OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2010 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/finland

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

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Summary

Finland regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR, and has conducted victimization surveys to measure unreported hate crime incidents. The Finnish police closely co-operate with the Finnish Human Rights League, the Finnish Red Cross and Finnish Victim Support to develop a co-ordinated response to combat hate crimes. These organizations, along with the national police and other key authorities, form a network tasked by Finland's Ministry of Justice with monitoring hate crimes in Finland and developing effective preventative measures.

In 2017, Finland implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme, training over 1,000 police officers. The programme's hate crime modules have since been integrated into pre- and in-service training for police.

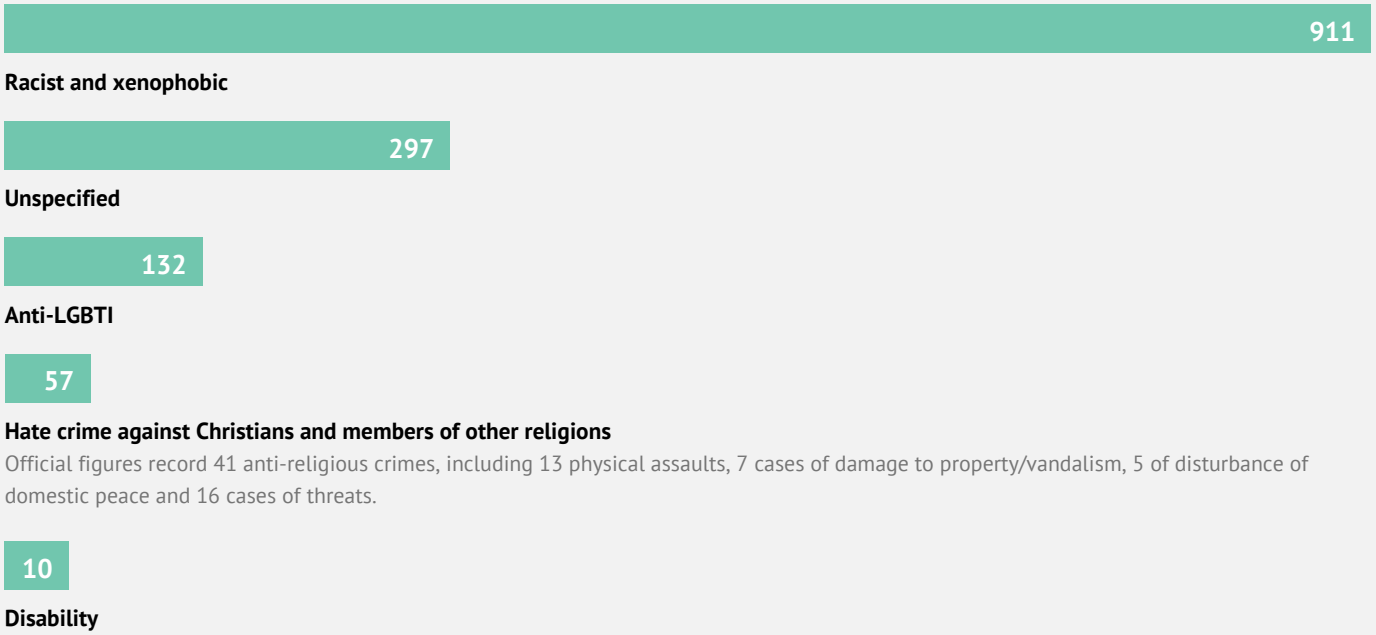
Hate crime data collection in Finland
Support for hate crime victims in Finland
Hate crime capacity building in Finland
Finland's hate crime legislation

Official Data

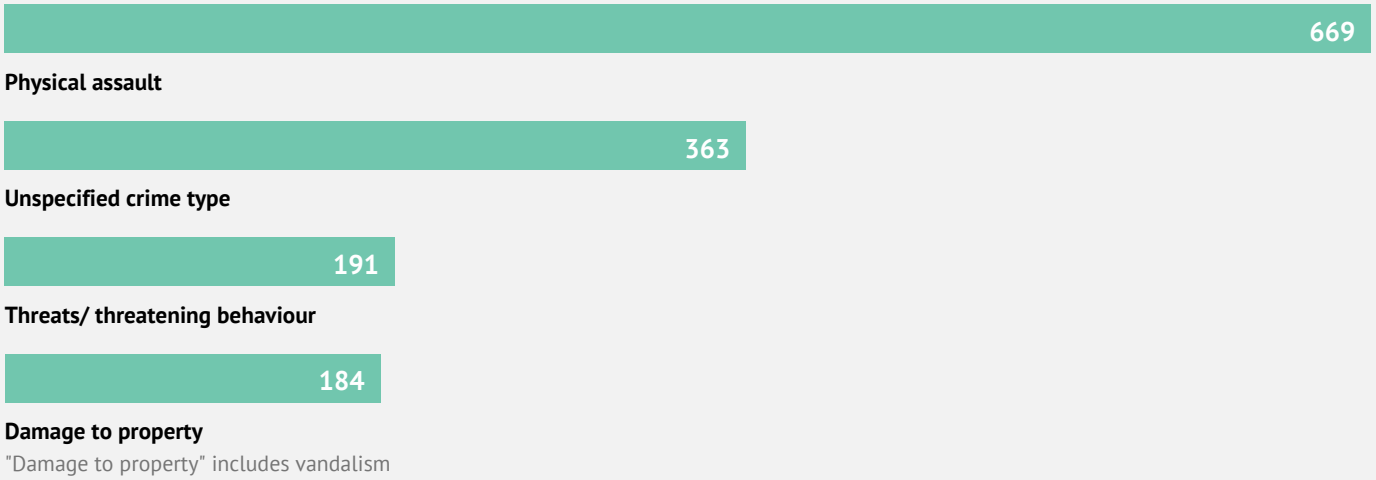
Police figures include crimes of defamation, other hate speech crimes and crimes of discrimination. These are, however, not included in the breakdowns below. Prosecution figures include only crimes of ethnic agitation, aggravated ethnic agitation, discrimination, work discrimination and extortiate discrimination.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2010	1,407	38	not available

Police data by bias motivation



Police data by type of crime



"Damage to property" includes vandalism

National Developments

Amendments to legislation were proposed to increase the applicability of the general sentencing enhancement for bias-motivated crimes, to specifically include bias motivations of “race”, religion, sexual orientation and disability. Additionally, the provision no longer requires the victim to be a member of a specific group, as long as the victim or targeted property was perceived by the offender to be associated with a particular group. The amendments were adopted in March 2011 and entered into force on 1 June 2011.

Victim Support Finland, a national service advising victims of crime, added advisory services for hate crime victims and data collection on such crimes as part of its mandate. Staff training occurred in regional offices and 26 local areas. In addition, the **Interior Ministry** trained police officers on addressing hate crimes and increased co-operation with minority groups to improve responses.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

View civil society incidents for Finland, 2010