

## Germany Hate Crime Report 2020

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2020 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/germany](https://hatecrime.osce.org/germany)

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

### 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 level of federal states, 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.

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 recognizes Germany's efforts in addressing the prosecution of hate crimes, namely through improving the cooperation between the relevant stakeholders, as well as the submitted information regarding police records. However, based on the available information, it observes that Germany has not reported data on hate crimes recorded by the prosecution and judiciary to ODIHR. In addition, ODIHR observes that Germany would benefit from the raising awareness and

building the capacity of criminal justice officials about hate crimes.

## Official Data

The total number presented here and in the breakdown below may include hate speech offences, which fall outside of the OSCE's hate crime definition. A criminal incident with more than one bias motivation is registered under all relevant categories. Therefore, a single incident may be recorded under multiple entries in the breakdown below.

| Year | Hate crimes recorded by police | Prosecuted    | Sentenced     |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2020 | 10,240                         | not available | not available |

## Police data by bias motivation

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

9,420

### Racist and xenophobic hate crime

Acts of vandalism are displayed under "damage to property".

2,351

### Anti-Semitic hate crime

1,026

### Anti-Muslim hate crime

578

### Anti-LGBTI hate crime

204

### Gender-based hate crime

This category includes also hate crimes committed with a bias based on gender identity.

141

### Anti-Christian hate crime

128

### Anti-Roma hate crime

65

### Disability hate crime

37

### Other hate crime based on religion or belief

## Police data by type of crime

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

11,150

### Unspecified

1,100

### Physical assault

1,050

### Damage to property

This category includes cases of vandalism.

561

### Threats/ threatening behaviour

45

### Theft/ robbery

22

### Desecration of graves

16

### Arson

6

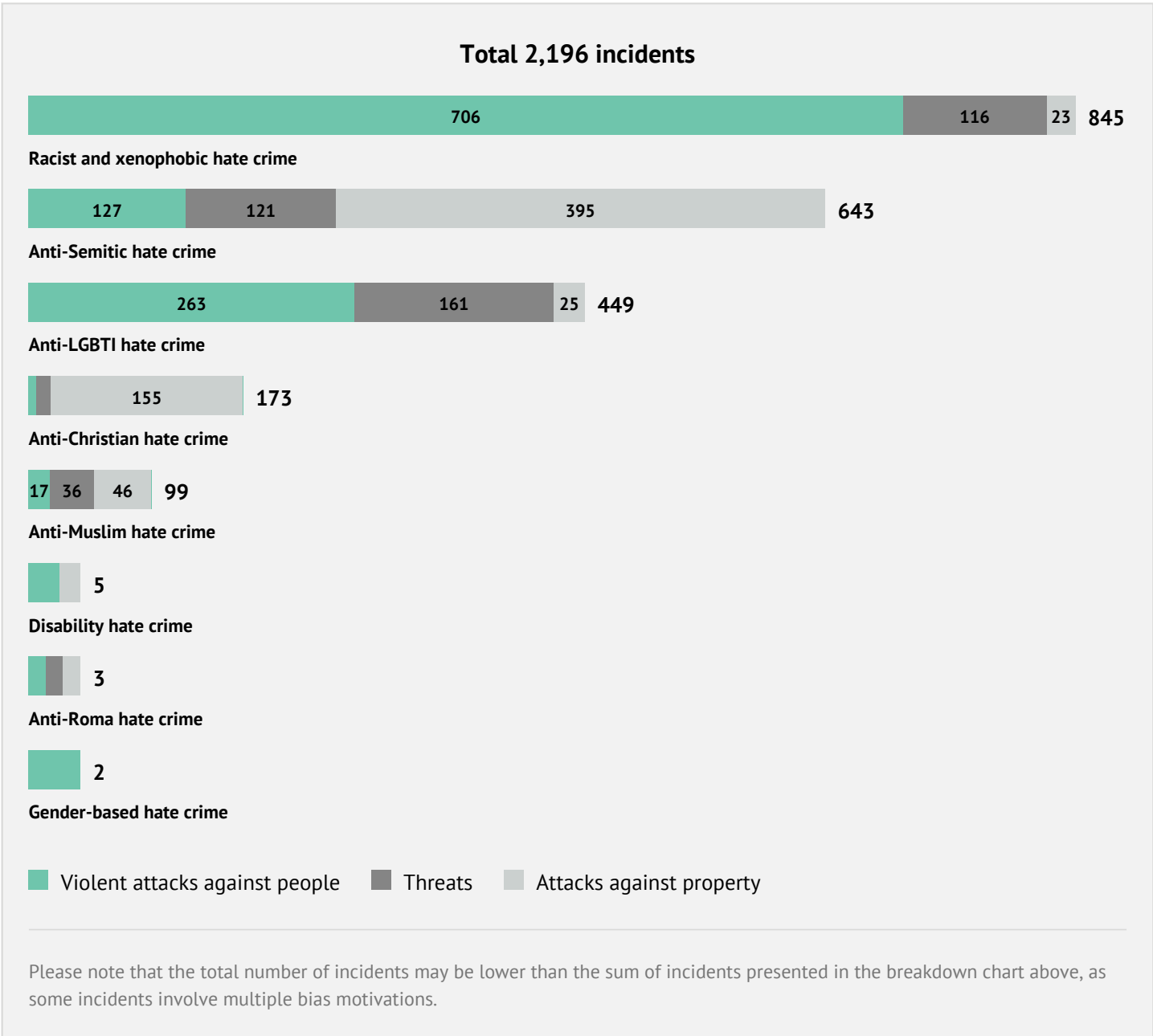
### Homicide

## National Developments

In 2020, the **German Federal Parliament** passed the Act on Combating Right-Wing Extremism and Hate Crime to give better protection to victims of hate speech and hate crimes. Most of its parts came into effect in April 2021. The Act includes amendments to various federal laws. In particular, it extended the sentencing provision on aggravating circumstances of the German Criminal Code [Section 46 (2)StGB] and explicitly mentions anti-Semitic motives as an example of motives evidencing contempt for humanity.

The **Federal Ministry of Justice** funded a project of the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR), which intended to improve the prosecution of racist crimes and, in particular, structures of cooperation between various actors (justice system, public prosecutor's office, police, victim protection associations, etc.). It consists of pilot projects in three Länder and is intended to last three years.

# Incidents reported by civil society



In addition to incidents summarized below, this graph includes the following numbers of hate incidents reported as statistics: 6 reported by jugendschutz.net; 521 reported by RIAS/VDK; 990 reported by VBRG; 304 reported by MANEO; and 59 reported by Kantor Center.

# Targeted properties

## Total 226 incidents targeting properties



### Place of worship



### Monument



### Community facility



### Cemetery



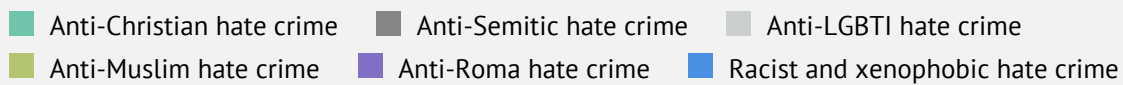
### Public Space



### Private property



### Other





## Type of property attack

### Total 226 incidents targeting properties



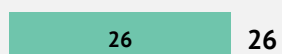
#### Vandalism



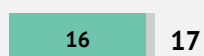
#### Damage to property



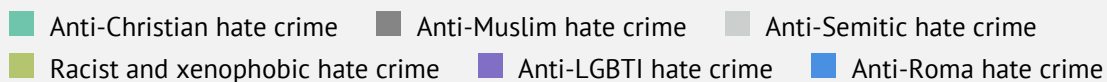
#### Arson



#### Burglary



#### Theft



[View civil society incidents for Germany, 2020](#)