of information was the "Media & Web Monitoring" activity: thanks to this programme, 1,265 cases of on-line hatred and discriminations were spotted (31% of the overall amount of cases). | The sample is made by all the episodes mapped by UNAR using the sources described in the methodology section. As of 2018, the overall sample was 4,068 episodes. | Not applicable - national level |
| Latvia | 2020 | State Security Service (Valsts Drošības dienests). Annual report 2019. March 2020 | http://vdd.gov.lv/en/useful/annual-repo... | Latvia, State Security Service (Valsts Drošības dienests) | Incitement to hatred or violence, Public perceptions & attitudes | State Security Service concluded that the overall threat posed by both right-wing and left-wing radical and extremist organisations remained low in Latvia. The right and left-wing persons operate autonomously or in marginal groups with a few associates, mostly online, sharing their opinion in blogs, forums, Facebook groups or by spreading hostile messages and comments online against globalisation, migrants, specific ethnic groups or races, sexual minorities etc. | quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments) | N/A | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2020 | Annual Report 2019 on the activities of CET / Rapport annuel sur les activités du CET 2019 | http://cet.lu/wp-content/uploads/2020/0... | Luxembourg, Centre for Equal Treatment (CET) / Centre d'Égalité de Traitement | Discrimination | The annual report of the Centre for Equal Treatment (Centre d'Égalité de Traitement or CET) makes it possible to follow up the activities, encounters and interviews carried out during the year by the equality body. The most relevant information are the statistics: from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, 138 new complaints of discrimination had been identified by CET. In 2019 there had been 155 ongoing reported cases before CET, out of which 9 cases concerned discrimination on the basis of religion and 31 on the basis of race or ethnic origin. | Qualitative and quantitative research. The statistics of CET include every case of discrimination identified as such by the equality body, whether the complaint had been introduced by the victim itself or by a third person. | In 2019 there had been 155 ongoing reported cases before CET, out of which 9 cases concerned discrimination on the basis of religion and 31 on the basis of race or ethnic origin. | LU000 - Luxembourg |
| Netherlands | 2020 | The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (College voor de Rechten van de Mens) (2020). 'Ervaringen met discriminerend gedrag in de openbare ruimte'. in: Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (College voor de Rechten van de Mens). Veilig jezelf zijn in het openbaar - Jaarlijkse Rapportage Mensenrechten in Nederland 2019. Utrecht, College voor de Rechten van de Mens, available at: https://publicaties.mensenrechten.nl/file/9053346b-6477-4a79-a476-286bf0b10530.pdf | https://publicaties.mensenrechten.nl/fi... | The Netherlands, Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (College voor de Rechten van de Mens) | Discrimination | Of a sample of 910 persons who experienced discrimination in public space in 2019, 126 persons (14%) experienced discrimination on the ground religion and 258 persons (28%) experienced discrimination on the ground race. 90% of these incidents concerned verbal insults. | This study was carried out by using a structured questionnaire in which respondents were asked for their experiences of discrimination in public. In April 2020 the research institute Kantar made a sample from the NIPO-base panel (which consists of approximately 113,000 persons). This sample consisted of 2,073 persons older than 18. They were asked to fill in an online questionnaire. 1,726 did fill in the questionnaire (a response rate of 83.2%). Of these, 1,007 participants indicated that they had at least one experience of discriminatory behaviour in public space, 910 of them on the basis of one of the legally protected personal characteristics (grounds for discrimination). These 910 respondents form the final net sample in this study. | 1,723 respondents of general population (including Muslims) | Not applicable - national level |
| Portugal | 2020 | Comissão para a Igualdade e Contra a Discriminação Racial (Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination) (2020). Relatório Anual 2019. Igualdade e não discriminação em razão da origem racial e étnica, cor, nacionalidade, ascendência e território de origem (Annual Report 2019. Equality and non-discrimination based on racial and ethnic origin, colour, nationality, ancestry and country of origin). Lisbon, Comissão para a Igualdade e Contra a Discriminação Racial. | https://www.cicdr.pt/documents/57891/0/... | Portugal, Comissão para a Igualdade e Contra a Discriminação Racial (Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination) | Discrimination | The aim of the report is to publish the statistical and administrative data collected in 2019 by the Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination (CICDR) and by the entities that, in Portugal, deal with ethnic-racial discrimination, to obtain a greater and more rigorous perspective of the phenomenon of discrimination and the way it manifests itself in various areas. The report gives an account of the main trends in ethnic-racial discrimination in Portugal, as well as the initiatives developed to prevent discriminatory phenomena. According to CICDR, in 2019 there was an increase in the number of complaints concerning racial hatred, xenophobia and intolerance (436 complaints). | Statistical and administrative data collected by CICDR and other entities that, in Portugal, deal with ethnic-racial discrimination on several variables (origin of the complaint; victim; geographical area; type of discrimination; person accused; developments of the complaint; and administrative offense proceedings). Descriptive analysis of these data. | N/A | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|------------|------|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Spain | 2020 | Spain, Ministry of the Interior (Ministerio del Interior) (2020). Report on incidents related to hate crimes (Informe sobre la evolución de los incidentes relacionados con los delitos de odio en España, 2019). Madrid, Ministry of the Interior. | http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/64... | Spain, Ministry of Interior - State Secretariat for Security (Ministerio del Interior - Secretaría de Estado de Seguridad) | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence | The National Report concluded that there were 1,706 hate crimes and incidents cases recorded in 2019. It does not include a specific reference to Anti-Muslim hatred. But it does registered 515 cases (30,19% based on racism and xenophobia and the 66 cases (3,86%) based on religious beliefs or religious practices and the 596 cases (35%) based on ideology. In comparison other grounds registered were: Anti-Semitism 5 cases (0,29%) and 26 cases (1,52%) based on People with Disabilities and 278 cases (16,29%) based on the Sexual orientation and gender identity. | Survey - quantitative research | The data were obtained through the Crime Statistics System (statistical system of criminality (SECI). For its computation takes into account the facts that have been acknowledged by the following police corps: Guardia Civil, the National Police, the independent police of the different autonomous communities (Ertzaletza and Mossos d'Esquadra and Policía Foral de Navarra) as well as the Local Police groups. It was complemented with the "Survey on Experiences with Hate Crime Incidents", which was active from 15 March to 31 December 2017 on the website of the Ministry of the Interior. 191 participants participated: university studies (47.2%), Spanish nationality (75.9%), between the ages of 26 to 40 (38.7%), resident in the provinces of Madrid, Barcelona and Murcia, and with employment status as an employee (53.9%) | Not applicable - national level |
| Bulgaria | 2020 | UNHCR Bulgaria (2020). Public attitudes towards refugees and asylum seekers in Bulgaria, Sofia, UNHCR, 11 November 2020 | https://www.unhcr.org/bg/wp-content/upl... | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees United Nations | Public perceptions & attitudes | The report examines the perceptions towards refugees and asylum seekers and includes several questions related to religion. It notes that the fear of refugees spreading their cultural and religious beliefs is the second most widespread concern (45 % in 2018, 44 % in 2019 and 52 % in 2020) after the fear of committing a crime. The share of people who consider it important that refugees living next to them are Christian is also growing (34 % in 2018, 33 % in 2019 and 39 % in 2020) but remains lower compared to the importance of other factors such as the acceptance of the local way of living, professional skills, education and speaking of Bulgarian. | The report presents a comparative analysis of two separate surveys examining Bulgarian society's attitudes towards refugees. The survey commissioned by UNHCR Bulgaria in January 2020 includes quantitative research covering respondents between 18 and 61 with different socio-demographic characteristics and qualitative study based on focus group discussions. The survey of the Bulgarian Academy of Science was conducted in August 2020 using the same methodology. | The survey commissioned by UNHCR Bulgaria includes quantitative research covering more than 1000 respondents and qualitative study based on focus group discussions conducted in Sofia, Plovdiv, Haskovo and Vidin. The survey of the Bulgarian Academy of Science includes quantitative research covering more than 1000 respondents and qualitative study based on focus group discussions in various Bulgarian cities. | Not applicable - national level |
| Finland | 2020 | Rauta, J. (2020). Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2019 (Suspected hate crimes reported to the police in Finland in 2019). Poliisiammattikorkeakoulun katsaus 16/2020. Tampere, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu (Police University College). | https://urn.fi/URN:NBN:fi-fe20200928759... | Finland, The Police University College, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu | Hate crime | In 2019, there was a small decline (-1 %) in the number of suspected hate crimes reported to the police (n=899) as compared to the year 2018. Cases motivated by the victim's religious background constituted 14.8 % of the incidents. The number of complaints of crimes targeting the victim's religion or belief (n=133) declined by 14 % from 2018. However, in approximately half of the cases (65 reports) Islam or Muslim individuals were targeted, and within this group there was an increase of 12 suspected incidents (+23 %) as compared to the previous year. | The statistics are based on crime reports retrieved from the National Police Information System using hate crimes related search terms. All identified reports are read and classified based on the information found in the reports. For example, a case is considered a hate crime, when the victim, the police or a witness has expressed a suspicion of a potential hate motive behind the crime. | The 2019 report is based on a total of 899 reports of offences on suspected hate crime filed in the National Police Information System. | Not applicable - national level |
| Hungary | 2020 | Bayer, J., Bárd, P., European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (2020). Hate speech and hate crime in the EU and the evaluation of online content regulation approaches. Brussels, European Parliament, Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs. | https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/... | European Union, European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee | Hate speech | The cross-country comparison incorporates the study of Hungary as well. Systematic soft and hard law measures are discussed in the report. The research in relation to Hungary found that „xenophobic, anti-migrant and anti-refugee state sponsored campaigns” were launched and used as “direct marketing tools” by the Hungarian government. Also, the centrality of anti-migrant rhetoric of the governmental politics is discussed (77. p.). As an anti-muslim sentiment, the document also reports about the Muslim students who were accused by the Hungarian authorities to be the culprits of COVID-19 (80.p.). | The analysis relies on desk research and “responses by national experts to the questionnaires that were designed for the present project” (23. p.). The study provides “the assessment of relevant national legal materials, case-law, and statistical data related to hate speech and hate crimes in Germany (DE), Hungary (HU), Italy (IT), Malta (MT), and Poland (PL)” (24. p.). | A snow-ball sampling method (non-probability sampling) was used in the research. “86 experts from state authorities, non-governmental organisations, universities, research groups and institutions were contacted” (24. p.). In the case of Hungary 6 hate speech and 2 hate crime experts have been contacted, while 4 and 2 filled out the questionnaires. | Not applicable - national level |
| Ireland | 2020 | McGinnity, F., Creighton, M., & Fahey, É. (2020). Hidden versus revealed attitudes: A list experiment on support for minorities in Ireland. ESRI Report July 2020. IHREC, Dublin. | https://www.ihrec.ie/app/uploads/2020/0... | Ireland, Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) | Discrimination | Only 53% of people support more Muslims coming to Ireland, with people making no effort to conceal their attitude about this. Antipathy toward Muslim immigrants was higher than that expressed toward Polish and Black immigrants. Significant social desirability pressure is found for the race/ethnicity and EU origin frames. Education is significantly and substantively related to the experience of social desirability pressure. Better-educated respondents reported greater support for immigration, regardless of frame, but also significantly masked. This masking was not shared by less-educated respondents when considering Muslim and Black immigrants. EU origin seemed to elicit social desirability pressure, regardless of respondents' educational background. | Data from 3 list experiments measuring sentiment on immigration were used. The list experiment provides three key measures of attitudes: (1) a direct question measures overt sentiment and is comparable to a standard survey; (2) subtracting the mean response to the control list from the mean response to one of the treatment lists measures covert sentiment, providing absolute and permanent anonymity; (3) the difference between overt and covert estimates measures the extent to which anonymity results in a distinct level of support/opposition, interpretable as social desirability bias. Would you support more ... Black people (June, 2017) / Muslim people (July, 2017) / Polish people (April, 2019)coming to live in Ireland? | The Economic Sentiment Monitor (ESM) is a nationally representative telephone survey of the Irish population, conducted by the ESRI. In addition to recording a variety of respondents' individual characteristics (e.g. age, gender, nationality, occupation, and educational attainment), its core objective was to gauge public sentiment about the Irish economy, housing market, and personal savings. The ESM was a repeated cross-sectional survey, which sampled approximately 800 respondents in each wave. In June 2017, July 2017 and April 2019, 3566 responses were collected in total. | Not applicable - national level |
| Luxembourg | 2020 | The Centre for Equal Treatment (CET) (Centre pour l'égalité de traitement - CET) (2020). Discrimination Observatory (Observatoire des discriminations) 2020 | https://cet.lu/wp-content/uploads/2020/0... | Luxembourg, Centre for Equal Treatment (CET) (Centre pour l'Égalité de Traitement (CET) | Discrimination | The data is based on the survey conducted in 2020. Overall, 44% of the overall respondents agree that discrimination based on religion and ethnic appearance has increased in the past 5-10 years. 88% of the respondents agree with the statement, saying that “a Muslim family would like to rent accommodation and can pay for it but is rejected because of Muslim origin” - which is a demonstration of a severe form of discrimination on the base of religion/ethnicity. | It is a quantitative study. The interviews were conducted online via TNS Iires' MyPanel and by telephone. The fieldwork took place from 14 September to 23 September 2020. | The survey was conducted among a representative sample of 1014 residents. The sample was adjusted for the following variables: ■ Age ■ Sex ■ Region of residence ■ Nationality ■ Professional activity | Not applicable - national level |

| MS | Year | REFERENCE DETAILS TITLE | REFERENCE DETAILS URL | Institution | FOCUS | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
|--------|------|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Malta | 2020 | Parliamentary Secretariat for Equality and Reforms (2020). Towards a National Action Plan against Racism and Xenophobia. Malta, PFC. | https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integratio... | Malta, Parliamentary Secretariat for Equality and Reforms within the Ministry for Justice, Equality and Governance | Racism & xenophobia | May 2020, Government published survey results indicating that 9% of people in Malta would be extremely uncomfortable working with Muslim colleagues. According to 27%, not enough was being done to accommodate those with different skin colours or ethnicities or with different religious beliefs in the workplace. Muslim women may experience employment discrimination on the basis of their gender, race, and religion. 14% of migrants had experienced harassment in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. 50% of respondents had experienced harassment a minimum of six times and 7% had experienced racially motivated physical attacks in the past five years. Malta is also reported to have a high prevalence of online hate speech targeted towards racial, ethnic and religious minorities. | Quantitative, survey. | Parliamentary Secretariat for Equality and Reforms reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2020 | Spain, Aparicio, R., and Domenech, C. Report on intolerance and discrimination against Muslims in Spain: gathering information and practices to combat Islamophobia. (Informe sobre la intolerancia y la discriminación hacia los musulmanes en España: recopilación de información y prácticas de lucha contra la islamofobia). Observatorio español del racismo y la xenofobia (OBERAXE). Ministerio de Inclusión, Seguridad Social y Migraciones, press release, 2020. | | SPAIN, OBERAXE (in Spanish acronyms), Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia of the State Secretariat for Migration of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration (Observatorio español del racismo y la xenofobia (OBERAXE) de la Secretaría | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Integration & inclusion, Hate speech, Islamophobia, Ethnic profiling, Religious freedom, Public perceptions & attitudes | According to the reviewed bibliography, the current use of the term Islamophobia describes the attitude of rejection of the colonial authorities towards the colonized Muslims by applying to them the qualifiers of irrational, fanatic, and retrograde. According to data from the Union of Islamic Communities, Muslims represent approximately 4% of the total Spanish population and Sunni rites are the most widespread in Spain for the practice of Islamic worship. In this context, Islamophobia ranges from hate crime to denialism. Ministry of Interior and entities such as the Citizen Platform Against Islamophobia agree in pointing out that the internet and social networks are the areas where the highest incidence of hate speech is registered (70% of those registered in 2017). | The aim of the research was to obtain updated information on the situation of Islamophobia and the actions underway to combat it in Spain. To this end, a review of the literature on the subject and a survey were carried out in order to obtain an overview of how Islamophobia is perceived by Muslim and non-Muslim entities and individuals. However, this report includes only the information obtained on the term Islamophobia, as well as data from different sources about the Muslim population in Spain and the acts and crimes related to Islamophobia. The report also includes actions that have been located aimed at preventing and combating Islamophobia. | Not applicable | Not applicable - national level |
| Spain | 2020 | Spain, Aparicio, R., Results of the survey on intolerance and discrimination against Muslims in Spain (Resultados encuesta sobre intolerancia y discriminación hacia las personas musulmanas en España) Observatorio español del racismo y la xenofobia (OBERAXE). Ministerio de Inclusión, Seguridad Social y Migraciones, press release, 2020. | | SPAIN, OBERAXE (in Spanish acronyms), Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia of the State Secretariat for Migration of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration (Observatorio español del racismo y la xenofobia (OBERAXE) de la Secretaría | Hate crime, incitement to hatred or violence, Discrimination, Integration & inclusion, Hate speech, Islamophobia, Ethnic profiling, Public perceptions & attitudes | 62.6% of the answers obtained confirm that in Spain there are high feelings of rejection towards Muslims. Eighty-five percent of those surveyed consider that they have increased in recent years due to the media, terrorist acts, and the discourse of politicians. This rejection is motivated by the negative image of their values and culture since it is considered to be an attack against democratic values and especially against women. The rejection of Muslims is manifested in almost all areas of daily life, especially in the neighborhood and at work, but also in the health and school environments. There is a greater degree of intolerance towards women who make their Muslim identity visible by wearing the veil. | The survey is part of a broader work carried out by the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE) in collaboration with the European Commission, national institutions, and civil society organizations. The questionnaire consists of 20 questions, subdivided into a variable number of sub-questions. The questions were formulated on the basis of a definition of Islamophobia focused not on negative ideas and attitudes towards Islam, but on xenophobic and discriminatory perceptions and behaviors towards Muslims because they are Muslims and/or are identified as such. Likewise, we took into account the type of questions validated in surveys in different countries, adapting them to the context and the specific objectives of this survey. | The survey was conducted between April 24 and May 15, 2019. Of the 582 recipients to whom the questionnaire was sent, 30% responded, which, in a survey sent by email through the e-survey platform. Of the responses obtained, 12.9% corresponded to public administration entities, 33.7% to non-governmental organizations, 11% to non-Muslim immigrant associations, 22.1% to Muslim immigrant associations, 22.1% to non-Muslim individuals, and 7.4% to Muslim individuals. Regarding geographical distribution, slightly more than a third (35.6%) came from the Community of Madrid, 17.8% from Andalusia, 11.7% from Catalonia, and the rest were distributed among the other Autonomous Communities. Given that this was a convenience sample, the results cannot be considered representative, but they are indicative. | Not applicable - national level |
| Sweden | 2020 | ECRI Report, ECRI CONCLUSIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF SWEDEN SUBJECT TO INTERIM FOLLOW-UP, Adopted on 30 September 2020 | https://rm.coe.int/ecri-conclusions-on-... | ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe | Discrimination | In its report on Sweden in 2018, ECRI recommended that adequate powers and expertise to investigate discrimination by all public authorities, including law enforcement agencies, be vested in the Ombuds institutions. ECRI noted in the 2020 report that the recommendation had not been implemented as no such changes had been made. In 2018 ECRI also recommended the authorities to review the Introduction Programme for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in order to achieve higher success rates in labour market participation, addressing in particular the needs of women. In 2020, ECRI noted that the gender gap persists and considered the recommendation only partially implemented. | The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and subsequently a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. As part of its fifth round of monitoring work, ECRI has renewed its process of interim follow-up with respect to two specific recommendations made in each of its country reports. The 2020 report thus concern only the specific interim follow-up recommendations from 2018 and does not provide a comprehensive analysis of all developments in the fight against racism and intolerance in Sweden. | ECRI's reports are analyses based on information gathered from a wide variety of sources. | Not applicable - national level |
| Serbia | 2020 | Krstić, I. (2020). Report on the use of hate speech in Serbian media. Commissioner for the Protection of Equality, Belgrade, 30 December 2020. | | Serbia, Commissioner for the Protection of Equality Poverenik za zaštitu ravnopravnosti | Hate speech | Serbia has a solid legal framework for combating hate speech. However, the protection mechanisms are not effective and dissuasive. Hate speech is rarely prosecuted and courts tend to rule in favor of freedom of expression. National equality body faces a problem of overlapping definitions of hate speech and harassment in its complaint procedure. Media regulatory bodies do not use all available means to suppress hate speech. Not many analyzed media texts featured hate speech, but many expressed negative feelings towards Albanians, Croats, Bosniaks, Montenegrins, thus increasing social distance towards these groups. Serbia needs to improve its media space, align hate speech definition with ECRI's Recommendation No. 15, and strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms. | Qualitative analysis of media reporting and selected case law. The media monitoring covered the period 20 November - 20 December 2020, but the report also refers to the period before this date in order to show the persisting problem of hate speech. The report is also based on desk research of international and domestic regulations and reports, as well as on structured interviews with stakeholders. | Not applicable | Not applicable - national level |

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<http://fra.europa.eu/en/databases/anti-muslim-hatred/>

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