

Annual Report 2021

Berliner Register

Recording extreme right-wing and discriminatory incidents in Berlin



Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	03
<i>Berlin in 2021</i>	04
<i>Under-reporting of Violent Crimes</i>	06
<i>Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf</i>	10
<i>OFEK - Advice Centre in Cases of Antisemitic Violence and Discrimination</i>	13
<i>Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg</i>	14
<i>Lichtenberg</i>	17
<i>Antifeminism as a New category</i>	20
<i>Marzahn-Hellersdorf</i>	22
<i>Mitte</i>	26
<i>Neukölln</i>	29
<i>Detailed Breakdown of Figures</i>	32
<i>LGBTIQ* Hostility Still Part of Daily Life in Berlin</i>	37
<i>L-Support Presents its Work</i>	38
<i>Pankow</i>	39
<i>Reinickendorf</i>	43
<i>Anti-discrimination Advice Centre; Age, Disability, Chronic Illness</i>	46
<i>Spandau</i>	47
<i>Antisemitic Incidents in 2021: An Overview by RIAS Berlin</i>	51
<i>Steglitz-Zehlendorf</i>	54
<i>Tempelhof-Schöneberg</i>	57
<i>Treptow-Köpenick</i>	60
<i>Links</i>	63

Imprint

Coordination Office of the Berlin Register Offices

Post: pad gGmbH
Kastanienallee 55, 12627 Berlin
E-mail: info@berliner-register.de
Tel.: 0152 - 04 42 57 46

The various articles were written by the district Register Offices or the Coordination Office.

Layout: Michael Mallé
Print run: 1,000 units
Status: September 2022
Photos: Berlin Register Office



Funded by Berlin's federal state programme "Democracy. Diversity. Respect. Against right-wing extremism, racism and antisemitism" of the Berlin Senate's Department for Justice, Consumer Protection and Anti-Discrimination.



Introduction

This is the fourth Annual Report from the Berlin Register Offices. This publication addresses 2021. From the Register Offices' perspective, 2021 saw developments that affected the Register Offices and their structure, on the one hand, while, on the other hand, more incidents were recorded than ever before – almost 5,000 in total. That is by no means simply grounds for concern, but can also be assessed in a positive light.

First of all, let us consider developments within the Register Offices: Thanks to additional financial support from the fund set up by the Federal State of Berlin to support victims of extremist violence, the Register Offices in all Berlin's districts were able to increase working hours for existing part-time posts or to hire additional staff. In addition, significant sums were invested in networking and public relations work. The additional staff helped to boost awareness of the Register Offices' activities, contributed to fostering our social media presence, and facilitated day-to-day work, which includes researching and entering information about incidents into the database. The people employed by Register Offices in 2021, increasing awareness of the Register Offices and simplified options to report incidents contributed to the rise in the number of incidents reported compared to previous years. The new design for the website was rolled out in early 2022. The key new features are that it is barrier-free and multilingual, as well as offering the option of reporting incidents directly to the Register Offices via a reporting form.

Evaluation of the incidents reported reveals that a large proportion were related to the pandemic. These included demonstrations and motorcades against measures to contain Covid-19, chat groups with antisemitic conspiracy narratives, stickers and slogans in which anti-vaxxers presented themselves as resistance fighters and a large number of cases in which anti-Covid measures were equated with National Socialism. Propaganda incidents shot up dramatically due to the "coronavirus protests"

[against measures to contain the spread of the pandemic] and the mega-election year in Berlin. The number of antisemitic incidents reported in Berlin also hit its highest level ever, with more than a thousand incidents documented in 2021. With over 1,400 incidents, racism remains the category with the highest number of incidents, although many cases go unreported. Structural discrimination was increasingly documented in this context, i.e. cases of discrimination at school, in the workplace, in or near people's homes, in the health care system or when dealing with public offices. As there are now more advice centres in Berlin, these centres can forward cases of discrimination they have documented to the Register Offices.

This publication begins with an overview article that presents developments during 2021 in Berlin. This is followed by articles indicating the key issues for each district during the year. In two bonus articles anti-LGBTIQ* incidents and the newly introduced category of "anti-feminism" are addressed. The Department for Research and Information on Antisemitism Berlin (RIAS) provides further input to this Annual Report in the form of an evaluation of 2021 and three advice centres introduce their work: L-Support, OFEK and Anti-discrimination Counselling; Age, Disability and Chronic Illness. For the first time, tables are included in the middle of the booklet showing the types of incidents and how they have been classified over the past five years in all districts. That allows for comparisons between districts at a glance.

And as this seems like the most appropriate place, we would like to say a big thank you to everyone that supports us as a contact point and sends in information about incidents. You are great!

[The Berlin Register Offices, September 2022](#)

Content categories:

- Racism with the three subcategories
 - Antiziganism (e.g. hostility towards Romnija)
 - Anti-Muslim racism
 - Racism towards Black people/anti-Black racism
- Antisemitism (e.g. hostility towards Jews)
- Animosity towards LGBTIQ* (directed against lesbians, gays, bi-, trans-, intersexual and queer people).
- Antifeminism
- Social chauvinism (e.g. hostility towards the homeless).
- Hostility towards people with disabilities/ ableism
- Trivialisation and/or glorification of National Socialism
- Right-wing grandstanding (e.g. propaganda promoting far-right groups).
- Hostility towards political opponents (of the far right)

Berlin in 2021

The Pandemic is Not Over

In 2021, almost 5,000 incidents were documented in Berlin as a whole. That is approximately 1,000 more than in 2020. In the light of the incidents recorded, two developments emerge that were already evident in 2020 and have continued to grow more prominent in 2021. Firstly, protest actions and propaganda incidents related to the Covid-19 pandemic contributed to the rise in incident numbers and, secondly, the number of people reporting an incident for the first time rose in 2021. Exchange of information about cases with various new advice centres involved in anti-discrimination work also contributed to the increase in the incident figures.

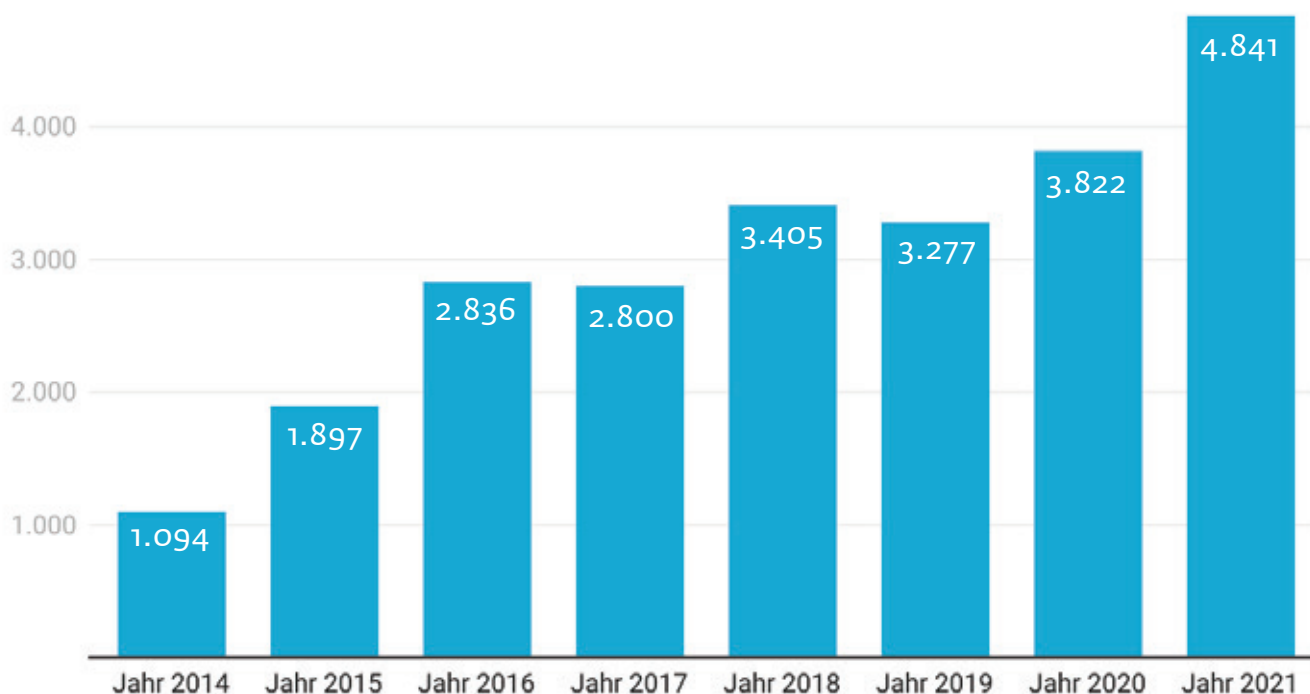
Lessons Learnt in Recent Years

Examining the incidents recorded by the Register Offices, it becomes clear that the districts are all different. First of all, the number of documented incidents ranges from about 100 to over 700 incidents per year and district. The distribution of incidents differs in various respects from district to district. Propaganda makes up a large portion of the incidents in all districts; Berlin-wide, it accounts for 60 per cent of all incidents reported. The districts differ significantly from each other in terms of the level of violence, the public events documented and the number of propaganda incidents. In terms of the key topics, however, the districts are fairly similar, because they are strongly influenced by the content of the propaganda incidents. For example, during the election campaign, all districts saw an increase in the category “right-wing grandstanding”. In addition, incidents motivated by racism have been the most frequent category in almost all districts for many years. Districts that generally record a high number of incidents also report more incidents involving violence than other districts.

What Makes the Districts so Different?

Berlin's districts have different social structures and infrastructure, differing population composition and density, and varying proportions of residential or commercial areas and open spaces/parks, as well as differing transport connections, tourist attractions, political profiles, not to mention varying numbers of volunteers and people actively engaged with local politics – and many more factors. These characteristics interact, as well as affecting the number and breakdown of incidents documented by the Register Office in particular districts. Population density differs on the outskirts and in inner city districts. The more sparsely populated a particular area is, the fewer incidents are reported there, whereas incidents are spotted and referred to the Register Offices more frequently in busier locations. This is especially true for local centres, for example the old town of Spandau, Schloßstraße in Steglitz or Boxhagener Platz in Friedrichshain. In addition, more incidents also tend to be documented at public transport hubs. Incidents are reported every month in the public transport stations Neukölln, Hermannstraße, Friedrichstraße,

Zahl der Vorfälle in ganz Berlin 2014 bis 2021



Anzahl der Vorfälle in den Berliner Bezirken 2014 bis 2021

Bezirk	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	246	280	241	276	292
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	171	241	267	345	489
Lichtenberg	268	209	258	421	732
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	187	182	154	252	241
Mitte	344	495	645	609	744
Neukölln	269	360	204	236	354
Pankow	230	234	236	248	343
Reinickendorf	107	114	107	98	97
Spandau	69	78	95	98	112
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	236	220	180	147	133
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	100	93	126	132	164
Treptow-Köpenick	310	447	324	329	387
Berlinweit	264	452	440	631	753
Summe	2800	3405	3277	3822	4841

Warschauer Straße, Frankfurter Allee, Ostkreuz, Schönhauser Allee, Zoologischer Garten und Alexanderplatz. The paths of many people cross there as they return from or head to work, a shopping trip, a demonstration or a party. That provides myriad opportunities for violent people with hate-filled attitudes to threaten, insult and attack others. Stickers and slogans are also particularly popular in places where high footfall is to be expected. This connection is particularly clear in Mitte, Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg and Nord-Neukölln. These three districts/neighbourhoods are at the top of statistics league table for the number of attacks. This is not solely due to an organised right-wing scene, as the incidents in question are predominantly opportunistic acts, such as racist and anti-LGBTIQ* insults and attacks, which are committed by opportunistic perpetrators. In order to identify the organised far right in Berlin, it is important to focus on propaganda incidents, public events, threats against political opponents and damage to property. The neighbourhoods of Adlershof, Niederschöneweide and Rudow stand out in this context.

Last but not least, committed and democratic civil society is an important prerequisite for incident reporting. This is because incidents are only reported if they are perceived as disturbing, as a means for those reporting these events to express their own concern, and also

only if there is awareness of the work done by the Register Offices. Local networks that address the topics of racism, antisemitism, the far right or hostility to LGBTIQ* and actively work to combat these phenomena report incidents to the Register Offices much more frequently than networks that address other topics. Contact points also play an important role in this. They may not necessarily be the places where incidents are reported, but they raise awareness of the Register Offices by publicising their work, including to people they talk with. Areas without committed individuals or local initiatives are blind spots for the Register Offices. There are also places like that in Berlin. They include housing estates made up of single-family homes or sparsely populated areas on the outskirts. This background is taken into account when interpreting the incidents.

Developments During the Coronavirus Pandemic

Incidents related to the Covid-19 pandemic predominate. That means that incidents related to antisemitism, trivialisation of National Socialism, grandstanding by far-right groups and attacks against political opponents have therefore increased significantly. Coronavirus deniers and critics of measures to contain the pandemic compared the people, structures and measures involved with the situation under National Socialism, sometimes imagining themselves

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

in the role of Jews persecuted during the Holocaust. Speculations about those who caused and profited from this pandemic served as a breeding ground for conspiracy narratives that made antisemitic stereotypes appear socially acceptable again, while also fostering scepticism towards the media and politics.

As in 2020, 2021 was shaped by the coronavirus pandemic and the associated ramifications for public life. Availability of the vaccine from early 2021 initially raised hopes of a rapid end to the pandemic, but with the emergence of the delta variant it became apparent that restrictions would be necessary for even longer.

At times, public life was very limited. Mandatory masks in many places, working from home, distance learning instead of school, closed clubs and bars, while people working in the arts and culture tried to reinvent themselves online or in open-air venues. The measures introduced to protect against the spread of infection were accompanied by protests attended by high numbers from a broad spectrum of different backgrounds. While in 2020 it became clear that the far right had instrumentalised these protests to radicalise the content and forms of action, 2021 was defined by the conspiracy-ideology narratives that became entrenched among protesters. It is important to take into account that there some of the groups protesting explicitly distanced themselves from the far right. Disinformation campaigns on social media channels contributed significantly to consolidating vaccination criticism and belief in conspiracy theories. Criticism of measures to contain the pandemic was only recorded as an incident by the Register Offices if it was accompanied by grandstanding by far-right organisations, denial or trivialisation of National Socialism, equation of such measures with the Holocaust or antisemitic conspiracy narratives.

The rise in antisemitic incidents was particularly pronounced and did not simply involve antisemitic conspiracy narratives about the pandemic. Antisemitic acts in various districts and online were also sparked by violent conflicts in Israel, public debate about Gil Ofarim, visible Jewish symbols such as Hanukkah menorah or people speaking or writing Hebrew. It is striking that a high proportion of antisemitic incidents take place online (2021: 540; 2020: 475) compared with the figures for other categories recorded by the Register Offices. For years, Jewish and Israeli individuals and institutions have received antisemitic emails and comments. The more visible Jewish

perspectives become, the more violently they are attacked. Evaluation of antisemitic incidents by RIAS Berlin (Department for Research and Information on Antisemitism Berlin) can be found below.

Number of Incidents Increases by 1,000

Register Offices have been established in all Berlin districts for five years and the number of incidents documented (4,841) has never been as high as in 2021. This rise is seen in the categories of propaganda (2021: 2,951; 2020: 2,234), structural discrimination (2021: 398; 2020: 147) and insults, threats, abuse (2021: 732; 2020: 632). Most incidents were recorded in the content-based categories of racism (2021: 1,428; 2020: 1,306) and antisemitism (2021: 1043; 2020: 774). The rising figures for incidents over the years does not necessarily mean that more incidents have occurred but may indicate that some incidents that previously went unreported are now being reported.

Propaganda: Increase Due to Specific Individuals and the Election Campaign

As explained above, the number of propaganda incidents went up in 2021. In some areas, stickers appeared on a huge scale, slogans were sprayed and leaflets of "Der III. Weg", a far-right micro-party, were distributed. The largest increase within the category of propaganda incidents was recorded in the content-based sub-categories of far-right grandstanding (2021: 710; 2020: 421), antisemitism (2021: 753; 2020: 558), hostility towards political opponents (2021: 400; 2020: 282) and trivialisation of National Socialism (2021: 536; 2020: 464). Many of these propaganda incidents were related to the pandemic. Neighbourhoods that were already plagued by high levels of propaganda in the previous year and recorded a further significant increase in 2021 were: Lichtenberg-Mitte, Lichtenberg-Nord, the streets around Boxhagener Platz and Nord-Neukölln. In Lichtenberg, Friedrichshain and Nord-Neukölln it is assumed that individuals put up stickers, slogans and symbols such as swastikas on a daily basis. These were also removed daily and forwarded to the Register Offices via simplified reporting options. Most demonstrations and rallies are held in the Mitte sub-district. Stickers and slogans are affixed/sprayed on the way to and from such public events, as well as during them. This part of Berlin also contains tourist attractions and public transport interchanges. This makes Mitte a popular location for dissemination of propaganda by right-wing extremists.

Under-reporting of Violent Crimes

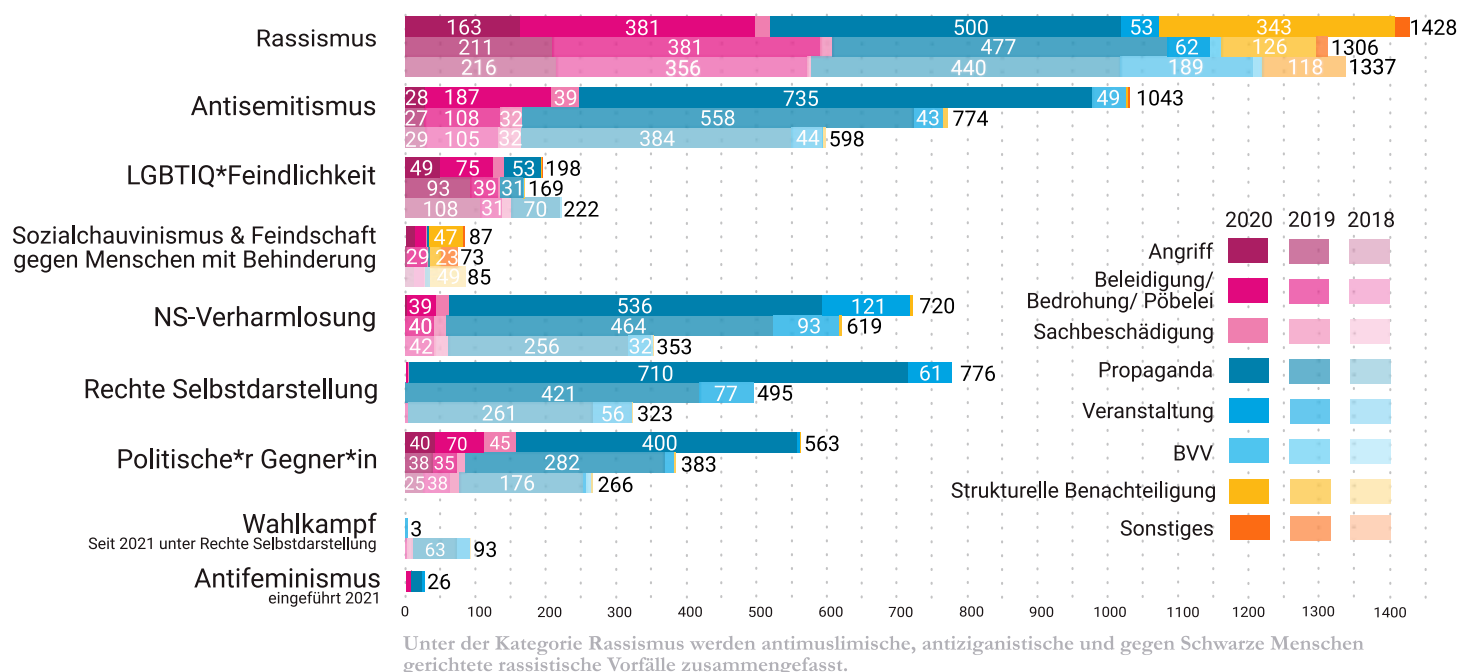
Until the end of 2020, the Berlin State Office of Criminal Investigation (Landeskriminalamt/LKA) forwarded anonymised data on politically motivated crimes reported to the police to advice and documentation centres. This data contained the date, a motive, information about the facts constituting a crime, a location (e.g. street, train station) and a short description of the incident in question. Based on this data from the LKA and the incident information received by the Register Offices and our cooperation partners, it was possible to describe the extent of violence in Berlin. In early 2021, this forwarding of data was discontinued. The background to this is a new assessment of data protection law by the Berlin Public Prosecutor's Data Protection Officer. The DPO took the view that it would constitute a breach of the right

to data protection if a person involved in a crime could recognise themselves from the description of an incident. Since this new assessment, even politicians only receive anonymous data summaries. The Berlin police continue to publish police press releases in which these data are published. However, the press releases can only reflect a small excerpt from the overall spectrum of the crimes reported. Information about the cases that are not published cannot be included in the evaluation. There is great interest among all parties involved to enable data transmission again in order to obtain more accurate situation reports, but at the time of writing in mid-2022 no solution had been found.

2021: 4841 Vorfälle in Berlin

2020: 3822 Vorfälle in Berlin

2019: 3277 Vorfälle in Berlin



The many elections in 2021 are also part of the background to the increase in propaganda incidents. Elections for the House of Representatives and the Bundestag elections led to far-right parties promoting their views in leaflets and hand-outs. Although the party “Der III. Weg” did not stand in the elections, it nevertheless organised information stands during the election campaign and distributed leaflets on housing estates.

Evaluating the activities of the NPD and “Der III. Weg” from 2017 to 2021 reveals a significant decline in the NPD’s propaganda activities. During the election campaign year, there was only an increase in incidents involving the NPD in Lichtenberg, Treptow-Köpenick and Neukölln. The number of incidents involving activities of the party “Der III. Weg” rose in all outlying districts in eastern Berlin as well as in Neukölln, Spandau and Tempelhof-Schöneberg. It appears that parts of the action-oriented neo-Nazi spectrum from Berlin have turned away from the NPD and joined “Der III. Weg” instead.

More Advice Centres, Greater Visibility, More Incidents

The upsurge in structural discrimination and incidents involving insults, threats and abuse is due to more people reporting these incidents.

Structural discrimination encompasses incidents concerning discrimination in housing, education, the labour market, in the healthcare system and in public offices and authorities. These cases include racist bullying by landlords or in schools, denial of assistance by social welfare offices, job centres or the youth welfare office. People encounter discrimination when seeking housing in the already challenging accommodation market in Berlin. In addition, there are racist police checks (racial profiling) on the street or by security staff in trains and stations, where ID checks are specifically carried out on Black people and People of Colour in public spaces due to a blanket suspicion that they may have committed criminal offences. The anti-

discrimination advice centres report the majority of these incidents anonymously to the Register Offices. In addition, people also report via the anti-discrimination app (AnDi). 80 per cent of the incidents (298) are reported by the advice centres at Amaro Foro e.V. (DOSTA – Antiziganism Documentation Centre), EOTO (Each One Teach One – community-based education and empowerment project), Narud e.V. (advice centre and empowerment for people from African countries), Contact Point for Protection against Discrimination in Schools (ADAS), Fairmieten – Fairwohnen (Berlin competence centre on combatting discrimination in the housing market) and the Anti-discrimination Advice Centre; Age, Disabilities, Chronic Illness. The number of cases of anti-LGBTIQ* insults, threats and abuse increased because the L-Support advice centre reported anonymised cases for documentation for the first time. In addition, analysis of the sources revealed that more individuals in this category contacted the Register Offices directly than in previous years. Out of a total of 75 cases of anti-LGBTIQ* insults, threats and abuse documented, 41 incidents were reported directly to the Register Offices in 2021. In the previous year, there were only 21. The Berlin Register Offices paid more attention to the topic of hostility towards LGBTIQ* in 2021. Two online public events were held, flyers were created for this target group and great deal of time was invested in networking. However, the higher number of people reporting directly to the Register Offices is not apparent solely for cases of hostility towards LGBTIQ*. There have been more reports directly to the Register Offices in all categories, but it is particularly clear in this category.

Review

15 years ago, those affected by discrimination were left alone with their experiences. There were only a few advice centres. Documentation centres did not exist. Talking about experiences of discrimination almost always led to disadvantages for those affected and

it was not uncommon for investigating authorities to blame those affected for the violence they had experienced. The mood in society has now shifted, thanks to public debates and extensive committed work by political initiatives and activists. There is now a consensus that advice centres and empowerment schemes are needed for those affected rather than focusing only on perpetrators. At advice and documentation centres people do not have to hide their experiences, thoughts and feelings, but instead find understanding. That reinforces awareness of what constitutes discrimination and exclusion and how to counter these phenomena. As more services become available for those affected, the number of incidents reported goes up. Nowadays, people who experience discrimination or violence adopt various responses to the injustice they have experienced. Some go to advice centres, some post about their experiences on social media, others meet like-minded people or friends in safe spaces, and some report incidents to the Register Offices. Viewed in this light, the increase in incidents documented in Berlin is a positive development. It shows that those affected are fighting back against injustice and that more people are aware of discrimination, even when it does not affect them directly.

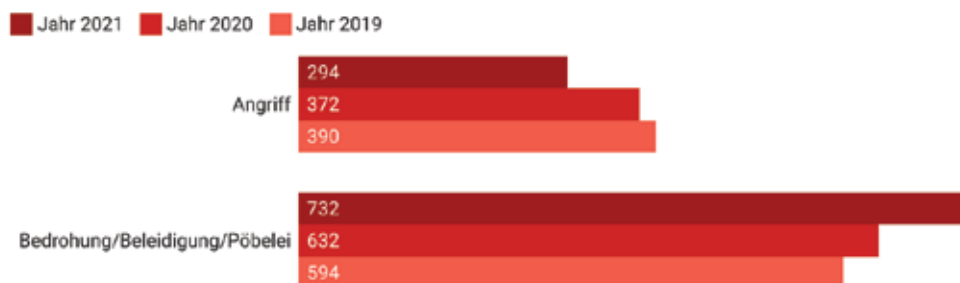
Under-reporting of Violent Crimes

“Violent attacks” is the only category in which fewer incidents were reported in 2021. The figure fell to 294, down from 372 incidents in 2020. Reports in this category come from various sources, but mainly from police publications. An exchange of anonymised data also takes place with ReachOut (advice centre for victims of right-wing, racist and antisemitic violence) and other advice centres. Further sources of reports on these incidents are press articles, posts on social media and people who contact the Register Offices directly. Under-reporting for 2021 explains the drop in attacks documented despite the increase in all other categories (see box p. 6).

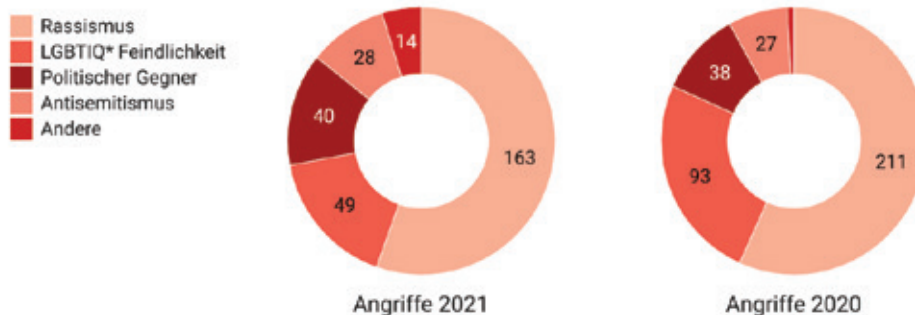
A Blessing and a Curse – Digital Communication

Communication on the internet, via social media, messenger apps and comments sections has grown considerably more important in the past 10 years. While in the 2010s Facebook pages were a rapid means to reach many people in the various districts, communication channels have now changed. Nowadays Twitter, Instagram, TikTok and the messenger service Telegram play a vital part both in mobilising the far right and protesting against it. The Covid-19 pandemic

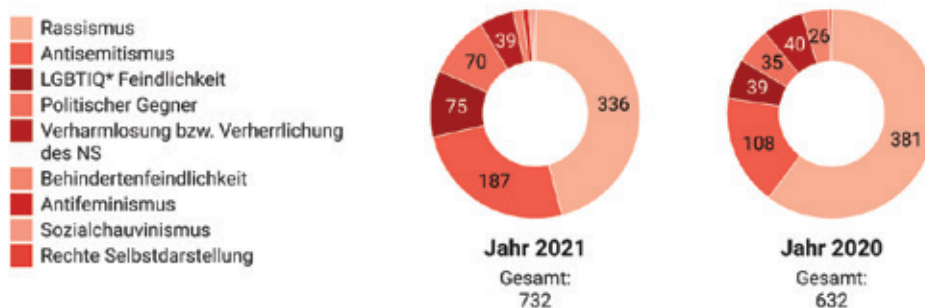
Angriffe und Beleidigungen, Bedrohungen, Pöbeleien



Verteilung der Angriffe nach Motiven



Verteilung der Beleidigungen, Bedrohungen und Pöbeleien nach Motiven



reinforced the dynamic arising from communication on the internet. Many people feel overwhelmed by the endless abundance of knowledge online, along with constantly updating timelines, new followers, likes and content-sharing. Perception of content can only be selective, sparking a risk of getting caught up in what are described as filter bubbles.

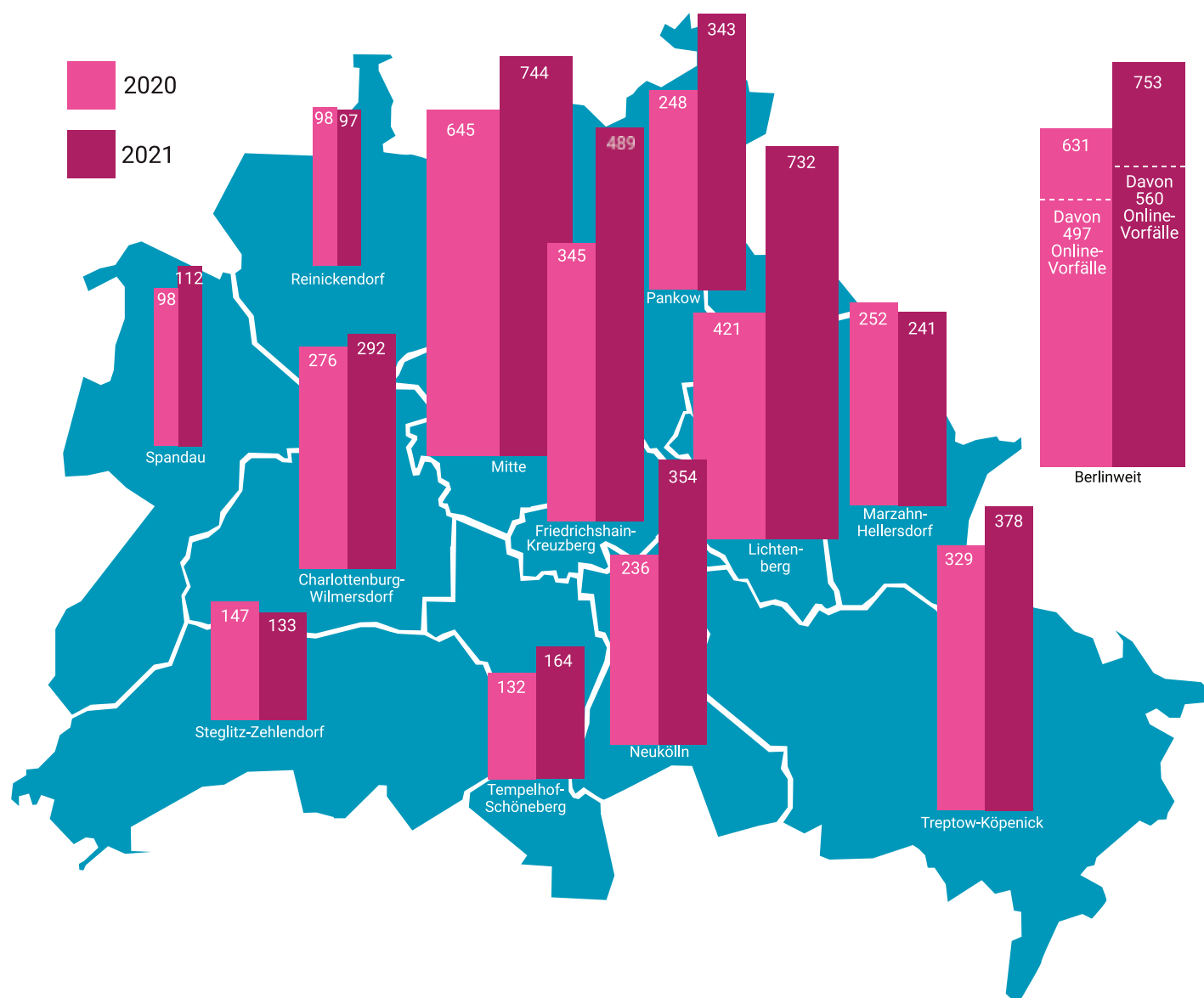
In 2020, more and more people affected by racism spoke out on the internet. They shared their experiences under the hashtags #wasihnichtseht [what you don't see] or #ichbinkeinvirus [I'm not a virus]. In 2021, almost all Register Offices reported an increase in people coming forward who had never done so before.

Since the internet works in the same way for everyone, after the first year of the pandemic coronavirus deniers, the “Querdenker” movement [loose grouping of COVID sceptics from various backgrounds], supporters of conspiracy narratives and vaccination refuseniks could immerse themselves in a world of misinformation, scaremongering and antisemitism in the second pandemic year. The far right was not

able to use this potential for its own purposes. It may have contributed to radicalisation of content, but those involved in the coronavirus protests are too diverse and their motivations are too different from the goals of the far right to be mobilised by the far right alone.

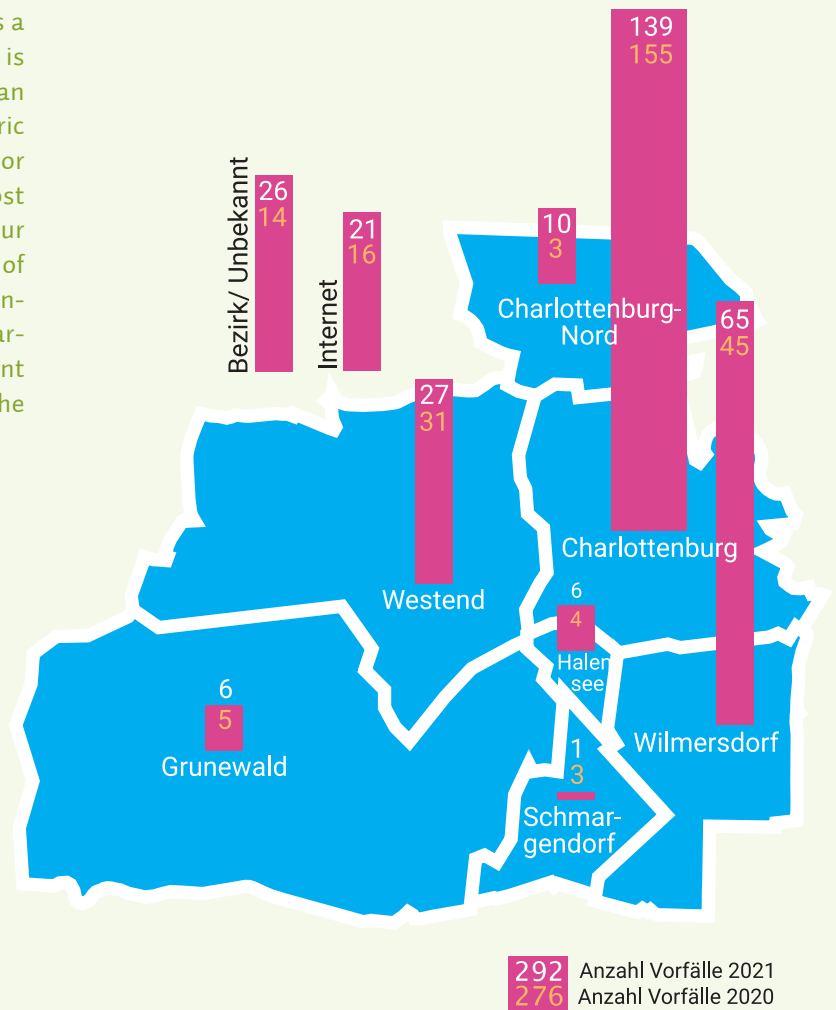
The Covid-19 pandemic will not disappear in 2022, but protests have visibly diminished with the availability of vaccinations and the lifting of most pandemic control measures. Some channels that have otherwise been dedicated to misinformation about the pandemic are currently busy justifying Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

Number of incidents in Berlin's districts in 2020 and 2021



Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

The Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf district has a population of over 330,000. It includes what is known as City West, which fulfils the role of an urban centre in Berlin, along with the historic centre in Mitte, and also encompasses major transport hubs and tourist attractions. Most of the incidents documented annually occur in the local centres within the sub-districts of Charlottenburg and Wilmersdorf. Various institutions of the New Right are based in particular in western Berlin and are important communication and networking points for the right-wing spectrum.



Graffiti glorifying National Socialism at Charlottenburg Palace

Right-wing sticker on Kurfürstendamm



Contact: Register Charlottenburg- Wilmersdorf

Schloßstr. 19
14059 Berlin

Tel.: 0163 - 081 21 28

Mail: cw@berliner-register.de

Twitter: @RegisterCW

Instagram: @RegisterCW

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf in 2021

In 2021, 292 far-right and discriminatory incidents were documented in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf. This corresponds to an increase of 5% compared to the previous year (276) and is the highest number of incidents recorded in the district to date. This can be explained by cooperation with new local and Berlin-wide partners as well as the establishment of new and easier reporting channels, for example via Instagram. Propaganda, which makes up more than half of all incidents, continued to be the most frequently documented type of incident (2021: 154; 2020: 139), followed by threats, insults and abuse (2021: 52; 2020: 48). Twice as many cases involving structural discrimination (2021: 26; 2020: 13) were documented, but fewer public events (2021: 30; 2020: 41) and attacks (2021: 24; 2020: 28). The highest number of incidents were recorded in the Charlottenburg sub-district, accounting for slightly under half the total for the district (139). 80 propaganda incidents were reported just in this sub-district, including far-right sticker series with up to 60 homemade stickers around Kurfürstendamm. Next in the ranking, but some considerable way behind, come the sub-districts of Wilmersdorf (56) and Westend (27).

In Charlottenburg-Nord, 10 incidents were documented, the highest number recorded to date. These mainly concerned stickers of far-right parties. In Grunewald, 6 incidents were recorded, including a racist insult and an antisemitic threat as well as propaganda from "Der III. Weg". In Halensee, in addition to 5 cases of propaganda, including swastika graffiti, there was a racist attack. In Schmargendorf, one person was subjected to anti-LGBTIQ* insults.

Trivialisation of National Socialism and Violence: Opponents of the Coronavirus-Mitigation Measures in 2021

Protests against measures to contain the coronavirus pandemic also played a role in the district during the second year of the pandemic. In this context, mainly propaganda incidents were recorded as well as public events. A number of motorcades beginning in Westend or Charlottenburg were held, although less regularly than in 2020. While the number of participants tended to stagnate, at the same time increasing legitimisation of violence could be observed in these circles. For example, anti-vaccination activists gathered in front of a school in Charlottenburg to insult and intimidate students during a vaccination campaign. Participants of various "Querdenker" meetings subjected journalists present to antisemitic insults and attacked them physically, tried to snatch their cameras or spat at them. As well as being intimidating for those involved, this also signified a restriction of press freedom. This fits into the context of nationwide violence against journalists, which reached a record high in 2021. Similarly, assaults occurred after people were asked to put on face masks. Most incidents in this context trivialised National Socialism or had an antisemitic background. Slogans such as "Then it was the Jews, today it's the unvaccinated" or "Vaccination makes you free", which were repeatedly sprayed or painted in the district, equated the measures to contain the pandemic with antisemitic National Socialist policies and thus trivialised the Holocaust. As a result, the number of incidents glorifying or trivialising National Socialism in 2021 reached the highest number documented to date (2021: 43; 2020: 29). On the other hand, because public events from the conspiracy-theorist spectrum were not included as in-

cidents across the board in 2021, incidents in the category of right-wing grandstanding dropped drastically compared to the previous year (2021: 37; 2020: 64). Attila H., who played a leading role in mobilising and radicalising coronavirus sceptics in 2020, moved to towards the end of 2020. An arrest warrant had previously been issued against him for incitement to hatred and other offences.

Motives: A Racist or Antisemitic Incident Every Second Day

The almost one-third increase in antisemitic incidents (2021: 46; 2020: 37) cannot, however, be explained solely by coronavirus conspiracy myths. Incidents were recorded of animosity and attacks against people who were recognisably Jewish or Israeli, employees of Jewish institutions or people who campaigned against antisemitism on the street, in restaurants, on public transport, in the Olympic Stadium and in the immediate vicinity of the homes of those affected. Antisemitic graffiti and stickers appeared in public space, as well as on the homes of Jewish families. In Wilmersdorf, Stolpersteine [(literally: stumbling stones) commemorating people persecuted and killed by the National Socialists] were defaced with raw eggs and the memorial to Israeli tourist Dalia Elyakim at the monument for the victims of the Breitscheidplatz terrorist attack was repeatedly damaged. However, the increased number of antisemitic incidents has not yet approached pre-2020 levels (2019: 62; 2018: 60; 2017: 67). With 121 incidents, racism was the most frequent motive for incidents in the district in 2021, as in previous years, and is continuously increasing. In particular, there was a rise in the number of cases of racist structural discrimination (2020: 13; 2021: 25) and propaganda (2021: 47; 2020: 37). Such propaganda

Examples of Incidents

31st January 2021

At night, around 2:30, two homeless people were physically attacked and injured while they were sleeping. Their attacker threw an e-scooter at one man who was asleep and kicked another several times. At the same time, the attacker is reported to have made condescending remarks about the homeless people. A witness intervened and threatened to call the police, whereupon the attacker fled.

Source: Police report, no. 0240

17th May 2021

On Kurfürstendamm in Charlottenburg, a man identifiable as an Orthodox Jew and his family were verbally abused by a man walking past with loud shouts of "Palestine, Palestine".

Source: CW Register Office via Twitter

21st August 2021

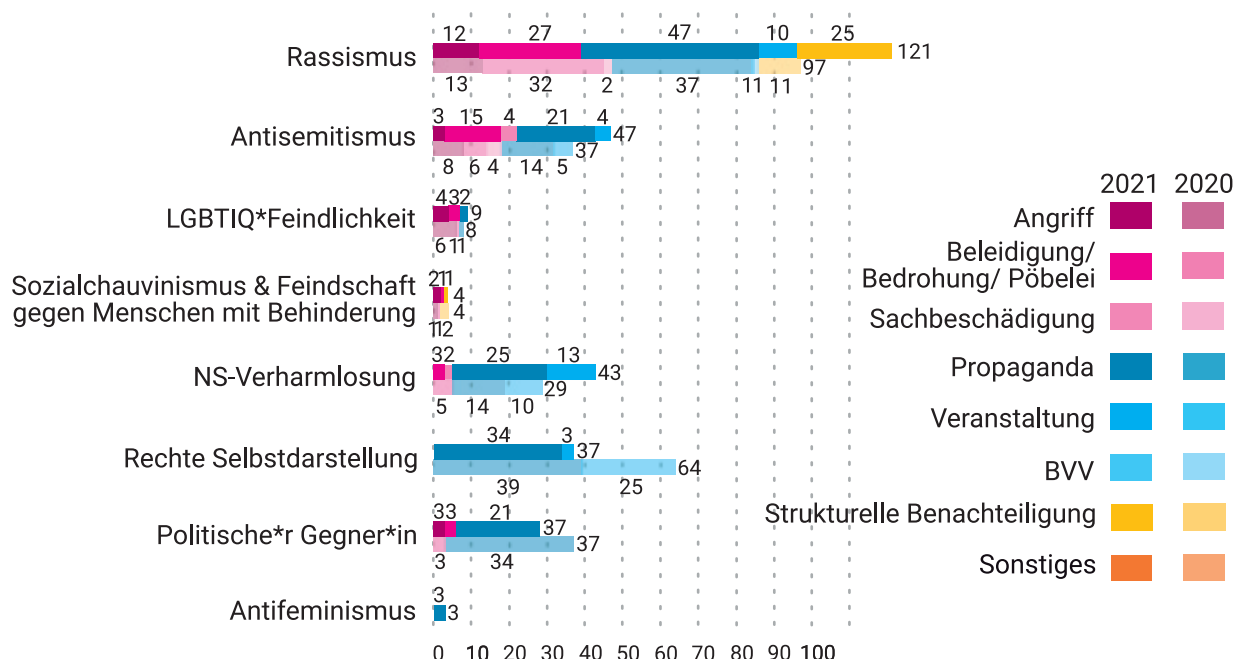
Around 0:30 two people were waiting for the Ringbahn [Circle Line on public transport system] at Westkreuz S-Bahn station. A white man shouting loudly

came up behind them shortly before the train arrived, harassed them and called one of them names such as "bitch" and "shitty lesbian". As soon as the train drew in, he rushed directly towards one of them and spat on the back of her head.

Source: AnDi - Anti-discrimination app

24th August 2021

An attack occurred against a female member of the press in the margins of an AfD public event. The journalist



was used as a means to incite sentiment directed against refugees, migration and Islam, inter alia, as well as to spread racist stereotypes and create an impression in public space that these are widespread attitudes.

Due to more reports from cooperation partners, the number of cases of structural discrimination doubled compared to the previous year. The majority of cases involved discrimination in educational institutions (17), as well as in the housing market (4), by public authorities (3), at work (1) and by the police (1). In addition to racism, two cases of discrimination against people with disabilities in schools were reported.

Shift in Incident Locations & Level of Violence Steady Despite Under-reporting

On average, an incident involving threats, insults or abuse occurred once a week and an assault about once every fortnight. About half of these were motivated by

racism. The number of attacks has fallen slightly; a relatively constant level of violence can be assumed, given the background of under-reporting for 2021. People were pushed, punched in the face, choked and spat at. The majority of attacks took place on the street (12) or in public transport and train stations (5). Attacks around Zoologischer Garten [zoo and transport hub] were reported particularly frequently. Minors were also affected, including a twelve-year-old child who was beaten up by two adult women for racist reasons. Four anti-LGBTIQ* and three antisemitic attacks were recorded, as well as two social chauvinist attacks in which homeless people were attacked while sleeping. The category of hostility towards LGBTIQ* is characterised by a particularly high degree of violence: Seven of the nine cases recorded involved verbal and/or physical assaults in public places in Charlottenburg. Among those affected were homosexual couples and trans women. On three

occasions, journalists were attacked as political opponents of demonstration participants.

A slight spatial shift in verbal and physical assaults can be seen: Compared to the previous year, the number of assaults and incidents involving threats, insults and verbal abuse in Charlottenburg has fallen by about 20%. In both the sub-districts of Wilmersdorf and Westend, the number of attacks recorded rose by about 10%. Due to the restrictions on public life, fewer people were out and about, e.g. in shopping streets. This meant that they could not be attacked there. A growing tendency for attacks to occur in residential areas was also observed in other districts.

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf as a Centre of the New Right

The number of documented public events (30) has further decreased compared to previous years (2020: 41; 2019: 35). This is mainly due to measures taken to limit the

was taking photos of the crowd from a distance when a participant shouted at her, grabbed her by the jacket and pulled violently back and forth on her camera belt. Nearby police officers did not react. Two passers-by eventually stepped in and made sure that the person who had been attacked was released from her attacker's grip.

Source: CW Register Office

30th August 2021

A teacher at a school repeatedly displayed racist behaviour towards some girls who wore headscarves and/or were migrants. She called their language skills into question and humiliated them in the classroom.

Source: Research and Documentation Project for Anti-Muslim Racism (REDAR)

3rd December 2021

A man photographed the Hanukkah menorah set up at the Christmas market on Breidscheidplatz in Charlottenburg. When two people started talking to him, he became very aggressive and stated that it was scandalous that it was there because "they killed Jesus".

Source: Department for Research and Information on Antisemitism Berlin (RIAS)

coronavirus pandemic. For example, the antisemitic Al-Quds March was cancelled for the second year in a row, and for the first time no public events took place at the “Library of Conservatism” (BdK). The BdK, which celebrates its 10th anniversary in 2022, has maintained its role as an important networking and training venue for the far right nationwide although public events there have been discontinued: The premises have been used, for example, by Junge Freiheit [a right-wing German weekly newspaper] to record talk shows with various leading New Right figures. In addition, it has operated as a lending library since April 2021 and has developed two podcast formats to reinforce its ideological impact. Ten incidents were recorded during the election campaign, including AfD information stands which distributed various issues of the district newspaper with inter alia, racist, anti-feminist, anti-LGBTIQ content and content expressing animosity to political opponents.

Summary & Outlook

Racism remained the most frequently documented motive category in the district and accounted for more than one third of all incidents. Due to reports from cooperation partners, the number of cases of racist structural discrimination rose, especially for Black children at school. More antisemitic incidents and incidents glorifying or trivialising National Socialism were documented. Many of these were related to the measures to contain the coronavirus pandemic. The level of verbal and physical violence remained about the same. Those affected were mainly people singled out due to racist, antisemitic, anti-LGBTIQ* and social chauvinist attitudes on the part of perpetrators. In terms of where the attacks occurred, a slight shift away from the main shopping and transport hubs in Charlottenburg to quieter neighbourhoods could be observed. This is an effect of the pandemic and was also observed in other districts. With the revival of pu-

blic life, violence is expected to increase again in areas with higher concentrations of people. The district continues to be an important location for New Right protagonists. With the removal of infection control measures, these protagonists are also likely to once again become more visible with public events.

Cooperation Partners

OFEK e.V. - Advice Centre in Cases of Antisemitic Violence and Discrimination



OFEK e.V. is a non-profit association and advice centre specialising in cases of antisemitism. OFEK advises, supports and assists those affected,

their relatives and witnesses of antisemitic incidents and acts of violence. OFEK is on the side of those seeking advice and also sees its task as bringing Jewish perspectives into the social and political debate. OFEK's services are based on the specific quality standards of professional advice services for those affected and address all cases, both criminal and non-criminal. OFEK offers individual advice services, group services, a nationwide hotline and regional support in Berlin, Hesse, Baden-Württemberg, Saxony (under development) and Saxony-Anhalt. The services are based on the questions and needs of those seeking advice. The advisory services are confidential, multilingual, free of charge and anonymous upon request. Advisory services are available in German, Russian, Hebrew and English. We provide advice

in crisis situations and offer a chance to talk to work through the psychological after-effects of the crime. We advise on legal issues, assist in applying for financial support, draft statements, accompany people when they go to meeting with the authorities, public agencies, the police and courts. We advise the institutions in which the incidents took place and, if desired, arrange empowerment and training programmes. Even if the incident happened some time ago, an advice session can help to find out what it could be sensible to do and what kind of action is possible.

Advising young people, families and students after incidents at school or during their studies as well as specialist advice services for teachers and others involved in work in schools are an important part of OFEK's activities.

The nationwide telephone hotline is available at the following times:

-Monday	16:00 – 18:00
-Tuesday	10:00 – 12:00
-Wednesday	12:00 – 14:00
-Thursday	10:00 – 12:00
-Friday	12:00 – 14:00

Tel.:	(+49) (0)30 610 80 458
Mobile:	(+49) (0)176 458 755 32

Individual advice sessions by appointment.

Enquiries can also be made at any time by e-mail: kontakt@ofek-beratung.de

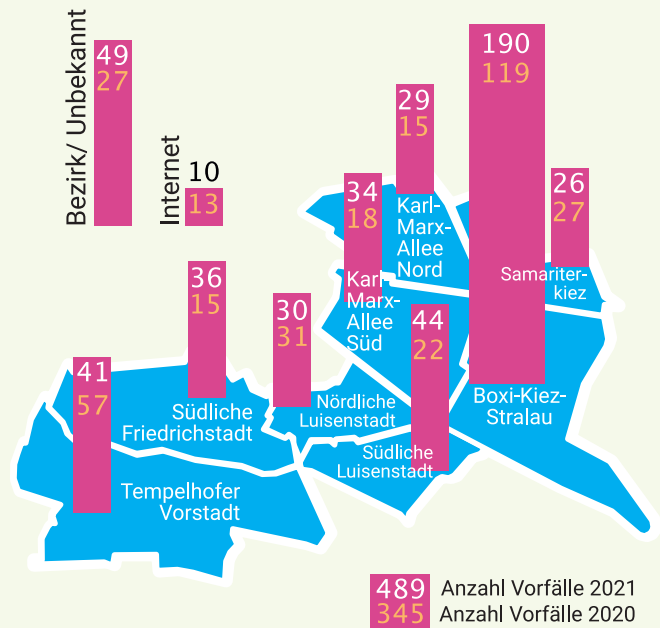
Online advice (chat on the homepage):

-Monday	15:00 – 17:00
-Tuesday	15:00 – 17:00
-Wednesday	15:00 – 17:00
-Thursday	15:00 – 17:00
-Friday	14:00 – 16:00

Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg

Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg is the smallest inner-city district in Berlin by area and the most densely populated with over 290,000 residents. It was created in 2001 by merging the districts Friedrichshain (formerly in East Berlin) and Kreuzberg (formerly in West Berlin). A bridge, the landmark Oberbaumbrücke, connects these two parts of this district where people from over 150 nations live. In 2020, the proportion of the population with a migration background was 35.7 per cent. The Spree River, on the other hand, divides the districts, which have followed different pathways in developing throughout history, but also have a great deal in common.

As rents continue to rise, poorer sections of the population and small businesses are being displaced. Everywhere in the district, people are coming together in the struggle to preserve the places where they live. This also includes civil society activities against right-wing extremism, racism and discrimination. The sub-district of Friedrichshain is predominantly affected by right-wing propaganda, while almost all racial profiling incidents reported are from the sub-district of Kreuzberg. Roughly the same number of attacks occur in both sub-districts.



Hitler salute at Frankfurter Tor underground station



Anti-LGBTIQ* slogan at Böcklerpark



Contact:
Register Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg
 UBI KLiZ e. V.
 Kreutzigerstr. 23
 10247 Berlin

Tel.: 030 - 740 788 31
 Mobil: 0157 - 77 36 99 42
 Mail: fk@berliner-register.de
 Web: www.register-friedrichshain.de
 Facebook: RegFhainKberg
 Twitter: @RegFhainKberg

Changes Compared to the Previous Year

As in 2020, the coronavirus pandemic also shaped everyday life in 2021. This had an impact on the Register Office's work too, as personal contacts, which are essential for trust-based cooperation, were often not possible or shifted online, and public events were virtually non-existent. The work of our project partners and contact points was equally limited, with few face-to-face contacts. Despite this, the number of incidents reported rose.

With a total of 489 incidents for 2021 (2020: 347), the Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg Register Office recorded an overall increase in incidents reported of almost 41%. The upsurge in incident reports can be attributed to improved reporting option, a more active presence on social media, and new project partners. The majority of cases were reported by committed individuals. There were significant increases in the numbers of incidents involving propaganda (52%), insults (44%) and structural discrimination (37%).

Ever since the Register Offices were first established, propaganda has been the most frequently reported incident type in the district, as in Berlin as a whole. The figures have gone up every year but have never before shot up as much as from 2020 to 2021. The area between Revaler Straße and Frankfurter Allee has been particularly affected for years.

There was also a considerable rise in the category of insults. This was due to participants in right-wing demonstrations and people staffing election campaign stands of right-wing parties who attacked political opponents and journalists both verbally and physically.

The rise in incidents of structural discrimination is mainly due to racial profiling in and around Görlitzer Park. They were reported more frequently than in previous years.

Attempts by people peddling conspira-

cy ideologies and the right-wing scene to take control of public space were also clearly visible in our district. The number of public events (18) went up slightly compared to the previous year (11). Although about twice as many public events took place in the district or passed through it (e.g. motorcades of coronavirus deniers), not all of these public events were recorded as incidents by the Register Offices.

The number of recorded attacks decreased by about half compared to the previous year. This is due to under-reporting (see box on p. 6). On the other hand, the number of incidents reported by witnesses or victims, rather than by the police, has gone up.

Despite 11 new contact points, they submitted just a handful of few reports, compared to 18 last year. When providing advice services, the focus is on arranging support. Documentation and reporting of incidents often fall by the wayside while conducting day-to-day business. It is assumed that a number of cases are not reported.

Varying Impact in Social Spaces

Eight areas are defined as distinct social spaces in the district – four in Friedrichshain and four in Kreuzberg. More incidents (279) were reported from the sub-district of Friedrichshain than from Kreuzberg (151). The number of incidents per neighbourhood is relatively similar, ranging from 26 to 44 incidents. Only the Frankfurter Allee Süd neighbourhood (Südkiez around Boxhagener Platz and Stralau) stands out with 190 incidents. The reason for this is a high level of propaganda in the area around Boxhagener Platz.

More incidents were reported from all social areas last year compared to 2020, except in Nördliche Luisenstadt (area between Köpenicker Straße and Mariannenplatz) and Tempelhofer Vorstadt (area between Kottbusser Damm and Park am

Gleisdreieck). More reports do not necessarily mean that more incidents have occurred. As awareness of the Register Offices grows and the network of contact points is expanded, more incidents are reported.

Comparing the figures for the various social spaces shows that propaganda incidents were the most frequent category everywhere and racism was the most frequent motive. Propaganda incidents were in the low double digits everywhere, with between 11 and 24 incidents. There were fewer than 10 attacks in each social space in 2021. 15 of the attacks in the district were anti-LGBTIQ* attacks, generally speaking evenly distributed throughout the district. The overview of the various neighbourhoods reveals only two striking points: Cases of racial profiling around Görlitzer Park and multiple propaganda incidents in the broader area around Boxhagener Platz.

As well as propaganda incidents, more incidents involving damage to property, threats, insults, abuse and attacks occurred in this Friedrichshain neighbourhood, than elsewhere. The highest number of incidents (190) was reported around Boxhagener Platz. 157 of these were propaganda incidents, mainly involving right-wing grandstanding, trivialisation of National Socialism, racism and hostility towards political opponents. Of the 10 attacks in the neighbourhood, 5 were racist, 2 were anti-LGBTIQ* and 1 was antisemitic, 1 social chauvinist and 1 directed against political opponents. For example, on 19th November, a man on Boxhagener Straße was attacked by a group of young adults for homophobic reasons. He was suddenly hit on the head with a bottle, causing injuries to his forehead and the back of his head. There were also 10 documented cases of anti-Muslim racism. In almost all cases, a number of walls were defaced with the slogan "Islam out".

Examples of Incidents

9th March 2021

The slogan "Islam out" was graffitied around Warschauer Str. 10-15. The graffiti had already started appearing in November 2020. The same style of writing has also been spotted repeatedly elsewhere, for example in Weiserstraße.

Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

17th March 2021

A swastika was graffitied on the façade

by the entrance to an Indian restaurant in Rigaer Straße.

Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

12th July 2021

The slogan "LGBTQ+ is shit" was graffitied in Böcklerpark.

Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

28th September 2021

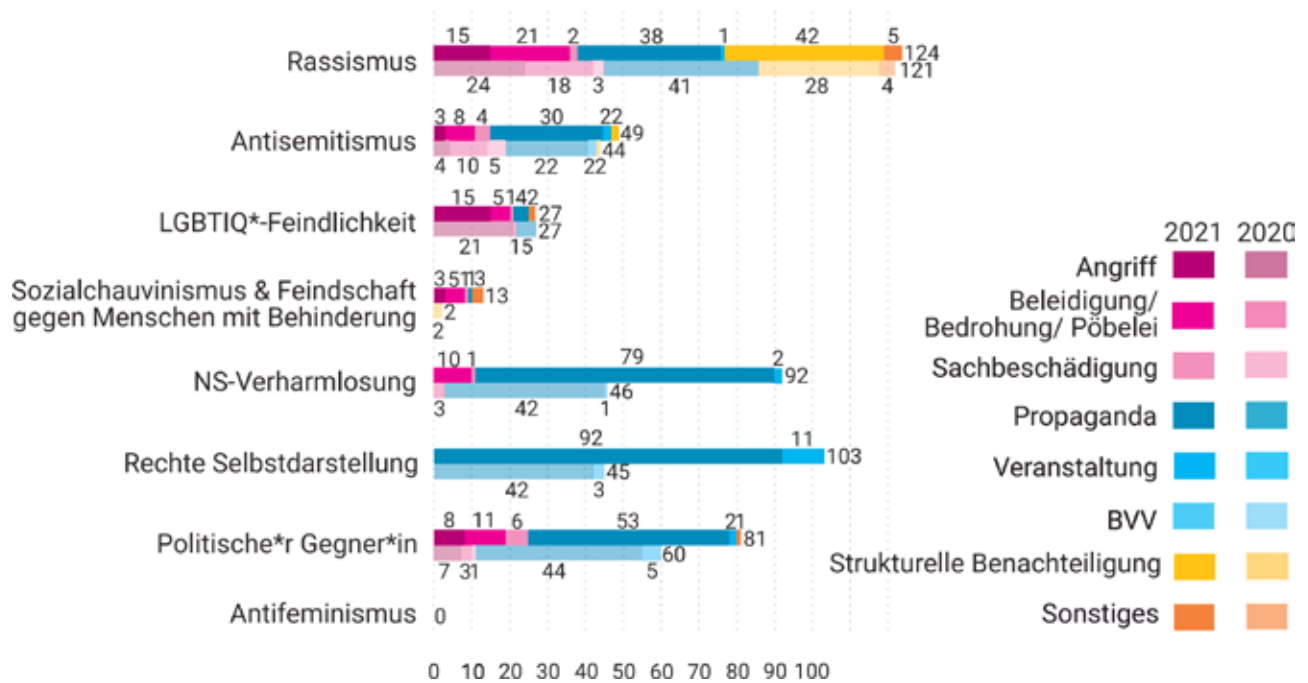
A drunken neo-Nazi shouted "Heil

Hitler!" and other far-right and antisemitic slogans in a playground and threw dirt at people visiting the playground. When a young father tried to intervene, he was attacked by the neo-Nazi with a frying pan and suffered head injuries.

Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

9th November 2021

A saleswoman in a shop selling toiletries at Kottbusser Tor insisted disre-



21 cases of anti-Black racism were documented in and around Görlitzer Park. Racial profiling was most striking, with 19 cases in Görlitzer Park and the adjacent local neighbourhoods. Compared to the previous year, the number of reports of such incidents rose. Racial profiling accounted for 70 per cent of the 44 reports of structural discrimination. The “BAN Racial Profiling” campaign turned a spotlight on this problem, boosting public awareness in 2021. This may have contributed to the increased number of reports.

Outlook

In 2021, the Register Office received more financial support and was able to introduce a second part-time position, limited

to one year. During this period, podcasts were produced, additional contact points were acquired and a profile was set up on Twitter. Due to discontinuation of this position from January 2022, it was not possible to maintain the same workload as during the previous year. This particularly affects activities on social media and important networking tasks.

In 2021, over and above online overview documentation of incidents, the Register Office also created an online map depicting the social spaces, in order to visually display incidents reported by adding pins to the map too. This map will be additionally divided into smaller local neighbourhoods within the social spaces at the beginning of 2022. The aim is to make in-

cidents “on or near people’s front doors” more visible and thus more tangible.

We hope that more people will share their experiences and observations with us and that this will further boost awareness in the district, which on the one hand will contribute to shedding light on unreported incidents and on the other hand will help empower people affected by racism and discrimination.

spectfully to a woman in a wheelchair and with a speech impediment that she should speak more clearly. The shop assistant raised her voice more and more and rolled her eyes towards the customers waiting in the queue. The woman in the wheelchair pointed out to the shop assistant that she was being unfriendly and another customer backed her up. The shop assistant just dug her heels in.

Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

25th November 2021

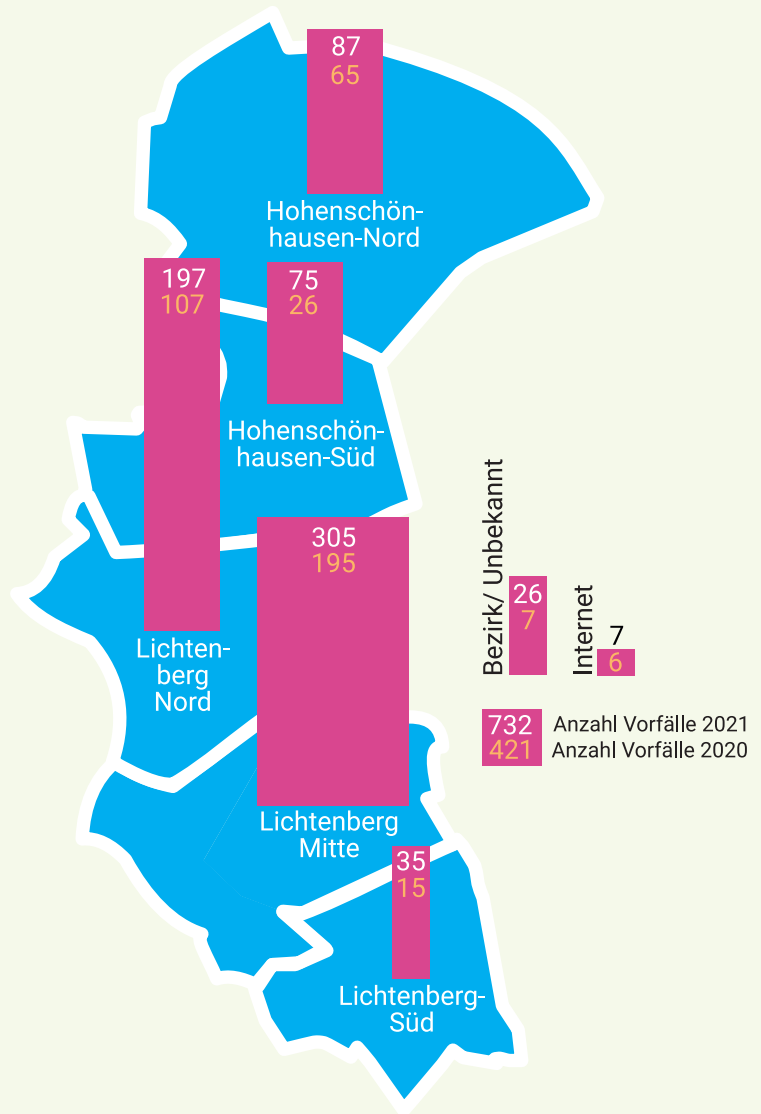
A young Black man with a walking aid was first subjected to racist insults by a white man on the Ringbahn and subsequently attacked, suffering such severe physical injuries that he has been wheelchair bound since the attack and will suffer constant pain.

Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

Lichtenberg

Almost 300,000 people live in Lichtenberg. The various neighbourhoods in the district (Hohenschönhausen, Lichtenberg, Karlshorst) have very different population compositions in terms of lifestyles, backgrounds and age groups.

Lichtenberg has had an active and organised far-right scene for over 30 years. In the last 20 years, it has been possible to diminish its influence through civil society commitment and action by local politics and the administration targeting the problem.



Stencilled "Der III. Weg" graffiti in Friedrichsfelde

Neo-Nazi stickers at Fennpfuhl



Contact:

Lichtenberger Register

Fach- und Netzwerkstelle
Licht-Blicke, pad gGmbH
Einbecker Str. 85, 10315 Berlin

Tel.: 030 - 50566518
Mobil: 0176 - 16371635
Mail: register@licht-blicke.org
Facebook: Lichtenberger Register
Twitter: @LichtenbergerR7

Coronavirus Protests, Election Campaigns and the Organised (Far) Right

In 2021, the Lichtenberg Register Office again documented a record high of 732 reported incidents. That is over 73 per cent more than in 2020 (421 incidents). This development continued a trend from 2020, when incident reports increased rather than decreasing, despite restrictions to combat the pandemic. Political radicalisation of the coronavirus protests as well as the election campaign for the three elections held in 2021 (Bundestag, Berlin House of Representatives and District Assembly) contributed to this phenomenon. In addition, the organised far right is present in Lichtenberg and is responsible for many incidents.

A Marked Increase in Propaganda

Register Office figures reveal in particular a significant increase in propaganda slogans that are sprayed or affixed as posters or in similar formats (2019: 150 incidents; 2020: 340; 2021: 594). Above all, incidents motivated by racism, hostility to political opponents, far-right grandstanding and trivialisation of National Socialism have increased. It should be mentioned, however, that in Lichtenberg, incidents in which only one to four stickers were reported at one location have only been included in the records since 2021. In contrast to other district Register Offices, in previous years the Lichtenberg Register Office only recorded an incident if 5 or more stickers were reported in the same location. In order to ensure comparability between the districts, individual stickers were also included in the overview of incidents documented in consultation with the Register Offices in other districts. In 209 propaganda incidents, fewer than 5 stickers were recorded. That means that with the previous method, propaganda incidents would have increased by 13 per cent with 385 reports; with the new method, the figure has increased by 74 per cent compared to 2020.

As in the previous year, racism remained a key

motive in propaganda incidents. A very large proportion of incidents documented involve racism directed against refugees and immigration. Reports of propaganda glorifying National Socialism (2021: 137; 2020: 102), right-wing grandstanding (2021: 159; 2020: 85) and discrediting political opponents (2021: 133; 2020: 75) remain high. Classic topics of the far right are very strongly represented, especially in the propaganda incidents reported. These range from a series of swastika graffiti with a focus on Rummelsburg to propaganda activities with posters, leaflets or stickers of “Der III. Weg” or the NPD.

Influence of the Coronavirus Pandemic on Incidents

The coronavirus pandemic continued to mobilise people who introduce propaganda into the cityscape that is antisemitic and in some cases trivialises National Socialism. In 2021, far-right retailers and organisations such as the NPD or “Der III. Weg” jumped on the bandwagon with leaflets and stickers on the topic. Far-right protagonists tried to use a sense of societal uncertainty arising from the pandemic for their own ends, albeit with little new political impetus. Much of the propaganda denying coronavirus as well as the sometimes weekly motorcades and what are known as “strolls” [unstructured walks to circumvent restrictions on demonstrations or assemblies] by coronavirus deniers were not recorded unless these phenomena involved antisemitic statements or trivialised National Socialism.

Election Campaign Free from Significant Interventions by the Organised Right

Incidents involving damage to property again increased sharply with 25 reports (2020: 5; 2019: 13). Last year, 8 public events were registered in the district (2020: 4; 2019: 16). In both cases, the increase is predominantly related to the election campaign. However, more large-scale mobilisations

such as campaigns or demonstrations by the far right were absent. Only the neo-Nazi party and organisation “Der III. Weg” organised several information stands with up to 30 supporters from Berlin and Brandenburg. However, it did not run for election to the district council. The NPD also remained fairly inactive, with a candidate for the House of Representatives who received only 0.6 per cent of the vote. Several reports of threatening and violent actions against election workers and candidates of democratic parties point to a generally aggressive mood during the election campaigns. For example, in August a member of the Green Party campaign team was pushed so hard at an information stand at the Ringcenter that she suffered bruising.

Particularly Brutal Attacks

Despite under-recording (see box p. 6) of violent acts in Berlin and thus a decrease in the number of attacks recorded in almost all districts, 27 attacks (2020: 25; 2019: 28) and 46 incidents involving threats, insults, abuse (2020: 43; 2019: 38) were recorded in Lichtenberg. This means that on average, one person in the district was affected by violent discrimination every five days, mostly with a racist motive. The nature of the incidents was alarming. Three attacks with firearms were reported, knives were used twice, two children were attacked with broken bottles, and a Muslim woman was pelted with an ashtray from a high balcony. A homeless man was beaten up by several people, endangering his life. Two attacks also gained attention beyond the district and involved victims who filmed the situations they encountered: They documented a transphobic death threat and a racist spitting attack on a father with a small child.

Lichtenberg Mitte Remains the Focus of Messaging

With 305 reports, the majority of incidents

19th January 2021

In Eitelstraße, a man of about 40 yelled “There’s that dirty tick again” from a balcony at a passer-by.

Source: Lichtenberg Register Office

2nd April 2021

The words “Fuck Islam” were written across two large posters of the “Hohen-schönhausen against racism” project.

Source: Lichtenberg Register Office

12th June 2021

“Der III. Weg” organised a stand at Prerower Platz between 9:00 and 11:00. It was run by six people. Subsequently, numerous stickers were reported in the vicinity.

Source: Lichtenberg Register Office

18th August 2021

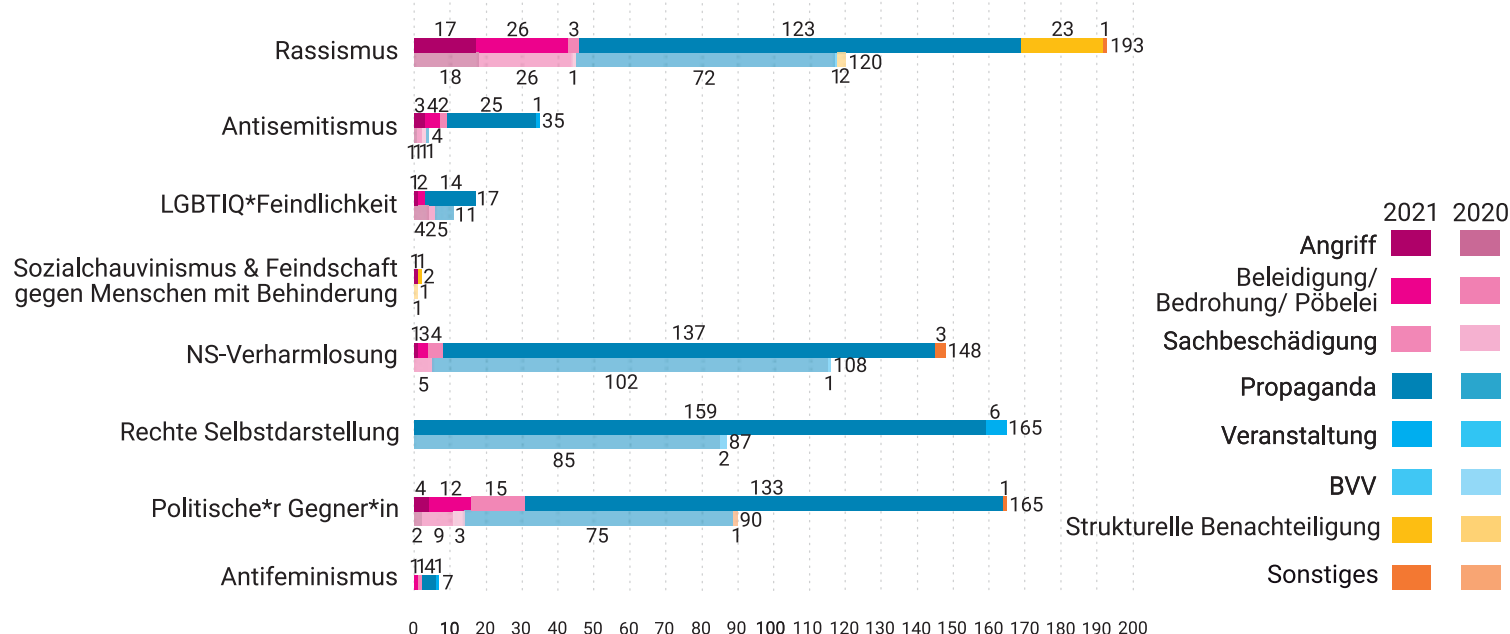
A Green Party campaigner was shoved from behind at the Ring Centre in Frankfurter Allee at around 18:30, leaving her bruised.

Source: Lichtenberg Green Party

26th December 2021

At the vaccination centre at the Karlsruhorst race track, a Star of David with an exclamation mark was drawn on an information sign. Stars of David are often used in an antisemitic spirit to designate political opponents as adversaries.

Source: Lichtenberg Register Office



occurred in central Lichtenberg, known as Lichtenberg Mitte (2020: 195). This is related to high propaganda numbers in the Weitlingkiez and Rummelsburg areas. In addition, most incidents involving attacks and threats, insults and abuse occurred here. Lichtenberg Nord is next in the ranking, albeit with much lower figures, with 196 incidents reported (2020: 107). Here, too, the rise in the figures was mainly due to propaganda incidents. 12 reports of antiziganist structural discrimination concerning the Job Centre are particularly noteworthy in this context. In these cases, it was either made more difficult for people to receive the payments they were entitled to or such payments were completely refused.

In Neu-Hohenschönhausen, incidents reported rose from 65 reports in 2020 to 87 in 2021 and can be explained primarily by the increase in propaganda activities. The number of incidents reported in Alt Hohenschönhausen has also gone up (2021: 76; 2020: 26). The emergence of a neo-Nazi sprayer crew that goes by the name “Antifa Hunter Militia”, who also sprayed the abbreviation “AHM” in other districts, is noteworthy in this context. In Karlshorst, 33 incidents were recorded (2020: 15). Here it was reported that National Socialist memorabilia were sold at a flea market.

26 incidents (2020: 7) could not be assigned to a particular sub-district and were therefore included in the category “district-wide”. These included 1 assault and 10 threats, the crime scenes of which were not stipulated more specifically at the request of those affected. The Register Office recorded 7 online incidents (2020: 6), including several racist posts on social media profiles, during the International Week against Racism.

High Visibility of the Far Right, Despite Drop in Membership

In the context of the organised neo-Nazi scene, the significance of older organisations such as the NPD, its youth organisation JN and Kameradschaft [right-wing male-only fraternity] structures continued to decline compared to the 2000s and 2010s. This is also reflected in the election campaign and outcome.

The neo-Nazi micro-party “Der III. Weg”, which had a continuous presence in the district, although it did not participate in the elections, attracted attention with public events and regular propaganda rounds. “Der III. Weg” is still in the early stages of its activities in the district. A significant increase in membership has not yet been observed. Due to its activities and its orientation as a classic neo-Nazi group, it will continue to pose a central challenge to civil society and local politics.

Other protagonists without a clear affiliation to far-right organisations appeared almost daily with swastikas and other neo-Nazi symbols as well as with stickers or leaflets ordered via the internet.

Rising Antisemitism

The increase in reports of antisemitic incidents was noticeable in 2021 and took the form of 3 attacks, 4 incidents involving threats and insults, 2 desecrations of monuments and 25 cases of propaganda. The incidents were directed against Israel and against Jewish visibility and occurred in the context of the coronavirus pandemic. In this context, far-right antisemitic content is combined with conspiracy myths about the coronavirus pandemic. Those who spread

this propaganda are not necessarily part of far right organisations. Further monitoring is needed to determine whether these individuals become radicalised in terms of forms of action or seek affiliation with neo-Nazi groups.

A Clearer Picture of Unreported Incidents

The distribution of incidents reported also reflects the number of contact points and individuals who report cases to the Lichtenberg Register Office. There are many committed people with a strong awareness of discrimination, especially in Lichtenberg Mitte and Nord.

The Lichtenberg Register Office received additional funding in 2021. This made it possible for the first time to also record cases involving individual stickers or up to four stickers. This counting method, aligned with the system used by the other Register Offices, contributed to more than 200 additional propaganda cases being recorded and thus provided a more nuanced snapshot of the situation.

Reports from cooperation partners provided information about incidents of structural discrimination, i.e. discrimination involving public authorities in the district, educational institutions and the housing market. The 12 reports of antiziganist discrimination at Lichtenberg Job Centre and a total of 10 incidents of racist discrimination when flat-hunting or near the homes of those affected deserve a particular mention. Despite the under-reporting of attacks Berlin-wide, the number of violent incidents recorded in Lichtenberg has increased. This is because more and more people who are affected and/or witnesses are contacting the Register Office directly.

Antifeminism as a New Category

In 2021, the Register Offices introduced a new content-based category for incidents: anti-feminism. For many years, quite probably since the Register Offices were established, women's groups and women working in youth institutions have been keen to record sexist or misogynist incidents.

So far, this type of incident had not been included for pragmatic reasons. There was concern that the scant staff-hours in the district Register Offices would be too limited for comprehensive documentation of sexism as experienced in daily life.

As antifeminism has grown increasingly important for the far right, we decided to include antifeminism as a category and wrote a working definition with two researchers to help us distinguish antifeminism from other issues experienced in daily life (see p.21 for definition).

Initial Reactions to this Announcement

After we announced on various social media in June 2021 that anti-feminist incidents could be published and evaluated in our documentation in the future, we experienced a lot of positive interest, but also reactions from people who felt disadvantaged by this decision. The tweet announcing this new category was the most successful, i.e. the most shared and clicked, that the Register Offices had ever published. Along with responses from projects with an interest in the topic that also work on anti-feminism issues, our cooperation partners and the Equal Opportunities Officers from the Berlin districts, there were also reactions from some people who felt a need to describe their perspective on discrimination against men. Through various communication channels, we received reports about problems with fathers exercising custody rights or complaints about sauna and sports areas for women. After the first month, these voices died down and various women came forward as individuals to describe sexual assault or sexist behaviour by men that they had experienced. Although such incidents do not appear in the overview documentation of incidents reported, they are recorded in a separate list to allow for evaluation.

Initial Results

For 2021, 25 incidents were recorded that were primarily motivated by anti-feminism. 8 reports of sexist behaviour by men towards women were not included in the evaluation. This did not lead to a higher total number of recorded incidents in Berlin, as all 25 incidents included in the evaluation would previously have appeared in other categories such as hostility to LGBTIQ*, racism or hostility to political opponents. In other words, at a racist demonstration there may also be an anti-feminist banner, while election posters may be anti-LGBTIQ* and anti-feminist, while women from the environmental movement are attacked on the internet as political opponents of the far right. These incidents were previously categorised as hostility to LGBTIQ*, racism or hostility to political opponents. So far, it seems that anti-feminism is a side effect rather than the main motive in strategically organised political action.

More than half of the incidents documented were in the propaganda category. 7 incidents involving insults, threats and abuse were reported. At 3 public events, anti-feminism was in the foreground and one case of damage to property was recorded.

Due to the redesign of the Register Offices' database, there is now an option to indicate further motives in addition to a main motive. This offers greater scope for a more precise appraisal of the ways in which various fields of discrimination relate to each other. It is likely that more reports concerning anti-feminism will be received in future due to growing awareness, thus enabling more in-depth analysis. The number of incidents documented to date is too small to allow us to make specific statements.

Antifeministische Vorfälle 2021



Berlin Register Offices' Working Definition of Anti-feminism

Anti-feminism is opposition to feminist emancipation efforts. It is directed, for example, against recognition of and respect for the equal human dignity of the sexes, steps to put gender equality into practice in all areas of life or calls for sexual and reproductive self-determination. Anti-feminism is a reaction to all or some aspects of feminist concerns. Anti-feminism is usually an essential component of right-wing populist and far-right political strategies and ideologies. It has gained importance among perpetrators of far-right terrorist attacks as a component of their ideology. That is why the Berlin Register Offices began documenting incidents involving anti-feminism in 2021.

Anti-feminism plays a major role nationwide and internationally in right-wing terrorist attacks, but also in communication on social media. Examples include the terrorist attack on the Social Democrat youth movement on the Norwegian island of Utøya (2011), the terrorist attack on Muslims in Christchurch in New Zealand (2019), the antisemitic attack in Halle (2019) and the racist attack in Hanau (2020). On social media, female politicians, activists and journalists are bombarded with smear campaigns, shitstorms and threats. Examples include campaigns against female politicians such as Renate Künast, Sawsan Chebli, Anne Helm, Angela Merkel, Annalena Baerbock and the threatening letters sent by the "NSU 2.0" (2018 to 2021).

Anti-feminism overlaps in some cases with phenomena that are not documented by the Register Offices. These include sexism and misogyny. Misogyny is the categorical conviction that women and people read as female are inferior. Sexism is a phenomenon in day-to-day life that is manifested in actions such as sexual abuse, discrimination, devaluation and physical violence, as well as in structural and institutional disadvantages.

In addition, anti-feminism can also interact with racism, antisemitism, hostility to LGBTIQ* and other forms of discrimination. In addition, for example, during what is dubbed the "March for Life", abortions are equated with the Shoah, thus trivialising the Shoah.

An incident is recorded under anti-feminism by the Berlin Register Offices if it:

- *is related to a particular event (e.g. public event, attack) or organised measures (e.g. social media, organisations, protagonists, religious fundamentalism) and additionally*
- *becomes recognisable as a part of the "culture war" conveying a clear message or can be identified as part of a political strategy.*
- *Antifeminist public events are characterised by targeting of ...*
- *specific institutions that represent women's interests, e.g. women's shelters, advice centres, particular shops.*
- *people active in the world of politics, e.g.*

politicians, feminist activists, journalists/writers and feminist groups.

- *-specific professional groups, e.g. sex workers*
- *particular groups of women, especially lesbians, inter or trans people*
- *-critics of existing gendered power relations and discrimination*
- *political instruments to achieve gender equality as a constitutional requirement (e.g. gender mainstreaming, gender budgeting, transposition into legislation of international treaty provisions for protection of women, sexual self-determination).*

Examples:

24th June 2021 – Internet

A Twitter user spread an anti-feminist illustration on the internet. It was directed against young female politicians from the party Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen. It was posted as a Twitter reply under a tweet from the Berlin Register Office on the topic of "anti-feminism". People organised and made discriminatory comments in the thread where the illustration was posted. This was used as a way of ridiculing the topic and politically active women. Source: Twitter 24.06.2021

13th September 2021 – Lichtenberg

Anti-abortion activists handed out leaflets outside the family planning centre in the Mauritiuskirchcenter; eyewitnesses reported that they also harassed people seeking advice.

Source: Die Grünen Lichtenberg

13th November 2021 – Hohenschönhausen

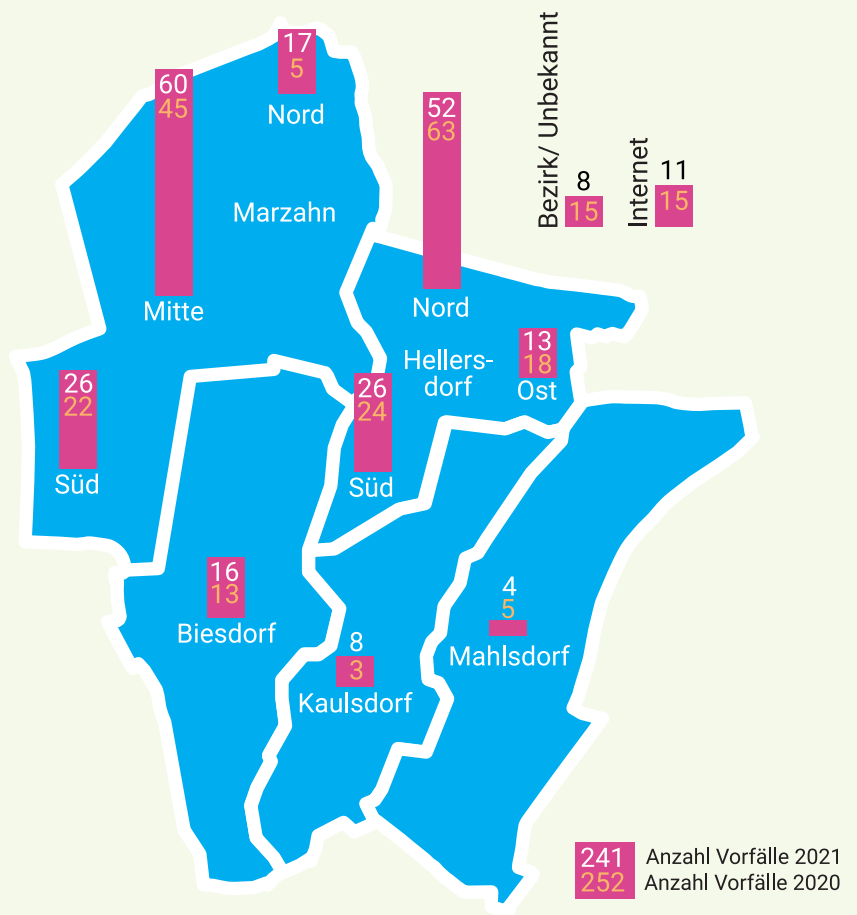
In the area around Zingster Straße, a far-right party official distributed leaflets against "gender mainstreaming" in letterboxes.

Source: Lichtenberg Register Office

Marzahn-Hellersdorf

Marzahn-Hellersdorf is located on the eastern outskirts of Berlin. Almost 280,000 people live in the district and its various sub-districts (Marzahn-Nord, Marzahn-Mitte, Marzahn-Süd, Biesdorf, Kaulsdorf, Mahlsdorf, Hellersdorf-Nord, Hellersdorf-Ost and Hellersdorf-Süd) have a very heterogeneous population structure.

In addition to the largest contiguous prefabricated housing area in Europe, Marzahn-Hellersdorf is one of the greenest districts in Berlin thanks to the "Gardens of the World" ensemble. The district also encompasses one of the largest contiguous estates with detached/semi-detached housing in Europe. There has been an active far-right scene in the district for years that proved to have comparatively high mobilisation potential with racist themes between 2013 and 2015. The number of reported incidents, 252 in 2020, has increased by around 60% (98 incidents) compared to the previous year. This development is primarily a result of the rise in propaganda incidents registered.



Destroyed memorial plaque for a victim of right-wing violence

"Der III. Weg" stickers removed from public space



Contact:

Register Marzahn-Hellersdorf

Stiftung SPI
Frankfurter Allee 35 – 37
10247 Berlin

Tel.: 030 - 99 27 50 98
Mobil: 0172 - 8695497
Mail: register-mh@stiftung-spi.de
Twitter: @RegisterMaHe
Instagram: @RegisterMaHe

The number of incidents reported in Marzahn-Hellersdorf has remained relatively constant in 2021 with 241 reports compared to 252 incidents the previous year, despite new reporting points. There are two main reasons for this: on the one hand, some key far-right protagonists no longer live in the district or have shifted their activities elsewhere, such as Mitte, Pankow or Brandenburg. On the other hand, the situation reflects pandemic-related restrictions on public life. From autumn 2021, the number of reports rose significantly (92 incidents from September to the end of the year). This is mainly related to the increased presence of the neo-Nazi micro-party “Der III. Weg”.

Evaluation Based on Incident Type

Overall, the number of attacks (2020:17; 2021:11), incidents involving threats/insults/abuse (2020:33; 2021:26) and propaganda incidents (2020:186, 2021:164) decreased in 2021. There are various reasons for these lower numbers. Acts of violence are under-reported across Berlin (see box p. 6). In addition, the NPD was less active. Due to the pandemic, anti-fascist protests at public events that entailed direct confrontations with neo-Nazis were not as frequent as in the past. The far right in the district continued to try to meet fellow campaigners at protests against the measures to contain the coronavirus pandemic. The protagonists of these protests in the district are not part of the right-wing scene, but in some case have sympathies with it.

On the other hand, the number of cases of damage to property increased (2020: 5; 2021: 11). For example, around the memorial for former forced labourers under the National Socialist regime on Wuhlewanderweg in Biesdorf, anti-LGBTIQ* graffiti and graffiti glorifying National Socialism

was noted several times from autumn 2021. Furthermore, neo-Nazi symbols were repeatedly sprayed as graffiti in Hellersdorf.

There were also more incidents of structural discrimination in schools and official institutions (2020:4; 2021:10). Racism was the main motive for the incidents of structural discrimination documented. These reports are based on anonymised data made available to the Register Offices by advice centres that work in the anti-discrimination sector.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of far-right and conspiracy-theory public events in the district. Both during the 2021 election campaign and beyond, several information stands of far-right parties (“Der III. Weg”, NPD) were noted. In addition, weekly motorcades and meetings were organised by conspiracy theorists, in the context of which threats were directed against political opponents and antisemitic statements or assertions trivialising National Socialism were made. Some neo-Nazi protagonists from the district also took part in the meetings.

Content-based Evaluation of Incidents

The election campaigns for the Bundestag, the House of Representatives and the district parliaments (BVV), as well as the increased activities of the neo-Nazi micro-party “Der III. Weg”, are also reflected in the content of the incidents. Above all, grandstanding of right-wing protagonists has increased (2020: 52; 2021: 68), for example through stickers promoting far-right organisations. The number of incidents trivialising and glorifying National Socialism remains high (2020:69; 2021:49). In addition to graffiti involving far-right numerical codes (e.g. “88”, which is used

as an abbreviation for the eighth letter in the alphabet, i.e. “Heil Hitler”) and swastikas, many of these incidents can be traced back to conspiracy-theorist meetings and propaganda. A number of antisemitic incidents have also been documented in this context (2020:10; 2021:11).

The number of reported racist incidents, on the other hand, has decreased (2020: 78; 2021: 58). This is partly due to under-reporting of crimes reported for 2021 (see text-box p. 6). The issue of racism continues to be relevant, as shown, for example, by the increased racist propaganda around newcomers moving into accommodation for Afghan refugees in the district. Mobilisations against refugee accommodation in the mid-2010s demonstrated that racism is a topic that attracts interest. At that time, up to 1,000 people demonstrated weekly together with neo-Nazis in the district.

Three incidents in the district in 2021 were allocated to the incident category “anti-feminism”, newly introduced by the Berlin Register Offices. Over and above anti-feminist propaganda, two incidents involving threats/insults/abuse by two men were recorded in the context of a meeting on the “International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women”. The comparatively low figures for incidents of anti-feminism are probably also because people reporting incidents are not yet so aware of the new category. There has been a slight increase in reports of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents. In addition to the repeated graffiti in Biesdorf mentioned above, an incident in a Marzahn hospital was particularly shocking. Pictures were secretly taken there of a severely injured trans woman who died shortly afterwards due to her injuries. The images were subsequently posted on social media. Taking

Examples of Incidents

17th July 2021

An AfD member of parliament from Marzahn-Hellersdorf filmed participants at an LGBTIQ* parade in Marzahn and subsequently abused them in a video on the internet.

In this video, he claims that the event was organised by “left-wing extremists” and was in fact “directed against the Russian Germans” in Marzahn-Hellersdorf, alleging that they were homophobic. Furthermore, the AfD MP claimed that it was a “riot

march”. At the same time, he asserted that the “real threat” to LGBTIQ* comes from “Muslims”.

Source: Alice Salomon Hochschule (ASH) Register Office

18th August 2021

A memorial plaque in Marzahn, close to the spot where a man from Vietnam had been murdered, was vandalised.

Source: ASH Register Office

30th September 2021

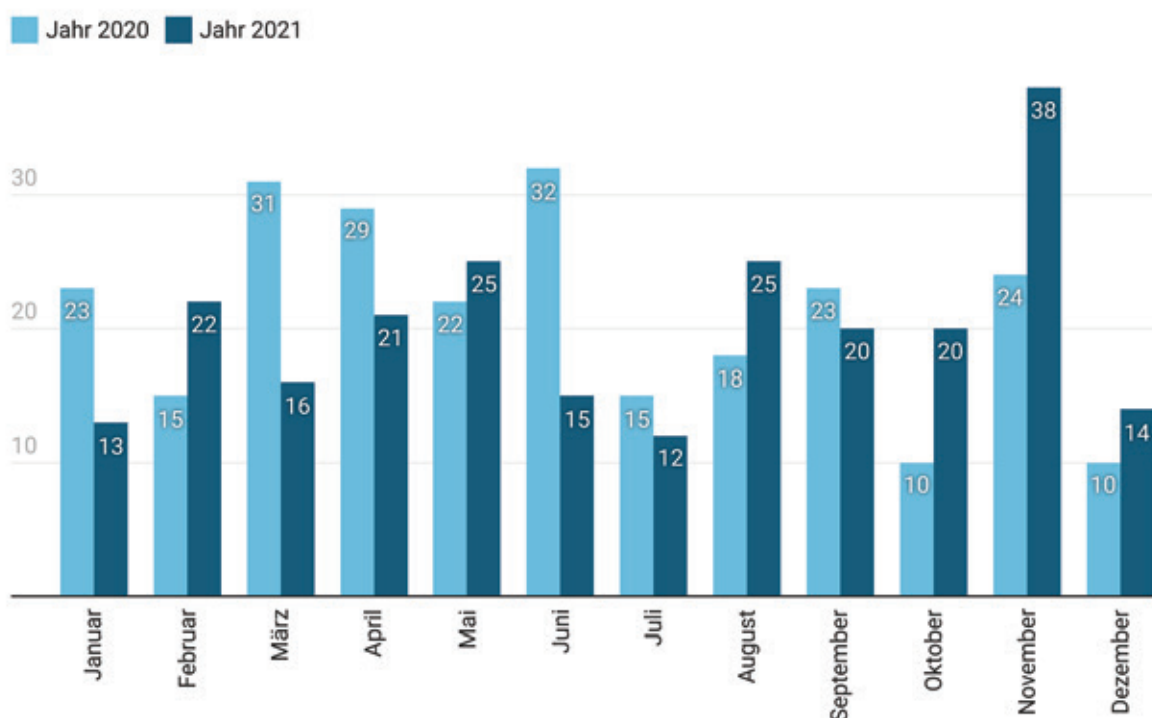
In a supermarket car park in Kaulsdorf, a person was subjected to anti-disabled insults by a car driver.

Source: Eyewitness / Marzahn-Hellersdorf Register Office

24th November 2021

Fireworks were set off from a car and aimed at accommodation for refugees in Dingolfinger Straße that had recently been reopened. Some people living there spotted the attack and in-

Monthly distribution of incidents



and sharing these photos violated the human dignity of the deceased.

Location-based Evaluation of Incidents

As in previous years, almost all incidents documented, regardless of type and content, took place in public space in 2021. The large housing estates in Hellersdorf-Nord (2020: 63; 2021: 52) and Marzahn-Mitte (2020: 45; 2021: 60) remain local hotspots for reports for Marzahn-Hellersdorf. This is probably due, among other factors, to the higher population density in these areas and the greater density of public infrastructure (shopping facilities, public transport, etc.), which means that more incidents can be observed and reported.

In 2021, the highest number of incidents was recorded in Marzahn-Mitte. At the same time, incident reports in Marzahn-Nord more than tripled (2020: 5; 2021: 17). The EASTGATE shopping centre is located in Marzahn-Mitte, the District Council meets in this part of the district, and the far-right micro-party "Der III. Weg" has been particularly active in the residential area around Blumberger Damm.

In Marzahn-Nord, on the one hand, new people have come forward to report incidents, on the other hand, four motorcades started there. Of the 52 reported incidents in Hellersdorf-Nord, which includes for example the Helle Mitte local centre, 15

can be attributed to the neo-Nazi micro-party "Der III. Weg". In Hellersdorf Ost and Süd, on the other hand, the number of incidents reported has fallen (Ost 2020:18; 2021:13; Süd 2020:48; 2021:26). The housing estates in the district (Kaulsdorf, Mahlsdorf, Biesdorf), made up mostly of (semi-)detached houses, have lower incident levels than the large high-rise housing estates.

Summary & Outlook

Developments in 2021 reveal that far-right protagonists focused on the coronavirus pandemic as their main theme and focus for their grandstanding in the past year. Blatantly right-wing and pro-right gathe-

formed the security service. When the guards approached the car, the attackers moved away.
Source: Eyewitness / Marzahn-Hellersdorf Register Office

4th December 2021

The neo-Nazi micro-party "Der III. Weg" ran a stand outside the Eastgate shopping centre in Marzahn-Mitte From 10:00 to 14:00. On the margins of the information stand, the neo-Nazis handed out flyers to promote

their party. Furthermore, they called for donations of clothes and goods for German nationals. The stand was staffed by about 20 members of the neo-Nazi party. They included several convicted neo-Nazis with a history of violence, such as one of the main suspects of far-right attacks in Neukölln. Neo-Nazis from the neo-Nazi martial arts milieu were also involved and the current federal party chair, who is from Brandenburg.

Source: Eyewitness / Marzahn-Hellersdorf Register Office

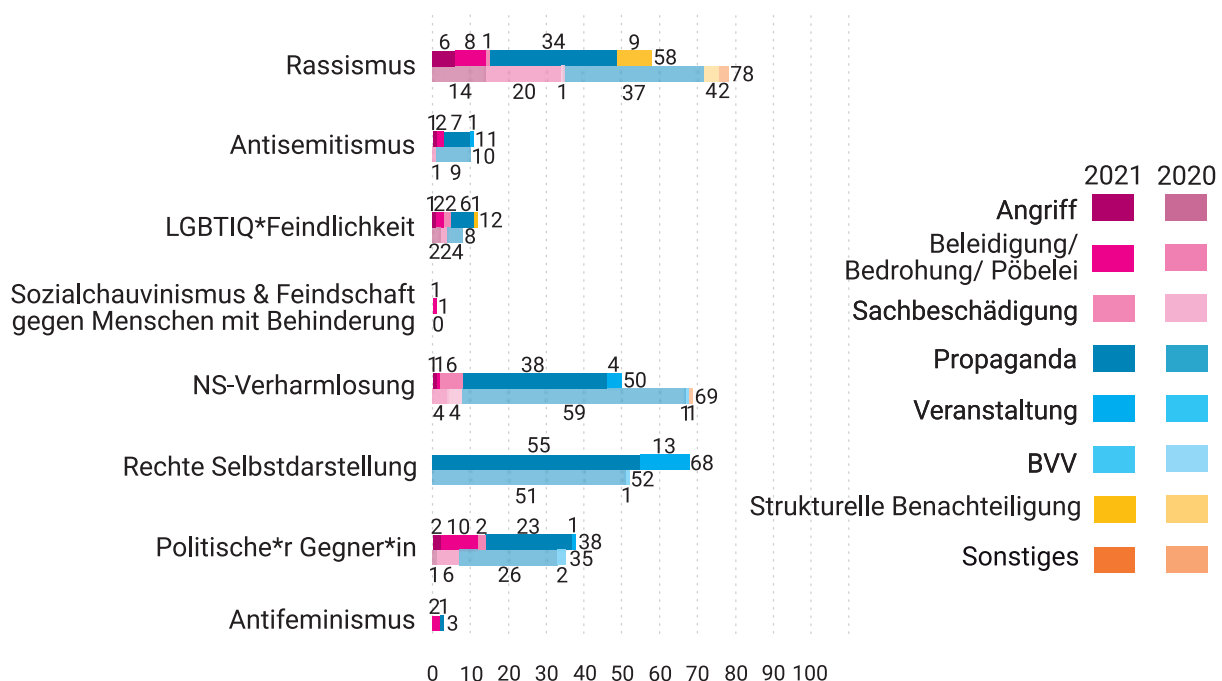
rings in this spirit were increasingly organised as motorcades in the district. Protagonists from Marzahn-Hellersdorf also took part in such public events in other districts, e.g. in the Berlin government district. Not all conspiracy-theory gatherings and propaganda incidents were recorded as incidents in 2021, as some of them did not include explicitly discriminatory or far-right references.

Nevertheless, conspiracy-theorist circles show clear right-wing tendencies and increasingly anti-democratic attitudes. In spring and summer of the previous year, the total number of reported incidents decreased year-on-year. From autumn 2021 onwards, however, the number of far-right and discriminatory incidents in the district increased considerably, which, apart from the election campaign, was mainly due to the increased presence of the neo-Nazi micro-party "Der III. Weg" (59 reports are related to the party). "Der III. Weg" did not stand in the elections, but is becoming established in Marzahn-Hellersdorf as a rallying point for action-oriented neo-Nazis.

The highest incident numbers were registered in Marzahn-Mitte (60) and Hellersdorf-Nord (52). Both sub-districts were

focal points of (extreme) right-wing and conspiracy-theorist parties in the 2021 election campaign.

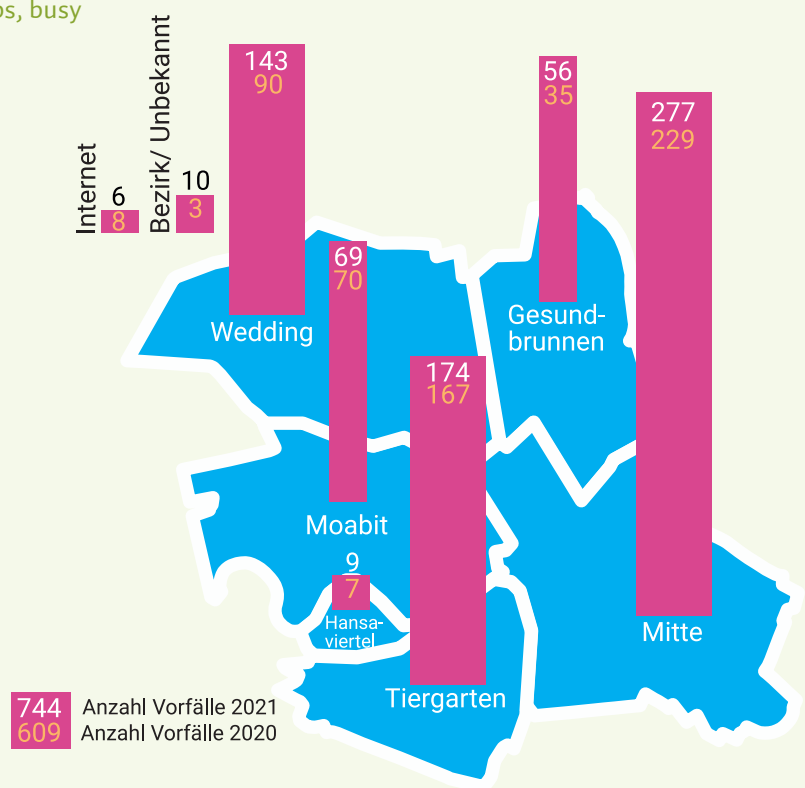
With the constant high level of reported incidents, it remains clear that democratic forces need to take action in the district. Public polemics stirred up by far-right parties and their hostility towards people and institutions committed to democracy constitute a particular challenge for local civil society and local politics. In recent years, new alliances and initiatives have emerged in the district that play an active part in combating neo-Nazi and far-right political developments. They contribute to the Register Office's documentation of incidents. Further action is still vital, as demonstrated by the activities of the party "Der III. Weg" and the high number of racist incidents.



Mitte

The district of Berlin-Mitte comprises the sub-districts of Mitte, Moabit, Tiergarten, Wedding, Gesundbrunnen and Hansaviertel. In December 2021, it had a population of almost 390,000.

The district includes the government area, where a particularly large number of rallies and demonstrations are held, as well as many transport hubs, busy public squares and shopping areas.



Comparisons with National Socialism at "Querdenker" demonstration

Neo-Nazi activist at Unter den Linden



Contact:
Registerstelle Berlin-Mitte
 NARUD e.V.
 Brüsseler Str. 36
 13353 Berlin

Tel.: 030 - 40757551
 0157 - 76318728
 Mail: register@narud.org
 Twitter: [@narud_ev](https://twitter.com/narud_ev)

Fotos: Kim Winkler

The Register Office in Berlin-Mitte documented a total of 744 incidents in 2021, compared to 609 incidents in 2020 and 645 incidents in 2019. This means that the Mitte district, as in the last four years, had the highest number of incidents of all Berlin districts. Most of the many conspiracy-theorist rallies and demonstrations against measures to contain the coronavirus pandemic were organised in Mitte as the government quarter is located here. In the second year of the pandemic, this increased the level of risk faced by people particularly affected by racism, antisemitism, LGBTIQ* hostility and far-right violence. The heterogenous mix of anti-vaxxers, esotericists, conspiracy theorists of all kinds, Reichsbürger [groups and individuals in Germany and elsewhere who reject the legitimacy of the modern German state], and the far-right that emerged around these public events bears particular responsibility for the renewed pronounced increase in antisemitic incidents and incidents trivialising National Socialism. Although the number of people participated directly in street protests fell compared to the previous year, many thousands could still be mobilised and aggressive radicalisation was often observed at these public events.

Type of Incidents

Although assaults decreased to 56 (2020: 63; 2019: 96; 2018: 62), due to under-reporting of violent crimes for 2021 (see p. 6), the number of incidents involving threats, insults and abuse remained high at 170 incidents (2020: 166; 2019: 142; 2018: 136). As in previous years, attacks and insults mainly took place in everyday life, especially in public places. Incidents on public transport and at the many major transport hubs in the Mitte district remained at about the same level as the previous year, but as in 2020, more people again suffered from racist attacks by

neighbours or in their immediate neighbourhood. Propaganda incidents such as stickers and graffiti, which are often used to stake a claim to territory, increased significantly from 155 to 256, which was related to the many conspiracy-theorist rallies and demonstrations. As in the previous year, incidents trivialising National Socialism and comparisons relativising the Shoah again occurred at such demos and rallies. In addition, the public events were frequently attended by the far-right and by “Reichsbürger”, as well as often being co-organised by such groups. The increase in antisemitic incidents and incidents involving trivialisation of National Socialism stems from such mobilisations. This is the main reason why the number of recorded public events remained high, with only a slight drop from 183 in the previous year to 169. Incidents involving damage to property, which had decreased significantly from 28 to 12 from 2019 to 2020, rose again to 21 incidents. There was a significant rise in reports of structural discrimination, such as denial of services and especially discrimination at schools and by public authorities, with incidents going up from 26 to 72, 67 of which were motivated by racism. The rise in reports of cases of structural discrimination in Berlin is due to the broader scope of advisory services offered by NARUD e.V. and increased cooperation with other advice centres.

More Racist Incidents

As in previous years, a particularly large number of incidents were motivated by racism, and the total rose from 285 (2020) to 307. Despite the under-recording issue, the number of attacks motivated by racism remained at 34, almost the same as the previous year's figure of 35. Although the number of incidents involving threats, insults and abuse fell slightly from 110 (2020) to 101, the risk level, which has increased significantly in recent years (2019:

95; 2018: 75), remained largely unchanged. Although slightly more racist propaganda incidents were also reported to us, now 64 compared with 55 last year, the rise in racist incidents recorded is mainly because we were now able to record 67 incidents involving racist structural discrimination compared with 22 last year.

Racist public events, on the other hand, had already decreased from 113 (2019) to 56 (2020) in the first year of the pandemic. Now, only 39 such small public events of mostly less than 20 people were held. However, these were often streamed on the internet and disseminated via far-right social media channels. In this respect, they contributed to consolidation of racist world views and maintaining personal networks within the far right. Far-right groups that previously organised racist public events played an active part during the pandemic in conspiracy-theorist rallies and demonstrations against measures to contain the coronavirus pandemic.

Renewed Increase in Anti-Black Racism

Many African associations, shops and bars have become established in recent years, especially in the Wedding sub-district and many people from the African diaspora have settled in the area. Incidents of anti-Black racism in the Mitte district rose from 68 in the previous year to 89. The increase is due to cases of structural discrimination against Black people. Recorded attacks decreased from 14 to 8, and the number of incidents involving threats and insults went up from 37 to 34, but we recorded significantly more cases of structural discrimination, with 38 incidents that came to our attention instead of 7 in 2020. Half of all incidents of structural discrimination were directed against Black people. These incidents occurred most frequently in educational institutions, at public authorities, in the health system, in housing, in rented accommodation, in refugee facilities, in

3rd May 2021

At around 19:15, participants in a conspiracy-theorist demonstration at the Brandenburg Gate attacked a team of video journalists. One participant approached the cameraman, insulted him as “Relotius press” [reference to a case of press fraud] and hit the camera lens.

Source: DJU in Verdi

1st September 2021

A Black mother had to withdraw her children from a school in Mitte because

her children were continuously bullied by other children and teachers. Inverting the roles of perpetrator and victim, her children were blamed and sent to the psychiatrist as if they were the problem. The mother was discriminated against in parent/teacher/pupil bodies and discussions because of her migrant background and on linguistic grounds.

Source: NARUD e.V., EOTO e.V.

29th October 2021

BVG [public-transport] inspectors made

anti-Muslim racist and sexist remarks to a woman wearing a hijab on the U6 underground line at around 07:50. When a witness showed moral courage and advised the woman to contact the BVG complaints office, she was also subjected to racist abuse by the inspectors, forced to get off the train at Wedding underground station and had difficulty recovering her ID and valid ticket.

Source: Central Register Office

the workplace and as discrimination in shops.

Anti-Black Racism in Berlin Schools

The Berlin-wide figures also indicate a particularly high risk that people of African origin will encounter discrimination in the education sector. Roughly half of the incidents of structural discrimination recorded in Berlin schools were motivated by anti-Black racism. In addition, incidents involving insults and 2 physical assaults were reported. In one case, a teacher attacked a Black child at a primary school. What was recorded here as an individual case usually involves a cluster of related racist incidents. A common pattern is that a Black child is subjected to racist bullying by white children that is played down by teachers. The Black child is told not to give in to the provocation and is left to deal with the situation alone. If at some point the child fights back, they are described as the disruptive or aggressive one in a victim-perpetrator role-reversal and highly unequal penalties are imposed on them. Black parents are often accused of being out of their depth in raising children and of not having brought up their child properly. The Youth Welfare Office is called in fairly frequently, but usually shares the dominant white perspective of school officials or its involvement is used as a threat against Black parents to intimidate them into not standing up to discrimination. This is a very threatening situation especially for new African immigrants who do not yet speak good German. It is a particularly tricky issue as there is a risk that their children's performance will be assessed less favourably and have a negative impact on recommendations from

the school that these pupils be assigned to the more academically oriented stream of secondary school education. Discriminatory assessments in such school recommendations on streaming are a common problem for all groups affected by racism.

Pronounced Increase in Antisemitism in Mitte

The number of antisemitic incidents increased significantly to 100 in the first year of the pandemic and continued to rise sharply in 2021 to 148. As in 2020, this was particularly due to conspiracy-theorist activities against measures to contain the pandemic. That applied in particular to antisemitic propaganda incidents in 2021, which rose from 26 (2020) to 60 (2021). The majority of antisemitic public events (25) were pandemic-related. Antisemitic conspiracy myths and comparisons relativising the Shoah were disseminated in this context. Two of the antisemitic public events were demonstrations for solidarity with Palestine in May. Several trivialisations of the Shoah and other National Socialist crimes were also documented at the anti-feminist "March for Life" in Tiergarten. Antisemitic threats and insults increased from 27 to 45. 4 antisemitic attacks also occurred. Incidents of damage to property motivated by antisemitism doubled from 6 to 13.

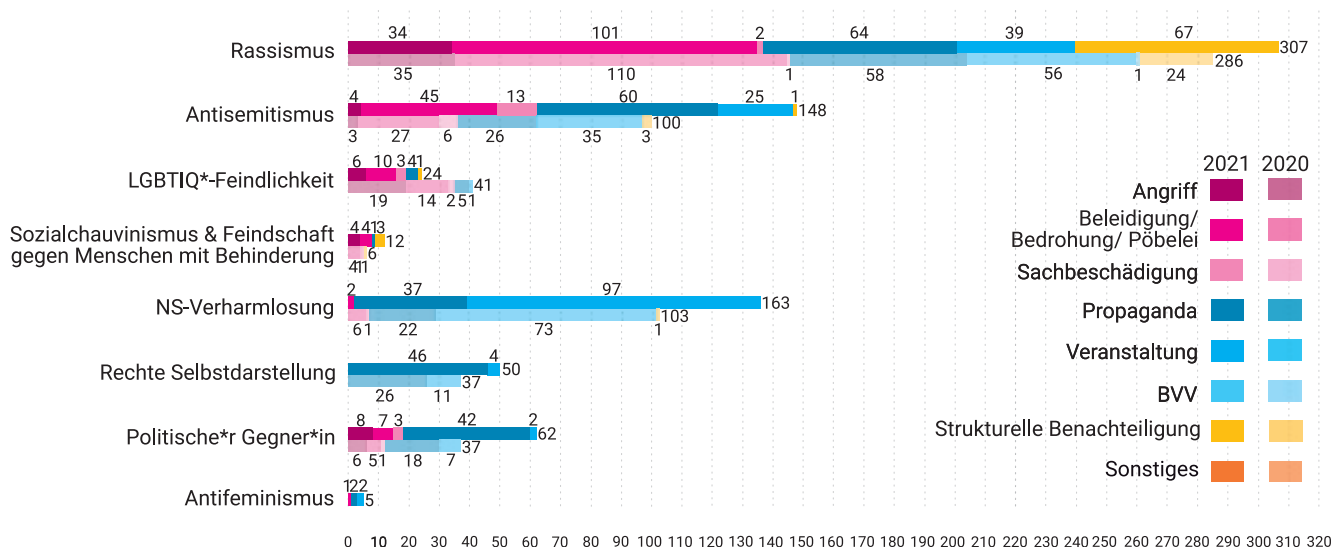
What Next for Heterogenous Conspiracy-theorist Groupings?

The number of incidents trivialising National Socialism increased (2021: 136; 2020: 103). Comparisons with National Socialism were spread at 97 conspiracy-theorist public events. Propaganda incidents increased from 22 to 37.

There was also a significant increase in incidents directed against political opponents (2021: 62; 2020: 37), of which 42 were propaganda incidents that emerged from the far right and the conspiracy-theorist scene. Radicalisation of this heterogeneous context was reflected in attacks and threats grounded in the demonstrations and directed against journalists.

Although there were fewer and smaller demonstrations, related activities continued on the internet. The social media channels and "alternative media" associated with such groupings continued to operate and reached many thousands of users. They were under the influence of far-right agitators. This did not result in more comrades-in-arms for the far right. Complaints to that effect have been noted from political parties such as the NPD, "Der III. Weg", the AfD and leading figures of the New Right. Since the second half of 2021, there have been unsuccessful attempts to become more relatable through other topics adopted by the far right, such as denial of anthropogenic climate change and the racist ideology of "Umwolkung" ["population replacement" a term with a Nazi taint].

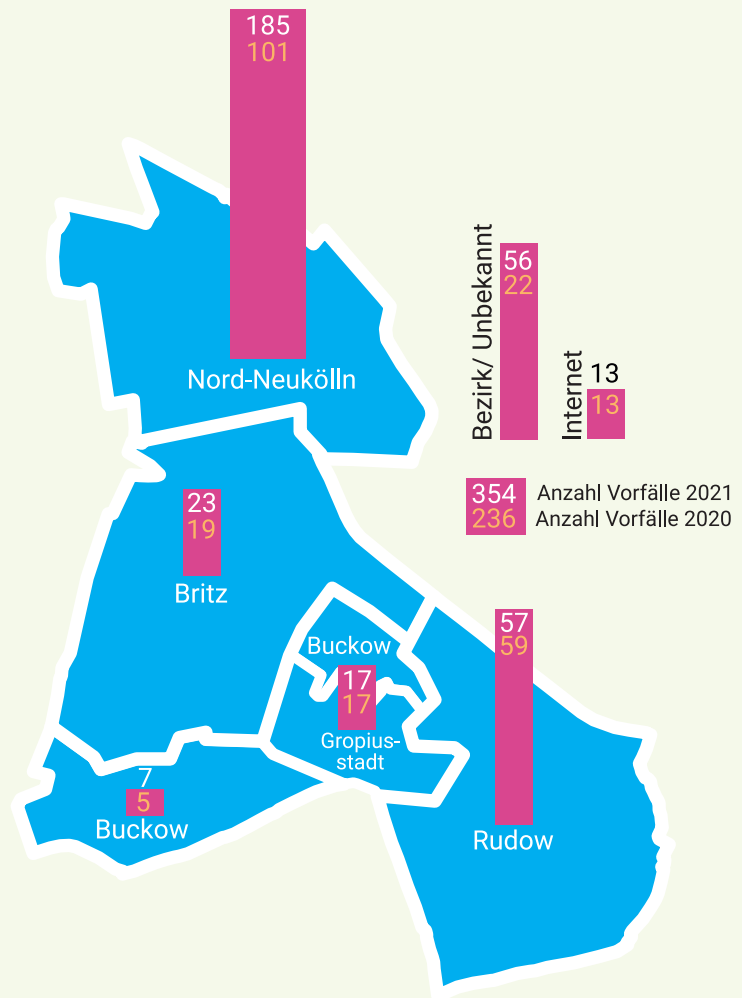
However the themes of the far right may fall on open ears in a context of inflation and energy price rises, with an ongoing and more apparent crisis and social upheavals. Hatred of the Green Party, conspiracy-theorist and antisemitic critique of capitalism and pro-Putin sentiment are currently on the rise.



Neukölln

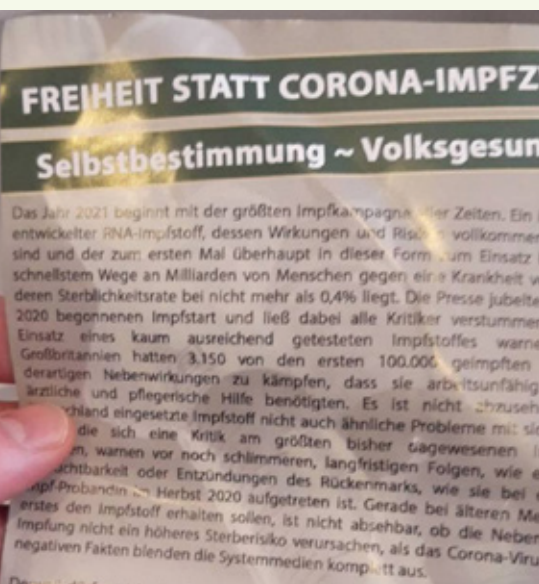
Neukölln has almost 330,000 residents, making it one of Berlin's larger and more densely populated districts. However, the district contains very different neighbourhoods, as also reflected in the type and number of incidents reported. In the much less bustling southern part of Neukölln, incidents mainly involve far-right propaganda. In Nord-Neukölln there are usually more reports of attacks and insults.

For several years now, Neukölln has also been the epicentre of a series of far-right attacks, as well as numerous anti-racist and anti-fascist protests against these attacks. The pandemic and the lockdowns led to changes in all aspects of life throughout Neukölln, as well as altering behaviour patterns related to reporting incidents.



„Der III. Weg“ flyer in Neukölln

Neo-Nazi graffiti in the Wildenbruchkiez neighbourhood



Contact:
Register Neukölln
 Yekmal e. V.
 Richardstraße 102
 12043 Berlin

Mobil: 0157 - 392 85 358
 Mail: register-nk@yekmal.de
 Twitter: @NkRegister

Since November 2021, the Neukölln Register Office has been organised under the aegis of Yekmal e.V., a Kurdish parents' association based at Richardstr. 102, 12043 Berlin rather than the previous arrangement with Amaro Foro e.V..

In 2021, three focal points and trends emerged for Neukölln: fewer attacks, significantly more propaganda incidents reported, as well as more cases of threats/insults/abuse in the district.

Overall, incident reports went up. 354 incidents were documented by the end of December 2021, while a total of 236 incidents were recorded in the entire year in 2020. As in the previous year, it is striking that the majority of the 354 reports were propaganda incidents (60%). The proportion of propaganda incidents in Neukölln was around the Berlin average. These right-wing messages were often coupled with racist and antisemitic content. Restrictions on public life in the pandemic meant there

Art des Vorfalls	Neukölln	Berlin
Angriff	30 Vorfälle (8 %)	294 Vorfälle (6 %)
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	62 Vorfälle (18 %)	732 Vorfälle (15 %)
Propaganda	214 Vorfälle (60 %)	2951 Vorfälle (61 %)
Sachbeschädigung	5 Vorfälle (3 %)	141 Vorfälle (3 %)
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	27 Vorfälle (8 %)	398 Vorfälle (8 %)
Veranstaltung	16 Vorfälle (5 %)	293 Vorfälle (6 %)
Sonstiges	0 Vorfälle (0 %)	32 Vorfälle (1 %)
Gesamt	354 Vorfälle (100 %)	4841 Vorfälle (100 %)

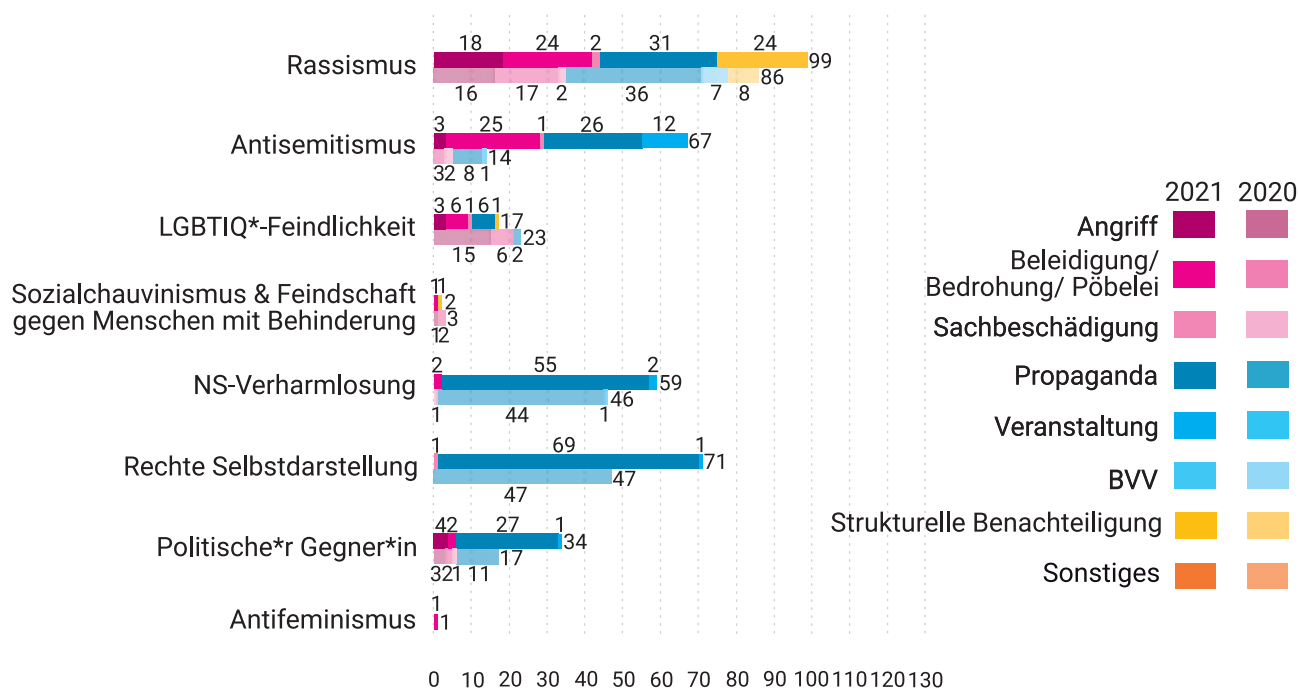
were fewer encounters in day-to-day life. This also provided fewer opportunities for racism and discrimination in that everyday context.

In early 2021 and towards the end of the year, the neo-Nazi micro-party "Der III. Weg" distributed propaganda visibly in public spaces for several weeks (out of 148 propaganda incidents, 79 incidents can be traced back to the "Der III. Weg"). Also in 2021, press reports appeared about the main suspects in the series of attacks in

Neukölln. There were also calls for a committee of enquiry, which was set up towards the end of the year, and began its work in early 2022. These arson attacks have played a major role in Neukölln since 2011 and are perceived nationwide as the "Neukölln Complex".

Type of Incidents in 2021

The number of propaganda reports rose noticeably (2020: 148; 2021: 214). Right-wing grandstanding and trivialisation of National Socialism were the dominant mo-



24th February 2021

On an underground train on the U8 line, an argument broke out between two passengers when one asked why the other not wearing a face mask. The man without a mask subjected the other man to racist insults, punched him in the face and then kicked him in the head. The attacker got off the train at Leinestr. station and moved away.

Source: Neukölln Register Office, police report 0434 of 25.2.2021

14th May 2021

A woman who was open about being Jewish was confronted with antisemitic stereotypes by her neighbour. In conversation, supposedly positive, antisemitic associations were attributed to her. When she pointed out that this was antisemitic, the neighbour refused to engage further with the issue.

Source: MBR Berlin / RIAS

4th July 2021

An arrest warrant was issued for a

right-wing extremist from Berlin known to the police, because he had attacked a Jamaican man with a knife. It was reported that the 28-year-old German subjected the 35-year-old man from Jamaica to racist insults and wounded him in the neck with a knife during an argument in the Rudow neighbourhood of Neukölln. The 35-year-old was treated in hospital.

Source: Neukölln Register Office, Berliner Morgenpost, 6.7.2021

tives of right-wing activities in the district. Most of these incidents occurred in Nord-Neukölln and in Rudow, where a handful of people have been active in the right-wing scene for many years. In contrast to 2020, even more comparisons were drawn between National Socialism or fascism and the current pandemic. This took the form of specific stickers and clearly visible graffiti and leaflets that were distributed in housing estates and blocks of flats, e.g. in the Schillerkiez neighbourhood.

The number of attacks fell again. While 54 attacks were reported two years earlier and 35 in 2020, 30 attacks were documented in 2021. Attacks and acts of violence were under-reported in 2021 (see box p. 6). For this reason, there are fewer documented incidents of violence throughout Berlin despite a significant increase in the overall number of incidents reported to the Register Offices.

However, the number of reports of incidents involving threats, insults and verbal abuse doubled (2020: 30; 2021: 62). Public events were also reported more frequently (2021: 16) than in the previous year (2020: 2). In this context, antisemitic incidents in Nord-Neukölln made up much of this increase. During the Gaza conflict in 2021, hostility towards Jews and Israelis was stirred up in Berlin, resulting in several incidents of Israel-related antisemitism during the demonstrations in May.

The number of reports remained at about the same level in the other categories.

Motivations in 2021

Antisemitic incidents were reported more frequently. This was in part because right-wing protagonists and coronavirus deniers often used antisemitic codes and in part due to incidents in connection with the Israel-Palestine conflict and demonstrations in Nord-Neukölln.

Incidents directed against political opponents were also documented more frequently

(2020: 17; 2021: 34).

Racism replaced right-wing grandstanding as the most frequent motive in 2021. In 2020, 47 incidents were recorded, rising to 71 in 2021. In terms of the substantive backdrop to incidents, racism remains the dominant motive. More than one in four of the 354 incidents documented had a racist backdrop. For example, two women read as Asian were subjected to racist insults by a shop assistant in a pastry shop in Sonnenallee in April. Due to the under-recording of violent acts, the number of LGBTIQ*-hostile incidents documented fell from 2020: 25 to 2021: 17 cases.

Sub-districts in 2021

It is no surprise that the highest number of incidents was documented in Nord-Neukölln. Making up a 52% share of the total, over one in two of the 354 incidents reported occurred in this neighbourhood. In 2020, 101 incidents were reported here; this year it was as many as 185. 47 of a total of 62 incidents involving threats/insults/abuse happened in Nord-Neukölln. The number of propaganda incidents reported here was by far the highest in the district (2021: 107). Nord-Neukölln is an inner-city neighbourhood full of people, shops, clubs and bars. Over and above the dense population of local residents, tourists keen to party are also attracted to the area. Incidents therefore occur more often than in sparsely populated districts, are noticed more rapidly and are also reported to the Register Office. As in previous years, a particularly large number of propaganda incidents was reported from Rudow. The second and third highest number of reports also came from the sub-districts of Rudow and Britz. On the one hand, this is thanks to the number of contact points and politically engaged people who report incidents, along with the attractive locations with high footfall in the district; on the other hand, it is also because members of the right-wing

scene live here and are active locally. For example, certain streets in Rudow as well as in Gropiusstadt are repeatedly targeted in flyer campaigns by “Der. III Weg”; the “Neukölln Complex” attacks also focused on the south of the district.

In conclusion, it can be observed that many incidents involving threats and insults continued to occur in Neukölln despite the lockdowns. The high number of reports of far-right and antisemitic propaganda in 2021 also indicates that these anti-democratic opinions continued to seep into the public sphere despite the corona pandemic and that such views are by no means limited to what is described as the right-wing fringes of public opinion. Racist, antisemitic and anti-LGBTIQ* views can be found in broad swathes of society.

The significant increase in documented incidents in 2021 can be attributed to various factors. The broader networks of the Register Office in Neukölln are having an impact, as are the simplified reporting options. Compared with previous years, a wider range of people reported incidents through social media channels like Twitter, messenger apps such as Signal, and on the Berlin Register Offices’ updated website, which now incorporates a reporting form. At the same time, there is a long way to go in recording the numerous incidents of discrimination in a district as diverse as Neukölln, particularly to provide a more realistic insight into daily life from groups that experience discrimination, such as people with disabilities, LGBTIQ*, Sinti* and Rom*nja, Black people, people read as Muslims and Asians, as well as towards Jews.

16th July 2021

A total of 47 stickers were spotted and removed. Most of the stickers were from “Der III. Weg” with a range of content that was both anti-LGBTIQ* and antisemitic. ANB (Autonome Nationalisten Berlin) stickers and a Celtic cross were also discovered and removed.

Source: Neukölln Register Office

21st September 2021

In Neukölln, a teacher excluded a school child with a disability from lessons

by not offering suitable teaching material. No details are published for data protection reasons. The date has been changed for data protection reasons.

Source: ADAS Contact Point for Protection against Discrimination in Schools

24th September 2021

Several men insulted, threatened and subsequently attacked a trans woman on a Friday afternoon. One of the perpetrators ripped a temporary street

sign from its base and threatened the woman with it. The woman fled and was pursued by one man. A crowd of curious onlookers formed when the woman fell, until a witness intervened.

Source: Neukölln Register Office, Berliner Zeitung, 25.9.2021

Detailed Breakdown of Figures

The following pages present tables showing incidents during the past 5 years for each of the districts, the city as a whole and the category “Berlin-wide”. The tabular overview of all motives and incident types on the one hand ensures transparency about the data set used by the Register Offices, while on the other hand also facilitating comparisons

between districts. For example, it is possible to identify how violence is distributed across the districts, to spot that higher numbers of propaganda incidents often contribute to an increase in incidents overall and that the highest figures for anti-LGBTIQ* incidents are recorded in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Mitte and Neukölln.

Berlin-wide

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	267	309	390	372	294
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien	459	899	594	632	732
BVV	35	46	23	15	0
Propaganda	1603	1691	1658	2234	2951
Sachbeschädigung	78	68	92	85	141
Veranstaltung	300	317	346	291	293
Sonstiges	58	75	174	46	32
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	147	398
Gesamt	2800	3405	3277	3822	4841

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	859	1355	1337	1306	1428
Antisemitismus	573	787	598	774	1043
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	98	109	222	169	198
Sozialchauvinismus	9	18	24	9	21
Behindertenfeindschaft	2	4	61	64	66
NS-Verharmlosung	293	382	353	619	720
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	710	499	416	498	776
Politische*r Gegner*in	251	242	266	383	563
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	26
Sonstige	5	9	0	0	0
Gesamt	2800	3405	3277	3822	4841

Berlinweit

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	4	1	4	15	10
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien	104	318	73	106	113
BVV	3	0	0	1	0
Propaganda	153	133	307	452	502
Sachbeschädigung	0	0	0	0	3
Veranstaltung	0	0	0	0	0
Sonstiges	0	0	56	29	13
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	28	112
Gesamt	264	452	440	631	753

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	3	3	94	76	125
Antisemitismus	254	445	320	493	553
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	0	0	2	3	31
Sozialchauvinismus	0	0	0	0	0
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	18	43	31
NS-Verharmlosung	0	3	3	3	4
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	0	0	1	0	1
Politische*r Gegner*in	7	1	2	13	5
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	3
Gesamt	264	452	440	631	753

„Berlin-wide” as a Location Category

Certain incidents cannot be assigned to a specific district. These include incidents directed at specific addressees in which a particular geographic location is not relevant. Many Jewish or Israeli institutions receive antisemitic emails, insults and threats. As they receive these unwanted letters regardless of their location, such incidents are recorded as “Berlin-wide”. That means a very high proportion of antisemitic incidents fall into the “Berlin-wide” location category. Cases reported by advice centres are also included in this category if the district where they happened is not clear. One office that works with people with disabilities from all parts

of Berlin is located in Kreuzberg. All discrimination cases related to this office are recorded under the category “Berlin-wide” because the discrimination cases are not linked to the location of the office. Cases in which Members of the Bundestag or the House of Representatives are insulted or threatened on social media are not recorded as occurring in the “Mitte” district, but are also categorised as “Berlin-wide”. Such incidents cases are classified in the content-based category “hostility to political opponents”.

The “Berlin-wide” category was introduced in May 2017 to document incidents that take place in Berlin but do not have a specific local impact.

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

Art	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	18	25	17	28	24
Bedrohung/ Beleidigung/ Pöbeleie	62	63	45	48	52
BVV	3	2	1	1	0
Propaganda	102	142	116	139	154
Sachbeschädigung	7	4	16	6	6
Veranstaltung	52	44	35	41	30
Sonstiges	2	0	11	0	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	13	26
Gesamt	246	280	241	276	292

Motiv	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	77	88	82	97	121
Antisemitismus	67	60	61	37	47
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	7	3	19	8	9
Sozialchauvinismus	1	3	3	3	2
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	1	1	2
NS-Verharmlosung	16	14	14	29	43
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	63	99	42	64	37
Politische*r Gegner*in	15	13	19	37	28
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	3
Gesamt	246	280	241	276	292

Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	32	41	54	56	44
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleie	29	48	50	35	60
BVV	2	1	0	0	0
Propaganda	87	105	115	196	297
Sachbeschädigung	3	5	6	12	15
Veranstaltung	6	30	23	11	18
Sonstiges	12	11	19	5	13
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	30	42
Gesamt	171	241	267	345	489

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	55	118	124	121	124
Antisemitismus	51	54	41	44	49
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	10	22	38	27	27
Sozialchauvinismus	2	1	2	0	9
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	5	2	4
NS-Verharmlosung	14	12	17	46	92
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	19	27	10	45	103
Politische*r Gegner*in	20	6	30	60	81
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	0
Sonstige	0	1	0	0	0
Gesamt	171	241	267	345	489

Lichtenberg

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	17	21	28	25	27
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleie	16	21	34	43	48
BVV	6	7	5	0	0
Propaganda	191	121	150	340	595
Sachbeschädigung	16	5	13	5	25
Veranstaltung	20	26	16	4	8
Sonstiges	1	8	12	1	5
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	3	24
Gesamt	267	209	258	421	732

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	113	109	109	120	193
Antisemitismus	5	4	12	4	35
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	4	2	14	11	17
Sozialchauvinismus	0	1	2	1	1
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	1	0	1
NS-Verharmlosung	54	39	32	108	148
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	62	21	47	87	165
Politische*r Gegner*in	28	32	41	90	165
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	7
Sonstige	1	1	0	0	0
Gesamt	267	209	258	421	732

Marzahn-Hellersdorf

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	24	14	15	17	11
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	38	40	23	33	26
BVV	1	1	1	0	0
Propaganda	111	116	104	186	164
Sachbeschädigung	2	3	0	5	11
Veranstaltung	7	3	10	4	19
Sonstiges	4	5	1	3	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	4	10
Gesamt	187	182	154	252	241

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	62	59	61	78	58
Antisemitismus	3	6	1	10	11
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	3	4	3	8	12
Sozialchauvinismus	0	2	0	0	0
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	0	0	1
NS-Verharmlosung	26	21	27	69	50
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	66	73	46	52	68
Politische*r Gegner*in	27	17	16	35	38
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	3
Gesamt	187	182	154	252	241

Mitte

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	60	62	96	63	56
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	47	136	142	166	170
BVV	0	0	0	1	0
Propaganda	132	133	184	155	256
Sachbeschädigung	11	14	28	12	21
Veranstaltung	84	142	164	183	169
Sonstiges	10	8	31	3	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	26	72
Gesamt	344	495	645	609	744

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	145	272	324	285	307
Antisemitismus	95	91	80	100	148
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	23	30	63	41	24
Sozialchauvinismus	1	2	7	1	3
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	1	28	5	9
NS-Verharmlosung	16	36	49	103	136
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	38	44	39	37	50
Politische*r Gegner*in	26	19	55	37	62
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	5
Gesamt	344	495	645	609	744

Neukölln

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	36	43	54	35	30
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	36	84	29	30	62
BVV	7	16	7	7	0
Propaganda	140	169	92	148	214
Sachbeschädigung	20	13	5	6	5
Veranstaltung	26	21	14	2	16
Sonstiges	4	14	3	1	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	7	27
Gesamt	269	360	204	236	354

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	78	129	63	86	99
Antisemitismus	45	46	25	14	67
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	15	23	25	23	17
Sozialchauvinismus	0	5	0	2	3
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	2	1	3
NS-Verharmlosung	49	99	26	46	59
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	51	27	51	47	71
Politische*r Gegner*in	31	29	12	17	34
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	1
Sonstige	0	2	0	0	0
Gesamt	269	360	204	236	354

Pankow

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	12	24	28	35	27
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	30	50	39	37	51
BVV	3	4	3	0	0
Propaganda	154	140	134	158	241
Sachbeschädigung	0	2	6	4	7
Veranstaltung	28	11	16	9	6
Sonstiges	3	3	10	0	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	5	11
Gesamt	230	234	236	248	343

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	82	118	93	105	102
Antisemitismus	12	19	21	21	49
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	8	5	7	10	11
Sozialchauvinismus	0	0	1	0	2
Behindertenfeindschaft	1	1	0	2	0
NS-Verharmlosung	27	34	39	32	39
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	82	33	54	62	95
Politische*r Gegner*in	17	22	21	16	44
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	1
Sonstige	1	2	0	0	0
Gesamt	230	234	236	248	343

Reinickendorf

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	10	12	10	20	8
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	19	22	25	19	29
BVV	3	4	3	1	0
Propaganda	42	50	47	35	44
Sachbeschädigung	1	2	2	7	6
Veranstaltung	23	16	15	6	0
Sonstiges	9	8	5	4	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	6	10
Gesamt	107	114	107	98	97

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	56	81	59	57	38
Antisemitismus	1	3	6	8	9
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	3	3	6	10	11
Sozialchauvinismus	2	1	2	0	1
Behindertenfeindschaft	1	0	0	1	1
NS-Verharmlosung	5	6	13	7	10
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	34	19	16	8	13
Politische*r Gegner*in	5	1	5	7	13
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	1
Gesamt	107	114	107	98	97

Spandau

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	9	11	9	21	15
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	31	19	46	19	33
BVV	1	1	0	0	0
Propaganda	17	40	33	44	39
Sachbeschädigung	1	1	0	1	5
Veranstaltung	6	2	1	6	2
Sonstiges	4	4	6	0	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	7	18
Gesamt	69	78	95	98	112

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	42	47	48	46	57
Antisemitismus	4	4	1	3	2
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	2	1	6	5	6
Sozialchauvinismus	2	1	3	0	0
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	1	5	2	4
NS-Verharmlosung	5	9	13	11	9
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	10	6	12	25	20
Politische*r Gegner*in	4	7	7	6	12
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	2
Sonstige	0	2	0	0	0
Gesamt	69	78	95	98	112

Steglitz-Zehlendorf

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	5	10	8	9	12
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbelei	8	19	25	22	16
BVV	1	0	1	0	0
Propaganda	199	111	173	90	88
Sachbeschädigung	3	5	5	7	1
Veranstaltung	19	26	4	13	1
Sonstiges	1	9	4	0	1
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	6	14
Gesamt	236	180	220	147	133

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	43	80	68	57	51
Antisemitismus	6	19	6	10	15
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	0	2	3	3	7
Sozialchauvinismus	0	0	0	1	0
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	1	1	0
NS-Verharmlosung	17	21	32	22	10
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	144	77	52	36	39
Politische*r Gegner*in	23	21	18	17	11
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	0
Sonstige	3	0	0	0	0
Gesamt	236	220	180	147	133

Tempelhof-Schöneberg

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	18	17	32	21	17
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbelei	21	18	17	37	21
BVV	0	0	0	0	0
Propaganda	53	48	69	56	96
Sachbeschädigung	3	2	2	13	16
Veranstaltung	1	1	1	0	0
Sonstiges	4	7	5	0	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	5	14
Gesamt	100	93	126	132	164

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	22	35	42	45	34
Antisemitismus	14	17	16	17	33
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	16	7	25	12	10
Sozialchauvinismus	0	1	1	1	0
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	1	0	4	9
NS-Verharmlosung	18	19	31	40	42
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	22	8	6	7	26
Politische*r Gegner*in	8	5	5	6	10
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	0
Gesamt	100	93	126	132	164

Treptow-Köpenick

Arten	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Angriff	22	30	33	27	13
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbelei	18	55	52	37	51
BVV	5	9	3	4	0
Propaganda	222	321	196	235	261
Sachbeschädigung	11	12	9	7	20
Veranstaltung	28	17	25	12	24
Sonstiges	4	3	6	0	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	0	0	7	18
Gesamt	310	447	324	329	387

Motive	Jahr 2017	Jahr 2018	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021
Rassismus	81	219	170	133	119
Antisemitismus	16	18	8	13	25
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	7	7	11	8	16
Sozialchauvinismus	1	1	3	0	0
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	0	2	1
NS-Verharmlosung	46	67	57	103	78
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	119	65	40	28	88
Politische*r Gegner*in	40	70	35	42	60
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	0
Gesamt	310	447	324	329	387

LGBTIQ* Hostility Still Part of Daily Life in Berlin

Lesbische, schwule, bisexuelle, transgeschlechtliche, intergeschlechtliche und queere Menschen erleben zurzeit verstärkt Gegenwehr. LGBTIQ* ist eine selbst gewählte Abkürzung für sie. Vor der für Ende 2022 geplanten Verabschiedung des Selbstbestimmungsgesetzes gibt es eine bundesweite Debatte darüber, wie viele Menschenrechte LGBTIQ* Menschen überhaupt zustehen. Die Verbote dieser Auseinandersetzung fanden sich bereits im Jahr 2021 – auch in Vorfällen, die Betroffene an die Berliner Register meldeten.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer people are currently experiencing increased push-back. LGBTIQ* is a self-chosen abbreviation to designate these groups. In the run-up to adoption of the Self-Determination Act, scheduled for the end of 2022, a nationwide debate is underway about the specific scope of the human rights to be upheld for LGBTIQ*. Harbingers of this debate could already be identified in 2021 – also in incidents reported to the Berlin Register Offices by those affected.

In 2021, the Berlin Register Offices documented 198 incidents with anti-LGBTIQ* motives (2020: 169), approximately one every second day. As in previous years, most of the incidents reported were extremely violent: 49 assaults and 75 incidents involving threats, insults and abuse were reported, as well as 53 propaganda incidents. There were 14 cases of damage to memorials and to private cars, as well as 7 cases of discrimination in the health-care sector and on the labour and housing market.

From the perspective of how incidents are distributed among the districts, Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg heads the field, with 27 incidents, including 15 attacks and 5 incidents involving threats. The Mitte district is next with 24 incidents, including 6 attacks and 10 incidents involving threats. The figures for 2021 are not complete. There is a lack of data from the police, which means that there is under-reporting in particular concerning deeds that would constitute criminal offences.

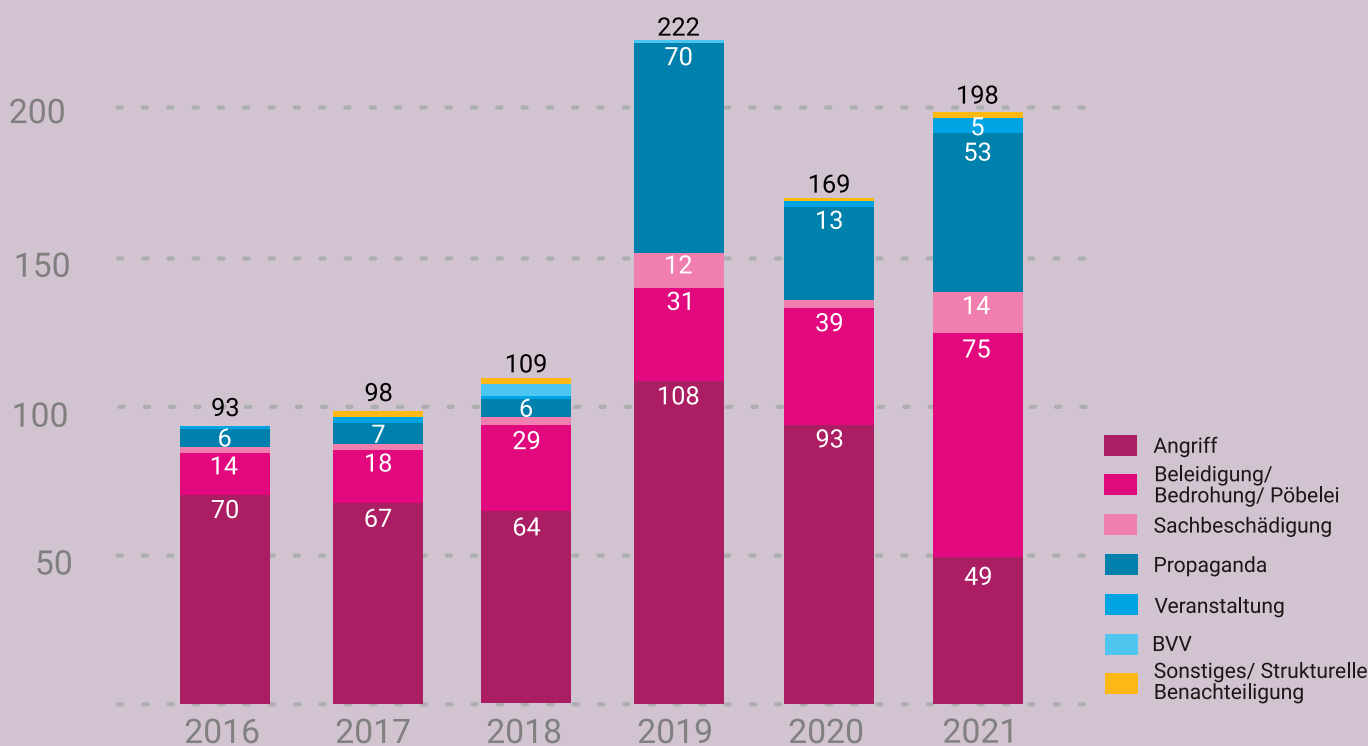
Far-right Anti-LGBTIQ* Attacks During the Election Campaigns

There was a marked increase in anti-LGBTIQ* propaganda: 53 reports of stickers, graffiti and posters reached the Berlin Register Offices in 2021 (2020: 31 incidents). This was related to the Bundestag election campaign and elections to the Berlin state government and district councils. The NPD and its youth wing "Junge Nationalisten" [Young Nationalists] distributed stickers promoting a conservative gender model to preserve the "traditional family" and mobilised against social equality for all genders with the slogan "gender madness". Leaflets from the neo-Nazi micro-party "Der III. Weg" proclaimed: "Protect our families". Certain feminists also questioned trans women's right to self-determination on stickers.

These various spectrums campaign against broader queer human rights and deny self-determination to trans and intersex people. Denial of these rights stems from an ideology of inequality and is manifested tangibly in violence on the streets. The perpetrators are not necessarily part of the organised right-wing scene.

Anti-gay Violence More Visible than Violence Against Women and Non-binary People

Men were most often affected in the attacks reported, which were rarely directed at women or differently-gendered/non-binary people. In other words, homophobia was particularly visible. Nonetheless, all LGBTIQ* people experience violence in daily life. Informa-



tion from advice centres and interviews reveals that women and non-binary people are attacked just as frequently. More is heard about violence against gay men as they have better access to the public realm. In 2021 violence occurred in everyday situations in which insults escalated into violence.

More Anti-LGBTIQ* Incidents Despite Under-reporting of Violence
More LGBTIQ* hostile incidents were documented despite under-recording of acts of violence as more people made their experiences public and available for documentation. In 2021 the Berlin Register Offices heightened their focus on hostility to LGBTIQ*. Two online public events were held, flyers were created for this target group, and considerable time was devoted to networking. The impact of more people reporting directly to the Register Offices is relevant both in the category of incidents involving hostility to LGBTIQ* and for other issues. More reports are made directly to the Register Offices in all categories; it is however particularly apparent in this specific context.

Attacks was the only category of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents in which figures recorded were lower than in 2020. The 49 incidents documented (2020: 93) accounted for a large proportion of the reports concerning anti-LGBTIQ* incidents. In previous years, reports of attacks came primarily from the police and from reports in the press. The number of attacks documented is lower than in 2020 due to under-recording of violent hate crime offences, as the Berlin police did

not pass on this information to civil society agencies in 2021 for data protection reasons. Some of the attacks reported were violent. In August 2021, a non-binary person was threatened with a firearm in Lichtenberg, as was a gay couple in Schöneberg in October.

Incidents reported involving anti-LGBTIQ* threats, insults and abuse have increased because the L-Support advice centre has contributed information on anonymised cases for documentation for the first time. In addition, more individuals contacted the Register Offices directly than in previous years. Of the 75 cases involving anti-LGBTIQ* threats, insults and abuse that were recorded, 41 incidents were reported directly to the Register Offices, compared to 21 incidents in the previous year.

Changing Society

The Berlin Register Offices want to take action to stop exclusion and promote LGBTIQ* visibility. That is why we invite people to report experiences and observations. We make these visible in our documentation of incidents and evaluate them. Close cooperation with the Berlin advice centres for LGBTIQ* is essential in this context.

In 2022, the Self-Determination Act is to be passed in the Bundestag. The legislation aims to ensure de jure equality for trans, intersex and non-binary people. During the debate on the legislation, opposition to these groups is being expressed in online comment sections, in the Bundestag and in various media.

Cooperation Partners

L-Support Presents its Work



Who is L-Support and who do we target with our services?

L-Support is a Berlin-based anti-violence project for lesbian, bisexual and queer people. The aim of the project is to make anti-lesbian violence visible and to develop effective strategies against anti-lesbian violence. We address everyone who has experienced anti-lesbian violence – whether they are trans*, non-binary, inter*, genderqueer or cis. The same applies to sexual orientation. For us, it doesn't matter whether someone is lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, heterosexual, asexual or queer – everyone is welcome. We treat everyone on an equal footing, in a spirit of empathy and support. We also advise witnesses who have observed anti-lesbian violence or relatives of victims of anti-lesbian violence.

What Can L-Support Do for You?

We offer free telephone advice, in-person advice and online advice. If required, we are happy to refer you to other projects in Berlin that offer assistance.

Incidents can be reported anonymously on the L-Support website. Advice can be provided if required after an incident has been reported. The cases are evaluated anonymously and the statistics are passed on to politicians, journalists and other stakeholders in society. We want to bring anti-lesbian violence into political discourse. We support people affected by anti-lesbian violence to strengthen their self-confidence and provide needs-based, easy-access and unbureaucratic help.

When Is an Incident a “Homophobic Attack”?

It is important for us not to give a fixed definition of homophobic assault or violence. Women, non-binary, trans* or inter* people can come to us with any event that they feel constitutes a homophobic attack. This can be a slogan or an insult, a gesture, verbal or

physical abuse, being spat at or a physical attack. This type of negative reaction may occur if someone is identified or perceived as lesbian/bi/queer. We want to encourage people to take even “minor” incidents seriously and report them, as these also leave their mark on those affected and make them feel angry, sad, helpless, etc.

Contact:

L-Support e.V.

Potsdamer Str. 139, 10783 Berlin

Internet: www.l-support.net

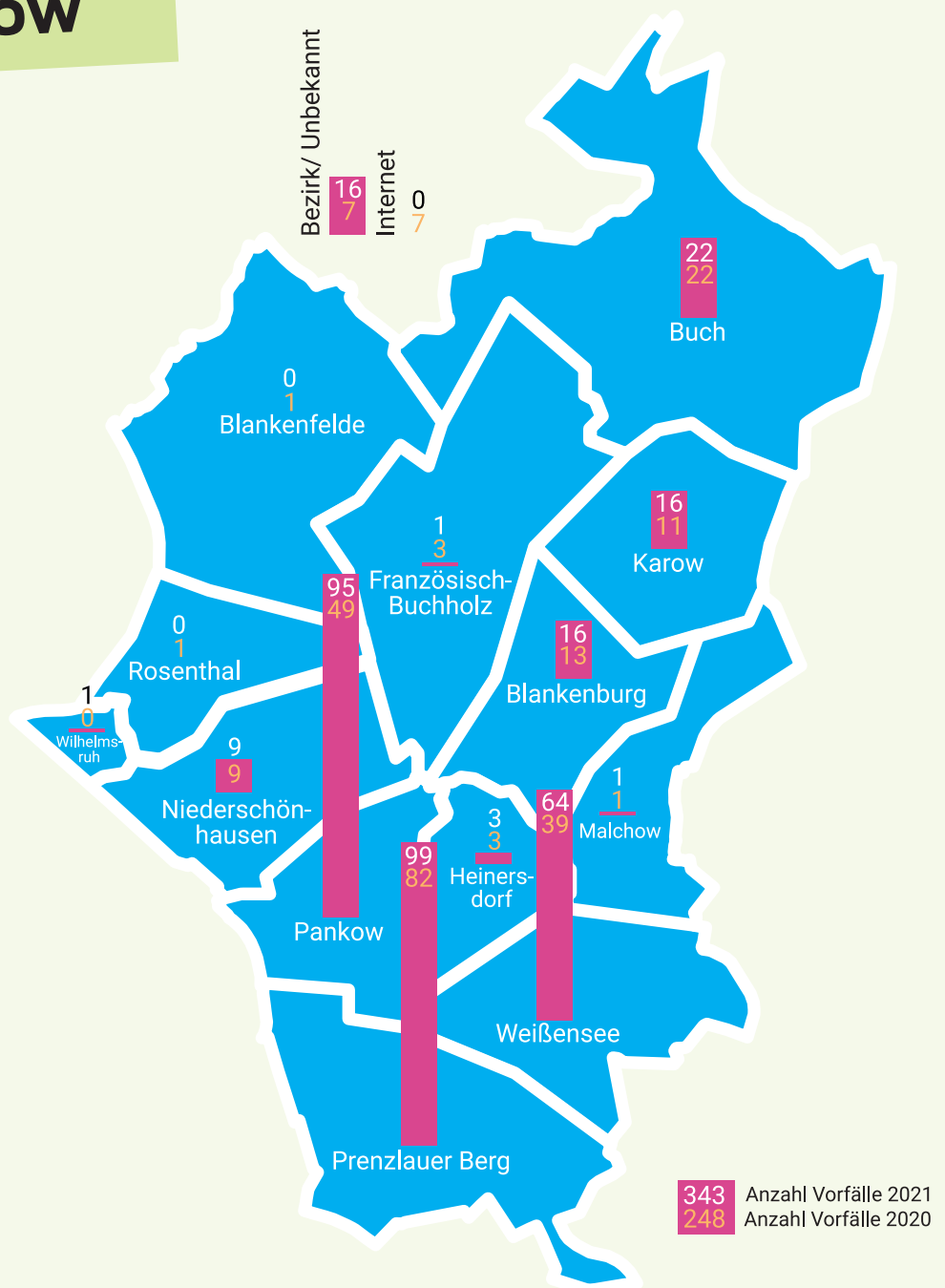
Report an incident online: <https://l-support.net/meldeformular>

Hotline: 030 459 618 65 (Sat + Sun 5-7pm)

Email: office@l-support.net

Pankow

With over 410,000 inhabitants, Pankow is currently the most populous district in Berlin. Within the district, Prenzlauer Berg has the highest population density. Its total population is 165,000, compared with 65,375 in the Pankow sub-district and 54,750 in Weißensee. Towards the north, the district comprises another ten neighbourhoods and covers a relatively large area; consequently there are on average 3,985 inhabitants per square kilometre in the district. The stations along the Ringbahn S-Bahn [Circle Line] (Schönhauser Allee, Greifswalder Straße, etc.), the S-Bahn station Pankow, as well as Antonplatz in Weißensee and the underground stations along the U2 line are bustling central transport hubs.



“Cremate Commies” stickers in Alt-Pankow

Racist sticker in Blankenburg



Contact:

Pankower Register

[moskito] Fach- und Netzwerkstelle gegen Rechtsextremismus, für Demokratie und Vielfalt
Fehrbelliner Straße 92
10119 Berlin

Mobil: 0176 - 10 01 14 56

Mail: pankow@berliner-register.de

Twitter: @RegisterPankow

A total of 343 incidents were recorded for the district of Pankow as a whole in 2021. That is almost 100 incidents more than the previous year (2020: 248; 2019: 236). Although the organised neo-Nazi scene is small, there was a pronounced increase in propaganda incidents, ranging from sprayed slogans relativising the Shoah to stickers from right-wing online mail-order companies or from neo-Nazi parties. In the second pandemic year too many people aimed to convey political messages in public space.

In addition to propaganda, the number of incidents involving threats, insults and abuse has also increased in 2021. That is because more incidents involving anti-Black insults and racist discrimination in schools were reported during the year. The figures for structural discrimination also rose, often due to decisions by public authorities to deny benefits to applicants. The highest number of incidents were documented for the motive of racism (2021: 102; 2020: 105; 2019: 93). As in previous years, it is the main motive in attacks and incidents involving threats, insults and abuse. There was a worryingly increase in antisemitic incidents in 2021, with figures more than doubling compared to previous years (2021: 47; 2020: 21; 2019: 21). The increase reflects incidents documented in Weißensee and Pankow-Zentrum involving home-made stickers with antisemitic content and references to National Socialism. In addition, there are a large number of cases of spray-painted slogans relativising the Shoah in which the “unvaccinated” were equated with Jews under National Socialism.

Walks, rallies or demonstrations relating to COVID-19 pandemic containment measures were not recorded across the board. Public events of this kind were only recor-

ded if incidents occurred that fell into the categories documented by the Register Offices. Examples include dissemination of antisemitic conspiracy ideologies or incidents in which the “unvaccinated” with Jews under the Nazi regime, thus trivialising National Socialism.

Rise in Threats and Insults – Racism Still the Main Motive

The number of attacks fell in 2021 (2021: 27; 2020: 35; 2019: 28). This development should be interpreted cautiously due to under-reporting in 2021. In all previous years, data on violent acts in the field of hate crime were made available by the Berlin State Office of Criminal Investigation (Landeskriminalamt/LKA) to civil society agencies and this data was included in the incident documentation. In 2021, this data was no longer transmitted due to data protection concerns. For this reason, there are fewer documented incidents of violence throughout Berlin, despite a significant increase in the number of reports. In this respect, the figures here only represent those attacks reported in the public realm and/or that were reported to ReachOut, RIAS or the Register Offices.

A total of 18 racist (2020: 24), 3 antisemitic (2020: 3), 4 anti-LGBTIQ* attacks (2020: 6) were documented in Pankow in 2021, along with 3 attacks directed against political opponents (2020: 2).

In contrast to attacks, the number of incidents involving threats, insults and abuse has risen (2021: 51, 2020: 37; 2019: 39). Racism was the main motive: 31 incidents involved racist insults or threats (2020: 22). That included 13 anti-Black racist incidents (2020: 7) and one case of an anti-Muslim racist insult (2020: 5). 9 incidents were antisemitic (2020: 8), 3 were anti-LGBTIQ* (2020: 2), 4 were directed against political opponents (2020: 1), one

involved social chauvinism (2020: 0) and in 3 incidents National Socialism was trivialised or glorified (2020: 4).

Many Attacks and Threats in Prenzlauer Berg

98 incidents were recorded in Prenzlauer Berg, continuing the increases seen in recent years (2020: 82; 2019: 77). This sub-district is full of urban flair, which attracts local residents, other Berliners and tourists to stroll, party and eat in its streets and parks. Significantly more people are out and about in Mauerpark, at Kollwitzplatz, at the Kulturbrauerei, on Schönhauser Allee and the surrounding streets than in Karow or Buch. The people who spend time there have a broad range of origins, social status and lifestyles. The cosmopolitan mood that predominates in all of the city's central neighbourhoods encourages people to be open about their diversity. As a result, in everyday life potentially affected people encounter perpetrators who are abusive and violent towards them more frequently.

Compared to last year, there was a slight increase in propaganda incidents (2021: 46; 2020: 39) and incidents involving threats or insults (2021: 27, 2020: 20). Half of all attacks from the entire district occurred in Prenzlauer Berg (2021: 14; 2020: 17). That figures includes 3 antisemitic attacks, 2 that were anti-LGBTIQ*, 2 directed against political opponents and 7 motivated by racism.

Incidents Double in Pankow-Zentrum – Figures Up for Right-wing Propaganda and Threats, Insults and Abuse

95 incidents were reported in Pankow-Zentrum, a marked increase compared to the previous year (2020: 49; 2019: 32). Due to under-reporting for 2021, the number

15th January 2021

People removing right-wing stickers in Prenzlauer Berg district were insulted by a man who told them “Get lost, anti-fa sons of b*tches”. At the next intersection, the man tried to photograph them and continued to follow them.

Source: [moskito] Fach- und Netzwerkstelle gegen Rechtsextremismus, für Demokratie und Vielfalt (Competence and Networking Centre against Right-Wing Extremism, for Democracy and Diversity)

20th February 2021

A man was subjected to racist insults and physically attacked by two neighbours. Prior to this, racist slogans had been written on the door of his flat, his name was taken off his letterbox, letters were stolen and ripped up, rubbish was thrown on his balcony, and he was harassed with noise. During the second attack, his nose was broken.

Source: ReachOut

12th April 2021

A passenger on a busy bus subjected a bus driver to racist insults at Pasedagplatz in Weißensee at around 06:40. The bus driver threw the passenger off the bus. As the passenger was getting off, they repeated their previous comments and walked away. The bus driver was unable to continue his shift. The police are investigating.

Source: Police press release of 12.04.2021

of attacks recorded fell (2021: 5; 2020: 7). However, the number of incidents involving threats and insults increased (2021: 13; 2020: 4). Propaganda incidents doubled, rising from 36 in 2020 to a total of 75 last year. A wide variety of right-wing and neo-Nazi propaganda was spotted and removed on repeated occasions, especially in the Kissingkiez neighbourhood and in the area bordering the Weißensee sub-district. Often these were stickers distributed by two right-wing online mail-order companies or by neo-Nazi parties, the NPD and “Der III. Weg”.

Pronounced Rise in Antisemitic and Right-wing Propaganda in Weißensee – Racist Propaganda Persists in Blankenburg

The overall total for all incidents in Weißensee in 2021 was 63 (2020: 39; 2019: 37). Last year, two different types of antisemitic stickers were found in Weißensee, especially in the vicinity of Pankow-Zentrum. In these stickers, Jews were characterised as adversaries and extermination fantasies linked to National Socialism were expressed. Overall, the number of propaganda offences doubled for all motives recorded. The total went up from 28 in 2020 to 54 last year. The number of attacks has slightly decreased (2021: 3; 2020: 5), while the number of incidents involving threats, insults and abuse has remained the same (2021: 3; 2020: 3).

Since 2020, there have been ongoing reports of stickers and spray-painted graffiti in Blankenburg. This often involves homemade racist stickers with racist insults to Black people. A total of 16 propaganda offences were recorded in the district, almost all with racism as a motive.

Still a High Level of Racist Incidents

Out of a total 102 racist incidents, 18 were

attacks, 31 were incidents involving threats or insults, 43 were cases of propaganda and 10 involved structural discrimination. Worryingly, a total of 13 incidents occurred in the context of schools. Last year these incidents were increasingly reported to us by cooperation partners such as EOTO, ADAS and individuals filing reports. In 10 incidents, people were denied benefits due to racist discrimination by the authorities. These incidents were reported to us by Amaro Foro e.V.. Most racist incidents are not one-off experiences, but rather phenomena those affected encounter again and again throughout lives, putting them under a great deal of stress. Advice centres and empowerment services are important to support those affected.

Sharp Increase in Antisemitic Incidents

There has been a disturbing increase in incidents with antisemitic motives. For example, the total went up from 21 reports in 2020 to 47 incidents in 2021. Of these, 3 were attacks (2020: 3), 9 were incidents involving threats or insults (2020: 8), 5 were cases of damage to property (2020: 2) and statements that were antisemitic or relativised the Shoah were made at 3 public events (2020: 0). In addition, there were 26 propaganda incidents (2020: 7). These included stickers and also spray-painted slogans that equated the “unvaccinated” with Jews under National Socialism.

More References to National Socialism Despite Weak Neo-Nazi scene in the District

Furthermore, the district has a weak or even barely present neo-Nazi scene. Currently, there is no organised group or party structure of this type. The NPD did not stand in the elections with a district list and was thus not involved in the election campaign. There were no other public

events or activities by the NPD during the year.

At the same time, more and more stickers and flyers of the neo-Nazi party “Der III. Weg” are appearing. This development has also been observed in other Berlin districts. While there are currently no signs of a district grouping, it can be assumed that there are sympathisers of this party here. A small group of young people made two attempts to distribute visiting cards for the youth organisation of “Der III. Weg” outside schools in Prenzlauer Berg and Weißensee. Likewise, visiting-card-style mini-flyers of the party appeared in Buch and Pankow-Zentrum at the end of the year. It seems that those from the action-oriented neo-Nazi spectrum in the district have joined forces with “Der III. Weg”.

Conclusion

The many people who continue to report stickers and spray-painted graffiti on a daily basis support the Pankow Register Office’s work. We would like to thank these regular reporters. Reports like these are the only way to sketch out an accurate image of the district and identify emerging developments in neighbourhoods and social spaces in time. Thank you to everyone who reported incidents to us last year.

At the same time, many people again reported an incident for the first time in 2021. They used the new reporting options via Twitter, Signal or the anti-discrimination app. Public awareness of the Berlin Register Offices has been boosted by our increased public relations work in the past year. This was also reflected in reports to the Pankow Register Office. While the number of sources increased rather slowly in previous years, a wide range of people who had previously not submitted information about incidents reported cases in 2021.

Examples of Incidents

19th April 2021

A man was walking along Berliner Straße wearing headphones at around 22:00. When he noticed a drunk man gesticulating wildly, he took off his headphones. That meant he could hear the drunk’s racist insults, aimed at him. The drunk then set his dog on the man, who was bitten on the foot. An eyewitness intervened and was later likewise insulted.

Source: Police press release of 20.04.2021

18th May 2021

In Prenzlauer Berg, three Jewish people, including a man wearing a kippah, were walking down the street. A man came towards them. As the man passed the group, he extended his arm in the “Hitler salute”. The man remained silent, walked past, then turned around again and went on his way.

Source: RIAS

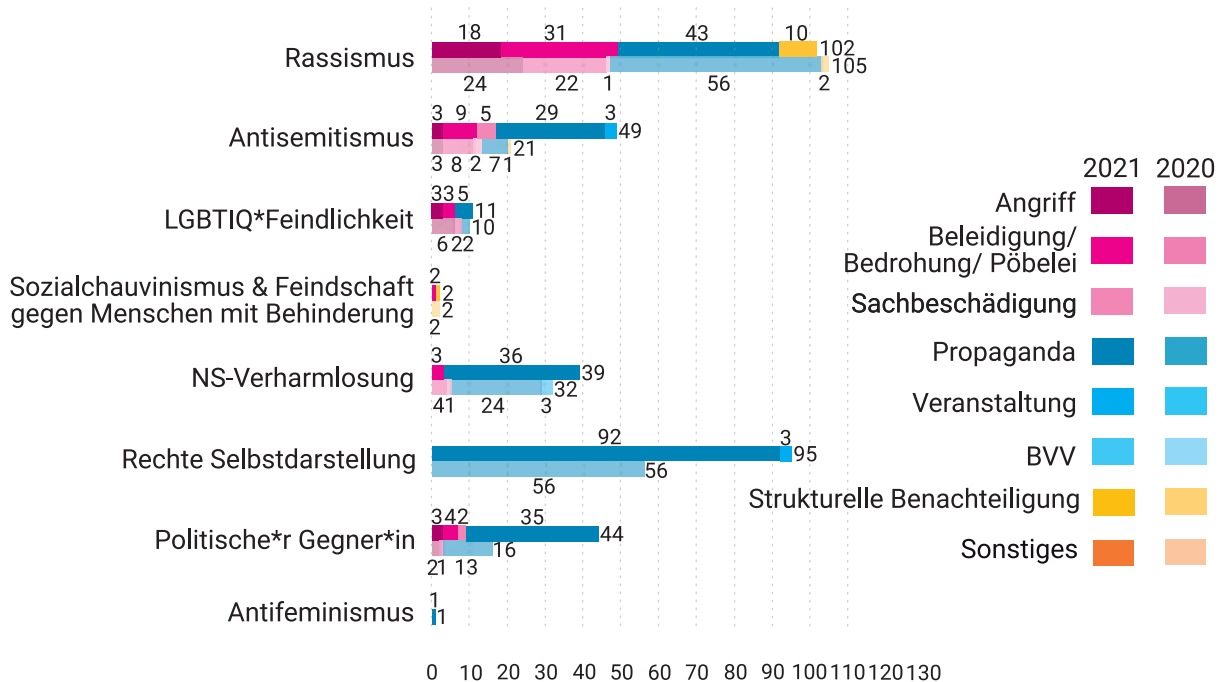
5th August 2021

A Black woman was walking past a late-night shop in Berliner Straße in Pankow in the late afternoon. Several white men were sitting outside the shop. One of the men called her by the N-word which the others found amusing.

Source: NARUD e.V.

22nd August 2021

A man (28) left a bar in Eberswalder Straße at about 04:45. Two men (about 18) harassed him and directed homo-



The “Network for Democracy and Respect Buch-Karow” was set up 2014 in Buch and Karow. Through the network’s constant efforts, many people in the social areas became more aware of discrimination in daily life. As a result, reports were recorded from these areas last year that would not have been visible without committed support on the ground. A big thank you also goes to this network.

incidents being recorded, but demonstrated that racist discrimination occurs again and again in kindergartens and schools.

In 2021, work with BIPoC persons was also consolidated for the first time. Black people in particular were increasingly addressed and informed about the Register Offices’ work. Racist experiences in Pankow were discussed in qualitative interviews,. This did not necessarily lead to

Examples of Incidents

phobic insults at him. They subsequently hit him and sprayed him with pepper spray. The attackers tried to steal the man’s shoulder-bag but did not succeed. They stole his mobile phone from his bag. A passer-by observed the incident and ran to the nearest police station for help. The perpetrators were arrested on the spot.

Source: Police press release of 22.08.2021

23th August 2021

A youth was heading to school from the

Buch S-Bahn station. Three young men he didn’t know smashed a glass bottle and attacked him from behind, injuring his temple and drawing blood. As a Person of Colour, the youth assumes that the attack was racist. Charges were filed with the police against persons unknown.

Source: [moskito] Fach- und Netzwerkstelle gegen Rechtsextremismus, für Demokratie und Vielfalt (Competence and Networking Centre against Right-Wing Extremism, for Democracy and Diversity)

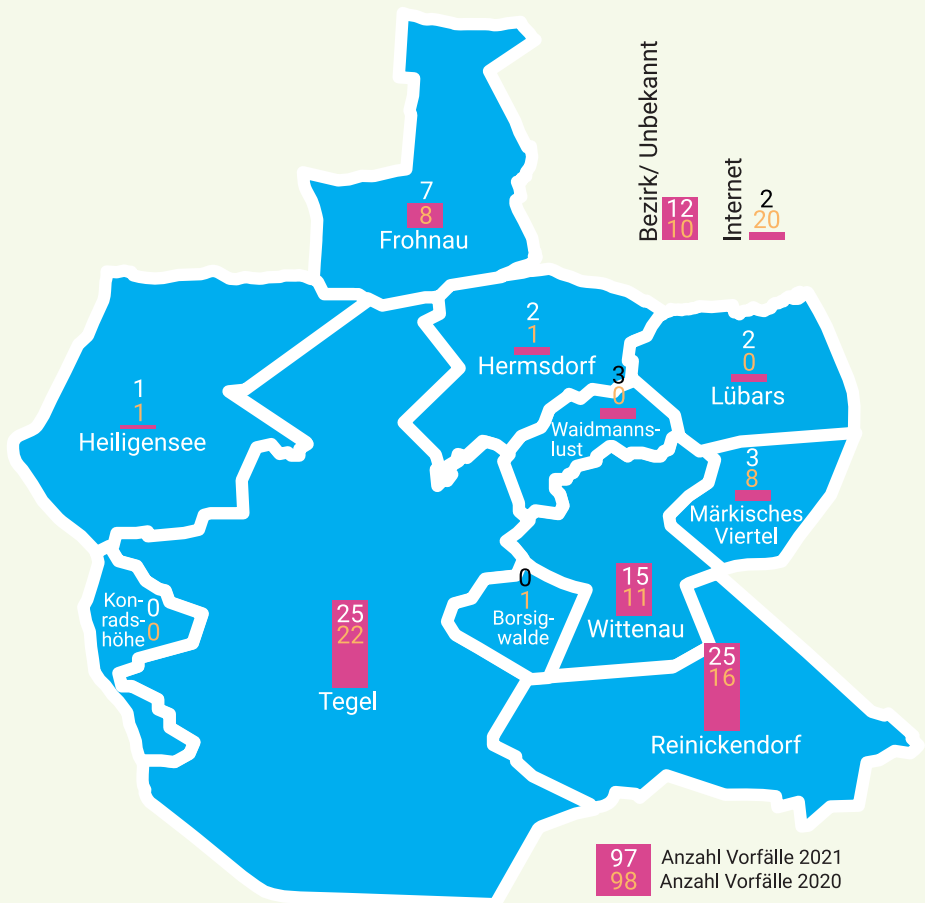
9th December 2021

On the S-Bahn at Schönhauser Allee, a woman made several anti-LGBTIQ* death threats. The woman said several times loud and clear: “Give me a gun, I want to kill the lesbians, they’re threatening straight people like us. Give me a gun”

Source: [moskito] Fach- und Netzwerkstelle gegen Rechtsextremismus, für Demokratie und Vielfalt (Competence and Networking Centre against Right-Wing Extremism, for Democracy and Diversity)

Reinickendorf

Reinickendorf is an extensive district with a fairly small population of 270,000. Its 11 sub-districts range from Reinickendorf, which borders Wedding, to Frohnau on Berlin's northern outskirts. The district is home to the Tegeler See lake and forest, as well as the Tegeler Fließ nature reserve. Pronounced social inequalities are a hallmark of the district. Rates of child poverty and unemployment are very high in parts of Reinickendorf and in southern Tegel, as well as in the large high-rise housing estates (Märkisches Viertel, Rollbergesiedlung in Waidmannslust). In contrast semi-detached / detached housing is widespread in the sub-districts along the Havel in the west (Konradshöhe, Heiligensee) and north (Frohnau, Hermsdorf, Lübars), which number among the most affluent areas in Berlin. Other sub-districts — Wittenau, Borsigwalde and parts of Tegel and Reinickendorf — are in the middle of the social spectrum. The district has been governed by a coalition between the SPD, Bündnis 90/Die Grünen and the FDP since 2021.



Propaganda campaign of "Der III. Weg" in Frohnau

Paint attack on the Green Party office in Wittenau



Contact:

Register Reinickendorf

Stiftung SPI

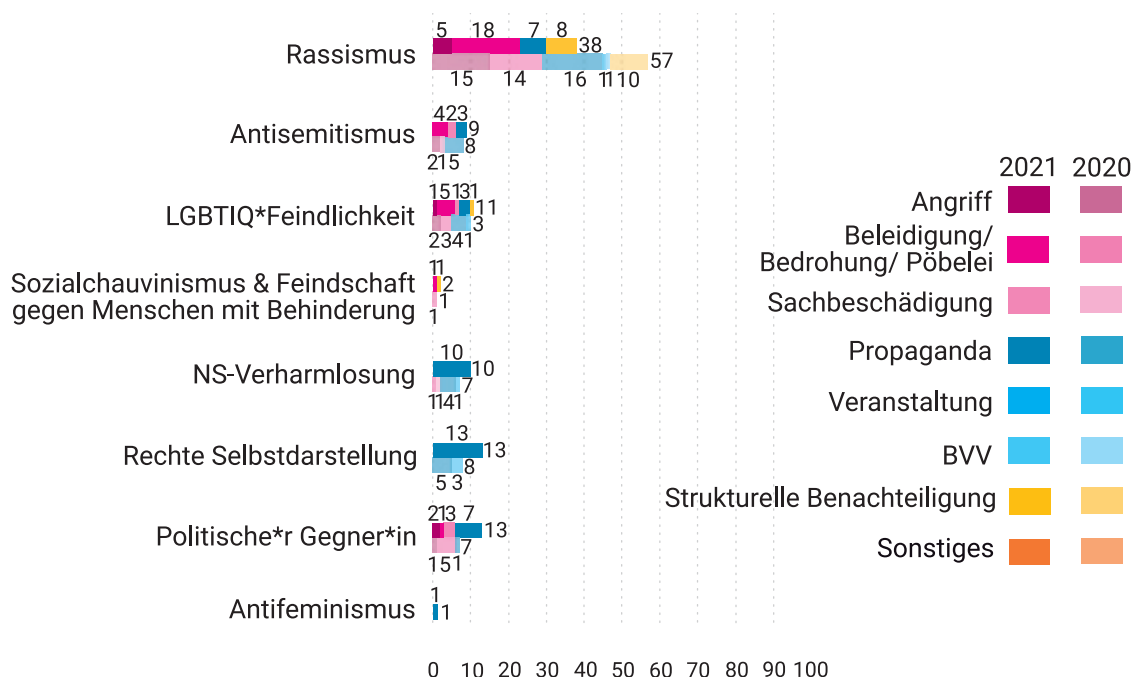
Frankfurter Allee 35-37, Aufgang C
 10247 Berlin

Tel.: 0152 - 02 82 45 37

Mail: register-rd@stiftung-spi.de

Twitter: @RegisterRd

Instagram: @Register.Reinickendorf



The total number of incidents involving discrimination documented by the Reinickendorf Register Office in 2021 was 97, the same as in the previous year (2020: 98). However, hardly any online incidents were registered (2021: 2; 2020: 20) inter alia because there were fewer reports of discriminatory statements linked to a local context in Facebook groups and fewer online threats against individual politicians were recorded.

If online propaganda is therefore left “out of the equation”, there was a significant increase in incidents that occur on the street, in schools and shops (2021: 95; 2020: 78). This rise is mainly due to a growing number of incidents involving insults, threats, and abuse, as well as more cases of propaganda in public space in the form of stickers and graffiti.

There is no visible active far-right scene in Reinickendorf. This is one of the reasons why fewer incidents were recorded in Reinickendorf than in all other districts. While far-right activists sprayed swastikas and put up racist stickers almost daily in other districts, the proportion of propaganda cases in Reinickendorf was below the Berlin average (45% Reinickendorf, 61% Berlin). This also has an impact on the proportion of incidents involving insults, threats and abuse, which was comparatively high at 30 % of all incidents in the district.

Racism (39% Reinickendorf, 29% Berlin) and hostility to LGBTQ* (11% Reinickendorf, 4% Berlin) are more pronounced as motives in Reinickendorf, while antisemitic incidents are less prevalent (9% Reinickendorf, 22% Berlin).

Physical and Verbal Attacks

The number of documented attacks fell by more than half in 2021 (2021: 8; 2020: 20), which does not reflect a real decrease in numbers, but is due to a shift in the data available (see box p. 6). On the other hand, the number of incidents involving insults, threats and abuse (ITA)—i.e. aggressive verbal acts that often precede violence—, rose significantly in the same period (2021: 29; 2020: 19) and also exceeded the previous highest figure documented, from 2019 (25). Most physical (5) and verbal (18) attacks were motivated by racism. The next most frequent categories are attacks against political opponents (2 physical attacks, 1 ITA) and anti-LGBTIQ* acts (1 attack, 5 ITA). The incidents reported in the thematic categories antisemitism (4) and hostility towards people with disabilities (1) exclusively involved verbal attacks.

25th February 2021

The far-right party “Der III. Weg” distributed mail directly to private households in Frohnau. These mailings voiced anti-democratic and racist, völkisch [ethnically nationalist – a term with a Nazi taint in German] criticism of the current coronavirus measures, as well as purveying antisemitic images alluding to common conspiracy narratives associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.

12th March 2021

At around 21:15, a passenger urinated on seats and the floor on an underground train on line 6 at Holzhauser Straße station. Other passengers who noticed the incident insisted that the 72-year-old leave the underground train at the next stop. At Borsigwerke station, the passenger directed antisemitic insults at the eyewitnesses in front of the police who had been called to the scene. Criminal proceedings were initiated against this passenger.

10th September 2021

A teenage girl and boy (both 17), motivated by hostility to LGBTQ*, beat up and threatened to kill a 19-year-old young man in his classroom at an upper secondary school on Cyclopstraße in Wittenau at around 11:20.

As in previous years, the perpetrators were almost exclusively individuals, occasionally two people together. The attacks were almost exclusively carried out by men, who were also involved almost twice as frequently as women in incidents involving insults and abuse. Among those affected, there were only slightly more men than women and non-binary persons. Some of the perpetrators were over 60, in some cases even over 70, while those affected (at least in cases where their age is recorded) were mainly teenagers and young adults. In two cases, children were present when their parents were insulted by other adults.

With rare exceptions, those involved in incidents did not know each other. The majority of these cases occurred in public space. Perpetrators and victims met by chance. The most frequent confrontations took place on public transport (9 incidents), especially on underground trains (5 incidents), and on pavements or public squares (7 incidents). However, people also experienced discriminatory remarks while going about their everyday lives in restaurants (3 incidents) or while shopping in supermarkets.

Often violence or verbal animosity was preceded by conflicts about appropriate behaviour in public spaces. On several occasions, the situation escalated along the following lines: The perpetrators violated norms, for example by urinating in the underground transport system or not adhering to coronavirus measures, and passers-by, passengers or staff asked them to change their behaviour. The perpetrators subsequently became aggressive and insulted or threatened those around them. Members of minorities such as Black people, People of Colour or LGBTIQ* in particular are at risk in such situations, as the perpetrators' aggression is directed against them even if they were not part of the original conflict.

Disputes within society about appropriate measures to combat the coronavirus pandemic had a remarkably pronounced impact on various discriminatory incidents. In five cases, conflicts over social distancing and refusal to wear a mask triggered offensive statements. In two cases, people linked their public criticism of measures to contain the pandemic to racist comments or remarks trivialising National Socialism. One restaurant only offered "private" events in order to circumvent the 2G rules. In a text attached to the menu that was intended to justify this deci-

sion, the team operating the restaurant disseminated content that relativised the Holocaust. In another case, a snack bar employee instrumentalised references to coronavirus protection measures as support for his discriminatory treatment of a Black couple.

Bündnis 90/The Greens as the New Political Opponent of the Far Right

The party Bündnis 90/Die Grünen is becoming a new bogeyman of the far right because it offers scope for projections of sentiment concerning a number of current issues: Anti-feminism, trans and queer hostility ("antigenderism"), hatred of migrants and of politicians who stand up for migration and migrants. Recently, denial of anthropogenic climate change has led to the "Great Reset" conspiracy myth. According to this myth, secret elites are establishing an eco-dictatorship. About half of the incidents in the district directed against political opponents in 2021 (2021: 13, 2020: 7) were aimed at the Greens. During the election campaign at local, federal state and national level in summer 2021, anti-Green stickers appeared near the party's Reinickendorf district chapter in Tegel and election posters were vandalised. A large poster was put up in Berliner Straße in Tegel; at first it appeared to be a Bündnis 90/Die Grünen campaign poster, but was intended to denigrate the party. The slogan "bans / paternalism / tax increases" was plastered across it as a form of negative campaigning, a type of "underhand" election campaigning.

On 9th August, two Bündnis 90/Die Grünen party offices were attacked on Eichborndamm in Wittenau and on Brunowstraße in Tegel. Persons unknown tore down the Greens' election posters and set them alight. They defaced window panes, door, pavement and torn-off posters with black paint. Slogans such as "Murderers of Berlin out" and "You are killing Berlin", graffiti crossing out a mask on a poster as well as misogynistic insults indicate that the perpetrators are part of the right-wing coronavirus-denying spectrum. The attacks against the offices continued two months after the election. On 20th November, persons unknown broke a window in Eichborndamm in Wittenau at the office of a young Green politician recently elected to the House of Representatives, and graffitied the entrance. On the night of 23rd November, persons unknown carried out an arson attack on the same office. By a stroke of pure luck, nobody in the building was injured.

These two striking examples show how quickly forms of action can become more radical. Whereas demonstrations and stickers were typical forms of expressing protest against measures to contain coronavirus at the start of the pandemic, attacks, insults, damage to property and even an arson attack were reported in this context in Reinickendorf in 2021. This makes it all the more important to monitor dangerous tendencies, such as new groups being cast as adversaries, and to develop countermeasures.

One ongoing challenge in Reinickendorf is that the networks that could report incidents are weaker than in other districts. It is therefore fair to assume that the number of unreported cases is significantly higher here than elsewhere.

Anti-discrimination Advice Centre; Age, Disability, Chronic Illness (ADB)

The Anti-discrimination Advice Centre; Age, Disability, Chronic Illness (ADB) is a project organised by Landesvereinigung Selbsthilfe Berlin e.V. [Federal State of Berlin Self-help Associations]. We advise and support people who are discriminated against because of these factors.



Since entry into force of Berlin's Federal State Anti-Discrimination Act (Landesantidiskriminierungsgesetz / LADG), issues related to chronic illness have been increasingly in the spotlight and we also regularly receive complaints related to discrimination due to this factor. On the whole, there is clearly still a lack of awareness, particularly in the health care system, as well on the labour market and in the education sector, of the specific and very wide-ranging needs of people with chronic illnesses.

Last year, for example, we handled the case of a young woman who was advised by her school to discontinue her training as an elderly care nurse when she was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis diagnosis, as the school considered she would probably not be able to work in this capacity later on due to her illness. The ADB managed to persuade the school management to change their minds and the young woman who came for advice will be continuing her training and remains committed to the profession.

There is no clear, universally valid definition of chronic illness. The relationship between chronic illness and disability is also often not clear-cut. Chronic illnesses are not to be equated with disabilities as a general rule, but should be viewed as disabilities when they lead to far-reaching restrictions in all areas of life due to the way in which they interact with societal barriers. Berlin's Federal State Anti-Discrimination Act places disability and chronic illness on an equal footing. Chronic illness is only protected in the General Act on Equal Treatment if it is recognised as a disability. This shows that there is still a gap in legal protection; we advocate and are committed to ensuring that this gap be closed.

The ADB launched a newsletter in 2021. It offers insights into current developments in the field of anti-discrimination, draws attention to relevant events and shares interesting information from other initiatives. You can subscribe to the newsletter on our website:
www.diskriminierung-berlin.de

Contact:

Antidiskriminierungsberatung Alter, Behinderung, Chronische Erkrankung
(Anti-discrimination Advice Centre; Age, Disability, Chronic Illness)
Littenstraße 108
10170 Berlin

E-mail: adb@lv-selbsthilfe-berlin.de

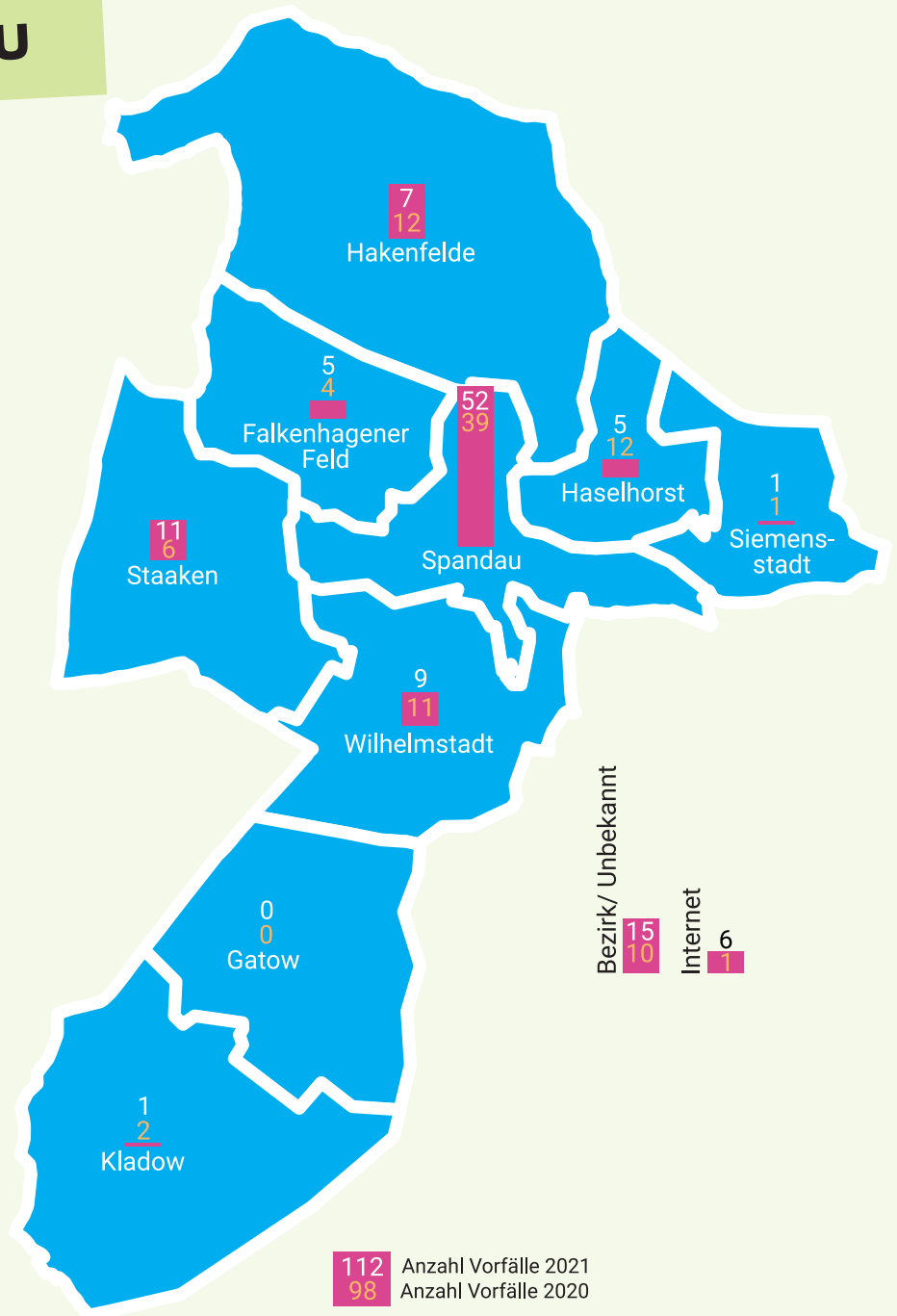
Tel.: 030 27 59 25 27

Website: www.diskriminierung-berlin.de

We offer non-biased, intersectional, independent advice and support you in asserting your rights!

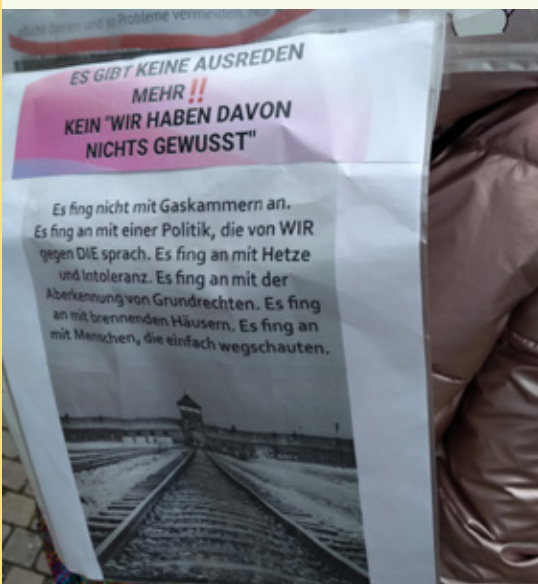
Spandau

Spandau is located on the western outskirts of Berlin and has a population of almost 250,000. At its centre, the eponymous sub-district is connected to central Berlin districts by line 7 on the underground transport system, S-Bahn local trains and regional trains. The administration is based in this part of the district and the District Council holds its meetings here; many government offices, such as the Job Centre and Social Welfare Office, are also located in this sub-district. Berlin's largest pedestrian zone, which encompasses two streets, as well as the Marktplatz and Rathausplatz squares, offers many shopping outlets, places to socialise and event venues. In addition to the tranquil old town, the district also includes neighbourhoods like Staaken or Falkenhagener Feld, defined mainly by high-rise housing estates, and areas like Kladow in which semi-detached/detached houses and open spaces dominate the cityscape.



Comparisons with National Socialism at "Querdenker" demonstration

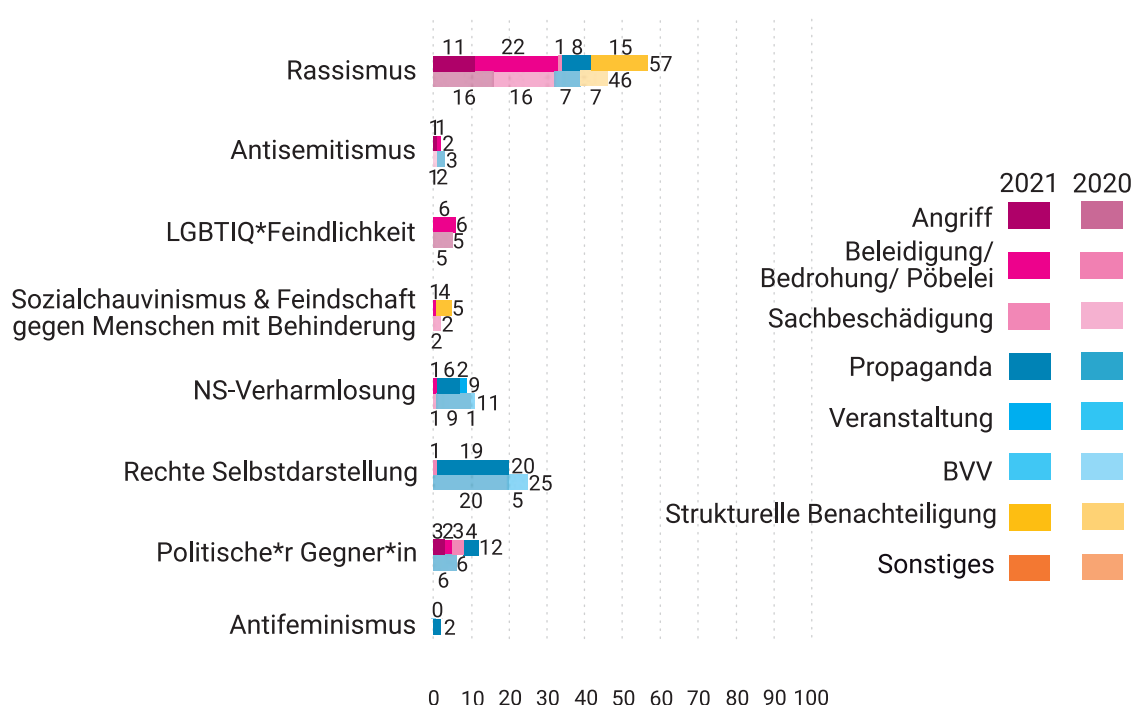
Arson attack on left-wing community project house in Spandau



Contact: Registerstelle Spandau

GIZ gGmbH
Reformationsplatz 2
13597 Berlin

Tel.: 0162 - 5781723
Mail: register.spandau@giz.berlin
Twitter: @SpandauRegister



More Incidents Due to Propaganda and Structural Discrimination

Last year, more incidents were recorded to the Register Office in the district. The total rose to 112 (2020: 98). In 2021, additional funding from the Berlin Senate's Support Fund for people affected by politically motivated extremist violence enabled longer opening hours and increased staff levels in the Spandau Register Office. This made it possible to maintain a social media presence and to expand the network in the district. It also enabled us to reach new groups of victims – children and young people as well as Black people – and three additional contact points came on board. In addition, new cooperation partners were added throughout Berlin in 2021 (e.g. the Berlin Independent Complaints Office/ BuBs). Due to additional re-

ports from the anti-discrimination advice centres, the number of cases of structural discrimination reported rose compared to the previous year (2021: 18; 2020: 7). 15 of these cases were motivated by racism and people with disabilities encountered discrimination in 3 incidents reported.

As in 2020, far-right propaganda (stickers, flyers or spray-painted messages) was the most frequently reported incident category, with 39 incidents, making up 35% of the total (2020: 45%). Almost half of these incidents involved right-wing grandstanding and came from the neo-Nazi micro-party "Der III. Weg". The party increased its activities in the district. In the first half of the year, propaganda incidents associated with the party were concentrated in Spandau's historical centre; from the middle of the year, most stickers were re-

ported from the sub-district of Staaken.

Verbal attacks, i.e. incidents involving threats, insults, and abuse, were the second most frequent type of incident in 2021 with 33 incidents, almost returning to "pre-coronavirus levels". The fall in incidents recorded in 2020 could be explained by the restricted opening hours of advisory services and training projects due to the lockdown. Easing of lockdowns in 2021 meant more people were out and about, while cooperation partners and contact points had longer opening hours, allowing for more advice sessions. This resulted in more reports.

While the highest number of attacks (21) since 2014 was recorded in 2020, the number of attacks decreased to 15 in 2021, which was even lower than the figure for incidents of structural discrimination (18).

30th March 2021

Stickers of the far-right micro-party "Der III. Weg", drumming up support for a demonstration on 1st May, were spotted on rubbish bins on Heerstrasse and removed or pasted over.

Source: Obstallee District Centre/ Heerstrasse Nord Community Association e.V.

14th May 2021

Flyers of the neo-Nazi micro-party "Der III. Weg" were discovered in letterboxes in the neighbourhood around Lutherplatz

in Neustadt (Spandau sub-district). One flyer addressed women directly, gave "safety tips" and insinuated that there was a risk of acts of sexual violence towards women committed by asylum seekers in the vicinity of accommodation for refugees. The second flyer claimed that increased criminality was linked to asylum being granted in more cases and called for vigilante groups to be established.

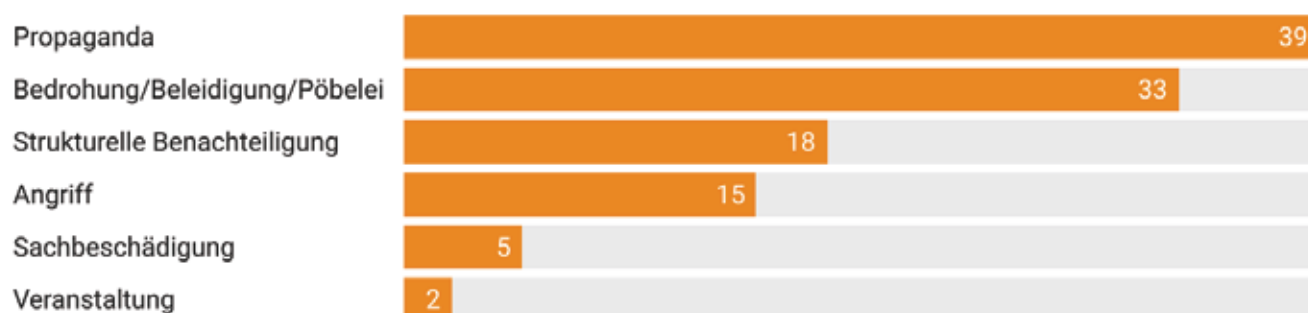
Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public/ Spandauer Neustadt Neighbourhood Management Team

1st June 2021

A man made a racist anti-Muslim remark to a Muslim woman on the U7 underground line: "This is Germany, not Headscarf land".

Source: Outreach Mobile Youth Work in Spandau-Mitte

Arten von Vorfällen in Spandau 2021



Racism was the motive behind most attacks (11), one attack was antisemitic and 3 attacks were directed at political opponents. No anti-LGBTIQ* attacks were documented in 2021. The fall in the figures for racist and anti-LGBTIQ* attacks is due to the police data for 2021 not being transferred (see box p. 6). There are therefore fewer documented attacks across Berlin. Attacks occurred on public transport, in the street, close to people's homes and or even on their own property (see below "Jagow 15"). In 2021, minors were also affected by attacks: On 23rd December, a 41-year-old woman and her 14-year-old son were subjected to racist insults by an unknown man on a bus in the Falkenhagener Feld area. The perpetrator punched the son in the face when he stood in front of his mother to protect her.

Racism Remains the Main Motive

All types of incidents, not only attacks, were motivated primarily by racism. Since the Register Office was set up at GIZ gGmbH in 2014, racism has thus been the most frequent motive underlying the incidents documented, with an upward trend (2021: 57, 51 %; 2020: 46, 47 %; 2019: 38, 40 %).

The category of racism includes anti-Black racism, anti-Muslim racism and incidents involving antiziganism. In 2021, in addition to rising general levels of racism, for the first time more cases of anti-Black racism were recorded (2021: 14; 2020: 5) than anti-Muslim racism (2021: 11; 2020: 17), although one explanation may be that one of the cooperation partners recording anti-Muslim racism did not submit any information about incidents. 6 of the racist incidents were motivated by antiziganism. In terms of the number of incidents, right-wing grandstanding (18%), which decreased slightly, ranked second after racism as

a motive, followed by incidents directed against political opponents (11%), which doubled compared to 2020, rising from 6 to 12 incidents. The 2021 election campaign for the Bundestag, House of Representatives and District Council contributed to this increase. 9 incidents directed against political opponents involved the alternative community project house "Jagow 15" (see below) in the Spandau sub-district.

Location of Incidents in 2021

The highest number of incidents was documented for the sub-district of Spandau (53, 59 %), which is at the centre of the district of the same name. Many people encounter others or have contact with authorities here, which means that insults and/or structural discrimination may occur. Spandau's only large squares, the Marktplatz and Rathausvorplatz, are also in this part of the district and are used for demonstrations and public events (e.g. the "Monday strolls"[unstructured walks by opponents of anti-coronavirus measures, structured in this format to circumvent restrictions on demonstrations or assemblies, organised on Mondays to echo the peaceful anti-regime protests in the GDR]). Far-right stickers are most frequently spotted in the pedestrian zone.

Attacks on the "Jagowstr. 15" Alternative Community Project

Nine incidents involved the "Jagow 15" alternative community project house in Neustadt. The incidents began in January with graffiti on the house and escalated to two arson attacks in April, which led to cases of smoke poisoning and considerable damage to property, followed by a bomb threat. In June a banner on the house was damaged. The perpetrator(s) has/have not yet been identified. Residents at "Jagow 15" considered the incidents as a

forming a series of attack directed at them as political opponents. Many civil society protagonists in the district agreed with that view, which in May 2021 led to a district-wide solidarity rally organised with participants from all over Berlin.

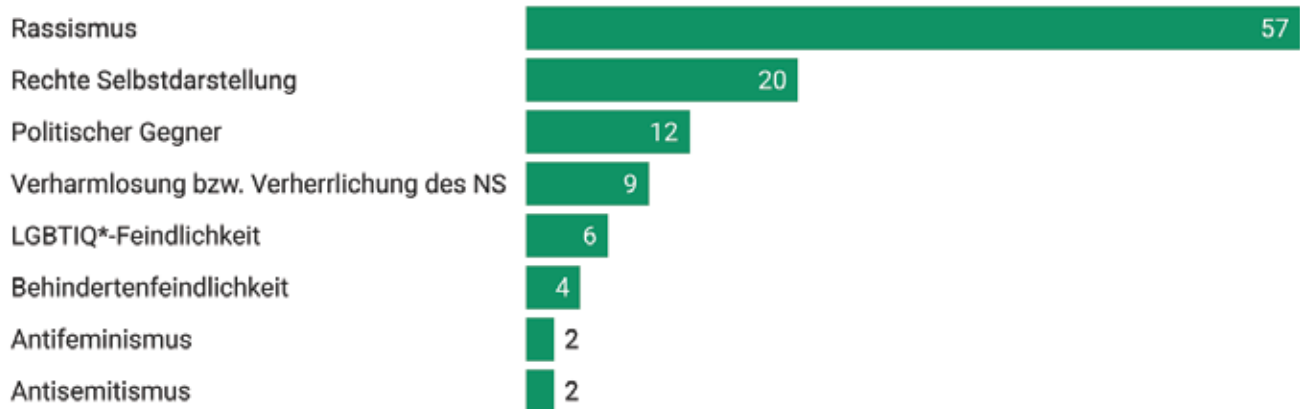
"Querdenker" and "Monday Strolls"

Posters trivialising National Socialism were displayed at a "Querdenker" demonstration in Spandau in 2021 with "Captain Future" and roughly 800 participants; at the same event, measures to curb the pandemic were compared with persecution of Jews by the National Socialist dictatorship. A member of the Kladow branch of "Eltern-stehen-auf" [Parents Stand Up] led the demonstration. Loudspeaker announcements argued that resistance against measures to contain coronavirus was justified, given the right to resist dictatorship.

Participants in the "Monday Strolls" that have been taking place since November 2021 also cast themselves as resistance fighters. During demonstrations in Spandau's historic old town centre, recordings of the peace bell from Schöneberg town hall were played from the loudspeaker van with the Declaration of Freedom [16 million Americans who donated money for the casting of the bell, inaugurated in 1950, signed an associated Declaration of Freedom.]. The bell was rung to symbolise the fight against dictatorships during the Cold War in West Berlin.

After the "Monday Strolls", stickers relativising National Socialism with what is referred to as the "Jew's star"[the yellow star that the National Socialists forced Jews to affix to their clothing] and other National Socialist allusions were discovered along the route.

Motive der Vorfälle in Spandau 2021



Contact Points in Spandau

Contact points are social institutions such as advice centres, family centres, local government offices providing services or political initiatives that are well networked in the neighbourhood. People affected by racism and discrimination trust the contact people in these venues and report their negative experiences. With the consent of those affected, information about these incidents is anonymously forwarded to the Register Office so that this information can be added to the documentation chronicling such cases and become visible. Especially in an area like Spandau with a clearly defined centre and very different sub-districts, contact points are important to reach out to those affected and record incidents from all sub-districts. In 2021, the now 17 contact points exchanged information at two meetings initiated by the Register Office and received further training in workshops that were also open

to other network partners and addressed “Hate Speech” and “Right-wing Codes and Symbols”.

This raised the awareness of staff in the contact points who subsequently also spotted graffiti and far-right stickers in the neighbourhood that they reported to the Register Office.

In 2021, the Spandau Register Office gained three new contact points in Hakenfelde and Kladow. This means that there are now contact points in 6 of the 9 sub-districts; there is scope to add contact points in Haselhorst, Siemensstadt and Wilhelmstadt. Interested parties can contact register.spandau@giz.berlin.

Founding of the Democracy, Tolerance, Respect and Diversity Network in Spandau

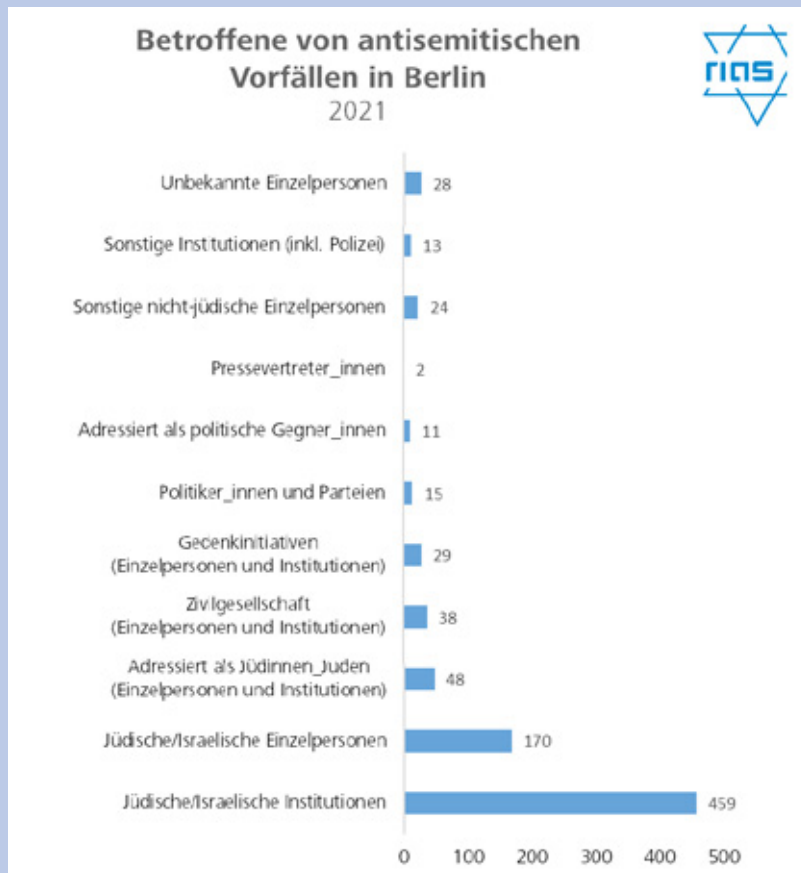
As a reaction to the “Monday strolls” and the “Querdenker” movement, a Network

for Democracy, Tolerance, Respect and Diversity in Spandau was founded in spring 2022 by the Spandau Partnership for Democracy, the parish of Spandau, the “Alliance for Health, Solidarity and Democracy Kladow” and the Spandau Register Office. 20 protagonists from the district have now joined forces within this alliance.



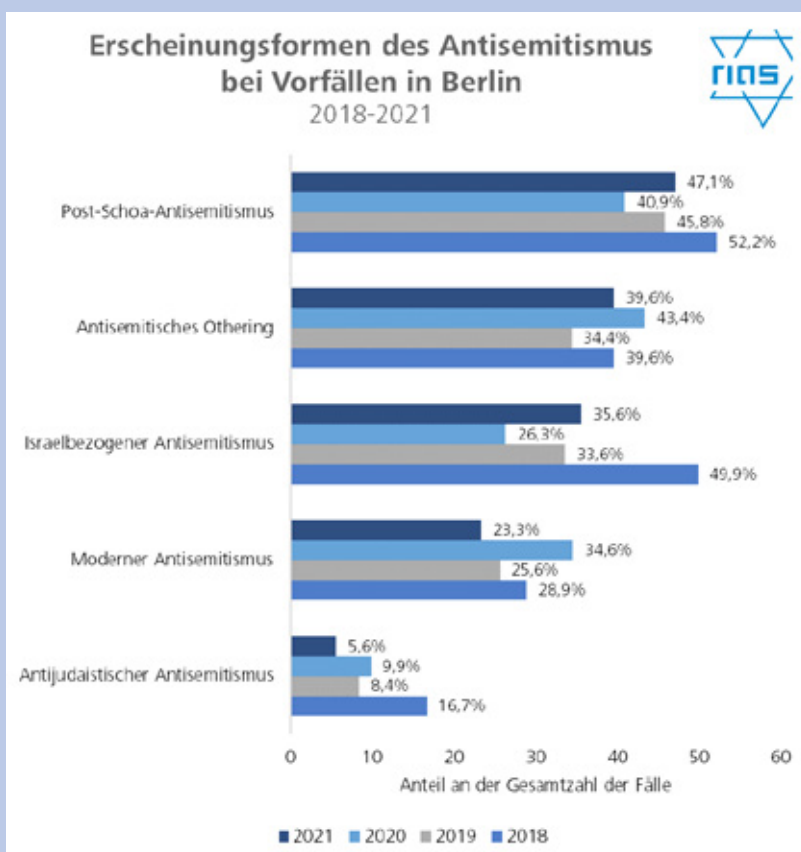
Zwei neue Anlaufstellen in Hakenfelde

Antisemitic Incidents in 2021: An Overview by RIAS Berlin



In 2021, 1,052 antisemitic incidents were reported to the Department for Research and Information on Antisemitism Berlin (RIAS). RIAS Berlin documented two cases of extreme violence, 22 attacks, 43 instances of targeted damage to property, 28 threats and 895 incidents involving offensive behaviour, 57 of which involved public assemblies. Just over half (545) of the total 1,052 incidents were directed against institutions and about a fifth (208) against individuals. 292 individuals were directly affected by antisemitic incidents; 215 of those affected (73.6%) were either Jewish and/or Israeli (170) or perceived and addressed as such (45). In 291 incidents, specific individuals were not directly mentioned.

For the first time since 2015, RIAS Berlin has registered two incidents as cases of extreme violence. The category of extreme violence includes physical attacks that may result in loss of life or constitute serious bodily harm. The project also became aware of 22 other attacks. These included physical assaults out of the blue, people being hit on the S-Bahn transport network, being spat at in the street and/or sprayed with pepper spray. In fourteen cases, the people affected were Jewish and were targeted because of this; in the other eight incidents, the people attacked were subjected to antisemitic insults during the assault.



Incidents of physical violence that became known to RIAS Berlin occurred in all Berlin districts except Reinickendorf. In Neukölln there were four attacks, three were recorded in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, Tempelhof-Schöneberg and Lichtenberg, two in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Treptow-Köpenick and Pankow, while RIAS Berlin was informed of one antisemitic attack in Marzahn-Hellersdorf and one in Steglitz-Zehlendorf. Most of the attacks occurred in public — on the street, on public transport or in football stadiums. Some incidents also took place near to the homes of those affected. Incidents that occur in or near the personal refuge of one's home can have a particularly negative impact on perceptions of safety for those affected.

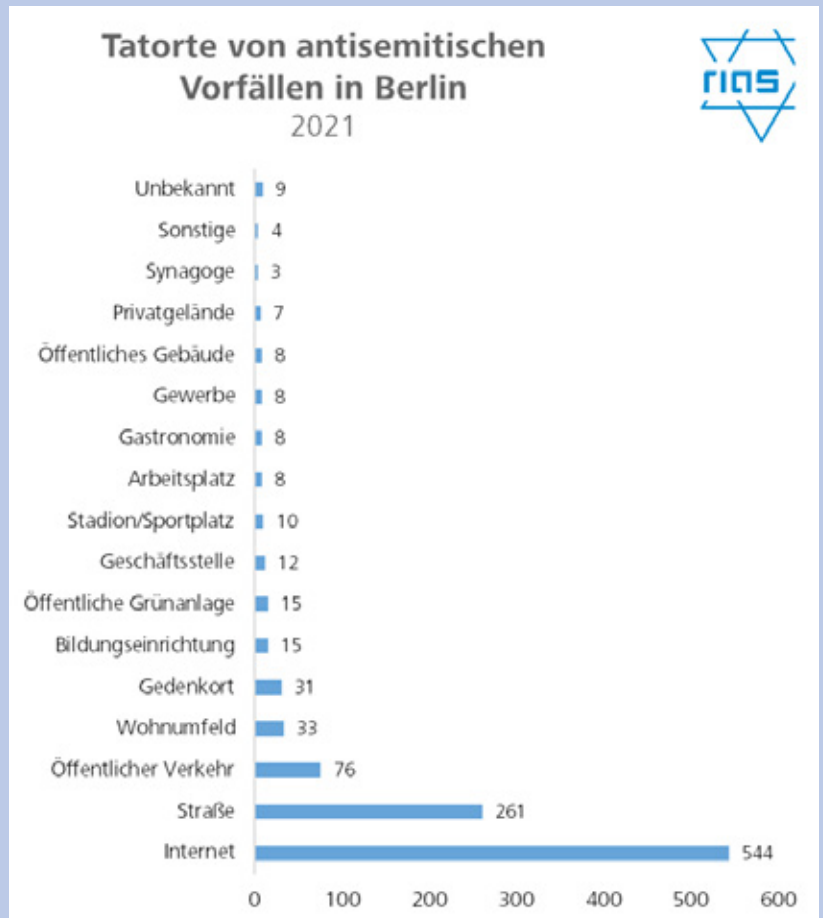
Antisemitic attacks are not a daily occurrence in Berlin. Nevertheless, they can shape daily life for Jews in Berlin. As a general rule, such attacks have an impact on those directly affected and also lead to uncertainty among relatives, eyewitnesses and Jewish communities more generally. The experiences those affected described to RIAS Berlin also demonstrate that antisemitism was very present as a phenomenon for Jews in Berlin last year.

The project's documentation indicates the marked continuity of antisemitic incidents in the capital in recent years: in 2017, the project became aware of 955 incidents, in 2018 it registered 1,085 incidents, in 2019 a total of 886, and last year there were 1,019 incidents, which is only slightly lower than the 1,052 antisemitic incidents documented this year. In addition, RIAS Berlin repeatedly observes antisemitic dynamics: temporary phases in which an increased number of antisemitic incidents with similar contents are registered and documented by the project. Developments such as current events in the world of politics – for example, escalation in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict –, as well as certain historical anniversaries or debates constitute structures that afford opportunity for antisemitic statements and antisemitic acts under certain social circumstances and can thus serve as fertile ground for antisemitic incidents. Targeted mobilisations through social media campaigns or public assemblies can reinforce such phenomena.

In May 2021, 225 antisemitic incidents (including follow-up reports) were recorded, more than in any other calendar month since RIAS Berlin began documenting antisemitic incidents in 2015. In 2021, 181 antisemitic incidents, around 80% of which occurred in May (145), explicitly referenced the renewed escalation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. During that time-span, Jews in Berlin were increasingly confronted with antisemitic hostility and threats against the backdrop of the war between Israel and Hamas.

Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and government measures to contain it have also proved to be fertile ground for antisemitic incidents. In 2021, the project became aware of 254 incidents in Berlin with content-related references along these lines. In contrast to incidents related to the renewed escalation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, this was not only a short-term increase; instead, incidents occurred continuously throughout the year. RIAS Berlin documented four phases in particular, each with a higher incidence of antisemitic incidents related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The rise in antisemitic incidents related to the COVID-19 pandemic correlated, inter alia, with the recast of the Infection Protection Act in April (27 incidents) and the decision to maintain restrictions on unvaccinated persons when incidence levels rose again in November (37 incidents) and December (45 incidents).

These dynamics in the development of antisemitic incidents in Berlin show the adaptability of anti-



semitism in terms of content and point to a large antisemitic potential that can be tapped into, as it were, by specific occasions, such as current events in the world of politics in Israel or societal developments in Germany.

Contact:

RIAS Berlin
c/o VDK e.V.
PO Box 580 350
10413 Berlin

Web: report-antisemitism.de/rias-berlin

Differing Incident Categorisation by the Berlin Register Offices and RIAS Berlin

- RIAS Berlin uses a categorisation system based on years of work by the British Jewish charity Community Security Trust (CST), which has been adapted for the German context. RIAS Berlin defines **far violence** as physical attacks or assaults that could result in loss of life or cause serious bodily harm. Since recording of incidents began here in 2015, no cases of far violence motivated by anti-Semitism have been documented for Berlin. Three such cases were recorded in Germany as a whole in 2019, including the aforementioned attack on the synagogue in Halle (Saale) on Yom Kippur and an attempted arson attack on the home of a Jewish couple in Lower Saxony. RIAS Berlin defines **attacks** as incidents in which people are physically attacked without this resulting in life-threatening or severe physical injuries. This category also includes attempted physical attacks. The two categories of “far violence” and “assault” largely correspond to the Register category of “attack”, but in contrast to the latter, do not include persistent campaigns of intimidating threats. RIAS Berlin defines **intentional damage to property** as damage to or defacement of Jewish property with anti-Semitic symbols, posters or stickers. This also includes damage to or defacement of memorial plaques and places of remembrance for the victims of the Shoah, e.g. memorials, plaques, Stolpersteine [stumbling blocks – small brass plaques set in the street outside former homes of victims of National Socialist ex-

termination or persecution], as well as the offices of organisations dealing with these issues. This category corresponds approximately to the Register category of “damage to property”.

A **threat** is defined as any clear and specific written or oral threat of violent action that is addressed to an individual or institution. Incidents of this kind are classified by the Registers either as an “attack” (if the threat is part of an insistent campaign of intimidating threats) or as “threat/insult/abuse”.

RIAS Berlin categorises as **abusive behaviour** all anti-Semitic statements against Jewish or Israeli individuals or institutions, as well as anti-Semitic insults or comments against other individuals and institutions. This also applies to anti-Semitic statements made online, provided these are directly addressed to a specific individual or institution. Anti-Semitic damage or defacement of non-Jewish property is also regarded as abusive behaviour. As a sub-category of abusive behaviour, RIAS Berlin records public events – events open to the public – if anti-Semitic content can be detected either at the public events or in the announcements and calls for such events. Cases of abusive behaviour are recorded in the Berlin Register under the categories “threat/insult/abuse”, “propaganda”, “damage to property”, “public event” or (e.g. in the case of discrimination) “other”.

Finally, the category of **mass mailings** includes mass mailings of anti-Semitic material addressed to a large circle of people – these are mostly online incidents. The Register Offices include all of these incidents in the category of “propaganda”.

- In contrast to the Berlin Register Offices, which monitor the social media activities of relevant Berlin-based right-wing extremist

Cooperation Partners

individuals and groups and record the results of this monitoring as incidents in their documentation, RIAS Berlin only records online incidents if these are addressed to individuals or institutions, e.g. in the form of e-mails, Facebook comments and other direct messages.

- RIAS Berlin regularly receives statistics on anti-Semitic crimes, including brief descriptions of the factual details, from the Berlin Police’s Criminal Investigation Reporting Service - Politically Motivated Crime [often referred to by its German acronym: KPMD-PMK]. Drawing on these statistics, the project includes all anti-Semitic incidents in its own statistics, adjusted to exclude duplication and non-specific propaganda crimes – in contrast to the Berlin Register Offices, which only include crimes known to the police if these crimes have been notified through some other channel (e.g. through a separate report, a police publication or through the victim advisory centre Reachout).
- Anti-Semitic incidents may be accompanied by one or more additional motives such as right-wing grandstanding, trivialisation of National Socialist crimes, racism, etc. Since the Berlin Register Offices assign incidents thematically in each case, it is possible that an incident motivated by anti-Semitism may be included in the statistics by the Berlin Register Offices under a different category, because in the specific case in question this other category is viewed as constituting the principal feature of the incident, rather than anti-Semitism. RIAS Berlin also records such incidents in its own statistics of anti-Semitic incidents. Data are compared with a view to ensuring that as many cases as possible are categorised in terms of the same phenomenon.

ANTISEMITISCHE VORFÄLLE IN BERLIN 2021

Eine Auswertung der Recherche- und
Informationsstelle Antisemitismus Berlin (RIAS Berlin)

Antisemitic Incidents in Berlin in 2021

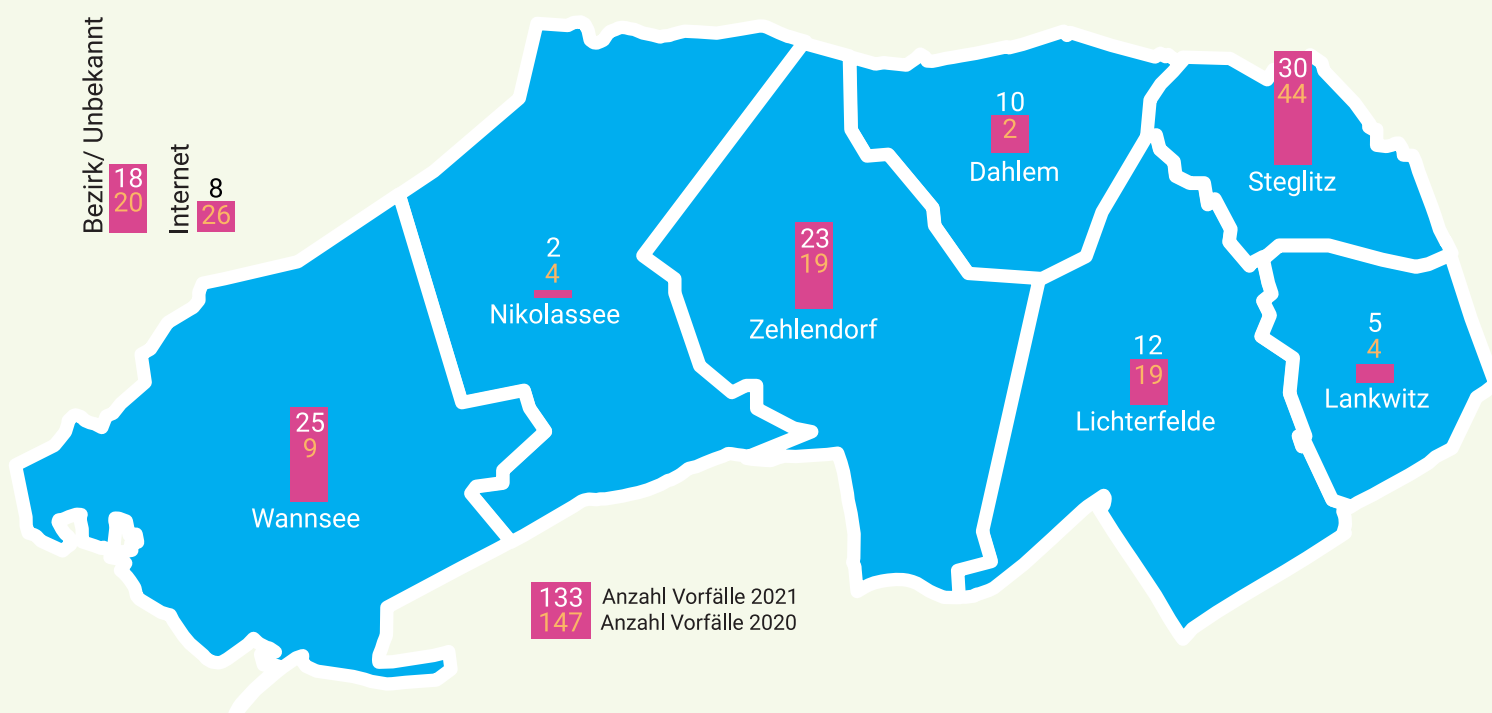
Evaluation by the Department for Research and Information on Antisemitism Berlin (RIAS Berlin)

Digital version:
report-antisemitism.de/annuals

Steglitz-Zehlendorf

Steglitz-Zehlendorf is an outlying district in southwestern Berlin. Steglitz-Zehlendorf is the third most extensive district in Berlin. About 310,000 people live there. The district encompasses very diverse land uses, landscapes and population structures. On the one hand, there are many green spaces and expanses of water, with lakes such as Wannsee or Schlachtensee, while on the other hand the district also includes major shopping streets such as Schloßstraße. It includes renowned villa districts as well as

high-rise housing estates where many people live in close proximity. Steglitz-Zehlendorf is an academic centre, 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. Since the September 2021 elections, the district mayor is from the Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen party. Prior to this, the district was governed by the CDU for 20 years.



Right-wing sticker in Nikolassee

Various far-right stickers in Lichterfelde



Contact:
Register Steglitz-Zehlendorf
 Mittelhof e. V.
 Königstraße 42-43
 14163 Berlin

Mobil: 0177 - 4731717
 Mail: sz@berliner-register.de
 Facebook: ReginaStegendorf
 Twitter: @RegisterBSZ
 Instagram: @RegisterBSZ

A total of 133 incidents were recorded in the Steglitz-Zehlendorf district in 2021 — 14 fewer than in 2020.

66% of these incidents were propaganda, involving stickers, flyers and spray-painting, 12% involved insults, abuse and threats and 11% were cases of structural discrimination. The number of propaganda incidents is not particularly different from the 2020 figures. The level of incidents involving insults, threats and abuse decreased slightly by six incidents, whereas eight more cases of structural discrimination were reported compared to 2020.

As in 2020, racism remains the most frequent motive for discrimination with 38% of incidents. This is followed by the motive of right-wing grandstanding with 29% and antisemitism with 11%.

Most incidents were reported in the sub-districts Steglitz and Zehlendorf, as in 2020. In Steglitz, the number fell from 44 to 30 incidents, while in Zehlendorf it rose slightly from 19 to 23. Steglitz remains the sub-dis-

trict with the highest number of incidents in the district with 23%. Incidents happen particularly frequently where many people cross paths, e.g. on and in public transport and shopping streets. Where many people are in the same place, there is greater scope for potential perpetrators to encounter and attack others. In addition, stickers are placed in locations where they attract a lot of attention. This is why incidents are repeatedly reported from public transport (S-Bahn and U-Bahn) stations in Steglitz.

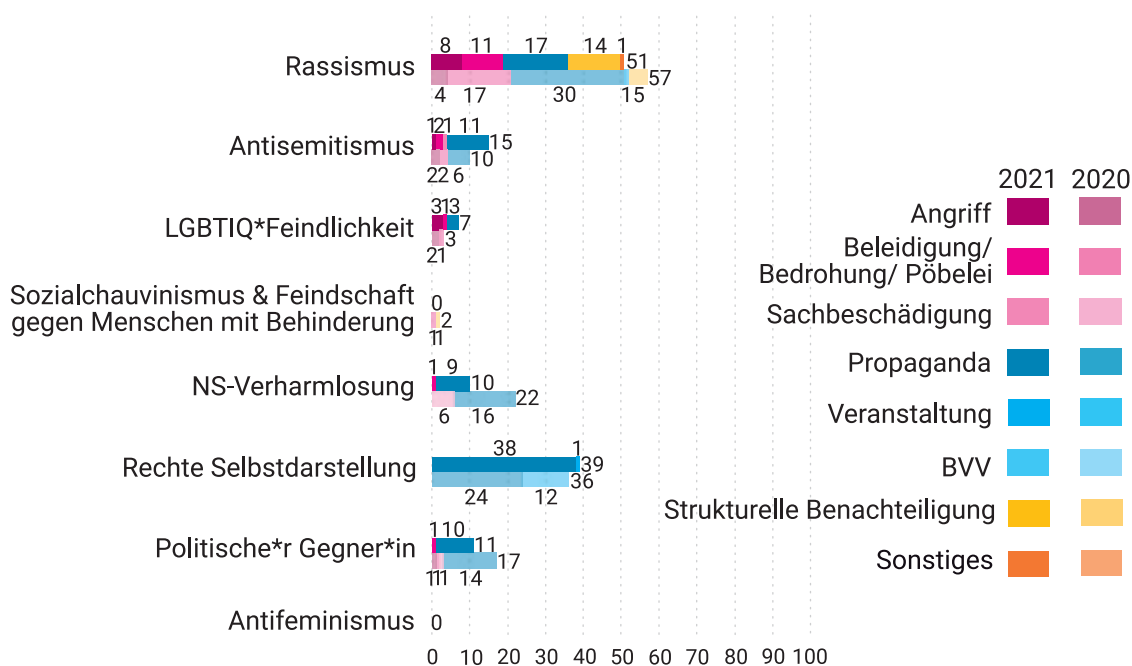
Since December 2020, Steglitz-Zehlendorf has had a total of eight sub-districts, because Schlachtensee has also now been designated as a sub-district. Schlachtensee was previously integrated into the Wannsee sub-district and will only be evaluated individually in subsequent years. In 2021, only one incident was recorded there. In Wannsee, the number of incidents went up in 2021, with 25 incidents compared to 9 in 2020. The incidents reported were mainly notified by one individual (18 of the incidents). These are mostly propaganda in the

form of stickers and graffiti. The person who made the reports regularly spotted and removed right-wing, racist and in some cases antisemitic stickers and graffiti in 2021 and had also done so in previous years.

Developments in 2021

The lower figures for the district as a whole can be explained by pandemic-related dynamics, particularly as the handful of far-right protagonists was largely inactive. According to reporters and network partners, the incidents that occurred stemmed mainly from a conspiracy-theorist background. However, these could only be recorded by the Register Office if they corresponded to the subject-matter of reporting categories. This means that such incidents were only recorded if they were, for example, antisemitic or trivialised National Socialism or expressed far-right content. Due to the pandemic, contact points had shorter opening hours or were closed altogether. This may also have led to fewer reports.

Known right-wing protagonists in the dis-



Examples of Incidents

26th January 2021

In Zehlendorf, a senior citizen received a letter with antisemitic insults at her private address. It was even reported that the letter contained a “travel voucher to Auschwitz”. The police are investigating. Source: Berliner Zeitung

28th April 2021

At Mexikoplatz S-Bahn station, a 1.5 m graffitied text with the slogan “Kill Merkel”, the word “coronavirus” and “#allesdichtmachen” [close it all down] was

spotted and removed.

Source: “Hass vernichtet” initiative

28th May 2021

A 22-year-old woman was subjected to anti-queer insults and subsequently punched in the face, on the corner of Schloßstraße and Grenzbürger Straße, in the evening. A police investigation is underway.

Source: Police report

15th June 2021

There was an incident of racist discrimi-

nation directed at a girl in a playground in Stadtpark Steglitz. Another child repeatedly subjected her to racist insults. The preschool teacher dismissed the criticism when approached about the racist statements by the child from her group. Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

18th June 2021

At Schlachtensee S-Bahn station there was an ID check for no specific reason, presumably due to racial prejudices

trict withdrew more into the private sphere in 2021. Fewer public events took place (2021: 1; 2020: 13). Some sought proximity to conspiracy theorists and Querdenker and in this spirit helped organise public events that were not recorded in the incidents documented by the Register Office (see above). Racism remained the main motive among the incidents (51). These included propaganda incidents (2021: 17; 2020: 30), insults, abuse and threats (2021: 11; 2020: 17) and increased structural discrimination (2021: 14; 2020: 5). Physical and verbal violence perpetrated by citizens who live in the district occurs in everyday life, while out shopping, during train rides or in parks.

Coronavirus and Antisemitism

The coronavirus pandemic and associated phenomena such as the Querdenker or anti-vaccination activists were also manifested in individual incidents. In particular, comparing anti-vaxxers with Jews during the Second World War trivialises the National Socialist era and can lead to antisemitic incidents. Such incidents also occurred in Steglitz-Zehlendorf in 2021 (a total of 12 out of 15 incidents). In Wannsee, for example, stickers and spray-painted texts with the slogan “Free Trip to Auschwitz” were spotted and entries relativising the Shoah and referring to COVID vaccinations appeared in the visitors’ book at the House of the Wannsee Conference.

Structural Discrimination and Schools

Incidents of structural discrimination have increased (2021: 14; 2020: 6). These include antiziganist incidents involving denial of benefits by the Job Centre and racist incidents in schools. In particular, our network partner ADAS reported eleven incidents that took place in schools in the district in 2021. Two further incidents at schools have been reported by the Register Offices. The hallmark of incidents of structural

discrimination is that the people affected are extremely dependent on those discriminating against them. If someone relies on Job Centre benefits to survive, they may think twice before reporting discrimination. In addition, those affected may feel uncertain and lack knowledge about their rights. That also applies to people who experience discrimination in schools, irrespective of whether they are pupils or teachers. Most of those affected at schools in 2021 were pupils who were discriminated against either by other pupils or by teachers. Dependencies arise in this context too, given the close quarters and group dynamics; in addition, marks determined by teaching staff set the course for pupils’ subsequent professional careers. Incidents of structural discrimination are for the most part documented anonymously by the Berlin Register Offices, in order to protect those affected and at their request. Reporting discrimination should not have negative consequences for those affected or for people who report incidents.

Under-reporting of Incidents in 2021

Although a large proportion of the incidents documented are racist, many cases of racism in daily life go unreported. It becomes clear in conversations with those affected that they encounter racism in so many situations, through words, insults, gestures, etc., that they do not report every individual case. They tend to report those cases that culminate in attacks or serious threats and thus come to public attention, for example through police or press reports. Furthermore, there is no advice or contact point for LGBTIQ* in Steglitz-Zehlendorf. Incidents reported in 2021 make clear (2021: 7; 2020: 3) that people from the LGBTIQ* community are also affected by discrimination in Steglitz-Zehlendorf; this includes the attack on a queer person in May 2021 and abuse directed at people attending CSD outside Zehlendorf town hall in July 2021.

Hostility towards people with disabilities or illnesses has decreased in the district. No incidents of discrimination were reported in 2021, which does not mean that people with disabilities do not experience discrimination. A wide variety of facilities, jobs and residential schemes for people with disabilities exist in Steglitz-Zehlendorf. In 2022, the Register Office will be working on ensuring its work is publicised in these facilities and raising awareness of the problem of ableism. Under-reporting or non-reporting, i.e. incidents that are not recorded anywhere, does not mean that the forms of discrimination and motives mentioned do not occur in Steglitz-Zehlendorf. It only means that these forms of discrimination are not well known, that there are no reliable local contact persons and advice centres to which victims, witnesses and other stakeholders could turn.

In future, the Register Office, local politics and administration as well as civil society initiatives must therefore create places for those affected by discrimination to talk frankly and safely about experiences of racism, LGBTIQ* hostility, ableism and other forms of discrimination.

(racial profiling). At a crowded station, only one young man was singled out and checked by the police. No reason could be discerned.

Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

28th June 2021

An issue of Andreas Wild’s magazine addressed the end of the world. The headline of one article read: “Balkanisation of Germany and multiculturalism as a substitute ideology for Commu-

nism”. Wild had previously been noticed due to contacts with the far right.

Source: Berlin Register Offices Coordination Team

14th September 2021

During an event in the JugendKulturBunker, an individual repeatedly shouted racist slurs and caused a disturbance. The insults continued outside the building until the person in question left.

Source: Reported by member(s) of the general public

26th September 2021

In Lichterfelde, various election posters of democratic parties were pasted over with the slogan “Pro-Islamization”.

Source: Steglitz-Zehlendorf Register Office

3rd November 2021

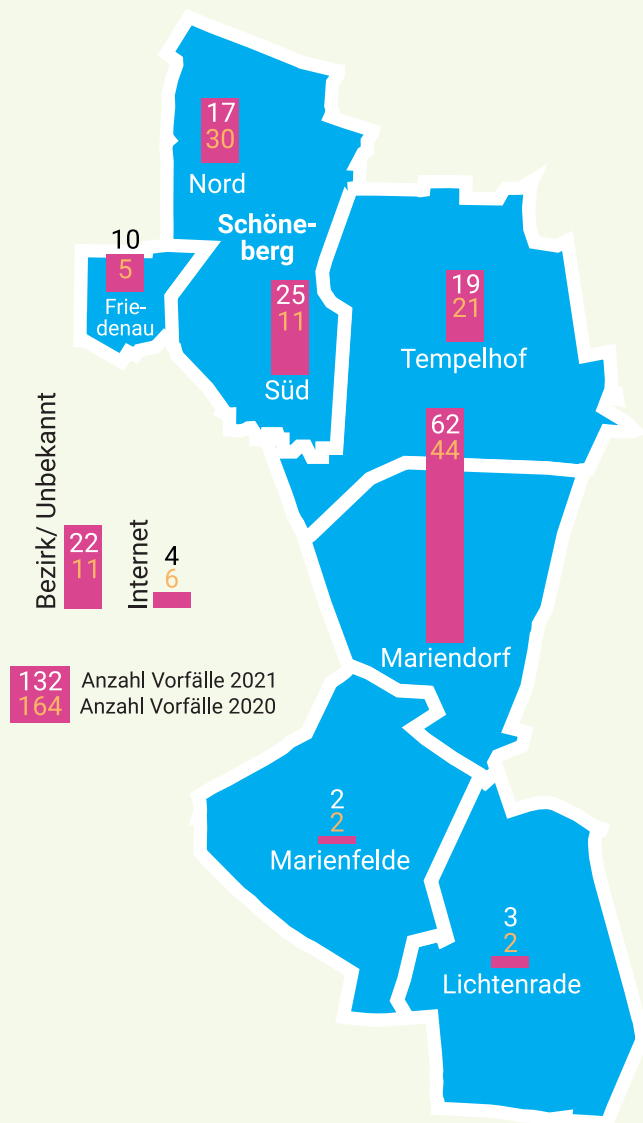
Around 19:30, a taxi driver on Göttinger Straße was subjected to racist insults by a known Neukölln neo-Nazi, hit with a telescopic baton and injured.

Source: ReachOut

Tempelhof-Schöneberg

Tempelhof-Schöneberg is Berlin's third most populous district, with just under 350,000 residents. The seven sub-districts (Schöneberg-Nord, Schöneberg-Süd, Friedenau, Tempelhof, Mariendorf, Marienfelde, Lichtenrade) are very different in structure, ranging from metropolitan Schöneberg with Wittenbergplatz, the [queer-friendly] Regenbogenkiez around Nollendorfplatz and the urban villas in Friedenau through village-style structures with the old village complex in Marienfelde, as well as high-rise housing estates on the outskirts of the city in Lichtenrade.

In keeping with this, there are very different network structures and contexts in which incidents are recorded, as reflected in the number of reports from the various areas.



Neo-Nazi slogans in the district



Neo-Nazi stickers in Friedenau



Contact:

Register Tempelhof-Schöneberg

NUSZ in der UFA-Fabrik e. V.

Viktoriastraße 13

12105 Berlin

Tel.: 0176 - 58 85 57 15

Mail: ts@berliner-register.de

Facebook: [TSRegisterBerlin](#)

Twitter: [@TSRegister](#)

Instagram: [@TSRegister](#)

Across Berlin, 4,841 incidents were documented in 2021 (2020: 3822). In Tempelhof-Schöneberg, the Register Office recorded a total of 164 incidents in 2021 (2020: 132). This means that just three per cent of all incidents recorded by the Berlin Register Offices are in the district. That corresponds to 30 reports more than in the previous year (2021: 133). Compared to other districts in Berlin, there are few documented incidents in Tempelhof-Schöneberg. Despite broad awareness in civil society and committed local contact points, it is fair to assume that a number of incidents go unreported and that there are local blind spots.

More Propaganda and Discrimination, Fewer Attacks and Threats

The rise in incidents in the district is due to propaganda incidents (2021: 96; 2020: 56). Far-right parties promoted their election programmes during the election campaigns (Bundestag elections, elections to the House of Representatives, elections for the district councils). Some of their propaganda was related to the Covid-19 pandemic and was antisemitic and trivialised National Socialism. In contrast to other districts, the slogans graffitied in public space in Tempelhof-Schöneberg are unabashedly hate-filled. Swastikas or the slogan “Nazi neighbourhood”, which were spotted frequently, were also found in other districts. However, in Mariendorf slogans expressed extermination fantasies, for example “Gas the scumbags of Neukölln” or “If you’re not 100% German, it’s off to the gas chambers in Sachsenhausen”.

Over and above propaganda, cases of structural discrimination have increased (2021: 14; 2020: 5). In 5 cases people were discriminated against for racist reasons and there were 9 incidents of prejudice

against people with disabilities. In 5 of these cases, the discrimination occurred at school. The other incidents were at the Job Centre or in shops. Poor accessibility of pedestrianised zones and train stations also played a role. A woman with a wheelchair reported that there were no taxis at Südkreuz station that could transport people with wheelchairs. The woman had already called eight taxi companies. The number of incidents involving threats, insults and abuse decreased (2021: 21; 2020: 37), as did physical attacks (2021: 17; 2020: 21). There is a data shortfall in both categories for 2021, firstly due to a lack of data from the Berlin police (see box on under-reporting p. 6) and secondly due to data missing from Inssan, a network against discrimination and Islamophobia. The shortfall mainly concerns racist incidents. Given the dearth of data, it should be assumed that the lower numbers are due to under-reporting and that the number of incidents that go unreported has once again increased.

Overview of the Subdistricts

The sub-district of Mariendorf saw the highest number of incidents and the largest increase compared to the previous year (2021: 62; 2020: 44). This high figure is due to propaganda incidents (55). Slogans that glorified National Socialism or were racist or antisemitic, frequently written with a sharpie pen, were spotted at the bus stops Neumarkplan, “Goldes Horn” and at the Alt-Mariendorf underground station. A small handful of individuals in the area appear to be responsible for many of these graffiti slogans.

Schöneberg-Süd was in second place with 25 incidents (2020: 11). The higher level of incidents compared to the previous year is also due to propaganda incidents. It

is striking that there were 5 incidents of damage to property in Schöneberg-Süd, involving destruction of a rainbow flag at a church and adhesive applied to the door locks of the Integration Commissioner’s office in the town hall and the SPD parliamentary group’s office in Crellestraße. Stolpersteine were damaged with deliberate scratches, also in Crellestraße, and a Hannukah menorah at Bayerischer Platz was damaged.

In the Schöneberg-Nord sub-district (2021: 17; 2020: 30), anti-LGBTIQ* violence had been documented in the years before the coronavirus pandemic. Trans sex workers and visitors to the Regentbogenkiez were attacked. The pandemic brought a ban on sex work and pubs and restaurants had more limited opening hours. While there were 15 anti-LGBTIQ* attacks in Schöneberg Nord in 2019, the number dropped to 6 in 2020 and 5 in 2021. It should be noted in this context that underreporting of violent crimes can be assumed for 2021, as there was no data reconciliation for crimes reported to the police.

19 incidents were recorded in the Tempelhof sub-district, roughly the same figure as in 2020 (2020: 21). Two incidents should be highlighted in this context. In August and June, books critical of right-wing tendencies in society were damaged in the district’s central library.

In the Friedenau sub-district, 10 incidents (2020: 5) were recorded; all were propaganda incidents, mostly swastikas or antisemitic stickers.

Lichtenrade (3 incidents) and Marienfelde (2 incidents) are fairly uneventful sub-districts. In Lichtenrade, as in Friedenau, all incidents reported were propaganda incidents. In Marienfelde, a memorial plaque commemorating various Jewish people was defaced with spray-paint. A sticker

22nd March 2021

Two swastikas were spotted and removed near the Alt-Mariendorf underground station.

Source: “Hass vernichtet” initiative

6th September 2021

Four female colleagues, three read as people with a migrant background, were on a bus in Marienfelde. They were sitting at one end of the bus in a group of seats and talking at a normal volume. An older woman, who was also on the

bus, rebuked them in racist terms, telling them not to talk so loudly and that she was an AfD voter.

Source: Berlin Register Office

30th April 2021

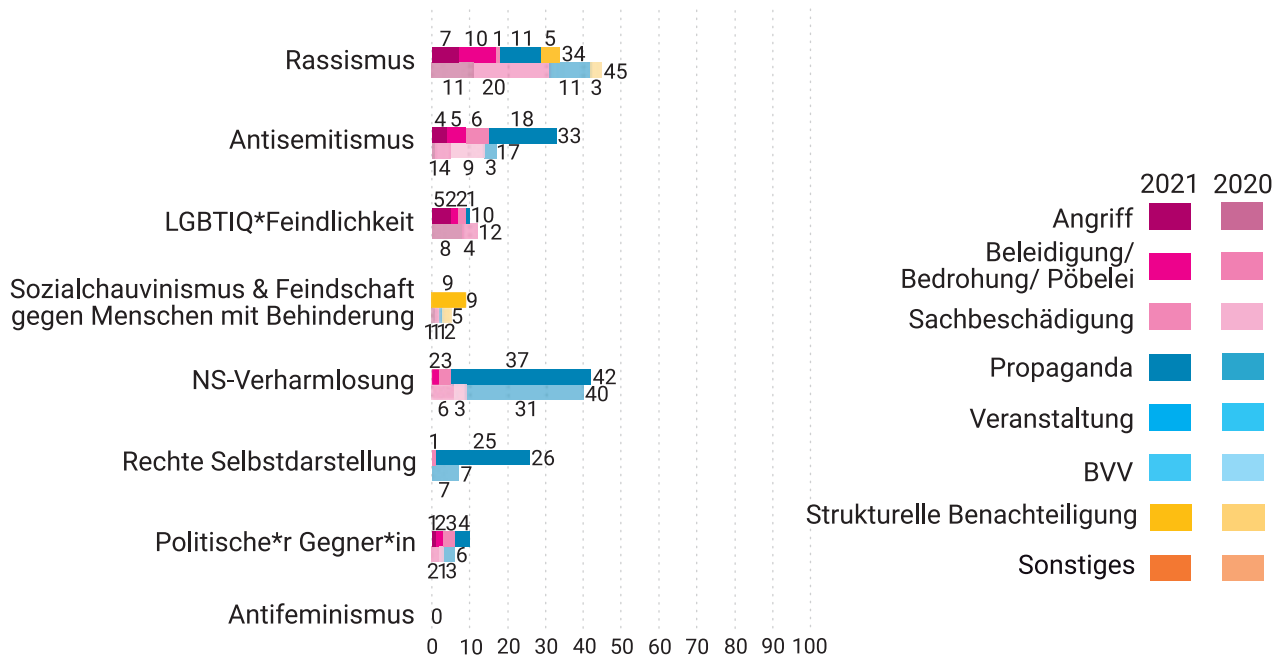
Three Stolpersteine for members of the Davidsohn family were scratched and sprayed with acid in Crellestraße. The stones had been put in place only the day before.

Source: Department for Research and Information on Antisemitism Berlin (RIAS)

24th October 2021

After a gay couple hugged and kissed in Kleiststraße, one of the youths in a group threatened one of the men with a firearm.

Source: queer.de and rbb24.de



of the neo-Nazi party “Der III. Weg” was affixed to the letterbox at the neighbourhood office of Harald Gindra, who represents the Left Party in the House of Representatives.

22 incidents were assigned to the district as a whole, rather than to a specific sub-district, and were recorded under the category “unknown/district-wide”. These were cases of discrimination in offices or at schools that were reported to the Register Offices by advice centres. It is particularly striking that 7 incidents reported in this context had a severe impact on people with disabilities. They were either denied access to classes at school, not allowed to change school or were banned from access to shops because they could not wear a mask, for example.

4 incidents occurred online. In March and April, several civil society bodies in the district received emails spreading racist stereotypes about Muslims. In February, swastikas and crossed-out rainbow flags were shared in the notes section of online classes at a Mariendorf secondary school. Images of swastikas and genitals inserted into the online service disrupted the Easter Sunday worship of the Alt-Schöneberg Protestant Community.

Boosting Networking by the Tempelhof-Schöneberg Register Office

The campaign “Not only heroes report!” formed a key focus of the Register Office’s work in 2021 in the Tempelhof-Schöneberg district. The campaign aimed to reach out

to people in the district who experience incidents but do not report them for various reasons. The campaign was advertised on social media and accompanied by posters, flyers, stickers and postcards.

Two new contact points came on board: MaLi - Marienfelde-Lichtenrade Flexible Advice Team as well as the Tempelhof-Schöneberg district office of Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen. As part of its networking, the Register Office participated as an active member in the Tempelhof-Schöneberg Alliance against Anti-Semitism. It established contact with the Tempelhof-Schöneberg Advisory Council of and for People with Disabilities in order to increase public awareness of the experiences of people with disabilities in the district. These efforts contributed to increased reports of incidents involving discrimination against people with disabilities in Tempelhof-Schöneberg. Furthermore, in cooperation with other organisations and initiatives, a flyer for sex workers was developed entitled “What to do about racism, transphobia and other types of discrimination – a guide for sex workers”. In August 2021, a neighbourhood walk was organised in Marienfelde in cooperation with the BENN team and the MaLi project. Stolpersteine were visited as well as places where incidents had occurred. During the “Crosskultur” event series in November, the Tempelhof-Schöneberg Register Office and the Jugend Museum (Youth Museum) organised a screening of the documentary “Betroffene berichten, Erzählungen le-

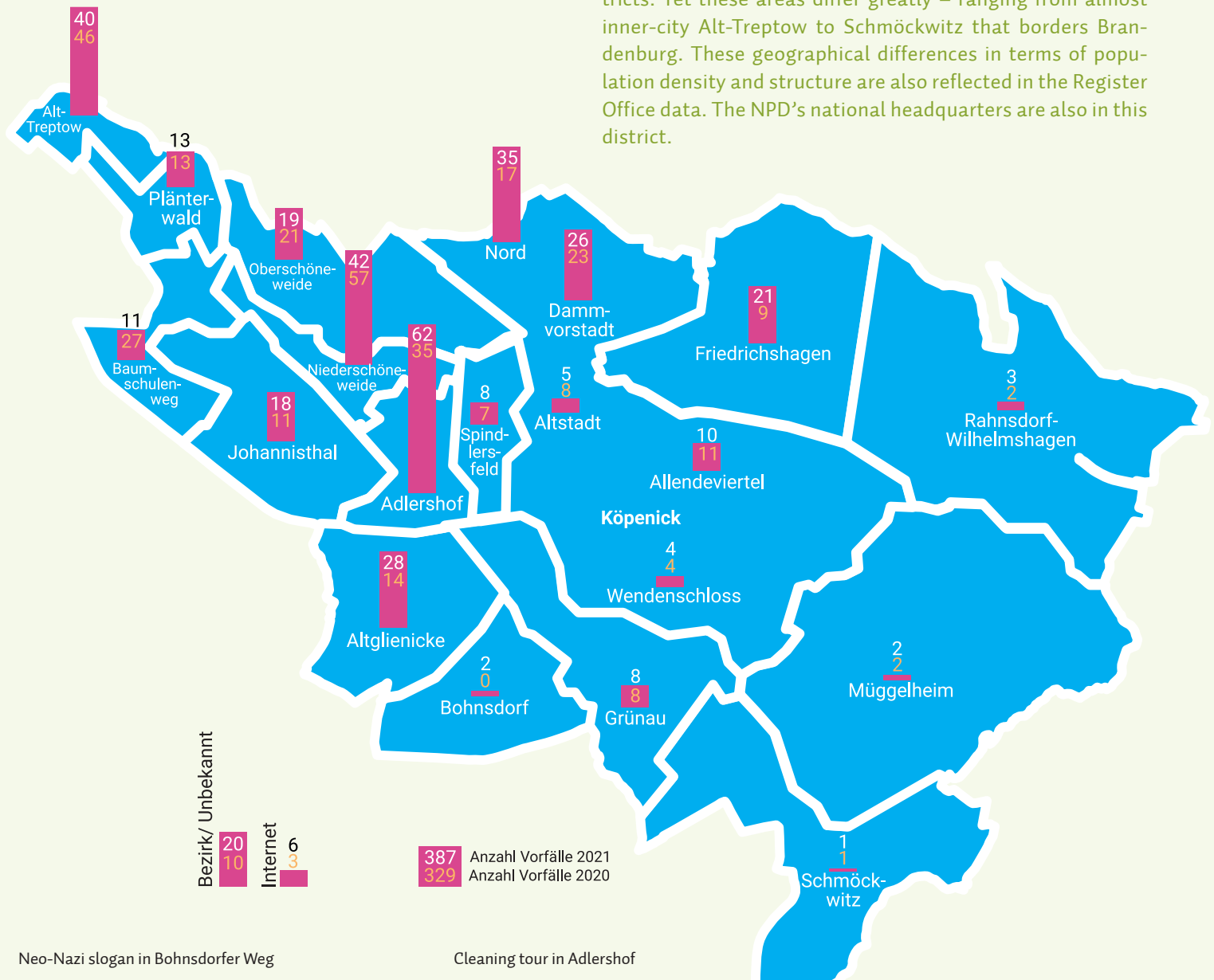
ben” (“Accounts from those affected, stories come to life”) was screened, followed by a panel discussion.

In 2021, the Tempelhof-Schöneberg Register Office was increasingly active on social media, specifically Twitter and Instagram. Thanks to its consistent presence in these channels, the Register Office notched up more followers on these platforms and extended its reach.

It remains to be seen whether 2021’s networking and greater focus on public relations activities will lead to more reports in the district in the long run. New contacts and the many committed people active in associations or initiatives, as well as in local politics and in the administration offer grounds to hope that vigorous steps will be taken to combat discrimination and exclusion.

Treptow-Köpenick

Treptow-Köpenick is the largest district in Berlin and one of the greenest. Almost 280,000 people live in its 15 sub-districts. Yet these areas differ greatly – ranging from almost inner-city Alt-Treptow to Schmöckwitz that borders Brandenburg. These geographical differences in terms of population density and structure are also reflected in the Register Office data. The NPD's national headquarters are also in this district.



Neo-Nazi slogan in Bohnsdorfer Weg

Cleaning tour in Adlershof



Contact:
Register Treptow-Köpenick
offensiv'91 e. V.
Hasselwerder Str. 38-40
12439 Berlin

Tel.: 030 - 65 48 72 93
Mail: tk@berliner-register.de
Facebook: Register Treptow-Köpenick
Twitter: @TKRegister

387 incidents were documented in 2021 (2020: 329). This represents an increase of approximately 18% and is one of the highest figures since the Register Office began recording incidents in the district (2018 exception: 448). The rise is reflected in all categories except attacks, for which there was under-recording this year. In substantive terms, 2021 was marked by the election campaign, which led to a pronounced upsurge in incidents related to (far) right-wing grandstanding.

Under-reporting of Attacks – Rise in Incidents Involving Threats, Insults, Abuse

The number of attacks fell sharply in 2021. The total of 13 attacks was only half the level recorded for the previous year (2020: 27). This is due to under-reporting in 2021, which meant that fewer violent incidents were documented throughout Berlin, despite a significant rise in the overall number of reports. On the other hand, incidents involving threats/insults/abuse have risen sharply again (+ 14) and, with a total of 51 documented incidents, are close to pre-pandemic level (2018: 55; 2019: 52). On the one hand, as mobility was restricted by measures to curtail the coronavirus pandemic, activities shifted to other places, for example with people spending more time in parks (sharp increase in incidents in Treptower Park). On the other hand, due to the election campaign, there was a shift towards more threats/insults/abuse directed at political opponents (+ 9). In addition, there was an increase in the number of reports of incitement to violence glorifying National Socialism (+7), which was already evident in the previous year due to a pronounced upsurge in propaganda in this context. Although most attacks were still motivated by racism, there was a strong decrease in incidents

triggered by this motive. This can be explained both by under-reporting of attacks (previously about 70 % motivated by racism) and by the focus on the coronavirus pandemic and the election campaign, which had less of a racist hue this year than in other years. The highest number of attacks was documented in Alt-Treptow (12), followed by Niederschöneweide (8).

Types of Incidents: Racism in Daily Life and Active Right-wing Scene

Due to the election campaign, the number of public events doubled in 2021. Fourteen public events supported the NPD election campaign, in addition to five public events for the neo-Nazi micro-party “Der III. Weg”. In contrast to many other districts, Treptow-Köpenick has an active right-wing scene. The rise in incidents involving damage to property (20) and structural discrimination (18) was even more pronounced. Most of the damage to property also occurred in the context of the election campaign. On the other hand, structural discrimination documented rose due to extended cooperation. For example, more incidents were recorded by advice centres working on anti-discrimination and thus racist discrimination in daily life was better represented. Incidents involving propaganda also increased slightly (+ 26), although the share of this category in the total number of incidents fell by 4%. In terms of content, racism, trivialisation/glorification of National Socialism and (far) right-wing grandstanding were in the limelight, each accounting for about 25 % of propaganda incidents. More than half of the propaganda (mainly stickers) came from the far right parties NPD and “Der III. Weg”, which supplemented their election campaigns in this way. Propaganda glorifying National Socialism is declining (- 33) after a pronounced peak in 2020,

although this is only reflected in an enormous drop in the number of cases of neo-Nazi numerical codes spotted, whereas the number of swastikas reported continued to increase.

Content Categorisation: Election Campaign Influences Motives

The content-based breakdown of incidents also reflects the election campaign in 2021. For example, the motive of (far) right-wing grandstanding saw a pronounced upsurge (+ 252 %). That is particularly evident in the categories of public events and propaganda. Although at a lower level, incidents motivated by anti-semitism (+ 92 %) and LGBTIQ* hostility (+ 100 %) increased significantly. In the category of antisemitism, propaganda in particular has risen (+ 9), which can be explained by the marked increase in activities involving the neo-Nazi micro-party “Der III. Weg” in the district. In the case of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents, the number of attacks has increased. 5 attacks (+ 2) and 5 incidents involving insults/threats/abuse (+ 3) were documented. Despite the under-recording mentioned above, this is the highest level since the Register Office was established in the district. Racism however remains the main motive (31%) underlying the incidents documented.

In contrast to all other districts, protests against measures to contain the coronavirus pandemic only had a minor impact on the number and content of documented incidents.

Distribution by Sub-districts: Adlershof Knocks Niederschöneweide out of Top Position

For the first time in many years, Adlershof (62) replaced Niederschöneweide (42) as the district with the highest level of incidents in 2021. That forms part of an ongoing

24th April 2021

While the neo-Nazi micro-party “Der III. Weg” was running an information stand on the market square in Adlershof, a neo-Nazi tried to put flyers in the letterbox of a left-wing journalist at his home in Adlershof. The journalist confronted the neo-Nazi. The neo-Nazi threatened him: “Haven’t there been enough fires already?” This statement must be interpreted as a threat since the neo-Nazi was the main suspect in the series of attacks in Neukölln and the left-wing journalist’s

car had already been set on fire twice in 2014. When the journalist asked the neo-Nazi to leave, he threatened to return with 10 more people.

Source: Treptow-Köpenick Register Office

2nd June 2021

A woman in Treptow-Köpenick was refused medical counselling for racist reasons.

Source: AnDi app

5th June 2021

During the night, several queer people were standing at the bus stop at Treptower Park station. When a group of young men got off the bus and insulted them several times as “faggots”, they asked the perpetrators to stop doing so. Three of the young men returned to the bus that the queer people had already boarded. One of the perpetrators spat at one of the group and another kicked at the bus several times, stopping the door from closing. After being asked again to leave, one of

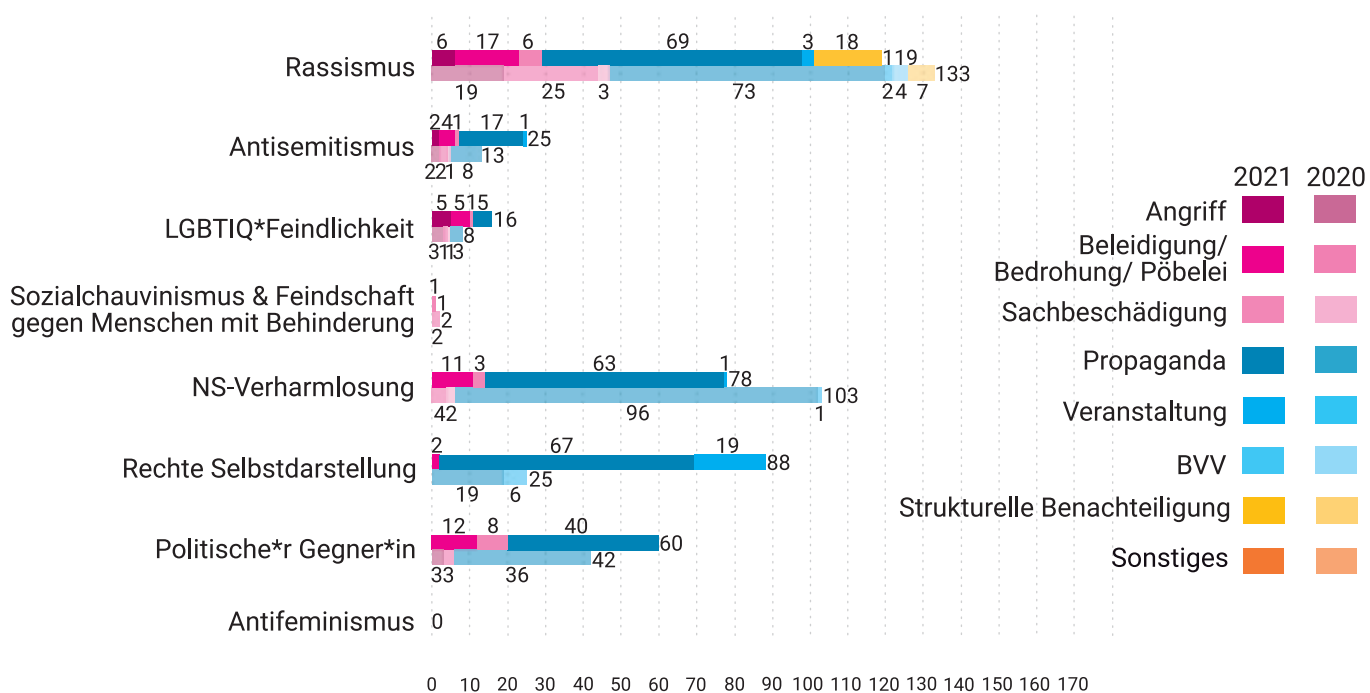
ing upward trend in incidents documented in Adlershof (2018: 31; 2019: 37; 2020: 35). This is due in particular to the sharp increase (+ 26) in the number of documented propaganda incidents. In this context the far-right parties NPD and “Der III. Weg” were conspicuous for their sometimes very large-scale series of stickers (up to 100). In addition, the local initiative “Adlershof gegen Rechts” (Adlershof against the Right) was founded in response to the increasing number of incidents, significantly improving the reporting structure. Altglienicke also saw a pronounced increase (+100%) in incident numbers. The northern part of this area in particular was affected by propaganda glorifying National Socialism, such as swastikas. However, the largest percentage increase in incidents was documented in Friedrichshagen (+ 133 %). There was a rise in particular in the number of incidents involving

racist damage to property and insults/threats/bullying. It is striking in this context that links have been noted between all 11 incidents motivated by racism. These incidents occurred at the same location and can probably be attributed to one person.

Development of Far Right Parties

The proportion of incidents attributable to far-right parties was particularly high in 2021. For this reason, the development of the NPD and its youth organisation JN, as well as “Der III. Weg”, was analysed in-depth. On average, these parties accounted for 21% of total incidents per year in the last five years. In 2021, that figure rose to 34%. On the one hand, this is linked to the election campaign. The NPD’s activities have declined markedly throughout Berlin in recent years. The party has scarcely been able to mobilise its members and has carried out few campaigns of its

own. However, its national headquarters is located in Köpenick, in Dammvorstadt, which is currently one of the last remaining meeting places of the far right in Berlin. From this base, it is easier from an organisational perspective to run campaign stalls in Treptow-Köpenick, where a lot of material was also distributed, thus boosting the NPD’s activity level anew. On the other hand, former supporters of the NPD are switching to “Der III. Weg”. The party seems to be an attractive alternative to the NPD. The number of incidents in connection with “Der III. Weg” have doubled in the last two years. In the past, several incidents have involved threats in the context of the party’s information /campaign stands.



the young men punched one of the group in the face, injuring him.
Source: Berlin Register Office reporting form

14th September 2021

Three members of the Treptow-Köpenick district branch were promoting Bündnis 90/Die Grünen at an election campaign stand on the corner of An der Wuhlheide and Edisonstr in the afternoon. A man on a bicycle rode slowly along the pavement close to the stand and said to the campaigners: “You should all be put up

against the wall”. He subsequently rode off across the traffic lights via An der Wuhlheide.

Source: Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen, Kreisverband Treptow-Köpenick

10th December 2021

The Hanukkah candlestick set up on Adlershof market square suffered extensive damage. After the sign on the candlestick was removed, the sections to hold the lights were bent downwards. Hanukkah candlesticks in other districts were also

damaged.

Source: TKVA - Treptow-Köpenick for Diversity and against Anti-Semitism

Advisory & Documentation Centres in Berlin

ADAS

Contact Point for Protection against Discrimination in Schools
adas-berlin.de
<https://adas-berlin.de/english/>

Anti-discrimination Network Berlin (ADNB)

The ADNB is an independent advice centre for people who experience racist discrimination.
www.adnb.de
<https://www.adnb.de/en/>

Anti-discrimination Advice Centre – Age, Disability, Chronic Illness

This advice centre is a contact point for people who encounter discrimination because of their age, disability or chronic illness.
www.diskriminierung-berlin.de

Anti-Fascist Press Archive and Education Centre Berlin e.V. (Apabiz)

The apabiz archive offers public events and workshops on topics concerning the far right.
More information at www.apabiz.de

Antiziganism Documentation Centre (DOSTA)

AmaroForo documents incidents motivated by antiziganism in Berlin. More information about the documentation project is available at: www.amaroforo.de/projekte/dosta.
<https://amaroforo.de/en/home/>

Anti-Black Racism Documentation and Advisory Services

EOTO and the Initiative of Black People in Germany document incidents of anti-Black racism.
EOTO offers anti-discrimination advice.
www.eoto-archiv.de/antidiskriminierungsberatung

Anti-Violence Outpatient Clinic at the Charité hospital

(not an advice centre, but examines outpatients and draws up certificates)
gewaltschutzambulanz.charite.de
<https://gewaltschutzambulanz.charite.de/en/>

GLADT

Counselling by and for Black and PoC lesbians, gays, bisexuals, trans*, inter* and queer people in Berlin
<https://gladt.de/>
<https://gladt.de/en/>

Campaign for Victims of Racist Police Violence (KOP)

The Campaign for Victims of Racist Police Violence documents racist police assaults and racial profiling in Berlin.
www.kop-berlin.de

Contact Point and Advice Centre for Refugees and Migrants e.V. (KUB)

The contact point and advice centre supports refugees and mig-

rants from all over the world and provides advice on asylum law, residence law, and psychological and social issues.
www.kub-berlin.org

L-Support

L-Support offers advisory services and documents homophobic violence against women and people read as women.
www.l-support.net/melde-deinen-fall

LesMigraS

LesMigraS offers advisory services and networking for queer women, trans and non-binary people, intersex people. It also offers targeted advisory services for People of Colour, Black and Indigenous people and queer refugees.
www.lesmigras.de

Mobile Support Services to Combat Right-Wing Extremism in Berlin (MBR)

The MBR offers advice and support to everyone committed to a human rights-oriented and democratic culture in daily life in Berlin.
www.mbr-berlin.de

Berlin Mobile Advisory Team for Democracy Development www.mbt-berlin.de/mbt

Reachout - Advice and Education Centre for People Affected by Right-wing Extremism, Racism and Antisemitism

ReachOut provides advisory services for those affected by racist, right-wing and antisemitic violence, as well as to their relatives and to witnesses.
www.reachoutberlin.de

Department for Research and Information on Antisemitism Berlin (RIAS)

RIAS documents antisemitic incidents in Berlin, which can be reported via the site www.report-antisemitism.de.

REDAR - Research and Documentation Project on Anti-Muslim Racism

REDAR documents discrimination against Muslims or people read as such. It makes anti-Muslim racism visible. The project is part of the independent association Transaidency. www.redar.berlin

StandUp

Anti-discrimination advice centre of the Berlin Counselling Service for Homosexuals
<https://schwulenberatungberlin.de/about-us/>
schwulenberatungberlin.de/we-help/antidiscrimination

Association of Counselling Centers for Victims of Right-wing, Racist and Antisemitic Violence in Germany e.V. (VBRG)

The website includes PDF guides for those affected and their relatives in various languages.
www.verband-brg.de/material/#publikationen

www.berliner-register.de

