OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2022 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 2022

Summary

Germany regularly reports to ODIHR.

Germany has conducted victimization surveys to measure under-reported hate crimes. A recent crime survey report is available here. 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 German government funds several organizations and projects to monitor hate incidents and assist hate crime victims, including the Competence Network Against Antisemitism (KOMPAS), and the Competence Network on Hate on the Net. The Federal Ministry of Justice and the Federal Victims' Commissioner are in regular contact with a number of victim support institutions and victims' representatives.

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.

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 to enhance hate crime data collection and recording, as well as efforts to ensure the provision of specialist hate crime victim support. 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 raising awareness among and building the capacity of criminal justice officials to combat hate crimes.

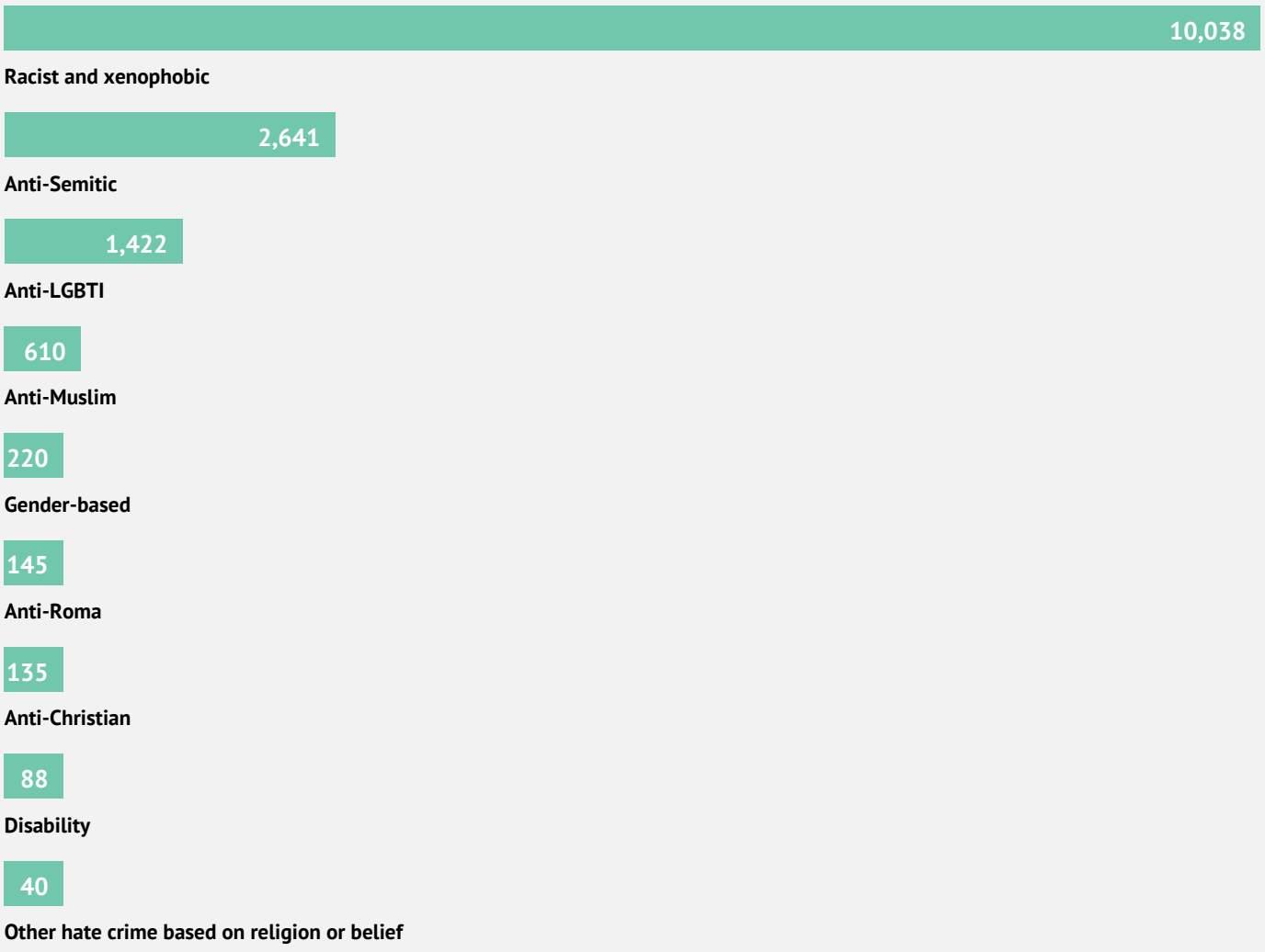
Official Data

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
2022	11,520	not available	not available

Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below may include hate speech offences, which fall outside of the OSCE's hate crime definition. One criminal incident may be recorded with more than one bias motivation in the breakdown below.



Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below may include hate speech offences, which fall outside of the OSCE's hate crime definition. One criminal incident may be recorded with more than one bias motivation in the breakdown below.



Unspecified crime type

This category includes crimes registered by the police that do not fall under other categories, and may include offences that are outside of the OSCE's hate crime definition.

1,451

Physical assault

953

Damage to property

This category includes cases of vandalism.

680

Threats/ threatening behaviour

149

Theft/ robbery

This category includes the criminal offence of aggravated theft, including cases of burglary.

28

Desecration of graves

26

Arson

8

Disturbance of the peace

5

Homicide

National Developments

In 2022, there were several ongoing projects to **improve hate crime data**, whereby police co-operated with victim associations and prevention institutions at the local level. For example, the Berlin Criminal Police Office co-operated with the Gay Anti-Violence Project "Maneo" and the Research and Information Centre for Antisemitism (RIAS). The Federal Ministry of the Interior and for Community started a research project on co-operation between civil society and the police in recording hate crime. The aim of the research project was to further improve co-operation between police forces and victim associations. The study is intended to identify best practices for such co-operation in Germany and abroad.

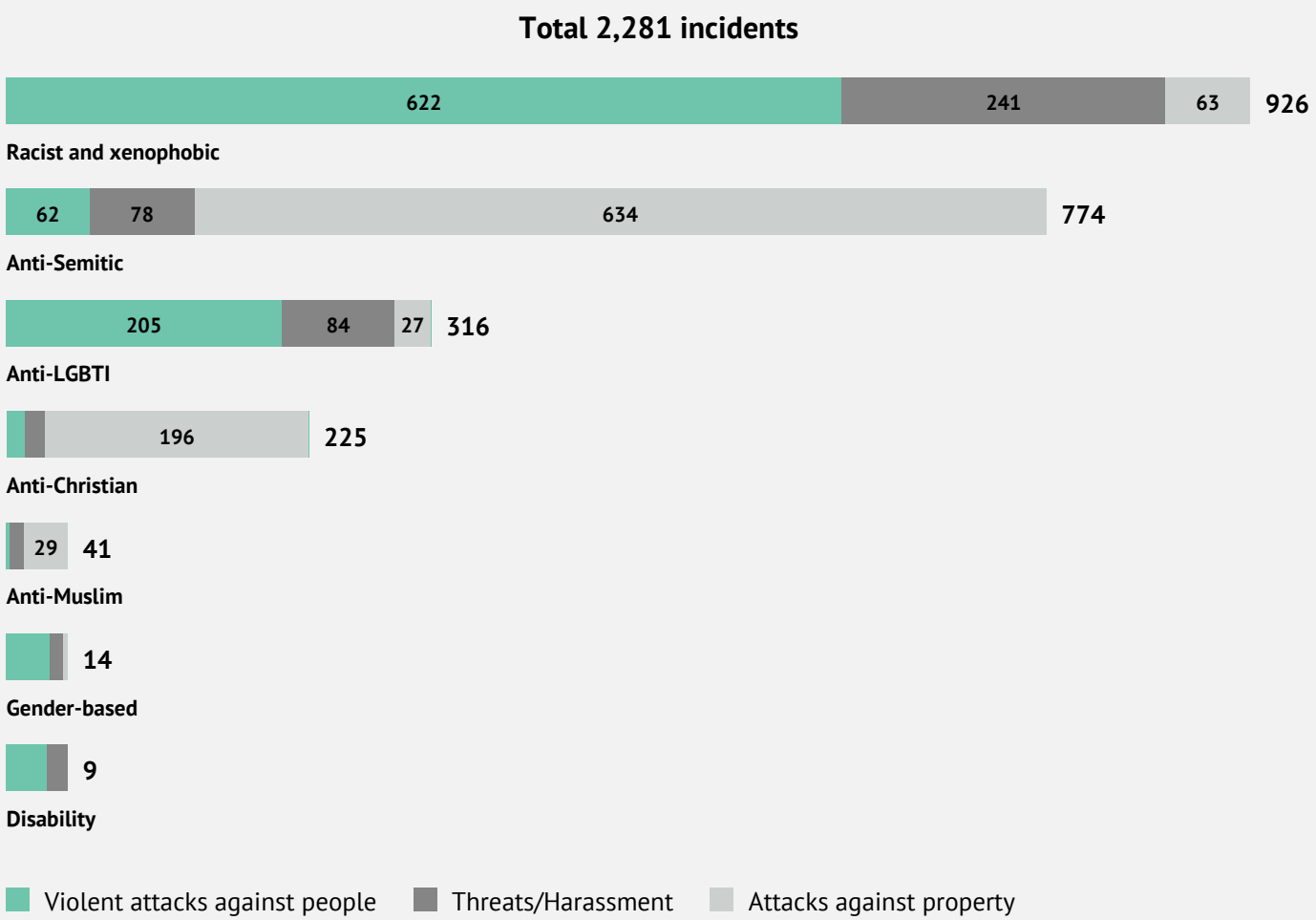
The **Federal Ministry of Justice** organizes a yearly conference on racism at the **German Judicial Academy**. In 2022, the conference addressed racism in connection with criminal law, and focused on prosecuting crimes involving racism, racist motives as aggravating circumstances, identifying racist motives, and protecting victims during criminal proceedings, among other topics.

In addition, the **Federal Ministry of Justice** provided financial support to projects run by civil society organizations (CSOs) relevant to addressing hate crimes. One such project, titled "Digital Violence in a Volatile Environment: New Phenomena, Forms of Violence and Groups of Victims" and run by the CSO HateAid, deals with new and virulent developments in the field of digital violence.

In November 2022, the **German Federal Government's National Strategy against Antisemitism and for Jewish Life** was adopted. Addressing anti-Semitic hate crime and tackling under-reporting are key issues featured in the document.

In 2022, a project of the **German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR)** on racism, anti-Semitism and right-wing extremism, funded by the Ministry of Justice was completed. The aim of the project was to make the prosecution of racist and anti-Semitic crimes more effective and, in particular, to increase the number of reported crimes. In particular, the project was designed to improve the structures of co-operation between various actors – including within the justice system, public prosecutor's office, police, and victim protection associations – as part of pilot projects in three Länder. In addition, action strategies were developed to establish or expand appropriate co-operation structures, such as the creation of round tables on relevant crimes, appointment of contact persons in the public prosecutor's office, the police and the courts for victims of such crimes, and further development of existing structures or those currently being set up in the area of victim protection (such as central contact points, victim advocates, psychosocial process support) with regard to the specific target group of victims of racist, anti-Semitic and right-wing extremist crimes.

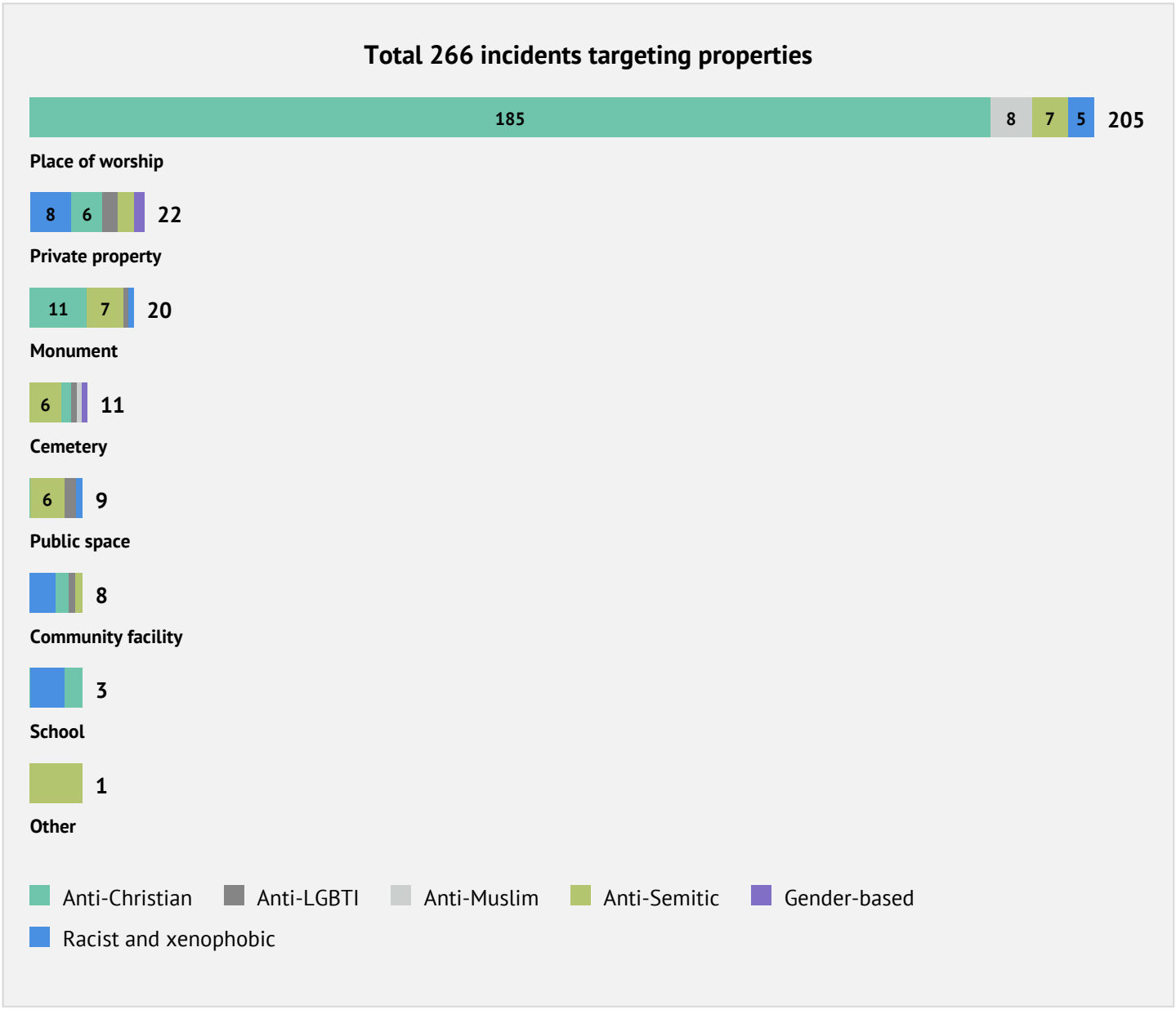
Incidents reported by civil society



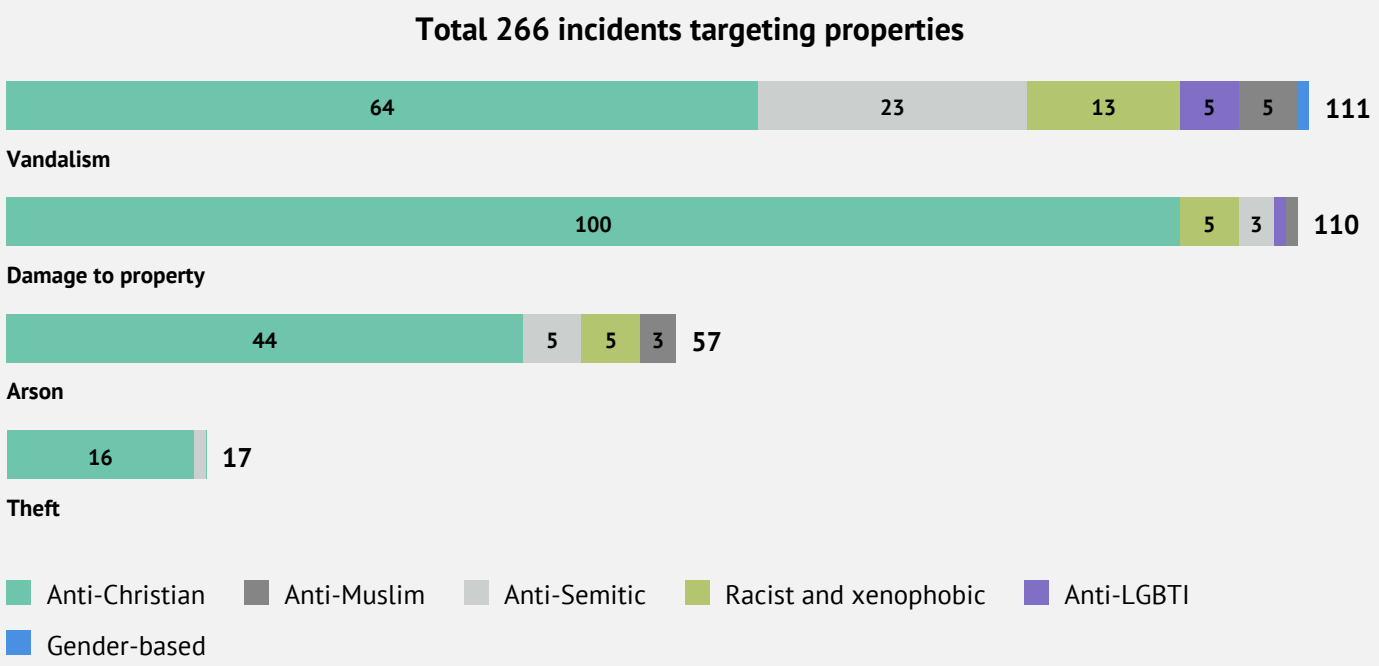
Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

In addition to incidents submitted with detailed descriptions, this graph includes the following figures reported as statistics: 29 anti-Muslim incidents reported by FAIR International; 723 anti-Semitic incidents reported by the Federal Association of Departments for Research and Information on Antisemitism (RIAS); 888 racist and xenophobic, 116 anti-LGBTI and 9 disability hate incidents reported by the Association of Counseling Centers for Victims of Right-wing, Racist and Antisemitic Violence in Germany (VBRG); and 158 anti-LGBTI incidents reported by MANEO.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for Germany, 2022