OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2019 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/hungary

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

1 2019

Summary

Hungary regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR.

In 2012, the National Police Headquarters established a special hate crime network, which is responsible for supervising hate crime investigations. In the same year, a civil society working group against hate crimes (GYEM) was established with the aim of strengthening co-ordination with police and developing a list of bias indicators, which were adopted by the network and uploaded onto the police intranet.

In 2018, the Ministry of Interior hosted a workshop on hate crime recording and data collection. The workshop was co-facilitated by ODIHR and the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights and resulted in a set of recommendations for relevant state authorities.

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

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that Hungary's law enforcement agencies have not recorded the bias motivations of hate crimes.

Official Data

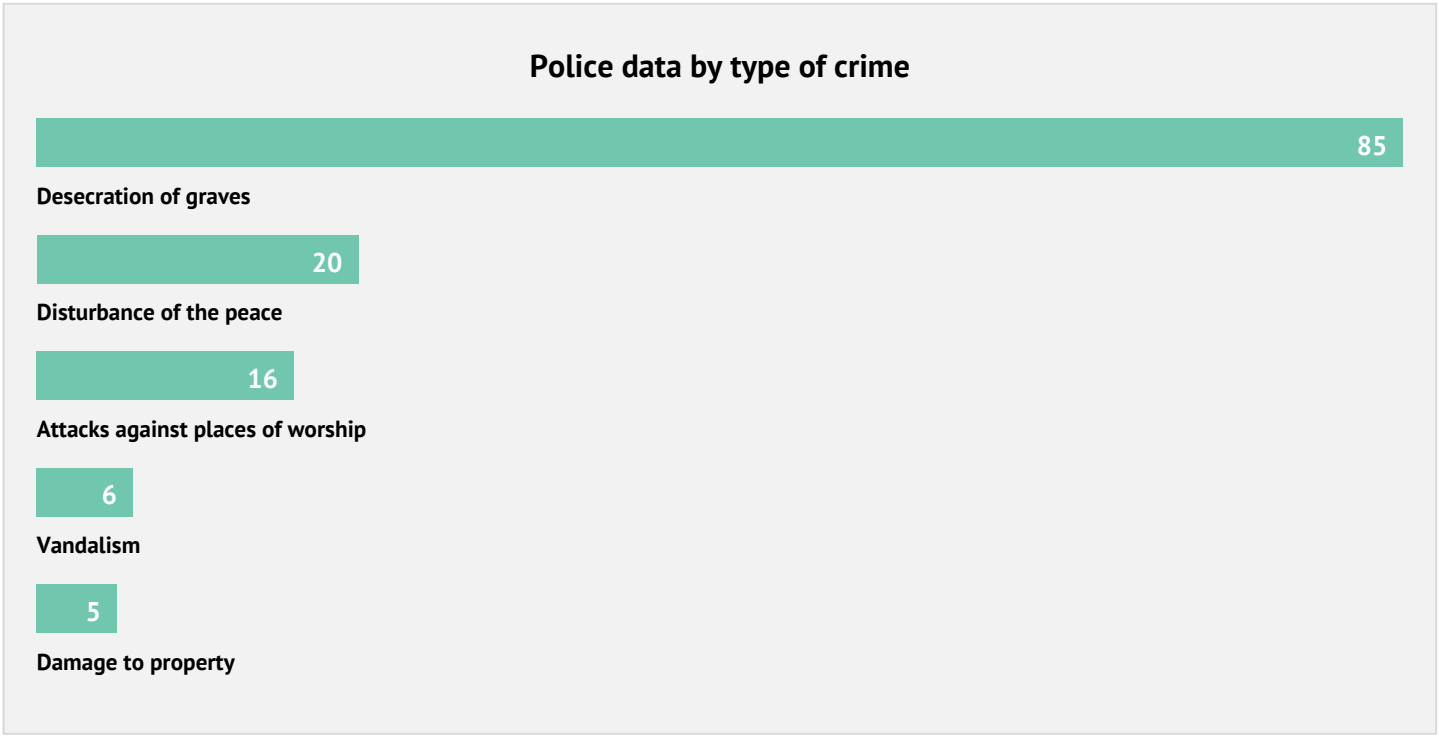
The reported statistics were disaggregated by type of crime only. A breakdown by bias motivation is not available.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2019	132	39	0

Police data by bias motivation

132

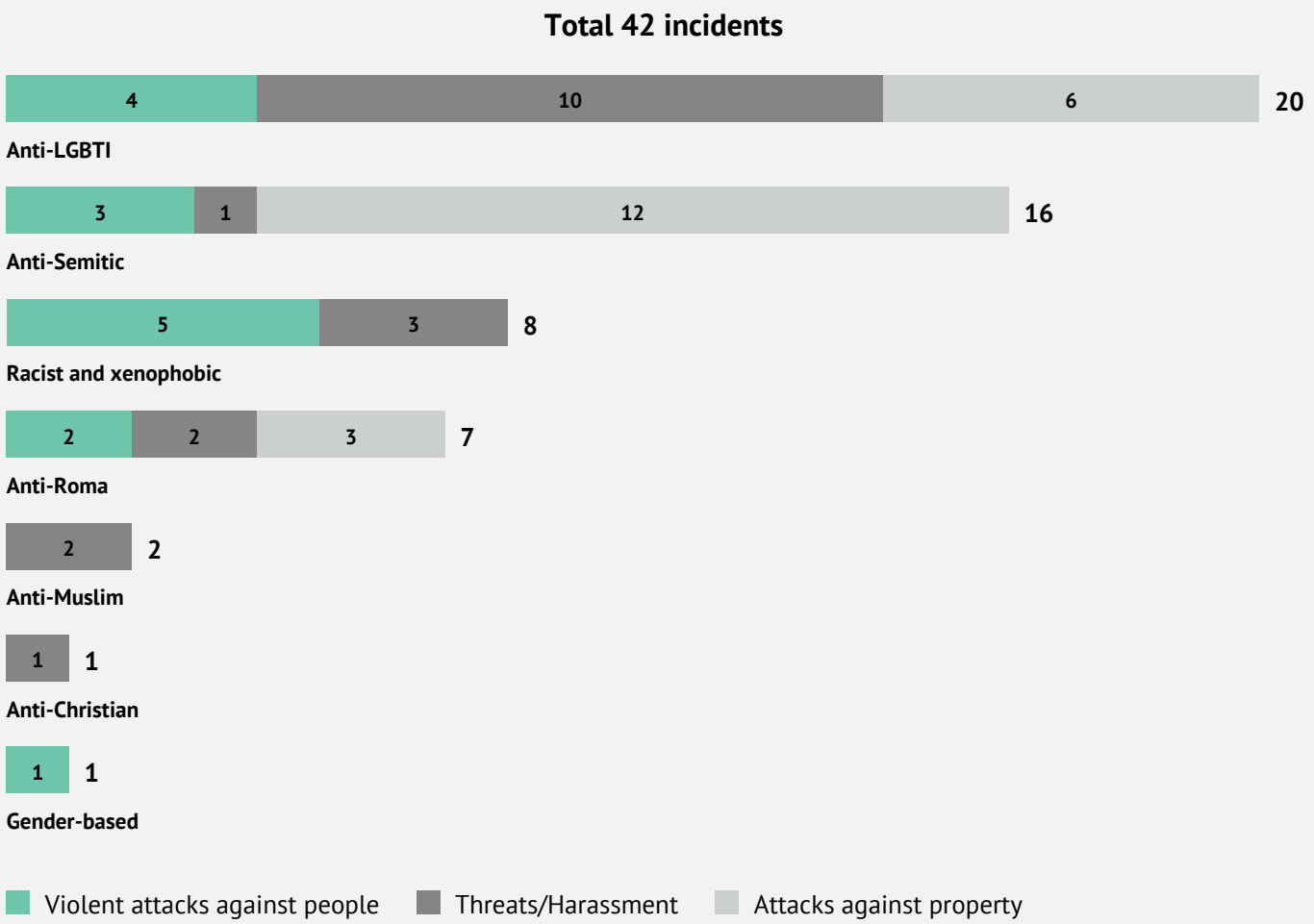
Unspecified


Police data by type of crime
85
Desecration of graves
20
Disturbance of the peace
16
Attacks against places of worship
6
Vandalism
5
Damage to property

National Developments

In 2019, the police issued an instruction on implementing police tasks related to the management of hate crimes in a uniform manner (instruction no. 30/2019 (VII.28), hereafter the "ORFK instruction"). Accordingly, criminal authorities must take into account indicators of prejudice (bias) when detecting and investigating of crimes, with the aim of eliminating and responding effectively to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Examples of such indicators are provided, including objective facts and circumstances that may lead police to conclude that a crime was committed partly or entirely because of a prejudiced motive. A police officer is furthermore required to investigate the possible presence of the perpetrator's prejudicial motive for all offences in the course of their commission. The acting police officer must support the victim by communicating with them in a calm and objective manner. It is forbidden to blame the victim, to display a police officer's personal judgment, use words and phrases related to the victim's behaviour, culture or community, or use stereotypical or prejudiced terms. In criminal proceedings, the police are required to pay particular attention to the specific needs of the victim and inform them of the progress of the investigation and of contacts with the investigating authority. At each police station, mentors should be appointed to facilitate the detection of hate crimes, and the county (capital) police station should appoint at least one hate crime focal point whose identity and contact details shall be communicated to the local police authorities. Appointed officials are primarily investigators, but also instructors.

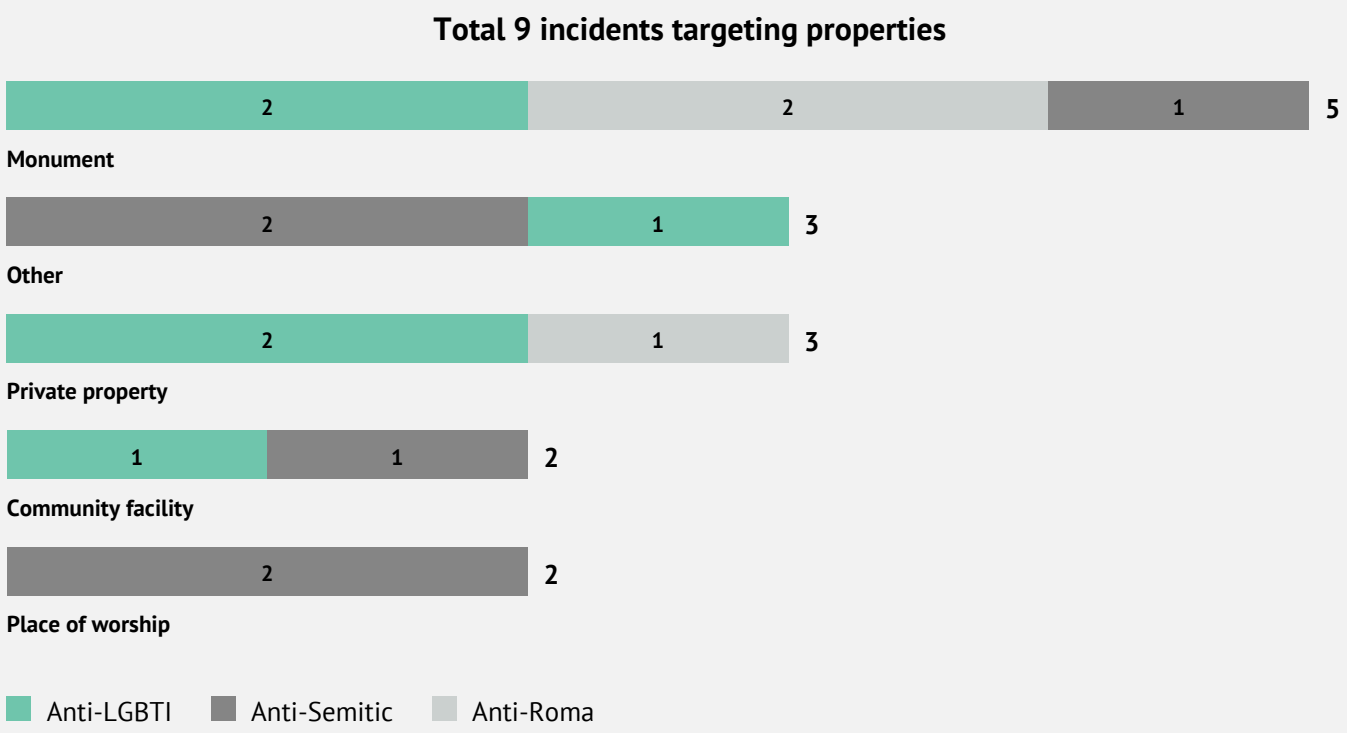
Incidents reported by civil society



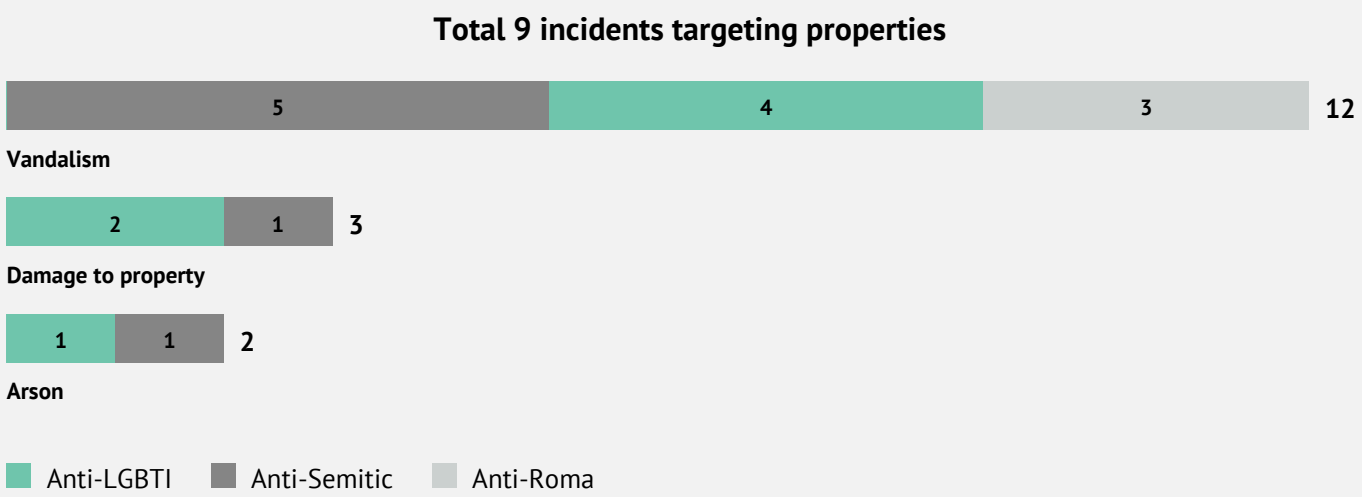
Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Action and Protection Foundation (TEV) reported only statistical data. Kantor Center reported descriptive incidents as well as statistical data. This explains the discrepancy between the graphic above and the incidents included below.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Hungary, 2019