

Turkey Hate Crime Report 2019

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/turkey

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

Summary

Türkiye regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Türkiye implemented ODIHR's Training against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme following a memorandum of understanding signed in 2016. The government currently implements a [Human Rights Action Plan](#) launched in 2021, which includes objectives dedicated to addressing hate crime in the country, including providing support to victims.

[Hate crime data collection in Türkiye](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in Türkiye](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in Türkiye](#)

[Türkiye's hate crime legislation](#)

ODIHR's Key Observation

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

Official Data

The discrepancy between the number of offences in police and prosecutorial records is due to the fact that most crimes are registered by prosecutors, and not by the police. It should also be noted that the numbers in this table relate only to the criminal offences constituting threats and damaging places of worship and cemeteries (Articles 115 and 153 of Turkey's Criminal Code). Turkey also reported a further 324 cases recorded by police under Article 122 (Hatred and Discrimination), Article 135 (Recording of Personal Data) and Article 216 (Provoking the Public to Hatred, Hostility or Degrading the Public) of Turkey's Criminal Code, all of which constitute hate speech and discrimination and fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2019	79	248	319

Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below consists of police records related to the offences of "Prevention of the Exercise of Freedom of Belief, Thought and Conviction", and "Damaging Places of Worship and Cemeteries" (Articles 115 and 153 of Turkey's Criminal Code). The offences of "Hatred and Discrimination", "Recording of Personal Data", and "Provoking the Public to Hatred, Hostility or Degrading the Public" (Articles 122, 135 and 216 of the Criminal Code of Turkey) were not included since they fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

79

Unspecified

Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below consists of police records related to the offences of "Prevention of the Exercise of Freedom of Belief, Thought and Conviction", and "Damaging Places of Worship and Cemeteries" (Articles 115 and 153 of Turkey's Criminal Code). The offences of "Hatred and Discrimination", "Recording of Personal Data", and "Provoking the Public to Hatred, Hostility or Degrading the Public" (Articles 122, 135 and 216 of the Criminal Code of Turkey) were not included since they fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime.

72

Attacks against places of worship

7

Threats/ threatening behaviour

National Developments

Turkey continued implementing ODIHR's Training against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme, following a memorandum of understanding signed in 2016. Several thousand police officers have been trained on hate crimes since then. In 2019, the **Turkish National Police** co-operated with the **Police Academy** to deliver the training programme to 603 police officers.

In the framework of the Judicial Reform Strategy, launched on 30 May 2019, a working group examined international reports and recommendations by UN Human Rights Mechanisms and the OSCE, as well as good practices from other countries. The working group prepared a document aimed at harmonizing provisions on hate crime with international standards and creating a database of hate crime statistics. Several state authorities and civil society organizations were involved in the process. During a meeting held in December 2019, the working group underscored the need to strengthen efforts to raise awareness of hate crimes. It was also emphasized that a holistic approach should be made to combat hate crimes, and that the upcoming Human Rights Action Plan should include new reforms and regulations regarding hate crimes.

Incidents reported by civil society



KAOS GL Association and Kantor Center reported only statistical data. This explains the discrepancy between the graphic above and the incidents included below.

[View civil society incidents for Turkey, 2019](#)