

Poland Hate Crime Report 2020

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2020 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/poland

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

Summary

Poland regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Several public bodies are involved in monitoring and/or collecting data on hate crimes, primarily the police and the Prosecutor's Office. Hate crime data are regularly published.

There is a high degree of hate crime specialization in both police and prosecutor structures. More than 100 specialist hate crime prosecutors have been appointed, and a network of hate crime co-ordinators was established in the police in 2014. In 2015, following a request by the lower house of parliament, ODIHR provided a [legislative review](#) of proposed changes to the Criminal Code of Poland, including on hate crime provisions.

Poland has implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement ([TAHCLE](#)) programme since 2012. In 2018, the Ministry of the Interior, ODIHR and the EU Fundamental Rights Agency co-organized a workshop on understanding and improving hate crime recording and data collection based on ODIHR's Information Against Hate Crimes Toolkit ([INFAHCT](#)) programme. Poland also developed and piloted a methodology for conducting victimization surveys as part of ODIHR's project on "[Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crime](#)". In 2019, ODIHR co-operated with the Commissioner for Human Rights in Poland to issue a [report](#) on the nature and scale of unreported hate crimes against members of selected communities in Poland.

[Hate crime data collection in Poland](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in Poland](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in Poland](#)

[Poland's hate crime legislation](#)

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Poland's past efforts in training police on hate crimes through ODIHR's TAHCLE programme and in reporting annual hate crime data to ODIHR. However, based on the available information, it observes that Poland's hate crime recording and statistics do not sufficiently distinguish hate crimes from other crimes. In addition, ODIHR observes that

Poland would benefit from reviewing its existing legal framework in order to ensure that bias motivations can be effectively acknowledged and appropriate penalties can be imposed on the perpetrators.

Official Data

All present records may include cases of hate speech which fall outside of the OSCE definition of hate crime.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2020	826	374	266

Police data by bias motivation

The numbers presented here refer to police investigations that were initiated as hate crimes. Incidents of hate speech, which fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime, were not taken into account.

215

Racist and xenophobic hate crime

42

Anti-LGBTI hate crime

32 hate crimes in this category were motivated by bias against sexual orientation, and 10 cases of incitement to violence were committed with a bias against gender identity.

14

Anti-Muslim hate crime

13

Anti-Semitic hate crime

6

Anti-Christian hate crime

3

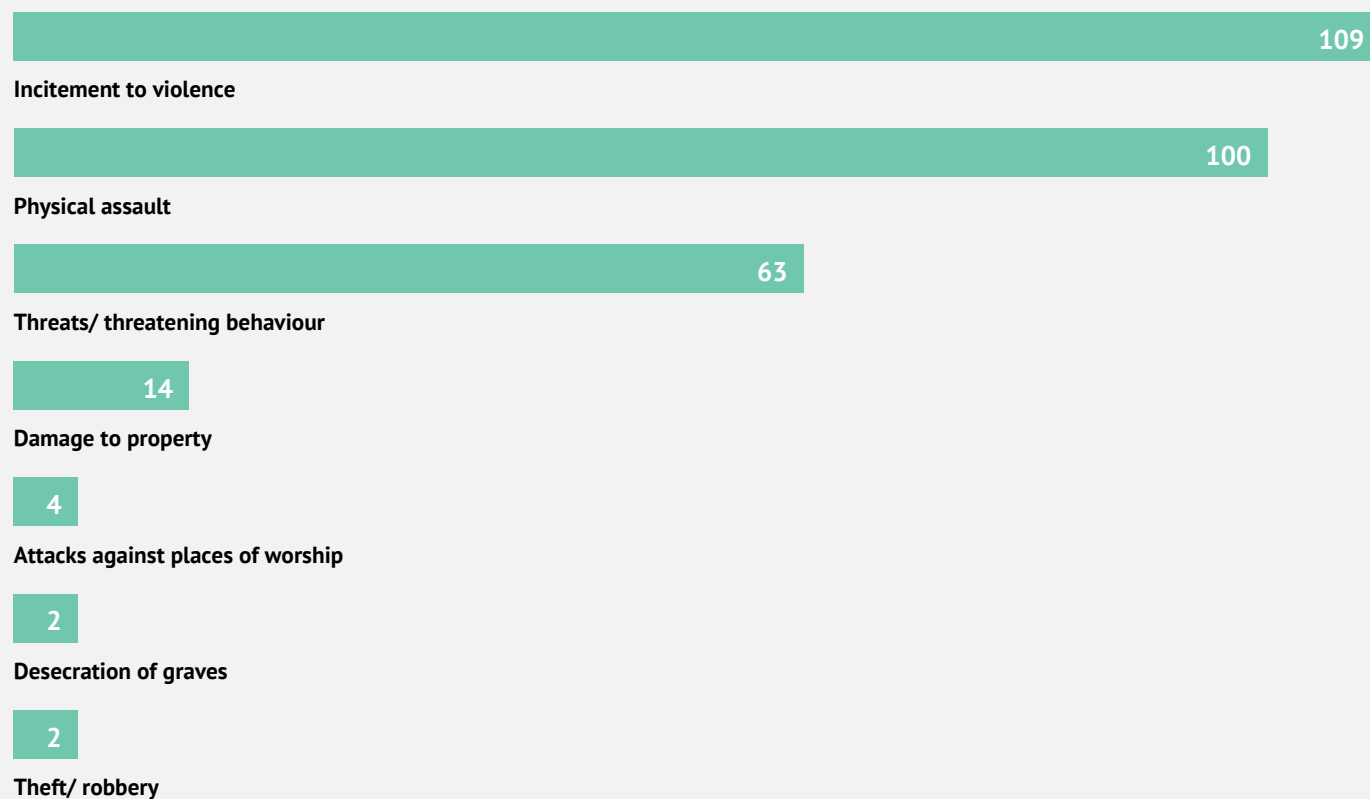
Anti-Roma hate crime

1

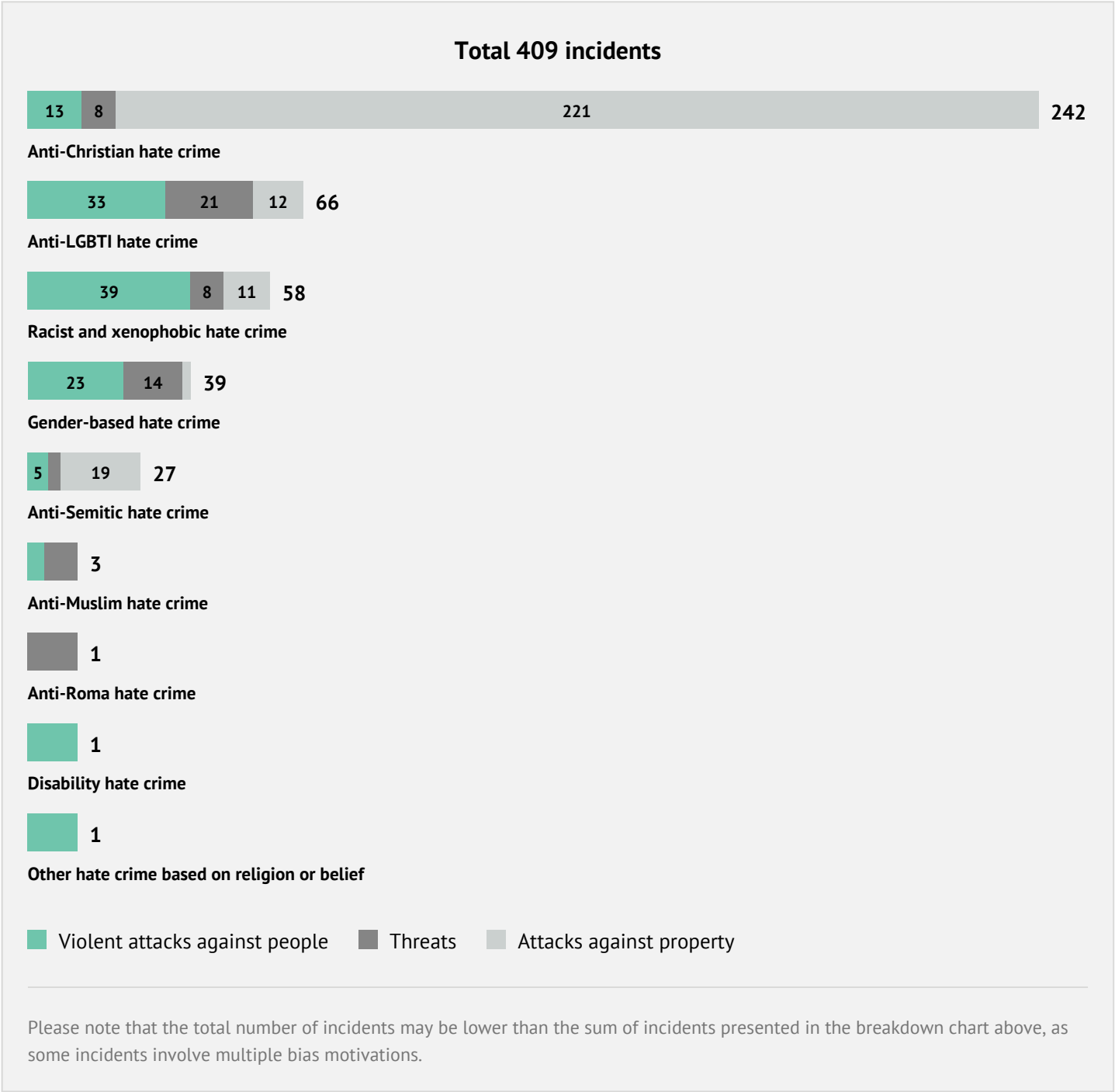
Other hate crime based on religion or belief

Police data by type of crime

The numbers presented here refer to police investigations that were initiated as hate crimes. Incidents of hate speech, which fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime, were not taken into account.



Incidents reported by civil society



In addition to incidents summarized below, this graph includes 2 hate incidents reported by Kantor Center as statistics.