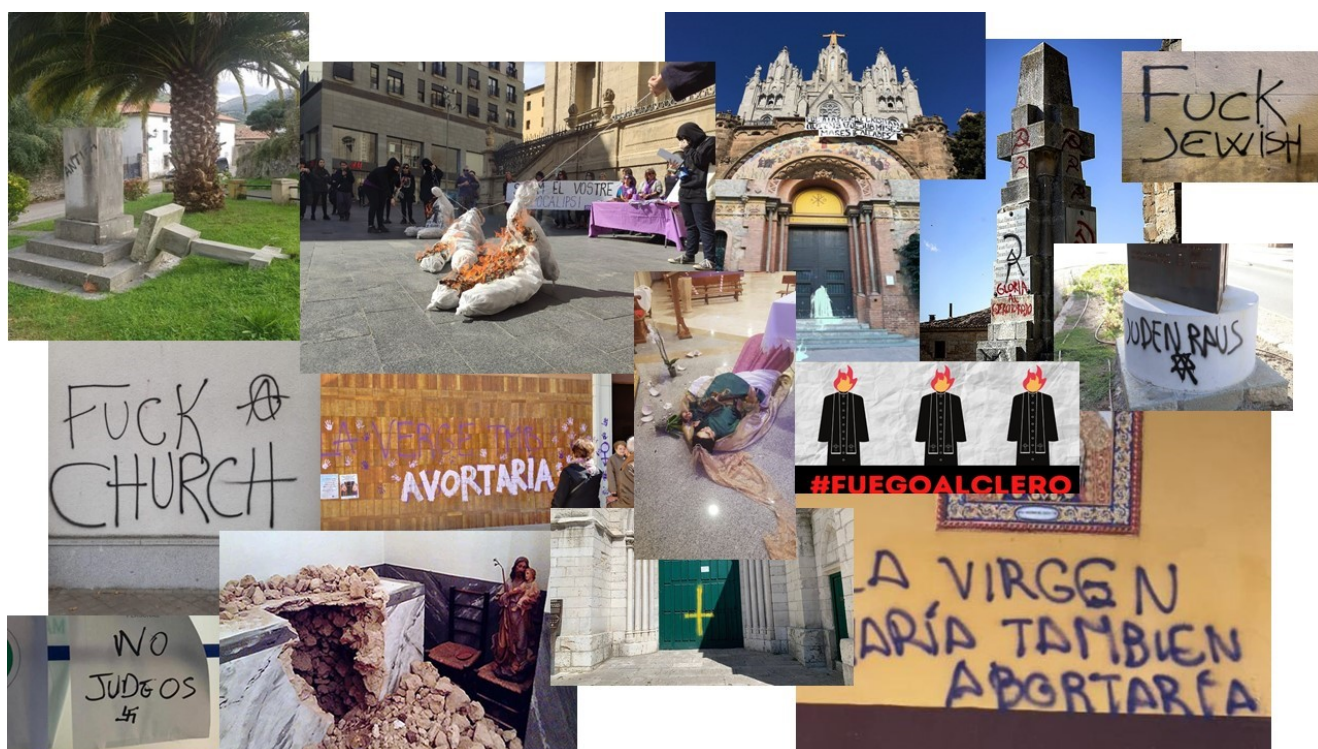


Civil Society Contributions to OSCE-ODIHR annual reports:

Hate Crimes in the OSCE Region (Spain)

HCR 2020 *Observatorio para la libertad religiosa y de conciencia*
(OLRC-Spanish observatory of freedom of religion and conscience)

30 April 2021



Threats, acts of vandalism and offensive graffiti painted on places of worship and public places in Spain during 2020

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OLRC is an association registered under Spanish law in 2006 with the Spanish Ministry of Home Affairs (*Ministerio del Interior*, N. 588984). OLRC aims to raise 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.

In addition to reporting attacks on religious freedom, OLRC organises seminars, training sessions and conferences on religious freedom and collaborates with the media and with other civil society organisations. OLRC has also been collaborating with OSCE-ODIHR for a number of years.

See OLRC's full report of attacks against religious freedom and anti-religious behaviour by individuals, organizations and political parties (in Spanish) (<http://libertadreligiosa.es/category/ataques/>).

Reporting methodology and the state of religious freedom in Spain in 2020

The 2020 report prepared by OLRC focuses on hate crimes in Spain against Christians of different denominations, as well as against Jews and Muslims. This year we have modified our reporting template to adapt it to the new guidelines suggested by ODIHR although, in essence, our previous reports basically met the same criteria.

We bring again the attention of ODIHR to the fact that many acts of aggression are verbal in nature and cannot be reported here, in accordance with ODIHR's guidelines. However, certain forms of hate speech are obviously harmful and may eventually lead to criminal behaviour and physical acts of aggression against individuals and property.

It must also be taken into account that attacks on churches and religious buildings, including thefts and damage to property are so common in Spain that the national media does not report many of them. OLRC has to rely on witnesses who collaborate with us as well as on social media. Therefore, it is to be assumed that the actual number of attacks on places of worship is much higher than it is reported here. Furthermore, such attacks may be economically very harmful because they damage or destroy extremely old and valuable works of art which belongs to the Spanish cultural heritage.

Blatant acts of discrimination cannot be reported here, either, but they exist, as in the case of several young Muslim female students expelled for wearing a *hiyab* ([article 1](#)) ([article 2](#)) ([article 3](#)). We would also like to call the attention of ODIHR towards acts of discrimination and anti-religious behaviour against Christians and believers in general on the part of Spanish authorities in the field of education. Although the Spanish constitution openly protects the right of parents to choose the kind of religious education they want for their children (article 27), the Spanish Government is now more intent than ever on removing the teaching of religion from schools and withdrawing any funding for religious schools.

A certain degree of monitoring, not only of mainstream media but also of social media is necessary in order to have a clear picture of the atmosphere of verbal aggression and discrimination to which religious groups are often subjected in Spain. Such acts and atmosphere leads to and may lead in the future to acts of physical aggression against believers, in the same way that acts of aggression against certain groups are often preceded by various kinds of and discriminatory acts which may in themselves not be of a criminal nature.

OLRC is well aware of the importance of freedom of expression, freedom of the press and of the different limits that the legislation of OSCE countries establish for such freedom. It is surprising, to say the least, that the Spanish Government is currently preparing legislation which will criminalize acts and expressions in defence of Francoism because of their implicit harm to victims of Fascism in the past, while at the same time the Government is about to de-criminalize certain acts of humiliation and offence to the sentiments of believers, i.e. article 525 CPe. Nevertheless, this article was hardly ever applied in practice.

Finally, the pandemic and the lockdown have led to many debatable restrictions of acts of worship. In some cases the police have intervened to close churches, prevent the celebration of the mass or expel parishioners from a church, even on major feast days. We have not reported those events in our report, either, but here we provide some links to newspaper articles ([article 1](#)) ([article 2](#)) ([article 3](#)) ([article 4](#)).

Sections in this report

- 1- Physical attacks and violence against believers
- 2- Attacks, damage to property and vandalism against places of worship
- 3- Threats / threatening acts & humiliating behaviour against believers

Section 1- Physical attacks and violence against believers

Case n. 1

Date of incident	3 February
Country, location	Ceuta
Source	https://elfarodeceuta.es/costaleros-amargura-apedreamiento/
Incident description	Unknown young individuals threw stones at the members of a Catholic fraternity who were rehearsing for a procession on the street.
Bias indicators	The victims were clearly identifiable as members of a religious fraternity in the course of a religious activity.
Additional information	Ceuta is a city with a significant Muslim population.

Case n. 2

Date of incident	24 September
Country, location	Alcorcón (Madrid)
Source	https://www.cope.es/religion/hoy-en-dia/noticias/agredido-sacerdote-parroquia-san-josemaria-alcorcon-por-varon-que-padece-trastorno-20200924_910237
Incident description	Catholic priest is stabbed with a knife.
Bias indicators	The attack against the priest took place right outside the church. The wounded priest asked the aggressor why he had done it and the latter answered that “priests kill children”.
Additional information	The website mentions that the aggressor also had a mental condition.

Section 2- Attacks, damage to property and vandalism against places of worship

Case n. 3

Date of incident	26 January
Country, location	Valencia
Source	https://www.religiondigital.org/baltasar_bueno-_corresponsal_en_valencia/Profanan-Capilla-Hospital-Universitario-Valencia_7_2199150069.html
Incident description	Unknown individuals stole around fifty consecrated hosts from the tabernacle of the Catholic chapel of a university hospital, as well as several chalices and other liturgical objects.
Bias indicators	Such acts of thefts may sometimes be economically motivated but the removal of the hosts often indicates an anti-religious motivation.
Additional information	

Case n. 4

Date of incident	29 January
Country, location	Carrión de los Céspedes (Sevilla)
Source	https://www.lavanguardia.com/local/sevilla/20200129/473206400715/robo-parroquiacarrion-oro-plata-cepillos-loteria.html
Incident description	Theft inside a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The thieves took costly liturgical objects but also a chalice containing consecrated hosts.
Additional information	

Case n. 5

Date of incident	22 February
Country, location	Avilés (Asturias)
Source	https://www.elcomercio.es/aviles/intentan-quemar-gasolina-20200223195342-nt.html

Incident description	Attempt to burn a cross.
Bias indicators	The cross was part of a Catholic parish church. Several individuals sprayed it with gasoline and set it on fire. They also stayed there to see it burn until the police arrived.
Additional information	

Case n. 6

Date of incident	23 February
Country, location	La Felguera-Langreo (Asturias)
Source	https://www.lne.es/cuencas/2020/02/23/cuatro-chicas-jovenes-profanan-iglesia/2602876.htm
Incident description	Vandalism and theft inside a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	Four young girls entered into the church while a ceremony was ongoing. They wrote graffiti on the walls, stole several microphones and threw candles to the ground. The attendants reported that they were very scared.
Additional information	In recent years there have been similar incidents of interruptions of religious ceremonies with political or feminist motivations, with or without acts of theft or vandalism. The Spanish Constitutional Court has recently indicated in a ruling that such acts are not protected by freedom of expression.

Case n. 7

Date of incident	5 March
Country, location	Barcelona
Source	https://twitter.com/olreligiosa/status/1236088585952079872
Incident description	Unknown individuals wrote anti-religious graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	Unknown individuals wrote “Holy Spirit” but also crossed out the word “Holy” and replaced it by “Critic”. They also wrote “Free abortion”.

Additional information	
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Case n. 8

Date of incident	7 March
Country, location	Sevilla
Source	https://sevilla.abc.es/sevilla/sevi-pintadas-ofensivas-contravirgen-visperas-202003071751_noticia.html
Incident description	Unknown individuals wrote anti-religious graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “The Virgin Mary would have also had an abortion”
Additional information	The graffiti was painted the night before International Women’s Day (8 March) and multiple similar incidents have occurred this year and previous years on that same date.

Case n. 9

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Sevilla
Source	https://www.gentedepaz.es/mancillan-con-pintadas-feminazis-la-iglesia-de-san-roque/
Incident description	Unknown individuals wrote anti-religious graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “Death to males” and “If I am naked I disturb you but not if I am dead?”.
Additional information	

Case n. 10

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Avilés (Asturias)

Source	https://www.lne.es/aviles/2020/03/09/aparece-pinta-8m-iglesia-san/2609980.html
Incident description	Unknown individuals wrote anti-religious graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “8M” making reference to the International Women’s Day.
Additional information	The media reports that the graffiti may have occasioned important damages because it is a church of the XII or XIII century.

Case n. 11

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Barcelona
Source	https://twitter.com/olreligiosa/status/1237815737290547208
Incident description	Unknown individuals wrote anti-religious graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “The Virgin Mary would have also had an abortion” and “The only church that illuminates is a burning church”.
Additional information	Those two slogans are very typical of radical feminists or anarchists in Spain.

Case n. 12

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Barcelona
Source	https://www.dolcatalunya.com/2020/03/feministes-ataquen-lesglesia-de-sta-agnes-a-barcelona/
Incident description	A group of women threw painting on the doors of a Catholic church in broad daylight.
Bias indicators	The attack took place on International Women’s Day.
Additional information	

Case n. 13

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Sant Cugat del Valles (Barcelona)
Source	https://www.totsantcugat.cat/actualitat/societat/tensio-missa-monestir-protesta-feminista_2114734102.html https://germinansgerminabit.blogspot.com/2020/03/torra-bebe-su-propia-medicina.html
Incident description	A group of men and women entered into a Catholic monastery during the celebration of the mass and interrupted it reading a manifesto. They were expelled but came back in several times. There were scenes of high tension between the intruders and the parishioners.
Bias indicators	The intruders chanted “We are going to burn the Episcopal conference because it is patriarchal” and “Rosaries out of our ovaries”. The intrusion took place on International Women’s Day.
Additional information	

Case n. 14

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Barcelona
Source	https://www.forumlibertas.com/feminismo-radical/
Incident description	Members of the political group <i>Arran</i> displayed a banner on top of a major Catholic temple of Barcelona (<i>Tibidabo</i>).
Bias indicators	The banner said “Fire to the Christian morality, which wants us to be submissive and quiet mothers”.
Additional information	

Case n. 15

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Barcelona

Source	https://beteve.cat/societat/pintades-feministes-esglesies-8m-2020/
Incident description	Graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “The Virgin Mary would have also had an abortion”.
Additional information	

Case n. 16

Date of incident	6 May
Country, location	Ciempozuelos (Madrid)
Source	https://mobile.twitter.com/armugp/status/1257976646197485569
Incident description	Anti-religious graffiti on the walls of a Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “The only church that illuminates is a burning church”.
Additional information	This is a common and well-known anarchist slogan used during the Spanish Civil War

Case n. 17

Date of incident	9 May
Country, location	Vitoria
Source	https://www.elcorreo.com/alava/araba/atacan-pintadas-base-cruz-olarizu-vitoria-20200509095257-nt.html
Incident description	Anti-religious graffiti on Catholic monument.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “Independence, Socialism, Feminism”.
Additional information	The graffiti included the symbol of the Basque separatist group “Ernai”.

Case n. 18

Date of incident	4 June
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Country, location	La Roda de Andalucía (Sevilla)
Source	https://sevilla.abc.es/provincia/sevi-destruyen-golpes-monumento-sagrado-corazon-roda-andalucia-202006041214_noticia.html
Incident description	Several unknown individuals destroy a monument of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in a public square.
Bias indicators	The religious nature and purpose of the monument was clear.
Additional information	

Case n. 19

Date of incident	4 June
Country, location	Madrid
Source	https://okdiario.com/sociedad/ermita-aravaca-amanece-pintadas-satanicas-exterior-5990602
Incident description	Anti-religious graffiti on the walls of a Catholic hermit.
Bias indicators	The graffiti contained satanic symbols such as pentagrams and the number “666”, the expression “Fuck Church”, as well as the anarchist symbol.
Additional information	

Case n. 20

Date of incident	12 June
Country, location	Santiago de Compostela (A Coruña)
Source	https://www.cope.es/emisoras/galicia/a-coruna-provincia/santiago/noticias/indignacion-por-ataque-capilla-del-campus-universitario-santiago-20200617_772389
Incident description	Assault to a Catholic university chapel. Unknown individuals forced the door, stole various items and destroyed property. Graffiti were also painted on the external walls of the chapel.

Bias indicators	The chapel did not contain anything valuable. The assault can only be understood as an act of aggression with anti-religious motivations. The graffiti had separatist and political connotations.
Additional information	Religion and politics are often mixed in Spain and the Catholic church is often the target of sheer political attacks.

Case n. 21

Date of incident	22 June
Country, location	Palma de Mallorca (Balearic Islands)
Source	https://www.elmundo.es/baleares/2020/06/22/5ef07d7afdddf86608b45aa.html
Incident description	The statue of Fray Junípero Serra, a Spanish missionary, was vandalized with red painting. A graffiti was painted which said "Racist".
Bias indicators	The religious nature and purpose of the monument was clear.
Additional information	

Case n. 22

Date of incident	23 June
Country, location	Manlleu (Barcelona)
Source	https://www.elindependiente.com/sociedad/sucesos/2020/07/29/detenido-por-tratar-de-quemar-un-oratorio-musulman-en-barcelona-por-motivaciones-racistas
Incident description	An unknown individual tried to burn a Muslim oratory. He stacked wood, plastic and branches at the entrance but did not achieve his purpose.
Bias indicators	The attacked building was clearly identified as Muslim place of worship. The man was arrested by the police.
Additional information	Days afterwards the arrested man had an altercation with several Muslim men and one of these stabbed him with a knife and was also arrested.

Case n. 23

Date of incident	25 June
Country, location	Petra (Balearic Islands)
Source	https://www.abc.es/cultura/abci-colocan-bolsa-plastico-cabeza-estatua-fray-junipero-pueblo-natal-202006241548_noticia.html
Incident description	The statue of Fray Junípero Serra, a Spanish missionary, was vandalized. Unknown individuals put a plastic bag over its head.
Bias indicators	The religious nature and purpose of the monument was clear.
Additional information	

Case n. 24

Date of incident	14 July
Country, location	Roquetes (Tarragona)
Source	https://somatemp.me/2020/07/14/profanacio-trenquen-lescultura-de-la-mare-de-deu-de-la-cinta-que-corona-el-cim-de-carro-tortosa/
Incident description	A statue of the Virgin Mary inside a niche was partially destroyed.
Bias indicators	The religious nature and purpose of the monument was clear.
Additional information	

Case n. 25

Date of incident	2 August
Country, location	Plasencia (Cáceres)
Source	https://www.cope.es/emisoras/extremadura/caceres-provincia/plasencia/noticias/una-imprudencia-menores-anos-causa-del-incendio-una-iglesia-plasencia-20200901_874735
Incident description	Attempt to burn a Catholic church by a group of young individuals.
Bias indicators	The place was clearly identified as a place of worship.

Additional information	Although the fire was extinguished, some very ancient and valuable works of art were damaged.
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Case n. 26

Date of incident	15 August
Country, location	Planes (Alicante)
Source	https://www.aciprensa.com/noticias/roban-y-profanan-capilla-en-espana-69924
Incident description	Theft and vandalism inside Catholic church with important material losses.
Bias indicators	The assailants stole various liturgical objects but their actions could not have only been economically motivated because they also took a lot of time and effort to vandalize and destroy various religious objects and architectural parts of the church, such as an altar.
Additional information	

Case n. 27

Date of incident	7 December
Country, location	Berriozar (Navarra)
Source	https://www.diariodenavarra.es/noticias/navarra/pamplona-comarca/2020/12/07/berriozar-destrozan-las-figuras-del-belen-colocado-plaza-eguzki-710376-1002.html
Incident description	The figures of a scene of the Nativity in a public square are destroyed.
Bias indicators	The religious nature and purpose of the monument was clear.
Additional information	

Case n. 28

Date of incident	8 September
Country, location	Montcada i Reixac (Barcelona)

Source	http://ucide.org/?q=es/content/la-comunidad-isl%C3%A1mica-de-moncada-sufre-dos-ataques-racistas-en-menos-de-una-semana https://twitter.com/mezquita_abaran/status/1303385848193282050
Incident description	Attempt to burn a Mosque. The fire only affected the door.
Bias indicators	The mosque was clearly identified as a place of worship.
Additional information	

Case n. 29

Date of incident	10 September
Country, location	Montcada i Reixac (Barcelona)
Source	http://ucide.org/?q=es/content/la-comunidad-isl%C3%A1mica-de-moncada-sufre-dos-ataques-racistas-en-menos-de-una-semana
Incident description	Attempt to burn a mosque. It was the same mosque of two days earlier. The fire only affected the door.
Bias indicators	The mosque was clearly identified as a place of worship.
Additional information	

Case n. 30

Date of incident	10 September
Country, location	Cartagena (Murcia)
Source	https://observatorioantisemitismo.fcje.org/?p=2207
Incident description	A monument dedicated to those deported to Nazi concentration camps is vandalized with graffiti.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “Juden raus” and “No reds”.
Additional information	

Case n. 31

Date of incident	11 September
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Country, location	Valladolid
Source	https://www.tribunavalladolid.com/noticias/la-puerta-de-la-iglesia-de-la-antigua-amanece-con-la-pintada-de-una-gran-cruz-invertida/1599826810
Incident description	Anti-religious graffiti on the door of Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The graffiti was an inverted cross, with clear anti-Christian connotations.
Additional information	

Case n. 32

Date of incident	27 September
Country, location	Liérganes (Cantabria)
Source	https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=370823467393015&set=gm.3251439078258342
Incident description	A stone cross in a park was torn down.
Bias indicators	Grffiti was also painted on the cross which said “Anti-fascist”.
Additional information	

Case n. 33

Date of incident	12 October
Country, location	Sasamón (Burgos)
Source	http://www.noticiasburgos.es/2020/10/12/vox-patrimonio-cultural-nuevo-ataque/ https://www.diariodeburgos.es/noticia/Z667D0437-CB83-17E2-7B5ECF476FA35E0C/202010/La-Iglesia-ayudara-a-limpiar-el-monolito-de-Sasamon
Incident description	Anti-religious graffiti painted on monuments outside a Catholic church.

Bias indicators	The graffiti had communist symbols and were painted on a monument dedicated to the fallen in the Spanish civil war.
Additional information	

Case n. 34

Date of incident	18 October
Country, location	Rubalcaba-Liérganes (Cantabria)
Source	https://www.cantabriactual.es/2020/10/atacan-con-pintadas-la-iglesia-de-rubalcaba-en-lierganes/
Incident description	Threatening anti-religious graffiti on the walls of Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “Fascists to the gallows” and “Fucking Catholics”.
Additional information	

Case n. 35

Date of incident	19 October
Country, location	Burgos
Source	https://observatorioantisemitismo.fcje.org/?p=2282
Incident description	The external walls of the offices of the Spanish Socialist Party were vandalized with anti-Semitic graffiti.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “Juden raus”.
Additional information	

Case n. 36

Date of incident	25 October
Country, location	Villanueva de la Cañada (Madrid)
Source	https://observatorioantisemitismo.fcje.org/?p=2288

Incident description	Anti-Semitic graffiti on the door of a synagogue.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “No jews” and a swastika was also painted.
Additional information	

Case n. 37

Date of incident	26 October
Country, location	Madrid
Source	https://www.infocatolica.com/?t=noticia&cod=38961
Incident description	The tabernacle of a Catholic church was destroyed and the consecrated hosts were stolen.
Bias indicators	It was reported that the motivation of the thieves must have been the theft of the consecrated hosts, not the sale of the tabernacle.
Additional information	

Case n. 38

Date of incident	30 October
Country, location	Barcelona
Source	https://observatorioantisemitismo.fcje.org/?p=2300
Incident description	Anti-Semitic graffiti painted on the street.
Bias indicators	The graffiti had Nazi and anti-Semitic symbols. They also said “Fuck Jews” and “Europe wake up”.
Additional information	

Case n. 39

Date of incident	4 November
Country, location	Soria

Source	https://sorianoticias.com/noticia/2020-11-07-lleñan-de-penes-la-iglesia-de-la-mayor-una-gamberrada-que-te-puede-salir-muy-cara-72647 https://www.desdesoria.es/2020/11/05/nuevos-ataques-al-patrimonio-con-pintadas-en-templos-sorianos/
Incident description	Graffiti on the walls of Catholic church.
Bias indicators	The place was clearly identified as a place of worship.
Additional information	

Case n. 40

Date of incident	11 November
Country, location	Madrid
Source	https://twitter.com/VoxTempli/status/1326511015278809088
Incident description	A monument with a cross in a public square was destroyed.
Bias indicators	The monument was clearly identifiable as a religious monument.
Additional information	

Case n. 41

Date of incident	18 November
Country, location	El Ejido (Almería)
Source	https://twitter.com/VoxTempli/status/1329183842213752834
Incident description	Unknown individuals entered into a Catholic church and destroyed several religious images.
Bias indicators	It was a place of worship and there were no possible economic motivations in this act.
Additional information	

Case n. 42

Date of incident	24 December
Country, location	Hoyo de Manzanares (Madrid)
Source	https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2824457711212141&id=100009438185095&scmts=scwspstd
Incident description	The external walls of a Jewish cemetery were vandalised with anti-Semitic graffiti.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “Good Jew, Dead Jew”, “Raus”, “Murderer Jew, we come for you”, “Holocaust” and various stars of David crossed out.
Additional information	

Case n. 43

Date of incident	24 December
Country, location	Olite (Navarra)
Source	https://www.diariodenavarra.es/noticias/navarra/tafalla-zona-media/2020/12/24/malestar-olite-por-robo-dos-figuras-del-belen-712195-1008.html
Incident description	A scene of the Nativity in a public square was vandalized with graffiti. Several figures were also stolen.
Bias indicators	One of the graffiti on the Nativity said “In very poor taste”.
Additional information	

Case n. 44

Date of incident	25 December
Country, location	Santander (Cantabria)
Source	https://www.protestantedigital.com/espana/58767/santander-llenan-de-ratas-muertas-un-templo-evangelico-esta-navidad
Incident description	Several plastic bags with dead rats were left at the window of an Evangelical temple.

Bias indicators	Close to the bags with the dead rats inside there were several papers which said “God did not die on the cross to feed traitors like you”, “Spain catholic, apostolic and Roman: Protestant and Lutheran rats out”.
Additional information	

Case n. 45

Date of incident	27 December
Country, location	Murcia
Source	https://www.laopiniondemurcia.es/murcia/2020/12/28/individuos-irrupieron-iglesia-murcia-proclamaban/1174846.html
Incident description	Several individuals entered into a Catholic church, get on the altar and started to scream.
Bias indicators	The priest who reported the events said that the unknown intruders were shouting “Allah, allah!”.
Additional information	

Section 3- Threats / threatening acts & humiliating behaviour against believers

Case n. 46

Date of incident	20 January
Country, location	Villanueva de la Cañada (Madrid)
Source	https://twitter.com/YoavKatz/status/1219220647987109888?s=19
Incident description	Several anti-Semitic and threatening graffiti and Nazi symbols were painted in the city.
Bias indicators	The graffiti said “Kill Jews” and “Jew-killing commando”.
Additional information	

Case n. 47

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Tarragona
Source	https://www.libertaddigital.com/espana/2020-03-10/la-cup-celebra-el-ascenso-del-arzobispo-omella-con-escraches-en-las-principales-parroquias-de-barcelona-1276653697/
Incident description	Several figures and dummies representing Catholic bishops were publicly burnt during a feminist demonstration in front of a Catholic church on International Women’s Day.
Bias indicators	A banner was displayed which said: “We are your Apocalypse”. Several demonstrators were disguised like members of Catholic Easter processions.
Additional information	

Case n. 48

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Lleida

Source	https://www.libertaddigital.com/espana/2020-03-10/la-cup-celebra-el-ascenso-del-arzobispo-omella-con-escraches-en-las-principales-parroquias-de-barcelona-1276653697/ https://twitter.com/Arran_jovent/status/1236631022676172801/photo/2
Incident description	Several figures and dummies representing Catholic bishops were publicly burnt during a feminist demonstration in front of a Catholic church on International Women's Day.
Bias indicators	
Additional information	

Case n. 49

Date of incident	8 March
Country, location	Seu de Urgell (Lleida)
Source	https://twitter.com/Arran_jovent/status/1236627885668040705/photo/3
Incident description	In the middle of a demonstration on International Women's Day a huge banner was displayed which said "Fire to the bishops".
Bias indicators	
Additional information	

Case n. 50

Date of incident	21 June
Country, location	Madrid
Source	https://www.larazon.es/madrid/20200703/zhj6pvy4gne7tmcfrqb6lhscoa.html
Incident description	A Catholic mass was interrupted by an unknown middle-aged man with threats and threatening behaviour. The police intervened and arrested the man.

Bias indicators	The man shouted “I am going to burn you all!” “Faggots, murderers, paedophiles!”.
Additional information	

Case n. 51

Date of incident	3 August
Country, location	Barcelona
Source	https://www.religionenlibertad.com/espana/684622359/Adolescentes-radicales-revientan-una-oracion-en-una-parroquia-de-Barcelona-durante-dos-dias-seguidos.html
Incident description	Several unknown young men and women interrupted a religious ceremony inside a Catholic church and threatened the members of the congregation. The same happened the following day (4 August).
Bias indicators	
Additional information	One of the mass attendants started to bleed from the nose. The parish priest tried to denounce the events at the police station but the police discouraged him from doing so.

Case n. 52

Date of incident	24 November
Country, location	Spain
Source	https://infovaticana.com/2020/11/24/fuego-al-clero-el-ultimo-ataque-a-la-iglesia-en-las-redes-sociales/
Incident description	An anti-Christian campaign in Twitter becomes trending topic.
Bias indicators	The slogan of the campaign was “Fire to clergy”.
Additional information	

Case n. 53

Date of incident	19 December
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Country, location	Ciempozuelos (Madrid)
Source	https://m.facebook.com/1091911978/posts/10222831391708647/?sfnsn=scwspmo
Incident description	Unknown individuals left rubbish and threatening messages next to the house of a Catholic parish priest.
Bias indicators	The threats said: “Fascist. I wish you die”.
Additional information	