

Annual Report 2022

Berliner Register

Recording extreme right-wing and discriminatory incidents in Berlin



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Introduction

We are living in an era of life-threatening crises and global change. The coronavirus pandemic brought home to us that no corner of this earth can survive independently of others. Although measures to contain the pandemic proved successful and largely expired in March 2022, the long-term consequences of COVID-19 remain unclear and when the next pandemic will break out. In late February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine and began waging a war that seemed unimaginable after the suffering wreaked by World War I and World War II. It has made us aware of the fragility of peace in Europe.

Flight and migration, the growing consequences of climate change, high energy costs and food prices triggered by global inflation and a fear of not finding housing or no longer being able to pay the rent concern many people and not only in Berlin.

Social change is discussed publicly. However, minorities that voice their opinions in public face opposing opinions and defensiveness. The positions of those calling for social change and those insisting on old patterns are becoming hardened.

Germany's historical responsibility, e.g., for crimes committed during colonialism is increasingly being addressed. That is accompanied by demands to return „looted works of art“ to their countries of origin and to rename streets bearing the names of colonial criminals or perpetrators. Yet, another public debate has impacted the number of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents

in Berlin. The push to replace the discriminatory Transsexual Law in place since 1980, more than 40 years later with a right to self-determination and to adapt the treatment of transsexuality to scientific findings and social realities has also led to counter-movements by various social groups. These crises and debates are not limited to Berlin or Germany, but are taking place in many countries and we will continue to see them in future. The reactions to social change and crises vary and are being denied e.g., climate change, coronavirus or the existence of trans people. Simplistic conspiracy narratives are used in reaction to the complexity of the developments. Disinformation, used as part of political campaigns, makes it difficult to distinguish fact and fiction and contributes to the hardening of substantive positions, which are highly prevalent in the extreme right. The incidents documented by the Register Offices reveal the impact of political debates on victims on the street. But they also show how many victims are counteracting them. Every reported incident originates with a person who has observed discrimination and exclusion or experienced and reject it themselves. More and more people are contributing descriptions of incidents to compile the Berliner Register's situation reports. Every year, those of other district advisory centres are added. We would like to thank all those who report incidents and support us as a contact point! You make the difference.

Berlin Register Offices,
August 2023



Conceptual Categories:

- Racism - three sub-categories
 - Anti-Romani sentiment/antiziganism (e.g., enmity towards Roma/Romnja and Sinti/Sintizze)
 - Anti-Muslim racism
 - Racism towards Black people/anti-Black racism
- Anti-Semitism (e.g.; hostility toward Jews)
- Anti-LGBTIQ* attitudes (targets lesbians, gays, bi, trans, intersexual and queer people)
- Anti-feminism
- Social chauvinism (e.g., hostility towards the homeless)
- Animosity towards people with disabilities/ableism
- Trivialisation of National Socialism's crimes
- Right-wing grandstanding (e.g., propaganda promoting far-right groups)
- Political opponents (of the far-right)

Berlin 2022

The incidents reflect societal reactions to global developments.

In 2022, all of the Berlin Register Offices recorded a total of 4,156 incidents (2021: 4,841), which is a drop of 700 incidents and 14 per cent less than in 2021. An average of 11 incidents were recorded daily. Incidents that rose during the coronavirus pandemic have decreased except for public events and anti-LGBTIQ* incidents, which increased.

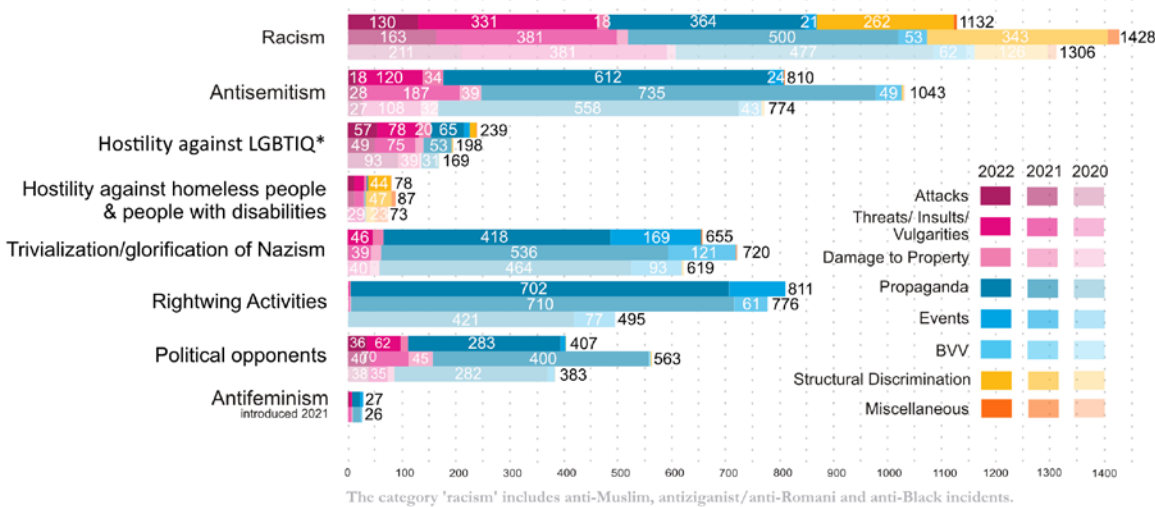
Expiry of Anti-Coronavirus Measures – Outbreak of War in Ukraine

Many measures enacted to contain the COVID-19 pandemic expired in March 2022. Public restrictions such as wearing face masks and mandatory vaccinations for certain professions had until that time sparked conspiracy beliefs and protests. “Walks” by COVID-19 deniers (so-called Querdenker or lateral thinkers) led

to a nationwide rise in anti-Semitic incidents in 2022. Comparisons with the NS were the order of the day as well. The protesting sphere had never expected the expiry of the measures. When Russia launched its war of aggression on Ukraine in late February 2022, conspiracy ideology channels that had previously made an issue of the pandemic, were quick to seize this latest issue. Protests against COVID-19 measures and the associated “walks”

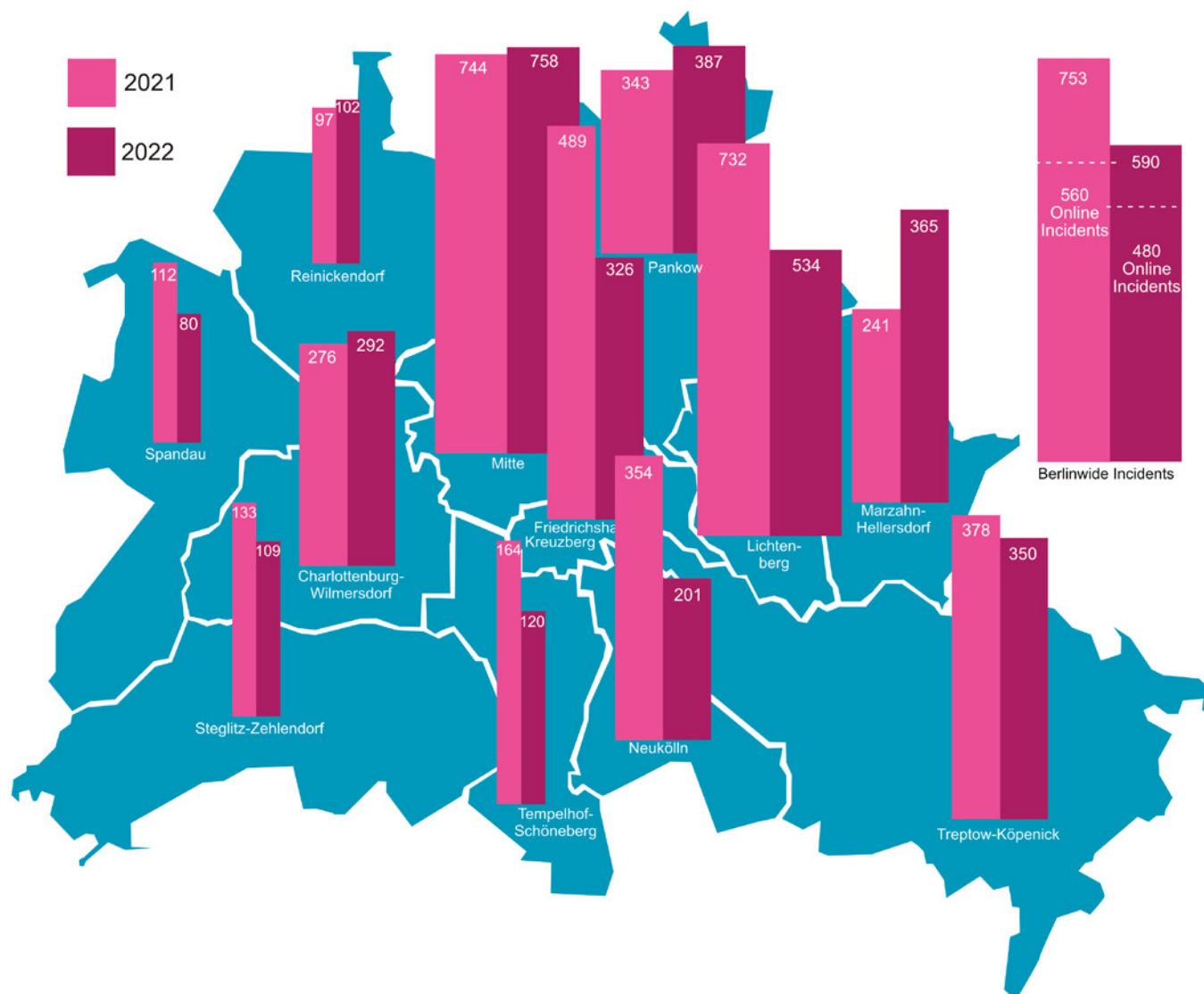
receded as well as some of the anti-Semitic and Nazi-trivialising propaganda. The previous year had seen yellow stars or Jewish badges reading “unvaccinated” and several anti-Semitic comments on the internet, which then declined. However, there is another reason for the drop of nearly 500 propaganda incidents. Criminal proceedings were initiated against the online mail-order company (politaukleber.de) in Halle, which

2022: 4156 Incidents in Berlin
2021: 4841 Incidents in Berlin
2020: 3822 Incidents in Berlin



Types of Incidents:

- Propaganda (e.g., stickers and graffiti)
- Public events
- Attacks (e.g., bodily harm, multiple intimidating threats)
- Threats, insults and abuse
- Damage to property (e.g., to memorial plaques commemorating victims of Nazis)
- Structural disadvantaging (e.g., discrimination by public authorities)
- Other



had supplied sympathizers and members of the right-wing scene with low threshold stickers on a massive scale in recent years. The company no longer exists, supplies are lacking and other suppliers have been unable to close the gap. Noticeably fewer stickers or posters by the extreme right-wing mail order company have been posted in Lichtenberg, the Boxhagener Platz area and in Friedrichshain.

The new issue of war in Ukraine has not developed a mobilisation potential akin to that unleashed by anti-coronavirus measures until spring 2022. Although the number of demonstrations has increased (2022: 341; 2021: 294), the number of demonstrators has not kept pace. A large share of the demonstrations consist of weekly rallies by the Reichsbürger or Reich Citizens in Berlin Mitte with around 10 to 25 participants. People, who in 2020 and 2021, were anxious that measures to contain the pandemic were merely a pretext to permanently restricting basic democratic rights, hardly protested in 2022. However, new groups joined the conspiracy theory believers namely people in the peace movement and leftist spheres, which are usually anti-imperialistic, anti-capitalistic and anti-American. Comparisons with Nazis remained the order of the day and increased at events.

Attacks Decrease – Lack of Information from Investigating Authorities

The number of violent attacks dropped by 39 incidents (2022: 255;

2021: 294). However, civil society sources reported an increase in violent attacks contrary to press reports by the police who spoke of a decrease.

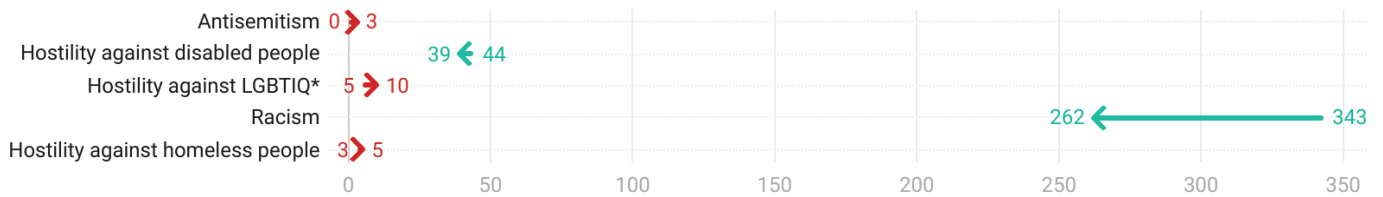
Despite the decrease, the motives for the attacks barely changed across the districts. Most violent acts were racially motivated, followed by attacks on LGBTIQ* people, on political opponents in third place and lastly anti-Semitic attacks.

Busy inner-city regions frequented by many people or people travelling through saw notably more attacks than less densely populated places on the outskirts of the city. The district of Mitte remained first with 63 incidents followed by Friedrichshagen-Kreuzberg with 36, Pankow with 28 and Neukölln with 21 attacks.

Structural Disadvantaging Decreases – Fewer Reports from Advisory Centres

The confidence gained over the past two years that underreported discrimination would decrease in view of the awareness level of documentation centres was dampened in 2022. The number of recorded structural disadvantages decreased from 389 in 2021 to 316 incidents in 2022. In previous years, these reports came mostly from anti-discrimination counselling centres and documentation centres that register Anti-Romani sentiment (Antiziganism), anti-Black and anti-Muslim racism. The drop of 80 cases is not spread evenly across the subject areas and focuses solely on

Motives of cases of structural discrimination



racism. A co-ordinated effort by documentation centres did not reveal a deficit compared to the previous years. However, some advisory centres that had reported incidents in 2021 failed to do so in 2022. The influx of refugees from Ukraine to Berlin is just one of the reasons for the increased burden on advisory centres. Staff there and other social workers were stretched to their limits every day as they had to deal with the newcomers' existential problems ranging from accommodation and housing, attending school, finding work and obtaining residence permits. Advisory centres, which are often understaffed even without the influx of refugees, had barely the resources to document cases of discrimination and provide the Register Offices with this information. Therefore, structural disadvantaging based on racism was likely hugely underreported in 2022. Volunteers and social workers working in Berlin's main railway station or in the Landesamt für Flüchtlinge (LAF) told their colleagues in Register Offices about various kinds of discrimination meted out to Black refugees and Roma/Romnja arriving from Ukraine. These were not reported as incidents, but were described in talks. Fewer cases of racial profiling were also reported.

Incidents Linked to Ukraine

In 2022, 259 incidents were documented in which the war in Ukraine was the main issue. Those incidents were mostly events that trivialised National Socialism or cases of discrimination towards Black people and Romnja, who had fled Ukraine, and propaganda incidents in which people in the extreme right referred to the war either as pro-Ukraine (III. Path) or pro-Russia (Compact, AfD).

The temporal distribution (see chart p.7) of the incidents shows that structural disadvantages peaked with the arrival of refugees in March and April and later in August. The documented events consisted of different spectrums and were all pro-Russian. In March, only 2 events in relation to Ukraine were registered compared to 20 per month in October and November. Conspiracy ideologues and so-called Reich Citizens mingled with activists in the peace movement and some leftists, whose foundation is an anti-Semitic criticism of capitalism. The extreme right did not adopt a unified position on the war against Ukraine. The III. Path came out in favour of Ukraine whereas the Compact "Magazine for Sovereignty" remained true to its empathy for Putin and Russia.

The war in Ukraine induced fewer people to attend conspiracy ideology demonstrations in 2022 than the anti-coronavirus measures did in 2020 and 2021. In spring 2022, one could have had the impression that the issue of Querdenker (or lateral thinkers) had been superseded by the war. However, that impression was

not substantiated. Instead, the remaining protestors consisted of those who had organized racist events before the pandemic, those whose belief in conspiracy theories had become entrenched, people in the peace movement and leftists who did not distance themselves from Reich Citizens and other players in the extreme right-wing. During the pandemic, people who were sceptical of vaccinations and measures to contain COVID-19, sought confirmation in social media networks like Telegram, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and found that among the extreme right and so-called alternative media. Thus, an acceptance of extreme right ideologies has developed in this spectrum. A similar development was noted during protests against the war in Ukraine in 2022. Some of the pro-Russian demonstrators were neither neo-Nazis nor do they empathise with them. However, they do allow players in the extreme right to demonstrate with them and to spread their propaganda.

Rise in Anti-Trans Incidents - from Web to Street

Until 2020, the category LGBTIQ* consisted mostly of violent acts towards homosexual men that had been reported to the police. In 2021 and 2022, the Register Offices went to greater networking efforts to raise awareness of anti-LGBTIQ* attitudes. On top of that, public relations focused more on different target groups in Berlin's LGBTIQ* community. This led to a rise in such incidents despite the reduced number of reports to police. The number of such incidents came to 239 in 2022 (2021: 199; 2020: 169; 2019; 222). This begs the question of where the additional incidents originated and what kind of additional incidents occurred. Individuals who reported their observations or experiences to the Register Offices and cases to the L-Support advisory centre accounted for the rise.

In 2019, there was no pandemic, nor did data protection prevent the police from transmitting information about reported crimes. Accordingly, the number of attacks was high. The year 2020 was marked by the pandemic and lockdowns. Bars and clubs were closed and the parade to mark Christopher Street Day did not go ahead. Attacks on LGBTIQ* people moved from districts with lots of parties to residential parts of the city. The withdrawal into private spaces saw a drop in incidents on the street. In 2021, the resumption of public life saw a rise in anti-LGBTIQ* incidents. During the first quarter of 2021, data about hate crimes was published as part of a parliamentary request, but not in the remaining three quarters of that year. That led to a decrease in the number of cases involving grievous bodily harm, as reflected by the statistics. However, cases of grievous bodily harm towards the LGBTIQ* community were presumably still reported to the police, but remained invisible to the Register Offices. The under-

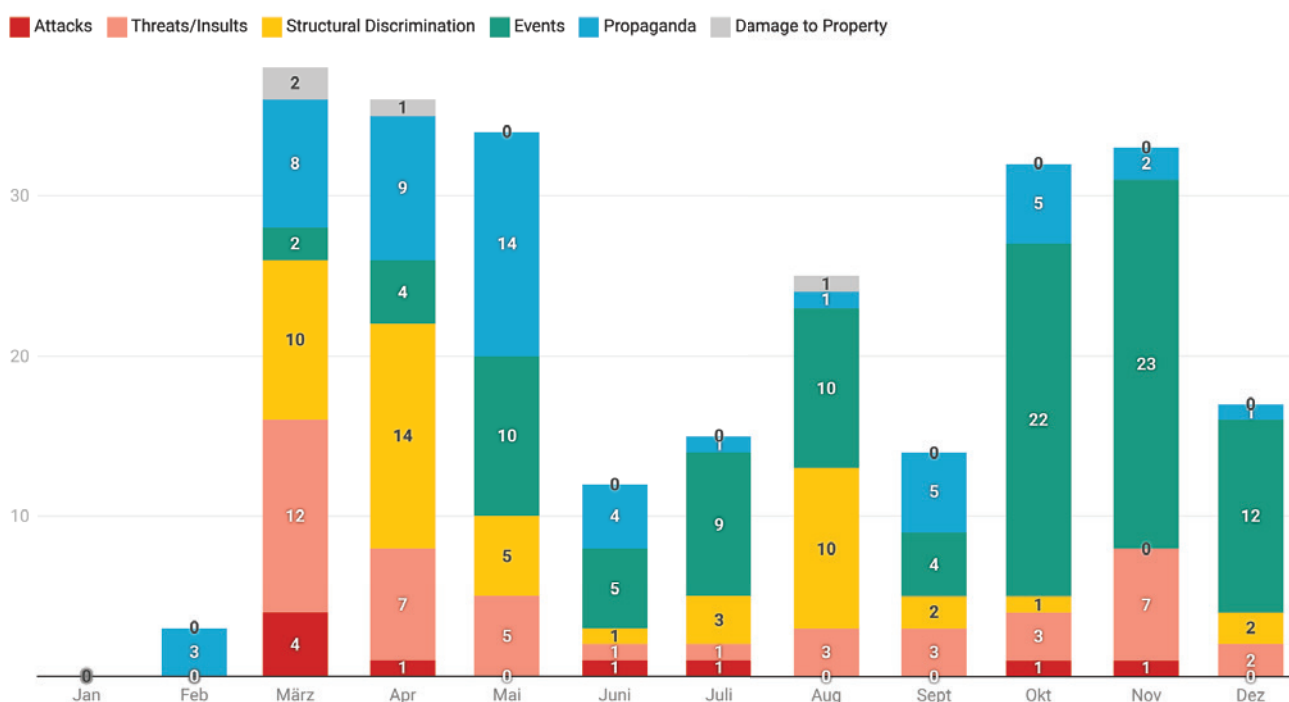
reporting grew in 2021 and 2022 due to data protection. The extreme right, such as „III. Path“, also used queerphobia in their propaganda. In addition, similar to the topic of racism, the pandemic saw victims of anti-queer incidents organise themselves in social networks thereby gaining publicity and visibility. They also experienced solidarity when they posted about the personal attacks experienced.

The increase in transphobic incidents in particular, which was observed in 2022, is surprising because there are significantly fewer trans than e.g., gay people in Berlin. There are fewer meeting places, fewer counselling services, and hardly any clubs or parties that cater exclusively to trans or inter people. Meanwhile, attacks, insults and threats against them are on the same level as those against gay men with far fewer potential victims. Fatal attacks against queer people occurred in the Norwegian capital, Oslo, in June 2022, in the Slovakian capital, Bratislava, in October, and in Colorado Springs (USA) in November. The fatal attack on Malte C. in August 2022 during the Christopher Street Day parade in Münster, north-west Germany, and the open agitation of ultra-conservative politicians in the United States of America and Britain have caused fear and concern in trans communities.

The abolition of the Transsexual Act, which has been in force since 1981, and its replacement by the planned Self-Determination Act for trans and intersex people, is also stirring up tempers in Germany. Value-conservative actors spread misinformation to further cement the idea that gender is unchangeable. Trans and intersex people do not yet benefit from the social acceptance of homosexual and bisexual people. They are increasingly organizing, becoming more visible, but also more vulnerable.

The Berlin Register Offices have recorded incidents in all districts for six years (since 2016). Plenty has changed in the meantime. The categories in which the incidents are classified help understand how people in this big city react to social change and how they contribute to it. The incidents depict exclusion and devaluation of minorities in our society, but they also show that the fight against it is worthwhile. Social change occurs slowly and the documentation of the Berlin Register Offices accompanies and describes the various adaptations.

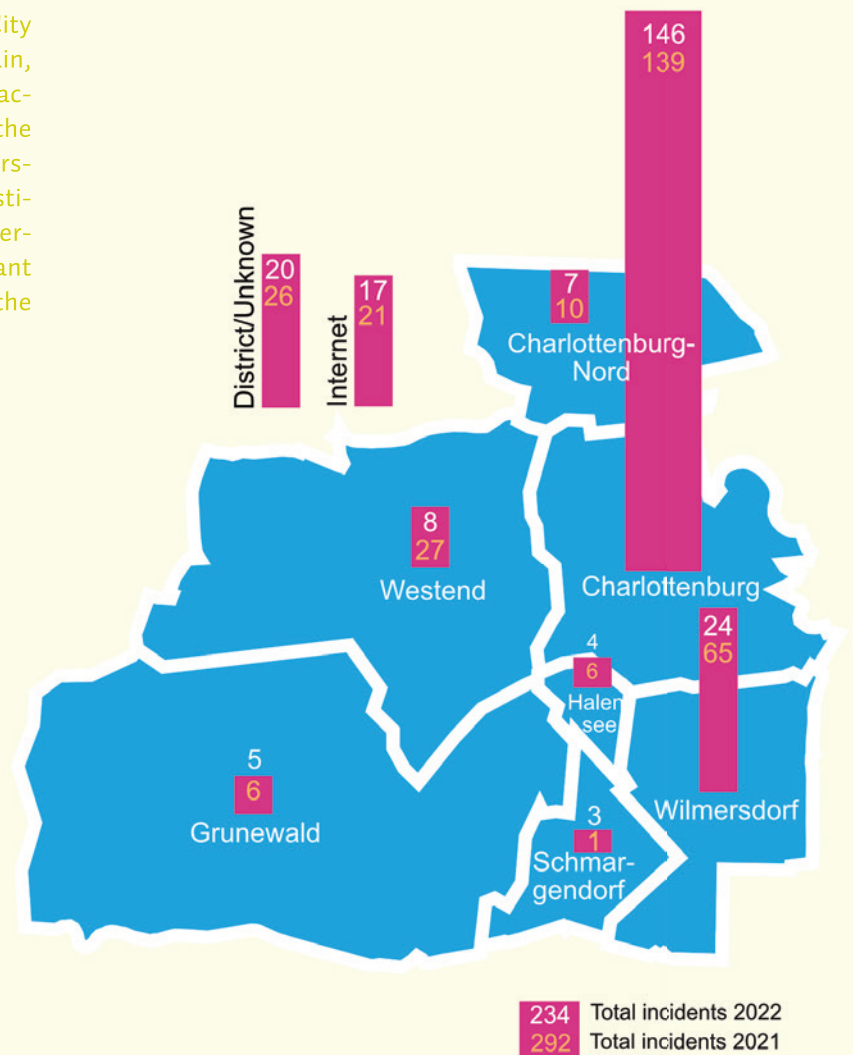
Distribution of incidents related to the war in Ukraine in 2022



Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

The district of Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf has a population of just over 340,000. The City West, along with the historic centre in Berlin, has key traffic junctions and tourist attractions. Most incidents are documented in the local centres of Charlottenburg and Wilmersdorf every year. Various (neo) right-wing institutions are located in the western part of Berlin in particular, and these represent important communication and networking points for the right-wing sphere.



“III. Path” Candle on Breitscheidplatz

Anti-queer lettering on CO Berlin



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Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf in 2022

A total of 234 extreme right and discriminatory incidents were documented in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf in 2022. This figure represents a decrease of around 20 per cent over the previous year (2021: 292). Thus, the figures are on the same high level as prior to the pandemic. In 2019, a total of 243 incidents occurred. On average, a discriminatory incident occurred every one to two days in the district. Most incidents or 62 per cent were reported in the Charlottenburg district (2022: 146). That is due mainly to the fact that the Berlin Zoologischer Garten railway station is one of the main traffic junctions with many nearby shopping streets. Many people shop in the Europacenter at the weekends or have a bratwurst on the Breitscheidtplatz across from the main station. Thus, the area is busy during the day and at night. Many people come together, which repeatedly leads to situations in which people behave in a discriminatory and inhumane manner in public and become physically aggressive. Around one third of 19 physical attacks in 2022 occurred on public transport or in railway stations. More people in vibrant public spaces see these attacks and can report them to the register. Most of last year's reports consisted of propaganda incidents. The Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf Register received over 100 reports about stickers, flyers, posters or graffiti, promoting mainly extreme right-wing groups or portraying racist, anti-Semitic and NS-glorifying content (2022: 123; 2021: 154). In late May 2022, for instance, a swastika and the letters „AFD“ were sprayed in black paint on a fence near the Helmholtz Street in Charlottenburg.

Threats, insults and abuse were the second most common with 49 incidents in 2022 over 52 in 2021. Six cases involved children and youths, who were subjected to insults. In early March, a 54-year-old man shouted

pro-Russian insults at Jewish children, who had fled Ukraine, and were in a playground. Six threats targeted extreme right political opponents (2021: 3). One person received a death threat from the Turkish extreme right-wing „Grey Wolves“ via social media. Although the number of attacks has decreased, (2022: 19; 2021: 24), this cannot be interpreted as an all-clear and underreporting must be assumed instead. In 2021, for instance, the anonymised transfer of data about politically motivated crimes from the LKA to civil society organisations, including the register, was discontinued and the register only became aware of 3 attacks, registered by the LKA, through a minor question in the House of Representatives/Bundestag. By contrast, only incidents published in police reports were reported in 2022. Most of the attacks were racially motivated (2022: 12; 2021: 12) and often occurred on public transport. On 1st August, 2023, for instance, a man on a bus in Wilmersdorf spat a pregnant woman in the face. He hit her in the stomach and tried to pull off her headscarf. Fewer cases of structural disadvantaging were reported last year (2022: 18; 2021: 26). Structural disadvantaging consists mainly of discrimination by offices, authorities or institutions. If people, for instance, are not invited to view a flat because of their surname, or when a pupil whose parents have a migration background, receives a worse grade than other children despite performing similarly. The decrease is due to the fact that counselling centres notified the Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf Register of fewer incidents than in previous years. The additional burden of counselling people from Ukraine meant that documenting cases for the registers has been compromised. The identified cases of discrimination occurred mainly in the housing market, in educational and in work contexts, in the health care system and in authorities.

Racism and Anti-Semitism Remain Most Frequent Motives

Racism and anti-Semitism were the most common motives behind the incidents. Every third incident was racially motivated (2022: 80; 2021: 122). Of the 80 racist incidents registered, 14 were motivated by Anti-Romani sentiment/antiziganism (2020:10;2021: 3). This consisted almost exclusively of threats and insults, as well as structural disadvantages e.g., the victims were denied access to coronavirus testing centres or medical practices. While the number of anti-Semitic incidents has dropped in Berlin, it remains at a consistently high level in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf (2022:48; 2021:46). Unlike most other districts in Berlin, the Jewish community in Charlottenburg is very visible and active and remains the target of anti-Semitic hostility and attacks. The incidents included among others, spraying anti-Semitic graffiti, damage to a lock on a synagogue and beating people up. Anti-Semitism is the second most common motive in the district. The high number of 16 threats, insults and 3 physical attacks put the district in second place after Mitte in terms of this type of incident.

The number of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents increased in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf (2022:15; 2021:9) in accordance with the Berlin-wide trend. One reason for this may be the intensified theme of transgenderism during debates on the introduction of the Self-Determination Act. The existence of transgenderism was demonized or denied in the process. Unlike the previous two years, three anti-LGBTIQ* events, which occurred in the Library of Conservatism (BdK), were documented in 2022. The debate was marked by a conservative family understanding and the theory was mooted that a deviation from two genders consisting only of man and woman, is unnatural. The idea of

7th January and 17th January 2022

Night-time shots were fired twice at the office of an initiative based in Charlottenburg. Windowpanes with a banner reading „Black Lives Matter“ were hit and smashed. In December 2021, shots were fired at the office. No one was injured.

Source: rog_agency for open culture and critical transformation gGmbH.

31st January 2022

A gynaecologist in a doctor's practice on Wilmersdorfer Street in Charlottenburg refused to admit a trans patient, when requested. When the owner changed, the website read: „Unfortunately, we can no longer admit patients with gender identity disorders because of structural changes and capacity.“

Source: TransInterQueer e.V.

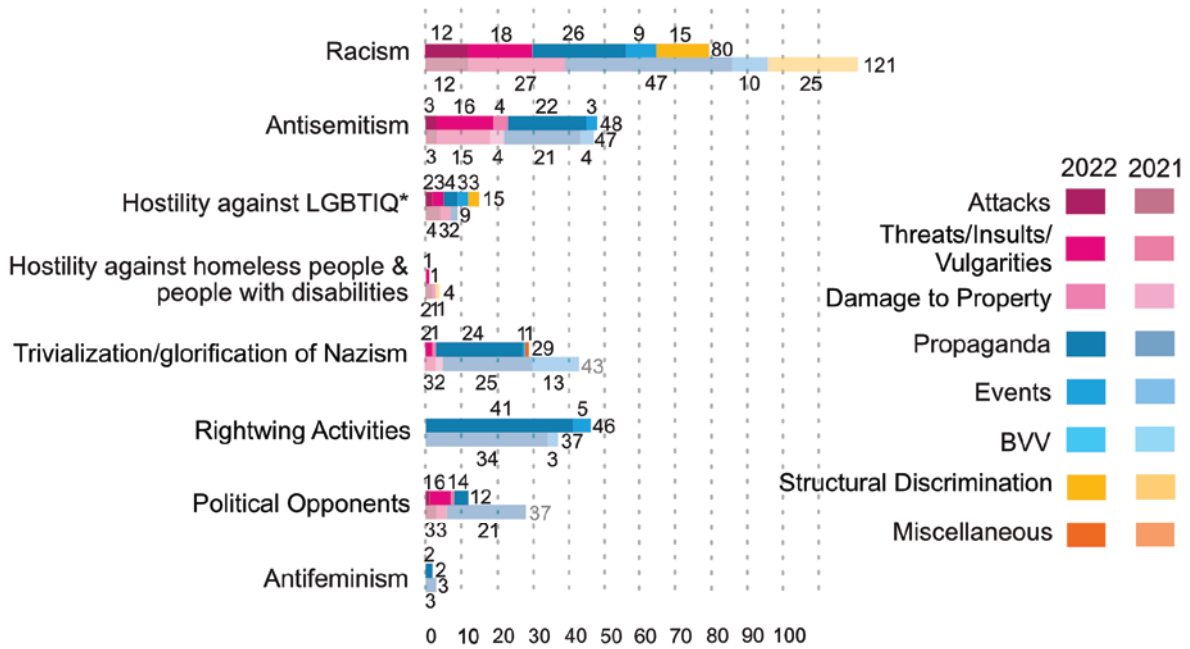
15th April 2022

Children in a school next to a school yard in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf insulted other children as Jews because they were attending a school named after a Jewish woman.

Source: Citizen's report

21st May 2022

Two men harassed a woman and her six-year-old child, who were leaving a Russian business, for anti-Slavic reasons. The men called the victims



gay or transsexual people as parents was rejected.

“New Right“ in the District: 10th Anniversary of Library of Conservatism (BdK)

However, not only LGBTQ* hostility was widespread during BdK events. Racist and NS-trivialising content was also propagated. The different categories of discrimination were frequently interwoven, e.g., several anti-feminist and racist arguments were merged in the image of the allegedly intrusive stranger. The BdK celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2022. This think tank of the New Right and its library are a venue for events and networking. The concept of “conservatism” is used to conceal the contextual proximity to extreme right ideologies. It also offers an opportunity to network diverse right-wing, neo-Nazi, anti-feminist and Christian-fundamentalist movements and to present their content as the political centre. In addition to a large stock of (extremely) right-wing literature,

lectures on different (extremely) right subjects are held in the BdK. The register has documented events in BdK. Last year, BdK also launched two new kinds of podcasts. The new newspaper „Junge Freiheit“ (JF: Young Freedom) is also based in Charlottenburg Wilmersdorf and held a summer festival attended by about 1,000 guests in 2022. The celebration in the editorial offices on the Hohenzollerndamm was used to strengthen the New Right’s national and international networks. Journalists and representatives of various far-right organizations, including those in the United States, attended, as well as people who are part of the far-right “Der Flügel” faction of the AfD, leaders of the Desiderius Erasmus Foundation which is closely associated with the AfD, representatives of the right-wing populist „Identity and Democracy“ (ID) faction of the European Parliament with links to the „Identity Movement“ (IB) and the head of the alt-tech „Gettr“ social media platform and former U.S. President Donald Trump’s spokesman.

Therefore, the Library of Conservatism and the JF in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf are now among the main sites of the New Right in Berlin, which have also gained importance across Germany for networking and ideology.

Conspiracy Beliefs and War in Ukraine

The number of registered extreme right-wing and discriminatory events dropped to 21 in 2022 (2021:30). This is due mainly to the decrease in demonstrations and motorcades in relation to the pandemic. Nevertheless, conspiracy ideological rallies such as the monthly demonstrations on Wilmersdorf Street still went ahead albeit with fewer participants. These rallies were not registered regularly and only in the event of discriminatory incidents. After the lifting of measures to contain the pandemic, the war in Ukraine was increasingly the subject of mass gatherings and pro-Russian conspiracy ideologies were widespread. Although few incidents were documented in relation

Examples of Incidents

„Russian shit,“ shouted at them, and said they were responsible for the war in Ukraine.

Source: Berlin Register’s Reporting Questionnaire

11th July 2022

Three people attacked a homeless man on closed down railroad tracks between Rönntstreet and Heilbronn Street in Halensee. The two men and a woman robbed, kicked and beat up the 32-year-old.

Source: BAG-Aid for Homeless People, Berliner Morgenpost newspaper (11th July 2022)

8th October 2022

Two people on a scooter shouted “Jews” at a Jewish family leaving a synagogue, came back again and gave a “Hitler salute”.

Source: Research and Information Centre on Anti-Semitism

24th December 2022

Several stickers made by an extreme right-wing group and with slogans such as “Cremate Communists” and “Anti-Antifa” were found along the Kurfürstendamm.

Source: Register CW via Twitter

to the war in Ukraine, 3 attacks of this nature occurred. A woman carrying a bag in the colours of the Ukrainian flag was insulted, and a passer-by who came to her aid was beaten up on 2nd July 2022. The window of a Russian-Orthodox church, which had sheltered Ukrainian refugees, was broken on 15th March 2022. The owner of a garage bearing a Ukrainian flag was struck and slightly injured with an iron bar on 19th March 2022. People speaking Russian were insulted as they left a Russian supermarket and held responsible for the war (21st May 2022).

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf differs from outlying districts in that people go there to demonstrate or to shop. The Jewish community is visible and thus vulnerable to hostility. The New Right's centres there make the district stand out. However, there have been positive developments and the Berliner Stadtmission charity in Halensee and at Bahnhof Zoo are now contact points for the register. That eases the reporting of everyday discrimination and raises public awareness of homeless people and their perspectives.

The annual report for Charlottenburg Wilmersdorf can be downloaded from the Berlin Register website or you can order a free print copy.



Jahresbericht 2022

Register zur Erfassung
extrem rechter und
diskriminierender Vorfälle in
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf



DOSTA Annual Report 2022 for the Berliner Register

The Antiziganism Documentation Centre (DOSTA) has systematically recorded Anti-Romani/antiziganist incidents since 2014 and supports victims of discrimination. Anti-Romani or antiziganism is a specific form of racism against people with or without a Romnja background. Since the project began, DOSTA has worked closely with the Berlin registers to raise the visibility of antiziganism and as part of the comprehensive monitoring by the district registers.

In 2022, DOSTA recorded a 53 per cent increase in case numbers over the previous year. Most incidents have been recorded since the project began in 2022. A total of 1,289 incidents have been documented since 2014.

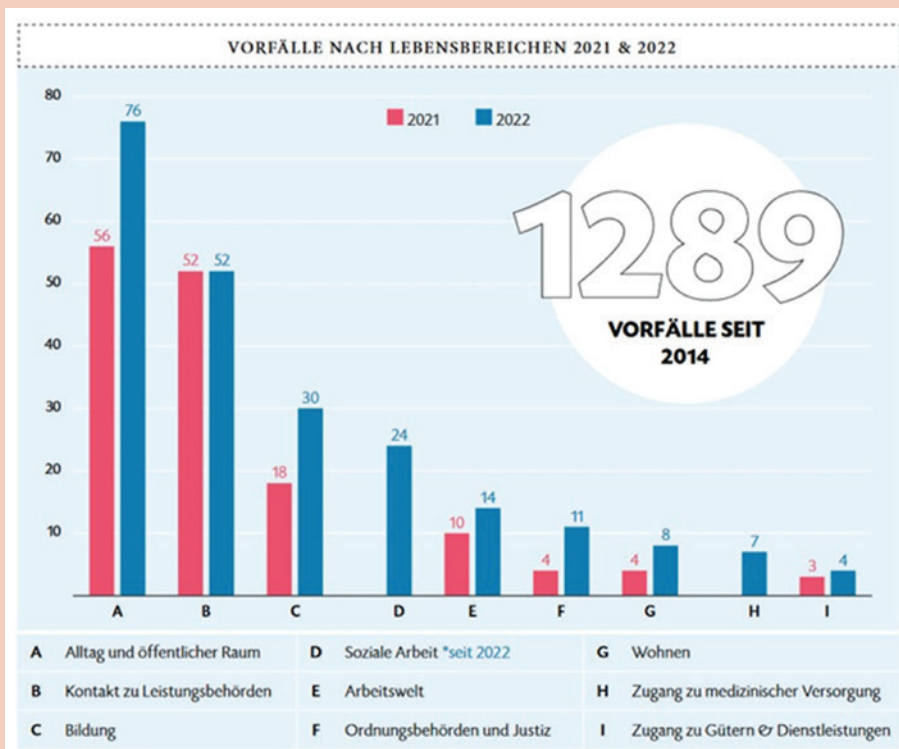
Last year's project was marked by ongoing social and global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the war on Ukraine. The cases reported to DOSTA reflect these developments. Romnja or people who are read as such, were particularly vulnerable, and continued to experience antiziganism at the hands of institutions offering a service or welfare payments as well as educational institutions and institutions, but also antiziganism in public spaces.

After the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's war of aggression on Ukraine has posed a major new crisis for society since February 2022. This is noticeable in the incidents reported to DOSTA. Talk of Anti-Romani/antiziganism has been prevalent in social and media debates about asylum for decades. DOSTA has monitored and documented this since the beginning of the project and with regard to refugees from the Republic of Moldova. Since the beginning of Russia's war of aggression, we have seen the same Anti-Romani/antiziganist mechanisms which Romnja, perceived as refugees, were subjected to in previous years, e.g., exclusion from care and service structures, disadvantaging in terms of in accommodation, antiziganist discourse, rallying cries and insults in public.

Not only that, we have been particularly busy in terms of education for refugees in Berlin during the past two years. People without secure residence status are not guaranteed access to schools and overall, there is clear discrimination against people with a migration background. However, the same also applies to EU citizens e.g., from Bulgaria and Romania who are affected by antiziganism. In reference to education, young people with a personal or foreign attributed Romnja background, are frequently victims of racist mobbing by both their fellow students and teachers. The victims speak of daily Anti-Romani or antiziganist insults at school.

In terms of contact with service agencies, we have for years monitored Anti-Roman/antiziganist practices that can threaten a person's existence. Applicants who are or are considered Romnja are still expected to have minor documents, especially when they come into contact with the Jobcenter. Most of the incidents were documented in everyday life and public spaces (76), contact with service agencies (52) and education (30). In addition, DOSTA records incidents in social work (24), the world of work (14), law enforcement and justice (11), housing (8), access to medical care (7) and access to goods and services (4).

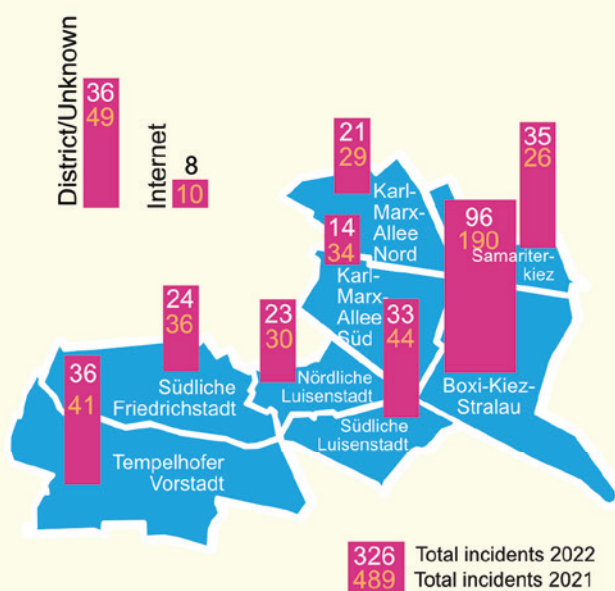
The DOSTA report can be found on: amarofo.de/projekte/dosta



Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg

Friedrichshain Cross is the smallest, most densely populated district and with the youngest inhabitants. Rising rents are forcing out residents and small businesses. All over the district, people are fighting to keep their living spaces. That includes civil society actors against extremism and discrimination.

The district of Friedrichshain is affected mainly by right-wing propaganda, especially south of the Frankfurter Allee, where most attacks have been recorded. The KBOs (places marked by crime) Görlitzer Park and the Kottbus Tor in the district of Kreuzberg had many racial profiling incidents. Most anti-LGBTIQ* incidents have been reported from this part of the city.



NS trivialisation in Friedrichshain

“Hitler salute“ on Kottbusser Damm



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Register Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg

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Less Propaganda, But Persistently High Level of Violence

Incidents declined by about a third over the previous year (2021:489) and came to 326 in 2022. Around 166 incidents were reported from Friedrichshain or 50 more than from Kreuzberg (116). The incidents have been visualized on an online map, which is divided into social areas and districts. The map is available on <https://tinyurl.com/tdkfwphf>. However, it does not show online incidents (44) and those across the district.

The decline in incidents is due largely to a sharp drop in propaganda with 174 incidents (2021:300). In spring, the extreme right-wing online shop „policy stickers. de“ went offline, leading to a huge drop in the number of stickers or posters with extreme right content, especially south of the Frankfurter Allee. The gap in the mass production has not been closed by any other right-wing shop. Yet, propaganda accounted for more than half of all recorded incidents.

For many years, the Boxhagener Platz area has been particularly badly hit. Sixty of 174 reported propaganda incidents occurred there. Right-wing self-expression (79), and NS trivialization (45) were the most common motives for propaganda, followed by political opposition and anti-Semitism (17 respectively). Twelve incidents were racially motivated, 3 were anti-LGBTIQ and 1 anti-feminist.

The scene uses propaganda such as right-wing self-promotion, advertising for right-wing extremist websites, e.g., the Ill. Path, or links to the „Students stand up“ (literally: Students stand up) network to demarcate their territory and place their ideas in the centre of society, thereby stigmatizing marginalized groups.

The decline can also be explained by this source: district offices reported 76 fewer incidents over the previous year as their capacities were already stretched by the increased demand for counselling. That impacted mainly anti-Muslim and Anti-Romani/antiziganist racism and also effected the decline in the category structural disadvantage.

A part-time job in the project remained vacant due a freeze on the budget in the first half of 2023. Reports obtained from research on social networks were significantly lower at a minus of 26 incidents. As part of the decline in total numbers, the proportion of attacks has decreased somewhat with 37 incidents (2021:48). Nevertheless, Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg still has the second highest attack rate in Berlin compared to the central district of Mitte. The attacks were mostly racist (17) and anti-LGBTIQ* (11). Cases of threats, insults, and abuse have remained on the same high level and came to 57 incidents (2021:60). Racially-motivated incidents have risen to 31 (2021: 21) and 14 anti-LGBTIQ* incidents were reported (2021: 5).

Queer people were attacked verbally and in a trans and homophobic manner. Many of the racist incidents were motivated by Anti-Romani sentiment/antiziganism and targeted Black people. On the other hand, other motives such as NS trivialisation (“Hail Victory” and Hitler salutes) or harassment of political opponents i.e., journalists and opposing demonstrators, have decreased on the margins of conspiracy ideology rallies. Attacks, insults and threats were widespread in public places. Ten of the reported attacks occurred on public transport or at bus stops and in train stations.

Racial Profiling – Part of Structural Disadvantaging

Most racial profiling incidents (14) occurred in the district of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg. The incidents consisted of random police checks on Black people and People of Colour (PoCs) in e.g., Görlitzer Park, Kottbusser Tor and Warschauer Street, which the police have deemed places marked by crime (KBOs).

Racial profiling, or the the use of race or ethnicity as grounds for suspecting someone of having committed an offence, is characterised by not checking white people in the same places. The checks are often disproportionately violent or humiliating towards BPOC. The racial profiling incidents involved 12 cases of structural disadvantaging and 2 attacks.

Reports of structural disadvantaging were halved to about 20 (2021: 44). However, the lower numbers are not consistent with local witnesses’ perceptions that racially-motivated police checks have become less frequent. Thus, it must be assumed that fewer incidents are being reported to the registers while the unreported figures are probably much higher. This problematic situation has affected residents and victims of racism in the district for years.

Slight Increase at Events

The rise at events to 25 (2021:18) is based on the relaxation of the coronavirus measures and thus an increase in “walks” (Monday Demos) organized by extreme right-wing groups. About twice as many events were recorded in Friedrichshain than in Kreuzberg. Many demonstrations begin outside the KOSMOS event centre in the Karl Marx Allee and then head downtown. Many of the conspiracy ideological demonstrations were not specifically classified as motivational categories or

January 2022

Two 12 and 13 year-old boys were having a bite to eat in a fast food restaurant in Mehringdamm. One other customer there was accompanied by a woman. On his way out, he came up to the two boys at the table and slapped both of them across the face for racist reasons. The children complained of headaches and the 12-year-old was taken to hospital.

Source: Police report No. 0020

23rd April 2022

A sticker by the extreme right Compact magazine was removed from the Oder/Finowstraße crossing.

Source: Citizen’s report

14th June 2022

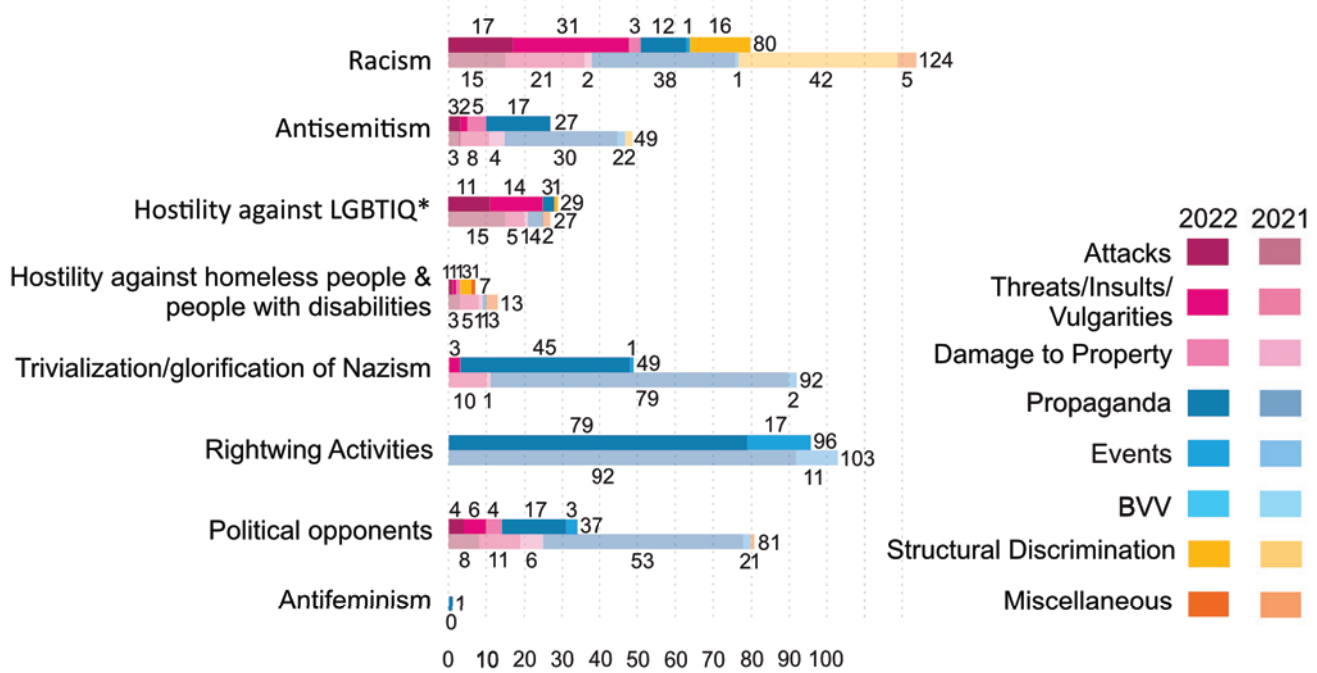
A white woman on the circular train or Ringbahn belittled a Black woman and her two-year-old child with looks and glares etc. When the child playfully approached the woman, she smashed the child’s toy angrily. The mother confron-

ted the woman, who did not react at first. Then she hit the Black woman so hard that she fell against the pram with her two-year-old daughter causing it to overturn. Two other passengers intervened and helped the child and put the pram upright.

Sources: ReachOut Berlin

14th July 2022

At around 6 pm, a visibly queer person was elbowed in the back of the head by a man as he passed by between Gör-



were not organized by well-known extreme right groups. Therefore, the recorded events account for only a fraction. The lifting of coronavirus measures saw organisers make a theme of the war in Ukraine to incite further against the government and spread the theory of a major world conspiracy. However, this was not so connective. The number of participants decreased significantly from several hundred at first to the lower two-digit range.

Right-Wing Scene in Boxhagener Platz, LGBTQ*-Hostility in Kreuzberg

The district is divided into four social areas per suburb from which roughly the same number of reports were received, ranging from 21 to 36 incidents. Outside

this range were the adjacent social areas as Karl-Marx-Allee Süd (Ostbahnhof to Frankfurter Tor) with 14 incidents and Frankfurter Allee Süd (Frankfurter Tor to Ostkreuz) with 69 incidents. Most propaganda incidents (66), the most attacks (9), the most threats/insults and abuse (10) and the most damage to property (6) occurred in Frankfurter Allee Süd. Residents are behind most of the propaganda. Other incidents occurred in the popular party district, which many people frequent leaving it more open to opportunistic acts. A project involving Black people was subjected to property damage.

Propaganda remained the most common type of incident with 174 cases through-

out the district. The Frankfurter Allee Süd had the highest number of incidents at 66 followed by Frankfurter Allee Nord (22), Tempelhofer Vorstadt (19) and the south of Friedrichstadt (16). Ten incidents were reported each from Karl-Marx-Nord and the northern and southern parts of Luisenstadt. The Karl-Marx-Allee had the least number of incidents (5). LGBTQI-people suffered many verbal and physical attacks (25) in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg or the second highest throughout Berlin after Mitte. About twice as many incidents (16) of this kind occurred in Kreuzberg than in Friedrichshain (9) as they are both community hubs. Social spaces north of Luisenstadt (Oranien Street) and Tempelhofer Vorstadt (Mehringdamm) were

Examples of Incidents

litzer Bahnhof and Kottbusser Tor. The perpetrator ran away and laughed at the person who had been attacked.
Source: Berliner Register

4th August 2022

A man, who intervened on behalf of a victim in a racially-motivated dispute between a security officer and a Black person outside a supermarket, was banned by the shop manager for allegedly disturbing the peace. On top of that, the manager and the security staff

made vulgar jokes about the intervening person’s health issues. The police did not listen to the person concerned, and instead noted down the manager’s report. The man also said that he passed by the supermarket frequently and saw several incidents e.g., of trans people being harassed by security personnel during the day, in the evening and at night.
Source: Citizen’s report

30th December 2022

A hanukkah set up at Frankfurter Tor was damaged. One of the outer branches of the candelabrum was bent badly outwards.
Source: RIAS

particularly badly hit. Several incidents have also been reported from the park in Gleisdreieck which is near places where people in Schöneberg go out.

Outlook

It remains to be seen whether the gap in propaganda incidents created by the closure of an extreme right-wing online shop will be filled by other providers in future. As measured by the frequency of stickers and graffiti, it is hardly abating, but the content is changing increasingly. More and more stickers or posters involving football-related or smear campaigns targeting democratic parties are coming to light. In both cases, the contents of the chronicle are irrelevant. The increasing visibility of the LGBTIQ* community

is boosting its self-esteem. Yet, they are increasingly stylized as enemies in verbal attacks by right and conservative circles (public, social media or Telegram groups) and there are fears of rising anti-LGBTIQ* incidents. This assumption was reinforced by 8 attacks in the first quarter of 2023, half of which were motivated by anti-LGBTIQ* attitudes. In many cases, the victims of insults and attacks report that they received little or no support from people at the scene of a crime. In our view, enhanced prevention work is needed to enable people to provide adequate assistance in diverse situations without endangering themselves.

Furthermore, we would like more people to make the register known in their com-

munities, to share their experiences and observations with us thereby raising awareness in the district, which on the one hand, sheds light on unreported cases and strengthens victims of racism and discrimination.

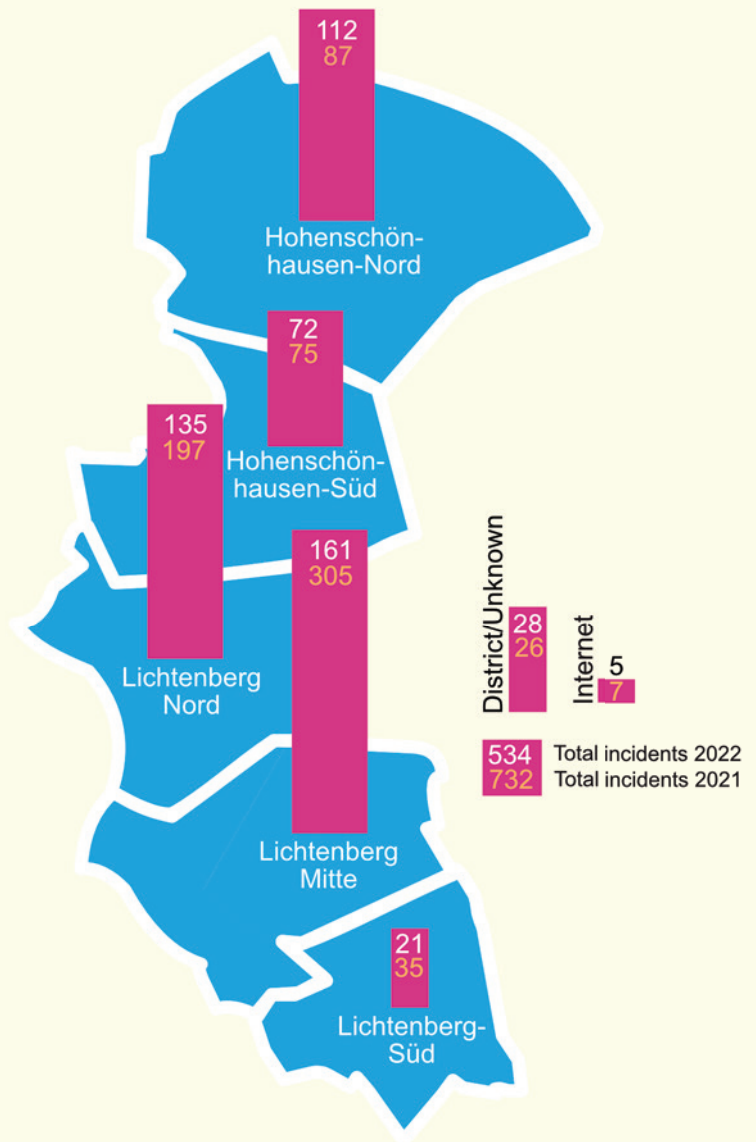




Lichtenberg

The district of Lichtenberg has a population of some 300,000 people. Depending on its suburbs, (Hohenschönhausen, Lichtenberg, Karlshorst), the composition of the population varies in terms of lifestyle, origin and age.

Lichtenberg has had an active, organised extreme right scene for over 30 years. However, civic engagement and problem-awareness measures by politicians and local government have helped push it back somewhat.



Racist stickers in Lichtenberg



“III. Path” stickers in Lichtenberg



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Persistently High Number of Reports

A total of 539 incidents were reported to the Lichtenberger Register in 2022. On average, a report was received every 16 hours which indicates a high incidence level. Yet, the number of incidents was lower than the 732 reported in the previous year. The drop is due to the fact that an election campaign was not underway and because racially-motivated reports of propaganda in relation to coronavirus had decreased. On the one hand, an active extreme right scene in the district is behind most of the incidents. On the other hand, a dedicated civic society is reporting incidents more frequently and notices and removes propaganda in public spaces quickly.

Propaganda

Most of the 411 reported incidents involved propaganda. The reports were concentrated in the districts of Lichtenberg-Mitte, Lichtenberg-Nord and in Neu-Hohenschönhausen. The content consisted mainly of self-promotion e.g., by the III. Path or the NPD. In addition to racist slogans and images, disparaging depictions of the extreme right's political opponents on stickers, posters or in graffiti were very frequently reported. They included captions reading „Good Night Left Side“, „Kopfschuss for Reds“ or „Anti Antifa. Nazikiez“. Disparagements of the Green party or German Chancellor Olaf Scholz were also reported.

Extreme Right Events

From the perspective of the extreme right, the level of mobilisation and action was similar to the previous year with 8 smaller events respectively and with several information stands. Greater mobilisation did not occur in Lichtenberg. The „III. Path“ remains the most important actor there in terms of organized extreme right activities in the district. This neo-Nazi group has produced propaganda on current affairs like

inflation and rising energy costs, put it into letter boxes or hung it up in public places. Moreover, last year's extreme right sought closer links to the public debate. This has been particularly evident in terms of coronavirus policy, the war in Ukraine and the rising costs of living. The mobilization of female sceptics of coronavirus and Querdenker (or lateral-deniers) had decreased during the year. Significantly fewer reports of „self-made“ conspiracy ideological propaganda over the previous year had been received.

Racism as a Challenge

One third (160 incidents) of all reported incidents were racially motivated. Half of these reports were related to propaganda that had been pasted, sprayed or smeared somewhere. Racism was the outstanding feature and the motive of „racism“ was unparalleled by all other types of incidents.

Racism was the most common motive of attacks, insults, threats and verbal abuse, as well as structural discrimination. Significantly fewer propaganda reports (2022: 84, 2021: 123) indicate a decline in racist incidents over 2021. In this context, ongoing propaganda targeting refugees is noticeable. Although racist attacks have only slightly decreased (2022:13, 2021:17), racially motivated insults and threats have significantly increased with 35 reports (2021: 26). Thus, two thirds of all attacks and more than half of all reported insults/threats and mobbing are racially motivated.

Children and Youths Effected by Attacks

Last year, children and youths became a frequent, particularly visible group of victims through reports by the Lichtenberg Register or specialised counselling centres. Mobbing and structural discrimination in school placement or in the Jobcenter also effect children and youths. This field is probably vastly underreported. There is a need to

prevent violence through sensitisation and educational work, as well as the expansion and publicization of services for victims.

Lichtenberg-Mitte and Neu-HSH

Most of the reports were again filed in the Lichtenberg-Mitte district. This is where the Lichtenberg train station, a key transport hub in east Berlin, is located as well as the lively Weitlingkiez. The organised right concentrated its activities there, the „III. Path“ set up an information stand, distributed and hung up a lot of propaganda and affiliated pubs are also located there. The Lichtenberg Nord Register received reports about incidents in connection with the Jobcenter. The reports consisted mostly of complaints about racist and Anti-Romani/antiziganist structural disadvantaging prevalent in the allocation of social welfare benefits or in connection with schools.

Noticeably, the number of reports rose sharply in Neu-Hohenschönhausen to almost the same level as in Lichtenberg-Nord. This can be explained by a very active contact point, through which more propaganda was reported. In addition, several youth recreational facilities were targeted by the extreme right, which put propaganda in letter boxes or hung it up in the district.

Extremely Right-Wing Racist Series of Arson Attacks in Hohenschönhausen

In early 2023, a court case revealed that a presumably extreme right-wing and racist series of fires had occurred mainly in Hohenschönhausen since February 2022. The documented torching of a rubbish bin in a juvenile detention facility last year can be seen in this context. In October 2022, another fire in the series was lit in a residential building on Zingster Street, where many refugees live. Four suspects are still on trial. In June 2023, in a first court ruling, the extreme right-wing leaning suspect, who had confessed to

24th February 2022

The neo-Nazi party „III. Path“ organized an information stand in Weitlingstraße in the afternoon and distributed leaflets with racist and antiziganist content to passers-by. Source: Register office Lichtenberg

23rd Juli 2022

The grave of a trans woman at the Friedrichsfelde Central Cemetery was desecrated. It was damaged and objects were dumped there. This had

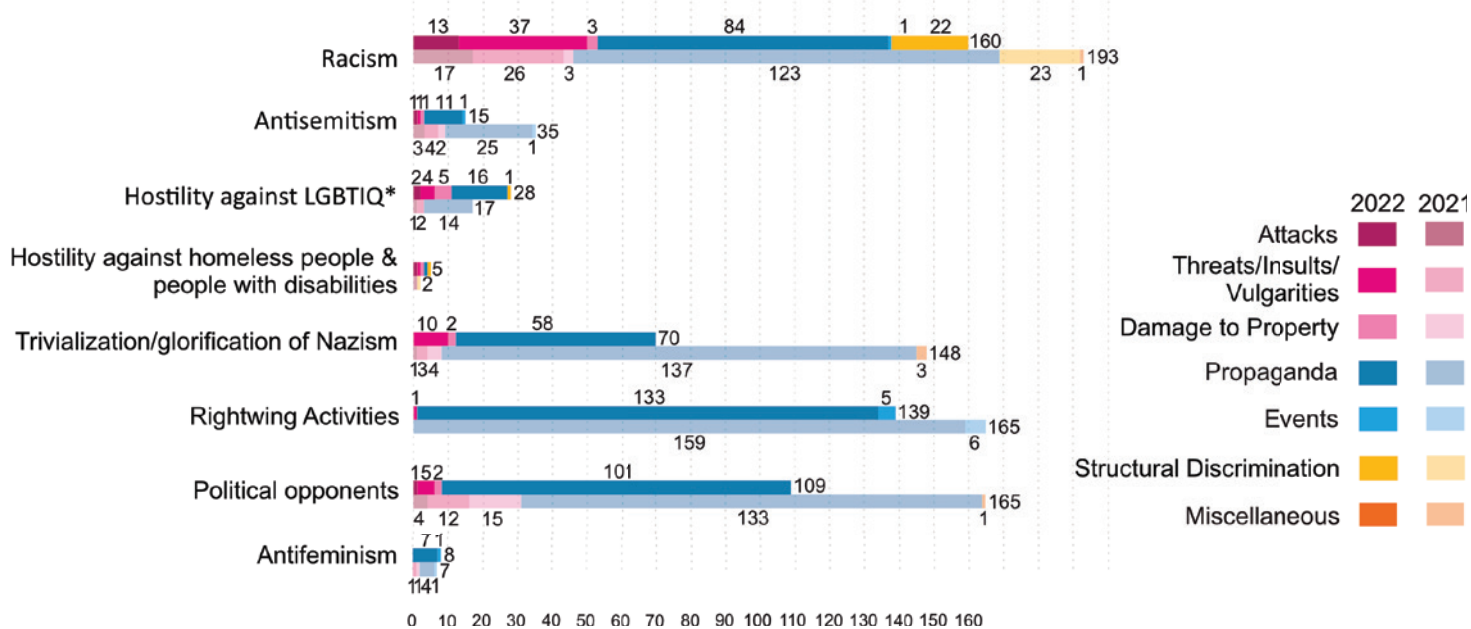
already happened twice in January 2022. Once again, it was the surviving relatives who noticed and reported it. Source: Register office Lichtenberg

22nd August 2022

Extreme right-wing material has once again been put in the letterbox of a youth recreation center. The flyer denigrates member of the Green Party and Fridays for Future activists, among others, and calls them „eco-terrorists“. Source: JFE FullHouse

23rd December 2022

The Hanukkah candelabra in front of Lichtenberg town hall was damaged. Several lights were knocked off. It had already been damaged last year. Source: Register office Lichtenberg



a Hitler salute and writing and distributing threatening letters with anti-Muslim racist content, was convicted. The four suspected young men have not yet been sentenced for arson. A full clarification of the events was pending at the time of going to press. The fires in cellars in residential houses in Neu-Hohenschönhausen continued until May 2023 and are having a long-term, unsettling impact on residents as well as Lichtenberg society.

LGBTIQ*-hostility

The number of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents increased notably by 28 reports this year. The figure is based on all reported incidents including propaganda, attacks, insults and threats, structural disadvantaging in authorities or damage to property. Several incidents in the district made headlines. In this context, the Jobcenter Lichtenberg almost rejected payments to a man, who had hung up a rainbow flag on his balcony, after accusing him of being in a relationship with his roommate. An assault in which a hairdresser was insulted at work by a transphobic young man was also documented. He threw a stone at her and damaged the front door of the salon. In addition, the grave of Ella Nik Bayan, an Iranian trans woman, who is buried in the main cemetery in Friedrichsfelde, has been desecrated four times this year. The increasing visibility of trans-hostility in Lichtenberg corresponds to a Berlin-wide development.

Reflections on Documentation in Lichtenberg

The fact that so many incidents are documented in Lichtenberg, similar only to the Berlin district of Mitte, indicates a strong and very active reporting structure. However, some of the reported incidents could not be included herein as they did not meet our criteria. This includes, for instance, incidents denying the pandemic. Such reports were only included, if they contained anti-Semitic conspiracies or trivialised the Nazi regime.

Reports referring to the Russian war of aggression on Ukraine could only be partially recorded, namely when they came from known right-wing extremist actors such as the NPD, the „III. Path“ or the Compact magazine or were reported in connection with symbols relevant for registration such as a swastika. We suspect that there are several motives behind the underreporting, for instance, social prejudice towards homeless or disabled people. The fact that victims of racist or anti-LGBTIQ* attacks, insults and threats, damage to property and structural disadvantaging have increasingly reported directly to register offices or counselling centres sheds light on this underreported area.

You can download the detailed annual report for Lichtenberg on the Berlin Registers website or order a print copy.



EACH ONE Consultation

African and Afrodiasporic people in Berlin in all cases of discrimination. In each specific case, advice seekers are informed about legal issues and appropriated counselling services, and, if necessary, referred to other counsellors. EACH ONE is well networked in Berlin and nationwide with anti-discrimination and victim counselling centres, lawyers and psychologists etc.

EACH ONE Beratung offers initial and referral counselling for Black, In social counselling, people aged 13 to 27 years find both ad hoc assistance with specific issues and ongoing support. EACH ONE accompanies people on their path through life and responds to them in whichever situation they find themselves – with all questions and problems that are relevant to them at that moment.

This may include issues such as racism and discrimination, legal issues, violence or problems within the family, or friendly and romantic relationships. EACH ONE also offers Black people an open, low-threshold psychological consultation with a Black psychotherapist in a racially-critical one-on-one setting. This is not a substitute for therapy, but rather a starting point for a first consultation. Advice seekers can get help finding therapy options and the next possible steps are discussed jointly.

EACH ONE Monitoring makes anti-Black racism in Berlin visible. We want to find ways to counteract it as a community and as a society. Those affected or witnesses can report cases of anti-Black racism to us. The incidents are documented and summarised in an annual report. EACH ONE's intersectional archive gathers knowledge of anti-Black racism to develop strategies against discrimination and racism. Knowledge of Black people's experiences, made visible through monitoring of anti- Black racism, is central.

Importance of Project

It has been shown clearly that there is an enormous need for a professional counselling service from and with people who have similar or the same experiences every day. This strengthens not only the individual seeking advice but also Black people as a collective since EACH ONE's counselling centre has significantly expanded the scope to act and resist racist discrimination and exclusion processes. In addition, EACH ONE Anti-Discrimination responds to the great need for systematic documentation and visualization of the various dimensions of anti-Black racism and how it intersects with other factors that give rise to discrimination. This raises awareness among people of African origin. On the one hand, the monitoring report offers a chance to include anti-Black racism in the canon of administrative and official knowledge. On the other hand, the monitoring has community relevance because it is primarily about networking, collecting community perspectives and community knowledge and making these more visible and politically relevant.

Anti-Discrimination Counselling:

Thursdays 4-6pm in Kamerunerstraße 16, 13351 Berlin. The hotline for anti-discrimination counselling is +49 157 52471741 and +49 157 73551948.

Youth Counselling:

Tuesdays 4-6pm in Kamerunerstraße 16, 13351 Berlin. The hotline for youth counselling is +49 157 52471741 und +49 15773551949 .

Psychological consultation hours are held every second Wednesday (German) and fourth Wednesday of the month and every third Wednesday online (in English/German). Appointments can be booked on the system on our webpage/Instagram.

More information on:

each-one.de Instagram: eachone_ad eoto-archiv.de

Consultation:

Appointments can be booked using the ETermin button on our webpage/Instagram Our consultation takes place both in person and online. Our psychotherapists provide counselling in German and English, among other languages.



E EACH ONE
ANTIDISKRIMINIERUNG

WWW.EACH-ONE.DE
EIN PROJEKT VON EACH ONE TEACH ONE BERLIN e.v.

**DEIN WEG.
DEINE COMMUNITY.**

Wir wissen, dass Anti-Schwarzer Rassismus in Berlin Alltag ist. Bei unserer Online-Meldestelle kannst du anonym melden, was dir oder anderen passiert ist.

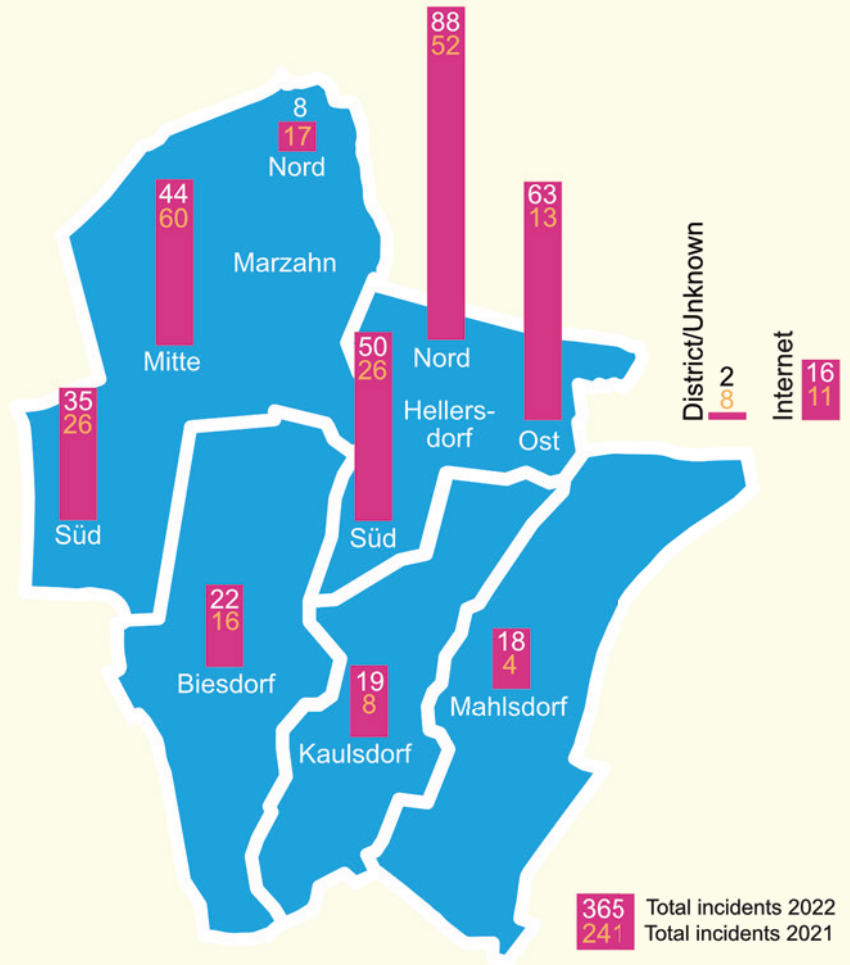
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Marzahn-Hellersdorf

Marzahn-Hellersdorf is on the eastern outskirts of Berlin and has a population of 290,000. The structures differ in each of its nine regions (Marzahn-Nord, Marzahn-Mitte, Marzahn-Süd, Biesdorf, Kaulsdorf, Mahlsdorf, Hellersdorf-Nord, Hellersdorf-Ost and Hellersdorf-Süd). In addition to being the location of the largest contiguous prefabricated housing in Europe, Marzahn-Hellersdorf is also one of the greenest districts in Berlin, which is due not only to the public „Gardens of the World“ park. Other places in the district are characterized by large, single-family housing estates.

In reference to the extreme right-wing and discriminatory activities, there have been attempts to establish independent scenes in the district for years. Especially between 2013 and 2016, these scenes had a comparatively high mobilisation potential based on racist themes. The number of racist mobilisations against refugees decreased in the following year. On the other hand, the amount of extreme right-wing propaganda has increased on the streets.



Posters by "III. Path" in Hellersdorf



Damage to a memorial plaque for a victim of right-wing antagonism



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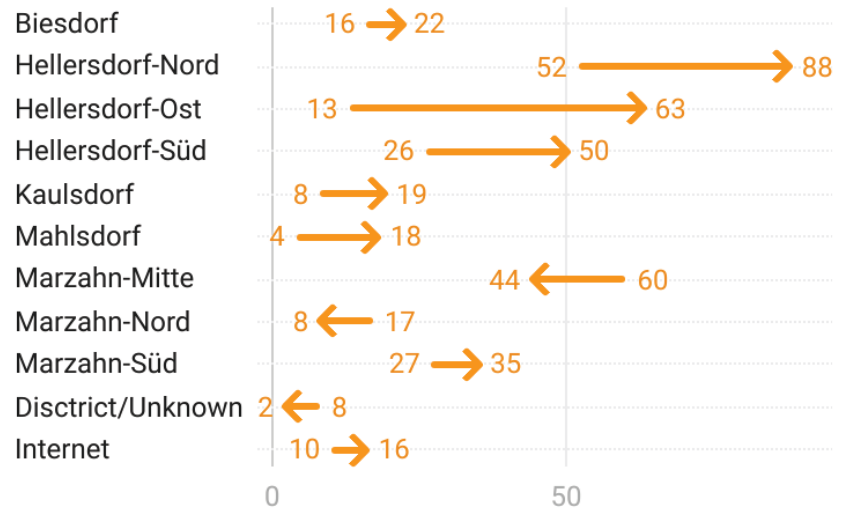
In 2022, the number of reported incidents in Marzahn-Hellersdorf increased significantly to 365 over 241 in the previous year. This is the highest level of documented incidents in Marzahn-Hellersdorf to date. There are two main reasons for this development: On the one hand, the register's reporting network was further expanded and new target groups were opened up. Secondly, propaganda by the neo-Nazi micro-party „III. Path“ increased considerably. Around half of all reports (176 out of 365) in 2022 are in reference to the neo-Nazi micro-party „III. Path.“

Types of incidents: Marzahn-Hellersdorf remains focal point of “III. Path” activities

Despite an increase in the total number of incidents, the number of reported attacks (2021:11; 2022:9), events (2021:18; 2022:13) and structural disadvantages (2021:10; 2022:7) has fallen slightly over 2021. After the reported attacks increased slightly at the beginning of the pandemic in 2020, reports have declined in the meantime. The attacks in 2020 were mostly racially-motivated. In 2022, 2 serious attacks on homeless people and 3 attacks on political opponents, as well as minors, were reported in addition to racist attacks.

At the beginning of the year, several conspiracy ideological rallies in Marzahn and Hellersdorf were attended by different groups of residents and individuals in the sphere of the NPD, „III. Path“ and AfD. Members of the “III. Path” handed out propaganda material during at least one rally. The largely unchallenged participation of extreme right-wingers at events indicates the extreme right's connectiveness in the district. Apart from attending the aforementioned rallies, the “III. Path” also carried out so-called patrols in June, November and December during which

Changes in the local distribution of incidents



neo-Nazis wore uniforms with their logo, handed out flyers, and presented themselves as a civil defence to show their alleged dominance. Such places can become frightening spaces for victims of right-wing, racist and anti-LGBTIQ* violence.

In 2022, the highest increase of incidents reported to the Marzahn-Hellersdorf was in relation to propaganda. This was caused mainly by the increased activity of the “III. Path” neo-Nazi micro-party“. Around 159 of 290 reported propaganda incidents or more than half are related to the „III. Path“. The neo-Nazi organisation is evidently concentrating its activities in this district among others. A Berlin-wide comparison showed that most of the neo-Nazi's activities occurred there.

The number of reported threats, insults and abuse has increased slightly (2021:27; 2022:29). In addition to numerous everyday racist incidents e.g., on the under-

ground, in a bank or at a football game, 5 anti-LGBTIQ*- threats, insults and abusive incidents were reported last year. On the one hand, this involved hostility during the annual Marzahn Pride event, and on the other hand, hate comments on the internet. This development is part of overarching social dynamics. There have been numerous attacks in the context of Pride events throughout Berlin. On Christopher Street Day (CSD) alone, 10 anti-LGBTIQ* attacks were documented in Berlin. Political opponents of the extreme right were also threatened. In July, about 10 supporters of the „III. Path“ tried to disrupt an information event focussing on neo-Nazi activities in Marzahn-Hellersdorf. They approached the venue in party clothing and threatened people in the vicinity. Further threats and mobbing by neo-Nazis occurred on the margins of memorial services in an effort to intimidate people committed to civic society. The number of cases of damage to property also incre-

Examples of Incidents

10th January 2022

In the morning, posters from the neo-Nazi party „III. Path“ were discovered around Alice-Salomon-Platz, Hellersdorfer Straße and Cottbusser Platz and removed. The posters were put up along the registered route a few hours before an anti-fascist rally. Furthermore, numerous stickers were discovered on electricity boxes in Hellersdorf-Süd and removed. Source: Eye witness

15th April 2022

In the afternoon, a minor was attacked by three members of the extreme right-wing scene who took him for a leftist. The group of attackers pursued the victim for over two hours. One of the attackers finally pushed the victim on Alice-Salomon-Platz, held him down and shouted at him. When people intervened and the police were called, the perpetrators eloped. Source: Eye witness

9th August 2022

Graffiti with anti-slavic racist content was discovered near an international school and a Russian-language day-care center on Allee der Kosmonauten. They called for the murder of Russian children in a particularly brutal manner. Source: Caritas

ased (2021: 11; 2022: 16). These included swastikas spray-painted on a youth centre or on residential buildings, deliberate destruction or damage to plaques commemorating victims of right-wing violence, an arson attack on an international school, which was allegedly linked to the Russian war of aggression on Ukraine.

The 7 reported incidents of structural discrimination were all Anti-Romani/anti-ziganistically motivated. In one case, the incident occurred at the check-out in a shop; in all other cases, they took place in authorities across Marzahn-Hellersdorf. Prejudices against Sinti and Romnja mean the victims are systematically deprived of equal participation in society.

High Level of Unreported LGBTIQ* Hostility and Racism - neo-Nazi Propaganda as Motive

The growing emergence of propaganda by the neo-Nazi micro-party „III. Path“ is reflected by the content of the incidents. The propaganda by „III. Path“ accounts for a large share of the incidents particularly in the „self-promotion of right-wing actors“, racism, political opponents, LGBTIQ* hostility and anti-Semitism“ categories. Stickers, for instance, as well as posters and graffiti advertising extreme right-wing groups, parties or websites were hung up. Around 119 incidents of right-wing, self-presentation or about three quarters can be attributed to the „III. Path“ scene alone. The number of incidents trivialising and glorifying National Socialism also increased (2021: 49; 2022: 60). In addition to graffiti showing extreme right-wing numerical codes (e.g., „88“, which is an abbreviation of the eighth letter in the alphabet, i.e., „Heil Hitler“), 24 graffitied swastikas were reported. By comparison, only half as many swastika graffiti (12) were registered in 2021.

In reference to anti-LGBTIQ* incidents (2021:12; 2022:17), a high number of under-reported cases must be assumed despite the increase already recorded. During the year, there have been repeated reports of transphobic activity in the district. These incidents were not documented by the Register Offices because the victims were either intimidated by the attackers or the incidents were termed so “everyday” and frequent that they could no longer enumerate the exact data and situation themselves. Therefore, there will be keener focus on monitoring anti-LGBTIQ* incidents in 2023 to shed light on the underreported figures.

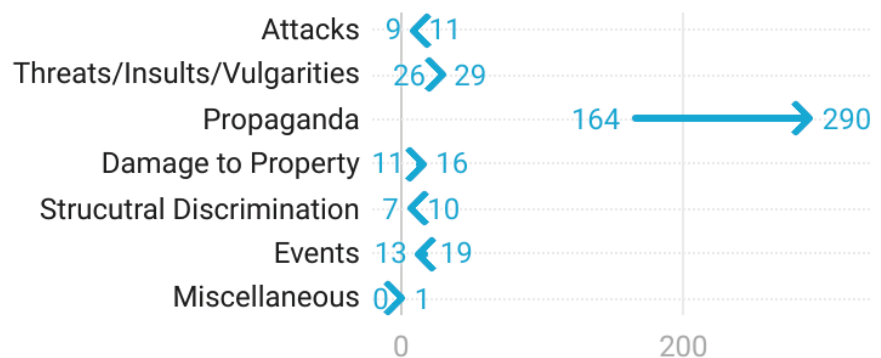
The number of reported racist incidents has remained relatively constant (2021: 59; 2022: 61). However, a high number of unreported cases must be assumed here also. Regular changes of staff in refugee accommodation means that reporting to the register is often overlooked. Personal stories indicate that far more incidents occur than are reported.

Incidents against political opponents, on the other hand, have increased (2021: 38; 2022: 51). They also include the repeated defamation of the Marzahn Hellersdorf Alliance for Democracy and Tolerance by representatives of the AfD. The work of the Democracy Alliance was discredited by, among others, being brought close to criminal offences through false allegations.

ganda material in their residential areas. The settlements of Mahlsdorf (2021: 4; 2022: 18), Kaulsdorf (2021: 8; 2022: 19) and Biesdorf (2021: 16; 2022: 22) have lower numbers of cases compared to the large housing estates. However, an increase in incidents can also be observed there. This can be explained, among others, by new reporters in the regions.

The number of incidents fell sharply in central Marzahn-Mitte (2021: 60; 2021: 44) and Marzahn-Nord (2021: 17; 2022: 8), among others because lettering reading „SKINS“ (with a double sig rune (Sieggrun insignia of the Schutzstaffel symbolising victory) has decreased, fewer conspiracy ideology events have taken place, the activities of the „III. Path“ in the regions have decreased and no discriminatory

Changes in the types of incidents



Locations: Activities of „III. Path“ Lead to Focal Points in Hellersdorf

Large housing estates in Hellersdorf-North (2021: 52; 2022: 88), Hellersdorf-East (2021: 13; 2022: 63) and Hellersdorf-South (2021: 26; 2022: 50) form the local focus of reports throughout the district of Marzahn-Hellersdorf. This is due to the fact that there is a higher population density and more public infrastructure in these regions than in other parts of the district and because the „III. Path“ is particularly active in these three regions of Hellersdorf. Around 176 of all 365 (or nearly half) reported incidents, were related to „III. Path“. Three quarters of these were recorded in Hellersdorf north, east and south. The areas near Alice-Salomon-Platz, Cottbusser Platz, Neue Grottkauer Straße and Kastanienboulevard were the “III. Path’s” main focal points. Due to the quantity and unchanging locations, it can be reasonably assumed that individual party activists handed out propa-

speeches have been reported from the district assemblies.

However, the number of incidents increased in Marzahn-Süd (2021: 27; 2022: 35). These involved mainly repeated neo-Nazi propaganda along Poelchaustraße and numerous swastika smearings. Two incidents occurred near an international school in Marzahn-Süd in relation to the Russian war of aggression on Ukraine.

Right-Wing Parties: Decline in NPD’s importance, “III. Path’s” Focus of Activity, AfD’s Electoral Successes

The developments in 2022 show that the increase in incidents in Marzahn-Hellersdorf is largely due to the “III. Path’s” high level of activity, and its cadres who live in the district. The „III. Path“ cannot be regarded as a traditional party, as the group seeks political change through democratic participation in the (district) parliaments to a limited extent. As a result, it did not submit any election proposals for the last

Marzahn-Hellersdorf

elections in Berlin. Instead, the party has attempted (so far unsuccessfully) to organise a „national revolutionary“ movement. The party structures serve mostly as a legal rallying point for neo-Nazi activists.

Unlike the „III. Path“, the NPD’s activities have decreased significantly (a total of 15 incidents in 2022 over 34 in 2019) as people from the NPD spectrum have defected to „III. Path“. The AfD secured the highest election results in Marzahn-Hellersdorf in the repeat election in February 2023 in a Berlin-wide comparison. It won the only two direct mandates in the district. In some polling stations in Hellersdorf-Nord and Marzahn-Nord, the party received over 40 per cent, although voter turnout in those places was very low (mostly under 30 per cent). In 2022, the Marzahn-Hellersdorf register documented 11 incidents in relation to the AfD 8 of which involved discriminatory propaganda and harassment on the internet. Two cases involved postings in letter boxes with discriminatory content. In March, an event with a speaker from the former nationalist Höcke „wing“ of the party was recorded. Other AfD events took place in neighbouring Hönow (Brandenburg), which is why they are not included in the registry’s analysis. The consistently high number of reported

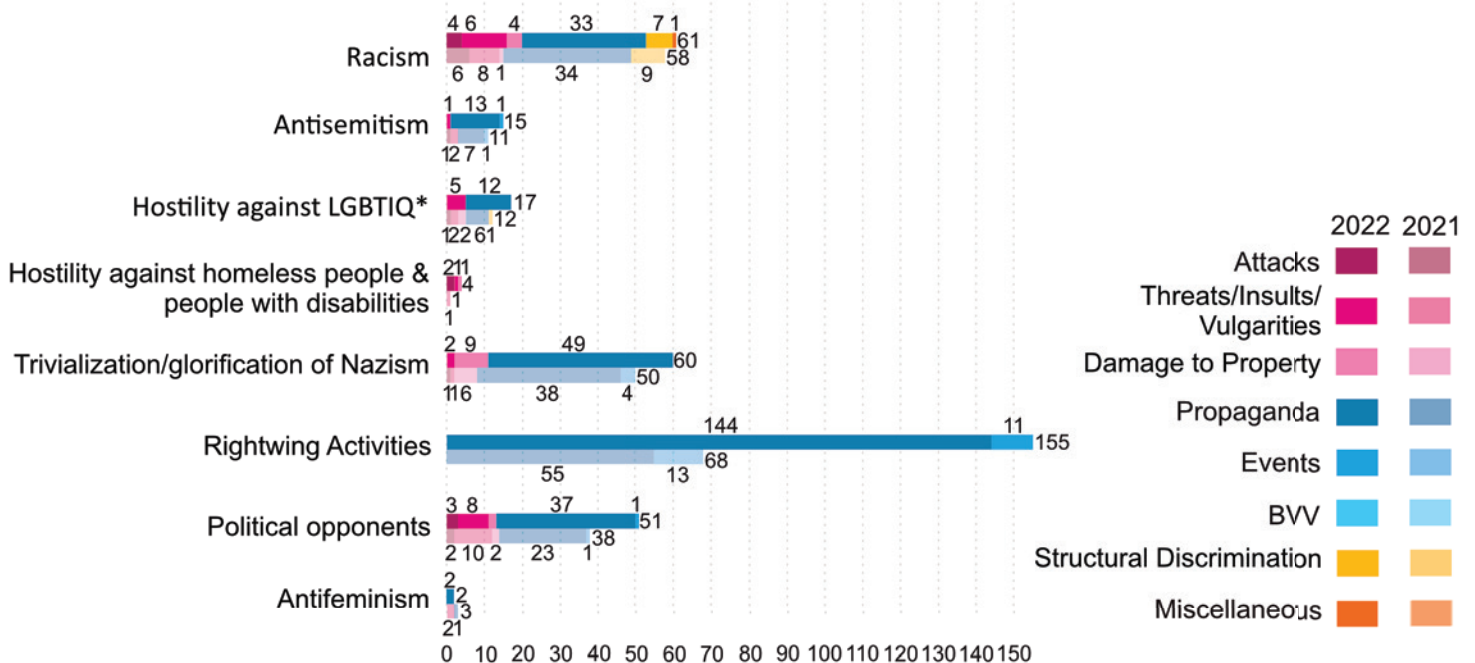
incidents continues to highlight the need for action by democratic players in the district.

You can download the detailed annual report for Marzahn-Hellersdorf from the Berliner Register’s website or order a print version.



Jahresbericht 2022

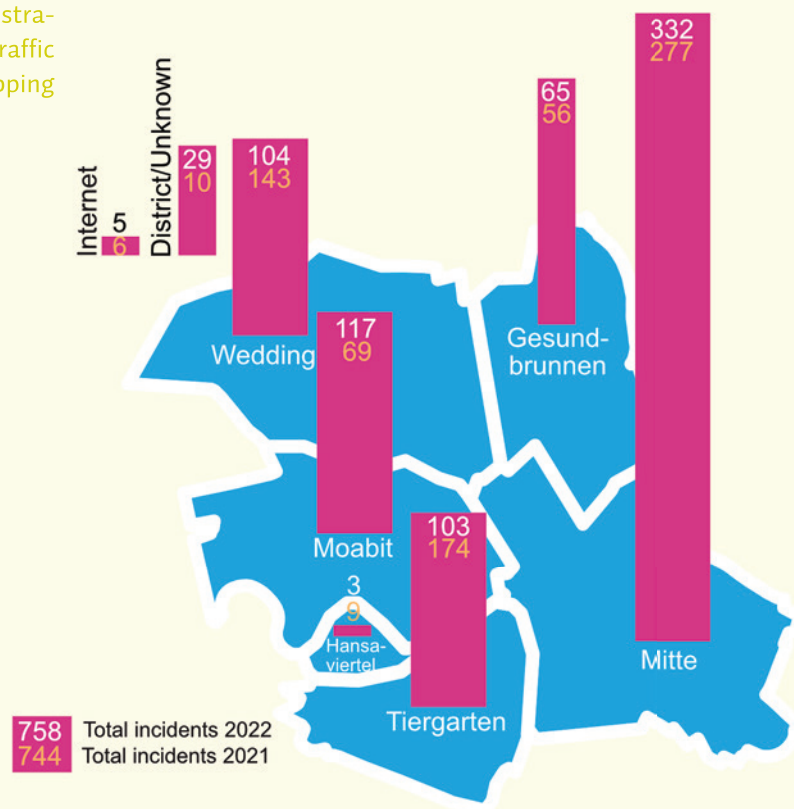
Register Marzahn-Hellersdorf
Erfassung extrem rechter und diskriminierender Vorfälle



Mitte

The district of Mitte consists of Mitte, Moabit, Tiergarten, Wedding, Gesundbrunnen and the Hansa neighbourhood. It had a population of almost 390,000 in December 2021.

The district also includes the government quarters where many rallies and demonstrations are held. It also features major traffic junctions, lively public areas and shopping spaces



Day of civil courage on Leopold Paltz in Berlin-Wedding



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A total of 758 incidents were recorded in 2022 in Mitte over 745 in 2021 and 609 in 2020. Similar to the previous five years, Mitte is thus the district with the most incidents and one of the few with an increase in 2022. Similar to the two previous years, the Mitte register recorded a particularly high number of extreme right-wing, conspiracy ideology demonstrations and rallies, especially in the government and the Mitte districts.

The end of the measures to contain the coronavirus pandemic in spring saw far-right activists shift the focus of their events to the war in Ukraine and the ensuing refugee movement. These demonstrations spread anti-Semitism, racism and conspiracy myths trivialising the Nazis, and repeatedly sparked violence towards political opponents of the far right, journalists, refugees and other people. The register also recorded a quantitative and qualitative increase in anti-LGBTIQ* violence in Mitte. The war and the accompanying influx of refugees from Ukraine were also reflected in other categories. More than 20 per cent of all incidents registered in Mitte were related to the war in Ukraine.

Attacks in Mitte

The number of 63 recorded attacks marked a slight increase over the previous year with 56 attacks. A total of 63 attacks were recorded in 2020. Never before have so many attacks, insults and threats come from rallies and demonstrations. The register recorded 17 attacks near events. These often targeted journalists, but also counter-demonstrators and passers-by. Some 18 attacks occurred on local public transport focusing mainly on the railway stations in Alexanderplatz and Gesundbrunnen. A new high of 179 threats/insults/abuses was reached after 170 in 2021 and 166 in 2020. This included 40 threats/insults/abuse in the context of rallies and

demonstrations. Demonstrators travelling on public transport made repeated threats and insulted others. People attending rallies in the Reichsbürger*innen milieu repeatedly insulted refugees from Ukraine at the main railway station. Another 40 threats/insults/abuses were documented on public transport focusing mainly on the main railway station and Alexanderplatz.

Anti-LGBTIQ* Violence

Many of the attacks (14 attacks, 17 threats/insults/abuses) on public transport near traffic junctions in Mitte were anti-LGBTIQ*. In February, a 25-year-old woman who was kissing another woman in the Gesundbrunnen underground station, was insulted, beaten, and knocked to the ground by an unknown man. Five and thus the most anti-LGBTIQ* attacks occurred on Alexanderplatz. Two violent attacks in the Gesundbrunnen station were reported to the register. A total of 8 anti-LGBTIQ* attacks and 4 threats/insults/abuses occurred in buses, on streets and in underground train stations. The number of recorded anti-trans incidents increased in Mitte. Apart from 3 anti-trans events, 5 anti-trans- attacks and 6 anti-trans threats/insults/abuses were recorded.

The other focus of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents was the mass of incidents surrounding the CSD. A total of 16 incidents occurred in the run-up to CSD on 23rd July 2022, and afterwards in Mitte that were directly related to the parade. During this period, 5 attacks, 5 threats/insults/abuses, three propaganda incidents, 2 cases of structural discrimination and 1 case of damage to property were recorded. Again, the attacks and the threats/insults/abuses were concentrated on the main transport hubs in the district. Most attacks were carried out by groups. In 2021, only 4 incidents including 1 attack were registered in relation to CSD.

Racism Accounts for a Third of Incidents

The number of racist incidents in Berlin-Mitte fell to 262 (2021: 307). The decline in racist events was particularly sharp and dropped steadily from 113 documented incidents in 2019 to just 7 in 2022. The majority of extreme right-wing actors, who had previously organised racist demonstrations, shifted their thematic focus first to the pandemic and then to the war in Ukraine.

The general decline in propaganda incidents also contributed to the drop in racist incidents except for anti-Muslim racist propaganda. In this case, the number of incidents remained almost constant. The number of anti-Black racist incidents remained the same at 89, while Anti-Romani/antiziganist incidents rose sharply to 43 (2021: 14). The last two categories include a particularly high number of incidents involving people who fled Ukraine.

Structural Disadvantages for Refugees from Ukraine

The 89 recorded incidents of structural disadvantage exceeded the peak in 2021. The number of incidents in this category has more than tripled since 2020. In this category, we record incidents such as denial of benefits and discrimination in schools, in authorities, at work or when looking for accommodation. More than 40 per cent of structural discrimination was directed against people who had to flee the war in Ukraine. Romnja, African and Black Ukrainian refugees were particularly affected. Most incidents occurred in the main railway station and the State Office for Immigration in Moabit. Refugees experienced a lot of discrimination in the main railway station immediately after their arrival. The refugees concerned were often accused of not being „real“ refugees and denied access to food, accommodation or

19th February 2022

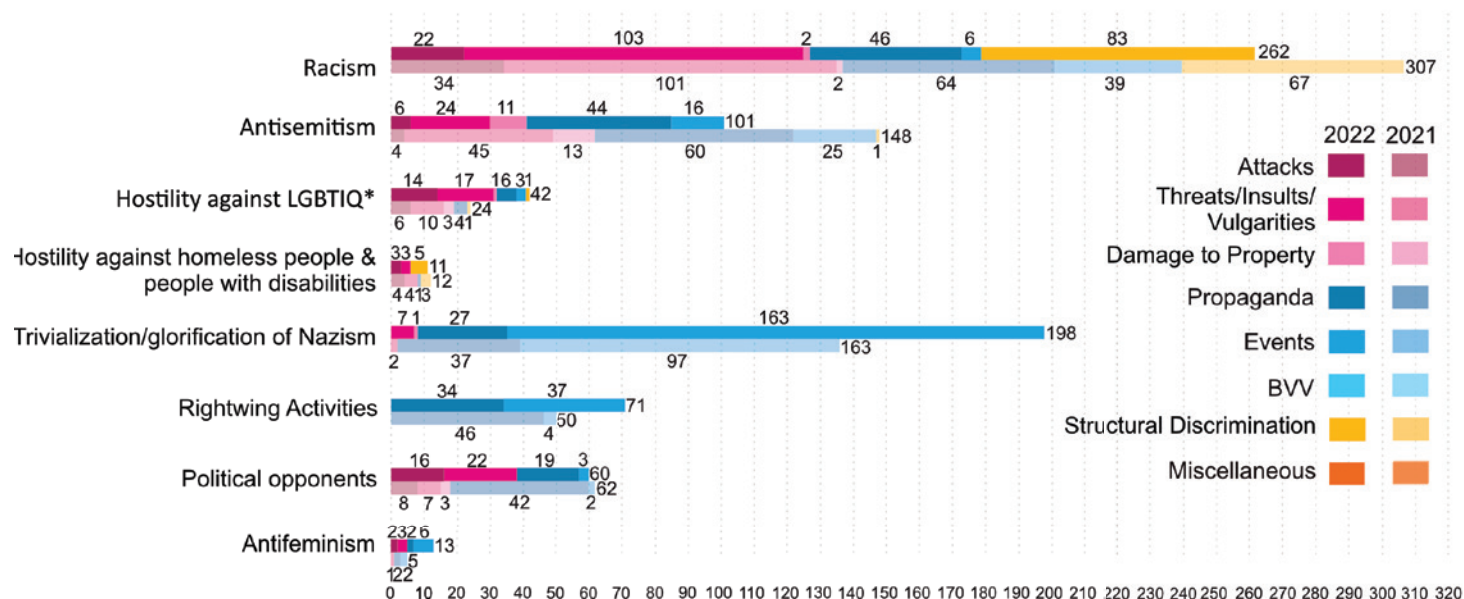
At around 4.15 am, a 25-year-old woman, who was kissing a 26-year-old woman on the platform of the U8 underground line in Gesundbrunnen station, was confronted by an unknown man in Turkish. He punched her and pushed her to the ground, injuring the 25-year-old woman. Source: Police report 19.02.2022, *Queer.de* 19.02.2022, *Tagesspiegel newspaper* 19.02.2022

29th April 2022

At around 5.30 pm, an African refugee from Ukraine went with a volunteer to an information stand for refugees in Berlin's main station in search of accommodation. A white man, about 40 to 50 years old, who was wearing a silver-coloured waistcoat, showed the refugee lists of available flats. As these were far too expensive, the volunteer accompanied him to another accommodation stand for refugees. The volunteer in the silver waistcoat followed them and told the refugee that they did

not provide accommodation for „strong, healthy men like you“. He told the accompanying volunteer that the stand was only for really vulnerable groups such as mothers or old people, „not for people like him“. The volunteer pointed out to him that this accommodation service was also explicitly for Black people and People of Colour.

Source: Register Office in Mitte, *Citizen's report*



counselling for this reason. Officials in the State Office for Immigration repeatedly tried to deny refugees services to which they were entitled. The discrimination in both the main railway station and the State Office for Immigration particularly often affected Romnja and Black people. At the State Immigration Office, Vietnamese refugees who had fled Ukraine were also affected.

The particular discrimination faced by Black refugees from Ukraine and the enormous support work of the Black and African communities in Germany, but also in Poland with its very small African diaspora, which was set in place very quickly, were therefore the subject of a symposium organised by the Register Mitte.

Mitte - District with Most Anti-Semitic Incidents

After a sharp rise to 148 incidents in 2021, the number of anti-Semitic incidents dropped back to the 2020 level (100) of 101.

Nevertheless, a 20 per cent rise in anti-Semitic incidents was recorded than before the start of the pandemic. Some 6 anti-Semitic attacks and 24 threats/insults/abuse were reported. A total of 5 attacks targeted a commemorative demonstration through Moabit to mark the 9th November 1938 pogrom night. Participants were repeatedly subjected to anti-Semitic abuse by residents and passers-by and the demonstration was pelted with eggs from a block of flats.

Around 11 of a total 15 cases in the district were anti-Semitic. The targets were frequently commemorative places. A stumbling block for Kiwe Wild on Barfußstraße was damaged twice in 2022. On 28th October, citizens discovered more incisions on the stumbling block. A week later, the stumbling block had been badly damaged by a drill. Kiwe Wild's stumbling block has been damaged several times in the past few years. Around 11 of 16 anti-Semitic events recorded were attributed to the

conspiracy-ideological environment while 7 demonstrations denying the Holocaust were held. Anti-Semitism in relation to Israel was spread during two rallies.

Extreme Right - More Visible Through Events

Although the conspiracy ideology and extreme right-wing scenes mobilised far fewer people for their rallies and demonstrations than in the previous two years, the Mitte register recorded a rise of 234 incidents over the previous year. Around 121 of these were organised by the Reichsbürger*innen milieu. The pandemic played a role in 190 events. In reference to rallies, and demonstrations, 9 attacks on journalists, 6 of which originated at conspiracy ideology events were recorded. The Reichsbürger* events were concentrated on the Pariser Platz, Alexanderplatz and on the lawns in front of the Reichstag.

Rallies on Pariser Platz were organised by various small groups of 10 to 20 peop-

Examples of Incidents

14th May 2022

On the fringes of a demonstration „Against attacks by the Turkish state in Kurdistan“, passers-by on Potsdamer Platz and Unter den Linden showed the wolf salute, a hand sign used by Turkish fascists („Grey Wolves“).

Source: Register Office in Mitte

8th October 2022

An AfD demonstration along the lines of “Our Country First” marched through the government district. A number of in-

idents occurred during the demonstration. One AfD speaker referred to Foreign Minister Baerbock as a „globalist talking doll“, using a structurally anti-Semitic code. Russian flags and those of the Reichsbürgermilieu were held aloft. Representatives of the right-wing, conspiracy ideology milieu spoke out against an alleged „Great Reset“ on signs. Anti-immigration, racist and nationalist slogans were also shouted. Several demonstrators gave Hitler salutes.

Source: Register Office in Mitte, Democ, JFDA

3rd November 2022

A stumbling block commemorating Kiwe Wild in Barfußstraße in Wedding was badly damaged with a drill. Kiwe Wild was murdered in the Buchenwald concentration camp in 1941. The stumbling block had already been smeared with sig rune (i.e., Siegrun insignia of the Schutzstaffel symbolising victory) in May 2021 and was last damaged with indentations on 28 October this year.

Source: Antifa Wedding



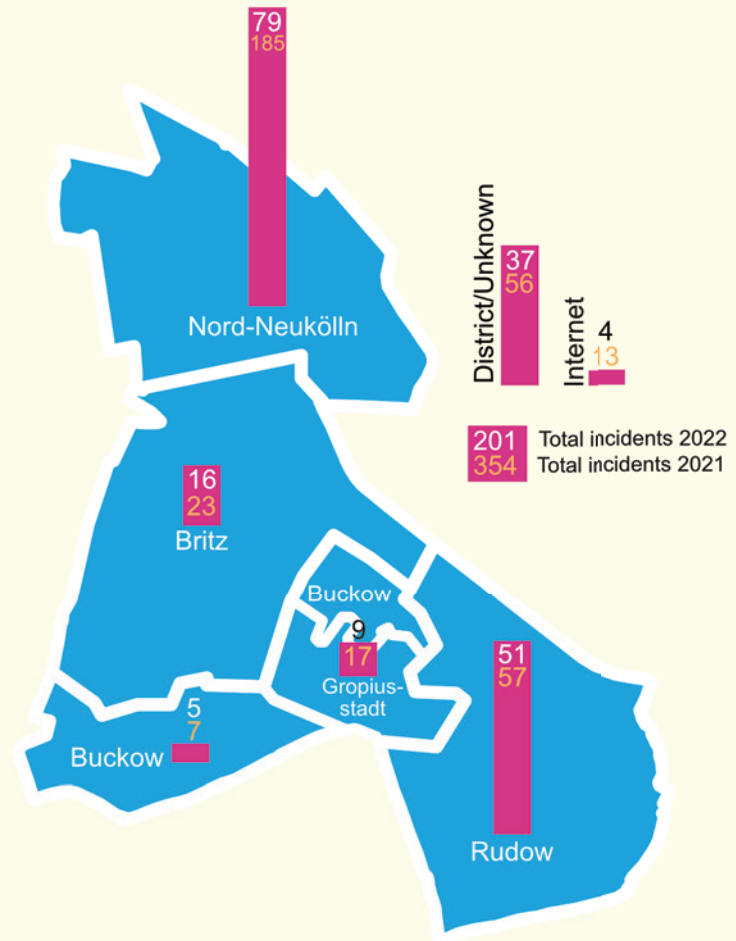
le mainly from the Reichsbürger* milieu. The events on Alexanderplatz in early 2022 were organised by the extreme right-wing, conspiracy ideology group „Patriotic Opposition Europe“ and later by the Reich ideology group „Freie Geister“. While the events on Alexanderplatz focussed on the pandemic and were attended by up to 2,000 people, the focus switched to the war in Ukraine from spring onwards. During the year, more than 100 participants were rarely mobilised. Various groups of Reich Citizens, some of whom were not clearly distinguishable, organised a total of 39 rallies and demonstrations on the lawns in front of the Reichstag. The small group „staatenlos.info“ held at least 12 of these rallies and provided stage equipment for a number of other events. The AfD’s „Our Country First“-themed demonstration on 8th October 2022 proved particularly violent with 4 recorded attacks on journalists nearby. In addition to AfD MPs, members and sympathisers, people from a broad spectrum of the extreme right - from conspiracy ideologues to neo-Nazis and Reich Citizens took part. Large demonstrations of this kind offered the classic neo-Nazi spectrum one of the few opportunities to make an overt appearance in Mitte. In addition to individual NPD activists, the minor neo-Nazi party „III. Path“ also made an appearance. Although both spread their propaganda in

Mitte, they only organised brief propaganda events and left before civil courage was roused. The sharp rise in attacks near demonstrations suggests that the remaining hard core of the mixed conspiracy ideological scene has become significantly more radicalised. This has not led to an increase in membership of extreme right-wing parties or the number of demonstrators. During the pandemic, people who were sceptical of vaccinations and measures to contain the pandemic sought confirmation on social networks and found it among the extreme right and so-called alternative media. As a result, an acceptance of extreme right-wing ideologies has developed. A similar development was observed during the protests against the war on Ukraine in 2022.

Neukölln

The district of Neukölln has just under 330,000 residents making it one of the larger and more densely populated districts in Berlin. However, the individual parts of the district (North Neukölln, Britz, Buckow, Rudow and Gropiusstadt) differ vastly, which is also reflected in the number and type of incidents reported. While extreme right-wing propaganda is predominantly reported from the southern parts of the district, the north records mostly reports of attacks and insults.

For several years, south Neukölln has been the scene of a series of extreme right-wing attacks - not to mention many anti-fascist and anti-racist protests. The trial surrounding the Neukölln complex ended in December 2022, but the crimes have yet to be solved.



Neo-Nazi lettering in Mahlower Straße

“III. Path“ posters in Neukölln



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In 2022, the Register Office in Neukölln recorded a total of 201 incidents or a decrease of 43.2 per cent over 354 in 2021; 236 in 2020; 236 and 204 in 2019; 204, but was similar to the level recorded in 2019. In a Berlin-wide comparison, the figures for the Neukölln district rank eighth with a total of 4,156 incidents. Neukölln still ranked sixth with a total of 4,841 incidents in 2021.

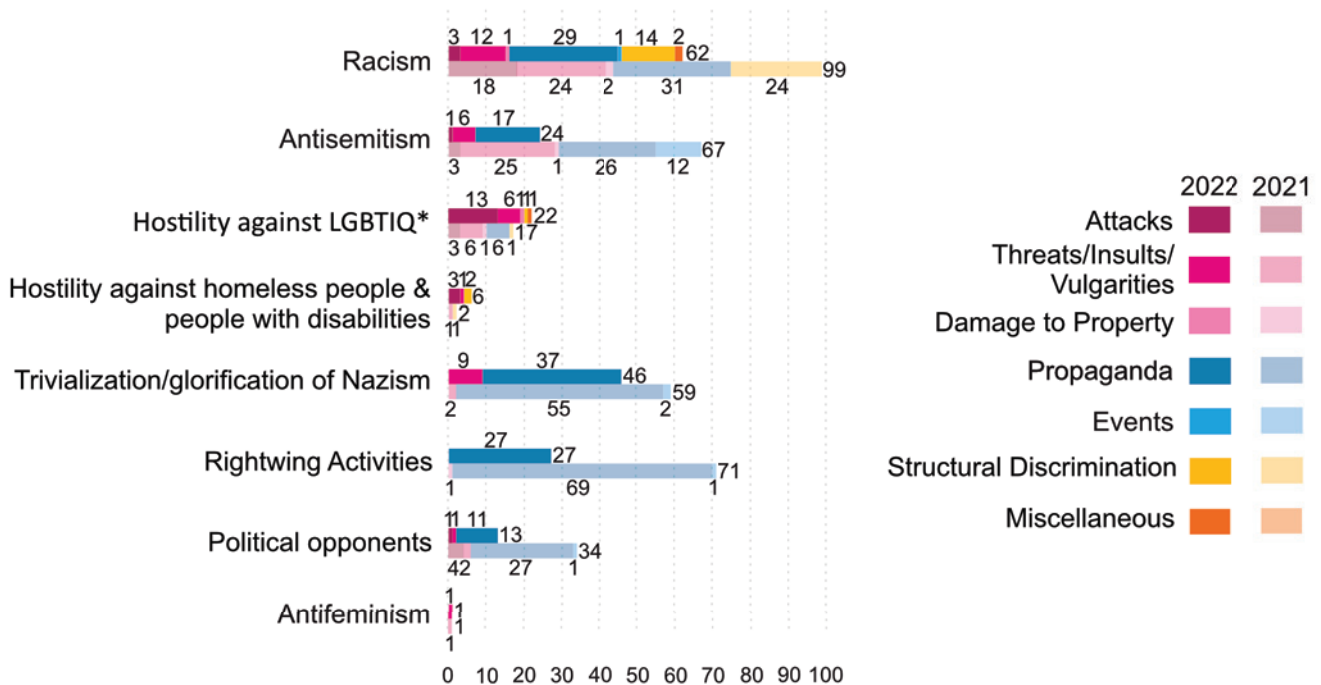
This drop in incident reports has various (financial) structural reasons and has also been observed in other districts of Berlin. In the case of the Neukölln register, the operator changed in November 2020. That also meant a change of staff. In addition, there was less financial support than in previous years because of a budget freeze in the public administration during the first half of 2022. Fewer resources were available to set up a new network and to train employees. In particular, fewer incidents could be documented via social media research due to limited staff ca-

capacity. Co-operating advice centres had similar problems. As a result, a high number of incidents were not documented and therefore not forwarded to the register. This means that the actual number of unreported cases of discrimination remains a major challenge for our work.

Decrease in Incidents Due to Less Propaganda

The total number of incidents in Neukölln fell mainly due to the decline in propaganda incidents with 121 reports (2021: 214). Criminal proceedings were initiated against an online mail order company from Halle (politaufkleber.de), which had supplied sympathizers and members of the right-wing scene with large quantities of low-threshold stickers in recent years. The mailing service no longer exists and supplies have ceased. Of the 121 registered propaganda incidents, just under 30 per cent were from north Neukölln. Most of the reports or 40 per cent were from Rudow, which is home to far-right activists.

The propaganda category was followed by 36 threats/insults/abuses, 21 attacks and 17 cases of structural discrimination. Of the threats and insults, 12 incidents were racially motivated. Most of these occurred in north Neukölln (60 per cent). On the one hand, this can be attributed to the fact that many people who live and work there are sensitive to everyday discrimination and are also familiar with the Register Office. On the other hand, north Neukölln is one of the main public transport hubs and includes the train stations Neukölln, Hermannplatz and Hermannstraße. Assaults, discriminatory insults and physical attacks generally occur more frequently in these places. The decline in the events category is particularly striking and dropped from 17 in 2021 to only one in 2022. This was due mainly to bans on demonstrations on Hermannplatz and outside Neukölln Town Hall during the escalating conflict between Israel and Palestine in April and May 2022.



Examples of Incidents

16th February 2022

Commenting on Twitter about a photo of the newly-elected federal chairpersons, Ricarda Lang and Omid Nouripour of the Green Party, Falko Liecke (CDU), District Councillor in Neukölln, said: „I wish you a happy ‚Allahu Akbar‘“ causing outrage. Nouripour was born in Iran and had previously been wrongly accused of promoting Sharia law. Liecke has since deleted the post.

Source: Tagesspiegel newspaper on 16.2.2022

16th April 2022

An anti-trans attack occurred on Hermannplatz. It began with four young people insulting two victims, aged 31 and 40. Then, one of the teenagers punched them with his fist. Early on Saturday morning, an assault and an insult were reported at a hospital in Berlin-Neukölln, which the police reported on Saturday afternoon.

Source: Queer.de 16.04.22, Police Berlin

29th May 2022

Two men approached a person in Neukölln who was obviously Jewish, jumped at her aggressively and shouted „Jew!“ in her face. When they realised that the person concerned was scared, they winked at her and walked on.

Source: RIAS Berlin

Racism Still Main Motive Despite High Number of Unreported Cases

Racism remains the most common motive at around 31 per cent. The 62 racially-motivated incidents can be categorised as follows: 5 incidents can be attributed to anti-Black racism, 6 to anti-Muslim racism and 14 to Anti-Romani/antiziganism. Most incidents 37 were recorded or registered in the „general racism“ category. At the end of May, for instance, an eyewitness reported that a white man in the U7 underground Rathaus Neukölln station shouted at a young person for racist reasons: „Shall I punch you in the face? You see me standing here.“ In mid-April, the Neukölln register received a report from its partner organization Amaro Foro about an Anti-Romani/antiziganist insult. A woman from Serbia was insulted on the street as a „dirty Z****“. An anti-Black racist incident occurred in October 2022 when two women were pelted with liquid from a moving car on Sonnenallee because of their skin colour, according to the ReachOut advice centre. These incidents are examples of racially motivated discrimination in Neukölln in 2022.

Trivialization/glorification of National Socialism (23 per cent) and right-wing self-promotion (13 per cent) were the second and third most common motives in Neukölln. These categories are characterized by propaganda. Anti-Semitism and LGBTIQ* hostility account for 12 and 11 per cent of the statistics respectively.

Significantly More Anti-LGBTIQ* Attacks in Neukölln

Anti-LGBTIQ* attacks in Neukölln doubled starkly over the previous year. Of 22 incidents in this category, 13 attacks were against LGBTIQ* people (2021: 3), 12 occurred in north Neukölln and one in Rudow. However, this increase is not a Neukölln-specific phenomenon, but a

Berlin-wide trend. The increase in anti-LGBTIQ* incidents is partly due to more intense networking with specialist advice centres and increased propaganda by extreme right-wing actors against queer people. A look at the Berlin-wide figures reveals the comparatively high number of attacks in Neukölln. The 10 per cent in this district puts it 4 per cent above the Berlin-wide average. The 18 per cent in terms of threats/insults/abuse puts Neukölln 2 per cent above the Berlin average. However, the percentages in the categories of propaganda and structural discrimination are identical at 59 per cent and 60 per cent respectively, and 8 per cent in each case.

Neukölln Complex and “III Path”

The year 2022 was characterised not least by the trials of two Neukölln residents with alleged links to a series of attacks in the district. Neo-Nazis waged attacks on people who have campaigned against right-wing extremism for at least ten years. The district court acquitted one of the two defendants. The Neukölln Complex trial ended in December 2022. However, the attacks have yet to be solved. Court trials on charges of arson, social fraud and threatening graffiti on the houses of political opponents of the extreme right continued in 2023 against the second main defendant, Sebastian T. After holding various political positions, he is now an active member of the small neo-Nazi party „III. Path“. The “III. Path” is still present in Neukölln with its propaganda. Towards the end of 2021 and early 2022 in particular, the extreme right-wing party was very active in north Neukölln and put up stickers and flyers in residential buildings and in letter boxes as well as in public spaces. Of 28 incidents reported in January 2022, 16 were attributable to the activities of „III. Path“ and its racist and far-right propaganda.

Outlook and Perspectives

A decrease in documented incidents does not automatically mean a decrease in cases of discrimination in our society. People’s attitudes and behaviour have changed significantly in a year. It remains a challenge for the Berlin Registers to capture the various forms of underreported discrimination in society. This requires various measures on different levels. These include: a) raising awareness and removing taboos about discrimination, b) protection from discrimination and the associated c) setting up of reporting structures as an important part of a more inclusive society and d) greater co-operation between civil society, counselling centres and registers.

4th June 2022

Nine Nazi-glorifying and right-wing extremist stickers by the “III. Path” were reported. The stickers paid homage to the Wehrmacht, four large pieces of writing in indelible marker: Celtic cross (as „O I“), „Rotfront verrecke“, „White Front“ (original) and the „O“ for Front as a Celtic cross and „ANB“ on Selgenauer Weg and Neuhofener Weg in Rudow. The person, who filed the report, said that some people in Rudow became upset when the

signs were made unrecognisable.

Source: www.hass-vernichtet.de

27th July 2022

A white employee of a company in Neukölln, who had been warned for previous racist behaviour towards other employees, behaved in a racist manner towards a Black employee. Although his immediate supervisor witnessed and reported the incident to management, the company has not taken any action to date.

Source: NARUD e.V.

Detailed Figures

The following tables list the incidents during the last five (5) years in all districts, the entire city and „Berlin-wide“. The tabular overview of all motives and types of incidents makes the data to which the Register Offices refer transparent and eases comparison between the districts. You can see,

for instance, how violence is spread across the districts, that an increase in propaganda often contributes to an increase in total incidents and that most anti-LGBTIQ* incidents are recorded in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Mitte and Neukölln.

Berlin gesamt

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	309	390	372	294	255
Threats/Insults/Vulgarity	899	594	632	732	657
BVV	46	23	15	0	0
Propaganda	1.691	1.658	2.234	2.951	2.459
Damage to Property	68	92	85	141	117
Events	317	346	291	293	341
Miscellaneous	75	174	46	32	11
Structural Discrimination	0	0	147	398	316
Total	3.405	3.277	3.822	4.841	4.156

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	1.355	1.337	1.306	1.428	1.132
Antisemitism	787	598	774	1.043	810
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	109	222	169	198	239
Hostility against homeless people	18	24	9	21	22
Hostility against disabled people	4	61	64	66	56
Trivialization of Nazism	382	353	619	720	655
Extreme rightwing activities	499	416	498	776	808
Political opponents	242	266	383	563	407
Antifeminism	0	0	0	26	27
Miscellaneous	9	0	0	0	0
Total	1.355	1.337	1.306	1.428	1.132

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Berlinweit

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	1	4	15	10	2
Threats/Insults/Vulgarity	318	73	106	113	87
BVV	0	0	1	0	0
Propaganda	133	307	452	502	420
Damage to Property	0	0	0	3	4
Events	0	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous	0	56	29	13	2
Structural Discrimination	0	0	28	112	74
Total	452	440	631	753	590

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	3	94	76	125	71
Antisemitism	445	320	493	553	479
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	0	2	3	31	5
Hostility against homeless people	0	0	0	0	1
Hostility against disabled people	0	18	43	31	32
Trivialization of Nazism	3	3	3	4	1
Extreme rightwing activities	0	1	0	1	0
Political opponents	1	2	13	5	1
Antifeminism	0	0	0	3	0
Total	452	440	631	753	590

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

„Berlin-wide“

Certain incidents cannot be assigned to a specific district. These include incidents targeting specific addressees where the district has no relevance whatsoever. Many Jewish or Israeli organisations receive anti-Semitic emails, insults and threats. As they receive these unwanted letters regardless of location, they are recorded under „Berlin-wide“. The proportion of anti-Semitic incidents is therefore very high in the category „Berlin-wide“. This category includes cases from counselling centres where it is unclear in which district they took place. One office in Kreuzberg is responsible for

people with disabilities. All cases of discrimination relating to this office are recorded under the category „Berlin-wide“ because the office’s location is not related to the cases of discrimination. If members of the Bundestag or the House of Representatives are insulted or threatened on social networks, these cases are recorded in „district-wide“ category not Mitte. In terms of content, these cases can be found under „Political Opponents“. The category „Berlin-wide“ was introduced in May 2017 to document incidents that take place in Berlin, but without a local impact.

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

Types of Incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	25	17	28	24	19
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	63	45	48	52	46
BVV	2	1	1	0	0
Propaganda	142	116	139	154	123
Damage to Property	4	16	6	6	6
Events	44	35	41	30	21
Miscellaneous	0	11	0	0	1
Structural Discrimination	0	0	13	26	18
Total	280	241	276	292	234

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	88	82	97	121	80
Antisemitism	60	61	37	47	48
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	3	19	8	9	15
Hostility against homeless people	3	3	3	2	1
Hostility against disabled people	0	1	1	2	1
Trivialization of Nazism	14	14	29	43	29
Extreme rightwing activities	99	42	64	37	46
Political opponents	13	19	37	28	12
Antifeminism	0	0	0	3	2
Total	280	241	276	292	234

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg

Types of Incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	41	54	56	44	36
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	48	50	35	60	57
BVV	1	0	0	0	0
Propaganda	105	115	196	297	174
Damage to Property	5	6	12	15	13
Events	30	23	11	18	25
Miscellaneous	11	19	5	13	1
Structural Discrimination	0	0	30	42	20
Total	241	257	345	489	326

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	118	124	121	124	80
Antisemitism	54	41	44	49	27
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	22	38	27	27	29
Hostility against homeless people	1	2	0	9	5
Hostility against disabled people	0	5	2	4	2
Trivialization of Nazism	12	17	46	92	49
Extreme rightwing activities	27	10	45	103	96
Political opponents	6	30	60	81	37
Antifeminism	0	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous	1	0	0	0	0
Total	241	267	345	489	326

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Lichtenberg

Types of Incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	21	28	25	27	18
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	21	34	43	48	59
BVV	7	5	0	0	0
Propaganda	121	150	340	595	411
Damage to Property	5	13	5	25	14
Events	26	16	4	8	8
Miscellaneous	8	12	1	5	0
Structural Discrimination	0	0	3	24	24
Total	209	258	421	732	534

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	109	109	120	193	160
Antisemitism	4	12	4	35	15
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	2	14	11	17	28
Hostility against homeless people	1	2	1	1	3
Hostility against disabled people	0		0	1	2
Trivialization of Nazism	39	32	108	148	70
Extreme rightwing activities	21	47	87	165	139
Political opponents	32	41	90	165	109
Antifeminism	0	0	0	7	8
Miscellaneous	1	0	0	0	0
Total	209	258	421	732	534

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Marzahn-Hellersdorf

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	14	15	17	11	9
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	40	23	33	26	29
BVV	1	1	0	0	0
Propaganda	116	104	186	164	290
Damage to Property	3	0	5	11	16
Events	3	10	4	19	13
Miscellaneous	5	1	3	0	1
Structural Discrimination	0	0	4	10	7
Total	182	154	252	241	365

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	59	61	78	58	61
Antisemitism	6	1	10	11	15
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	4	3	8	12	17
Hostility against homeless people	2	0	0	0	4
Hostility against disabled people	0	0	0	1	0
Trivialization of Nazism	21	27	69	50	60
Extreme rightwing activities	73	46	52	68	155
Political opponents	17	16	35	38	51
Antifeminism	0	0	0	3	2
Total	182	154	252	241	365

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Mitte

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	62	96	63	56	63
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	136	142	166	170	179
BVV	0	0	1	0	0
Propaganda	133	184	155	256	178
Damage to Property	14	28	12	21	15
Events	142	164	183	169	234
Miscellaneous	8	31	3	0	0
Structural Discrimination	0	0	26	72	89
Total	495	645	609	744	758

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	272	324	285	307	262
Antisemitism	91	80	100	148	101
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	30	63	41	24	42
Hostility against homeless people	2	7	1	3	3
Hostility against disabled people	1	28	5	9	8
Trivialization of Nazism	36	49	103	136	198
Extreme rightwing activities	44	39	37	50	71
Political opponents	19	55		62	60
Antifeminism	0	0	0	5	13
Total	495	645	609	744	758

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Neukölln

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	43	54	35	30	21
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	84	29	30	62	36
BVV	16	7	7	0	0
Propaganda	169	92	148	214	121
Damage to Property	13	5	6	5	2
Events	21	14	2	16	1
Miscellaneous	14	3	1	0	3
Structural Discrimination	0	0	7	27	17
Total	360	204	236	354	201

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	129	63	86	99	62
Antisemitism	46	25	14	67	24
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	23	25	23	17	22
Hostility against homeless people	5	0	2	3	3
Hostility against disabled people	0	2		3	3
Trivialization of Nazism	99	26	46	59	46
Extreme rightwing activities	27	51	47	71	27
Political opponents	29	12	17	34	13
Antifeminism	0	0	0	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	0	0	0	0
Total	360	204	236	354	201

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Pankow

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	24	28	35	27	28
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	50	39	37	51	45
BVV	4	3	0	0	0
Propaganda	140	134	158	241	290
Damage to Property	2	6	4	7	6
Events	11	16	9	6	10
Miscellaneous	3	10	0	0	0
Structural Discrimination	0	0	5	11	8
Total	234	236	248	343	387

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	118	93	105	102	104
Antisemitism	19	21	21	49	54
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	5	7	10	11	14
Hostility against homeless people	0	1	0		
Hostility against disabled people	1	0	2	0	
Trivialization of Nazism	34	39	32	39	41
Extreme rightwing activities	33	54	62	95	120
Political opponents	22	21	16	44	52
Antifeminism	0	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous	2	0	0	0	0
Total	234	236	248	343	387

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Reinickendorf

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	12	10	20	8	10
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	22	25	19	29	24
BVV	4	3	1	0	0
Propaganda	50	47	35	44	41
Damage to Property	2	2	7	6	2
Events	16	15	6	0	2
Miscellaneous	8	5	4	0	1
Structural Discrimination	0	0	6	10	22
Total	114	107	98	97	102

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	81	59	57	38	56
Antisemitism	3	6	8	9	2
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	3	6	10	11	16
Hostility against homeless people	1	2	0	1	0
Hostility against disabled people	0	0	1	1	3
Trivialization of Nazism	6	13	7	10	6
Extreme rightwing activities	19	16	8	13	12
Political opponents	1	5	7	13	7
Antifeminism	0	0	0	1	0
Total	114	107	98	97	102

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Spandau

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	11	9	21	15	9
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	19	46	19	33	19
BVV	1	0	0	0	0
Propaganda	40	33	44	39	34
Damage to Property	1	0	1	5	4
Events	2	1	6	2	5
Miscellaneous	4	6	0	0	0
Structural Discrimination	0	0	7	18	9
Total	78	95	98	112	80

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	47	48	46	57	37
Antisemitism	4	1	3	2	9
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	1	6	5	6	2
Hostility against homeless people	1	3	0	0	0
Hostility against disabled people	1	5	2	4	2
Trivialization of Nazism	9	13	11	9	15
Extreme rightwing activities	6	12	25	20	13
Political opponents	7	7	6	12	2
Antifeminism	0	0	0	2	0
Miscellaneous	2	0	0	0	0
Total	78	95	98	112	80

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Steglitz-Zehlendorf

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	10	8	9	12	8
Threats/Insults/Vulgarity	19	25	22	16	13
BVV	0	1	0	0	0
Propaganda	111	173	90	88	69
Damage to Property	5	5	7	1	6
Events	26	4	13	1	9
Miscellaneous	9	4	0	1	1
Structural Discrimination	0	0	6	14	3
Total	180	220	147	133	109

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	80	68	57	51	26
Antisemitism	19	6	10	15	11
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	2	3	3	7	7
Hostility against homeless people	0	0	1	0	0
Hostility against disabled people	0	1	1	0	1
Trivialization of Nazism	21	32	22	10	23
Extreme rightwing activities	77	52	36	39	31
Political opponents	21	18	17	11	10
Antifeminism	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Total	220	180	147	133	109

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Tempelhof-Schöneberg

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	17	32	21	17	15
Threats/Insults/Vulgarity	18	17	37	21	20
BVV	0	0	0	0	0
Propaganda	48	69	56	96	57
Damage to Property	2	2	13	16	10
Events	1	1	0	0	4
Miscellaneous	7	5	0	0	1
Structural Discrimination	0	0	5	14	13
Total	93	126	132	164	120

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	35	42	45	34	42
Antisemitism	17	16	17	33	14
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	7	25	12	10	15
Hostility against homeless people	1	1	1	0	0
Hostility against disabled people	1	0	4	9	1
Trivialization of Nazism	19	31	40	42	20
Extreme rightwing activities	8	6	7	26	22
Political opponents	5	5	6	10	6
Antifeminism	0	0	0	0	0
Total	93	126	132	164	120

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Treptow-Köpenick

Types of incidents	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Attacks	30	33	27	13	17
Threats/Insults/Vulgarity	55	52	37	51	43
BVV	9	3	4	0	0
Propaganda	321	196	235	261	251
Damage to Property	12	9	7	20	19
Events	17	25	12	24	8
Miscellaneous	3	6	0	0	0
Structural Discrimination	0	0	7	18	12
Total	447	324	329	387	350

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Motives	Year 2018	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Racism	219	170	133	119	91
Antisemitism	18	8	13	25	11
Hostility against LGBTIQ*	7	11	8	16	27
Hostility against homeless people	1	3	0	0	1
Hostility against disabled people	0	0	2	1	0
Trivialization of Nazism	67	57	103	78	97
Extreme rightwing activities	65	40	28	88	76
Political opponents	70	35	42	60	47
Antifeminism	0	0	0	0	0
Total	447	324	329	387	350

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Rising Hostility Towards Trans People

In 2022, Berlin’s Registers documented a record 239 anti-LGBTIQ* incidents. LGBTIQ* is a self-chosen abbreviation for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer people.

The increase consists mainly of anti-trans incidents. They rose from 49 in 2021 to 81 in 2022. In 2019, there were still 30. Compared to gay men, there are few visible trans people and few trans-specific community venues in Berlin. Therefore, the stark rise is all the more astonishing. Yet, the trans community is becoming increasingly visible.

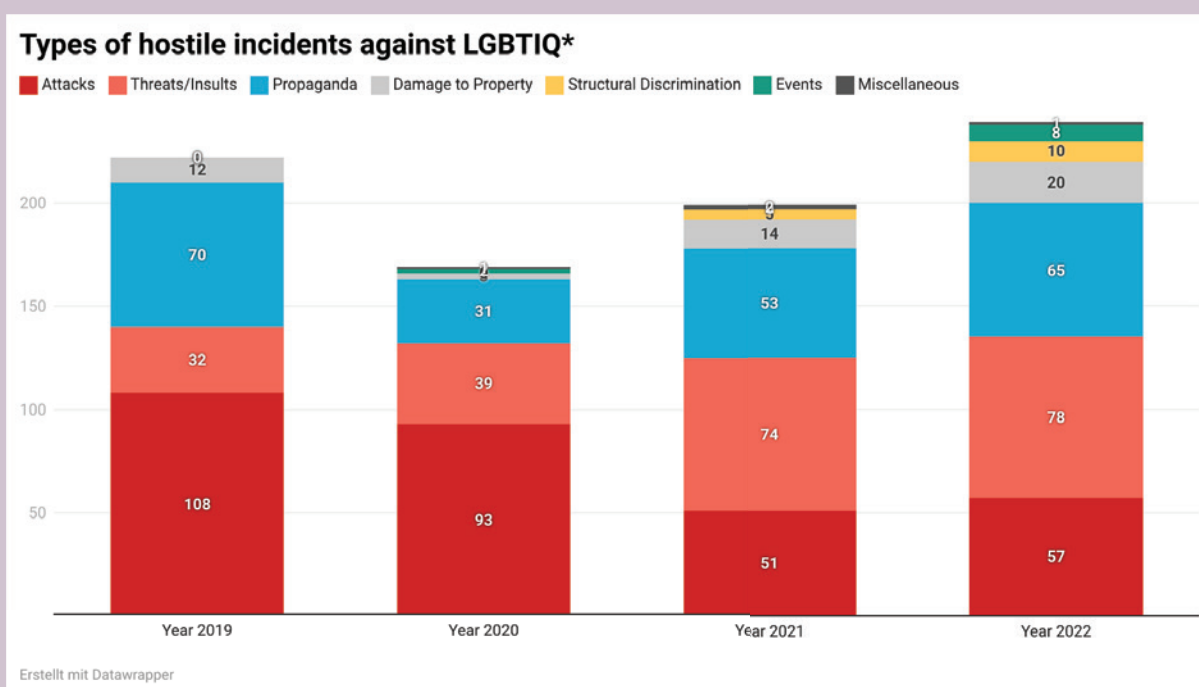
The end of measures to contain the pandemic led to greater presence and more networking particularly on social media. This visibility has since hit the „street“. The discussion about the Self-Determination Act, which was due to take effect in 2023, gave the trans community more publicity. This goes hand in hand with a regressive countermovement involving anti-trans debates about how many human rights queer people are entitled to in the first place. As a result, the equal rights that homosexuals fought for are once again the subject of debate. Stigmas such as the accusation of paedo-criminality are again being used to mobilise against e.g., a queer day-care centre in Schöneberg. Many public aspects of the debate cater to ideas that any deviation from bisexuality is unnatural or „sick“. The fact that transgender exists is denied and trans women and BIPOC trans people in particular are denied their gender and thus their existence. Less discriminatory legislation and social acceptance of trans people allegedly “threaten children“. These attitudes have led to campaigns and violence to-

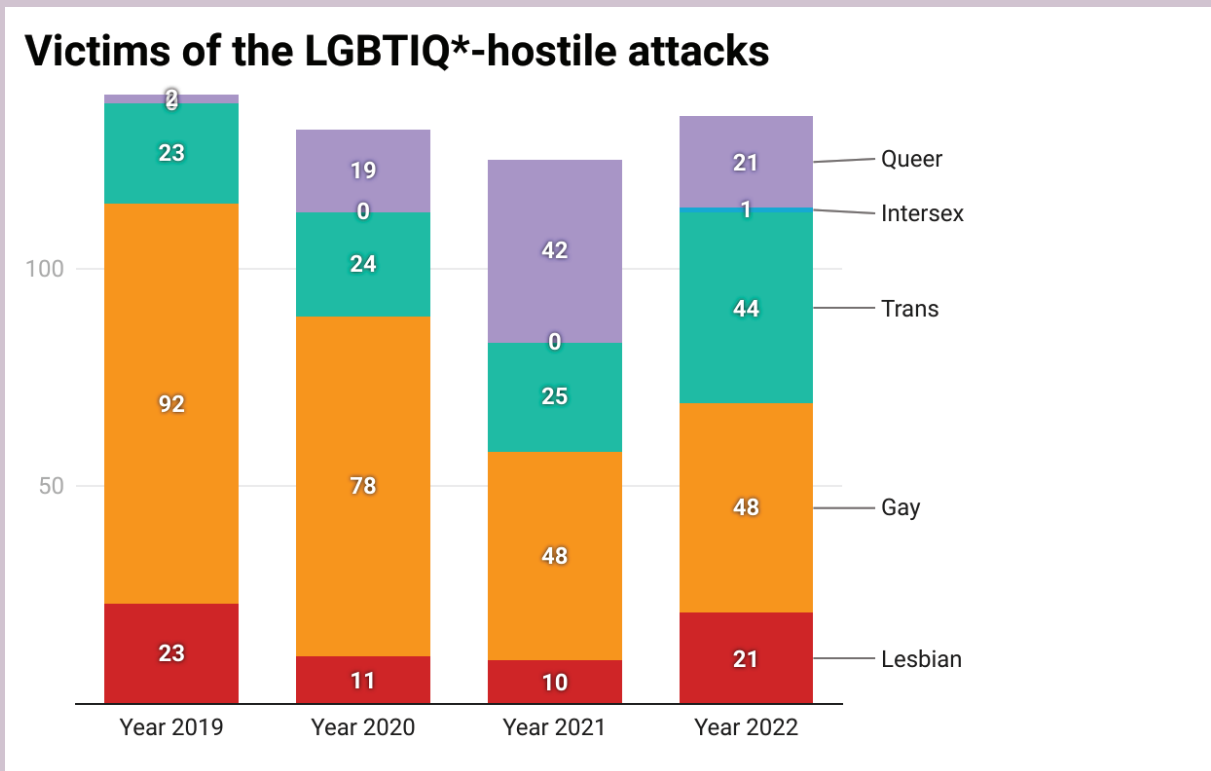
wards LGBTIQ* people in public spaces all over Berlin.

More Frequent Hostility and Violence Towards Trans People

Anti-trans attacks, threats and insults have risen clearly to 44 incidents. At the same time, the number of documented, but not actual anti-gay violence has decreased. These figures can be explained by the fact that the police in Berlin have not passed on any information about reported cases of hate crime to civil society documentation centres since 2021 for data protection reasons. They were an important source of information about anti-LGBTIQ* violence in Berlin and this explains the alleged decline in anti-gay violence. Gay men are most likely to report to the police compared to other LGBTIQ* people, the numbers were high until 2021, but are now falling due to a lack of publicly available information. In 2021 and 2022, the Berlin Registers stepped up their networking and public relations work in the community. As a result, the victims turned to the Berlin Register Offices more frequently than ever. This led to a change in sources and explains some of the rising incidents of anti-trans violence: Counselling centres for the LGBTIQ* community also recorded an increase similar to the police crime statistics.

There was a significant increase in all types of anti-trans incidents in the Berlin Registers. The most drastic increase was re-





corded in attacks: the Berlin Registers documented 18 attacks on trans people in 2022 (2021: 8). Verbal attacks such as threats, insults and verbal abuse of trans people also increased to 26 per annum (2021: 17). One example of trans hostility involved damage to the grave of trans woman Ella Nik Bayan, who burnt herself alive on Alexanderplatz in 2021. Her grave was desecrated four times by the end of 2022.

In recent years, anti-LGBTIQ* attacks were concentrated in the district of Mitte, as well as Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg and Neukölln which is a centre of cultural events with lots of leisure places. LGBTIQ* people can be attacked wherever they are present and visible. On the weekend of Christopher Street Day alone, 6 anti-LGBTIQ* attacks and 13 other incidents such as insults were documented as queer people travelled to events all over the city.

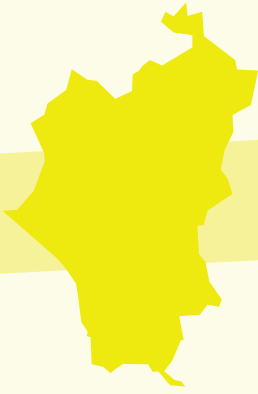
Anti-Trans Actors in Berlin

Mobilisation against the sexual self-determination of trans people, including outright denial of their existence, has increased: Anti-trans propaganda appeared on stickers, graffiti and posters and increased to 20 incidents mainly in Lichtenberg, Treptow-Köpenick and Marzahn-Hellersdorf. The perpetrators of the anti-trans propaganda were predominantly extreme right-wing parties such as "III. Path", the NPD and the AfD. In west Berlin, especially in Charlottenburg, there are new right-wing and ultra-conservative actors who use anti-trans content to influence social discourse.

Conservative feminists, who term themselves „radical feminists“, are also campaigning against the rights of trans people independently of the extreme right. These feminists argue that trans men are not men and trans women are not women. They demand e.g., the exclusion of trans women from spaces reserved only for

women. They allege that all trans women are interested mainly in carrying out sexualised violence against women, whom they could reach more easily in this way. Demonstrations organized by this sphere, counter to the Pride parade, are new. In 2022, radical feminists demonstrated on Nollendorfplatz against Christopher Street Day and held two other rallies against the implementation of trans human rights. They also hung up numerous stickers with slogans reading "Trans Women are Men".

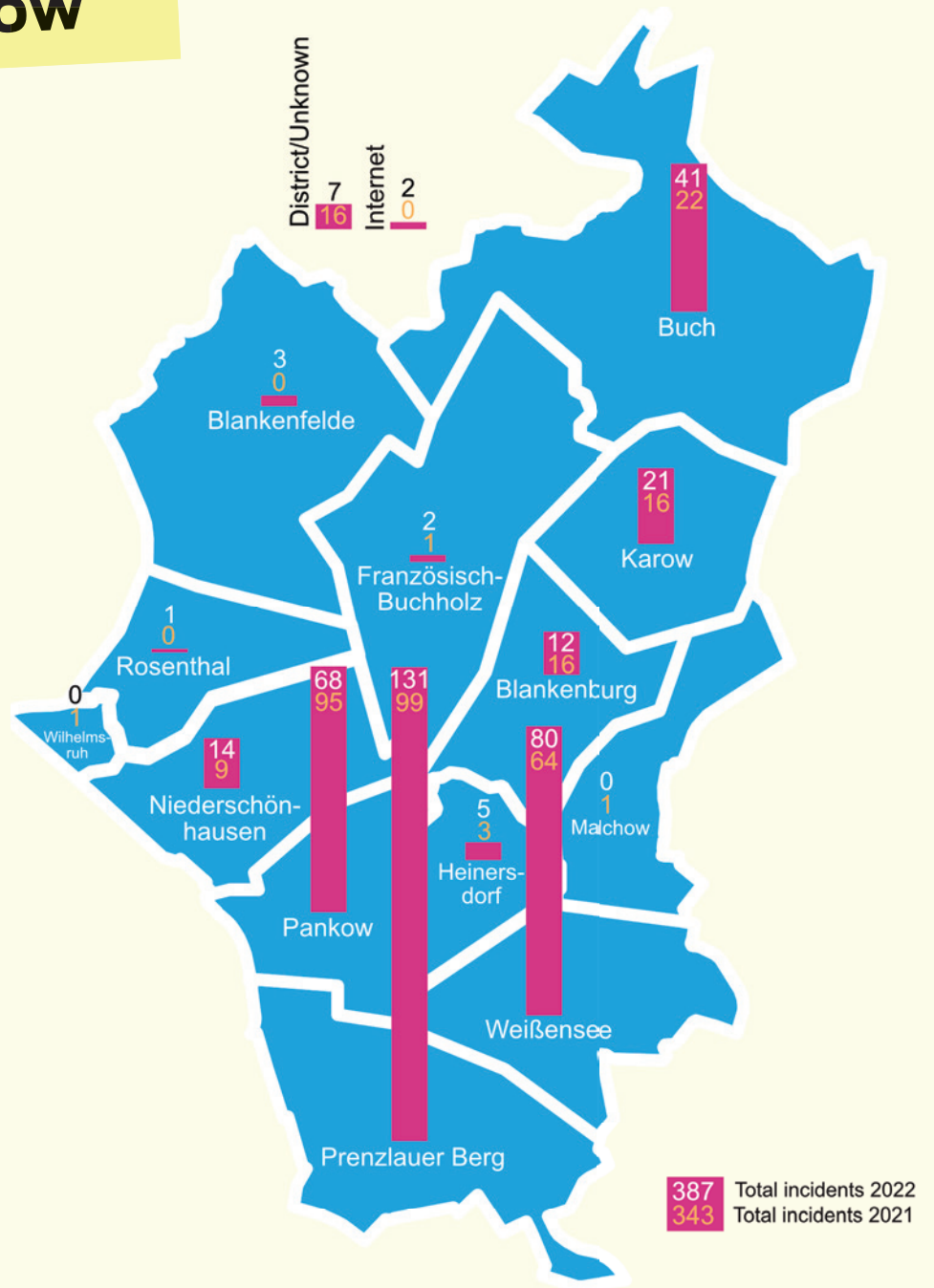
Agitation in media reports, extreme right-wing politics, ultra-conservative and radical feminist campaigns are taking place simultaneously and there is a link between the propaganda and increasing anti-trans violence on the streets. The incited public discourse, anti-trans legislation, a lack of knowledge in authorities and a social order based on the division in gender roles of „man“ and „woman“ give perpetrators the impression that they have the right to enforce social norms violently. The various phenomena noticeable in Berlin - from anti-trans propaganda and damage to property to rallies and speeches against trans rights, to discrimination against trans people in doctors' surgeries, to everyday hatred and violence, give the overall picture of a particularly threatening situation. Most of the LGBTIQ* community and their allies in Berlin, however, have come together in solidarity.



Pankow

The district of Pankow with a population of some 411,000 is the most densely populated district of Berlin at present. However, the district of Prenzlauer Berg is the most populous with 165,500 people, followed by around 65,800 people in Pankow and 56,000 in Weißensee. In the north, the district comprises ten other places spread out over a relatively large area bringing the average, overall population to 4,009 inhabitants per square kilometre.

The S-Bahn stations Schönhauser Allee, Greifswalder Straße etc., as well as the Pankow S-Bahn station, Antonplatz in Weißensee along the Circular Line or Ringbahn and the underground stations on the U2 line are key, busy transfer points where many people converge. The three most populous districts have lots of cafés, bars, restaurants, clubs and other public leisure spaces and night spots.



“III. Path“ paper shavings in Buch

Neo-Nazi lettering in Karow



Contact:

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	2020	2021	2022
Attacks	35	27	28
Threats/Insults/Vulgarities	37	51	45
Propaganda	158	241	290
Damage to Property	4	7	6
Structural Discrimination	5	11	8
Events	9	6	10
Total	248	343	387

A total of 387 incidents were recorded for the district in 2022 or 40 more incidents over the previous year (2021: 343; 2020: 248). The rise is due almost exclusively to the increase in reported propaganda incidents (2022: 290; 2021: 241; 2020: 158) and is spread across the districts of Prenzlauer Berg, Weißensee and Buch. A high incidence of Shoah-relativising spray-painting, but also stickers and posters by (extreme) right-wing, online mail order companies and the extreme right-wing party „III. Path“ party played a significant role.

Such stickers were repeatedly discovered on the fringes of or on the routes of conspiracy ideology events. People who presumably belong to an open-right to right-wing milieu also sprayed numerous slogans including some anti-fascist ones especially in Blankenburg. In addition, sympathisers and/or members of the extreme right-wing party „III. Path“ were more active in the district and hung up a large number of party stickers and posters and those of its youth organisation National Revolutionary Youth (NRJ) and put flyers in letter boxes. Most of this propaganda was probably removed by an active and anti-fascist civil society. The recor-

ded number of attacks remained almost the same over the previous year (2022: 28; 2021: 27; 2020: 35). The same applies to insults/threats/abuse (2022: 45, 2021: 51, 2020: 37). Racism was the main motive of both incident categories. A brutal, racist attack on a 17-year-old woman at the Greifswalder Straße tram stop made headlines in early February, but only after the woman described her experience on social media to contradict the police report and portrayals in the media. According to those initial reports, a missing mask had led to the altercation aboard the tram. However, a group had attacked the young woman for racist reasons. The incident shows how difficult it frequently is for victims to have their experiences perceived and acknowledged as racist violence.

The reported anti-Semitic incidents (2022: 54; 2021: 49; 2020: 21) also increased slightly. After an alarming rise in 2021, they have remained on this high level. Most anti-Semitic incidents consist of Shoah-trivialising spray-painting.

The high number of reports in the past year is due to the large number of reporters in the district. The active and anti-

fascist civil society has helped raise the visibility and to publicise (extreme) right-wing and discriminatory incidents in the district. A big thank you to all of them!

Attacks and Threats/Insults on Same level - Racism Main Motive

The number of recorded attacks remained largely the same over the previous year (2022: 28, 2021: 27, 2020: 35). Similar to the previous year, the data from the Berlin LKA was not sent to civil society actors for data protection reasons. Thus, this year's figure should be viewed with caution. The number of attacks was probably higher than recorded by the Pankow Register. Yet, violent offences have remained on a slightly fluctuating but similar level since 2015.

In 2022, most attacks occurred in Prenzlauer Berg (9), Berlin-Buch (7) and Pankow-Zentrum (6). The high number in Berlin-Buch is striking as the district with just under 16,000 inhabitants is very small compared to Prenzlauer Berg and Pankow-Zentrum. Yet, quite a few attacks occurred there.

In March 2022, for instance, a man in a hostel knocked off another man's kippah. The attacker kicked the kippah and punched the victim in the face several times. Then the attacker demanded that the victim shout „Free Palestine“. On a Sunday night in June, a man in Prenzlauer Berg was first homophobically insulted by another unknown man and then punched in the face with his fist. Another racist attack occurred in Karow. Two girls on the Piazza were heading to a supermarket in Karow. Three 15-year-olds were standing behind them at the traffic lights and shouted racist insults. At first, the two victims ignored the insults and continued on their way. When they had finished shopping,

5th February 2022

A woman was racially insulted, grabbed in the face, punched and kicked by several people at the Greifswalder Straße streetcar stop. The bystanders did not intervene. The victim had to go to hospital and filmed a video there, which she published on TikTok. The press reported on the incident because the police press release was worded in such a way that it seemed as though the escalation occurred because the victim

was not wearing a face mask. The press and police later corrected this reversal of perpetrator and victim. Source: [moskito]

23rd April 2022

A 25-year-old man was hit on the head with a stick by a man on the streetcar due to anti-black racism. The 25-year-old suffered injuries to his head and was treated as an inpatient. Source: ReachOut Berlin

1st August 2022

Along the route from Blankenburg S-Bahn station to Karow, graffiti against antifascism was found on post boxes, electricity and telecommunications boxes and glass containers. The slogans were „Scheiß Antifa“ or „fuck Antifa“. Source: [moskito]

they were approached and harassed by one of the girls who had been waiting at the traffic lights. Then, one of the victims was pushed and kicked in the stomach. The attackers then pulled the girl's hair and smeared hand sanitiser gel all over her hair. A man intervened and separated the two. The attackers and their friend left then. Such attacks are now everyday and occur suddenly. Neither the attackers nor their victims knew each other.

Attacks Mostly Racially Motivated

Insults/threats have dropped slightly over the previous year, but remained on a similar level (2022: 45; 2021: 51; 2020: 37). Well over half of those occurred in Prenzlauer Berg (26), 4 each in Weißensee and Pankow-Zentrum, 3 each in Berlin-Buch and Karow, one in Niederschönhausen and one in Heinersdorf. Racism was the main motive with 31 incidents (2021: 31), in addition 7 incidents were anti-LGBTIQ* motivated (2021: 3), 3 anti-Semitic (2021: 9), one towards disabled people (2021: 0) and one political opponent (2021: 4). At the end of February, three smokers outside a bar in Wollankstraße insulted a Black passer-by. They harassed the Black man aggressively and made fun of and scared him. In May, a cyclist in Weißensee who was passing by a young person with Down's syndrome verbally abused, insulted and threatened the victim. A witness then called the police. At around 4 pm on New Year's Eve, a customer in a snack bar in Prenzlauer Berg insulted another customer in a homophobic manner. Plainclothes police officers, who happened to be present, noticed the incident and began an investigation.

Prenzlauer Berg: High Number of Threats/Insults and Sharp Increase in Propaganda

The number of incidents in Prenzlauer Berg has always been the highest compared to other areas in the district in recent years (2022: 131, 2021: 95, 2020: 82). Propaganda increased by over 40 incidents. While there were 47 propaganda incidents in 2021, they rose to 93 last year. The number of attacks fell slightly (2022: 9; 2021: 13), while insults/threats remained on a similar level (2022: 26; 2021: 27). Racism is generally the main motive behind incidents in Prenzlauer Berg (2022: 35; 2021: 34), followed closely by anti-Semitic incidents (2022: 31; 2021: 28), with Shoah-trivialising spray-painting taking centre stage. Right-wing self-promotion has risen sharply (2022: 30; 2021: 13), which can be attributed to an increase in extreme right-wing and conspiracy ideology propagan-

	2020	2021	2022
Blankenburg	13	16	12
Blankenfelde	1	0	3
Buch	22	22	41
Französisch Buchholz	3	1	2
Heinersdorf	3	3	5
Karow	11	16	21
Malchow	1	1	0
Niederschönhausen	9	9	14
Pankow	49	95	68
Prenzlauer Berg	82	99	131
Rosenthal	1	0	1
Weißensee	39	64	80
Wilhelmsruh	0	1	0
Districtwide	7	16	7
Internet	7	0	2
Total	248	343	387

da. Incidents motivated by anti-LGBTIQ* attitudes have also risen (2022: 10; 2021: 4). The trivialisation of National Socialism has also risen (2022: 13; 2021: 9).

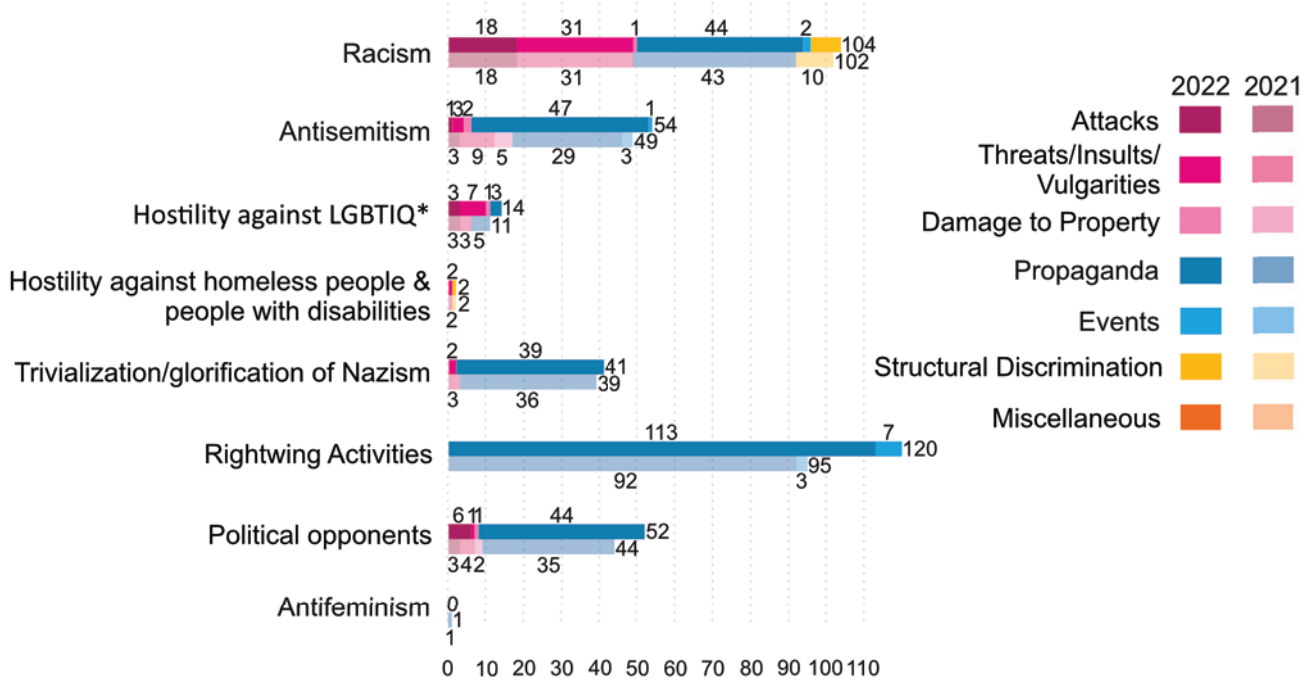
Weißensee: Rise in Extreme Right-Wing Propaganda

The number of propaganda activities also rose in Weißensee in 2022 (2022: 69; 2021: 55). This is due to increased propaganda by the extreme right-wing „III. Path“ party, but also included stickers by other (extreme) right-wing online mail order companies. The „III. Path“ party does not contest elections in Berlin. It is rather a rallying point for known action-orientated neo-Nazis in Berlin. In addition, there are always stickers or spray-painted anti-fascist daubings. The number of attacks remained the same (2022: 3; 2021: 3), as did the number of insults/threats (2022: 4; 2021: 3). In July, one attack occurred shortly after midnight in a pub in Langhansstraße. There, a 37-year-old woman racially insulted a 39-year-old woman. She pulled her headscarf off her head, threw it on the floor and hit the woman several times on the head and chest. Only the police were able to separate the attacker from the victim.

Pankow-Centre: Relevant Decrease in Extreme Right-Wing Propaganda

The number of propaganda incidents in the centre of Pankow has fallen sharply (2022: 54; 2021: 75). The number of attacks remained similar (2022: 6; 2021: 5), while the number of insults/threats decreased significantly (2022: 4; 2021: 13). From July onwards, all incidents in the district fell sharply.

A total of 33 incidents meant right-wing self-expression was the main motive in this district (2021: 32). This suggests that the incidents originated from people who sympathise with the extreme right's organised structures. They use stickers to advertise their own groups and their friends' organisations. However, there was a sharp decline in racist incidents. While these came to a total of 31 incidents in 2021, there were only 15 last year. Anti-Semitic incidents, on the other hand, increased from 6 in 2021 to 10 incidents and consisted mainly of Shoah-trivialising spraying or slogans. In addition, 6 NS-trivialising incidents also occurred (2021: 16). Four of these six incidents alone consisted of swastika graffiti. Four incidents targeted political opponents (2021: 10).

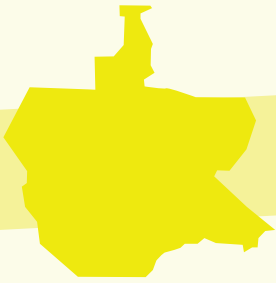


Berlin-Buch: High Number of Attacks and Racist Propaganda

Around 20 more incidents were recorded in Berlin-Buch over the previous year (2022: 41; 2021: 22). A total of 7 attacks (2021: 1) occurred in the district including 3 threats/insults (2021: 1). The number of propaganda incidents also increased (2022: 29; 2021: 20). A total of 12 incidents were racially motivated (2021: 5). The refugee accommodation centre in Groscurthstraße resumed operations in summer, which was quite warm prompting many refugees to stay outdoors and across the district in general. Some refugees came from Moldova and led to some racist prejudices and stereotypical attributions against Romnja. Almost 100 people came together for a walk organised by a local politician. Opinions differed with some constructive stances focusing on co-operation. Others, however, fuelled racist prejudices. This charged atmosphere prevailed throughout the summer and only subsided a bit towards the autumn. The composition of refugees in the centre also changed. Organised right-wing extremist actors or parties paid no further attention to the mood. Yet, people with extreme right-wing attitudes live in Berlin-Buch and there were many associated activities in the 2010s in particular. Some people have campaigned against this for years and now there is an anti-racism network in Buch and Karow.

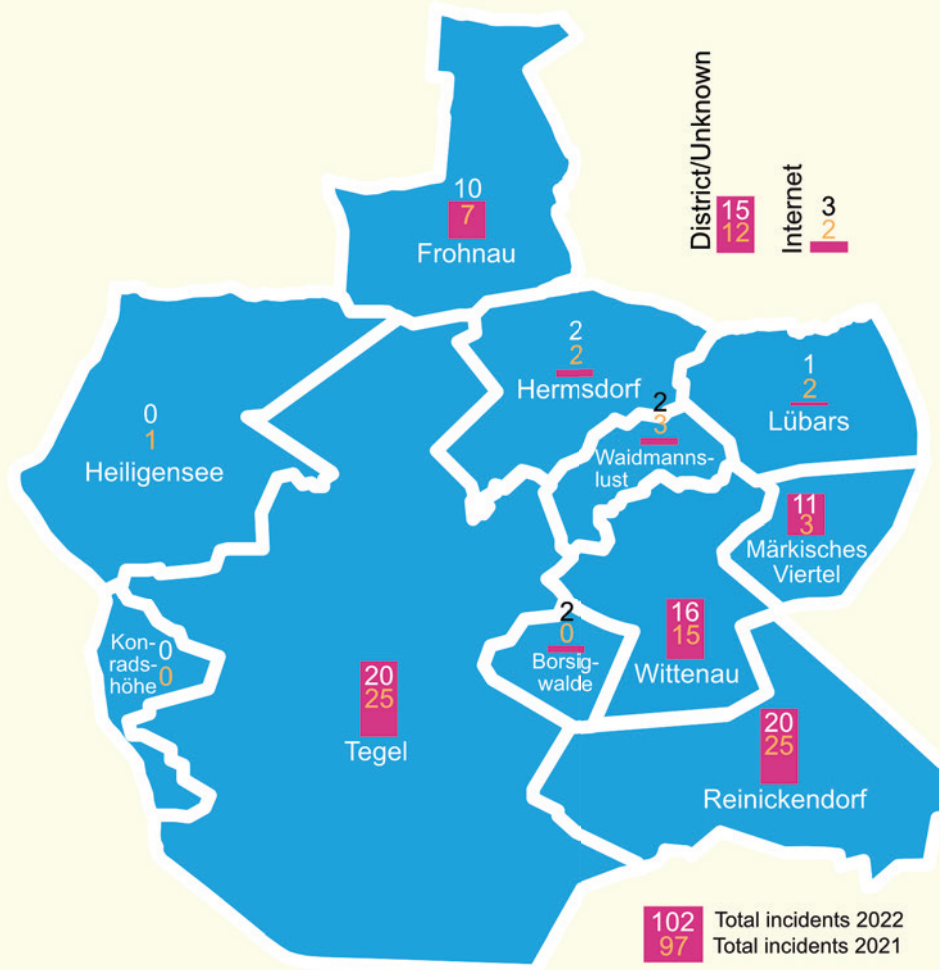
Blankenburg: Huge Number of Sprayings

Since 2020, the number of incidents in the Blankenburg district has risen steadily to 12, almost all of which involved propaganda. In 2022, there was spray-painting on a huge scale especially in the second half of the year. Anti-fascist messages were sprayed on electricity poles and post boxes.



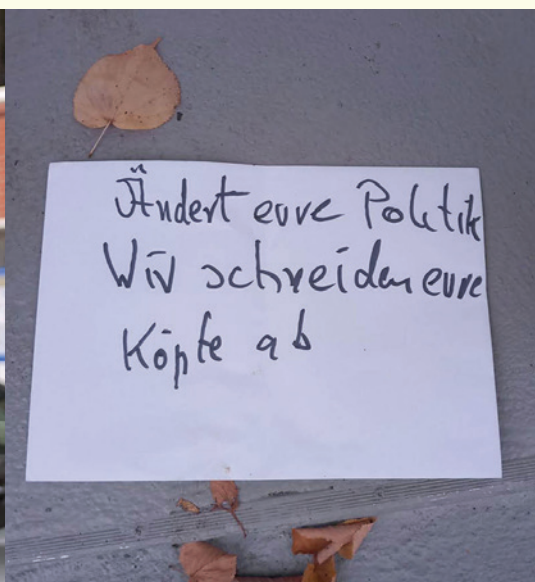
Reinickendorf

The district of Reinickendorf is large and consists of 11 places, but only 266,000 inhabitants. The district is home to Lake Tegel and a forest as well as the Tegeler Fließ nature reserve. Reinickendorf is characterised by a large social divide. The rates of child poverty and unemployment are very high in parts of Reinickendorf and in southern Tegel, as well as in the large housing estates (Märkisches Viertel and the Rollbergesiedlung in Waidmannslust). The districts on the Havel in the west (Konradshöhe and Heiligensee) and in the north (Frohnau, Hermsdorf and Lübars), on the other hand, are characterised by single-family housing estates and are among the most affluent parts of Berlin. The districts of Wittenau and Borsigwalde as well as parts of Tegel and Reinickendorf are in the middle of this social spectrum. The CDU was the dominant political force in the district for a very long time, and the district was only briefly governed by a coalition of SPD, Alliance 90/The Greens and FDP.



Posters in Reinickendorf

Death threats against „Greens“ in Reinickendorf

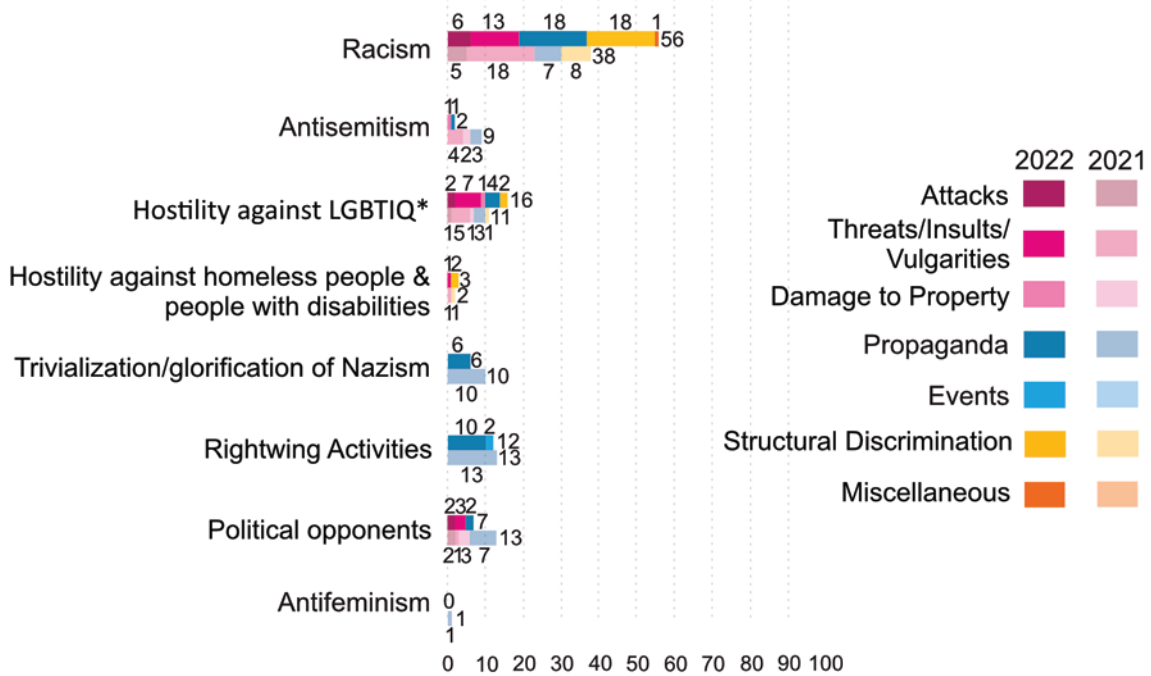


Contact:

Register Reinickendorf

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Situation in Arrival Centres

The two main registration centres for refugees arriving in Berlin are in Reinickendorf. In spring 2019, Berlin’s main arrival centre was opened on the site of the former Karl Bonhoeffer Mental Hospital in Wittenau. People who wish to apply for asylum in Berlin must register there. During the registration process, they are accommodated and looked after there. Capacities were reached in February 2022 when several thousand refugees from Ukraine began arriving daily after Russia unleashed its war of aggression and the centre was unable to manage. Since 20th March 2022, refugees from Ukraine have been accommodated in a separate arrivals centre in Terminals A and B of the former Tegel Airport.

Several thousand refugees from Ukraine arrived in Berlin every day, the capacities of the arrival centre were no longer sufficient and the people were accommodated in tents.

They were originally supposed to spend a few days at the most in the makeshift and cramped sleeping areas until they were moved to other accommodation. However, many of them have been living in the tents in Tegel for weeks and in some cases months and will not be moved. The children have not yet received any schooling and visits from external supporters are hardly possible.

The Reinickendorf Register has documented incidents in the district since 2015. In 2022, 102 incidents were documented (2021: 97). More than half were racially-motivated. However, the number of anti-trans, homophobic and queer incidents also increased over the previous years. The far right was visible mainly through its propaganda in the district.

In 2022, a particularly high number of incidents in relation to structural discrimination were documented. The number doubled over the previous year to 22 with 7 seven incidents in the Tegel Arrival Centre alone. Employees of the State Office for Refugees and the police applied stricter standards to non-white people than to white refugees, e.g., when recognising documents and reasons for registration in Berlin. Security personnel also treated them worse than white people. Especially families perceived as Romnja were treated

Examples of Incidents

18th May 2022

The principal of a secondary school made a derogatory comment to a social worker about a trans pupil’s wish to be addressed by a new name. After a discussion with the school’s social workers, management became somewhat more open to the request.

Source: Report by an individual

15th July 2022

An employee of Reinickendorf’s social housing service repeatedly insulted a

client in the centre antiziganistically and wanted to house her in accommodation where the standards of hygiene were catastrophic. The client refused this accommodation.

Source: Amaro Foro

12th August 2022

A Black person, who was employed by EOTO, and her colleagues visited the Tegel Arrival Centre to help Black refugees from Ukraine, and were given a guided tour. During the tour, she was

standing slightly apart from the group and was told by a member of security staff to go to the arrivals area for registration. When she tried to explain that she was part of the team, the security guard insisted until her colleagues intervened.

Source: Each One Teach One

as security risks. A family, for instance, including a mother and baby were surrounded by security staff on arrival.

Various forms of discrimination also overlapped in relation to refugees. A man of African origin, for instance, who had fled Ukraine was subjected to both racist and homophobic discrimination in the Tegel Arrival centre. Operators of shared accommodation discriminated against refugees in two cases. Most recorded cases of structural discrimination involved authorities or advice centres, who refused their services for Anti-Romani/antiziganist reasons. Pupils in various types of schools were affected by the non-recognition of their trans identity or a racist culture of dialogue among teachers.

The total of 10 attacks was on the same level of previous years (2021: 8). Only 2020, the year of coronavirus and lockdowns, had led to a higher number of 20 attacks. At the time, people were attacked in residential areas, parks and supermarkets. Six of the attacks in 2022 were racially motivated and two were homophobic. Two attacks targeted political opponents. It is striking that the perpetrators often attacked older women, babies, children and young people who were physically inferior to them. In one case, a 59-year-old woman and an 83-year-old woman were kicked after coming to the aid of a gay couple, who had been insulted by a group of young people. In another case, a man in a group spat on both a mother and a baby lying in a car, for racist reasons.

The most violent and verbal attacks in public spaces occurred in the districts of Reinickendorf, Tegel and Märkisches Viertel. Three out of 6 racially motivated attacks occurred in Märkisches Viertel and 2 in Reinickendorf-Ost. Two anti-gay attacks occurred in Reinickendorf. They included among others, anti-gay insults towards a Ukrainian refugee who was beaten unconscious by two men in a chemist's shop on Kurt-Schumacher-Platz. Counter-demonstrators were attacked twice on the margins of demonstrations against coronavirus measures in Alt-Tegel in February 2022. The victims included a 72-year-old woman. Most verbal hostility occurred in the Märkisches Viertel and in the Reinickendorf district, followed by Tegel and Wittenau. Propaganda and damage to property decreased. The repeated cutting up of a rainbow flag at a kindergarten in the Märkisches Viertel and an anti-Semitic arson attack on a hedge in a residential

complex were categorised as damage to property. The documented propaganda, such as stickers, graffiti, online posts or motions in the district council, was motivated mainly by racism and included several anti-refugee stickers or posters.

The neo-Nazi micro-party „III. Path“ made five public appearances in 2022. In June, activists commemorated those who died during the 17th June 1953 uprising, and on Remembrance Day in November, they commemorated the World War II dead. In another public action, they donated clothes to a social department store. These campaigns were not aimed at a large audience, but were used mainly to publicise their own website. In February, however, they attracted greater media attention when they took part in a demonstration against coronavirus measures in Tegel and held a banner aloft. Neo-Nazis in the „III. Path“ handed out flyers in various places including Tegel in late December.

The highest number of incidents, 20 each, was documented for the districts of Reinickendorf and Tegel. The Reinickendorf district tends to be more inner-city in character than other parts of the borough. Accordingly, attacks, insults, threats and propaganda incidents are somewhat higher there. Incidents in the arrival centre have been added for Tegel. Propaganda had influenced the number of incidents there in the previous year. Wittenau came third with 16 incidents some of which are related to the location of Wittenau's Town Hall: Three incidents were related to discussions in the district council and two to structural discrimination in the social welfare office. The number of incidents in Frohnau rose slightly (2022: 10; 2021: 7), due mainly to an increasing number of neo-Nazi stickers with slogans such as „white lives matter“ or „NS zone“. The number of incidents in other districts, which are characterised by residential areas or places on the outskirts of the city, remained at the low level of previous years.

Racism and hostility towards refugees will in all likelihood continue to impact the register's work in the district next year. Refugees in the Tegel Arrival Centre and other accommodation continue to experience both structural and everyday discrimination. Racist insults also remain commonplace in other places e.g., in schools across Reinickendorf. The register assumes a high number of unreported incidents, as it has become clear from discussions with educational professionals

and social workers that only a fraction of cases are reported.

The AfD planned to open a national headquarters with offices and event rooms in Wittenau in 2023. Party offices are used for networking, planning activities and storing propaganda material. Should the AfD establish itself in Reinickendorf, it will have a physical presence with events and known staff. The development of an anti-racist, organised civil society is positive. In many other districts of Berlin, there have been alliances and initiatives of varying strength for years that are committed to fighting racism, anti-Semitism and the far right.

These were hardly any networks of this kind Reinickendorf. In June 2023, the „Network Reinickendorf Active for Democracy and Diversity“ was founded. This network made the register better known in the district and more incident reports were received.

You can download the detailed annual report for Reinickendorf from the Berliner Register website or order a print version.



„KiDs- Protecting Children from Discrimination“

Anti-discrimination counselling by the KINDERWELTEN specialist centre for prejudice-conscious education and upbringing



KiDs

Kinder vor Diskriminierung schützen!

KiDs offers counselling and support in cases of discrimination towards children aged 0-12 in Berlin. The service targets children and adults with a responsibility to protect children from discrimination. KiDs advises about all areas in which children can be affected by discrimination, e.g., daycare centres, transition from daycare to school, primary school, after-school care/all-day care, leisure and sports activities, public offices/authorities and healthcare. Counselling is provided as part of the horizontal approach to experiences of discrimination based on all dimensions of discrimination and multidimensional discrimination.

KiDs offers free counselling in different languages (German, Turkish, English, Spanish and Arabic). Sign language interpreters or interpreters for other languages can be called in, if required. The counselling offered by KiDs meets the standards of qualified anti-discrimination counselling.

For KiDs, the perspective of the advice seeker is the starting point for counselling and impartial intervention and the child's best interests take centre stage. KiDs aims to consistently incorporate the child's perspective into the counselling process.

KiDs offers clarifying talks to strengthen children during the counselling process. This depends on the child's age and is voluntary. This approach facilitates a coun-

selling process and solutions tailored to children's needs. The aim is to strengthen the child in terms of self-empowerment either directly in the counselling session or indirectly by strengthening the parents or caregivers. Those affected often feel powerless and helpless and feel as though they are playing a passive role. The counselling process at KiDs enables those affected to experience themselves as active players and to stand up for their rights. During counselling, the experiences of discrimination towards the children and their parents/caregivers as well as their goals and wishes are discussed. The legal basis and options for action can also be part of the counselling service. KiDs plays an active role towards the persons/institutions involved, if desired. The counsellors write letters of complaint, accompany people to meetings and help advice seekers to clarify their concerns.

KiDs is committed to...

- identifying discrimination towards children
- taking action against discrimination
- recognising the effects and consequences of discrimination for children
- avoiding discrimination (prevention)
- strengthening of children as empowerment.



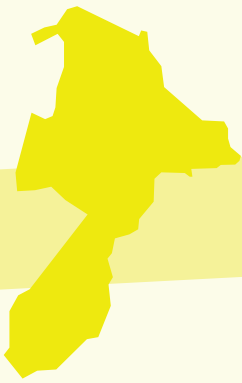
Contact:

KiDs-Kinder vor Diskriminierung schützen! / ISTA
Naunstr. 64
10997 Berlin

Tel. (Project): 030 80 20 69 00

If you would like advice, please ring us on 030 80 20 63 23 or send an email to kids@kinderwelten.net www.kids.kinderwelten.net

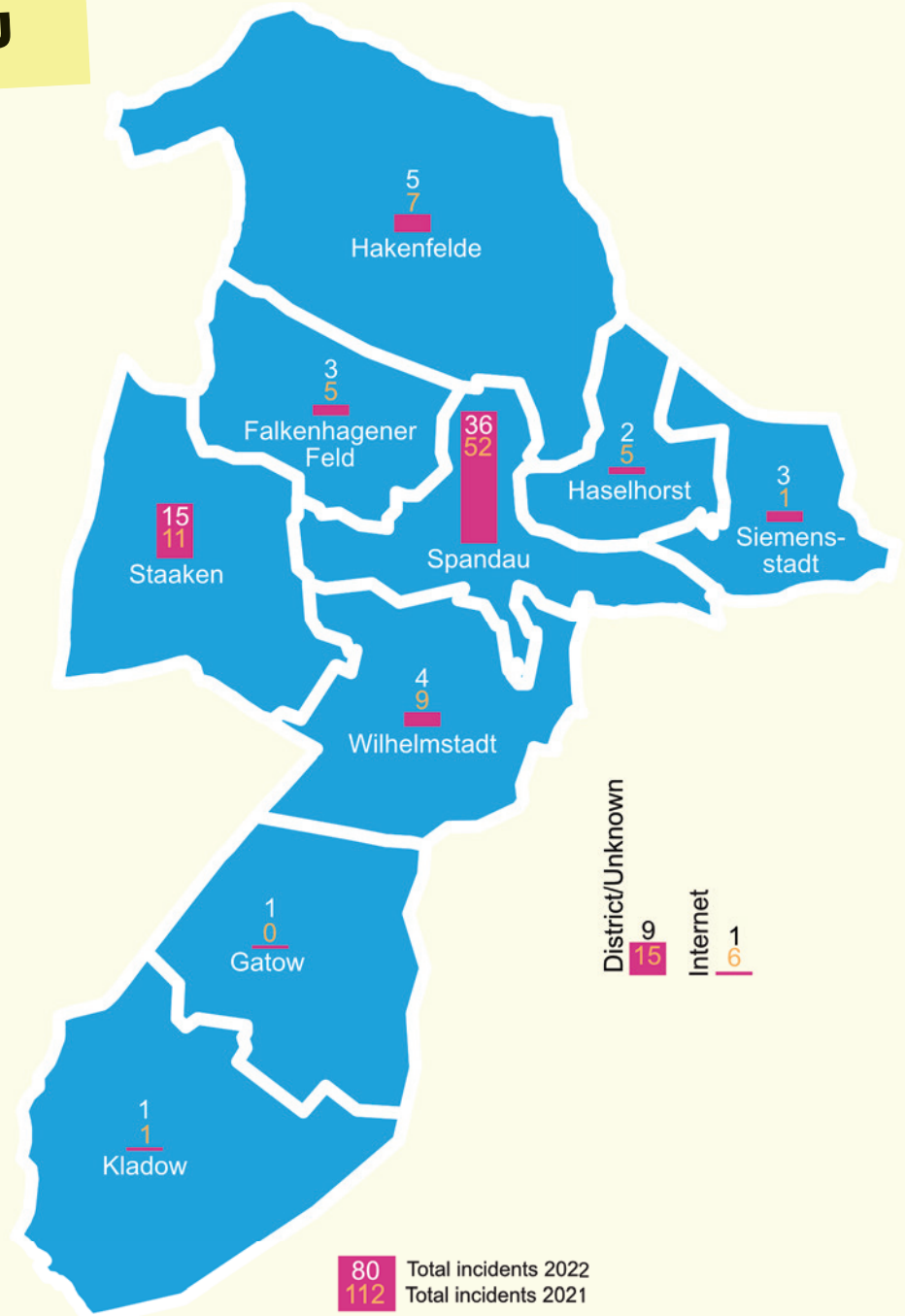




Spandau

The district of Spandau in west Berlin has a population of 250,000. The district of the same name is the centre of the borough and is connected to the inner-city districts of Berlin by the number U7 underground line, the S-Bahn and the regional railway. This is the seat of the administration and where the district council meets. Many authorities such as the Jobcenter and social welfare offices are located in this district. Berlin's largest pedestrian zone features the Markt-platz and Rathausplatz squares with many shopping outlets as well as meeting places and event venues.

In addition to the quiet Old Town, Spandau also includes the districts of Staaken and Falkenhagener Feld, which are characterised by high-rise housing estates, as well as Kladow, where detached houses and green spaces dot the cityscape. Most of the changes have occurred in the districts of Hakenfelde and Haselhorst, where many new construction projects are leading to a rising population.



Damage to the Jüdenstrasse street sign

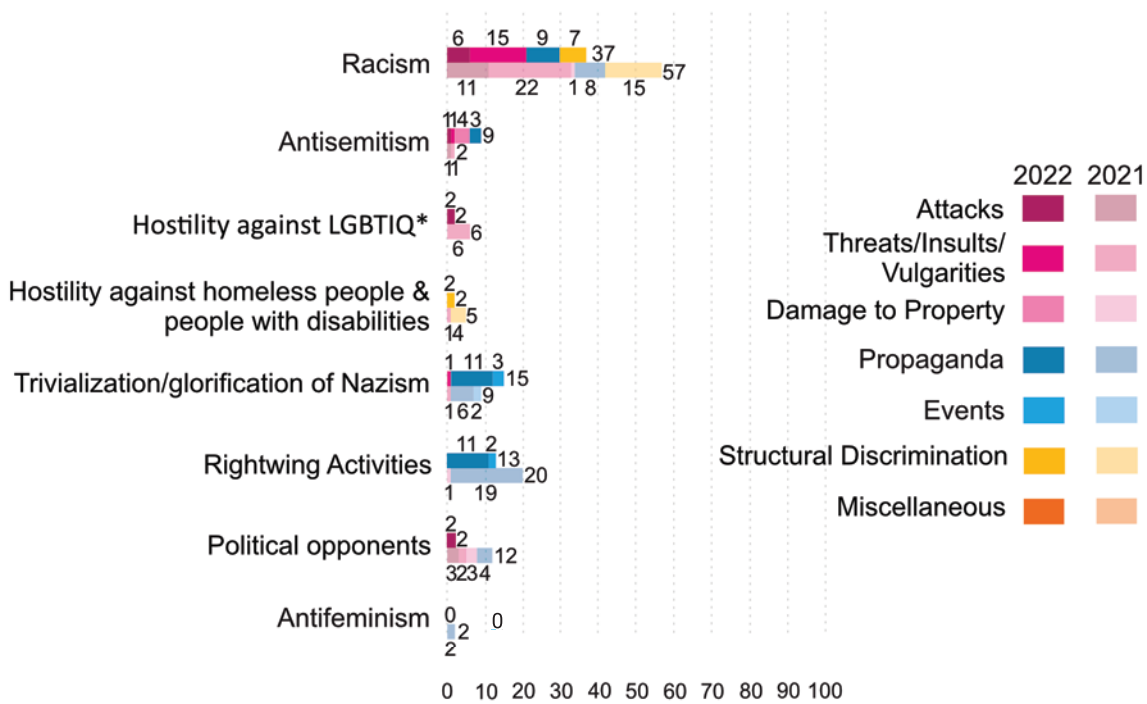
Extreme-right posters referring to coronavirus



Contact: Registerstelle Spandau

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Propaganda Remains On High level: Increase in Nazi Trivialisation

Berlin had only an emergency budget in 2022. As a result, there were fewer financial resources and fewer staff available in the first half of 2022 than in 2021. Despite reduced project funding, 80 incidents (2021: 112) were documented. Similar to previous years, far-right propaganda (stickers, flyers or spray-painting) was the most common type with 34 incidents (43 per cent). In terms of content, right-wing self-promotion and Nazi trivialisation/glorification were the most common motives. While propaganda by the small neo-Nazi party “III. Path” accounted for half of the propaganda in the previous year, this proportion fell to 18 per cent and shifted from the district of Spandau to Staaken.

Propaganda incidents of Nazi glorification (Hitler salute, swastikas in lifts and on house walls) and Nazi trivialisation (Nazi relativisation), on the other hand, increased significantly. The latter were attributable to propaganda by anti-vaccination campaigners who made Nazi comparisons on posters and stickers. Incidents of threats/insults/abuse fell slightly in 2022, but were still the second most common type of incident (19 incidents, 24 per cent). As contact points and the register’s other network partners had fewer resources available because refugees arriving from Ukraine needed additional advice, a large number of underreported cases and by no means a decrease in verbal attacks can be assumed for 2022. Such experiences are often only reported in passing, while massive threats and attacks are reported more

frequently and directly.

Structural discrimination or attacks accounted for 11 per cent of all incidents and represents a slight decrease in both categories. Structural disadvantaging refers to discrimination by authorities and institutions (daycare centres, schools, Jobcenters, social services), but also to disadvantages when looking for accommodation, i.e. they affect existential areas of life.

Two of 9 incidents of structural discrimination targeted Romnja and Sinti, two incidents were disability-related and others were racially motivated. A woman, for instance, who was registered with the employment agency in Siemensdamm, was racially insulted by her case worker when she expressed a wish to do an app-

Examples of Incidents

4th April 2022

White paint had been daubed over all signs reading Jüdenstraße (Altstadt Spandau) making them unrecognizable, when it was discovered on Monday. The signs along the intersecting streets (Ritterstraße, Moritzstraße, Charlottenstraße) were not affected. The damage to property was probably and intentionally anti-Semitic. A report was filed. Jüdenstraße, whose name dates back to the 14th century, was renamed 20 years ago in November 2002, after being renamed

„Kinkelstraße“ by the National Socialists in 1938.

Source: Gesellschaft für Interkulturelles Zusammenleben (GIZ gGmbH)

21st May 2022

White paint was daubed all over a memorial plaque to the rabbi of Spandau, Arthur Löwenstamm, outside his last freely chosen residence in Feldstr. 11. The white paint could not be fully removed. This anti-Semitic damage to property is reminiscent of the incident on 4th April in which

white paint was daubed over street signs along Jüdenstraße. Spray-painting that might stand for an extreme right-wing code was discovered on the building.

Source: Commissioner for Remembrance Culture in the Protestant Church District of Berlin-Spandau/ RIAS Berlin - Research and Information Centre on Anti-Semitism

23rd May 2022

At around 11.30 pm, a non-binary, 22-year-old person was insulted and attacked by an unknown person in Falkenhagener

Types of incidents in Spandau



renticeship. She was told that she simply had to do what the employment agency asked of her because she was not German. Secondly, she was told that she could be sent back to her home country as her residence permit would expire in a year. (For an unabridged version, see [s://www.berliner-register.de/vorfall/0436b698-b206-4582-99f1-2d785688f2cb/](https://www.berliner-register.de/vorfall/0436b698-b206-4582-99f1-2d785688f2cb/)) Six of 9 attacks documented in 2022 were racially-motivated and two by anti-LGBTIQ hostility. One attack was motivated by anti-Semitism. In 2021, the motives were distributed accordingly, but 3 attacks targeted political opponents. These were residents of the alternative housing project Jagow 15, who did not report any further incidents in 2022.

Racism Most Common Motive - Significant Increase in Nazi Trivialisation/Glorification

Since the Register Office was set up in Spandau (2014), racism has been the most common motive behind all documented incidents. In 2022, 37 incidents (46 per cent) were in this category. 18 incidents involved racism in general, 8 incidents involved anti-Black racism, 6 incidents were anti-Muslim and 5 incidents involved racism towards Romnja and Sinti. However, it must be assumed that there is a large

underreported number of anti-Muslim incidents, as two of the Berlin-wide cooperation partners who reported incidents in 2021, did not report any in 2022. That was due mainly to the general overload on the counselling centres. There was a general increase in the number of incidents involving Nazi trivialization.

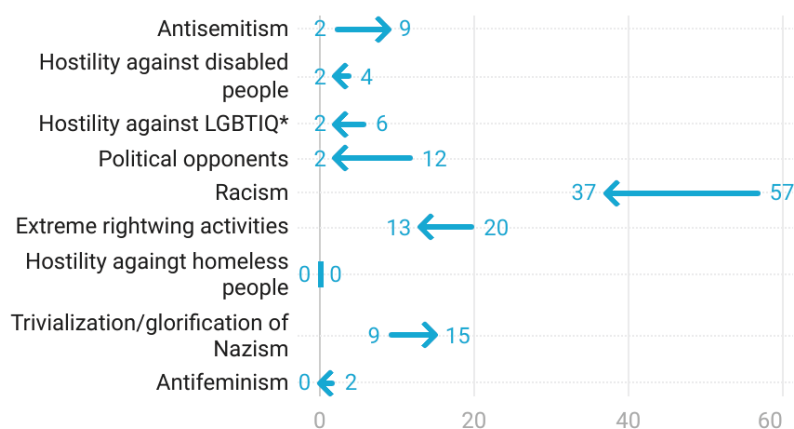
Generally speaking, the number of propaganda incidents and those involving Nazi trivialisation/glorification increa-

sed from 9 to 15 incidents and replaced right-wing self-promotion as the second most common motive, which fell to 13 incidents (2021: 20). There was a significant increase in anti-Semitic incidents, which accounted for 11 per cent (2021: 2%) of documented cases and rose from 2 to 9 incidents (2021: 2%). This involved repeated damage to the information pillar at the Lindenufer memorial, which commemorates the synagogue in Spandau and the deported and murdered Jews of Spandau. In addition, the stumbling block for Rabbi Arthur Löwenstamm was damaged and white paint was daubed on all the street signs on Jüdenstraße in April 2022. Civil society actors and the people of Spandau were sensitised, as reflected by reports of these incidents.

Incidents Documented in District

In 2022, there were reports from all nine districts, although fewer than five incidents were recorded from most districts. The Spandau area is heavily centred on

Motives of incidents in Spandau



Examples of Incidents

5th January 2022
Feld. The victim was travelling on the M37 bus in the direction of Waldkrankenhaus to the „Am Kiesteich“ stop. The stranger allegedly followed her off the bus and insulted her. He pushed her in Am Bogen street, kicked her in the back and threw stones at her damaging the display of her mobile phone. Witnesses noticed what was happening and came to her aid. The victim suffered abrasions as a result of the attack.

Source: Police press release from 24/05/2022

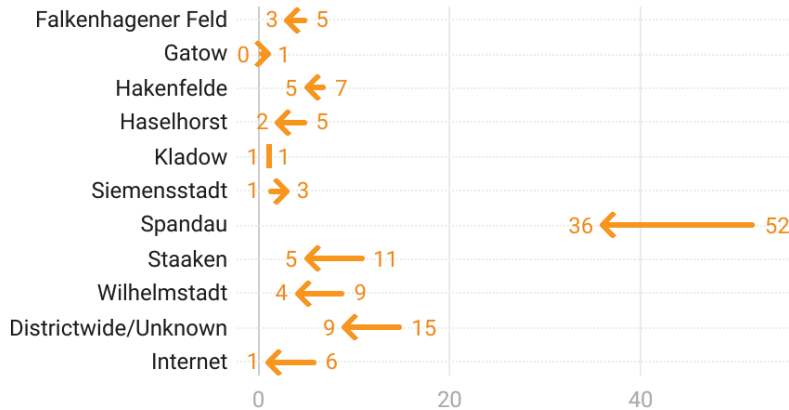
27th March 2022
Members of the small neo-Nazi party „III. Path“ organised a „patrol“ through the high-rise housing estate in Staaken and campaigned for a „vigilante group“ occasioned by a series of arson attacks in the corridors and basements of the estate.

Source: Berlin gegen Nazis/Berlin against Nazis

A chat group called for a weekly „Monday walk“ against measures to combat the pandemic. A reference was made to the National Socialists' seizure of power. The number 1933 was written in Fraktur (or the German typeface).

Source: Resident's report

Local distribution of incidents 2022



the district of the same name, which is home to public authorities, shopping facilities, the pedestrian zone, the mainline and S-Bahn station and with meeting places on Marktplatz and Rathausplatz. Incidents occur where many people meet and events or contacts with authorities are made. For this reason, most incidents

(36; 45%) were documented in this area in 2022. Staaken moved from third to second place with 15 incidents (19%). This is due both to a shift in the activities of „III. Path“ from Spandau to Staaken and to the lively reporting activity of the contact point there. Members of the small neo-Nazi party „III. Path“ took the ongoing se-

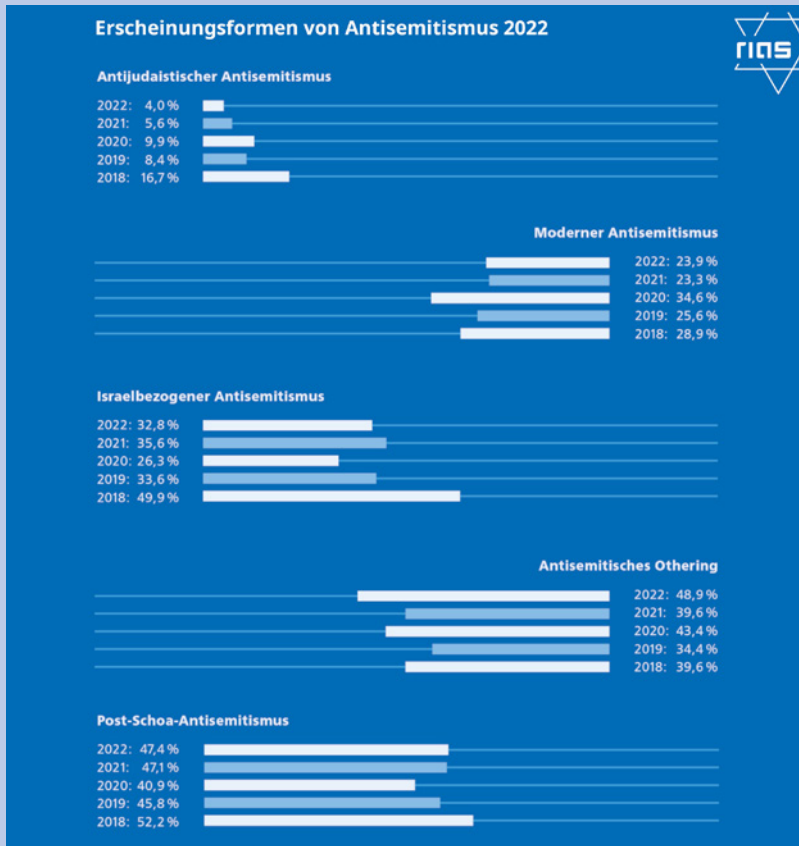
ries of cellar fires in the high-rise housing estate on Heerstraße as an opportunity to hand out their propaganda on doorsteps, incite hatred against migrants and refugees and campaign for the establishment of a vigilante group. However, 11 per cent of all incidents cannot be attributed to a specific district. This is because incidents were either heavily anonymised to protect victims or because co-operation partners do not include districts in their statistics and have not reported them.

Spandau Network for Democracy, Tolerance and Diversity

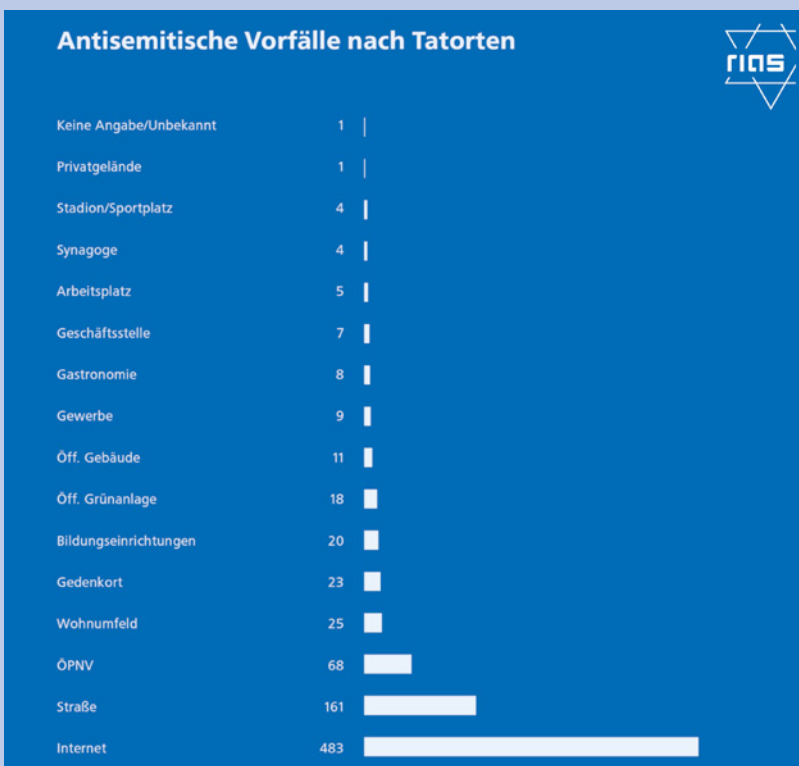
Founded in spring 2022, the network has since gained numerous stakeholders and institutions in the district as members. It has also proven to be an important ally of the register through information and incident reports.



Anti-Semitic Incidents in 2022: An Overview by RIAS Berlin



The Research and Information Centre on Anti-Semitism Berlin documented a total of 848 anti-Semitic incidents in 2022. RIAS Berlin recorded one incident of extreme violence, 21 attacks, 31 cases of targeted damage to property, 24 threats, 751 cases of offensive behaviour, including 36 rallies and 20 mass mailings. In 2022, RIAS Berlin was notified of almost 19 per cent fewer anti-Semitic incidents in Berlin than in 2021. However, this does not apply equally to all types of incidents: Although RIAS Berlin was notified of fewer incidents overall than in 2021, physical anti-Semitic attacks as well as anti-Semitic threats and targeted damage to property remained on the same level as in 2021. On average, just over two anti-Semitic incidents occurred per day in the German capital. Two incidents per week were directed against Jews, Israelis or people addressed as such. On 16th November 2022, an extremely violent incident occurred in Spandau. Two people were attacked by a group of young adults. They accused the two men of shouting „Free Israel“. The group then attacked the two, initially chasing them through the park and beating them up. The attacker only let go of the men when passers-by noticed what was going on. Both men were taken to hospital for treatment. One of them was so badly injured that he had to be hospitalised.



The incident is reminiscent of one of two extremely violent cases that the project became aware of in 2021. On 25th October, a man in Spandau was so badly injured by a group of three people that he had to be taken to hospital after he refused to shout „Free Palestine“ when told to do so by the attackers.

Other physical anti-Semitic attacks occurred in nine of Berlin's twelve districts in 2022. A total of 21 such incidents were reported to the project. These incidents involved unprovoked attacks on the S-Bahn or U-Bahn or being spat at in the street. In 12 cases, the people affected were Jewish or were addressed as such. The clearly anti-Semitic nature of the offences is underlined by the fact that the perpetrators used Jewish symbols or the Hebrew language as an opportunity to attack the victims.

In 2022, the project became aware of 76 incidents related to the Russian war of aggression on Ukraine or just under 9 per cent of the documented incidents. In this context, RIAS Berlin also registered incidents in which specific behaviour was expected of Jews or Israel as a consequence of

Co-operation Partners

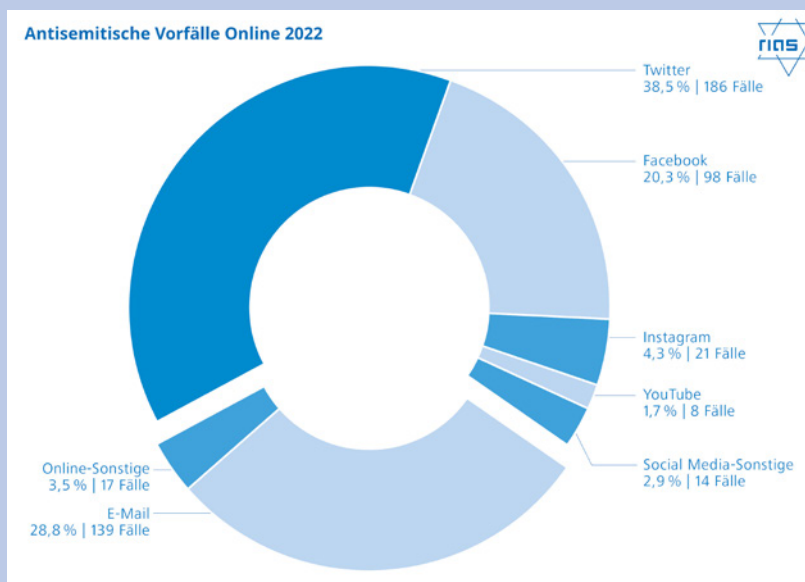
the Shoah: Jewish or Israeli organisations were often accused in online comments and letters of not offering Ukraine sufficient support. Conversely, a lack of solidarity with Russia was criticised in other cases. In March in particular, the media criticised Israel for not imposing sanctions on Russia. Many incidents (27) were of this nature. Most of these anti-Semitic online comments were attributed to the political centre.

In 2022, RIAS Berlin documented 141 anti-Semitic incidents relating to the COVID-19 pandemic and the government's containment measures. However, 75 per cent of these incidents occurred in the first three months of the year, when debates still centred on compulsory vaccination. After that, there were on average fewer than 4 incidents of this kind per month until the end of the year. RIAS Berlin had recorded the COVID-19 pandemic as an opportunity structure for anti-Semitic incidents from March 2020. Two years later, the month of March 2022 marked the end of this two-year-long opportunity structure due to the significant decline in the frequency of incidents related to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in the context of the pandemic, the boundaries of what can be said appear to have shifted and trivialisations of the Shoah and anti-Semitic self-victimisation have become increasingly normal.

Most anti-Semitic incidents - 57 per cent of all known incidents - occurred online in 2022. Jewish and Israeli institutions were most frequently affected by anti-Semitism online (406 incidents). That consisted mainly of anti-Semitic comments on social media platforms and anti-Semitic emails addressed to Jewish and Israeli institutions or individuals. On 6th March, for instance, a Jewish user who tweeted about the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, received comments in which anti-Semitic conspiracy myths were spread about the Jewish president of Ukraine, while other comments equated Israeli Jews with Nazis.

Anti-Semitism manifested itself as anti-Semitic othering in 48 per cent of incidents in Berlin. In almost every second incident, Jews were labelled as foreign or not belonging or the term „Jew“ was used as an insult. Post-Shoah anti-Semitism continues to be a formative expression of anti-Semitism in Berlin. As in previous years, almost half of all incidents in 2022, 47 per cent, contained anti-Semitic references to the Shoah or trivialisation or victim-perpetrator inversions.

As in previous years, most anti-Semitic incidents documented in Berlin could not be attributed to a clear political or ideological background (53.7%). 15 per cent of the incidents, and thus the majority of those incidents in which an attribution was possible, were reported from the extreme right/right-wing populist spectrum (128 incidents).



Anti-Semitic Incident in Berlin 2022

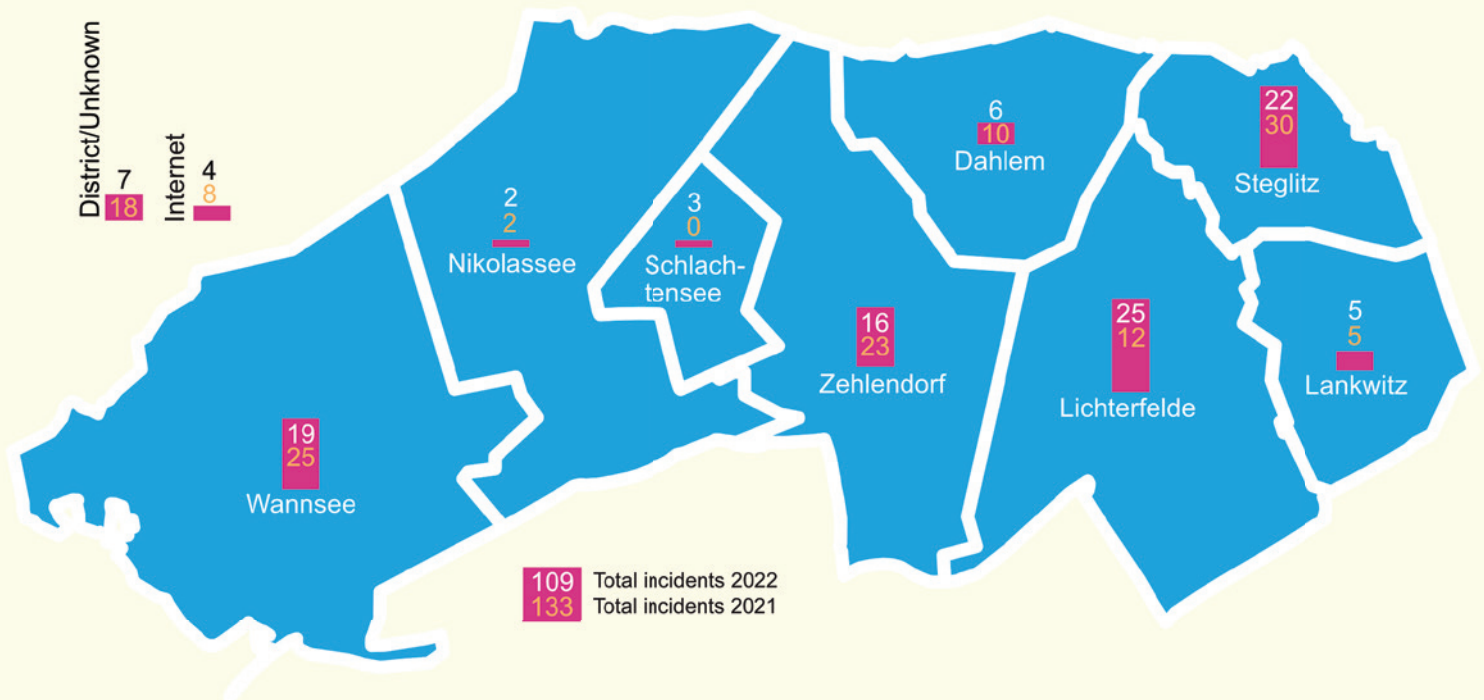
An evaluation by the Research and Information Centre Anti-Semitism Berlin (RIAS Berlin)

Digitally on:
report-antisemitism.de/annuals

Steglitz-Zehlendorf

Steglitz-Zehlendorf is an outlying district in the south-west of Berlin. In terms of area, Steglitz-Zehlendorf is the third largest district in Berlin. Around 307,000 people lived there on 31/12/2021. The district is very diverse in terms of use and landscape as well as its population structure. On the one hand, there are very green areas full of lakes such as Wannsee or Schlachtensee. On the other hand, the district has large shopping streets such as Schloßstraße. The residents live in well-known villa areas or in high-

rise housing estates where many people live close together. Steglitz-Zehlendorf is a centre of science with a university, a college (Freie Universität and Evangelische Hochschule) and other research institutions such as the Max Planck Institute and the Charité Benjamin Franklin campus. After the election in February 2023, the district was still led by a mayor from the Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen party. The CDU has governed the district for 20 years.



Destroyed rainbow flag in Lichterfelde

Swastika at Nikolassee



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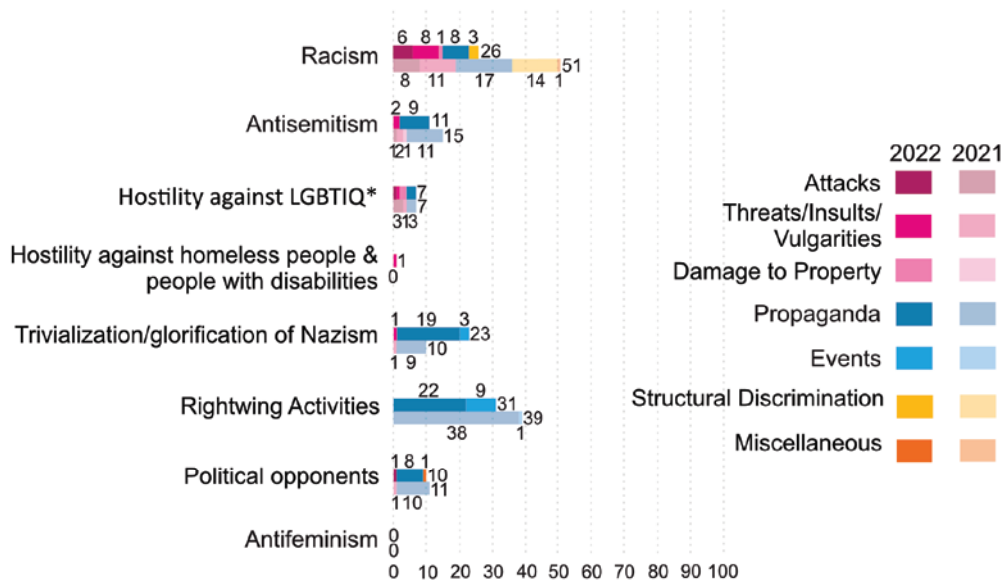
In 2022, the Steglitz-Zehlendorf Register Office received or had researched a total of 109 incidents or 24 fewer documented incidents than the previous year (2022: 109; 2021: 133). There may be several reasons for this decline. To receive reports, the register must be known and accessible in the district. The nature of the register project leads to changes in structure and personnel. As a result, knowledge about networks and co-operation partners is repeatedly lost. This knowledge must be acquired anew, and networks and collaborations must be rekindled regularly. The registers also have to deal with sensitive topics and are in contact with vulnerable groups, such as victims of racism. This type of networking takes time and requires the trust of the network and partners in the register's staff. In 2022, the Berlin Registers received fewer incident reports from partners across Berlin, especially counselling centres that advise marginalised people and victims of discrimination. These centres often have limited time and financial resources. From February 2022, these resources were increasingly available to refugees from Ukrai-

ne. Advice centres such as the ADAS network partner document and report cases of structural discrimination. The lack of incidents reported by the counselling centres might explain the decline structural discrimination numbers.

Actors in (Extreme) Right-Wing Scene in Lichterfelde

25 incidents were counted in Lichterfelde in 2022 or 13 incidents more than in 2021 (2022: 25; 2021: 12). This 23 per cent share of total incidents makes Lichterfelde the district with the most incidents in Steglitz-Zehlendorf. One reason for the increase are events that have taken place in Lichterfelde Ost since mid-2022. The premises of former AfD politician Andreas Wild are located there. He was expelled from the party in April 2023, but was still a member in 2022 and held a senior position in the district. Lichterfelde Ost is home to the so-called Staatsreparatur, which is the former MP Wild's office. It now functions as an event location and is run by his association Freunde der Staatsreparatur e. V. The lifting of all coronavirus measures such as restrictions on rallies saw Wild's office host regular events with

speakers from the (extreme) right-wing, new right-wing and sometimes conspiracy ideology scene since summer of 2022. The Steglitz-Zehlendorf Register does not record each event as an individual incident, but pools all the monthly events. In Lichterfelde, for instance, 7 of 9 events in Steglitz-Zehlendorf can be attributed to Staatsreparatur and Wild's organisation. If the register were to list the events as individual incidents, there would certainly be more, as on average (extreme) right-wing events take place in the Staatsreparatur about once or twice a week. The people and groups involved include the Institute for State Policy (IfS), which has been classified as „confirmed right-wing extremist“ by the Office for the Protection of the Constitution since April 2023, and Jürgen Elsässer, editor-in-chief of Compact magazine, which is dedicated to conspiracy ideology, anti-Semitism and historical revisionism, among others, since May 2022. This is also considered „definitely right-wing extremist“. However, speakers who are not so well known throughout Germany also appear in the Staatsreparatur and are given a stage there. The topics include the „Great Reset“ and „trans-



Examples of Incidents

17th January 2022

An antisemitic sticker with the so-called yellow badge and the slogan „Unvaccinated“ was discovered on Sven-Hedin Street.

Source: Register office Friedrichshain-kreuzberg

4th March 2022

In Lichterfelde, a neighbor carried out an arson attack motivated by racism. The affected family had previously been subjected several times to racist insults

by the neighbor. The smoke alarm in the apartment went off, preventing the fire from spreading.

Source: Police report No. 0485

10th May 2022

Jürgen Elsässer read from his book at an event in Lichterfelde. Elsässer is editor-in-chief of the extreme right-wing Compact magazine. He is known for his right-wing, anti-Semitic and anti-LGBTIQ statements, has participated in and spoken at right-wing events and or-

ganizes discriminatory events himself.

Source: Register Office Steglitz-Zehlendorf

22nd of June 2022

At the Department of Physics at Freie Universität in Dahlem, several posters for an anti-discrimination event were covered with racist and anti-trans stickers.

Source: Citizen's report

16th September 2022

A man insulted and threatened to peo-

humanism“. Both are conspiracy ideologies that describe the replacement of the population by a global elite. These narratives serve to fuel fears and target democratic movements and parties. There were also events on youth and educational work in right-wing conservative circles. It will be interesting to see how Wild acts and who he invites after his expulsion from the party in 2023.

Everyday Racism and Racist Attacks in Steglitz-Zehlendorf

Although racism as a motive fell from 51 incidents in 2021 to 26 in 2022, everyday racism still exists in Steglitz-Zehlendorf. People have to fear this in particular on public transport, in shops, on streets, and in their homes as well. In March 2022, for instance, there was an arson attack on a family in Lichterfelde, which was carried out by a neighbour. No one was injured as the smoke alarm went off. The number of attacks fell slightly in 2022 (2022: 8; 2021: 12). Of the 8 attacks counted, 6 were motivated by racism; 4 were reported or researched in Lichterfelde. This means that in addition to the events in Lichterfelde mentioned above, other types of incidents also occurred there.

Incidents of everyday discrimination are difficult to record, as the registers are dependent on reports by victims or witnesses. On the other hand, as the name suggests, they are embedded in the victims' everyday lives. Perpetrators live in the neighbourhood. People experience racism by neighbours, shop assistants or passengers on buses and trains. This renders these places unsafe and encounters with other citizens become dangerous for victims of racism. In 2022, for instance, 23 incidents occurred and were discovered on public transport or at bus stops. This means that something as commonplace as commuting to work, school or home can be dangerous. There is a high level of unreported everyday racism in the district. From conversations with those affected, it becomes repeatedly clear that they do not have the capacity to report every single discriminatory insult or abuse. That

means that not all of the misanthropic, racist incidents that occurred in Steglitz-Zehlendorf have been listed in this article. Only those incidents that are reported can be mapped and analysed by register offices. The number of unreported incidents in the district is high and cannot be quantified.

Children and Youths

In 2022, there were 6 incidents involving children and young people under 18 years. This was not propaganda directed against groups of people in general. Four of the 6 incidents were attacks on children or adolescents, one was in the racial profiling category, in another incident a child was racially insulted by an adult in a supermarket. These incidents do not stand out in the overall picture, but should be mentioned here as they involve an exceptionally vulnerable group of victims. The young people, who experienced racial profiling felt, particularly powerless. In the past, they experienced that they had few rights as children and young people and were not in a position to assert them. On the other hand, they resigned themselves to their experiences of racism. They did not believe that they could change the structures and accepted the fact that they were subjected to racism because of their appearance, skin colour or supposed origin.

But why are children and young people affected by discrimination and experience it every day even though they are considered a group worthy of protection? There can be various reasons for this. The vulnerability of children and young people in particular can lead to them experiencing discrimination, racism and other hostilities. On the one hand, they are usually easy prey due to their physical stature, as they are smaller and younger than adults. At the same time, the social structure gives children and young people fewer opportunities to defend themselves and to participate. In the social power differential, they are below adults and are correspondingly inferior. Compared to adults, children and young people are therefo-

re even more dependent on civil courage and other people's intervention. At the same time, these incidents highlight racist, misanthropic opinions and prejudices.

To conclude, the district of Steglitz-Zehlendorf has fewer incidents compared to other districts in Berlin. (Extreme) right-wing actors and groups are less active than in other Berlin districts, such as Treptow-Köpenick or Marzahn-Hellersdorf. In addition, they and their activities in the district are tied to specific locations (e.g., event spaces, parties or fraternities). Nevertheless, misanthropic resentment can also be found in Steglitz-Zehlendorf, as the above-mentioned phenomena show. Therefore, the Steglitz-Zehlendorf register must continue to network with civil society and political actors to make the district safer and liveable for everyone there.

Examples of Incidents

ple at Feuerbachstraße S-Bahn station out of hostility against LGBTQ people. Among other things he called them „faggot“ and threaten to beat them to death.

Source: Citizen's Report

30th September 2022

Flyers by the neo-Nazi micro-party „III. Path“ were distributed in Steglitz. The flyers incited racist hatred against BI-POC (Black, Indigenous, People of Colour).

Source: Citizen's Report

5th Oktober 2022

Several swastikas were daubed on to the bus stop at Paul-Schneider-Straße in Lankwitz.

Source: Antifa TKS

16th November 2022

In a supermarket on Albrechtstraße, a family was insulted and mobbed by a customer in a racist manner. The customer aggressively attacked the three-ye-

ar-old daughter after she knocked over a small advertising sign. The employees did not intervene at first, although they followed the situation and were asked to take action. At the request of the victim, the store manager was called in, who put an end to the situation by expelling the mobbing customer from the store.

Source: Citizen's report

Presentation of LADG Ombud's Office



Who are we and who is our service for?

The LADG Ombud's Office is a state-run, but professionally independent anti-discrimination advice centre for Berlin. Created by the Berlin State Anti-Discrimination Act (LADG) in 2020, it is part of the State Office for Equal Treatment - Against Discrimination.

We advise and help people enforce their rights under LADG. The LADG protects people from discrimination by authorities and public institutions in Berlin.

They include e.g.,:

- Citizens' registration office, registry office, public order office and other offices
- senate and district administrations
- police and fire brigade
- urban daycare centres, schools and universities
- municipal housing associations
- Berlin's public transport companies and city cleaning services
- municipal sports facilities and swimming pools
- museums, theatres and libraries
- hospitals.

LADG prohibits discrimination on 13 grounds:

- gender
- ethnic origin
- racist attribution
- anti-Semitic attribution
- language
- religion
- ideology
- disability
- chronic illness
- age

- sexual identity
- gender identity and
- social status.

The LADG also protects from multiple discrimination, i.e., discrimination on the many grounds mentioned here. That also includes intersectional discrimination.

What is our counselling like?

We offer a free, independent and confidential legal assessment of each case. Those seeking advice can then decide with us how to proceed. We do not act without their consent.

If we find that the complaint is covered by the LADG and if the advice seeker wishes, we will ask the administration or organisation of the state of Berlin that is accused of discrimination for a statement. We can also request access to files and other information that is important for clarifying the incident.

Our mission and goal is to resolve disputes out of court. To this end, we can make recommendations for action on which we always agree with advice seeker. This can be, e.g., an apology, a clarifying conversation, compensation or another form of reparation. We can also recommend changes to discriminatory decisions or forms. We do not take legal action ourselves, but we can advise on the chances of success of a LADG claim and put advice seekers in touch with anti-discrimination organisations that can take on their cases. In some cases, the LADG does not apply, but the General Equal Treatment Act (AGG) does. We then refer people to other complaints centres. This applies, for

instance, to discrimination in employment relationships or discrimination by private providers, for instance, in supermarkets or by private landlords. We are in close contact with other state and civil society anti-discrimination advice centres.

Means of Contact:

You can outline your case in an email and send it to: ladg-ombudsstelle@senjustva.berlin.de.

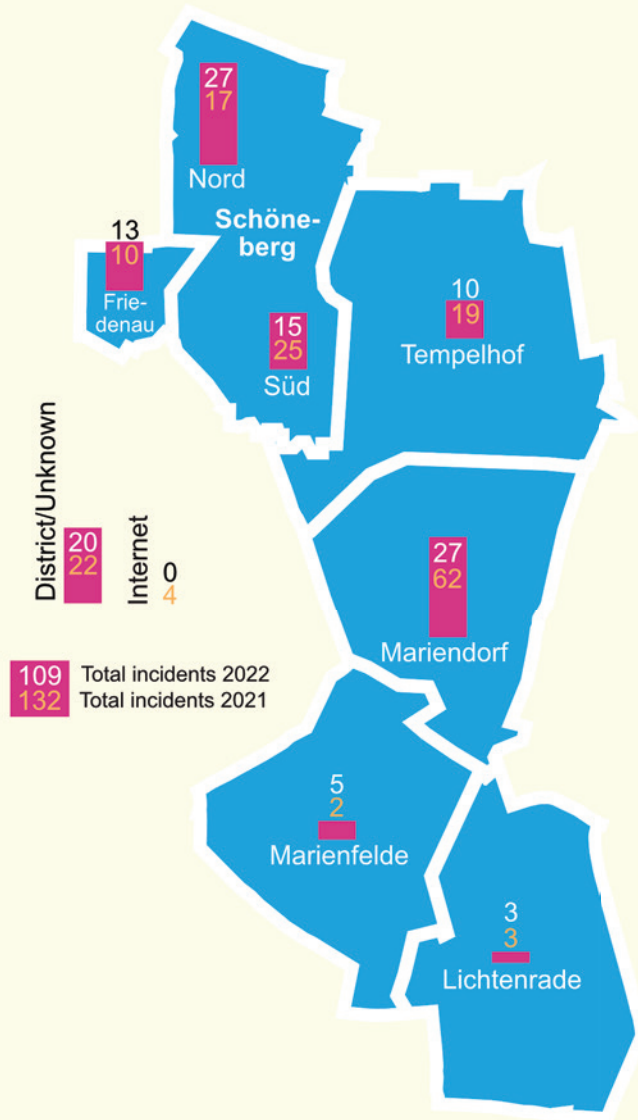
You can ring us on: (030) 9013-3456. Our telephone consultation hours are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 9 am to 12 pm and from 1 pm to 5 pm and by appointment.

If you need language mediation, we can organise interpreting free of charge.

Tempelhof-Schöneberg

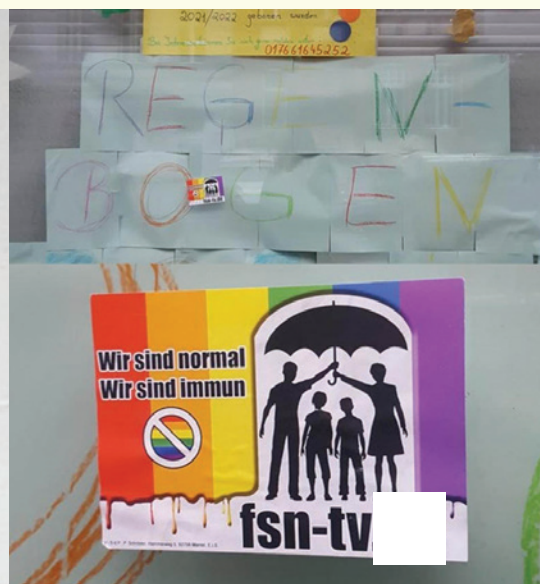
The district of Tempelhof-Schöneberg has over 340,000 inhabitants making it the third largest district by population second only to Neukölln in terms of populated area. It consists of seven areas namely: Schöneberg-Nord, Schöneberg-Süd, Friedenau, Tempelhof, Mariendorf, Marienfelde and Lichtenrade. The district is diverse and dynamic and has green spaces such as Tempelhofer Feld and shopping streets such as Kurfürstendamm. The district has many important historical and cultural sites such as Schöneberg Town Hall, Platz der Luftbrücke and the ufa-Fabrik cultural centre.

Schöneberg near Nollendorfplatz is home to Berlin's queer centre, today's Regenbogenkiez. In 1996, Schöneberg was the first district to hoist the rainbow flag in front of the town hall. The civil society in Tempelhof-Schöneberg is committed to the well-being and inclusion of all residents.



Anti-Semitic lettering in Mariendorf

Anti-feminist sticker on rainbow day care centre/Regenbogenkita



Contact:

Register Tempelhof-Schöneberg

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Twitter: [@TSRegister](https://twitter.com/TSRegister)

Instagram: [@TSRegister](https://www.instagram.com/TSRegister)

Tempelhof-Schöneberg

A total of 120 incidents were reported in Tempelhof-Schöneberg in 2022 (2021: 164) and corresponds to a decrease of 27 per cent over the previous year. The decrease is due to the end of measures to contain coronavirus and associated incidents of Nazi-glorifying and right-wing propaganda that marked the cityscape in 2021.

Despite the great commitment of civil society, the Tempelhof-Schöneberg Register assumes a high number of unreported cases in the district. Most incidents are reported to the register by email, but social media is often used to report an incident as well. The register also uses its networks and receives reports of incidents from co-operation partners such as Amaro Foro, RIAS Berlin, L-Support or Irmela Mensah-Schramm (hass-vernichtet.de). Almost half (57) of all reported incidents involved propaganda and was the most documented type of incident, followed by threats/insults/abuse (20), which accounted for almost 17 per cent.

More Incidents in Mariendorf and Inner-City Areas

Mariendorf and Schöneberg-Nord had 27 incidents each making them the areas with the most reported incidents. There has been a sharp decline in Mariendorf from 62 (2021) to 27 (2022) incidents. One of the reasons for this is the decline in Nazi-glorifying propaganda in relation to the coronavirus pandemic. Of the 27 incidents in total, 19 incidents were propaganda.

Most of the propaganda cases involved swastika graffiti or anti-Semitic graffiti. The words "Nazi Area" were discovered frequently and especially in underground stations and at bus stops. An accumulation of these cases can be observed in Mariendorf. Bus stops such as Heidefriedhof

and underground stations such as Alt-Mariendorf and Westphalweg are mostly affected. Many of the smearings trivialising the Nazis were also discovered on Mariendorfer Damm.

In Schöneberg-Nord, the number of reported incidents rose from 17 (2021) to 27 (2022) and particularly anti-LGBTIQ* incidents. The victims reported directly to the register office more frequently than in the previous year. The co-operation with local stakeholders and partners is good. The composition and number of incidents is similar in Schöneberg-Nord and Mariendorf, with propaganda being the most common type of incident.

Schöneberg-Süd and Friedenau followed with 15 and 13 incidents respectively. Here, too, propaganda was the most common type of incident and, together with racism (Schöneberg-Süd) and right-wing self-promotion (Friedenau), characterised the motives behind the offences. These included graffiti, racist stickers and flyers by the small neo-Nazi party „III. Path“ in letter boxes. Stickers with the slogans „Antifascism is not an opinion. It's a crime“ and „Leftist lump, to practical work“ were also discovered.

Slight Increase in Anti-LGBTIQ* Incidents

Despite few incidents in the district, 15 of them targeted the LGBTIQ* community (2021: 10). In May, for instance, three men insulted a gay couple who were lying on a blanket in Tempelhofer Feld homophobically.

20 of the incidents published without naming the specific location were categorised as district-wide/unknown. They were related to situations that were ano-

nymised for the safety of the people concerned, e.g., when people from the Sinti and Romnja communities faced various forms of structural discrimination.

Underreported Hostility Towards People with Disabilities and Homeless

The issue of unreported cases was also important in 2022. The Tempelhof-Schöneberg register assumes that there are a number of unreported cases in the district. That concerns mainly assaults on people with disabilities and people with no fixed abode. During 2022, only one incident of hostility towards people with disabilities and none towards homeless people was documented. Interviews show that the victims experience marginalisation. However, these are not reported to the registry in everyday life. For some, the benefits of civil society monitoring are unclear, others do not realise that there is the option of reporting incidents without pressing charges. The register attempts to network and thereby to shed light on the underreported cases.

Racism Most Common Motive for Incidents

Racism was the most common motive with 42 incidents, accounting for 35 per cent of all incidents in the district. This included 12 incidents of structural discrimination, 10 of which were motivated by Anti-Romani/antiziganism. Racism and discrimination in public authorities is everyday for certain people. The Amaro Foro e. V. counselling centre supports victims of Anti-Romani/antiziganism. In terms of racism, propaganda is the second most common category with 11 incidents. This was in the form of posters with slogans such as „Return Flight Cheaper than Integration“ on Kurfürstenstraße or the slogan „The White Race“ on Nollendorfplatz.

18th May 2022

A witness on Tempelhof Field saw three men hurling homophobic insults at a gay couple lying on a blanket. The witness intervened, was also insulted and reported the case to the police.

Source: Tempelhof-Schöneberg Register Office

3rd June 2022

Grffiti reading: „Kill AFA“ [AFA = Antifascist Action] was discovered in Friedenau on the corner of Hedwigstraße and Wiewandstraße.

Source: Steglitz-Zehlendorf Register

7th June 2022

People carrying their shopping out of a supermarket near Westphalweg underground station were accused of stealing the goods they had

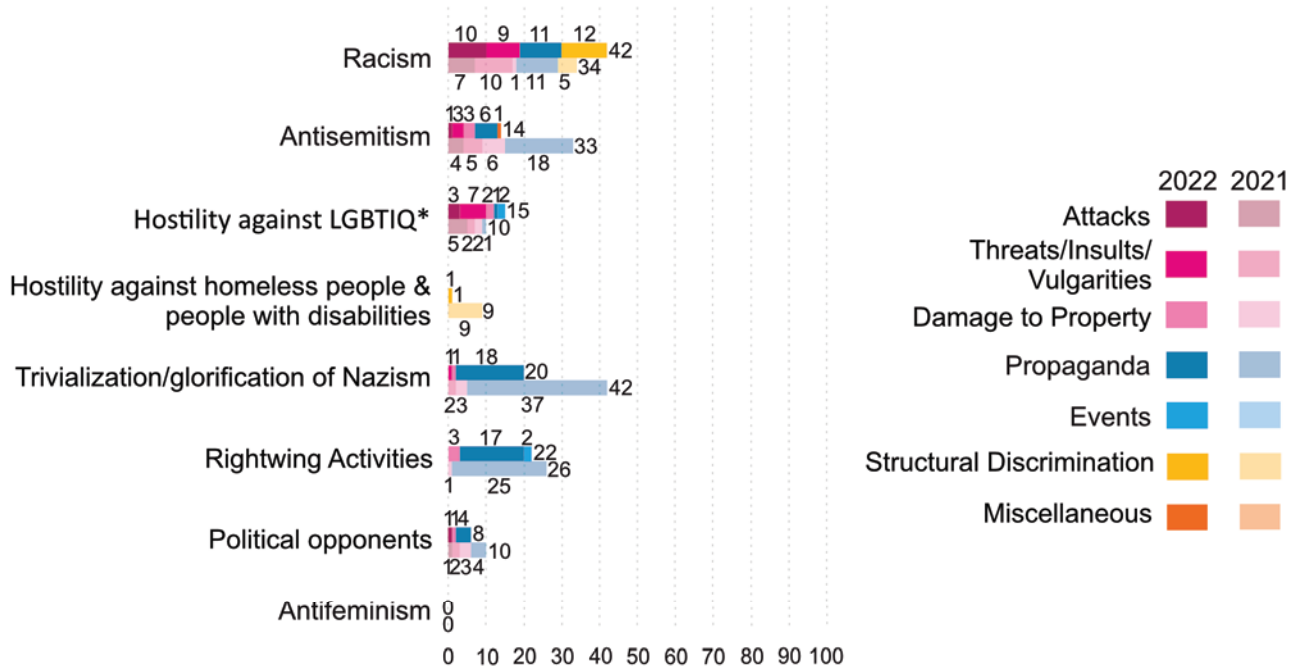
purchased. The man, who insulted them, put forward the racist theory that the prices in the supermarket were so high because foreigners were stealing so much.

Source: Berlin Register Reporting Form

12th June 2022

A BVG inspector insulted a person on bus number M29 at the Wittenbergplatz stop as a faggot“ and in an anti-LGBTIQ*manner.

Source: Berlin Register



Of a total of 15 acts of violence in the district, 10 were racially motivated. In October, for instance, a security guard accused a Black man of shoplifting in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Passage. He dragged him across the floor and pushed him several times. Also, 9 racist threats, insults and verbal abuse were documented. They occurred in railway stations, on public transport, in a supermarket and a gym.

Conspiracy Ideological Activities in District

Several conspiracy ideology events organised by the lateral thinking party „Die Basis“ or Reichsbürger*innen took place in Tempelhof-Schöneberg. As the messages conveyed by these events were not clearly recognisable as anti-Semitic, racist or ex-

treme right-wing, they could not be included in the register’s documentation. The potential of individuals and their activities must continue to be monitored. The extreme right-wing micro-party „III. Path“ was sporadically active in the district and only handed out leaflets in residential buildings in January. The fewest amount of extreme right-wing parties’ activities occurred in Tempelhof-Schöneberg. The register’s work is only possible with the support of organisations and actors in the district. They help compile the incidents, with interpreting the collected data and they promote the register actively.

Examples of Incidents

2nd July 2022

A poster with a swastika was daubed on the door of the Commissioner for Participation and Integration’s office in Tempelhof-Schöneberg. It read: Islam=Swastika.

Source: Tempelhof-Schöneberg District Office of Berlin Office of the Commissioner for Integration

17th October 2022

A woman was subjected to racist abuse at the bus stop on the M46 line near the Alt-Tempelhof underground station. A 30-year-old man said to her: „Go back to your shitty country“.

Source: Berlin Register Reporting Form



Treptow-Köpenick

Treptow-Köpenick is the largest and one of the greenest districts in Berlin. Almost 280,000 people live in its 15 regions. They differ vastly from central Alt-Treptow to Schmöckwitz on the border with Brandenburg. These regional differences in population density and structure are also reflected in the register's data. NPD's federal headquarters are in the district as well.



Neo-Nazi slogan on glass container

Racist lettering in Seelenbinder Straße



Contact:

Register Treptow-Köpenick

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Twitter: @TKRegister

In 2022, 350 incidents were documented in the Treptow-Köpenick district (2021: 387), which corresponds to a decrease of around 10 per cent. In the previous year, the super election year 2021, various incidents were documented in relation to the election campaign. Election campaigns usually lead to an increase in incidents. Accordingly, events (-16) and propaganda (-10) in particular declined in 2022, as did insults/threats/abuse (-8). Only attacks increased slightly again (+ 4).

Increase in Racist Attacks

The comparison of attacks with the Berlin police did not occur (for the first time) in 2021 due to data protection concerns. Significantly fewer violent offences were recorded than in previous years with 13 attacks. Despite the continued lack of police data, the number of attacks rose slightly to 17 in 2022. The number of racist attacks doubled over the previous year to a total of 12, although it was still lower than the figures for previous years (2020: 19; 2019: 25). There was also a further increase in racist incidents in terms of insults/threats/abuse (+ 4), although the type of incident decreased overall (-8). Incidents trivialising/glorifying National Socialism and towards political opponents declined the most. During the 2021 election campaign in particular, hostility towards campaign workers rose and explains the decline in relation to political opponents in 2022. Most attacks (4) and insults/threats/abuse (7) were recorded under „District-wide“, as they occurred mostly in particularly protected places, such as schools, or at the victim's place of residence.

In February and March, for instance, several shots were fired a flat in which people were staying, for racist reasons. In these cases, the district or date is omitted to protect those affected, thereby anonymising the incident. Most of the attacks were documen-

ted in the districts of Niederschöneide (attacks: 1, insults/threats/abuse: 7), Alt-Treptow (attacks: 2, insults/threats/abuse: 4) and Altglienicke (attacks: 2, insults/threats/abuse: 4). The attacks in Alt-Treptow consisted of various occasional everyday offences. A man, for instance, was racially insulted, threatened with a knife and attacked with pepper spray on a railway platform in Treptower Park at night. Unlike the attacks in Altglienicke, on the other hand, the attacks were carried out by residents and in Niederschöneide by sympathisers of the extreme right who live there.

Number of Unreported Cases increases - Fewer Cases of Discrimination Recorded

Among the other types of incidents, events in particular are on the decline (2022: 8; 2021: 24). This can be attributed to the absence of NPD election campaign stands and the expiry in 2022 of the far-right party „III. Path's“ permit for information stands in 2022. There was a slight decrease in structural discrimination (-6), i.e., cases of discrimination by authorities and institutions. The decline is due to the extra burden on partners co-operating with the register offices. They were stretched to their limits due to the massive increase in the need for counselling people who had fled the war in Ukraine. As a result, the documentation of incidents took a back seat. At this point, the forwarding of incidents represents an additional effort that has yet to be realised. A high number of unreported cases can be assumed in this area.

Propaganda also decreased slightly from 261 to 251 incidents. However, there was a change in the content: Nazi glorification/trivialisation increased again, as did (extreme) right-wing self-promotion. This is remarkable, as a decline in this motive was to be expected after an election year. This expected decline was offset by the further increase in the „III-Path's“ activities. Da-

mage to property has remained high, but the content has shifted considerably. In 2022, anti-LGBTIQ* incidents increased sharply (+6).

Content Classification: LGBTIQ* Hostility Increased Most

The strongest increase in motives was in LGBTIQ* hostility. These incidents increased by almost 70 per cent over the previous year and this trend was observed for the second year in a row. Damage to property and propaganda in particular increased in 2022. This is a new phenomenon in this motive area, which was otherwise strongly characterised by assaults. The propaganda ties in with social discourse and focuses increasingly on queer people as political opponents.

Symbols of queer life were rejected on posters advocating violence towards anti-fascist activism. There was also a series of seven cases of damage to rainbow banners on Protestant churches in Müggelheim and in the Old Town of Köpenick and Adlershof. The banners were burnt, cut up or stolen. There was also a further increase in the number of incidents involving the trivialisation of National Socialism from 78 to 97, bringing the number of incidents back up to the level in 2020 (103). Most of these incidents involved swastikas. There was a decline in all other motives, which corresponds to the overall decline.

Distribution by District: Köpenick North Centre of Propaganda

For the first time ever, the Köpenick-Nord district had the most incidents (50). Notably, the incidents did not consist exclusively of propaganda. This is remarkable because the district is a purely residential area and thus not normally the scene of such incidents. As the largest number of incidents in connection with the neo-Nazi micro-party „III. Path“ has been documented (24), it

19th February 2022

About an hour after the commemoration of victims of the right-wing terrorist and racist attack in Hanau ended on the Adlershof market square, a man walked past the signs and wreaths and commented on them with „Alles K**“. Another man challenged him critically. In response, the man shouted „Heil Hitler“ at least three times as he walked across the square.

Source: Centre for Democracy

14th April 2022

The Protestant church's rainbow-coloured peace banner was stolen in Müggelheim. The banner was hanging on the church wall at a height of approximately 3.5 metres. The incident is one in a series of vandalisations of Protestant churches in the district.

Source: Centre for Democracy

12th May 2022

A group on Michael-Brückner-Platz group shouted „Heil Hitler“ several times, gave the Hitler salute and shouted „Ey Jude“. When one person objected, they shouted „Heil Hitler“ several times during the discussion.

Source: Centre for Democracy

Treptow-Köpenick

can be assumed that activists in the party are regularly on the move and probably live there as well. Wilhelmshagen/ Rahnsdorf (2021: 3; 2022: 15) is another district with a sharp increase in incidents. They included propaganda and one vulgar incident glorifying Nazis.

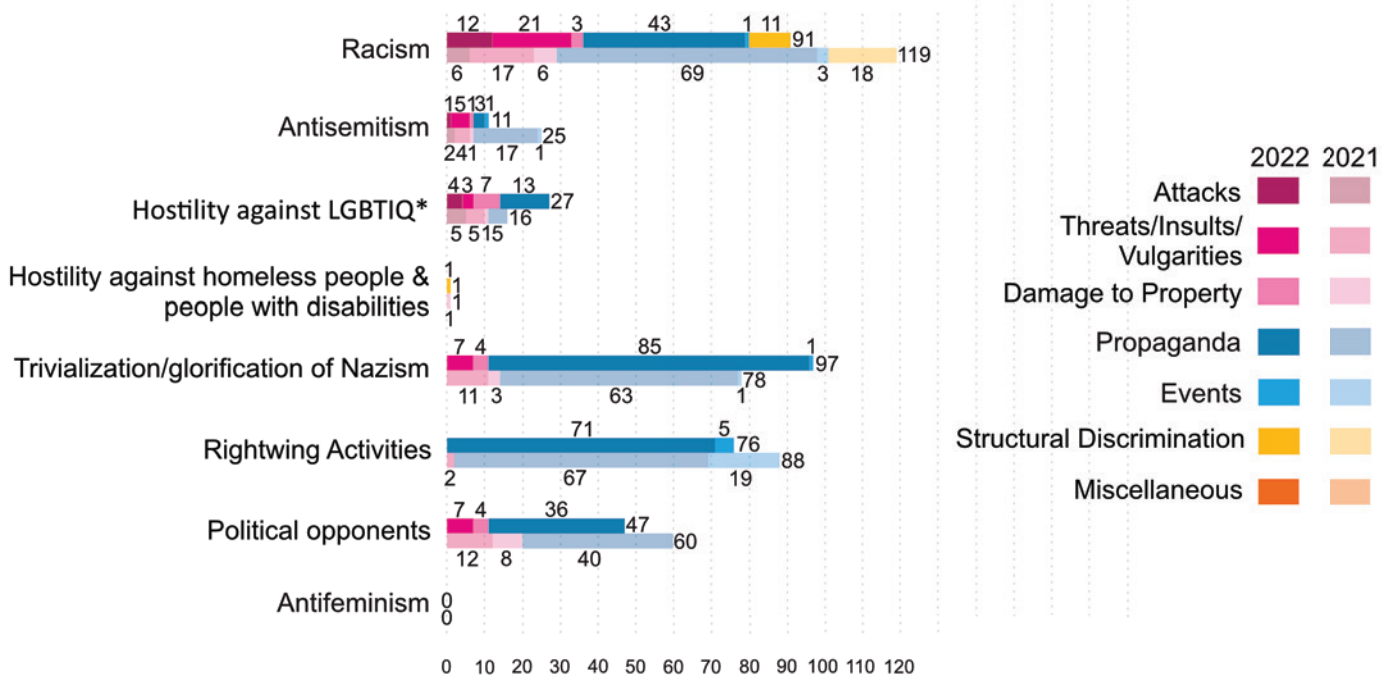
Throughout the year, extreme right-wing propaganda by various groups was posted at railway stations and bus stops. Köpenick Nord was followed by Niederschöneweide with a total of 44 incidents. One anti-LGBTIQ* attack and seven insults/threats/abuses were also documented here, as well as 5 cases of damage to property. That means that this district still has the highest number of documented attacks. Niederschöneweide has long been a place of residence and action for various extreme right-wing actors.

Development of Extreme Right-Wing Parties

Incidents caused by extreme right-wing parties fell in 2022, although never before have so few incidents attributable to the NPD been documented. This trend had become apparent in other districts in previous years. However, the NPD is losing importance in Treptow-Köpenick even though its party headquarters are still there. By contrast, the activities of "III. Path" party continue to grow in the district. The „III. Path“ is a party, but does not contest elections in Berlin. It is an action-orientated group of neo-Nazis in Berlin. They organised an information stand in the district and handed out leaflets on a large in residential areas seven times. In 2022, the party's activities shifted to Köpenick Nord (24 incidents) and Köpenicker Dammvorstadt (15 incidents). Both districts border Marzahn-Hellersdorf, where the party's activities are centred. In 2022,

the party's activities shifted to Köpenick Nord (24 incidents) and Köpenicker Dammvorstadt (15 incidents). Both districts border Marzahn-Hellersdorf, where the party's activities are centred.

The evaluation of the year 2022 showed little change in the district. Racist incidents are on the decline, but only the propaganda. Instead, anti-LGBTIQ* incidents increased and classic extreme right motives, such as Nazi-trivialisation and self-promotion, increased.



Examples of Incidents

3rd July 2022

A trans woman was insulted by a man on Wuhleweg in the afternoon and punched several times in the face. The man also tried to snatch her handbag. The woman screamed to draw attention to herself. Eventually, another woman came to her aid and the perpetrator fled.

Source: Police press release from 04.07.2022

2nd October 2022

Flyers by the neo-Nazi micro-party „III. Path“ were put in letter boxes along Gehsener Street and Hoernlestreet. The flyers demanded a referendum called „Expropriate German Housing/Deutsche Wohnen“ property company and incited racist hatred towards People of Colour [PoCs]. At the same time, the „III. Path's“ stickers were stuck all over a youth club's information box in Hoernlestreet. Posters were deliberately pasted over,

calling on the one hand, for a climate strike and with a poster by the „Aktion Noteingang“. Another 10 „III. Path“ posters and an anti-LGBTIQ* sticker from a neo-Nazi mail order company were discovered and removed in Hoernlestr.

Source: Centre for Democracy

Advisory & Documentation Centres in Berlin

Anlaufstelle für Diskriminierungsschutz an Schulen/Counseling centre for protection from discrimination in schools (ADAS).
More information can be found on: <https://adas-berlin.de/en/>.

Antidiskriminierungsnetzwerk Berlin/Anti-Discrimination Network Berlin (ADNB)
The ADNB is a non-governmental, independent counselling centre for people who have experienced racist and related discrimination.
<https://www.adnb.de/en/>.

Anti-discrimination Advice for the Elderly, People with Disabilities or Chronic Illnesses
This advice centre is a contact point for people who feel discriminated against because of their age, disability or chronic illness.
<http://lv-selbsthilfe-berlin.de/antidiskriminierungsberatung>.

Antifascist Press Archive and Education Centre Berlin e.V. (Apabiz)
apabiz runs an archive and offers events and workshops on topics related to the far-right. www.apabiz.de.

Dokumentationsstelle Antiziganismus (DOSTA)/Documentation Centre Antiziganism
AmaroForo documents incidents motivated by antiziganism in Berlin. More information about the documentation project (in German) can be found on www.amaroforo.de/projekte/dosta.

Dokumentation und Beratung bei Anti-Schwarzem Rassismus/Documentation and Advice Centre on Anti-Black Racism.
People affected by anti-Black racism can contact the anti-discrimination counselling service at Each One Teach One (EOTO) and the Initiative Black People in Germany/Initiative Schwarzer Menschen in Deutschland (ISD).
More information can be found on www.eoto-archiv.de/antidiskriminierungsberatung.

Gewaltschutzambulanz der Charité/Outpatient Clinic for the Protection against Violence at the Charité: (Not a counselling centre. Examines and prepares certificates.)
More information can be found on <https://gewaltschutzambulanz.charite.de/en/>.

GLADT
Advice from and for PoC lesbians, gays, bisexual, trans*, Inter* and queers in Berlin.
<https://gladt.de/en/>

Kampagne für Opfer rassistischer Polizeigewalt (KOP)/Campaign for Victims of Racist Police Violence (KOP)
The campaign for victims of racist police violence documents racist attacks by police and racial profiling.
More information can be found (in German) on www.kop-berlin.de.

Kontakt- und Beratungsstelle für Flüchtlinge und Migrant_innen e.V. (KUB)/Contact and Advice Centre for Refugees and Migrants (KUB)
This contact and advice centre supports refugees and migrants from all over the world. Advice on asylum laws, residency and on

mental and social issues.
More information (in German) can be found on www.kub-berlin.org.

L-Support
L-Support offers advice and documents homophobic violence against women and people who are read as women.
More information on: www.l-support.net/melde-deinen-fall.

LesMigraS
LesMigraS offers advice and networking for queer women, trans and non-binary people and intersex people. It offers targeted advice for POC, Black and indigenous people and queer refugees.
More information on: www.lesmigras.de/en/.

Mobile Beratung gegen Rechtsextremismus in Berlin (MBR)/ Mobile Counselling against Right-Wing Extremism in Berlin.
MBR offers counselling and support to all those committed to a human-rights oriented and democratic everyday culture in Berlin.
<https://mbr-berlin.de/en/home-de/>.

Mobiles Beratungsteam Berlin für Demokratieentwicklung/ Mobile Advisory Team Berlin for Democracy Development.
More information (in German) on: www.mbt-berlin.de/mbt.

Reachout - Opferberatung und Bildung gegen Rechtsextremismus, Rassismus und Antisemitismus/Reachout -victim counselling and education against right-wing extremism, racism and anti-Semitism.
Reachout advises victims, relatives and witnesses of racist, right-wing and anti-Semitic violence.
www.reachoutberlin.de.

Recherche und Informationsstelle Antisemitismus Berlin (RIAS)/ Research and Information Centre Anti-Semitism Berlin (RIAS)
RIAS documents anti-Semitic incidents in Berlin, which can be reported via <https://www.report-antisemitism.de/en/>.

Recherche und Dokumentationsprojekt Antimuslimischer Rassismus/Research and Documentation Project for Anti-Muslim Racism (REDAR)
REDAR documents discrimination against Muslims or people who are read as such. They make anti-Muslim racism visible. REDAR is part of the independent Transaidency association. More information can be found on: <https://redar.berlin/en/>.

StandUp
Anti-discrimination counselling for gay and bisexual men, trans* and inter* people. schwulenberatungberlin.de/wir-helfen/anti-diskriminierung.

Verband der Beratungsstellen für Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt e.V. (VBRG) Association of Counselling Centres for Victims of Right-Wing, Racist and Anti-Semitic Violence (VBRG). The website offers victims and their relatives guides in various languages as PDF files on its website. www.verband-brg.de/material/#publikationen.

www.berliner-register.de

