OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2025 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

2025

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 co-operation 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.

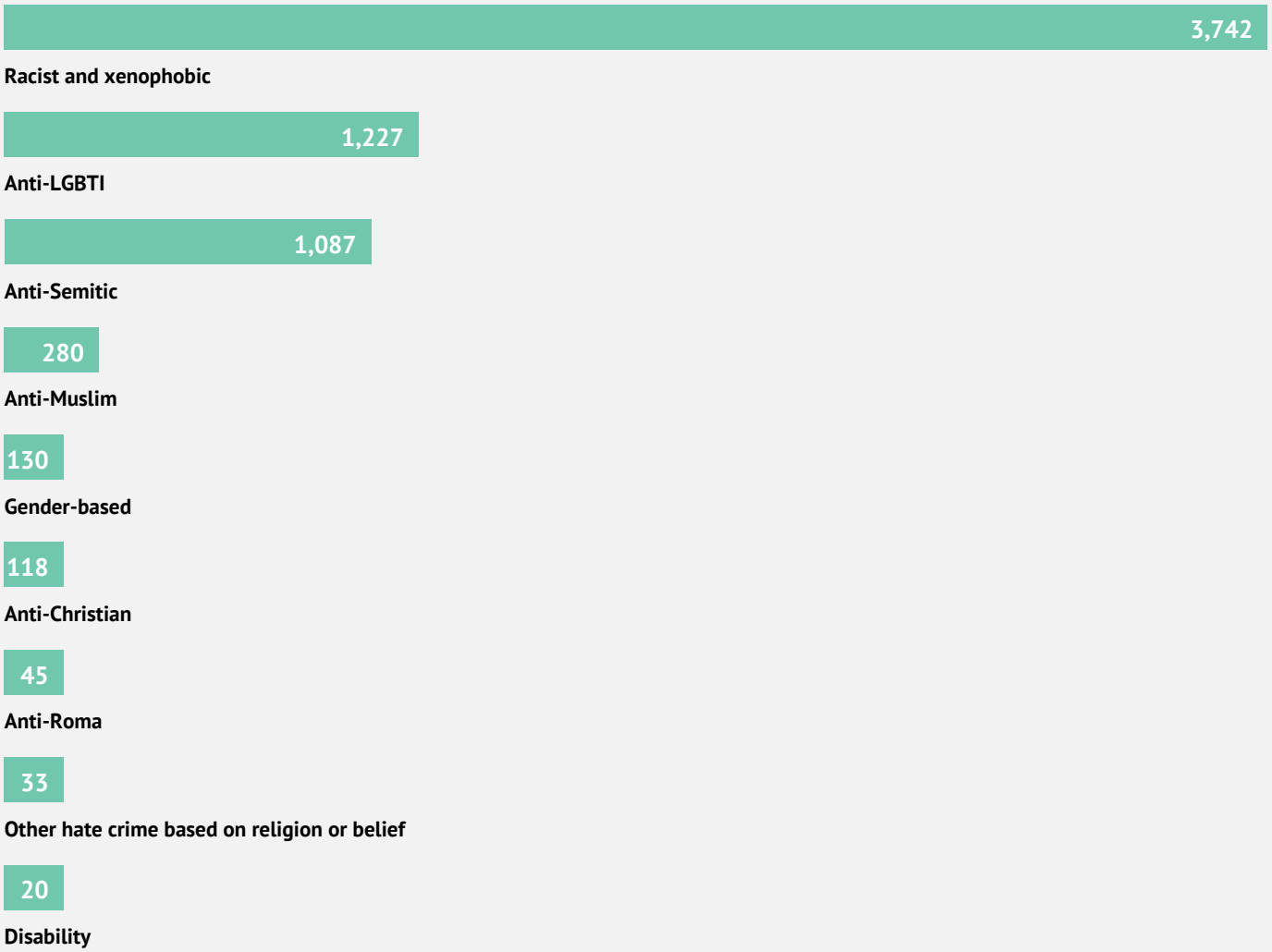
Official Data

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. Offences that fall outside the OSCE hate crime definition have been excluded from the figures presented here and in the tables below. These figures may therefore differ from the overall figures reported in the official statistics published by the Federal Ministry of Interior of Germany.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2025	22,159	not available	not available

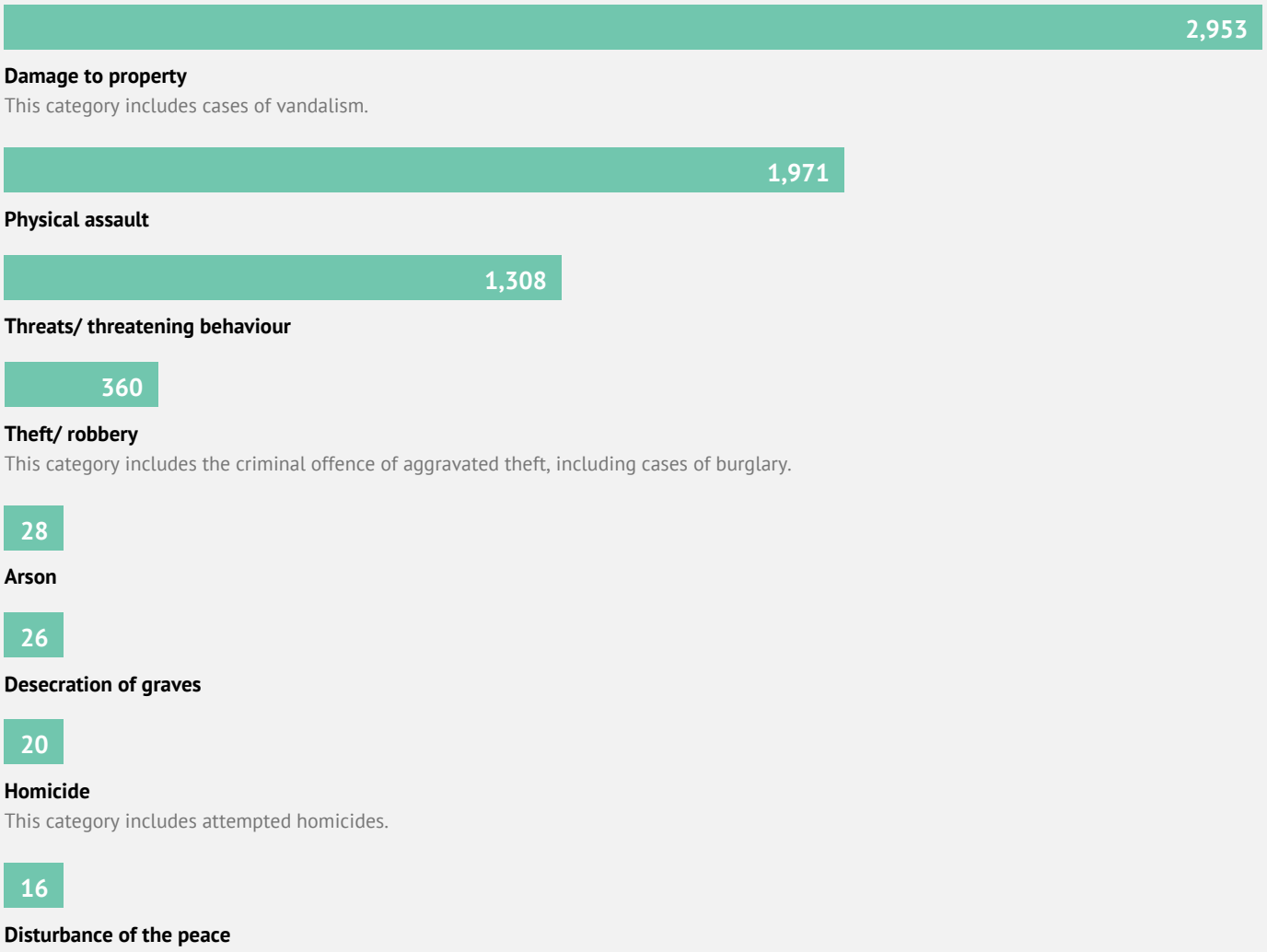
Police data by bias motivation

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

With the aim of improving the identification of offenders on the internet and enhancing the prosecution of online crimes, including hate crimes, the German Federal Government plans to introduce a three-month data retention period for IP addresses. The Federal Cabinet adopted a corresponding draft bill on 22 April 2026, which has been passed on to the Bundestag for parliamentary deliberation and adoption.

The Criminal Police Office (BKA) has published the results of the second wave of a national victimization survey conducted in 2024 ('*Sicherheit und Kriminalität in Deutschland*', hereafter SKiD 2024). In addition to the criminal offences detected and registered in the crime statistics compiled by the police, SKiD 2024 intended to show the dissemination, distribution and consequences of criminal offences throughout Germany.

The survey focused on the experiences of crime, unreported crime, reporting practices, and on the public's sense of security and fear of crime. The survey results found that approximately 12 per cent of respondents had experienced at least one bias-motivated violent crime in the 2023 reference period. The most common motive was the victim's gender being different to that of the perpetrator, with almost 5 per cent of respondents affected by a violent or sexual offence for this reason. Other common motives, each affecting approximately 3 per cent of respondents, include: political attitudes that differ from those of the perpetrator; membership of a different ethnic group; different social status; and different age. Approximately 2 per cent of respondents experienced a violent or sexual offence in the year preceding the survey due to their immigration background, and an estimated 1.7 per cent of respondents were victimized due to their religious affiliation. In a similar number of cases, the motive was the victim's different skin colour (1.6 per cent). Violent or sexual offences motivated by the victim's homosexuality or bisexuality affected 1.2 per cent of respondents. At 0.4 per cent, disability was the least reported motive.

As part of the federal 'Live Democracy!' programme, the Federal Ministry for Education, Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMBFSFJ) facilitates measures on the local, state and federal level to promote democracy and prevent any form of extremism. The programme is being adapted in response to current challenges, and includes projects to prevent extremism, racism, anti-Semitism, online hate speech and disinformation.

The Federal Agency for Civic Education (*Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung*, BpB) publishes educational materials as well as teaching and learning resources to promote critical engagement and address all forms of group-based intolerance in schools and extracurricular settings, including extremism, racism, anti-Semitism, "*antiziganism*", anti-Muslim hostility and anti-Black racism. The Federal Agency has funding programmes and other measures to counter radicalization and extremism. Between 2021 and 2024, the Federal Agency implemented a funding programme to promote democratic values online ('*Demokratie im Netz*'), among other activities. In December 2025, the second phase of the programme was launched ('*Demokratie im Netz 2.0* '). The programme works on the basis of prevention and intervention to combat online threats to democracy which arise from right-wing extremism, racism, anti-Semitism, or any other form of group-based intolerance. It also promotes participatory approaches for civil society engagement online and strengthens media literacy.

Since 2020, the Ministry of Justice has supported HateAid's counselling services for victims of digital violence. The counselling programme specifically addresses the interplay between online and offline threats. This unique threat scenario is addressed from psychosocial, communicative, and technical security perspectives, and victims are supported throughout the entire process. From 2026 to 2028, a project titled 'Rethinking Digital Threats: Patterns, Mechanisms, and Measures' will aim to respond to new and urgent developments in the field of online violence and disinformation. The primary focus is on

equipping staff with the knowledge, skills, and expertise needed to provide both preventive and immediate guidance to affected individuals, organizations, and influencers in emerging threat scenarios.

Furthermore, the federal 'Cohesion through Participation' programme ('*Zusammenhalt durch Teilhabe*', Z:T) focuses on extremism prevention by strengthening democratic culture within local communities (specifically, local associations and volunteer organizations) towards building social resilience against radicalization and extremist narratives. By promoting dialogue and constructive conflict resolution, the programme fosters inclusive and participatory environments. These efforts serve as a systematic preventive measure to mitigate the risk of prejudices escalating into hate crimes.

In the area of anti-Muslim intolerance, a monitoring centre ('CLAIM – Alliance against Islamophobia and Muslimophobia') receives funding to register anti-Muslim hate incidents and hate crimes and provide a point of contact for those affected. An annual civil society situation report informs the public and makes recommendations to improve the protection of vulnerable groups and individuals.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2025, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in Germany from the following civil society organizations:

- MIA e.V. (Antigypsyism Reporting and Information Centre)
- European Association of Jehovah's Witnesses
- FAIR International Federation against Injustice and Racism e. V.
- Federal Association of Departments for Research and Information on Antisemitism (RIAS)
- International Institute for Religious Freedom (IIRF)
- LGBTQI Helpline
- MANEO
- Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination Against Christians in Europe (OIDAC)
- Solidarity with Others

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

Individual incidents submitted by CSOs 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 2025, ODIHR received reports of 284 hate incidents that took place in Germany targeting a total of 499 victims in the following bias motivation categories: anti-Christian, anti-LGBTI, anti-Muslim, anti-Roma, anti-Semitic, and racist and xenophobic hate incidents. In addition, several incidents involved multiple biases, such as racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Semitic, racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Roma, and anti-LGBTI *and* gender-based.

ODIHR observes that half of the incidents reported in Germany were motivated by anti-Christian bias, with most of these incidents involving arson, property damage and vandalism targeting churches and Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Halls. Several anti-Christian physical assaults and threats targeted Jehovah's Witness victims engaged in preaching, as well as clergy and laypersons inside churches.

A significant number of anti-LGBTI incidents were reported, many involving physical assaults or threats targeting gay or lesbian couples in public spaces, as well as several incidents that occurred in the context of LGBTI-Pride events. Anti-Roma incidents include several cases of Roma victims being punched, pushed or spat on while targeted with anti-Roma insults, as well as a number of incidents of violence against Roma children following prolonged bullying in schools.

The anti-Semitic incidents reported include several incidents referencing the Holocaust and/or the conflict in the Middle East, including vandalism targeting Holocaust memorials and a physical assault against an elderly woman who was cleaning a memorial plaque on the anniversary of Kristallnacht. Many of the anti-Muslim incidents reported included property attacks targeting mosques, while ODIHR observes one homicide targeting a young Algerian Muslim woman who was stabbed to death by a neighbour.

It should be noted that ODIHR did **not** receive any reporting on Germany relating to disability and other religion or belief 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 7,366 statistical incidents for which descriptions are not available in the tables below, including 6,888 anti-Semitic hate incidents, 452 anti-LGBTI hate incidents, and 26 anti-Muslim 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 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.

View civil society incidents for Germany, 2025