OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2024 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

2024

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 cooperation between law enforcement, government agencies, and civil society to address hate crimes. 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 law enforcement and criminal justice officials to combat hate crimes.

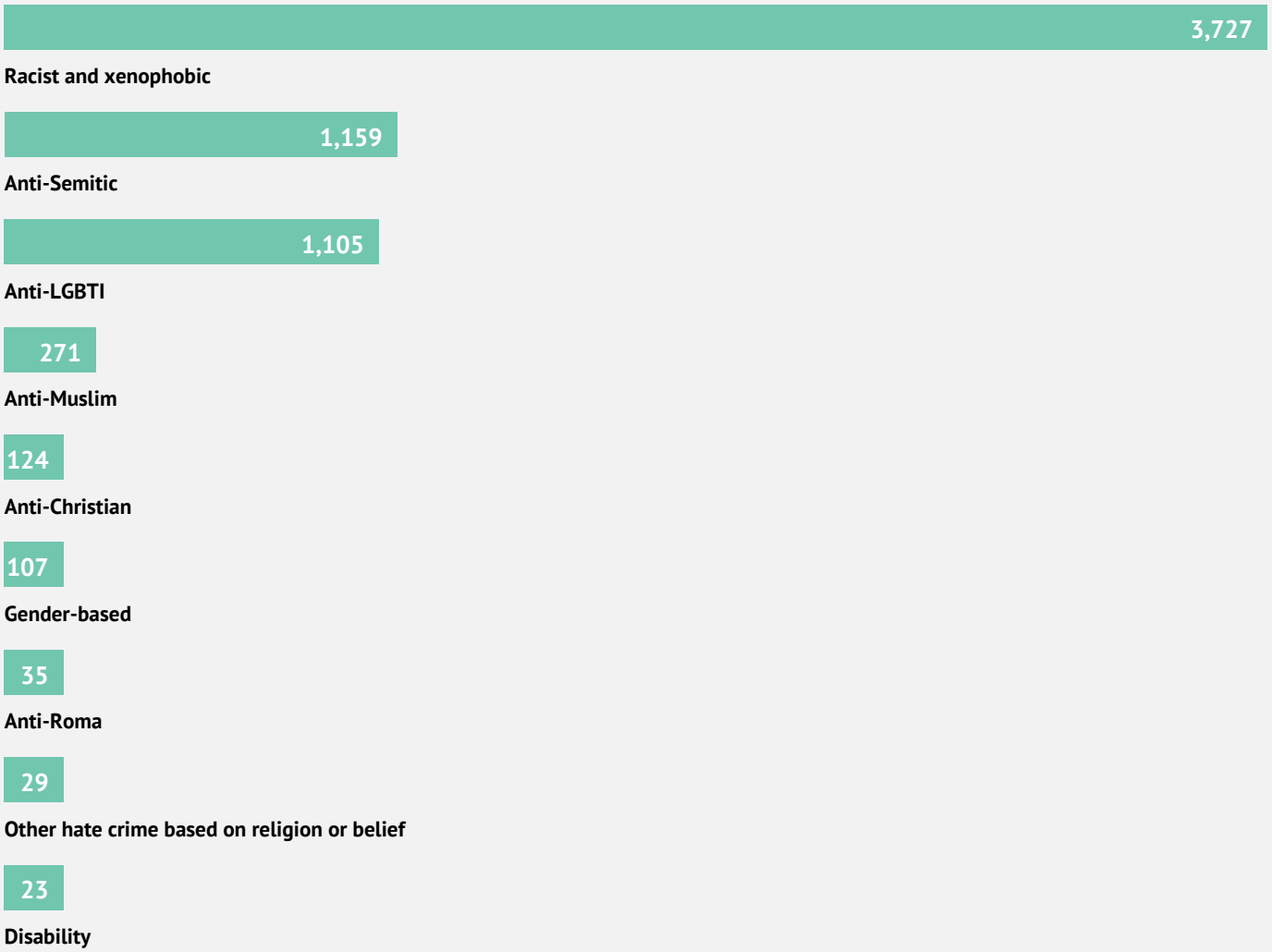
Official Data

The total number presented here represents recorded incidents. A criminal incident with more than one bias motivation is registered under all relevant categories in the breakdown below; therefore, the figures in the bias motivation breakdown chart below do not add up to the total figure presented here.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2024	21,773	not available	not available

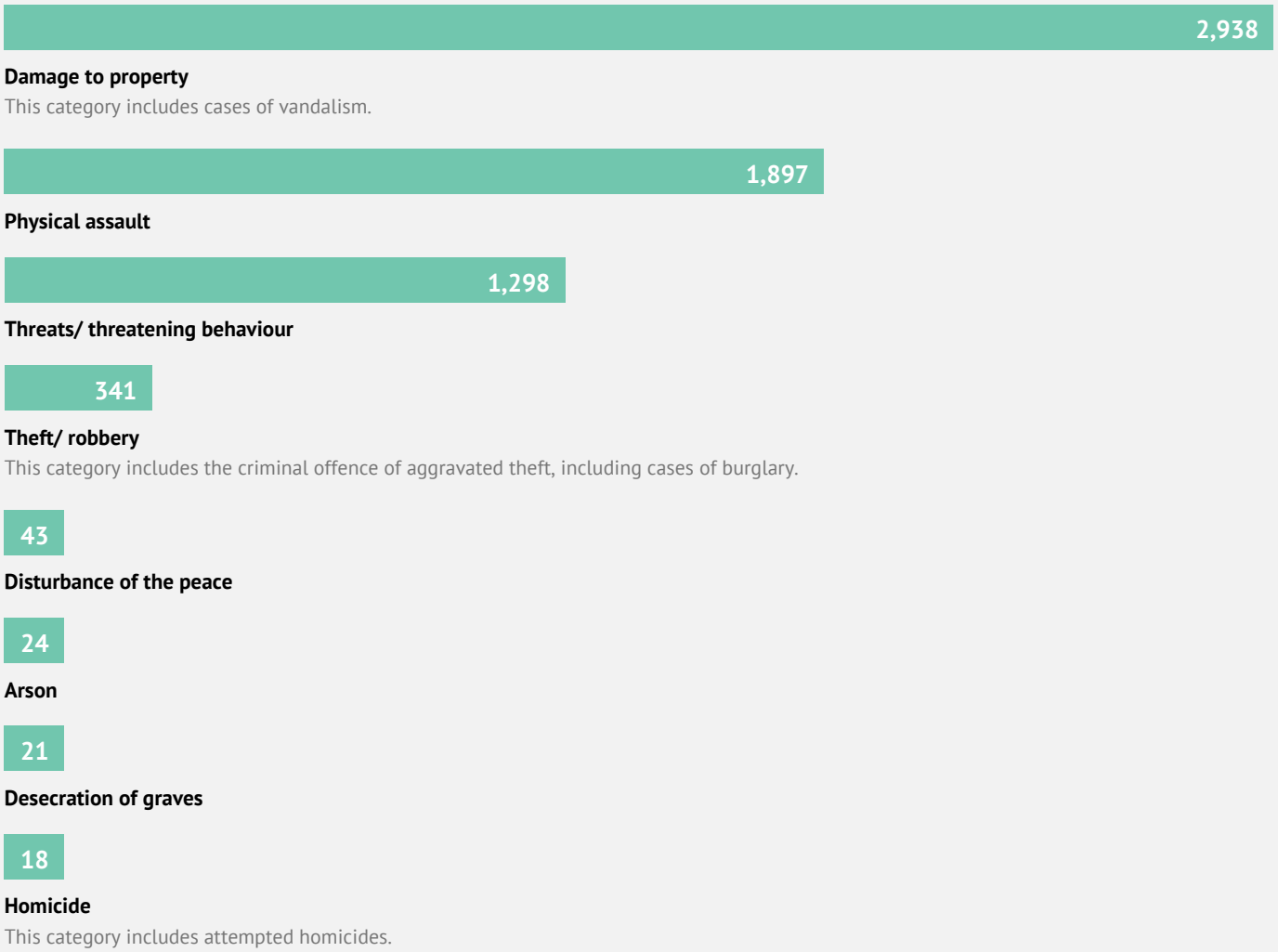
Police data by bias motivation

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



Police data by type of crime

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



National Developments

In 2024, Section 158 of the German Code of Criminal Procedure (Report of offence; request to prosecute) was amended to allow for the electronic submission of requests to prosecute a case to the court or the public prosecutors office; prior to the amendment, such requests could only be made in writing or orally. The amendment was made following the recommendations of a working group on tackling hate crimes. This has made it easier for victims of hate crimes to file a prosecution request.

Germany combats extremism, anti-Semitism, and online hate through close co-operation between law enforcement, government agencies, and civil society. In Berlin, anti-Semitism officers from the police and public prosecutor work with Jewish institutions, civil society organizations, and affected individuals.

The Federal Agency for Civic Education (BpB) runs prevention and intervention programmes to address online threats, including right-wing extremism, racism, and anti-Semitism. BpB also engages diverse groups through education, youth projects, prison initiatives, online street work, and research on extremism in gaming.

The government combines criminal law, civil remedies, and new legislation against digital violence. HateAid gGmbH researches emerging threats (e.g., deepfakes, phishing) and supports victims with advice, legal guidance, and public information campaigns. A Justice Ministry working group reviewed online reporting of hate crimes, recommending simplified access and a central reporting site.

The federal programme *Live Democracy!* funds local and national initiatives promoting democracy, diversity, and extremism prevention. Specialized networks target antisemitism (KOMPAS, RIAS), anti-Muslim hostility (CLAIM), and online hate (Competence Network on Hate on the Net, *BAG gegen Hass im Netz*), offering monitoring, victim support, education, and evidence-based research.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in Germany from the following civil society organizations:

- MIA e.V. (Antigypsyism Reporting and Information Centre)
- Intercommunity Coordination Against Antisemitism and Defamation (CICAD)
- Allianz against Islamophobia and Anti-Muslim hatred (CLAIM)
- International Institute for Religious Freedom (IIRF)
- MANEO (Das schwule Anti-Gewalt-Projekt in Berlin)
- Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination Against Christians in Europe (OIDAC)

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page.

All incidents submitted by the above organizations have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that are broadly considered to be hate crimes within the OSCE definition (criminal offence committed with a bias motive) are listed in the tables below according to the bias motivation category. Some incidents involved multiple biases and may be listed in multiple categories.

ODIHR's insights

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of 305 hate incidents that took place in Germany in the following bias motivation categories: anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI, anti-Muslim, anti-Roma, anti-Semitic, and racist and xenophobic hate incidents. Approximately 10 per cent of incidents involved multiple biases, such as anti-Muslim *and* gender-based, anti-Roma *and* disability, anti-Semitic *and* anti-Muslim, and racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Muslim.

ODIHR observes that a significant number of incidents in Germany targeting in particular the Christian, Muslim, Roma and LGBTI communities have been reported. The majority of anti-Christian incidents involved damage to property, including vandalism, desecration and several cases of arson attacks against churches. Most of the anti-LGBTI incidents reported involved physical assaults or threats and threatening behaviour, including several cases when victims were attacked after publicly showing affection for their partners, as well as incidents in which gay men were attacked after being tricked into meeting up via a dating app. Many of the anti-Muslim incidents reported targeted visibly Muslim women in incidents of threatening or harassing behaviour, and in some cases physical assaults, many of which took place in public spaces. Several anti-Muslim incidents also included a racist bias motivation. In relation to the anti-Roma incidents reported, many were physical attacks targeting minors in a school setting; several other anti-Roma incidents were perpetrated by neighbours of the victims. The anti-Semitic incidents reported most often involved damage to property, including anti-Semitic graffiti; however, some physical assaults involving anti-Semitic insults were also noted. Several racist and anti-Muslim incidents were observed following a car-ramming attack committed by a foreign-born Muslim man at a Christmas market.

It should be noted that ODIHR did not receive any descriptive incidents on Germany relating to disability hate incidents and received a low level of reporting related to gender-based incidents. This indicates potential gaps in the information reported here.

In addition, three reporting organizations submitted 6,408 statistical incidents for which descriptions are not available in the tables below, including 3,898 anti-Semitic incidents, 1,757 racist and xenophobic incidents, 737 anti-LGBTI incidents, and 16 disability hate incidents.

Please note that incidents reported here are based on voluntary civil society submissions and as such do not reflect the actual number of incidents or of the most targeted communities in Germany.

To address under-reporting, ODIHR encourages any civil society organizations or groups that monitor hate incidents to report these to ODIHR at hatecrimereport@odihr.pl.

To export an Excel sheet with summaries of all incidents from Germany click here and search by year and country.

View civil society incidents for Germany, 2024