

Section 1. What action is the Welsh Government considering and why?

In narrative form, please describe the issue and the action proposed by the Welsh Government. How have you applied / will you apply the five ways of working in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to the proposed action, throughout the policy and delivery cycle?

Although legislation and the investigation of hate crimes are reserved matters for the UK Government and Police respectively, Welsh Ministers have an obligation to support the well-being of Wales. The goals of a Wales of Cohesive Communities and a more Equal Wales are unlikely to be achieved without supporting hate crime victims and challenging discrimination and dehumanisation of those with Protected Characteristics.

The Welsh Government has developed a suite of hate policy work which seeks to minimise hateful attitudes in Wales, ensuring hate crime is understood and victims have the confidence to report abuse, and to ensure appropriate support is put in place for victims.

The National Hate Crime Statistics for England and Wales released annually by the Home Office showed a 2% decrease in recorded hate crimes across Wales in 2023-24, compared to 2022-23. This is the second annual fall in recorded hate crimes since the Home Office began collecting comparable data in the year ending March 2013. However, since 2011-12, hate crimes recorded by Welsh police forces have more than tripled from 1,809 to 5,929. It is uncertain the extent to which the increases seen over the past decade are due to the pattern of improvements in police recording or represent a real increase in hate crime, and similarly for the decreases observed in the past two years.

Our work in this area includes:

- Funding our anti-hate crime campaign, Hate Hurts Wales, currently run by Cowshed.
- Funding the Wales Hate Support Centre (WHSC), run by Victim Support Cymru.
- Exploring avenues to minimise the perpetration of hate crimes in Wales, including developing a pilot working with offenders.
- Working with Ofcom Cymru, social media companies and others to seek to tackle online hate and misinformation in Wales.
- Working with various organisations in Wales to increase awareness of online hate and misinformation, including developing guidance and training.

- Convening the Hate and Community Tensions Board Cymru.
- Monitoring UK Government legislation and guidance, and policing approaches to hate, to assess impacts in Wales and advocate for improvements.

This body of work includes raising awareness of what hate crime is, encouraging and empowering people to report it, providing accessible and multi-lingual information, signposting victims to the support and advocacy services of the WHSC, highlighting the WHSC as an alternative way to report hate crime for those who do not want to report via the police, whether due to lack of confidence or previous negative experience with the criminal justice system. It also supports efforts to reduce offending, increasing awareness of how to identify and deal with misinformation, and encouraging effective regulation of online content.

We seek to embed the five ways of working in the entire body of work. Collaboration and Involvement with key partners – police, victim support groups, victims themselves, social media platforms, Government departments and others – is essential for the delivery of effective outcomes. All of this work retains a focus on the prevention of hatred and the effective recovery of victims after abuse.

The WHSC, Hate Hurts Wales and the Hate and Community Tensions Board Cymru are long-term approaches which recognise the deep-rooted nature of the social problems we are seeking to address. Our work on a range of training and engagement work across Wales also supports long-term development.

As Welsh Government does not have responsibility for policing or the regulation of online content, we have had to think carefully about how to integrate our policy work within existing structure. The WHSC has agreements with the four Welsh Police forces to ensure promotion of their services to victims. Police help to shape and promote our Hate Hurts Wales campaign, which itself is designed around real case profiles provided by the Crown Prosecution Service. Our online hate work relies heavily on engaging with Ofcom on their Online Safety Act 2023 implementation.

Section 8. Conclusion

8.1 How have people most likely to be affected by the proposal been involved in developing it?

Collaboration and involvement are key to the development and continual improvement of our hate policy work. We offer bespoke support to all victims of hate crime in Wales, through our funding of the Wales Hate Support Centre. The Wales Hate Support Centre has developed a Lived Experience Advocacy Forum (LEAF), made up of past service users, to help continuously review and evaluate the effectiveness of the service. The Centre has introduced a specific children and young people support service which was informed by two pieces of research which sought the views and experiences of children and young people who had experienced hate crime about gaps in provision.

Our development of the Hate Hurts Wales campaign routinely engages LEAF and a range of community support organisations when new content is developed.

The Hate and Community Tensions Board Cymru includes a range of community support groups representing potential victims covering the five strands of hate protections.

Our work around perpetrators will keep the agency of victims as paramount – no intervention we support would take control away from victims.

Our work around misinformation and online hate draws insights from third sector groups who are working closely with affected communities. We will continue to engage closely with these groups to ensure we can focus on creating guidance or tools wanted by affected communities, as well as raising their key concerns with other responsible agencies.

8.2 What are the most significant impacts, positive and negative?

Our hate crime policy work aims to tackle hate crime in Wales by raising awareness and understanding of hate crime and encouraging and increasing the reporting of hate crime. This approach was developed in the spirit of the well-being goals on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, in particular a more equal Wales and A Wales of cohesive communities. The five ways of working set out in the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 underpin our approach to tackling inequality and ensuring a fairer Wales.

Through our ongoing engagement with people with lived experience of hate crime, we are reminded of the damaging impact and lasting effect that hate crime has on victims, as well as the impact on their friends and families, and those who witness it. Hate crimes are serious crimes, which have a wider social impact, creating fear and

potentially weakening community relations and exacerbating social isolation. There is also a financial cost of hate crime, whether addressing damage to property or graffiti, or the increased cost of policing involved with tackling hate crimes.

Tackling hate crime, whether through preventative messaging or by encouraging victims to report, will ultimately have a positive impact on all communities in Wales. This would include benefits such as more cohesive and empathetic communities, increased well-being, and less strain on public resources.

The Wales Hate Support Centre is providing person-centred support and advocacy to victims and their families to address many of the negative impacts of hate crime and assist them as they engage with the criminal justice system.

The only negative impact we can identify with our work will only arise if our work is misconstrued, wilfully or otherwise. There is a false perception that hate crime is a standalone body of offences which are not serious in nature and largely relate to hurt feelings or offence – this is not accurate. Hate crimes are normal crimes motivated by hateful intent based upon the perceived protected characteristics of the victim. We will carefully consider how we communicate our work to avoid these perceptions being perpetuated.

8.3 In light of the impacts identified, how will the proposal:

- **maximise contribution to our well-being objectives and the seven well-being goals; and/or,**
- **avoid, reduce or mitigate any negative impacts?**

Our hate policy work is aiming to tackle the causes and impact of hate crime and promote community cohesion, helping communities in Wales to feel safer. Hate crime has a wide-reaching negative impact on communities across Wales, from the victims to the families and friends of the victims, to the witnesses, to communities, and to the perpetrators themselves and their families when punished. The work to prevent and mitigate the impact of hate crime strongly contributes to the well-being goals of a Wales of more cohesive communities, a more equal Wales, a healthier Wales, and a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language

8.4 How will the impact of the proposal be monitored and evaluated as it progresses and when it concludes?

Requirement to monitor and evaluate Hate Hurts Wales and the Wales Hate Support Centre is built into both contract specifications. As part of the campaign analysis of Hate Hurts Wales, the Wales Hate Support Centre will provide statistics on a range of

areas, including referrals and number of website visits, which will help measure the reach of the resources.

The Wales Hate Support Centre is measured via a set of indicators and quarterly monitoring, as well as measuring satisfaction via the Lived Experience Advocacy Forum.

Any projects working with perpetrators will be carefully evaluated as pilot interventions.

We will also consider opportunities available to evaluate interventions to address online hate and misinformation, though this is difficult due to the policies of social media companies themselves and restrictions on the data we can access.

A.

Equality Impact Assessment

1. Describe and explain the impact of the proposal on people with protected characteristics as described in the Equality Act 2010.

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) requires Welsh Ministers to have due regard:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

Our hate policy work supports compliance with the PSED, in particular eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation.

There is a risk that representing people with protected characteristics as being victims of hate crime could exacerbate stereotypes. An example might be that we represent a disabled person as a victim, which could be seen as promoting the stereotype of disabled people as being vulnerable. We have been mindful of this risk during development of our campaign materials. We have aimed to show that the reporting of hate crime can potentially be an empowering experience for victims.

The perpetrator in the example of disability hate crime is played by an actor from a minority ethnic community and we are aware that this could be seen as promoting negative stereotypes. The campaign shows that anyone can be a victim, perpetrator or a bystander to a hate crime. Hate crime is a harmful societal problem, one which we all

have a part to play in eliminating. This is reflected in the campaign message – ‘Let’s stand up to hate crime together’. We have been extremely careful to ensure that the scenarios were portrayed as authentically as possible (without identifying the victims), that there was diverse representation across the piece, and to avoid stereotyping both victims and perpetrators.

We are aware that any work to address hate crime could be interpreted as an attack on freedom to expression. Our message is clear that no one should have to live in fear of hate crime as defined in UK legislation. This message is not detrimental to the rights of other people, it is about ensuring victims of crime, such as violence and abuse, report their experiences and get support. Welsh Government does not have a role in legislating about hateful or protected speech but we liaise closely with UK Government, the Equality and Human Rights Commission and others to try to ensure our work reflects an appropriate respect for freedom of expression.

Record of Impacts by protected characteristic:

Protected characteristic or group	What are the positive or negative impacts of the proposal?	Reasons for your decision (including evidence)	How will you mitigate Impacts?
Age (think about different age groups)	Our work around hate crime is mainly focused on the five strands of hate crime covered in UK legislation.	Age is not covered in UK hate crime legislation.	<p>Although age is not directly covered by hate crime legislation, older people will share a protected characteristics which is covered by these laws – a gay older person, a Jewish older person etc. They will therefore benefit from the aims of our hate policy work.</p> <p>Our overall message will also align with an objective to promote a message empathy and acceptance of difference in</p>

			communities. This message includes all people, regardless of age or background.
Disability (consider the social model of disability ¹ and the way in which your proposal could inadvertently cause, or could be used to proactively remove, the barriers that disable people with different types of impairments)	<p>Our hate policy work aims to encourage and increase the confidence of disabled people to report hate crime to the police or the Wales Hate Support Centre.</p> <p>We also want to help disabled people to better understand hate crime and the connected concept of ‘mate crime’.</p> <p>Any work will need to consider accessibility requirements.</p>	The Hate Crime Statistics for England and Wales	<p>Welsh Government funded All Wales People First to conduct a series of hate crime engagement workshops in 2020 and 2021 with its local networks of adults with learning disabilities across Wales. This helped to build a picture of their experiences and understanding of hate crime, as well as barrier to reporting of it.</p> <p>Hate Hurts Wales was developed with the help of two focus groups of disabled people including one consisting of people with learning disabilities.</p> <p>Our materials were also shared with the Welsh Government convened Disability Forum.</p>

¹ Welsh Government uses the social model of disability. We understand that disabled people are not disabled by their impairments but by barriers that they encounter in society. Ensuring that your proposal removes barriers, rather than creating them, is the best way to improve equality for disabled people. For more information, go to the intranet and search ‘social model’.

			<p>Campaign materials include representation of those with this background.</p> <p>The campaign materials have been produced in assessable formats with subtitles and BSL.</p> <p>The Wales Hate Support Centre provides a fully accessible support and advocacy service.</p>
<p>Gender Reassignment (the act of transitioning and Transgender people)</p>	<p>The campaign aims to encourage and increase the confidence of transgender people to report hate crime to the police or the Wales Hate Support Centre.</p>	<p>The Hate Crime Statistics for England and Wales</p>	<p>Hate Hurts Wales creatives were presented to a focus groups of LGBT people which included transgender people. The feedback provided helped to shape the ongoing development of the campaign.</p> <p>Campaign materials include representation of those with this background.</p>
<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p>	<p>Our hate policy work is mainly focused on the five strands of hate crime covered in UK legislation.</p>	<p>Pregnancy and maternity are not covered in UK hate crime legislation.</p>	<p>Although pregnancy and maternity are not directly covered by this legislation, there will be women with a protected characteristic covered by hate crime laws. There is clear crossover</p>

			<p>meaning that some individuals covered by pregnancy and maternity will also benefit from the campaign.</p> <p>The campaign will also promote a message empathy towards other people.</p>
<p>Race (include different ethnic minorities, Gypsies and Travellers and Migrants, Asylum seekers and Refugees)</p>	<p>Hate Hurts Wales aims to encourage and increase the confidence of minority ethnic people to report hate crime to the police or the Wales Hate Support Centre.</p>	<p>The Hate Crime Statistics for England and Wales</p>	<p>Hate Hurts Wales campaign creatives were presented to two focus groups of black and minority ethnic people, one group of women and one of men. These included people from Black British, African, Caribbean, Indian, Asian British and mixed ethnic backgrounds.</p> <p>The feedback provided helped further develop the campaign creative.</p> <p>Campaign materials include representation of those with this background.</p> <p>Another focus group was held with refugees and asylum seekers in Wales</p>

			The Wales Hate Support Centre provides a fully accessible support and advocacy services
Religion, belief and non-belief	Our hate policy work aims to encourage and increase the confidence of people of faith to report hate crime to the police or the Wales Hate Support Centre.	The Hate Crime Statistics for England and Wales	Hate Hurts Wales campaign creatives were presented to a focus groups of people from different religions. Campaign materials include representation of those with this background.
Sex / Gender	Our work around hate is mainly focused on the five strands of hate crime covered in UK legislation.	Sex is not covered in UK hate crime legislation.	<p>Although sex/misogyny/misandry is not directly covered by this legislation, many women/men will share one or more protected characteristic covered by these laws – Muslim women etc. We have reflected this intersectionality in the campaign adverts.</p> <p>Hate Hurts Wales campaign creative were presented to a focus groups of mixed sex, including EU Citizens, disabled women, LGBT+ women, older women, younger</p>

			<p>women, but also to one comprising of just of black and minority ethnic women.</p> <p>The Wales Hate Support Centre provides a fully accessible support and advocacy service.</p>
<p>Sexual orientation (Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual)</p>	<p>The campaign aims to encourage and increase the confidence of LGB people to report hate crime to the police or the Wales Hate Support Centre.</p>	<p>The Hate Crime Statistics for England and Wales</p>	<p>Hate Hurts Wales creatives were presented to a focus groups of LGBT people and their views informed the resources.</p> <p>Campaign materials include representation of those with this background.</p>
<p>Marriage and civil partnership</p>	<p>Our work around hate crime is mainly focused on the five strands of hate crime covered in UK legislation.</p>	<p>Marriage and Civil Partnership are not covered in UK hate crime legislation.</p>	<p>Although marital status is not directly covered by this legislation, the five characteristics protected by these laws will be married or in civil partnerships.</p> <p>Since equal marriage/civil partnerships were established, many more LGBTQ+ individuals would also</p>

			have this additional characteristic.
Children and young people up to the age of 18	Our work around hate crime is mainly focused on the five strands of hate crime covered in UK legislation.	Children and young people (age) are not covered as a strand of hate crime in UK legislation.	<p>Although children and young people are not directly covered by this legislation, these individuals can share a protected characteristic which is covered by these laws. They will therefore benefit from the aims of the campaign.</p> <p>The Wales Hate Support Centre provides a tailored support and advocacy service for children and young people.</p> <p>A child is shown in the Hate Hurts Wales creative for the religious hate crime. The aim is to convey the damaging impact of hate crime on the lives people and their children.</p>
Low-income households	Our work around hate crime is mainly focused on the five strands of hate crime	People from low-income households are not a strand of hate crime covered in UK legislation.	Although people of low-income households is not a category covered by this legislation, there will be individuals from these households who

	covered in UK legislation.		<p>have one or more protected characteristic, which are covered by these laws. They will therefore benefit from the aims of our work.</p> <p>Hate crime disproportionately affects individuals and communities who are already socio-economically disadvantaged—such as ethnic minorities, disabled people, LGBTQ+ individuals, and religious minorities—compounding their exclusion and limiting access to services, employment, and safety.</p>
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Human Rights and UN Conventions

Do you think that this policy will have a positive or negative impact on people’s human rights? *(Please refer to point 1.4 of the EIA Guidance for further information about Human Rights and the UN Conventions).*

Human Rights	What are the positive or negative impacts of the proposal?	Reasons for your decision (including evidence)	How will you mitigate negative Impacts?
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<p>Articles: 2(Right to Life); 3 (Prohibition of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading treatment); 5 (right to liberty and security); 8 (right to respect for private and family life); 9 (freedom of thought, conscience and religion); 10 (freedom of expression); 14 (prohibition of discrimination)</p>	<p>The preventative work around hate crime will have a positive impact in supporting the rights identified in articles 2, 3, 5,8, 9 and 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights.</p> <p>Our hate crime policy work also assists with the compliance and implementation of the UN Conventions and Covenants signed and ratified by the UK State party, which includes the Welsh Government. These include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Convention.</p> <p>Our work also supports article 10 by ensuring free speech is balanced with protections against hate speech and incitement.</p>	<p>The Concluding Observations of the 2015 UN examination of the UK under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights called for the introduction of “new awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity”.</p> <p>This aligns with the aims of the campaign.</p> <p>The Concluding Observations of the 2016 UN examination of the UK under the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination called for the adoption of concrete measures, in consultation with affected groups, to increase the reporting of racist hate crimes.</p> <p>The Council of Europe’s Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities provided the UK State party with recommendations following its 2016 visit. They included a call to</p>	<p>We have not identified any negative impact on people’s human rights in Wales.</p> <p>As mentioned above, we need to keep under review how we balance the rights of different parties in society – most particularly in relation to article 10.</p>
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		<p>counter the climate of inter-ethnic prejudices and hate speech by stepping up efforts and initiatives to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue.</p> <p>Our work supports the implementation of this recommendation.</p>	
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EU/EEA and Swiss Citizens' Rights

Part 2 of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement, along with the EEA EFTA Separation Agreement and Swiss Citizens Rights Agreement (“Citizens Rights Agreements”) give EU, EEA² and Swiss citizens who were lawfully resident in the UK by 31 December 2020 certainty that their citizens’ rights will be protected.

The Citizens Rights Agreements are implemented in domestic law by the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (EUWAA)³

Eligible individuals falling within scope of the Citizens Rights Agreements will have broadly the same continued entitlements to work, study and access public services and benefits, in as far as these entitlements have derived from UK membership of the EU as well as its participation in the EEA Agreement and the EU-Swiss Free Movement of Persons Agreement.

Subject to certain limited exceptions⁴, individuals will need to have applied for a new residence status (either pre-settled or settled status) through the EU Settlement Scheme. The deadline for making such an application expired on 30 June 2021.

Policy considerations to take into account:

- Have you considered if your policy proposal will impact EU, EEA or Swiss citizens whose rights are protected by the Citizens Rights Agreements?
- If there is the potential for any negative impact on such EU EEA or Swiss citizens, how will any such impacts be eliminated or managed if management is deemed appropriate?
- Is legal advice required?

Please consider the impacts of your policy on the areas below, indicating whether the impact is positive or negative and any action required to eliminate potential negative impact. Please note the basis for your answer, including where legal advice has been sought and please also indicate where a right is not relevant for your policy:

Residency – the right to reside and other rights related to residence: rights of exit and entry, applications for residency, restrictions of rights of entry and residence;

² The EEA includes the EU countries as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

³ Sections 5 and 6 of EUWAA.

⁴ E.g. where an individual has Irish citizenship (including dual British and Irish citizenship) or where they had indefinite leave to enter or remain in the UK)

Mutual recognition of professional qualifications –the continued recognition of professional qualifications obtained by EU/EEA/Swiss citizens in their countries (and already recognised in the UK);

Access to social security systems – these include benefits, access to education, housing and access to healthcare

Equal treatment – this covers non-discrimination, equal treatment and rights of workers;

Workers rights - Workers and self-employed persons who are covered under the Citizens Rights Agreements are guaranteed broadly the same rights as they enjoyed when the UK was a Member State. They have a right to not be discriminated against due to nationality, and the right to equal treatment with UK nationals.

(Frontier workers (those citizens who reside in one state and regularly work in another) can continue working in the UK if they did so by the 31 December 2020).

B. Children’s Rights Impact Assessment

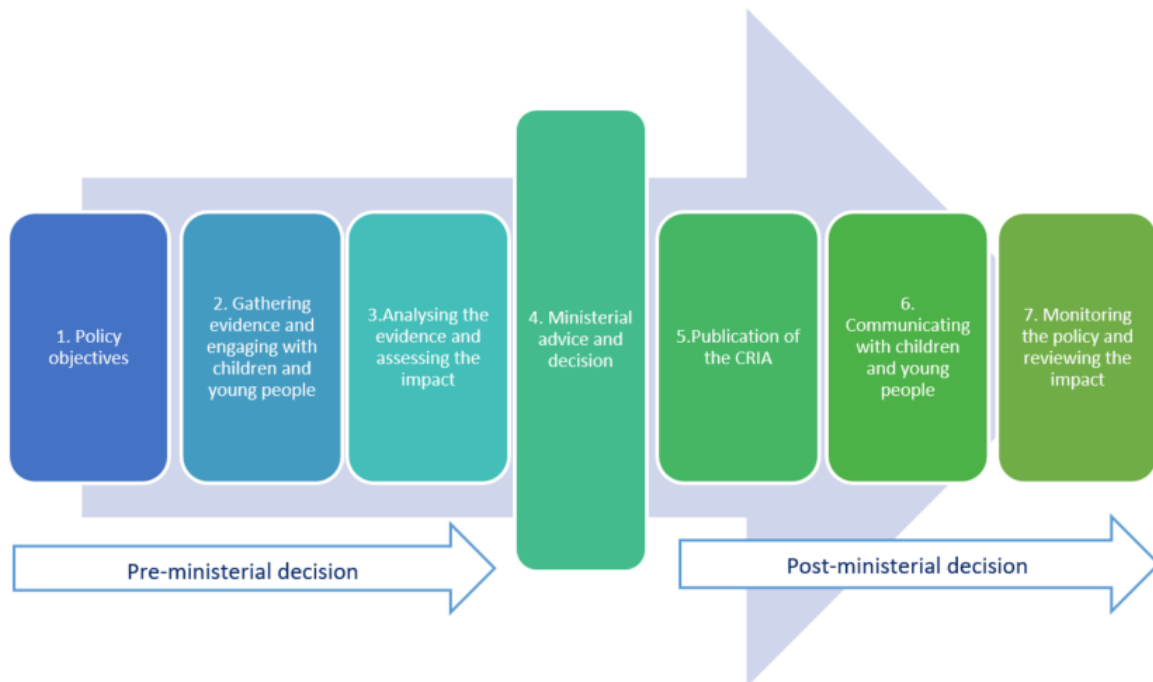
All completed Children’s Rights Impact Assessments must be sent to the CRIA@gov.wales mailbox

The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 places a duty on the Welsh Ministers to pay due regard to the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child \(UNCRC\) and its Optional Protocols](#) when exercising any of their functions.

The CRIA process is the agreed mechanism officials should use to support Ministers to meet this duty and ensure they give balanced consideration to children’s rights in their decision making. A CRIA should be used to inform ministerial advice and must be

Please note we have an established Children’s Rights Advisory Group (CRAG), comprising the Children’s Commissioner for Wales’s office, UNICEF, the Wales Observatory on Human Rights of Children and Young People, and Children in Wales, who can be used to discuss or test your draft CRIA. Please contact the Children’s Branch CRIA@gov.wales for further information.

completed prior to a ministerial decision being made. Once a decision has been reached, your CRIA must also be published.



For further advice and guidance on the CRIA process, please consult the [Children's Rights Manual for Staff](#) or contact the Children's Branch CRIA@gov.wales

1. Policy objectives

Our policy objectives will primarily focus on the five strands covered under hate crime legislation. Although children and young people (age) are not covered by these laws, there will be children who have one or more of the protected characteristics which are covered – disabled children, Muslim children etc. The children may also have family members or friends protected by hate crime legislation.

Children are often exposed to hate speech, unbalanced views, 'fake news' and mis/disinformation online, in particular via social media. Unchallenged, these views could potentially skew the opinions of children and increase hostility towards, or dehumanisation of, people with protected characteristics.

2. Gathering evidence and engaging with children and young People

In 2019, Welsh Government commissioned Victim Support to conduct a piece of research into current provision of support for children and young people who experience hate crime. The [report](#), 'Children and young people affected by hate crime in Wales - Current provision of services', was published in March 2020, identified a number of gaps in provision across Wales. A second Welsh

Government funded [report](#), “It’s soul destroying” - Conversations with children and young people affected by hate crime in Wales’, was published by Victim Support in September 2021 and captured conversations with children and young people affected by hate crime in Wales.

These conversations with children and young people highlighted gaps in awareness of hate crime and of targeted support, and a clear requirement for a service which better suited the needs of children and young people. Based on these conversations, the second report recommended a specific hate crime service for children and young people, either as part of an existing service or a dedicated CYP service for those affected by hate crime.

The Welsh Government’s Wales Hate Support Centre is taking forward these recommendations with specific tailored support and awareness-raising and engagement with young people and the professionals who support them.

Our engagement with children and young people highlighted a lack of awareness around what hate crime is, how to report it, and where to find support. Hate Hurts Wales aims to address these issues. Any children or young people who see the Hate Hurts Wales campaign and decides to contact Victim Support as a result, will be offered free and accessible tailored hate crime support and advocacy.

3. Analysing the evidence and assessing the impact

UNCRC Articles or Optional Protocol	Enhances (X)	Challenges (X)	Explanation
Article 2 – Non-discrimination	X		Our hate policy work helps to challenge discrimination based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation and transgender identity. This helps to ensure all children are treated equally.
Article 3 – best interests of the child	X		Our work helps to protect children from harm and support recovery where they have experienced abuse. This prioritises the safety and well-being of children.

Article 6 – right to life, survival and development	X		Hate incidents can severely impact a child’s mental health, education and development. Our work to challenge hate helps to mitigate these harms.
Article 12 – Right to be heard	X		Our research with young people and the resulting children and young person’s hate support service ensured young people are listened to in our policy development and service design.
Article 14 – Children have the right to think and believe what they want and to practice their religion & Article 30 – Children have the right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of the people in the country or not.	x		<p>The threat of hate crime will likely foster an environment where children and young people do not feel comfortable to use the language and customs of their families or practice their religion.</p> <p>One of the aims of Hate Hurts Wales is to foster a climate of empathy and understanding, through the depiction of the harmful impact of hate crime on individuals, to make people consider the impact of their hateful actions. The campaign advert shows recreations based on actual case studies of hate crime and include the sentences received by those who committed the crime to again make potential perpetrators think again.</p>
Article 19 – Protection from violence, abuse and neglect.	x		The key purpose of our work is to tackle hate in Wales, which could include violence and abuse. If children themselves are not the victims, they may live in households where family members are victims or

			are potential perpetrators of hate crime.
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- Consider whether any EU Citizens Rights (as referenced in the Equality Impact Assessment) relate to young people up to the age of 18.

Hate crime includes hate perpetrated on the basis of ‘race’ as a protected characteristic, which includes national identity. Therefore, EU Citizens could be a victim of hate crime, as defined in UK law.

For further information on the [UNCRC](#) and its Optional Protocols, please visit the [Children’s Rights Intranet Page](#).

4. Ministerial advice and decision

- How will your analysis of these impacts inform your ministerial advice?
 - *Once completed, your CRIA must be signed off by your Deputy Director.*
 - *Your CRIA findings should be integrated into your ministerial advice to inform their decision.*

5. Publication of the CRIA

- *Following the ministerial decision, the CRIA should be published on the Welsh Government website.*
- *Send sections 1 and 8 of your IIA and the CRIA (Annex A) to your departmental web manager for publishing.*
- **All** completed CRIAs must also be sent to the CRIA@gov.wales mailbox.

For further information and support on this process, please visit the [Children’s Rights Intranet Page](#) which contains a range of resources.

6. Communicating with Children and Young People

The Wales Hate Support Centre is raising awareness of its support service for children and young people via its programme of training and engagement in educational settings. We provide details to children about Hate Hurts Wales and the Wales Hate Support Centre through the [Keeping Safe Online pages of Hwb](#).

If your policy affects children and young people, remember to produce child-friendly versions of any public document relating to your proposal. Please contact the Children's Branch for further advice.

7. Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and evaluation are both built into the contracts of Hate Hurts Wales and the Wales Hate Support Centre. The Wales Hate Support Centre provides quarterly monitoring on its children and young people service including statistical data such as satisfaction rates, and individual case studies which provide feedback on what worked well.