

# Facing all the Facts: Self-assessment grid on hate crime recording and data collection, framed by international norms and standards – IRELAND

---

This document sets out the evidence that can be used to understand and describe current strengths and weaknesses across the relationships that form national hate crime recording and data collection systems.<sup>1</sup> It aims to build on and complement existing approaches such as OSCE-ODIHR's Key Observations framework and its INFAHCT Programme.<sup>2</sup> Guidance that relates to what evidence can be captured, used and published by public authorities is contained in the accompanying Standards Document. This framework seeks to support an inclusive and victim-focused assessment of the national situation, based on a concept of *relationships*. It integrates a consideration of evidence of CSO-public authority cooperation on hate crime recording and data collection as well as evidence relating to the quality of CSO efforts to directly record and monitor hate crimes against the communities they support and represent.<sup>3</sup>

Table one sets out the general approach to self-assessment and the main relationships in the 'system'. Table two provides the country-based description. It is important to note that there can be many different agencies playing some kind of role in recording and data collection within one country, especially in federalised systems. Where possible, it is important to capture this complexity. For the purposes of this project, the focus is at the national level. Where there is information about significant regional differences within a country, this is highlighted. There can also be significant variations in the legal procedure that governs how cases progress from the investigation to prosecution stages across different jurisdictions. For example, cases can be directly reported to prosecutors as opposed to law enforcement; some cases are prosecuted by law enforcement, not prosecutors. Again, this methodology aims to reflect this complexity, however it remains a 'work in progress', amendable at the national level post-publication. For a full consideration of the limitations of this framework, see the Methodology Report.

---

<sup>1</sup> See methodology report for more on the concept of 'systems'.

<sup>2</sup> ODIHR Key Observations, <http://hatecrime.osce.org/sites/default/files/documents/Website/Key%20Observations/KeyObservations-20140417.pdf>; this methodology could also be incorporated in the framework of INFAHCT self-assessment, as described on pp. 22-23 here: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/INFAHCT?download=true>

<sup>3</sup> For a full description of the main stakeholders included in national assessments, and how the self-assessment framework relates to the 'systems map', see the Methodology Report, Part II.

Table one: Self-assessments: general approach

Relationship	Evidence used to describe relationships Two main categories of evidence are applied based on referenced international norms and standards.		Score
	Framework	Action	
<p>The main relationships are identified across the system:</p> <p><b>Law-enforcement</b> – prosecution; judiciary; Ministry of Interior</p> <p><b>Prosecution</b> – Judiciary, Ministry of Justice</p> <p><b>Ministries</b> - Ministries (e.g. MoI-MoJ, etc.)</p> <p><b>Victim</b> - law enforcement; prosecution, ministries; CSOs</p> <p><b>General public</b> – law enforcement; Ministry(ies), prosecution; CSOs</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> – law enforcement; prosecution; ministries, other CSOs.</p> <p><b>IGO</b> – ministry(ies); CSOs</p> <p>Further background information about existing IGO frameworks and actions is provided in the accompanying standards document.</p> <p>Other bodies and ministries are also relevant, including equality bodies and non-criminal justice agencies and ministries. These are included where relevant in national reports.</p>	<p>Technical frameworks allow for recording and data collection</p> <p>Policy frameworks allow information to be shared across the system.</p> <p>The most active and responsible ministries produce a policy framework that gives the police and other agencies the technical capacity to identify, record and act on hate crime data. If a government ministry hasn't developed an inter-departmental framework to allow for police to record all bias motivations or led the process to develop joint guidelines on recording and data collection, the police are limited in how they can relate to victims in this area.</p>	<p>Evidence that the frameworks are used – data is recorded, shared, collected, published and information is acted upon to develop policy and improve responses.</p> <p>The 'frontline', whether investigators, prosecutors or CSOs are the ones that 'give life' to, or are limited by, existing policy frameworks.</p>	<p>Each relationship is given a score of 0-3 for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'framework'</li> <li>2. 'action'</li> </ol> <p>An overall score of 5-6= green; 3-4 = amber; 0-2 = red.</p> <p>Green = Good relationship. Effective framework and action, with room for improvement.</p> <p>Amber = Adequate relationship. Relatively limited framework and action.</p> <p>Red= Poor relationship. Very limited framework and action.</p>

Specific relationships and criteria

<b>Commentary</b>			
<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Evidence: this column sets out the evidence that is considered when describing a relationship as ‘red’, ‘amber’ or ‘green’ (See table one)</b> (Refer to end note for relevant international norm/standard)		<b>Score</b>
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>  An Garda Síochána – <b>PROSECUTION</b> The Office for the Director of Public Prosecutions	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators and specifically flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1,2,3,4)  Law enforcement are able to record information about victim support and safety. (Standard 5)  The prosecution service is able to record information sent to them by the police about bias	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate an unrealistic measure of hate crime prevalence) (Standards 6 and 7).  Data is shared systematically across the investigation and prosecution stages to progress individual cases, including meeting victim’s safety needs, and to review issues in performance.  Law enforcement and prosecution service meet regularly, to review progress and share information and/or take part in joint training.	Framework: 2  Action: 1  Overall colour: amber

	<p>motivations and crime type (Standard 4) and relevant information about victim support and safety (Standard 5)</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs (Standard 8; Standard 9)</p>		
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p> <p>While Gardaí and Garda staff can currently record <a href="#">a range of 'discriminatory motives'</a> the forthcoming AGS Diversity and Integration Strategy commits to implementing 'working definitions' of 'hate crime' and 'non-crime hate incident' that clarify its policy of perception-based recording and are operational since 2019. The strategy also commits AGS to take specific implementation steps including:</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>Evidence suggests that to date there has been a lack of clarity and training across the AGS about how and when to apply pre-July 2019 AGS recording policy (see <a href="#">Lifecycle of a Hate Crime Report, Ireland</a>, p. 22). It is too early to assess the impact of recently agreed amendments to AGS recording police outlined above.</p> <p>Ongoing concerns about the integrity of AGS crime statistics has led the Central Statistics Office to publish all AGS crime figures 'under reservation' (<a href="https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/crimeandjustice/garda_recorded_crime_statistics/">https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/crimeandjustice/garda_recorded_crime_statistics/</a>). Published figures do not include hate crimes.</p> <p>The current system allows for very limited exchange of information on hate crimes (crime with a discriminatory motive) between the investigation and prosecution stages of the criminal justice process.</p> <p>The majority of hate crimes (crimes with a discriminatory motive) are tried at district</p>	

	<p>- making the necessary IT changes to the crime recording system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comprehensive training for Gardaí and Garda staff,</li> <li>- partnership working with CSOs and other agencies and</li> <li>- regularly publishing its data.</li> </ul> <p>The working definitions are as follows:  Hate crimes: ‘Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to, in whole or in part, be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on actual or perceived age, disability, race, colour, nationality, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender’</p> <p>Hate incidents (non crime)  ‘Any non-crime incident which is perceived by any person to, in whole or in part, be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on actual or perceived age,</p>	<p>court level, and are therefore prosecuted by the AGS</p> <p>There is no evidence that AGS and representatives of the Office of the DPP meet regularly to discuss issues relating to hate crime investigation, prosecution or data. While the police have taken part in some training, there is no evidence that representatives of the office of the DPP have been involved.</p>	
--	---	---	--

	<p>disability, race colour, nationalist, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender.’</p> <p>To date, the system has allowed for very limited exchange of information on hate crimes (crime with a discriminatory motive) between the investigation and prosecution stages of the criminal justice process.</p> <p><a href="#">Part II paragraph 15(1) of the Criminal Justice (Victims of Crime) Act 2017</a> brings the EU Victims Directive into force in domestic law and requires AGS to conduct a needs assessment, including the need for protection, and ‘have regard to...whether the alleged offence appears to have been committed with a bias or discriminatory motive’. There is no bespoke risk assessment for hate crimes and incidents.</p> <p>The majority of hate crimes (crimes with a discriminatory motive) are tried at district court</p>		
--	---	--	--

	<p>level, and are therefore prosecuted by the AGS</p> <p>There is no national framework or working group defining or overseeing hate crime policy and practice in Ireland.</p>		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<p><b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b> An Garda Síochána – <b>JUDICIARY</b></p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators and specifically flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1,2,3,4)</p> <p>The courts have the facility to record sentencing information, including whether the hate element was considered and the outcome (Standard 7)</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework that allows cases to be traced from investigation to sentencing stages and to record and share data about victim safety and support needs</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate hate crime laws are not being used). (Standards 6 and 7)</p> <p>Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.</p>	<p><b>Framework:2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 0</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>

	(Standards 5, 8 and 9).		
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> AGS are able to record crimes with a discriminatory motive and have committed to take significant steps to improve in this area. There is no available mechanism to share this data with the courts (see AGS-prosecution relationship).</p> <p>There is no national framework or working group defining or overseeing hate crime policy and practice in Ireland. The lack of hate crime legislation particularly undermines the court's ability to record hate crimes as they have no legislative basis.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> No data is shared</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b> An Garda Síochána – <b>MINISTRY</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators, and specifically flag bias</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.  Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate hate crime laws</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b> <b>Action: 0</b> <b>Colour: red</b></p>



<p>Department of Justice and Equality</p>	<p>motivations and crime types (Standards 1, 2, 3, 4)</p> <p>Law enforcement are able to record information about victim support and safety (Standard 5)</p> <p>This information can be shared with the Mol or relevant ministry for data collection and analysis.</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs (Standards 8 and 9).</p>	<p>are not being used). (Standards 6 and 7)</p>	
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> AGS are able to record crimes with a discriminatory motive and have committed to take significant steps to improve in this area (see AGS-prosecution relationship).</p> <p>There is no legal or policy framework setting out roles and responsibilities in relation to</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i></p> <p>With regard to hate crime data, the relationship between AGS and DoJ is unclear</p>	

	understanding and addressing hate crime in Ireland.		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>PROSECUTION</b> Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions - <b>JUDICIARY</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The prosecution service is able to record relevant information about evidence of bias and, where appropriate, systematically present this to the court (Standards 4 and 7).</p> <p>There is the facility to record sentencing information, including whether the hate element was considered and the outcome (Standard 7)</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs. (Standards 8 and 9)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.</p> <p>Realistic data is produced by the system (very low numbers indicate hate crime laws are not being used) (Standard 6)There is no evidence that the prosecution and judiciary regularly reflect on problems and gaps with the data and information that is captured.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 0</b></p> <p><b>Action: 0</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> There is no facility to capture prosecution information relating</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> No specific data is captured, used or published.</p>	

	<p>to hate crime.</p> <p>There is no national framework or working group defining or overseeing hate crime policy and practice in Ireland</p>		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<p><b>PROSECUTOR</b> Office of the DPP – <b>MINISTRY</b> Department of Justice and Equality</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The prosecution service is able to record relevant information - including about evidence of bias - and to share this with the MoJ for data collection purposes (Standard 4)</p> <p>The two bodies are members of a policy and technical framework to record and share data about bias indicators, crime types and victim support/safety needs (Standard 8 and 9)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Emerging information is used – for example, meetings involving both parties discuss available data, problem-solve and identify actions.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 0</b></p> <p><b>Action: 0</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> There is no national framework setting out roles and responsibilities in relation to understanding and addressing hate crime in Ireland.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i> No data on hate crime prosecutions are collected</p>	

	Framework	Action	
<b>VICTIM(S) - LAW ENFORCEMENT</b> An Garda Síochána	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i>            Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators – including victim perception - and flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1, 2, 3, 4)</p> <p>Law enforcement are able to record information about victim support and safety (standard 5)</p> <p>There is a process to keep victims informed about the progress of the investigation (Standard 10, 11, 12, 13,14)</p> <p>Law enforcement can accept anonymous reports of hate crime (Standard 42).</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i>            The system is used to record bias motivations and crime types and to ensure specific support to victims (Standards 15 and 16)</p> <p>The system is used to keep victims informed about the progress of the investigation (Standard 11)</p> <p>Action is taken to increase reporting (Standard 17)</p>	<b>Framework: 2</b>  <b>Action: 1</b>  <b>Colour - amber</b>
	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i>            AGS are able to record crimes with a discriminatory motive and have committed to take significant steps to improve in this area. AGS are obliged to assess victims’ support and protection needs, including</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation:</i>            Garda HQ Directive No 04/2007 is not in the public domain and evidence suggests that there is a lack of clarity and training across the AGS about how and when to apply the definition (see <a href="#">Lifecycle of a Hate Crime Report, Ireland</a>, p. 22).</p> <p>The role of the ‘Ethnic Liaison Officer’ (now ‘Diversity Officer’) includes taking action to engage with communities and increase reporting, however, the impact of these activities is unclear.</p>	

	victims of hate crimes (see AGS-prosecution relationship)	<p>Ongoing concerns about the integrity of AGS crime statistics has led the CSO (central Statistics Office) to publish all AGS crime figures ‘under reservation’ (<a href="https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/crimeandjustice/garda_recorded_crime_statistics/">https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/crimeandjustice/garda_recorded_crime_statistics/</a>)</p> <p>There is no available data on the outcome of AGS needs assessments</p> <p>There is evidence that victims have had negative experiences when reporting hate crime to AGS (<a href="#">see successive iReports by ENAR Ireland</a>). There is also <a href="#">evidence that members of the Traveller Communities have negative experiences with the AGS</a></p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>VICTIM(S) – MINISTRY</b> Department of Justice and Equality	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> There is an established and resourced framework to gather data about unreported hate crime – for example through victimisation surveys that include questions about hate crime (standards 20, 21, 22, 42)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Relevant policy commitments on improving reporting and support have been made and acted upon (Standard 17)</p> <p>Victimisation surveys are carried out and the results are published in an accessible format (Standard 23)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 0</b></p> <p><b>Action: 0</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>

	<i>Description of national situation</i> There is no victimization survey conducted in Ireland.	<i>Description of national situation</i> There is no evidence of efforts to improve the reporting of hate crime in Ireland carried out by the DoJ or other ministries.	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>VICTIM(S) - CSO RACIST HATE CRIME</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standard 31 and 42)	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)	<b>Framework: 2</b>  <b>Action: 2</b>  <b>Colour: Amber</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> ENAR Ireland hosts an online portal- <a href="#">iReport</a> – that allows direct reports of racist hate crimes and incidents by victims and witnesses. It collects reports of all racist crime including antisemitic, anti-Muslim and	<i>Description of national situation</i> 188 racist incidents were reported to iReport in 2017. Access to support varies. ENAR Ireland is a networking organization that refers people to its network of reporting centres for support. The capacity to support depends greatly on individual organisations’ circumstances.	

	<p>ant-Roma and Traveller hate incidents and crimes. Since 2013 there has been a steady upward trend in reports of racist hate crimes.</p> <p>There is also a national network of reporting centres - <a href="http://enarireland.org/ireport-quarterly/reporting-organisations/">http://enarireland.org/ireport-quarterly/reporting-organisations/</a></p> <p>The system has been in place since 2013 and ENAR Ireland regularly raises awareness about its existence.</p>		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>VICTIM(S) – CSO ANTI-LGBTQ+ HATE CRIME</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standards 31 and 42)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 1</b></p> <p><b>Action: 1</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>The <a href="#">LGBT Helpline</a> run by LGBT Ireland encourages people who have been a victim of a hate crime to contact them to seek</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>LGBT helpline- It is unclear whether the network collates data on the nature and prevalence of hate crime against LGBT people.</p>	

	<p>support. It is unclear whether the network follows a specific methodology to record and collect data on hate crime.</p> <p>The Stop Transphobia and Discrimination (STAD) campaign run by the Transgender Equality Network (TENI) <a href="#">hosts an online reporting portal</a> that can be directly accessed on its website, TENI does not offer direct support to victims.</p>	<p>The most recent figures from the STAD Campaign are from 2016.</p> <p>15 hate crimes were recorded in 2016, compared to 20 in 2015. These low figures might suggest, among other reasons, that victims are not motivated to report incidents if there is no follow up or specific support offered. TENI is not alone in Europe in having such limited resources that it cannot offer direct support. As stated in the report, 'in the first year of STAD, the online reporting mechanism provided the possibility for people to submit their contact information when they had finished completing the form. The intent was to allow TENI staff to follow-up on the reports and provide support to victims. However, the lack of resources available to support this project made outreach to victims challenging and unsustainable.'</p> <p><a href="https://ulir.ul.ie/bitstream/handle/10344/6314/STAD%20-%20Stop%20Transphobia%20and%20Discrimination%20Report%202014-2016.pdf?sequence=2">https://ulir.ul.ie/bitstream/handle/10344/6314/STAD%20-%20Stop%20Transphobia%20and%20Discrimination%20Report%202014-2016.pdf?sequence=2</a>, p. 18). In its reporting form, TENI suggests that victims contact the LGBT helpline for support if needed.</p> <p>In 2019, LGBT Ireland plans to relaunch the anti-LGB hate crime monitoring system formerly managed by GLEN.</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>VICTIM(S) – CSO ANTI-TRAVELLER &amp; ANTI-ROMA HATE CRIME</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standards 31 and 42)</p> <p><i>Description of national situation</i></p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)</p> <p><i>Description of national situation</i></p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 2</b></p> <p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>



	<p>ENAR Ireland hosts an online portal- <a href="#">iReport</a> – that allows direct reports of racist hate crimes and incidents by victims and witnesses. It collects reports of all racist crime including hate incidents and crimes against Travellers and Roma.</p> <p>There is also a national network of reporting centres - <a href="http://enarireland.org/ireport-quarterly/reporting-organisations/">http://enarireland.org/ireport-quarterly/reporting-organisations/</a></p> <p>The system has been in place since 2013 and ENAR Ireland regularly raises awareness about its existence.</p>	<p>31 anti-Traveller and two anti-Roma incidents were reported through iReport in 2017. There is well established Traveller support infrastructure, which includes several national, network and local organisations, including the <a href="#">Irish Traveller Movement</a> and its membership, <a href="#">Pavee Point</a>, The <a href="#">National Traveller Womens Forum</a>, <a href="#">Mincéirs Whiden</a>. The network supports members of the Traveller communities, and reports incidents to iReport, however, there is likely to be an under-recording of hate crime by the network, partly reflecting a lack of awareness about the concept and the <a href="#">sometimes poor relationship between AGS and members of the Traveller communities</a>.</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<p><b>VICTIM(S) - CSO ANTISEMITIC HATE CRIME</b></p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standards 31 and 42)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 2</b></p> <p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>

	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> ENAR Ireland hosts an online portal- <a href="#">iReport</a> – that allows direct reports of racist hate crimes and incidents by victims and witnesses.</p> <p>It collects reports of all racist crime including antisemitic crime.</p> <p>The system has been in place since 2013 and ENAR Ireland regularly raises awareness about its existence.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> 13 antisemitic incidents were reported to iReport in 2017. Access to support varies. ENAR Ireland is a networking organization that refers people to its network of reporting centres for support. The capacity to support depends greatly on individual organisations’ circumstances.</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Victim- CSO anti-Muslim hate crime</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standards 31 and 42)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>The system is used by victims. The CSO regularly provides direct support to victims or referrals to support services (Standard 29)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 2</b></p> <p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> ENAR Ireland hosts an online portal- <a href="#">iReport</a> – that allows direct reports of racist hate</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> 44 anti-Muslim incidents were reported to iReport in 2017. Access to support varies. ENAR Ireland is a networking organization that refers people to its network of reporting centres for support. The capacity to support depends greatly on individual</p>	

	<p>crimes and incidents by victims and witnesses.</p> <p>It collects reports of all racist crime anti-Muslim hate crime.</p> <p>The system has been in place since 2013 and ENAR Ireland regularly raises awareness about its existence.</p>	<p>organisations' circumstances.</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<p><b>GENERAL PUBLIC – LAW ENFORCEMENT</b> An Garda Síochána</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard</i> Law enforcement are able to comprehensively record hate crimes, including bias indicators and specifically flag bias motivations and crime types (Standards 1,2,3)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Hate crime data is produced, published and made accessible (Standard 6)</p> <p>Action is taken to increase reporting (Standard 17)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 3</b></p> <p><b>Action: 0</b></p> <p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> AGS are able to record crimes with a discriminatory motive and have committed to take significant steps to improve in this area. AGS are obliged to assess victims' support and protection needs, including victims of hate crimes (see AGS-prosecution relationship)</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> Hate Crime data is not currently published (see AGS-prosecution relationship)</p> <p>AGS undertook a broad consultation while developing its Diversity and Integration Strategy. It is too early to assess the implementation of recent commitments made by AGS to increase reporting, improve recording and communicate progress to the general public and affected communities.</p>	

	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>GENERAL PUBLIC – MINISTRY</b> Department of Justice and Equality	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> MoI has access to law enforcement and other official hate crime data (see relevant relationships).	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Data and information (for example on hate crime strategy and actions plans) are produced, published and made accessible (Standard 6).	<b>Framework: 2</b>  <b>Action: 0</b>  <b>Colour: red</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i>  The Department of Justice and Equality hosts the Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration (OPMI), which, until 2014 collected and published data on hate crime. These used to be found at <a href="http://www.integration.ie">www.integration.ie</a>  The department also hosts the Victims of Crime Office which could assist with the tracking of cases by following up letters from the police to victims.  It is unclear which government ministry takes responsibility for	<i>Description of national situation</i>  It is unclear which government ministry takes responsibility for collating and publishing hate crime data and statistics in Ireland.  <b>There is no evidence that strategic action to increase reporting have been undertaken by the DoJ.</b>	

	<p>collating and publishing hate crime data and statistics in Ireland. There is no cross-government framework setting out roles or responsibilities in relation to understanding and addressing hate crime in Ireland.</p> <p>There is no national crime victimisation survey to indicate the prevalence of hate crime.</p>		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>GENERAL PUBLIC – PROSECUTION</b> The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Prosecution service records and captures data on the number and outcomes of hate crime prosecutions (Standards 4 and 7).	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Data on prosecuting hate crime are produced, published and made accessible (Standard 6).	<b>Framework: 0</b> <b>Action: 0</b>  <b>Colour: red</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i> There is no comprehensive framework for the hate element	<i>Description of national situation</i> The DPP's office does not publish data on hate crime prosecutions.	

	to be recorded at the prosecution stage. As a result, no data can be produced.		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>GENERAL PUBLIC – JUDICIARY</b>	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The courts record and captures data on the number and outcomes of cases where hate crime laws were applied (Standard 4).	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Data on hate crime sentences are produced, published and made accessible (Standards 6 and 7)	<b>Framework: 0</b>  <b>Action: 0</b> <b>Colour: red</b>
	<i>Description of national situation</i>  The courts system does not record outcomes from district or circuit courts. As a result there is no court data relating to hate crimes at this level.  As evidenced in the <a href="#">Lifecycle of a Hate Crime Report, Ireland</a> , it is possible to search records of the High Court and the Court of Appeal for cases involving hate crime, as these are courts of record. However, in the absence of hate crime laws, a recording framework, and clear responsibilities on Irish authorities to communicate the	<i>Description of national situation</i>  In its review of cases heard by the Court of Appeal, the <a href="#">Lifecycle of a Hate Crime Report, Ireland</a> identified no cases where the terms ‘hate’ or ‘hatred’ were used, and three cases where there was a racist element (pp. 64-66).	

	outcomes of cases involving an element of hate or hostility towards specific groups, these cases are very unlikely to come to the attention of the public.		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>GENERAL PUBLIC – CSO RACIST HATE CRIME</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standards 31 and 42)</p> <p><i>Description of national situation</i> ENAR Ireland hosts an online portal- iReport – that allows direct reports of racist hate crimes and incidents by victims and witnesses. It collects reports of all racist crime including antisemitic and anti-Muslim hate incidents and crimes.</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO regularly publishes data and information describing victims’ experiences of hate crime based on their own recording systems (Standard 39).</p> <p>The CSO uses its data to raise awareness about the problem and to advocate for improvements (Standard 40).</p> <p><i>Description of national situation</i> <a href="#">ENAR Ireland's iReport</a> publishes annual data including detailed methodology, statistics and analysis of hate crimes and incidents in Ireland.</p> <p>Data used as a basis for high profile media campaigns such as '<a href="#">Love not Hate</a>'.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 3</b></p> <p><b>Colour: green</b></p>
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>GENERAL PUBLIC – CSO ANTI-LGBTQ+</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO is able to systematically record hate crimes and incidents using a transparent</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The CSO regularly publishes data and information describing victims’ experiences of hate crime based on their own recording systems (Standard 39).</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 1</b></p>

	victim-focused methodology that is accessible to its target community(ies) (Standards 31 and 42)	The CSO uses its data to raise awareness about the problem and to advocate for improvements (Standard 40).	<b>Colour: amber</b>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>The new <a href="#">LGBT Helpline</a> being set up by LGBT Ireland encourages people who have been a victim of a hate crime to contact them to seek support. It is unclear at this early stage whether the network follows a specific methodology to record and collect data on hate crime.</p> <p>The Stop Transphobia and Discrimination (STAD) campaign run by the Transgender Equality Network (TENI) <a href="#">hosts an online reporting portal</a> that can be directly accessed on its website.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>The LGBT helpline does not publish information on hate incidents it has dealt with.</p> <p>TENI publishes hate crime figures as part of STAD. The most recent figures from the STAD Campaign are from 2016.</p> <p>15 hate crimes were recorded in 2016, compared to 20 in 2015. These low figures might suggest, among other reasons, that victims are not motivated to report incidents if there is no follow up or specific support offered. TENI is not alone in Europe in having such limited resources that it cannot offer direct support. As stated in the report, ‘in the first year of STAD, the online reporting mechanism provided the possibility for people to submit their contact information when they had finished completing the form. The intent was to allow TENI staff to follow-up on the reports and provide support to victims. However, the lack of resources available to support this project made outreach to victims challenging and unsustainable. The report excludes incidents reported by witnesses.</p> <p><a href="https://ulir.ul.ie/bitstream/handle/10344/6314/STAD%20-%20Stop%20Transphobia%20and%20Discrimination%20Report%202014-2016.pdf?sequence=2">https://ulir.ul.ie/bitstream/handle/10344/6314/STAD%20-%20Stop%20Transphobia%20and%20Discrimination%20Report%202014-2016.pdf?sequence=2</a>, p. 18).</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>CSOs-LAW ENFORCEMENT</b> An Garda	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> The two bodies are members of an agreement to refer cases for	<i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Structures and frameworks are used in a meaningful way/ the two bodies connect in meaningful ways. For example, The civil society organisation uses its data to raise	<b>Framework: 2</b> <b>Action: 1</b>



<p>Síochána</p>	<p>support services (Standard 16 and 29)</p> <p>There is a structure for connection, that could include specialist police networks, a training agreement, information-sharing protocol, etc. (Standard 24, 25, 26, 41, 42)</p> <p>Both bodies are members of a cross government group that regularly considers evidence of hate crime prevalence and responses to the problem and considers actions for improvement. (Standard 8 and 9)</p>	<p>awareness about the problem and to advocate for improvements (Standard 40).</p>	<p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>Until now there has been no national framework setting out roles and work relating to referring cases for support, input into training, or to address other issues relating to hate crime reporting, recording and data collection in Ireland.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>Data sharing between AGS and CSOs can take place on a case by case basis, particularly if a specialist officer is involved.</p> <p>The FRA report, <a href="#">Hate Crime Recording and Data Collection Practices Across the EU</a> reported, ‘No information about structured and systematic cooperation between law enforcement agencies and civil society organisations related specifically to recording and collecting data on hate crime was available at the time this report was published’(p. 61, 2018).</p>	

	<p>The AGS recently agreed Integration and Diversity Strategy commits AGS to, ‘engage with internal and external stakeholders in a proactive and inclusive manner to build trust and identify the policing needs of all diverse, minority and ‘hard to reach’ communities’, including the establishment of a ‘Garda National Diversity Forum’. These initiatives could form the basis of more systematic and meaningful connection across CSOs and AGS.</p>		
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<p><b>CSOs- PROSECUTION</b> The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> No expectation that there is an information-sharing agreement in place.</p> <p>Both bodies are members of a cross government group that regularly considers evidence of hate crime prevalence and responses to the problem and considers actions for improvement (Standards 8, 9 and 41)</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> Evidence of CSO input into prosecutor training; and/or joint case reviews, and/or specialist prosecutors offices that make connections with CSOs, then include the relationship (Standard 25)</p>	<p><b>Framework: 0</b></p> <p><b>Action: 0</b></p> <p><b>Colour: red</b></p>

	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> There is no national framework setting out roles and work relating to referring cases for support, input into training, or to address other issues relating to hate crime reporting, recording and data collection in Ireland.</p> <p>CSOs do not have the capacity to systematically support victims and monitor the case through to prosecution, or record the outcome.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i> There is no evidence of ad-hoc or systematic cooperation between CSOs and the Office of the DPP on individual cases, training or information-sharing.</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<p><b>IGO – MINISTRY</b> Department of Justice and Equality, <b>LAW ENFORCEMENT</b> An Garda Síochána <b>(two lines)</b></p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> There is an agreement and framework for data and information on hate crime to be shared with an IGO and vice versa. (Standards 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37)</p> <p>Parties are able to influence international norms and standards on hate crime</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i> See standards document for ongoing action by IGOs to connect with national authorities on hate crime reporting, recording and data collection</p> <p>National assessment will look at these factors: Data is shared with IGO in line with agreed obligations/as part of regular requests.</p> <p>National representatives attend IGO networking events</p> <p>National representatives ask for and implement capacity-building activities in the area of hate crime recording and data collection.</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action:1</b></p> <p><b>Colour: amber</b></p>

	<p>reporting, recording and data collection and related activities and guidelines</p> <p>See standards document for information current platforms of exchange and cooperation.</p>		
	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>N/A – this is a set international framework.</p>	<p><i>Description of national situation</i></p> <p>It is unclear which government ministry takes the lead on hate crime policy and strategy at the international level.</p> <p>AGS regularly represent Ireland at meetings of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights National Points of Contact on hate crime.</p> <p>AGS and DoJ regularly represent Ireland at meetings of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The European Union for Fundamental Rights meetings relating to police recording and other matters identified by the High Level Group on Racism and Xenophobia</li> <li>- meetings of the High Level Group on Racism and Xenophobia</li> </ul> <p>AGS coordinates responses to requests from OSCE-ODIHR and FRA for OSCE annual hate crime reporting and regular FRA reports respectively.</p> <p>Data relating to hate crime has not be referred to ODIHR since its 2014 report</p> <p><b>2011 CERD issues Concluding Observations in its third and fourth report on Ireland, urging the introduction of Hate Crime legislation and the publication of</b></p>	

		<p>disaggregated data on racist incidents.</p> <p>2014 Universal Periodic Review interim report on Ireland recommends the introduction of <a href="#">Hate Crime Legislation</a></p> <p>2013 <a href="#">report</a> by the European Commission on Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) urges a ban on Ethnic profiling, the introduction of hate crime legislation and constitutional protections against racism. It emphasises General Recommendation 11, urging better police efforts to combat racism and monitor racist incidents.</p>	
	<b>Framework</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>IGOs- CSO RACIST HATE CRIME</b>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>There is an agreement and framework for data and information on hate crime to be shared with an IGO and vice versa (Standard 37)</p> <p>Parties are able to influence international norms and standards on hate crime reporting, recording and data collection and related activities and guidelines</p> <p>See standards document for information current platforms of exchange and cooperation.</p>	<p><i>Relevant norm/standard:</i></p> <p>Data is shared between the two parties as part of regular requests.</p> <p>CSOs attend IGO networking events and ask for and implement capacity-building activities in the area of hate crime recording and data collection</p>	<p><b>Framework: 2</b></p> <p><b>Action: 3</b></p> <p><b>Colour: green</b></p>
	<i>Description of national situation</i>	<i>Description of national situation</i>	

	<p>N/A – this is a set international framework.</p>	<p>iReports are regularly cited in briefings and reports to international bodies on Ireland.</p> <p>ENAR Ireland regularly attends international meetings convened by the European Commission, the FRA and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to share insights and good practice on hate crime recording and data collection in Ireland.</p> <p>ENAR Ireland regularly contributes to shadow reports for the UPR and other IGO reports.</p>	
--	---	--	--