



Office for Democratic Institutions
and Human Rights

Training on Reporting Hate Crime Using OSCE Mechanisms

7th Summer School on Human Rights, Conference of European Churches

osce.org/odihr

Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department • 9 July 2020



OSCE and ODIHR

Opening note

Dr. Regina Polak

Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination, also focusing on Intolerance and Discrimination against Christians and Members of Other Religions

OSCE and ODIHR



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe



OSCE and ODIHR

OSCE Office for Democratic
Institutions and Human
Rights (ODIHR)



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Understanding hate crime

Facilitator: Tatjana Perić

Understanding hate crime

Hate crime = crime + bias motivation

Hate crimes consist of two elements:

- The act must be a crime under the Criminal Code;
- The crime must have been committed with a bias motivation.

Understanding hate crime

«Bias motivation» means that the perpetrator chose the target of the crime based on protected characteristics.

→ A protected characteristic is a fundamental or core characteristic shared by a group, such as “race”, religion, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation or gender identity.

→ The target may be a person, people or property associated with a group that shares a protected characteristic.

Understanding hate crime

Why treat hate crimes differently?

- Hate crimes tend to increase in numbers.
- Hate crimes tend to escalate.
- Hate crimes are message crimes.
- Hate crimes as early warning.

Understanding hate crime

Types of hate crime:

→ Threats.

→ Hate crimes against people (e.g. abduction, bombing, homicide, physical assault, robbery, sexual assault).

→ Attacks against property (e.g. arson, burglary, damage to property, hacking, theft, vandalism).



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Using bias indicators in identifying hate crime

Facilitator: Đermana Šeta

Using bias indicators in identifying hate crime

- Crucial step
- Evidence
- Attention of police and authorities

“Facts or circumstances connected to a criminal act(s) which suggest that the offender’s actions were motivated in whole or in part by any form of bias.”



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List of bias indicators:

- victims and witness perception;
- comments, written statements, gestures or graffiti;
- differences between the perpetrator and victim;
- organized hate groups;
- location and timing;
- patterns or frequent previous crimes or incidents;
- nature of the attack;
- lack of other motives.

Working groups exercise

Group 1: Đermana Šeta

Group 2: Tatjana Perić

Group 3: Vanja Kovač

Quiz

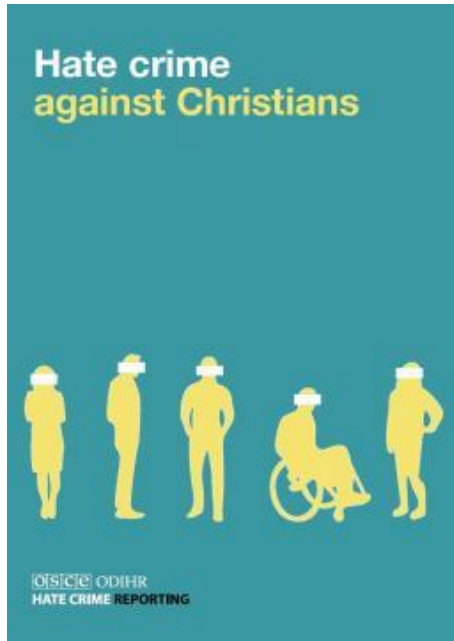
Questions and answers

Facilitator: Vanja Kovač

Conclusion

Facilitator: Tatjana Perić

Conclusion



ODIHR's collection of factsheets on hate crime

www.osce.org/odihr/444787

Conclusion

ODIHR's Hate Crime Reporting

hatecrime.osce.org

tndinfo@odihhr.pl

BIAS MOTIVATIONS

- Racism and xenophobia
- Bias against Roma and Sinti
- Anti-Semitism
- Bias against Muslims
- Bias against Christians
- Bias against members of other religions or beliefs
- Bias against other groups – Sex
- Bias against other groups - Sexual orientation or gender identity
- Bias against other groups – People with disabilities

Overview of incidents

COUNTRY

YEAR

TYPE OF INCIDENT

BIAS MOTIVATIONS

Apply

2018 Hate Crime Data

Forty-two participating States have submitted hate crime information to ODIHR for 2018. Of these, 41 provided statistics, while 26 provided statistics that are disaggregated by bias motivation.

The official figures are complemented by reports on hate incidents from 178 civil society groups, covering 44 participating States. These contributions amount to 5,735 hate incidents, including 3,214 disaggregated statistical incidents and 2,521 descriptive incidents. This information includes incidents provided by the Holy See, UNHCR, IOM and OSCE missions.

Learn more about our annual hate crime reporting efforts here.

[+ More information](#)

Participating States





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THANK YOU for your attention

dermana.seta@odihr.pl | tatjana.peric@odihr.pl
vanja.kovac@odihr.pl



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