



observatorio  
para la  
libertad religiosa  
y de conciencia

Civil Society Contributions to OSCE-ODIHR annual reports

## Hate Crimes in the OSCE Region (Spain)

HCR 2015 Observatorio para la libertad religiosa y de conciencia (*Spanish observatory for freedom of religion and conscience*)

29 April 2016



(Some common graffiti found on places of worship and street walls across Spain, in 2015: “Fucking muslims”, “You will drink the blood of our abortions”, “The only church that illuminates is the burning church”)

**María García** (olreligiosa@libertadreligiosa.es)

President of the *Observatorio para la Libertad Religiosa y de Conciencia*

**Nicolás Zambrana-Tévar PhD LLM** (nicolaszambrantevar@hotmail.com)

Lecturer at the Kazakhstan Institute of Management (KIMEP University)

-Bill Murray: *Nobody steps on a church in my town!*  
(*Ghostbusters*, Ivan Reitman, 1984)

## Introduction

The report is the result of an extensive and thorough analysis of attacks on religious freedom in Spain, during the year 2015. It has been prepared by the OLRC: *Observatorio para la libertad religiosa y de conciencia* (Spanish observatory of freedom of religion and conscience). OLRC's yearly reports are available on its website (<http://libertadreligiosa.es/>) and are distributed among stakeholders, civil society institutions, international organisations and governmental bodies.

OLRC is a civil society association registered in 2006 with the Spanish Ministry of Home Affairs (*Ministerio del Interior*, N. 588984). OLRC aims at raising awareness about the human and constitutional right to live in society and participate in public life without being attacked, harassed or discriminated on account of ethical or religious views and beliefs.

OLRC is a member of European Dignity Watch and of the Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination Against Christians in Europe. OLRC has also been collaborating with ODIHR (OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights) for a number of years.

This report has been prepared following the guidelines suggested by ODIHR for its Annual Hate Crime Reporting project (<http://hatecrime.osce.org>). In accordance with those guidelines, this report tries to give a brief but full and accurate account only of the following types of aggressions, committed during 2015 in Spain and only to the extent that OLRC has obtained enough evidence about them: homicide, physical violence, damage to property, theft/robbery, arson, vandalism, desecration of graves, attacks against places of worship; threats/threatening behaviour.

The full and extensive version of this report, which includes accounts of many other types of discriminatory behaviours against members of different religions, is only available in Spanish, on the website of OLRC. Still, as the full report manifests, OLRC is convinced that the number of discriminatory events against believers is much higher than the number of cases reported every year, given the limited amount of OLRC's resources and the limited number of volunteers on which OLRC's relies for information on incidents to which the mainstream Spanish media does not normally pay attention.

## The current state of Freedom of Religion in Spain

The Spanish Constitution of 1978 acknowledges the right to freedom of religion in its article 16.1, along with freedom of thought. According to the Constitution, the right to

freedom of religion is not only enjoyed by individuals but also by communities and its only limit is the respect for public order (*ordre public*). Both freedom of religion and freedom of thought are ranked at the same level in the Constitution and both are theoretically given equal protection under this supreme legal instrument, which also calls on the Government to protect them, to interpret and to enforce them, in accordance with Spain's international human rights' obligations (article 10.2).

In this regard, Spain ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1977, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in 1979, the European Social Charter in 1980 and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, among some of the most significant international law human rights instruments, which expressly protect the right to freedom of religion.

Very interestingly, the Spanish Constitution solemnly declares, at its very beginning, that Spain is a "Social and Democratic State, subject to the Rule of Law" (art. 1.1). Its definition of Spain as a Social State (i.e. Welfare State) must be understood as a constitutional mandate to the Spanish State and to its Government, to make themselves present in society, in order to guarantee all the freedoms and constitutional rights granted to citizens by the Spanish supreme norm. This means that, for instance, even if the constitutional right to adequate housing (art. 47 CE) does not properly give rise to a cause of action and cannot thus be directly enforced by ordinary courts, the Spanish State is constitutionally enabled to engage in economic policies expressly aimed at providing adequate housing for everyone.

Nevertheless, the right to freedom of religion is far above the right to housing and above most other rights listed in the Constitution. Freedom of religion is one of the so called "fundamental rights" (articles 15 to 29 of the Spanish Constitution), which are specially protected by the Constitution, by the Spanish Constitutional Court and by ordinary courts. This, together with the definition of Spain as a Social State by the very first article of the supreme norm, necessarily implies that the Spanish State and the Spanish Government are not only supposed to allow citizens to freely practise their religion but are also enabled to and have the constitutional duty to provide individuals and communities with the means to enjoy that right.

All of the above leads to two basic conclusions: (a) religious freedom must be enforced when it is attacked by the Government itself or by private individuals and (b) the Spanish Government, as a service provider, must enable citizens to practise their religion with the adequate means for that purpose.

(a) The Spanish State as guarantor of freedom of religion against attacks from public authorities and from private individuals

Concerning the first of these two conclusions, Spanish domestic courts, as well as the Spanish Constitutional Court, have the duty to enforce freedom of religion when a citizen or a community is attacked or is discriminated on religious grounds, both by the

Government itself or by individuals. Fundamental rights included in the Spanish Constitution can and are enforced directly by ordinary courts, on a regular basis.

Freedom of religion itself may also be enforced by Spanish domestic courts through criminal law provisions included, for instance, in the Spanish Criminal Code (articles 522 to 526).

*Second Book. Crimes and their punishments*

...

*Title XXI. Crimes against the Constitution*

...

*Chapter IV. On crimes concerning the exercise of fundamental rights and public freedoms*

...

*Section 2: On crimes against freedom of conscience, religious feelings and respect for the deceased*

*Article 522*

*A fine ranging from 4 to 10 months will be imposed: 1º on those who, by means of violence, force or any other illegitimate pressure, prevent a member or members of a religious denomination from practising those acts which are typical of the beliefs they profess or from attending those acts; 2º on those who, by equal means, force another person or persons to practice or attend acts of worship or rituals, or to carry out acts which show a profession or non-profession of a religion, or a change in the religion they profess.*

*Article 523*

*Whoever prevents, interrupts, or disrupts with violence, threats, commotion, or by the force of facts, those acts, performances, ceremonies or manifestations of those religious denominations which are registered in the corresponding public register of the Ministry of Home Affairs, will be punished with imprisonment from 6 months to 6 years, if the act has been committed in a place devoted to worship and with a fine ranging from 4 to 10 months if the act is committed at any other place.*

*Article 524*

*Whoever commits acts of desecration in offense of religious sentiments legally protected, will be punished with imprisonment from 6 months to 1 year or with a fine ranging from 12 to 24 months.*

*Article 525*

*1. Those who publicly, orally, in writing or by any kind of document, and with the intention of offending the feelings of the members of a religious denomination, mock*

*their dogmas, beliefs, rituals or ceremonies or ill-treat, also publicly, those who profess or practice them, will be punished with a fine of 8 to 12 months.*

*2. Those who publicly, orally or in writing, mock those who do not profess any religion or belief whatsoever will also be punished in the same way.*

#### *Article 526*

*Whoever violates the tombs or sepulchres, desecrates a corpse or its ashes with a lack of respect due to the memory of the dead or, with an offensive intention, destroys, alters or harms the funerary urns, pantheons, tombstones or cemetery niches will be punished with imprisonment ranging from 3 to 5 months or with a fine ranging from 6 to 10 months.*

The very fact that the Spanish Parliament felt the need to include such provisions, in the Criminal Code, illustrates the Spanish legislature's certainty that such acts could occur or were already occurring. It also illustrates the Spanish legislature's certainty that Spanish society considered that such attacks on religious freedoms and feelings deserved the harshest response that the law can provide: that of criminal law norms.

In spite of the apparent protection that the abovementioned provisions seem to offer to believers of any denomination in Spain, there have been practically no judicial decisions by Spanish courts enforcing these provisions. This is despite the abundance of evidence, provided by the Spanish media in the course of the years, about the alarming increase in the number of attacks on places of worship (e.g. Catholic churches, cemeteries, mosques), including robbery and/or destruction of objects considered sacred inside those places, desecrations and destruction of Holy Hosts, threatening graffiti on the walls of churches and religious schools, open threats to believers or to religious authorities, physical attacks on ministers, incredibly obscene insults in public demonstrations or parades, interruptions of religious ceremonies by demonstrators who storm into churches in the middle of the Mass, etc.

It is also sadly remarkable how attacks on believers are now commonly being made under the guise of art exhibitions or theatrical representations, often subsidized by the State itself. The following are just two examples of this phenomenon.

In the first case, the citizens of Pamplona –a large city in the north of Spain- had to endure an exhibition last November where, by means of explicit photographs, an artist described to visitors how he had removed dozens of consecrated Hosts during the celebration of a Catholic Mass and how he had left them on the street, after having written the word “pedophilia” with them (case number 33 of this report).

A second example of this tendency took place last May, when the inhabitants of San Sebastian, another populous city in the Basque Country, were witnesses of an art exhibition, also sponsored by the local government, where the artist had written “The church that illuminates the most is the burning church!!!”, one of the well-known battle cries of anarchists during the Spanish Civil War where, in revenge for the recent military *coup*, thousands of Christians were murdered (case number 45 of this report).

(b) The Spanish state as facilitator of the right to religious freedom

Concerning the second of the abovementioned two conclusions with respect to the scope of the right to freedom of religion under the Spanish Constitution, the nature of freedom of religion as a fundamental right, coupled with the definition of Spain as a “Social state” (article 1.1), should help to see that Spain understands itself as a service provider and not just as a *laissez faire* State or simply as an arbiter of disputes between citizens; i.e. it is not only a law enforcer.

The Spanish State is fully authorised and even compelled by the Spanish Constitution to provide services which guarantee, and even foster, the constitutional right to education (article 27.1), because the Spanish people demanded such a right and such services when they overwhelmingly gave their approval to the Constitution in a democratic referendum, in 1978. In just the same way, the Spanish State is also fully authorised and even compelled by the Constitution to do the same with respect to the right of freedom of religion, because this right has been given, at the very least, the same constitutional importance than the right to education.

Article 27.3 of the Spanish Constitution makes this function of the State as service provider, with respect to all fundamental rights, even more clear, when it declares that: *“Public authorities guarantee the right that assists parents so that their children can receive such religious and moral formation as is in accordance with their own convictions”*.

Again, in light of the characterisation of Spain as a “Social State”, it is unconceivable to understand article 27 simply as preventing the Government from prohibiting private religious education for children, where their parents wish to give them such religious education. Given the fact that, in accordance with its mission as a Social State, all Spanish Governments -left and right- have decided to offer universal free education by means of public schools and subsidized charter schools, not offering to parents the possibility of giving their children some sort of religious education -at school- would be akin to denying the right to religious education altogether.

It is then not surprising that the Spanish State made this State obligation to offer religious education even more concrete by entering into the so called *“Agreement between the Spanish State and the Holy See”*, of 1979, concerning *“Teaching and Cultural Matters”*, whose article II solemnly declares: *“Educational syllabuses in Primary School, Secondary School and High School, as well as in Vocational Training Courses corresponding to students of the same age, will include the teaching of the Catholic religion in all Centres of Education, in conditions comparable to those of the other fundamental academic disciplines. Out of respect for freedom of conscience, such teaching will not be obligatory for students. It is guaranteed, nevertheless, the right to receive it”*. Similar agreements have been made, and are in the course of being made, between the Spanish Government and representatives of other religious denominations.

At this point, it may be reminded that article 16.3 of the Spanish Constitution also declares that: *“No faith shall have a state character. Public authorities will take into account the religious beliefs of Spanish society and will maintain the subsequent relations of cooperation with the Catholic Church and with the other faiths”*.

The constitutional provision cited in the previous paragraph does away with centuries of unfair interference of the Spanish state in Church affairs and of the Spanish Church in State affairs. Still, article 16.3 is miles away from the kind of separation between Church and State enshrined in some legal systems of other European countries such as France, where religion has just no place in public life. In Spain, this is absolutely not the case, as far as the Spanish constitution, the Spanish legal system and everyday life are concerned.

As it has been said above, the Spanish constitution does not prohibit the Spanish State or its Government from assisting citizens and communities in the practise of their religion. On the contrary, the latter are constitutionally empowered and mandated to do so. This can be clearly deduced, not only from the definition of Spain as a Social State, from the consideration of freedom of religion as a fundamental right, but also from provisions such as the abovementioned article 16.3, which order public authorities to *“take into account the religious beliefs of Spanish society”*, with a view to elaborating public policies, and to *“maintain the subsequent relations of cooperation with the Catholic Church and with the other faiths”*.

Thus, the relationship between State and religion in Spain is not one of sheer separation but rather one of cooperation.

Although this report is constrained by the OSCE-ODHIR guidelines, to inform only about hate crimes –as defined by OSCE-ODHIR itself-, the full version of the report (<http://libertadreligiosa.es/>) provides ample information about the way almost all Spanish political parties are, little by little, destroying the right to religious education of Spanish students and of their parents, despite the fact that parents, every year, overwhelmingly register their children in courses of religion in public schools –although non-religious courses on ethics are also offered-, only to find that these courses on Catholic teachings are not being offered any more, the schedules are impossible to follow or their teachers are being ostracised or even harassed, in blatant opposition to the Spanish legislation currently in force, i.e. Governmental and Regional decrees, National and Regional statutes, the Constitution itself and the International Agreements entered into with the Holy See.

Nevertheless, it is totally legitimate for anyone to criticise the approach to freedom of religion and to religious education which the Spanish Constitution and the Spanish legal system have democratically adopted. It is also legitimate to criticise, for instance, some tax exemptions enjoyed, not only by religious denominations, but by many other not-for-profit organisations, or to criticise the way in which the Spanish tax authorities collaborate with tax payers so that believers can direct part of their earnings to funding their Church, or to funding non-religious NGOs.

What is increasingly dangerous, in any tolerant society, is the way in which –as OLRC’s full report shows- some politicians, associations, and many unknown aggressors in the social media or on the street, are using their deprecatory criticisms or anonymous accusations against the right to education, tax legislation and even against millenary cultural manifestations such as public religious celebrations, as a way to vent their anger on believers in the most aggressive ways.

## **Methodology used in this report**

Hate crimes based on religious bias and discrimination are reported and compiled by OLRC’s team and its network of volunteers across Spain by means of media sources such as well-known national newspapers like *El País*, *ABC* or *El Mundo*, online newspapers, websites, radio stations, TV news, Twitter, as well as testimonies and pictures taken on the street and reported to OLRC by its volunteers and by other individuals.

The reported incidents are then classified in different sections of the report and analysed in numbered charts which always indicate the following information in separate cells: incident, date, time, location, source, name of the victim, name of the perpetrator, crime type, brief description of the incident and bias indicators.

In most cases, the source cell shows an internet link to the Spanish newspaper which reported the case. Where the identity of the perpetrator is unknown, it is so indicated. When the victim is a specific person, his or her name is provided. In other cases, where the threat or aggression has no specific addressee, the chart indicates that the victims are, for instance, ministers, religious authorities or the local Catholic, Muslim or Jewish community.

The classification of crimes has been made by OLRC itself, it is provided below and does not necessary reflect all or any specific provisions of the Spanish Criminal Code. Concerning the description of the incident, this report, as well as the full report, have tried, to the extent that it has been possible, to quote the words of the journalist in the newspaper or to provide an accurate translation therefrom. The bias indicators used are also provided in a list below and are necessary to prove that the attack or incident was actually motivated by hatred towards a specific community and not simply by economic or other kind of motives.

Finally, whenever OLRC has been able to find reliable information in this regard, every chart also indicates the procedural status of the case (e.g. whenever criminal proceedings have commenced), the response of the Spanish authorities and the impact on the victims and on the local community.

## **Crime typology used for this report**

- 1- Homicide
- 2- Physical violence
- 3- Damage to property
- 4- Theft/robbery
- 5- Arson
- 6- Vandalism
- 7- Desecration of graves
- 8- Attacks against places of worship
- 9- Threats/threatening behaviour
- 10- Other crimes may also be included and described (hate incidents)

## **Bias indicators used in this report**

- 1- Identity of the Victim and Witness Perception
- 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti
- 3- Racial, Ethnic, Gender and Cultural Differences
- 4- Organized Hate Group as perpetrator
- 5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents against the same victims or against the same places
- 6- Location of the aggression indicates bias

## Physical attacks and violence against individuals

### Case n. 1

Incident	Beating of a Catholic priest
Date, time, location	10 March 2015, Valencia (Spain), near the church where the victim works
Source	<a href="http://www.levante-emv.com/comunitat-valenciana/2015/03/14/rector-seminario-sufre-agresion-cerca/1238187.html">http://www.levante-emv.com/comunitat-valenciana/2015/03/14/rector-seminario-sufre-agresion-cerca/1238187.html</a>
Victim(s)	Catholic priest who is the principal of the Catholic seminary of Moncada
Crime type	2- Physical violence
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Un unknown man beat up the victim, repeatedly punching, kicking and insulting him and criticizing his position as a Catholic priest
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 2

Incident	Physical aggression against a minor for refusing to wear the Islamic veil
Date, time, location	12 March 2015, Barcelona (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://ccaa.elpais.com/ccaa/2015/03/13/catalunya/1426249492_493440.html">http://ccaa.elpais.com/ccaa/2015/03/13/catalunya/1426249492_493440.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Muslim girl
Crime type	2- Physical violence
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Mother of the victim

Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The victim –a Muslim minor- told her teacher at school that her mother had bitten and attacked her with a knife for refusing to wear the Islamic veil
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 3- Racial, Ethnic, Gender and Cultural Differences
Response of local authorities	The perpetrator was arrested by the police

### Case n. 3

Incident	Multiple internet postings of videos threatening to kill Jews
Date, time, location	4 June 2015, Ribaforada (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.radiojai.com.ar/online/notiDetalle.asp?id_Noticia=75503">http://www.radiojai.com.ar/online/notiDetalle.asp?id_Noticia=75503</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Jewish community
Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The perpetrator had published numerous videos on the internet with explicit threats to kill and/or exterminate jews
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti
Response of local authorities	The perpetrator was arrested by the police

### Case n. 4

Incident	Beating of a Catholic priest
Date, time, location	3 November 2015, Málaga (Spain), inside the church where the victim works
Source	<a href="http://www.lavanguardia.com/sucesos/20151103/54438567642/pu-netazos-sacerdote-confesionario.html">http://www.lavanguardia.com/sucesos/20151103/54438567642/pu-netazos-sacerdote-confesionario.html</a>

Victim(s) involved (number / name)	José Luis Zurita, an 87 year old Catholic priest
Crime type	2- Physical violence
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown male repeatedly punched a Catholic priest in the head while the victim was in the confessional of the church where he works, until parishioners came to help him
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias

## Attacks against places of worship

### Case n. 5

Incident	Nazi and Xenophobic graffiti with messages against the Muslim community
Date, time, location	7 January 2015, San Juan de los Lagos (Spain), on the walls of a Mosque
Source	<a href="http://www.diariodeburgos.es/noticia/ZF62A1260-DC1F-D918-31CA262B7C8FDC63/20150109/pintadas/comunidad/musulmana/mezquita/san/juan/lagos">http://www.diariodeburgos.es/noticia/ZF62A1260-DC1F-D918-31CA262B7C8FDC63/20150109/pintadas/comunidad/musulmana/mezquita/san/juan/lagos</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Muslim community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Grffiti with xenophobic messages were found on the walls and doors of a Mosque
Bias indicators	6- Location indicates bias

**Case n. 6**

Incident	Graffiti with messages against the Muslim community
Date, time, location	9 January 2015, Madrid (Spain), at the Central Mosque of Madrid
Source	<a href="http://vozpopuli.com/actualidad/55649-ataque-a-la-mezquita-central-de-madrid-islam-fuera-de-europa">http://vozpopuli.com/actualidad/55649-ataque-a-la-mezquita-central-de-madrid-islam-fuera-de-europa</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Muslim community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti with xenophobic messages were found on the walls and doors of a Mosque
Bias indicators	6- Location indicates bias * The graffiti were found only days after the Paris attacks at the magazine <i>Charlie Hebdo</i>

**Case n. 7**

Incident	Graffiti with messages against the Muslim community
Date, time, location	10 January 2015, Jaen (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.periodistadigital.com/religion/otras-confesiones/2015/01/12/pintada-contra-del-islam-en-una-mezquita-de-jaen-iglesia-religion-dios-jesus-ala-mahoma-andalucia.shtml">http://www.periodistadigital.com/religion/otras-confesiones/2015/01/12/pintada-contra-del-islam-en-una-mezquita-de-jaen-iglesia-religion-dios-jesus-ala-mahoma-andalucia.shtml</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Muslim community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship

Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti with xenophobic messages were found on the walls and doors of a Mosque
Bias indicators	6- Location indicates bias * The graffiti were found only days after the Paris attacks at the magazine <i>Charlie Hebdo</i>

### Case n. 8

Incident	Attempt arson of a Catholic convent. Graffiti with messages against Catholics
Date, time, location	17 January 2015, Jerez de la Frontera (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://sevilla.abc.es/andalucia/cadiz/20150118/sevi-ataque-jerez-policia-201501172256.html?ns_campaign=APPWA&amp;ns_source=BT&amp;ns_link_name=Bottom&amp;ns_fee=0&amp;ns_mchannel=TW">http://sevilla.abc.es/andalucia/cadiz/20150118/sevi-ataque-jerez-policia-201501172256.html?ns_campaign=APPWA&amp;ns_source=BT&amp;ns_link_name=Bottom&amp;ns_fee=0&amp;ns_mchannel=TW</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 5- Arson 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown attackers threw a "Molotov cocktail" at the back of the Catholic convent of <i>Santa Rita</i> . Graffiti showing the word " <i>Yihaddists</i> " appeared in the streets near the church of <i>Tres Caídas</i>
Bias indicators	2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 4- Organized Hate Group as perpetrator 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 9

Incident	Graffiti with messages against a Catholic school and against religion in schools
Date, time, location	22 January 2015, Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Spain), the graffiti was written on the walls of a Catholic school
Source	Picture taken by a witness and sent to OLRC (it can be provided on demand)
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti made on the walls of a Catholic school with the message: "Religion out of school. No to the Catholic school at Rivas"
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents (many more graffiti of this kind have been found in this town near Madrid, in the course of a campaign to stop the building of a Catholic school) 6- Location indicates bias

#### Case n. 10

Incident	Insulting graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	3 February 2015, Nules (Spain)
Source	Pictures taken by a witness and sent to OLRC (they can be provided on demand)
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 9- Threats/threatening behavior

Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti written on walls and door of a Catholic school reading: “Dirty Church”, “666 Welcome” and “Anarkists”
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 4- Organized Hate Group as perpetrator (Anarchist) 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 11

Incident	Threatening graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	10 February 2015, Córdoba (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://sevilla.abc.es/andalucia/cordoba/20150210/sevi-pintada-fachada-trinidad-201502101203.html">http://sevilla.abc.es/andalucia/cordoba/20150210/sevi-pintada-fachada-trinidad-201502101203.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship 9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The graffiti on the church wall said “The only church that illuminates is a burning church, contribute!”, (famous quote by anarchist <i>Kropotnik</i> and by Spanish revolutionary <i>Buenaventura Durruti</i> )
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 12

Incident	Damages to chapel, tabernacle and desecration of Holy Hosts
----------	---

Date, time, location	22 February 2015, Lorca (Spain)
Source	<a href="https://iglesiaactualidad.wordpress.com/2015/02/28/el-sr-obispo-de-cartagena-realizara-el-rito-de-desagravio-tras-la-profanacion-de-la-capilla-del-hospital-rafael-mendez-de-lorca/">https://iglesiaactualidad.wordpress.com/2015/02/28/el-sr-obispo-de-cartagena-realizara-el-rito-de-desagravio-tras-la-profanacion-de-la-capilla-del-hospital-rafael-mendez-de-lorca/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown intruders damaged the lock of a door, entered into a Catholic chapel, damaged the tabernacle and threw the Holy Hosts to the ground (which Catholics believe to be the true body of Christ)
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 13

Incident	Threatening graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	20 March 2015, Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Spain), parish of Santa Mónica
Source	<a href="http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/03/20/nuevas-pintadas-en-la-iglesia-de-rivas-vaciamadrid/">http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/03/20/nuevas-pintadas-en-la-iglesia-de-rivas-vaciamadrid/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Grffiti found on the walls of the Catholic parish of Santa Mónica said: "Get your rosaries out of our ovaries"

Bias indicators	<p>1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception</p> <p>2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti</p> <p>5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents (the message in the graffiti has been often used on other church walls in the past)</p> <p>6- Location indicates bias</p>
-----------------	--

#### Case n. 14

Incident	Theft of crucifixes in a Catholic cemetery
Date, time, location	13 May 2015, Toledo (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.latribunadetoledo.es/noticia/ZDF59C8B9-A105-44C6-EA2E1636E473D09E/20150513/mas/vigilancia/cementerio/nuevos/robos/crucifijos">http://www.latribunadetoledo.es/noticia/ZDF59C8B9-A105-44C6-EA2E1636E473D09E/20150513/mas/vigilancia/cementerio/nuevos/robos/crucifijos</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	<p>3- Damage to property</p> <p>4- Theft/robbery</p>
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Theft of crucifixes in a Catholic cemetery (such thefts were reported by the newspaper to have repeatedly taken place in that town)
Bias indicators	<p>1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception</p> <p>6- Location indicates bias</p>

#### Case n. 15

Incident	Threatening and insulting graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	19 May 2015, Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Spain), parish of Santa Mónica
Source	<a href="http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/05/19/pintadas-contra-los-cristianos-en-campana-electoral">http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/05/19/pintadas-contra-los-cristianos-en-campana-electoral</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community

Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti found on the walls of the Catholic parish of Santa Mónica said: "Fascists. ISIS"; "God has evola"; "666" (along with the drawing of an upside down cross); "If God does not exist, how do you explain the moon. Ha ha, checkmate Atheists"
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents (this parish has been vandalised repeatedly in the recent past) 6- Location indicates bias

#### Case n. 16

Incident	Threatening and insulting graffiti on the walls of a Catholic school
Date, time, location	20 May 2015, Getafe (Spain), the graffiti appeared on the walls of the school of the religious order of the <i>Escolapios</i>
Source	Picture taken by a witness and sent to OLRC (it can be provided on demand)
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	The local Catholic community and the order of the <i>Escolapios</i> and its school community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	On the graffiti it could be seen an inverted cross and the word "Antichrist"
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

	6- Location indicates bias
--	----------------------------

### Case n. 17

Incident	Several threatening graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	27 May 2015, Castro Urdiales (Spain), church of Santa Mónica
Source	<a href="http://www.eldiariomontanes.es/castro-oriental/201505/28/iglesia-castro-vuelve-amanecer-20150528000128-v.html">http://www.eldiariomontanes.es/castro-oriental/201505/28/iglesia-castro-vuelve-amanecer-20150528000128-v.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship 9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The graffiti written on the walls of the church said: "Christianity, terrorism", "We are here" (along with a communist star), "They condemn abortion ¿pedophilia?"
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 18

Incident	Three people storm into a Catholic church during a religious ceremony
Date, time, location	21 June 2015, Madrid (Spain), church of San Ricardo
Source	<a href="http://www.abc.es/madrid/20150622/abci-detenidos-blasfemar-iglesia-chamberi-201506212116.html">http://www.abc.es/madrid/20150622/abci-detenidos-blasfemar-iglesia-chamberi-201506212116.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community

Crime type	8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Three unknown people
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Three unknown people stormed into a Catholic church during a religious ceremony. Witnesses in the church at that time reported that the intruders were apparently drunk, smoking and that they then began to shout and insult the Catholic Church
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 6- Location indicates bias
Response of local authorities	The three men were arrested by the police

#### Case n. 19

Incident	Theft of a tabernacle in the Catholic chapel of a local hospital
Date, time, location	1 July 2015, Arnau de Vilanova (Spain)
Source	<a href="https://iglesiaactualidad.wordpress.com/2015/07/02/roban-el-sagrario-de-la-capilla-del-hospital-arnau-de-vilanova-de-valencia/">https://iglesiaactualidad.wordpress.com/2015/07/02/roban-el-sagrario-de-la-capilla-del-hospital-arnau-de-vilanova-de-valencia/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 4- Theft/robbery 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The tabernacle of a Catholic chapel in a local hospital was stolen after causing significant material damages to the chapel, in order to unchain the tabernacle from the wall. The tabernacle was stolen with Holy Hosts still inside
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias

**Case n. 20**

Incident	Theft and desecration in a Catholic Church
Date, time, location	14 July 2015, La Solana (Spain), parish of San Juan Bautista
Source	<a href="http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/07/14/profanan-un-sagrario-en-la-solana-ciudad-real/">http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/07/14/profanan-un-sagrario-en-la-solana-ciudad-real/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 4- Theft/robbery 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The tabernacle of the church was desecrated, the Holy Hosts were thrown to the ground and the money of the alms boxes was stolen
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias

**Case n. 21**

Incident	Several threatening and insulting graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	28 July 2015, Murcia (Spain), church of San Nicolás
Source	<a href="http://www.laopiniondemurcia.es/murcia/2015/07/26/pintadas-pro-aborto-iglesia-san/665621.html">http://www.laopiniondemurcia.es/murcia/2015/07/26/pintadas-pro-aborto-iglesia-san/665621.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship 9- Threats/threatening behaviour

Perpetrator(s) (if known)	On the graffiti it could be read: “Communist youth”
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The graffiti written on the walls of the Catholic church read: “Get your rosaries out of our ovaries” and “I abort because I fucking feel like doing so” (“ <i>aborto porque me sale del coño</i> ”). The authors of the graffiti had also painted the communist emblem (i.e. the hammer and the sickle)
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 22

Incident	Theft of several sacred objects of worship in a Catholic house for the newly born
Date, time, location	6 August 2015, Valencia (Spain), House of San Vicente Ferrer
Source	<a href="http://www.lasprovincias.es/sucesos/201508/09/ladron-asalta-casa-natalicia-20150809001338-v.html">http://www.lasprovincias.es/sucesos/201508/09/ladron-asalta-casa-natalicia-20150809001338-v.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Casa Natalicia San Vicente Ferrer
Crime type	3- Damage to property 4- Theft/robbery
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Young man of Moroccan nationality
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The unknown young man stole money, several religious objects and Holy Hosts from inside the house of San Vicente Ferrer
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias
Status of the case	The perpetrator was arrested by the police

### Case n. 22

Incident	Assault and arson at a Catholic chapel
Date, time, location	19 August 2015, O Grove (Spain), chapel of San Vicente do Mar
Source	<a href="http://infocatolica.com/?t=noticia&amp;cod=24675&amp;utm_medium=twitter&amp;utm_campaign=NoticiasTw&amp;utm_source=infocatolicatw">http://infocatolica.com/?t=noticia&amp;cod=24675&amp;utm_medium=twitter&amp;utm_campaign=NoticiasTw&amp;utm_source=infocatolicatw</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 4- Theft/robbery 5- Arson 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown people forced their entry into a Catholic chapel in a small town, at night. They threw the Holy Hosts to the ground and set fire to the place, damaging cloths, the altar, a missal and a pedestal
Bias indicators	3- Damage to property 4- Theft/robbery 5- Arson 8- Attacks against places of worship

### Case n. 23

Incident	Graffiti on the door of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	1 September 2015, Ávila (Spain)
Source	Picture taken by a witness and sent to OLRC (it can be provided on demand)
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship 9- Threats/threatening behaviour

Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti with the Anarchist symbol on the door of a Catholic church
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 6- Location indicates bias

#### Case n. 24

Incident	Theft of almost 80 crosses from a Catholic cemetery
Date, time, location	15 September 2015, Jaén (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://andaluciainformacion.es/jaen/533454/roban-cerca-de-80-cruces-de-lapidas-del-cementerio/">http://andaluciainformacion.es/jaen/533454/roban-cerca-de-80-cruces-de-lapidas-del-cementerio/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 4- Theft/robbery 7- Desecration of graves 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Almost 80 crosses were stolen from a Catholic cemetery, along with a whole grave stone
Bias indicators	6- Location indicates bias

#### Case n. 25

Incident	Theft and sacrilegious acts inside a Catholic church
Date, time, location	26 September 2015, Bigastro (Spain), church of Nuestra Señora de Belén

Source	<a href="http://www.infovaticana.com/2015/09/30/atacan-una-iglesia-y-profanan-el-sagrario-en-bigastro/">http://www.infovaticana.com/2015/09/30/atacan-una-iglesia-y-profanan-el-sagrario-en-bigastro/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 4- Theft/robbery 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Several religious images were damaged; Holy Hosts were thrown to the ground and trampled upon; all crosses of the church were placed upside down
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 6- Location indicates bias

#### Case n. 26

Incident	Damages made to a religious image
Date, time, location	28 September 2015, Rincón de la Victoria (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.diariosur.es/axarquia/201509/28/apedrea-hornacina-virgen-carmen-20150928174311.html?ns_campaign=WC_MS&amp;ns_source=BT&amp;ns_inickname=Scroll&amp;ns_fee=0&amp;ns_mchannel=TW">http://www.diariosur.es/axarquia/201509/28/apedrea-hornacina-virgen-carmen-20150928174311.html?ns_campaign=WC_MS&amp;ns_source=BT&amp;ns_inickname=Scroll&amp;ns_fee=0&amp;ns_mchannel=TW</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Young man of apparent Moroccan origin
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A young man smashed a big stone against the crystal vase in which an image of the Virgin Mary was kept. When the man was approached by a policeman, he shouted "Allah is great!"

Bias indicators	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism
-----------------	---------------------------------------

#### Case n. 27

Incident	Theft of religious objects inside a Catholic church
Date, time, location	7 October 2015, Meliana (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.levante-emv.com/horta/2015/10/07/roban-copones-patenas-objetos-iglesia/1324115.html">http://www.levante-emv.com/horta/2015/10/07/roban-copones-patenas-objetos-iglesia/1324115.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	4- Theft/robbery
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Several valuable religious objects used for religious ceremonies were stolen
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias

#### Case n. 28

Incident	Threatening and insulting graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	11 October 2015, Barcelona (Spain)
Source	Picture taken by a witness and sent to OLRC (it can be provided on demand)
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 9- Threats/threatening behaviour

Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The graffiti painted on the walls of the Catholic church said: “You will drink the blood of our abortions” (see picture on the cover of this report)
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 29

Incident	Attack and damages made to a Catholic church
Date, time, location	14 October 2015, Alcorcón (Spain), church of Virgen del Alba
Source	<a href="http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/10/14/agresion-contra-la-parroquia-virgen-del-alba-de-alcorcon/">http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/10/14/agresion-contra-la-parroquia-virgen-del-alba-de-alcorcon/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community and the Order of the <i>Misioneros del Verbo Divino</i> , who runs the attacked church
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The outside and the inside of the church and its annexed facilities were severely soiled, so that religious ceremonies scheduled for the following morning had to be cancelled for fear that parishioners slipped on the floor. This church had already been vandalized with eggs on several occasions
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 30

Incident	Attack on a Catholic chapel
Date, time, location	2 November 2015, Rincón de la Victoria (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://infocatolica.com/?t=noticia&amp;cod=25228">http://infocatolica.com/?t=noticia&amp;cod=25228</a> <a href="http://www.blogmalaga.es/salvajada-en-la-iglesia-de-la-torre-de-benagalbon-rincon-de-la-victoria/">http://www.blogmalaga.es/salvajada-en-la-iglesia-de-la-torre-de-benagalbon-rincon-de-la-victoria/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown (graffiti in the Arabic language were found inside the chapel after the attack)
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown people forced the lock of a Catholic chapel, damaged the tabernacle, many religious objects, as well as religious images such as a crucifix and a statue of the Virgen del Carmen. Graffiti in Arabic were also made inside the chapel
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 3- Racial, Ethnic, Gender and Cultural Differences 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 31

Incident	Graffiti against a Catholic religious group on the walls of a Catholic school
Date, time, location	3 November 2015, Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Spain)
Source	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/121946872782/photos/a.10151771395302783.1073741826.121946872782/10153786398467783/?type=1&amp;link_share=e099d3033f&amp;theater">https://www.facebook.com/121946872782/photos/a.10151771395302783.1073741826.121946872782/10153786398467783/?type=1&amp;link_share=e099d3033f&amp;theater</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Catholic religious association ( <i>Camino Neocatecumenal</i> )
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism

Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti against a Catholic religious association on the walls of a Catholic school
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 32

Incident	Insulting graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church
Date, time, location	6 November 2015, Rivas-Vaciamadrid (Spain), church of Santa Mónica
Source	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/121946872782/photos/pcb.10153791365567783/10153791365032783/?type=3&amp;theater">https://www.facebook.com/121946872782/photos/pcb.10153791365567783/10153791365032783/?type=3&amp;theater</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti written on the outside walls of a Catholic church read: "Murderer Church", "Genocidal", "Thieves" (the Anarchist symbol was also drawn among the graffiti)
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents (this church has been attacked several times in 2015, see above) 6- Location indicates bias

**Case n. 33**

Incident	Work of art made with more than 200 Holy Hosts in the shape of the word "Pedophilia"
Date, time, location	20 November 2015, Pamplona (Spain)
Source	<a href="https://www.aciprensa.com/noticias/exposicion-sacrilega-en-espana-robam-formas-consagradas-y-escriben-pederastia-con-ellas-46217/">https://www.aciprensa.com/noticias/exposicion-sacrilega-en-espana-robam-formas-consagradas-y-escriben-pederastia-con-ellas-46217/</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/abelazcona/status/668473935579758593/photo/1?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw">https://twitter.com/abelazcona/status/668473935579758593/photo/1?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/abelazcona/status/627958312550723584/photo/1?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw">https://twitter.com/abelazcona/status/627958312550723584/photo/1?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Abel Azcona (artist), Municipality of Pamplona ( <i>Bildu</i> )
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A man recorded himself hiding Holy Hosts during Mass and later on displaying them on the ground in the shape of the word "pedophilia". Pictures of all this process were later on displayed as part of an art exhibition organized by the Municipality of Pamplona
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 6- Location indicates bias

**Case n. 34**

Incident	Theft of religious objects in a Catholic church
Date, time, location	21 November 2015, Valladolid (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.elnortedecastilla.es/valladolid/201511/23/ladrones-arrasan-parroquia-pajarillos-20151122212243.html">http://www.elnortedecastilla.es/valladolid/201511/23/ladrones-arrasan-parroquia-pajarillos-20151122212243.html</a>

Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 4- Theft/robbery
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown intruders broke into a Catholic church and stole several very valuable religious objects such as a tabernacle, chalices, etc
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias

#### Case n. 35

Incident	Several graffiti on the walls of Catholic churches
Date, time, location	30 November 2015, Pamplona (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://gaceta.es/noticias/atacan-iglesia-pintadas-cristianofobas-pamplona-30112015-1330">http://gaceta.es/noticias/atacan-iglesia-pintadas-cristianofobas-pamplona-30112015-1330</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Several graffiti found on the walls of multiple local Catholic churches read: "Hypocritical church", "Pedophiles", "Down with Christ the King", "Opus Dei out", "Je suis Abel" (these graffiti appeared soon after the civil society reaction against the blasphemous art exhibition organised by Abel Azcona in Pamplona; see case n. 33)
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 4- Organized Hate Group as perpetrator

	5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents 6- Location indicates bias
--	---

### Case n. 36

Incident	Theft of religious objects and Holy Hosts from a Catholic Church
Date, time, location	10 December 2015, Nalda (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.larioja.com/comarcas/201512/12/profanan-sagrario-iglesia-nalda-20151212004514-v.htm">http://www.larioja.com/comarcas/201512/12/profanan-sagrario-iglesia-nalda-20151212004514-v.htm</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	4- Theft/robbery 8- Attacks against places of worship
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The tabernacle was opened and the chalice was stolen with Holy Hosts inside. Later on, the parish priest found several Holy Hosts smashed on the floor of a street near the church
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 37

Incident	Threatening and insulting graffiti painted on the walls of a Catholic chapel
Date, time, location	17 December 2012, Somosaguas (Spain), chapel of the school of psychology of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Source	<a href="http://www.actuall.com/laicismo/nuevo-ataque-a-la-capilla-de-la-facultad-de-psicologia-en-somosaguas/">http://www.actuall.com/laicismo/nuevo-ataque-a-la-capilla-de-la-facultad-de-psicologia-en-somosaguas/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic student body

Crime type	6- Vandalism 8- Attacks against places of worship 9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Several graffiti were painted on the walls of a Catholic university chapel. The graffiti read: "Pedophiles" and "Look under your car tonight" (common graffiti and protest slogan chanted by terrorist supporters in the past, as a warning to policemen). This chapel and other chapels of the same university had been vandalized before
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 5- Previous Bias Crimes/Incidents 6- Location indicates bias

### Case n. 38

Incident	Damages to religious statues
Date, time, location	24 December 2015, Pamplona (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.navarra.com/articulo/sucesos/arrollan-y-tiran-suelo-buena-parte-figuras-belen-gigante-taconera/20151224114537017391.html">http://www.navarra.com/articulo/sucesos/arrollan-y-tiran-suelo-buena-parte-figuras-belen-gigante-taconera/20151224114537017391.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community and Municipality
Crime type	6- Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The religious statues of the traditional " <i>Belen</i> " (Christmas crèche) of the city of Pamplona were all thrown to the ground on Christmas eve
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

**Case n. 39**

Incident	Vandalism inside a Catholic church
Date, time, location	30 December 2015, Andújar (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.ideal.es/jaen/provincia-jaen/201601/03/profanacion-toda-regla-santuario-2016010222538.html">http://www.ideal.es/jaen/provincia-jaen/201601/03/profanacion-toda-regla-santuario-2016010222538.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	6- Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Unknown intruders entered into a Catholic church and turned around all religious images and statues inside
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 6- Location indicates bias

## Anti-religious threats / threatening behaviour and other relevant incidents

**Case n. 40**

Incident	Computer attack against Christian website
Date, time, location	6 January 2015
Source	<a href="http://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2015/01/07/54ad7e99ca4741ac0b8b456b.html">http://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2015/01/07/54ad7e99ca4741ac0b8b456b.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Catholic group “iMisión” ( <a href="http://imision.org/">http://imision.org/</a> )
Crime type	3- Damage to property 6- Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Dz D.R.S. (group of hackers and Yihaddist sympathisers)

Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The website of a Christian association which reports on the persecution of Christians in Iraq was hacked. After the attack, the symbol of Dz D.R.S., a group of hackers and Yihaddist sympathisers, could be seen on the screen
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

#### Case n. 41

Incident	Numerous anti-Semitic insults in Twitter
Date, time, location	18 May 2015 (during a basketball match between Real Madrid and Maccabi of Tel Aviv)
Source	<a href="http://www.abc.es/sociedad/20151015/abci-informe-libertad-religiosa-201510142013.html">http://www.abc.es/sociedad/20151015/abci-informe-libertad-religiosa-201510142013.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Jewish community
Crime type	10- Hate crimes (insults in Twitter)
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Around 18.000 insulting tweets are reported to have been posted during a basketball match between a Spanish and an Israeli team
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 3- Racial, Ethnic, Gender and Cultural Differences

#### Case n. 42

Incident	Anti-Semitic insults in Twitter
Date, time, location	23 June 2015
Source	<a href="https://twitter.com/MarioNoyaM/status/613272742935310337">https://twitter.com/MarioNoyaM/status/613272742935310337</a>

Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Jewish community
Crime type	10- Hate crimes (insults in Twitter)
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A Twitter user called ' <i>Barbijaputa</i> ' posted anti-Semitic tweets such as: "what would be more appropriate: to eliminate all of Israel or just the Jews?"; "Those I liked most were the Jews. If they were alive, not so much"; "Hitler was an asshole for killing jews and a shabby person for not finishing the job"
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 3- Racial, Ethnic, Gender and Cultural Differences

#### Case n. 43

Incident	Threats and insults against Catholic bishops in a demonstration
Date, time, location	26 June 2015, Alcalá de Henares (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/07/03/el-lobby-homosexual-en-alcala-obispo-machista-estas-en-nuestra-lista/">http://libertadreligiosa.es/2015/07/03/el-lobby-homosexual-en-alcala-obispo-machista-estas-en-nuestra-lista/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Reig Pla (Catholic Bishop) and Spanish Bishops Conference
Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	<i>DiversAH</i> (association of Alcalá de Henares in defense of sexual and gender diversity)
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	During a demonstration, a gay rights group yelled insults and threats against the local Catholic Bishop and against the Spanish Catholic Bishops conference: "Bishop, chauvinist, you are on our list!"; "Rosaries out of our ovaries, doctrines out of our vaginas!"; "We gotta burn down the Bishops Conference!"
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti 3- Racial, Ethnic, Gender and Cultural Differences

**Case n. 44**

Incident	A man spits on the face of a woman and insults her for not wearing the Islamic veil
Date, time, location	29 November 2015, Melilla (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://agencias.abc.es/agencias/noticia.asp?noticia=2046646">http://agencias.abc.es/agencias/noticia.asp?noticia=2046646</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Muslim woman
Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown person of apparent Moroccan origin
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A 40 year old man, unknown to the victim, began to insult and spit on her face for not wearing the <i>chilaba</i> (typical Moroccan long female dress) and the Islamic veil
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

**Case n. 45**

Incident	Insults and obscene mockery in a demonstration
Date, time, location	4 April 2015, Madrid (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.rebellion.org/noticia.php?id=197280">http://www.rebellion.org/noticia.php?id=197280</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	10- Hate incident
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Performance announced as a celebration of the “Sisterhood of the Holy Cunt, inspired in the fundamentalist rituals which characterise the Holy Week in Spain, where religious fervour, far from being considered a mental illness, is encouraged more and more every day... The parishioners take out the Holy Cunt to dance while they sing hymns...”

Bias indicators	2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti
-----------------	--

#### Case n. 45

Incident	Work of art with written threats towards Christians in an art exhibition sponsored by local government
Date, time, location	18 May 2015, San Sebastián (Spain) at the Public Library of Gipúzcoa
Source	<a href="http://www.religionenlibertad.com/el-obispo-munilla-pide-retirar-una-exposicion-con-soflamas-violentas-como-42500.htm">http://www.religionenlibertad.com/el-obispo-munilla-pide-retirar-una-exposicion-con-soflamas-violentas-como-42500.htm</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Kolodo Mitxelena (artist)
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Work of art on a mirror, where it could be read: “The church that illuminates the most is the burning church!!”; “Burn Opus Dei”
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

#### Case n. 46

Incident	Demonstrators openly threat Catholic Bishops
Date, time, location	28 June 2015, Sevilla (Spain), at the Gay Pride parade in Sevilla
Source	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWwsbaMrpwk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWwsbaMrpwk</a> <a href="http://www.hazteoir.org/noticia/65472-podemos-da-rienda-suelta-su-odio-catolicos-al-grito-hay-que-quemar-conferencia?utm_source=dlvr.it&amp;utm_medium=twitter">http://www.hazteoir.org/noticia/65472-podemos-da-rienda-suelta-su-odio-catolicos-al-grito-hay-que-quemar-conferencia?utm_source=dlvr.it&amp;utm_medium=twitter</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Catholic Bishops
Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behaviour

Perpetrator(s) (if known)	<i>Podemos</i> (Spanish political party)
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A YouTube video shows a group of people shouting “we gotta burn the Bishops Conference down!”. The people shouting are marching beside a banner of the Spanish political party <i>Podemos</i> , at the Gay Pride parade in Seville
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

#### Case n. 47

Incident	Insulting tweets against muslims
Date, time, location	15 September 2015
Source	@tizonaedo73 (Twitter address)
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Muslim community
Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The tweet says: “...and I have to put up with their fucking faces, their veils and the way they speak, which harms the ears FUCKING MUSLIMS”
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

#### Case n. 48

Incident	Threatening graffiti against the Jewish community
Date, time, location	9 October 2015, embassy of Israel in Madrid
Source	<a href="http://observatorioantisemitismo.fcje.org/?p=1595">http://observatorioantisemitismo.fcje.org/?p=1595</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Jewish community

Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	Graffiti on the external walls of the Israeli embassy in Madrid and showing a cross of David hanging at the gallows
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

#### Case n. 49

Incident	Insults to the Virgin Mary on Twitter
Date, time, location	12 October 2015 (day of the Virgin of <i>El Pilar</i> , patron saint of Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.larazon.es/espana/willy-toledo-se-caga-en-el-dia-de-la-hispanidad-y-en-la-virgen-de-pilar-NM10949589#.Ttt1Fscmgcehgqy">http://www.larazon.es/espana/willy-toledo-se-caga-en-el-dia-de-la-hispanidad-y-en-la-virgen-de-pilar-NM10949589#.Ttt1Fscmgcehgqy</a> <a href="http://www.libertaddigital.com/espana/2015-10-15/willy-toledo-insiste-en-cagarse-en-la-virgen-del-pilar-torturaron-en-su-nombre-1276559230/">http://www.libertaddigital.com/espana/2015-10-15/willy-toledo-insiste-en-cagarse-en-la-virgen-del-pilar-torturaron-en-su-nombre-1276559230/</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	Hate incident
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Guillermo Toledo Monsalve (aka Willy Toledo, famous Spanish actor and activist)
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The tweet says, among other things: "I shit on the Virgin of <i>El Pilar</i> "
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

#### Case n. 50

Incident	A Spanish politician openly threatens Catholic Bishops
----------	--

Date, time, location	7 November 2015, Madrid (Spain), at a demonstration against gender violence
Source	<a href="http://gaceta.es/noticias/dirigente-iu-pide-quemar-conferencia-episcopal-30112015-1921">http://gaceta.es/noticias/dirigente-iu-pide-quemar-conferencia-episcopal-30112015-1921</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Catholic Bishops
Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behavior
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Raquel Pérez, representative of <i>Izquierda Unida</i> (left wing party) in Alicante (Spain)
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The politician was about to be interviewed at a demonstration against gender violence and, before answering any question, she yelled to the camera: “We are gonna burn the Bishops Conference down!”
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

#### Case n. 51

Incident	Threats against Catholic Bishops
Date, time, location	7 November 2015, Madrid (Spain), at a demonstration against gender violence
Source	<a href="http://gaceta.es/noticias/quemar-conferencia-episcopal-07112015-1621">http://gaceta.es/noticias/quemar-conferencia-episcopal-07112015-1621</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Catholic Bishops
Crime type	9- Threats/threatening behaviour
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A group of people shouted repeatedly: “We are gonna burn the Bishops Conference down!” at a demonstration against gender violence
Bias indicators	9- Threats/threatening behaviour

**Case n. 52**

Incident	Song repeatedly insulting priests was broadcasted on a public radio station
Date, time, location	27 November 2015, Catalonia (Spain)
Source	<a href="http://www.actuall.com/laicismo/una-radio-catalana-compone-una-cancion-que-llama-pederastas-a-los-curas-y-se-mofa-de-la-eucaristia/?utm_source=hootsuite">http://www.actuall.com/laicismo/una-radio-catalana-compone-una-cancion-que-llama-pederastas-a-los-curas-y-se-mofa-de-la-eucaristia/?utm_source=hootsuite</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Catholic community
Crime type	10- Hate incident
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Flaixbac (Catalan radio station)
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	The song, broadcasted by a Catalan radio station shortly before Christmas, said: "Thus, they say it is normal that only a few old deaf women came to Mass. Lady, bring your grandson, too, that way I will at least enjoy the sight!... I go to pubs with a cassock, in the subway, with a cassock, and if I am turned on, everybody can see my boner... We organize summer camps with children and all priests end up with stains in the bed sheets. At Sunday school it is normal that I freak out with this kid named Kevin, I love new kids, I love new kids... Let me see how I can tell you this: since a little while I have a new altar boy, he leads me on and stares at me a lot, oh my God, Lord, the altar boy stares at me a lot... the body of Christ can be any kind of bread, whole grain bread, too, oh yeah, and the Lord's blood can be cheap wine sold in milk cartons!"
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 2- Comments, Written Statements, Gestures and Graffiti

**Case n. 53**

Incident	A street sign honoring a local Jewish leader is broken, soiled and thrown to the ground
Date, time, location	12 December 2015, Torremolinos (Spain)

Source	<a href="http://www.diariosur.es/costadelsol/201512/12/derriban-placa-homenaje-comunidad-20151212005814.html">http://www.diariosur.es/costadelsol/201512/12/derriban-placa-homenaje-comunidad-20151212005814.html</a>
Victim(s) involved (number / name)	Local Jewish community
Crime type	6- Vandalism
Perpetrator(s) (if known)	Unknown
Brief description of incident with bias indicators	A street sign honouring David Haim Melul, the founder of the local Jewish community of Torremolinos (Spain) was broken, soiled with graffiti and thrown to the ground
Bias indicators	1- Identity of Victim/Witness Perception 3- Racial, Ethnic, Gender and Cultural Differences