

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2017 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/germany

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

### 1 2017

### **Summary**

Germany regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Close collaboration with civil society in the area of hate crime victim support has been established at the federal level, namely with the Weisser Ring civil society organization (CSO) and a number of specialized CSOs. The Federal Ministry of Justice and the Federal Victims' Commissioner are in regular contact with a number of victim support institutions and victims' representatives. Germany has conducted victimization surveys to measure under-reported hate crimes. The most recent report covering 2012-2017 is available here.

In 2021, ODIHR, together with Federal Ministries, organized a virtual study visit to Germany on strengthening co-operation between the Government and civil society on hate crime victim support. In 2023, the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community of Germany, in co-operation with ODIHR and the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, organized a hate crime data workshop to review the existing hate crime recording and data collection framework and identify gaps. Following the workshop, ODIHR and FRA prepared a report summarizing the main issues and measures to improve hate crime recording in Germany, as identified by workshop participants.

The German government funds several organizations and projects to monitor hate incidents and assist hate crime victims. These include the Competence Network Against Antisemitism (KOMPAS), which consists of five experienced civil society organizations that register anti-Semitic incidents and develop measures to prevent anti-Semitism. The government also funds the Competence Network on Hate on the Net, which advises victims of hate speech, strengthens civil society networks, and develops media literacy materials.

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

### **ODIHR's Key Observation**



ODIHR observes that Germany has not reported the numbers of prosecuted and/or information on sentenced hate crime cases to ODIHR.



# **Official Data**

The year-to-year increase in numbers is due to a modification in the data collection method.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2017	7,913	not available	not available



### Police data by bias motivation

One criminal incident can be recorded with more than one bias motivation in the below breakdown.

1,860

Racist and xenophobic hate crime

268

Anti-Muslim hate crime

233

**Anti-Semitic hate crime** 

114

Anti-LGBTI hate crime

68

**Anti-Christian hate crime** 

25

Other hate crime based on religion or belief

4

Anti-Roma hate crime

4

Disability hate crime



# Police data by type of crime One criminal incident can be recorded with more than one bias motivation in the below breakdown. 1,132 Physical assault 1,000 Damage to property This category also includes cases of vandalism. 354 Threats/ threatening behaviour 49 Theft/ robbery 30 Arson 6 Homlicide

**Desecration of graves** 

### **National Developments**

A victimization survey has been conducted, with results expected in November 2018. The survey included questions about motives of the perpetrators.

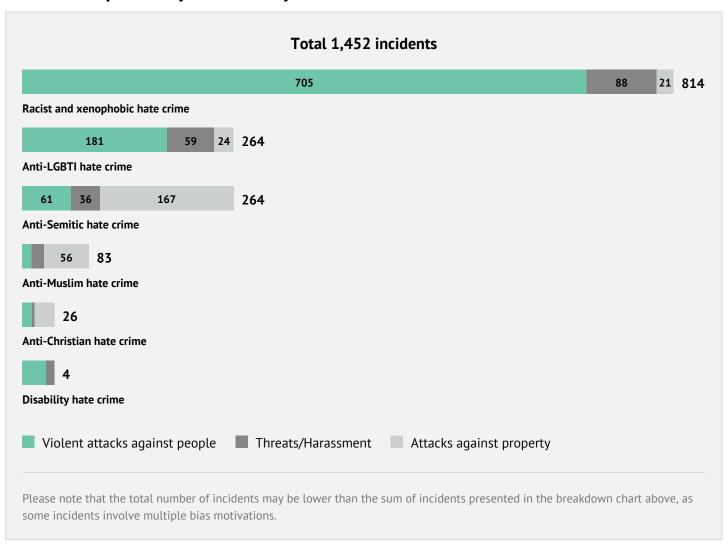
The Ministers of Justice of the German Länder decided to collect judicial data on hate crime. This will include the number of investigations initiated and concluded, and, in the case of convictions, the sanction imposed.

The Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), which belongs to the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI), declared a "Day of Action against Hate Crime" as a reaction to the increasing number of cases.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) tasked the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) and the German Police University (DHPol) to develop a study on "Best practices of co-operation between safety authorities and civil society concerning the avoidance of crime guided by prejudices". The two-year project should lead to police learning from good international practice and to improved collaboration with civil society organizations.



## Incidents reported by civil society



VDK Berlin, the Department for Research and Information on Anti-Semitism (RIAS), MANEO and members of the East German Hate Crime Counselling Projects network reported on statistical data as well as descriptive incidents. This explains the discrepancy between the graphic above and the incidents included below.

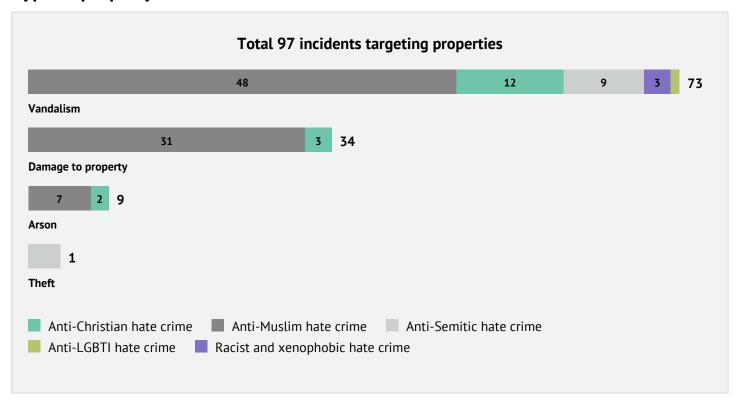


# **Targeted properties**

# Total 97 incidents targeting properties 63 14 77 Place of worship 4 3 7 Monument 3 4 Community facility 2 4 Private property 3 4 Public Space 1 Other Racist and xenophobic hate crime Anti-Semitic hate crime Anti-Semitic hate crime Anti-LGBTI hate crime



# Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Germany, 2017

