

Annual Report 2023

Berliner Register

Recording extreme right-wing and discriminatory incidents in Berlin



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Introduction

2024 began with the largest protest movement in the history of the Federal Republic. Millions of demonstrators saw potential election victories by the AfD as a serious threat to democracy. The focus of the protests was the far-right battle cry of “remigration,” which embodies the racist fantasy of a racially homogeneous Germany, and was not without reason declared the “Non-Word of the Year” 2023. At the same time, violence against refugees increased nationwide last year, “migration debates” became more restrictive and racist attitudes confirmed. Over the past few years, the far right has managed to indirectly influence politics. It redefines terms, mixes facts and propaganda, and deliberately stirs up a climate of fear and hatred.

One of the key issues that continued to generate broad hate-based alliances was the refusal to recognize the rights of trans people. But the attacks were not only directed against trans people, but also increasingly against gays, lesbians and other queer people, as demonstrated by the AfD affiliated #Stolzmonat campaign in June 2023. Even after the end of the corona protests, resentment against the “traffic light government” continued to mount, especially against the Federal Ministry of Family Affairs and its planned Democracy Promotion Act, which was attacked as a symbol of a supposed left-wing dictatorship of opinion. In the course of these campaigns, we, the Berliner Register, as part of the supposed oppressive establishment, were also increasingly attacked. These rabble-rousing campaigns are the new reality and part of the election campaign for the upcoming elections this year and next. One of the greatest challenges will be to effectively counter the targeted disinformation and deliberate appeal to human emotion that is contributing to social destabilization.

October 7, 2023 marked a profound turning point in the lives of the Jewish and Palestinian people. It led to a sharp rise in anti-Semitic incidents worldwide, fueled in particular by the spread of anti-Semitic fake news on social media.

These global and domestic developments are reflected in the documentation of incidents by the Berliner Register offices. You are now holding the results of this effort in your hands. The following pages provide a comprehensive overview of the situation in Berlin’s districts, depicted in graphics, analyses and examples, supplemented by the expertise of our colleagues from the monitoring centers for anti-Semitism, anti-Black racism and antiziganism.

This is the sixth publication of a joint annual report by the 12 Berliner Register offices. Never before have we documented as many discriminatory and far-right incidents as in the year 2023. This is both alarming and positive because behind every report is a person who has not allowed their experiences of exclusion and violence or their observations of everyday discrimination to go unchallenged. Our thanks go to everyone who has supported the Berlin Register project – whether as an incident reporter, point of contact, cooperation partner, informed reader or follower.

For your courage and trust in publicly sharing your experiences; for your watchfulness against far-right activities in the world around you; for your involvement in opposing them; and for your support in the face of ongoing attempts to discredit the Registers. Together, we will defend the open society. Our strength is solidarity!

The Berliner Register offices, August 2024

Substantive categories:

- Racism with its three subcategories:
 - Antiziganism (e.g. hostility towards Roma and Sinti)
 - Islamophobia
 - Racism towards Black people/anti-Black racism
- Anti-Semitism (e.g. hostility towards Jews)
- LGBTIQ* hostility (directed against lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals, intersex and queer people)
- Anti-feminism
- Social chauvinism (e.g. hostility towards the homeless)
- Hostility towards people with disabilities/ableism
- Trivialization or glorification of National Socialism
- Far-right grandstanding (e.g. propaganda promoting far right groups)
- Political opponents (of the far right)

Berlin in 2023

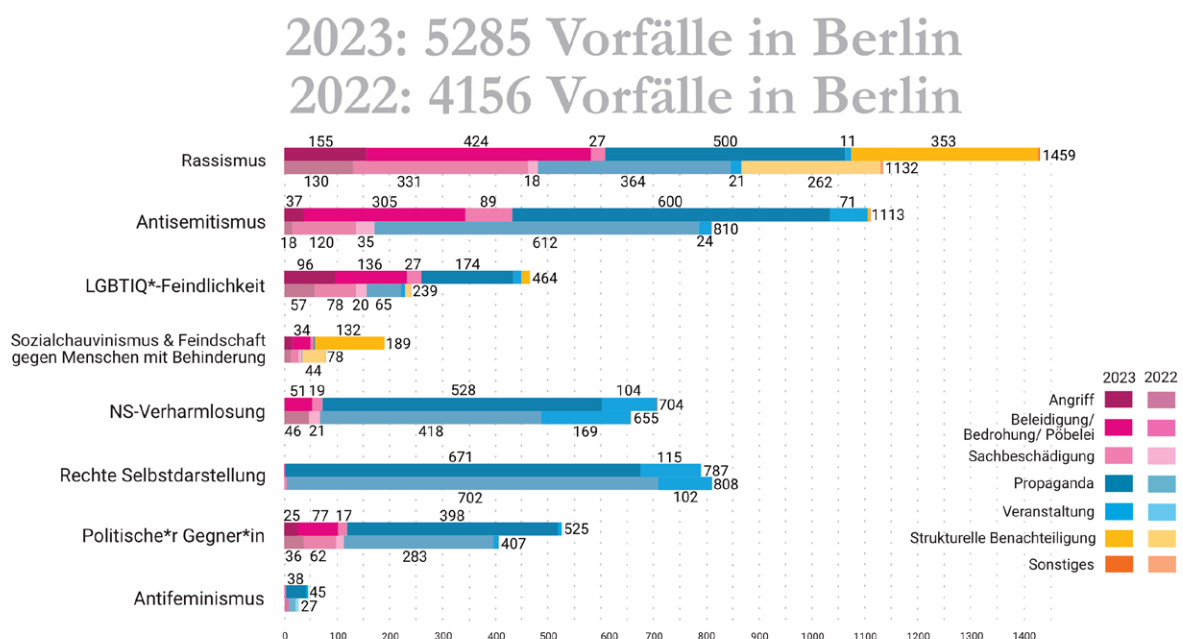
From the web to the streets – more hate and incitement in Berlin

Online dynamics promote exclusionary and derogatory phenomena. This was confirmed by the documentation of far-right and discriminatory incidents in Berlin in 2023. A total of 5,286 such incidents were recorded – over a thousand more than in 2022. Agitation campaigns and disinformation on the Internet, whether in regards to the war in Gaza, migration, queer lifestyles or democratically engaged people, impacted the everyday experiences of victims. There was a sharp rise in the quantity and quality of hostilities against them in 2023. As the Berliner Register offices, we experienced the mechanisms of far-right Internet campaigns for ourselves when our work brought us into the focus of a network of “trolls” that extended far beyond Berlin.

Over 5000 incidents: victims the focus of campaigns

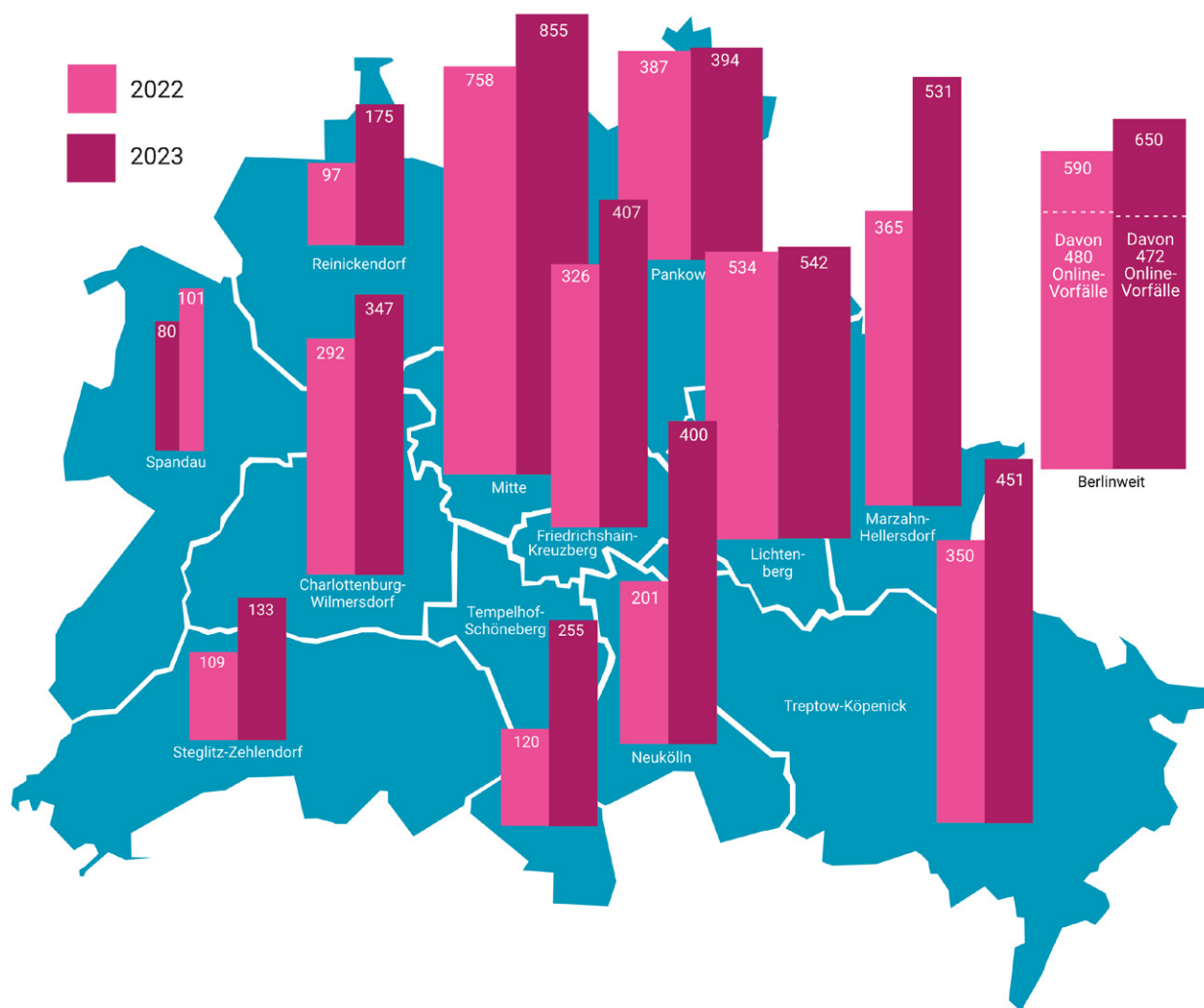
Never before have the Berliner Register offices documented so many discriminatory and far-right incidents in a single year. An average of 14 such incidents occurred per day involving the spread of hate and people being marginalized or attacked. On the one hand, this sharp increase is due to the ongoing work we put into networking and building trust in communities because, the

more well-known the work of the civil society documentation offices becomes, the higher is the number of reports. However, the documentation's findings also reflect (global) political events and the debates preoccupying the people of Berlin. It has become clear that more has actually occurred in many areas, and that the increase is not simply due to greater name recognition.



Incident types:

- Propaganda (e.g. stickers and graffiti)
- Events
- Attacks (e.g. physical assault, massive threats)
- Threats, insults and taunts
- Vandalism (e.g. to commemorative plaques or stumbling stones)
- Structural disadvantage (e.g. bureaucratic discrimination)
- Other



Over the past year, people from the LGBTIQ* spectrum have faced ongoing and intensified campaigns against the advancement of queer self-determination that have been intensifying since 2021: an increase in condemnation and violence in all spheres of life. The October 7 Hamas attack on Israel was a watershed moment for Jews. It was also accompanied by a massive increase in overt anti-Semitic resentment and hostility in Berlin. This was particularly reflected in the figures for Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg and Neukölln. And the public thematization of societal crises, saturated with racially motivated language and images, was exploited by far-right stakeholders and reflected in an increase in race-related incidents. What all issues have in common is the important role played by propaganda, misinformation and organized hate campaigns on the Internet. The consequence: the number of recorded threats, insults and taunts has increased from around 650 to over 1,000 – the highest level to date. The eastern part of the city, particularly the districts of Marzahn-Hellersdorf and Treptow-Köpenick, also registered a growing presence of the neo-Nazi party “The III. Path,” whose activities will continue to increase in 2024.

Hatred of LGBTIQ* people: incident numbers double

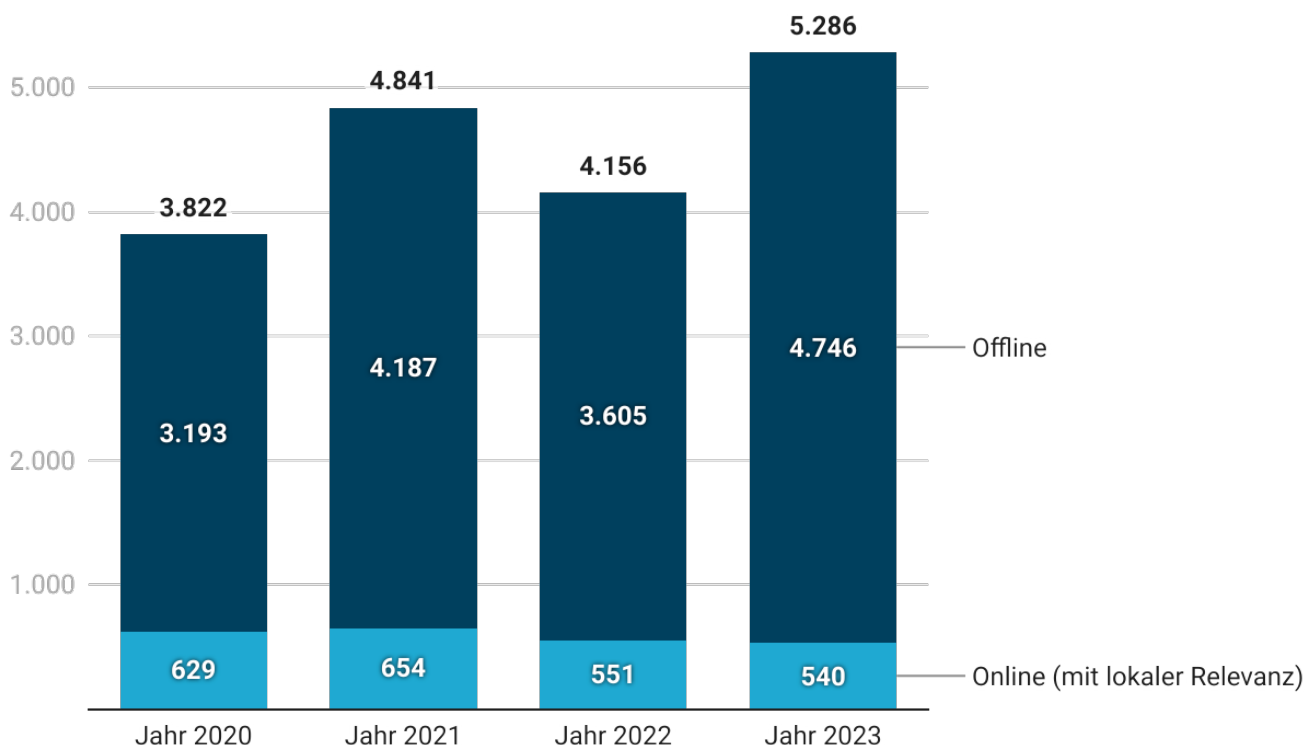
In the course of 2023, it had already become apparent that the total number of incidents would be significantly higher than in previous years. On an almost daily basis, we were receiving reports from people of the LGBTIQ* spectrum who were insulted or assaulted. An increase could already be observed since 2021, which was based on a smear campaign surrounding the abolition of the discriminatory Transsexuals Act and campaigns by various stakeholders op-

posed to queer life. This trend continued in the past year.

Particularly high was the number of incidents in months June and July. The globally celebrated Pride Month in June is viewed as a response to the exclusion and stigmatization of queer people. Various Pride events, such as Christopher Street Day, are held in Berlin in July. As a counter-proposal to Pride Month, anti-queer circles initiated the online Stolzmonat (German for “pride month”) campaign in 2023. It served to combine nationalism with a rejection of queer ways of life and love. A broad spectrum of far-right bloggers, right-wing influencers and AfD party members participated. The online campaign also carried over to offline incidents in the form of stickers with the slogan Stolzmonat. However, in proportion to the strong response on the Internet, the direct impact on the street was minor, however, with around 20 cases. Yet, this type of incitement has proven to be effective: it is strategically deployed propaganda intended to suggest that a majority of the population rejects people from the LGBTIQ* spectrum. Any deviating positions are to be suppressed. Hence, many institutions, such as churches, youth clubs, town halls or schools, have experienced deliberately damaged or stolen hoisted Pride flags. The more visible queer issues, symbols and people are in the public, the more they are met with denigration and hatred.

The abbreviation “LGBTIQ*” stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, inter and queer. The asterisk stands for other forms. We also use “queer” as a collective term for the entire spectrum. At the same time, the term expresses a rejection of the idea of binary gender and heteronormativity.

Verhältnis Online-Offline-Vorfälle 2020 - 2023



This visibility has increased in general, but especially in the outlying districts of Berlin. Events such as Marzahn Pride and public statements made by various institutions through the display of a Pride flag play a role. This has led to a situation where LGBTIQ* hostility no longer only occurs in the city center, but is widespread across all districts. On top of that, the far-right scene is more active in the eastern part of the city. They attach anti-LGBTIQ* stickers wherever they hang out. The issue is becoming increasingly prominent in the activities of far-right groups such as "The III. Path." Not only did they spray various graffiti and put up banners along the Pride parade routes with such slogans as "Homo = national death," but made targeted attempts to assault participants as well. However, the majority of violent crimes against LGBTIQ* people continued to be recorded in the inner city districts: Mitte, Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Neukölln and Tempelhof-Schöneberg have central event venues and meeting points for the queer scene. An anti-LGBTIQ* insult or threat is often followed by a physical assault, especially on public transport and openly on the street. Unlike in years past, however, it can no longer be said that this is mainly a nightlife issue. People who are perceived as trans, lesbian or gay can potentially experience violence at any time of the day. Handed-down homophobic and transphobic narratives such as those of alleged pedophilia are making a comeback. Perpetrators feel entitled, as the "protectors" of children, women or an ethnic-nationalist viewed society, to react to queer ways of life and the expansion of human rights for queer people with rejection and hatred. A speaker at a Reichsbürger meeting in front of the Reichstag took this to the extreme in June: she called for the bombing of a kindergarten in Berlin because it also employed homosexual staff. While social acceptance of queer people had steadily increased in recent years, opinion polls revealed a decline in acceptance for the first time in 2023.¹ Manipulation via online networks appears to be succeeding.

The Berliner Registers cannot afford a comprehensive monitoring of the Internet, but restrict this to Facebook groups, social media accounts or Telegram channels that have a local connection to a district or Berlin. Added to these are comments addressing people or organizations from Berlin. The number of online incidents therefore remains constant in most districts.

Effects of racist "migration debates"

The phenomenon of how media debates, underpinned by disinformation and hate speech, influence the everyday lives of victims is also evident when it comes to racism. As every year, racially motivated incidents were the most common category. A total of 1,459 incidents were documented, about 300 more than in 2022.

2023 was characterized by numerous nationwide discussions whereby negative characteristics were generally attributed to people with a migration background, and racist stereotypes were presented as facts. For example, a discussion broke out following New Year's Eve brawls whereby people with a migration background were across-the-board accused of lacking a "will to integrate." The CDU politician, Friedrich Merz, publicly referred to Arab youths as "little pashas."² The parties "Die Heimat" (formerly NPD) and AfD took advantage of this sentiment for their racially motivated demands for more deportations. The CDU took part in a debate in the Neukölln BVV (city district council) together with the AfD about the supposed "migration problem." In the summer, the safety of outdoor public swimming pools was discussed in a racist manner, after which passport controls were introduced. Some youths with a migration background reported being denied access to public pools. The debate escalated further in the fall: non-fact-based statements such as those on free dental care for rejected asylum seekers, and calls by Chancellor Olaf Scholz for "large scale" deportations contributed to the emotionalization of the mood and the further stigmatization of people already being racially addressed.

The link between asylum seekers and criminality portrayed in the media had a tangible impact on the districts: last year saw a rise in incidents directed against refugees. More than in previous years, residents reacted with hostility to the planned opening of a refugee camp. The future residents were blankedly accused of being violent and anti-queer. Far-right parties, such as “Die Heimat,” “The III. Path” and the AfD, spread racist propaganda against the accommodations being built in Wedding, Reinickendorf and Pankow, and held small rallies. Nevertheless, the issue of emigration has had little mobilizing power so far compared to other issues and the racist mood in 2015/16. Yet, beyond the streets, the term “remigration” has shown how successful the far right is in using online campaigns to appropriate issues. Although this far-right battle cry, which uses intellectually euphemistic language to describe the deportation of a large part of the German population based on racist criteria, is not new, in 2023 the Register offices had nonetheless documented far more propaganda with this slogan than in years prior. This happened prior to the secret meeting in Potsdam in mid-November, as revealed by CORRECTIV’s investigative journalists in January 2024.³ Thus, for example, a large graffiti with the inscription “Remigration. No Invasion” appeared in Lankwitz shortly beforehand, and a homemade sticker with the hashtag “#Remigration” was found stuck on a migrant-run restaurant in Adlershof in October. Social media played an enormously important role in this: besides the hashtag campaign, the far right used memes, AI-generated images and profile pictures to openly profess their support for this anti-human and anti-democratic idea. They were thus able to fall in with broad public demands for a more restrictive migration policy and more deportations. Linking complex social problems with migration stirs up and validates emotions such as fear and hatred towards refugees and migrants, and is primarily intended for election campaign purposes. Doing so

confirms the perspective of racially motivated perpetrators of violence. This forces all their victims to serve as a projection surface. On October 7, another racially motivated projection was added: that of an “immigrated anti-Semitism.” An instrumentalization of anti-Semitism for other agendas could be observed.

Anti-Semitism as a model cosmology

Until October 2023, one might have gotten the impression that anti-Semitism in Berlin had declined to everyday levels. The number of reported anti-Semitic incidents had been lower than in previous years. Within a few hours, however, anti-Semitism was omnipresent again.

When it comes to documentation work, the number of anti-Semitic incidents always rises when Jewish people in Berlin are blamed for something that is happening in Israel. The numbers also rise when anti-Semitism provides a simple answer to complex problems, such as a pandemic, a war or an economic crisis. Various anti-Semitic resentments had been disseminated in the course of the protests against the measures meant to contain the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021. In 2022, when the measures expired, these incidents saw a decline. Instead, the conspiratorial-ideological minded channels and events turned their attention to the war in Ukraine. The number of anti-Semitic incidents decreased. When anti-Semitism is not fulfilling an important function in explaining the world, it is less conspicuous and not apparent on an everyday basis. That changed on October 7, the day of the Hamas attack on Israel when images of Israeli people killed and kidnapped went around the world. The direct consequence of this was an increase in anti-Semitic incidents. One third of these incidents took place on the Internet such as by way of anti-Semitic letters to Jewish organizations.

The level of anti-Semitic hostility in 2023 was significantly higher

Was waren die zentralen Motive der Vorfälle?

Prozentuale Verteilung der Vorfallsarten nach den inhaltlichen Kategorien der Berliner Register

■ Rassismus ■ Antisemitismus ■ LGBTQ*-Feindlichkeit ■ Politischer Gegner ■ Behindertenfeindlichkeit
■ Sozialchauvinismus ■ Verharmlosung bzw. Verherrlichung des NS ■ Rechte Selbstdarstellung ■ Antifeminismus

Angriff



Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien



Propaganda



Sachbeschädigung



Strukturelle Benachteiligung



Veranstaltung



Sonstiges



Gesamtzahl erfasster Vorfälle im Jahr 2023: 5286.

than in previous years, both in terms of the quantity and quality of the incidents. In the period after October 7 alone, more anti-Semitic insults and threats were recorded than in any of the previous years combined. One third of the anti-Semitic attacks recorded in 2023 occurred in October, including an arson attack on a Jewish community center. Israel-related anti-Semitism fueled by the war in Gaza was also reflected in the particularly high number of anti-Semitic acts of vandalism (2023: 89; 2022: 35). Flags of the State of Israel that had been publicly hoisted throughout the city of Berlin were torn down or burned. Posters drawing attention to the hostages kidnapped by Hamas were torn down. Such incidents were even documented in the outlying districts, as in Marzahn-Hellersdorf, Reinickendorf and Pankow where the Middle East conflict was otherwise comparatively less evident. Most verbal and physical assaults, however, were recorded in the inner-city districts of Mitte, Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Neukölln and Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf where the events held in solidarity with Palestine were also concentrated. There were targeted markings of Jewish homes, insults and assaults on public transport, the street or the sidelines of demonstrations.

This increase in anti-Semitic hostility in Berlin since the Hamas attack on Israel has once again shown that political events in Israel and Palestine have a direct negative impact on the Jewish and Israeli people. The potential for threats and violence is always there and can be triggered from one moment to the next. A central role is played in particular by disinformation and manipulation on the Internet that have been disseminated in a targeted and large-scale manner since the start of the war.

Berliner Register – a denunciation portal?

That our work not only sparks approval, but also criticism and resistance has been with us since the first Register offices were established. The magnitude of the “shitstorm” we faced last year surpassed every previous attempt to foil civil society’s recording of far-right incidents. One thing became apparent: the aim of such incitement campaigns was not just to intimidate and prevent the work of the Berliner Register offices. It’s about much more than that, namely the destabilization of democracy and its institutions.

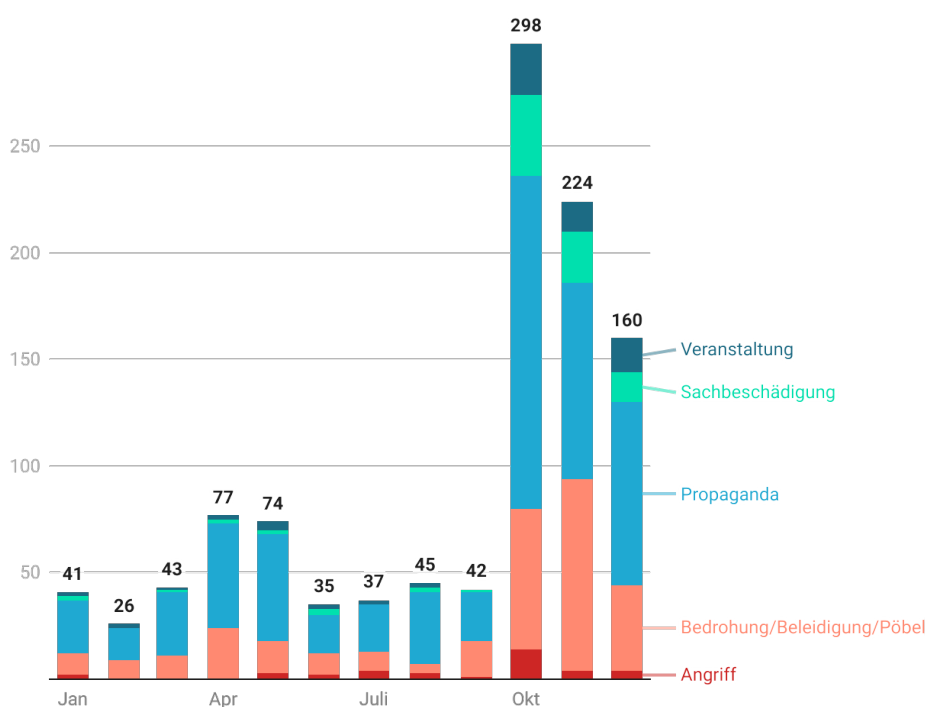
As early as spring 2023, we were receiving insulting comments on X (formerly Twitter) on a daily basis, portraying our work in a false light. The authors were not people that could be designated as far-right. They were a few women actively engaged in opposing gender equality for trans people, reacting to the publication of our 2022 evaluation and accusing the Registers of misogyny. We were receiving letters, emails and isolated phone calls. Almost half a year later, one of these emails became the basis for a defamatory article in the Swiss Neue Zürcher Zeitung newspaper entitled “Reporting centers across the country are creating a climate of suspicion. For example, ‘The Berliner Register.’” Only a few hours after publication, AfD politician Beatrix von Storch warned about the Berliner Registers in her newsletter. The very next day, she published an article entitled “Reds and Greens are creating a dictatorship of opinion.” The Reitschuster portal followed a day later, then other channels that could be designated as either far-right or as part of the conspiratorial-ideological spectrum. In total, 45 publications containing false statements and incitement against the Berliner Registers appeared within a period of one month.

In response, massive numbers of people contacted us by email, accusing us of acting like the Stasi or the Nazis. We were accused of promoting the goal of locking people up in jail for their right-wing political viewpoint or wanting to kill them. Moreover, the incident reporting form on our website was flooded with false reports and racially motivated and trans-phobic messages. On September 7, 2023, we published a statement clarifying the misrepresentation of our work: The Register offices neither collect personal data, nor do they have any influence on legislation or the work of investigative authorities. From the very beginning, the focus of the Registers was on describing the victim perspective and the modalities of exclusion and discrimination. But no attempt at explanation could stop the shitstorm. The narrative has persisted and continues to be spread in 2024.

Battle against democratic engagement

We asked ourselves: Why was this particular time chosen to publish the first article? Months had passed since the email, which was now being used as a pretext. Why was there so much interest from southern Germany and Austria in our small project funded by the Berlin Senate to have these lies published over and over again? State-wide elections were being held in Bavaria and Hesse in October 2023, followed in 2024 by three other states and the EU elections. The AfD was trying to take advantage of such campaigns in order to garner the greatest possible voter potential. To do this, it relied on strong emotions, such as fear, outrage and hatred, which are being evoked by misrepresentations and certain buzzwords like “dictatorship,” “snitch portal” and „denunciation.” By deploying targeted attacks in the public domain, the (extreme) right-wing media was able to create an image of a hostile circle of elites drawn from members of civil society, politics and government bodies supposedly in cahoots in order to implement the “great replacement,” the “dictatorship of opinion” or to abolish freedom of expression. The Berliner Registers were

Arten der Antisemitischen Vorfälle 2023 nach Monaten



Zeitstrahl Shitstorm (Ausschnitt September 2023)

Veröffentlichungen 31.8. - 1.10.2023

Gesamt: 45



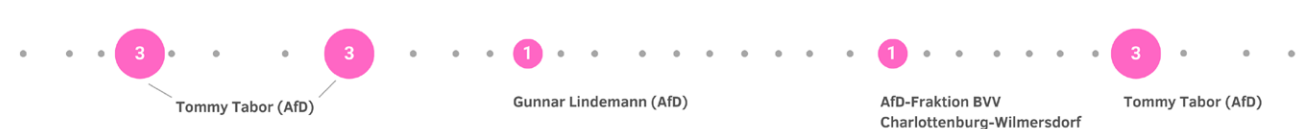
Fake-Meldungen und Troll-Emails 31.8. - 1.10.2023

Gesamt: 952



Parlamentarische Anfragen und Anträge 31.8. - 1.10.2023

Gesamt: 11



primarily used as a pretext to create a hostile mood towards the traffic light government, in particular the Greens and the Federal Minister of Family Affairs, Lisa Paus, as well as political measures such as the Democracy Promotion Act or the Self-Determination Act. The only electable party, in contrast, would be the AfD. Parts of the Berlin AfD flanked the shitstorm with parliamentary inquiries and motions in the districts that questioned the substantive work, financial resources and credibility of the documented incidents. Politicians filmed themselves in front of district Register offices and took part in a public online exchange on X entitled "Smashing the Berliner Registers." Far-right activists were also present there.

When reading the comments from the online accounts of certain politicians, journalists, authors or other democracy-promoting projects, it becomes clear that we can no longer speak of a democratic discourse or an exchange of diverse political opinions. The price for engaged people to stand up for human rights and democracy, and express themselves on social networks is supposed to be driven up so much that they will retreat. In Berlin, too, hostility directed at projects for a civil society, organizations and clubs had mounted, ranging up to vandalism and arson attacks motivated by racism or LGBTIQ* hostility.

Not only did we become the target of ongoing threats us, but the counseling center for addressing conspiracy myths, entschwört (German for "debunked"), as well.

Counterstrategies in managing online dynamics

2023 has shown that the way political culture works has fundamentally changed. Mechanisms in social networks, such as the creation of filter bubbles or algorithms that prioritize particularly emotionally exciting posts, are being used strategically by the far right. The aim is to stir up mistrust of politicians, in elections, the press, judiciary, governing bodies and science among as many people as possible. Democratically legitimized institutions are to be regarded as illegitimate and dysfunctional, even dangerous. Exclusionary and derogatory phenomena, such as LGBTIQ* hostility, racism and anti-Semitism, are being promoted by these dynamics.

In view of the upcoming election campaigns and the high level of support for the AfD's positions, it is necessary to counter the highly emotionalized mood, especially regarding the issue of migration, with fact-based and human rights-based reporting. It is important to find easily implementable strategies for daily life in order to reduce the negative effects of the Internet and counteract social division. Society as a whole must come to terms with manipulation, disinformation and how social networks and artificial intelligence operate. The requisite knowledge must be processed in a way that is accessible to the general public and applicable in everyday life. The development of new discursive formats where an acceptance of other political opinions prevails, provided these lie within the democratic spectrum, also seems urgently necessary because the Internet not only presents challenges, but enables participation, communication and cohesion as well. Whether in the family, the neighborhood, at work or between communities – each individual can bolster solidarity on a small scale, work together to solve problems, support others, and above all: not allow themselves to be manipulated.

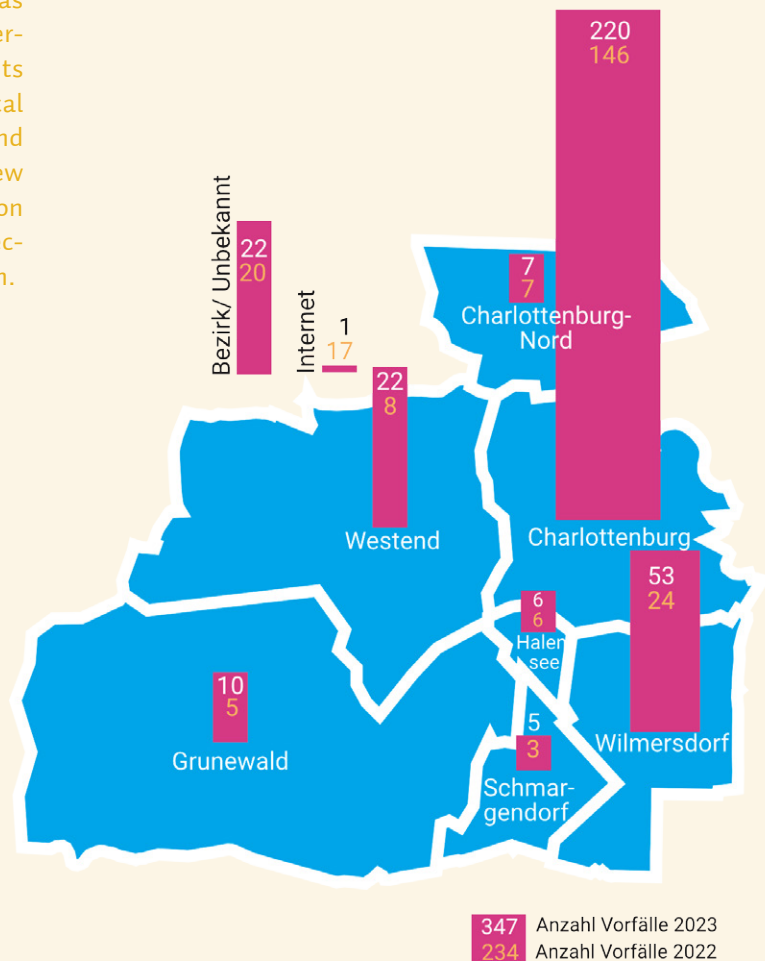
¹ https://www.queer.de/detail.php?article_id=45788

² <https://www.zdf.de/gesellschaft/markus-lanz/markus-lanz-vom-10-januar-2023-100.html>

³ <https://correctiv.org/aktuelles/neue-rechte/2024/01/10/geheimplan-remigration-vertreibung-afd-rechtsextreme-november-treffen/>

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf is a district with over 340,000 residents. It's home to City West, which, alongside the historic center, serves as a central hub in Berlin with major traffic intersections and tourist attractions. Most incidents are documented each year in the district's local centers, the localities of Charlottenburg and Wilmersdorf. Various institutions of the New Right, representing important communication and networking points for the right-wing spectrum, are particularly based in western Berlin.



"The III. Path" sticker at Teufelssee pond

Burned down community book box (Photo: CW Grannies against the Right)



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Meldeformular der Berliner Register: www.berliner-register.de/vorfall-melden

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf in 2023

A total of 347 incidents were documented in 2023 (2022: 234), the highest number recorded since documentation began in 2013. Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, as a hotspot of the “New Right,” played a particular role in the development of racist “remigration” fantasies, which were publicly scandalized at the end of the year. Added to this was an increase in anti-trans agitation on the Internet in 2023, which translated into increased numbers of documented anti-LGBTIQ* incidents. The Middle East conflict also had an impact on the social climate of the district: for the first time, anti-Semitism was the most frequently recorded motive.

Propaganda, the most frequently documented incident type, had particularly increased in the past year (2023 178; 2022: 123). Conspicuous was the increased number of reported graffiti with Nazi-glorifying motifs such as swastikas or sig runes. This significant increase in incidents can be explained by a reporting chat group established in 2023. This was actively employed by residents in sending photos of extreme right-wing and discriminatory stickers, flyers or similar to the Register more quickly and easily than ever before.

But the number of reported threats and insults as well as physical assaults had also increased and was at its highest level in the past five years. 24 assaults and 63 threats, insults or taunts were documented. Racism was still the main motive of these incidents. In concrete terms that meant: in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, one physical assault occurred every two weeks on average in 2023. Behind the numbers often lie traumatic experiences for the victims. Many people feel that their neighborhood is no longer safe. They don’t dare use public transport or leave their apartment. There was the case of a family that was threatened and insulted by a female neigh-

bor in March. The woman had banged on their apartment door while shouting at and insulting the family using racially charged and sexist expletives. A witness reported that similar situations had already occurred several times before. The Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf Register supports victims in cases like these and can provide assistance in finding a counseling center.

Anti-Semitism most common motive for the first time

For the first time since record-keeping began in Charlottenburg, the most frequently recorded incident motive was anti-Semitism (2023: 83; 2022: 43). The number of recorded anti-Semitic incidents in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf was high compared to other districts, but anti-Semitic attacks (2023 4; 2022: 3) as well as threats and insults (2023: 15; 2022: 16) remained at last year’s levels. The higher number of incidents recorded in the district was due to the fact that Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf is home to many Jewish institutions and an active Jewish community, which can become the target of anti-Semitic hostility and assaults on the street, public transport and in restaurants. In hardly any other district is Jewish life as visible as it is here. For example, anti-Semitic harassment was reported in a kosher supermarket in July.

The new record can be explained by a sharp increase in anti-Semitic propaganda following the Hamas terrorist attack on Israel on October 7, 2023 (2023: 42; 2022: 22). About two thirds, or 28, of the documented anti-Semitic propaganda-related incidents occurred in the months October to December. In several cases, Israel-related anti-Semitic slogans such as “Israel, child murderers” were smeared or pasted as stickers in subway stations. This slogan aims to demonize the State of Israel and stir up hostility and prejudice against Jews by re-

inforcing the age-old stereotype of Jews as baby killers.

The number of documented cases of vandalism rose as well (2023: 18; 2022: 6). Of the 18 documented cases of vandalism, 14 had an anti-Semitic motivation. For example, a Hanukkah menorah was knocked over and damaged, Israeli flags were torn down, and posters commemorating the hostages kidnapped by Hamas were defaced with anti-Semitic slogans.

Memorial sites were often the target of destructive acts, for example stumbling stones were repeatedly damaged. This was linked to the Middle East conflict. The arson attack on the community book box at the “Gleis 17” memorial in Grunewald was particularly shocking. A memorial plaque had already been damaged there two months prior. The destruction of the book box was part of a series of attacks that, among other things, had targeted an LGBTIQ* project in Neukölln as well. In the past, the Berliner Registers had documented graffiti that could be attributed to a single perpetrator, who has since been caught by the police. Fortunately, enough donations were collected within six months to replace the book box. Beyond the horror of the arson attack, the fundraising campaign did reveal that civil society is strong in the district, which pulls together when it comes to remembering the Shoah and condemning anti-Semitism.

Remigration: far-right deportation fantasies

Civil society cohesion also became apparent in the numerous protests that took place after it became known that a secret conclave of well-known members of the far right, entrepreneurs and party members of the AfD and CDU had been held in a posh bed and breakfast house on Potsdam’s Lehnitzsee lake in November 2023. The planning, financing and racially motivated expulsion of mil-

Example incidents

March 9, 2023

At around 2 p.m., a man was attacked out of social-chauvinistic motivations by three young men near the Messe Nord/ICC train station. The victim was taunted, hit with a telescopic baton and kicked in the head.

Source: City Station of Berlin’s City Mission

March 22, 2023

At around 4 p.m., a 14-year-old girl was the subject of racial slurs, pushed and hit by a woman at the Jungfernheide

S-Bahn train station. The victim was on the platform with her classmates when she was taunted and harassed by a woman. She was then pushed and hit in the face by another woman. A passerby, who showed civil courage, was likewise insulted. Even after the police had arrived, the two women continued with their insults.

Source: Police report No. 0419 from 03/23/2023

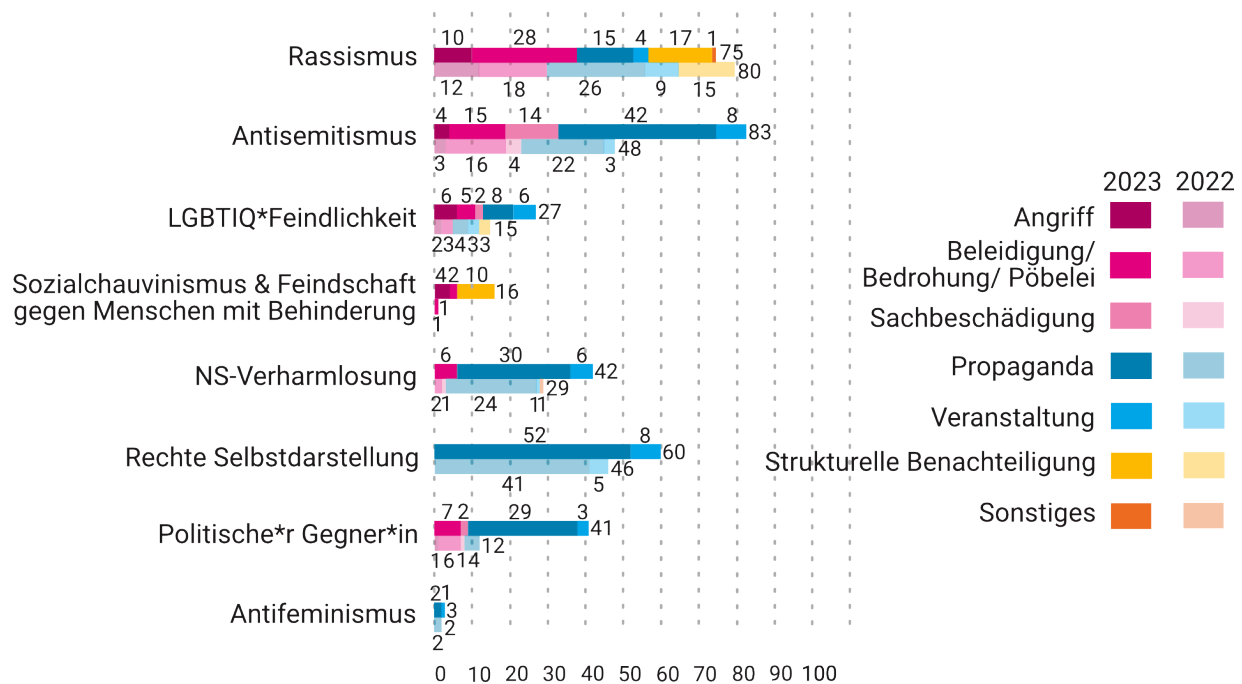
March 23, 2023

A swastika and a “Sieg Heil” scrawling were discovered on a towel rack in a men’s toilet on the TU Berlin campus.

Source: Reporting form of the Berliner Registers

May 21, 2023

An SPD politician was followed and filmed by an extreme right-wing media activist near the Charlottenburg S-Bahn train station. The right-wing activist asked him, among other things, about



lions of people from Germany was discussed at the event under the catchword “remigration.” The main speaker at this event – a well-known Austrian activist of the “Identitarian Movements” (IB) – had appeared just a few months prior in a Wilmersdorf bar where he had read from his book calling for this “remigration.”

The ethno-racist concepts and ideas that were discussed and propagated at the secret meeting in Potsdam are by no means new. The demand for the creation of an “ethno-culturally” homogeneous Germany through the compulsory expulsion of all people identified as “non-German” has always been central to extreme right-wing ideology and known for decades under the slogan “Foreigners out.”

The New Right obscures this objective. Instead, it tries to achieve social influence by using other terms. Under the catchwords “metapolitics” or “cultural revolution from the right,” stakeholders from the New Right are attempting to establish social mindsets

based on the exclusion and devaluation of certain marginalized social groups.

The district is considered a hotspot of the “New Right,” which has nationwide significance in shaping ideology via such institutions as the Library of Conservatism (BdK) or the weekly newspaper Junge Freiheit. This was reflected, above all, in the number and substantive orientation of the recorded events. For example, Junge Freiheit, based on Hohenzollerndamm, had organized a large-scale summer festival in Wilmersdorf for the second time in 2023, thus enabling the international and national “New Right” movements to network. Besides journalists, YouTubers and various AfD politicians from across Germany, representatives of various extreme right-wing organizations were at hand as well. This included stakeholders with links to the ethno-nationalist “wing” of the AfD, former chairmen of the Junge Alternative, which has been classified as right-wing extremist by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution since 2023,

as well as board members of the Desiderius Erasmus Foundation, which is close to the AfD and composed of former members of extreme right-wing fraternities.

The Library of Conservatism (BdK), located on Fasanenstraße in Charlottenburg, offers space to a variety of right-wing, ethno-nationalist, anti-feminist and Christian-fundamentalist currents for spreading their ideologies and enabling these stakeholders to network. The institution’s self-designation as “conservative” conceals its relevant proximity to extreme right-wing ideologies. In addition to an extensive collection of (extreme) right-wing literature, the BdK hosts lectures on various topics, 12 of which were documented by the Register last year. These events addressed a wide range of issues, including statements that can be assessed as racially motivated, anti-feminist, trivializing Naziism and anti-LGBTIQ*. Their content is more differentiated compared to previous years: while anti-immigration and islamophobic positions had previously dominated

German sovereignty and a peace treaty. The conspiratorial narrative that Germany did not sign a peace treaty after the Second World War and is therefore not a sovereign nation is being mainly propagated by the Reichsbürger scene. Source: CW Register

November 2, 2023

Youths wearing a “kufiya” (Palestinian scarf) were subjected to islamophobic and racially charged slurs by passers-by near Charlottenburg Palace. The date

does not correspond to the exact date of the incident.

Source: CW Register

November 9, 2023

The inscription “stop the genocide” was smeared next to the commemorative stones in front of two houses on Xantener Strasse in Wilmersdorf and the flowers and candles placed there commemorating the victims of the 1938 Kristallnacht pogrom. This was intended to equate the victims of the Shoah

with Israel’s current political actions, turning Jews into perpetrators.

Source: eyewitness account

the majority of the events, in 2023, they took on a similar importance to other documented content. For example, there were just as many events espousing statements considered to be trivializing the Nazi era or as racially motivated – three respectively.

LGBTIQ* hostility rises, transphobia

In Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, and Berlin as a whole, an alarming rise in anti-LGBTIQ* incidents had been recorded since 2021. In 2023, recorded incidents rose by 80% (2022: 15; 2023: 27), including 6 assaults and 5 insults and threats. More than one third of the incidents were motivated by transphobia. This development took place against the backdrop of the public debate on the Self-Determination Act and the increasing visibility of trans people. Stakeholders from different political camps built political bridges at events discussing the trans issue. For example, conservative feminists had organized an anti-trans demonstration in Charlottenburg in June. Hatred against trans people and gender self-determination was incited in speeches and on signs. For example, the straw man argument of “threatened children” pressured into irreversible medical sex changes was deployed. On top of that, ultra-conservative to extreme right-wing stakeholders increasingly placed their focus on the trans issue. Digital hate campaigns were also used to spread anti-trans content in the district. During Pride Month, for example, an extreme right-wing campaign under the hashtag Stolzmonat was used to ridicule LGBTIQ* demands. In this context, members of the AfD Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf posed for photos in front of the cafeteria of the Technical University

of Berlin, and a printout, advertising the campaign, was thrown into the mailbox of a Charlottenburg youth center. The heated public discourse on the Internet made people feel legitimized to live out their discriminatory anti-LGBTIQ* positions. These positions are “door openers” or gateways for the right-wing scene in the right-wing culture war in order to build connections to additional milieus.

Bring light into unreported cases: report incidents!

We would like to thank all the incident reporters, contact points and collaboration partners who are helping us shed some light on the number of unreported cases of discrimination and right-wing violence. Nevertheless, the incidents recorded by the Register are only a small selection of the numerous experiences of discrimination and violence experienced by the victims. Our goal is to make their perspectives and everyday experiences visible. Help us by reporting incidents that you have experienced or observed.

You can download the detailed annual report for Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf from the Berliner Register website or order a printed copy free of charge.

Den ausführlichen Jahresbericht für Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf können Sie auf der Website der Berliner Register downloaden oder in gedruckter Form kostenlos bestellen.



2023 DOSTA Annual Report for the Berliner Registers

The Documentation Center for Antigypsyism DOSTA/MIA Berlin recorded a total of 210 anti-Gypsy related incidents in 2023. The number of cases thus remains at a similarly high level as last year. Most cases were reported in the three areas of life: contact with the benefit issuing authorities (46), in public and daily life (33), and in the education sector (38).

This past year was marked by ongoing societal debates such as the deportation practices of the state of Berlin and an increasing shift to the right. These developments were reflected in the cases reported to DOSTA. Roma, or people perceived as such, especially from the Republic of Moldova, were particularly vulnerable and faced repeated antigypsyism in Berlin from institutions such as the benefits issuing authorities and educational institutions, but also anti-Gypsy hostility from the public sphere.

It should be noted here that these exclusion mechanisms also affect EU citizens, for example from Romania and Bulgaria, and people from the Western Balkan countries as well. Anti-Gypsy discourse on the issue of asylum has been pervasive in societal and media debates for decades. DOSTA has been observing and documenting this since the start of the project, including what is happening to the refugees from the Republic of Moldova.

Since the end of the winter deportation ban of March 31, 2023, collective deportations to the Republic of Moldova from Berlin have been carried out almost every week. At the same time, the enforcement authorities are becoming increasingly violent. Anti-Gypsy mechanisms, which refugees perceived as Roma had faced in prior years as well, have increased: exclusion from assistance and benefits structures, discrimination regarding accommodation, anti-Gypsy discourse, slogans and insults in public. In 2023, a similar number of incidents was reported in the public sphere as in the previous year. This development indicates an ongoing acceptance of anti-Gypsy insults and chicanery by the German-majority society and widespread pervasive anti-Gypsy attitudes. The situation in the educational sector was of particular concern to us as well, as no positive changes had become evident.

Eligibility for school enrollment is still not guaranteed for people without a secure residence status and, all in all, a clear disadvantage can be observed for people perceived as migrants. But this antigypsyism has impacted EU citizens, for example from Bulgaria and Romania, as well. In the education sector, most frequently in schools, young people with a self-identified or externally identified Roma background are often the victims of racially motivated bullying, both from their classmates and the teaching staff. Victims report that they sometimes receive anti-Gypsy insults on a daily basis at school. For years, we have been observing anti-Gypsy practices when it comes to contacting the benefits issuing authorities, in most cases with a life-threatening effect. Applicants who are Roma or considered Roma must still expect to be asked to submit irrelevant documents and expect more restrictive checks, especially in contact with the Job Center employment agency. In the wake of the Middle East conflict, islamophobic cases towards Roma were documented for the first time at the end of the year.

Recommendations for action

In the ten years spent recording anti-Gypsy incidents, the Documentation Center for Antigypsyism has documented a total of 1,501 cases in the widest spheres of life. Through years of recording, the project has been able to contribute to making antigypsyism more visible and an important part of anti-discrimination work.

More and more thought is being given antiziganism in politics and by the authorities to combating as well so that appropriate measures have been taken such as the establishment of a Federal Government Commissioner for the Fight against Antigypsyism and for Sinti and Roma Life in Germany.

Also, the project has also campaigned for years to introduce a State Anti-Discrimination Act (LADG), and has been actively involved in drafting this Act together with many other anti-discrimination projects. The aim of the LADG was to close at least some of the gaps in the legal protection for people affected by antigypsyism. Our evaluations over the last few years have repeatedly pointed to a number of exclusionary mechanisms, structural racism and institutional antigypsyism that need to be combated.

Besides a strong anti-discriminatory landscape, this also requires strong legal instruments in order to be able to take legal action against racially motivated bullying in schools, racially motivated police violence or violent deportations, and the like. These are important, positive developments, but they cannot stop there. Both the steady rise in the number of reported cases, and current political developments show that there is a great need for action. For example, the General Equal Treatment Act (AGG) must be urgently reformed in order to be able to take action against bureaucratic chicaneries because Roma and Sinti experience the most discrimination precisely from public agencies, as our years spent collecting data show.

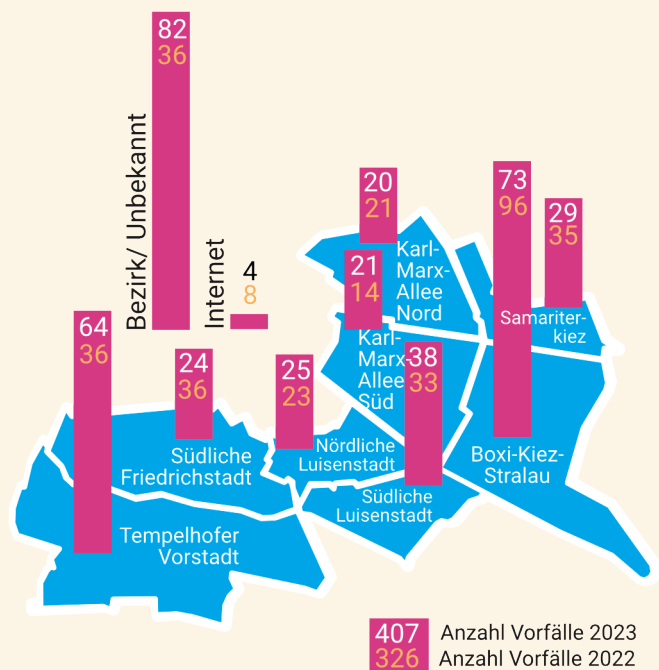
Especially in times of an ever more vocal and more visible shift to the right, it is all the more important to get behind and support victims of antiziganism and other forms of racism. Detailed recommendations for action in individual areas of life are explained in more detail in our 10-year report, which will be published on September 18, 2024.

You can find more information at:
amaroforo.de/en/home/

Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg

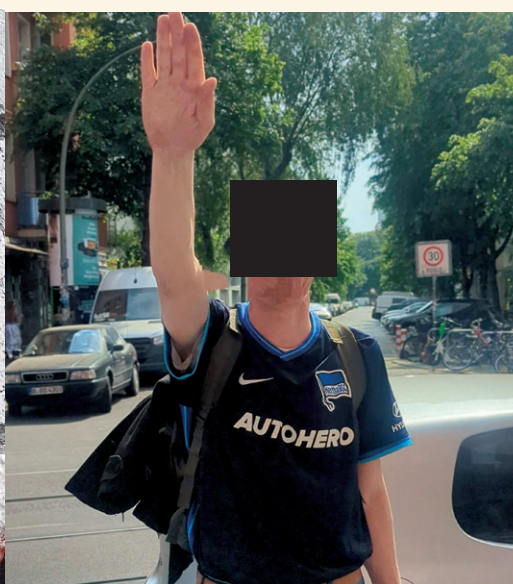
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg is the smallest, most densely populated and, population-wise, the “youngest” district of Berlin. It was created from the 2001 merging of West Berlin’s Kreuzberg district and East Berlin’s Friedrichshain district. The composition of its population, in terms of lifestyle and place of origin, remains very multifaceted today.

For the first time ever, fewer incidents were reported to the Register from the Friedrichshain district than from Kreuzberg. Propaganda, assaults, insults, threats and vandalism are by far those categories topping the entire district’s statistics in Friedrichshain’s Frankfurter Allee Süd (Boxikiez / Stralau) social space. In Kreuzberg, the Tempelhofer Vorstadt social space heads the statistics in propaganda, insults, threats and events.



SS runes on Frankfurter Allee

Hitler salute on Simon-Dach-Straße



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Propaganda remains at high levels

407 incidents were recorded in 2023, or 81 more than in the previous year. 144 occurred in the Friedrichshain locality, 177 in the Kreuzberg locality, 82 could not be assigned to any district, and 4 incidents took place on the Internet.

The number of incidents in the categories propaganda (2023: 175; 2022: 174), events (2023: 20; 2022: 25) and vandalism (2023: 11; 2022: 13) is almost unchanged compared to the previous year. Assaults (2023: 62; 2022: 36), insults, threats, taunts (2023: 88; 2022: 57) and structural discrimination (2023: 49; 2022: 20) are about twice as high, with an increase in insults in particular.

There were also shifts regarding the motives involved. LGBTIQ* hostility has continued to rise (2023: 58; 2022: 13) and almost doubled, as have racially motivated incidents (2023: 116; 2022: 80). Disablist incidents (2023: 5; 2022: 2) are seldom reported, but have doubled, as has social chauvinism (2023: 15; 2022: 5). The latter are incidents mainly directed against homeless people. Reports here have tripled. The highest rise was in the motive field of anti-Semitism: 123 incidents (2022: 27) were recorded. Propaganda, which includes stickers and scrawlings, continues to be the most common type of incident in the district, with 174 incidents. The proportion of the previously most common motives – right-wing grandstanding and antagonism towards the political opposition – continues to decline.

In the motive field of anti-Semitism, in contrast, a significant rise has been recorded since October 2023. The reason behind this lies in the war in Gaza and Israel, which was triggered by the terrorist attack by Hamas on October 7. Significantly more incidents were reported in this complex of issues than were recorded in the chronicle. Scrawlings, such as “Israel=Genocide,” “Genocide” or “Free Palestine,” were reported from all social spaces. However, they were not clearly

anti-Semitic enough to be included in the chronicle.

Another form of propaganda is banned Nazi symbols. The swastika is the most commonly used banned rune. Reports of swastikas displayed in public spaces have tripled (2023: 26; 2022: 9). The increase can be traced to swastikas being scrawled in conjunction with Stars of David. This happened particularly frequently at the Kottbusser Tor subway station.

More assaults, taunts, insults and threats compared to previous year

The number of assaults, which include physical assaults and verbal comments, has increased. The number of assaults, at 62, ranks second among all Berlin districts. Only in the Mitte district is the number higher, at 68. One reason for the increase in violent crime was assaults on people from the LGBTIQ* spectrum. These have doubled from 11 in 2022 to 22 in 2023. Two thirds of these assaults took place in Kreuzberg. Verbal assaults in the form of insults, threats and taunts against LGBTIQ* people have also increased from 15 to 22. This is a trend that can be observed nationwide and is particularly evident in a district like Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg with its many places for people to congregate. Campaigns by the far right and New Right against queer life and fear-mongering by social media, e.g. on TikTok, reinforce hate and lead to assaults on people in the middle of the day and in the middle of the street. For example, in early July at around 7:30 p.m., two women were insulted on Reichenbergerstrasse by a group of four men passing them by, first using anti-lesbian and sexist slurs, then knocked to the ground, beaten and kicked using martial arts moves. People observing the scene did not intervene. The incident motive of racism leads the way in the “assault” incident type, with 24 assaults (2022: 17) and 33 insults, threats and taunts (2022: 31). Compared

to the previous year, the increase here was relatively limited. However, racially motivated insults and threats have increased more markedly across all of Berlin. The following example from June 2023 shows how quickly racially motivated violence can crop up in daily life. A school class from the state of Hesse wanted to take a group photo at the Warschauer Strasse S-Bahn station at around 10 p.m. A 17-year-old student asked two men and a woman to step aside for a moment to take the photo. The student was then racially insulted and assaulted. One of the men kicked him in the stomach and punched him in the face. The second man pushed the student, and the woman hit him in the neck with her hand. A classmate who tried to help and intervene suffered a scratch on the face. Train stations and public transport remain the most frequent sites of racially motivated attacks. As in previous years, racial profiling in the area around Görlitzer Park contributed to the number of incidents. A few incidents of civil courage when witnesses had intervened following a racial slur and were able to prevent a violent escalation are encouraging.

Anti-Semitism recorded the greatest increase in assaults, with 6 assaults (2022: 3) and 19 insults, threats and taunts (2022: 2). The reason for the increase was the discussions surrounding the Middle East conflict following the Hamas attack on October 7. Anti-Semitic incidents had particularly increased in the inner-city districts of Kreuzberg, Neukölln and Mitte. Houses known to inhabit Jewish people were marked in October with Stars of David. In several cases, people taking public transport in Kreuzberg were subjected to anti-Semitic insults, and a Jewish puppet theater also had to switch to performing under police protection. However, anti-Semitic incidents had occurred prior to October 7 as well.

Political opponents of the extreme right were targeted with 5 assaults (2022: 4) and 5

February 22, 2023

Contrary to common practice, a Romanian woman was asked to pay the costs of her legal representation in advance because it was assumed that she, like “all Romanians, would not pay the money.” No further information is being published.

Source: DOSTA – Documentation Center for Antigypsyism

May 29, 2023

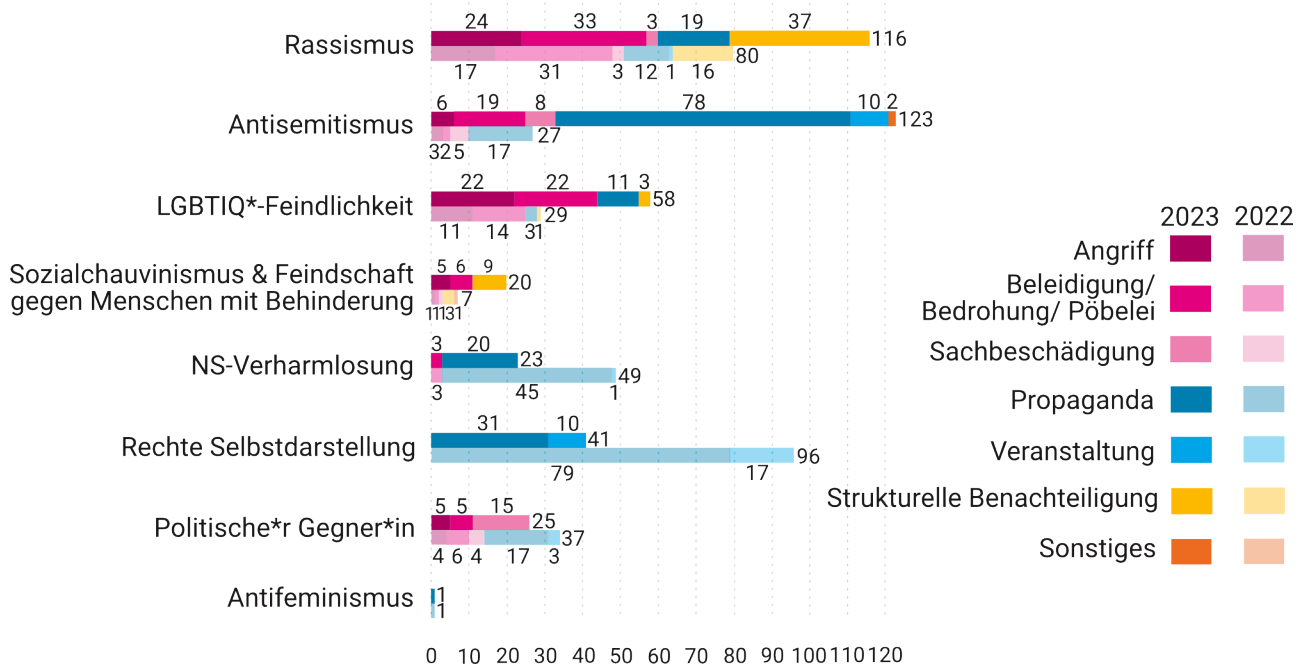
At around 11 a.m., two non-binary people were insulted with anti-queer slurs by a group of four men on Yorckstraße, and one person was violently hit in the face by a hand. Despite requests, bystanders did not call the police. After the victims did so themselves, the attackers were arrested.

Source: Berliner Register

August 16, 2023

Around midnight, a man appeared out of nowhere and started harassing a man of color who was waiting on the platform at the Mehringamm subway station. He postured menacingly in front of the victim, shouted aggressively at him and gave the Hitler salute. A female witness asked him to stop. The perpetrator walked away and the victim was able to get onto the subway.

Source: Berliner Register



insults, threats, and taunts (2022: 6) in 2023. This number is low and reflects the fact that Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg is not a hub of the right-wing scene. In addition, no election campaigns had been held to provide more opportunities for assaults. Nevertheless, an incident directed against the Alliance 90/The Greens parliamentary group did arise. In June, the BVV faction of the Bündis90/Die Grünen parliamentary group set up an info booth one morning at 8 a.m. on the central island of Frankfurter Tor, near the trolley station. A cyclist passing by tried to spit on a member of the group. She was able to avoid him and only a cargo bike was hit. It became clear that the threshold of inhibition in harming people is continuing to drop. One reason for this is hate and incitement on the Internet, which contributes to the construction of bogeymen. Potential perpetrators feel confirmed by the filter bubbles on social networks and therefore act upon these more

quickly. They believe they are acting in the interests of the majority when they insult and attack in an anti-LGBTIQ*, racist and anti-Semitic manner. This very problematic overall development, which has been observed throughout Berlin, is also noticeable in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg.

Structural disadvantage is a special form of discrimination

Structural disadvantage refers to discrimination by public agencies and authorities. According to a study by the Berlin Institute for Empirical Integration and Migration Research, the consequences of structural discrimination are often much more serious for victims in the long term than situational individual discrimination, as it occurs systematically and in several areas of life at the same time, and victims have no opportunity to avoid the discriminatory structures. (Beigang/ Fetz/Kalkum/Otto: Experiences of

Discrimination in Germany, ed.: Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency 2017, p.63). We are increasingly receiving incident reports from anti-discrimination counseling centers, thus doubling the number of reported structural discrimination in 2023 to 49 (2022:20). 37 of these incidents were racially motivated, 14 of which related to anti-Black racism, including 12 cases of racial profiling.

21 incidents were reported by the Contact Point for Protection from Discrimination at Schools (ADAS). In 2022, this type of info exchange was not possible. This explains a large part of the increase. Incidents also occurred in daycare centers, vocational training centers, child welfare services, municipal offices or Job Center employment agencies. Incidents were also reported from doctor's offices

Places of structural discrimination are as diverse as the forms they take. Children are often affected, too. It is not uncommon for

Example incidents

September 04, 2023

A young black woman was racially insulted by a man in front of a pizzeria on Simon-Dach-Straße. Passers-by intervened, protected the woman and prevented the situation from escalating.

Source: Berliner Register

September 30, 2023

A teacher at a school in Kreuzberg employed racist attributes in class. As the victims defended themselves

against the insults, further repression ensued. To protect victims, no further information will be published, and the date of the incident has been changed.

Source: DOSTA – Documentation Center for Antigypsyism

October 07, 2023

In a residential building in Friedrichshain, two women were denied access to the house by a neighbor. They were subjected to transphobic

insults and massive threats by the perpetrator, and a woman was touched by him in the stairwell. The police, who were called in, confirmed on the spot that the man was already known to police and posed a danger.

Source: citizen report

these effects to be so profound that in individual cases they can even jeopardize the peaceful coexistence of families. Children therefore require special protection. Hence, the majority of the incidents (31) were not assigned to a locality, but to the spatial category “district-wide/unknown,” and recorded completely anonymously in the chronicle. Doing so protects victims from any negative consequences.

All channels for reporting incidents were used

The incidents reached us via online reporting forms, social media (Twitter, Facebook, Mastodon, Bluesky) or by email, Signal or telephone. Incidents were also reported face to face, e.g. directly in the office or at info booths at street festivals.

143 incidents were reported by the public in 2023, 122 by Berlin-wide, and 19 by district cooperation partners (reporting centers). Additional incidents were researched (e.g. police reports) or reported by other initiatives, organizations or counseling centers.

Outlook: Right-wing usurpation of spaces on the uptrend

Even though Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg is known as a cosmopolitan and diverse district, there are increasing attempts by the far-right, the New Right and conspiracy ideologists to usurp the public space. Stakeholders of “The III. Path” and its youth organization, the NRJ, regularly mark the neighborhood north of Karl-Marx-Allee with stickers or scrawlings and threaten left-wing housing projects. Conspiratorial-ideological stakeholders have not disappeared entirely with the Corona pandemic either. One cultural organization tried several times to spread conspiratorial-ideological propaganda with “unassuming” events in theaters and exhibition spaces.

The ongoing agitation by the extreme right, primarily against people with a migration background and members of the LGBTIQ* community, is bearing fruit. These are nationwide trends that are resonating in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg as well. People here in the district are being assaulted, insulted and

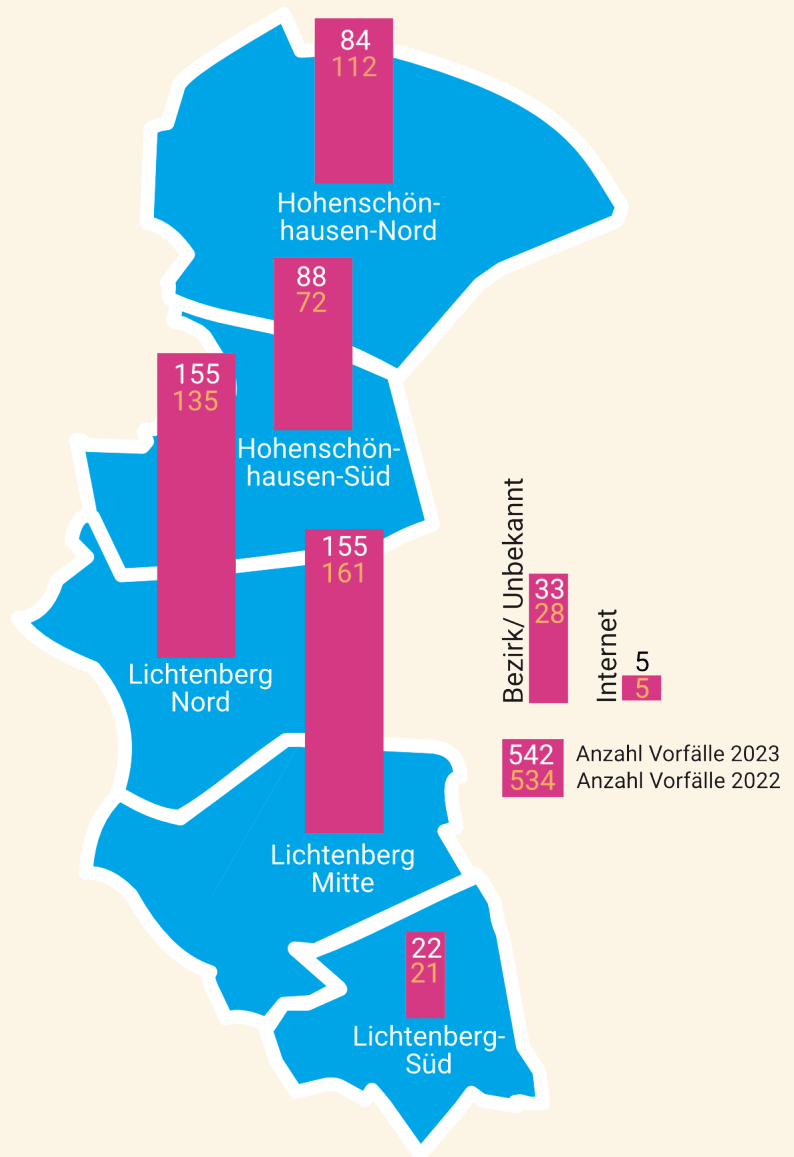
threatened more and more often. It follows that democracy must also be bolstered in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg through extensive education about how exclusion and discrimination operates, by supporting people who can no longer feel safe in our district, by empowering democratic stakeholders and expanding preventive structures



Lichtenberg

Lichtenberg is home to almost 312,000 residents. The district comprises 12 localities and covers an area of 52.1 square kilometers. With a population density of 5,987 residents per sq. km, Lichtenberg is well above the Berlin average. The localities of Fennpfuhl, Neu-Hohenschönhausen and Friedrichsfelde are particularly densely populated. The proportion of residents with a migration background is slightly below the Berlin average in comparison. Over 12,000 Lichtenberg residents have Vietnamese roots – the largest number of all Berlin districts.

Although the organized extreme right has been significantly pushed back in Lichtenberg in recent years, this district continues to have the second most frequent reports of extreme right-wing and discriminatory activities in Berlin. However, Lichtenberg is also characterized by an active civil society that counteracts hate and incitement.



Spray painted swastika in Lichtenberg

Anti-LGBTIQ* sticker



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A total of 542 incidents were registered in Lichtenberg in 2023, continuing the high number of incidents (2023: 542; 2022: 534; 2021: 523). The year was characterized by a persistently high number of incidents regarding extreme right-wing and racially motivated acts. Current developments, such as attempts to intimidate democracy projects, the presumably racially motivated series of arsons in Hohenschönhausen, and the local presence of the neo-Nazi micro-party, “The III. Path,” dominated the year’s events.

The local distribution of incidents continues to be concentrated in the Lichtenberg North and Mitte areas. More incidents occur where many people live and congregate. Here, the Lichtenberger Register can also rely on a broad pool of incident reporters who notice discrimination in daily life and pass it on to the Register office. Reports have increased in Lichtenberg North, for example in Fennpfuhl. Extreme right-wing propaganda was more frequently reported around Roederplatz. The sprawling area with its Weitling and Kaskel neighborhoods, and Rummelsburg and Friedrichsfelde localities is also a focus of reports with 155 documented incidents, especially when it comes to threats. The Weitling neighborhood remains a hotspot for extreme right-wing and discriminatory activities. Significantly more reports of anti-queer insults and assaults have reached the Register (2022: 6; 2023: 14) than in previous years. Greater queer visibility was noted in the neighborhood around the Christopher Street Day event – the downside being an increase in threats and assaults. A trend can be observed across Berlin showing that queer people are increasingly the victims of violence. Only one anti-LGBTIQ* act of violence was recorded in Lichtenberg last year.

Intimidation attempts against youth centers and democracy projects

Local projects committed to fighting discrimination and racism came increasingly into the focus of extreme right-wing stakeholders in 2023. Racially motivated or neo-Nazi flyers and stickers were regularly placed on or in youth center mailboxes. Other associations and projects in Lichtenberg committed to a vibrant civil society were sent postcards with racially motivated and extreme right-wing content. Extreme right-wing stakeholders also tried to take action against democracy projects in the digital arena. A shitstorm against the Berliner Registers and the entschwört counseling center was accompanied by parliamentary inquiries from the AfD party. This was also reflected in inquiries against pad gGmbH, the sponsoring organization of the two projects. The Lichtenberg AfD defamed the work of the Registers and the sponsor’s other social projects in their parliamentary work and on social networks. These attempts at intimidation were aimed at denigrating any form of protest against extreme right-wing activities and creating an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty. The hostility not only represents a direct threat to the personal safety of victims, but also threatens the principles of a democratic society such as freedom of expression and other fundamental rights.

Racism: intellectual arsonists in the parliaments – attacks on the street

With 151 reported incidents, racism remains the most common motive for those incidents documented in Lichtenberg. Racism represents the main threat to social coexistence, as it heightens social tensions and conflicts. Discrimination and exclusion due to (attributed) ethnic origin or skin color have a significant impact on victims. In 2023, most of the recorded th-

reats and assaults could be traced to racist motives. For example, a mother and her daughter were insulted and assaulted with a bottle on a children’s playground because of islamophobia. Threats were also reported in the immediate vicinity of those victims, for example in the neighborhood. For years, a family was being harassed by their neighbors in their apartment building, with one man shouting: “I’m going to kill all those damn Kanaken (anti-Turkish/Muslim slur)!” These everyday situations give their victims a feeling of not being safe. Therefore, an active civil society is needed to intervene in moments like these and take a stand on behalf of those people affected. Discrimination and a devaluation of groups of people are based on an “us versus them” sentiment that weakens social cohesion. Hence, society or your neighborhood is not perceived as a community, but as an outside world permeated by enemies. Victims do not feel they are a respected part of society. The hate does not end with the insults, but leads to violence as well.

Since the end of 2022, there have been over 20 basement fires in apartment buildings around the Hohenschönhausen S-Bahn station. Investigations are underway against a group of young men suspected of being responsible for the series of arsons. It is not insignificant that this is a presumably racially and extreme right-wing motivated series of arsons. A planned attack on a refugee shelter, Hitler salutes, threatening letters to politicians and youth centers, and the danger posed to the migrant residents by the nightly arson attacks are all part of this complex of crimes.

In May 2023, a young man from this group was put on trial on suspicion of setting fire to the basement of his own residential building. His neo-Nazi and racially motivated thoughts became evident in court.

January 20, 2023

On Weitlingstrasse, a 16-year-old election worker from the Die Linke party was threatened by three men, hit on the hand and yelled at with National Socialist slogans. When the police arrived, one of the perpetrators gave a Hitler salute.

Source: Berlin Police, 01/21/2023

March 12, 2023

The “Blood Wall” in Lichtenberg’s town hall park, commemorating the sailors and civilians murdered in March 1919, was de-

secreated. A swastika was carved on one of two commemorative plaques.

Source: Lichtenberger Register

May 30, 2023

A 19-year-old man was subjected to anti-Black racial slurs by a neighbor in the front yard of his building in the Weitling neighborhood, then hit in the face and injured as a result.

Source: ReachOut

July 22, 2023

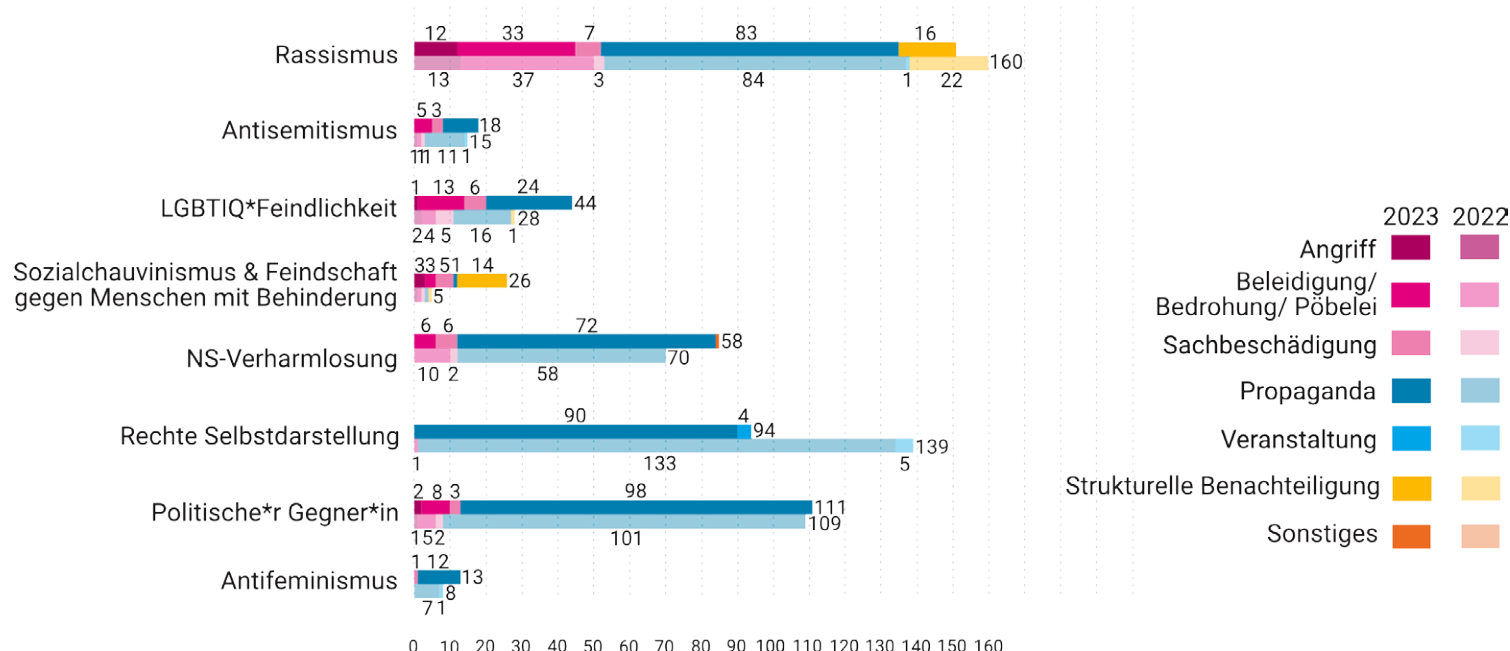
Youths on their way to the CSD were insulted by a person at the Lichtenberg S-Bahn station with anti-trans and anti-queer slurs.

Source: JuSos (Young Socialists) Lichtenberg

November 26, 2023

A Lichtenberg pub was broken into and the number combination “88” (Heil Hitler) and a Star of David with a “J” in the color blue were left at the basement entrance to the bar.

Source: Lichtenberger Register



He confessed to having written threatening letters announcing terrorist attacks in case the “wave of refugees” was not stopped. However, it could not be proven that he had set fire to his own building. He was ultimately convicted of giving a Hitler salute, wearing a police uniform, and writing and distributing two threatening letters. The trial against the group is currently still pending. The threatening situation for migrant residents in Neu-Hohenschönhausen is alarming. An incident in the summer of 2023 makes this particularly apparent: a young woman was being repeatedly threatened with racist slurs, and a burning piece of paper was pushed under her apartment door. The perpetrators were willing to risk the death of that family and imminently threatened to set fire to the residential building. In this case, the family was able to detect the fire in time. However, in the other basement fires, several families in Hohenschönhausen did lose their homes. The affected residents are still waiting for the series of fires to be solved, which has shaken their sense of safety and trust in the protection provided by the authorities.

Organized extreme right – “The III. Path” outside of schools

At the end of 2023, the Lichtenberg Register learned about two schoolyard actions by the neo-Nazi organization “The III. Path.” Assaults and attempts at intimidation against people and places considered to be “leftist” or “queer” have increased in recent months, particularly in Berlin’s eastern districts. “The III. Path” is currently the most active neo-Nazi organization in Berlin. It is a neo-Nazi micro-party, whose personnel include long-known neo-Nazis

and former NPD (National Democratic Party) cadres. “The III. Path” is violence-oriented, propagating a nationalistic and neo-Nazi worldview. The current focus of the organization is on recruiting new members for its “NRJ” (“National Revolutionary Youth”) youth organization. The fact that neo-Nazis are once again appearing in front of schools is a phenomenon that has not been observed for the past 20 years in Berlin. It is reminiscent of how CDs used to be circulated in schoolyards in the 2000s. The fact that neo-Nazis are once again asserting their presence in front of schools is worrying in every respect. “NRJ” is currently the only action-oriented neo-Nazi organization making “attractive” offers to young people. In doing so, it is filling a gap that has existed for many years – providing new recruits for the right-wing scene. It offers young people shared martial arts training, graffiti painting instruction, and a form of community that is patriarchal and neo-Nazi. In order to recruit new members and demonstrate their presence in public spaces, two schoolyard events hosted by “The III. Path” took place in Hohenschönhausen. Here, members of the “NRJ” youth organization stood in front of the school and tried to win over the young people by handing out business cards and QR codes. It can be assumed that these were not isolated actions.

“The III. Path” has already announced and carried out further schoolyard actions in the state of Brandenburg. However, schools and civil society are being increasingly sensitized to this development and prepared to foil these agitative attempts. Despite the high number of reported incidents, the majority (72%) involved propa-

ganda. The actual number of assaults, 18, was lower than in other eastern outskirts of Berlin. The high number of reports not only has a negative impact, but a positive aspect as well, since it reveals that many people are not prepared to tolerate the hate. Committed residents now contact the Register every day. Moreover, established democratic structures are in place, making clear their steadfast opposition to the exclusion and devaluation of people in the district.



You can download the detailed annual report for Lichtenberg from the Berliner Register website or order a printed copy free of charge.

EACH ONE Monitoring

EACH ONE monitoring aims to make Black realities of life visible when it comes to Black economic, social, political and cultural participation against the backdrop of anti-Black racism (ABR) and discrimination. It is community-based and focuses on cases of ABR and discrimination based on an intersectional orientation. Monitoring involves documenting and evaluating manifestations of ABR and discrimination in order to record patterns and dynamics of these at the individual and structural-institutional level.

In 2023, the majority of cases arose at the institutional-structural level, with the main focus on residence status and government authorities, education, employment and housing. Of these cases, 1.) residence status/government authorities, and 2.) housing, are briefly presented as examples. 1.) The problem of an insecure residence status: this mainly concerns the needs that arise when filing asylum applications, filing appeals in the event of a rejected application, legal assistance, and concrete procedures in case of deportation, support in case of restricted or denied access to educational opportunities and work (permits), and accompaniment to government offices/agencies. Structural difficulties particularly involve a lack of language mediation, but also a general withholding of relevant information on residence rights, and conflicting processing logic from various government agencies, which significantly delay or stop processing-related procedures. In addition, there are reports of negative and racially motivated treatment on the part of these agency employees. Overall, clients are confronted with a lack of access to relevant (residence rights related) information and corresponding procedures and processes. Another important area when it comes to an insecure residence status concerns confinement in collective accommodations or camps without privacy or places to retreat to. In this context, Each One documents the neglect and racism encountered from the camp staff and their disregard for the concerns, complaints and (health) needs, i.e. social rights and

unequal treatment, of Blacks compared to white and non-Black refugees. 2.) The second area relates to housing. Here, racism and discrimination not only involves access to the housing market or housing, but also to the residential environment itself, primarily involving racially motivated hostility, insults and bullying. In this context, clients report violations of their right to adequate housing and failures by landlords to comply with their obligation set out in the AGG (General Equal Treatment Act) to allocate housing without discrimination and to ensure trouble-free use of the rental property, which also includes obligations against racially motivated harassment.

Anti-Black racism permeates all areas of life. It is therefore important to promote structures for the establishment of a comprehensive nationwide ABR monitoring. As an instrument, ABR monitoring informs the practice of community organizations and the need for political and societal interventions.

You can find more information at:
each-one.de/en/



WWW.EACH-ONE.DE
EIN PROJEKT VON EACH ONE TEACH ONE (EOTO) e.V.

DEIN WEG. DEINE COMMUNITY.

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

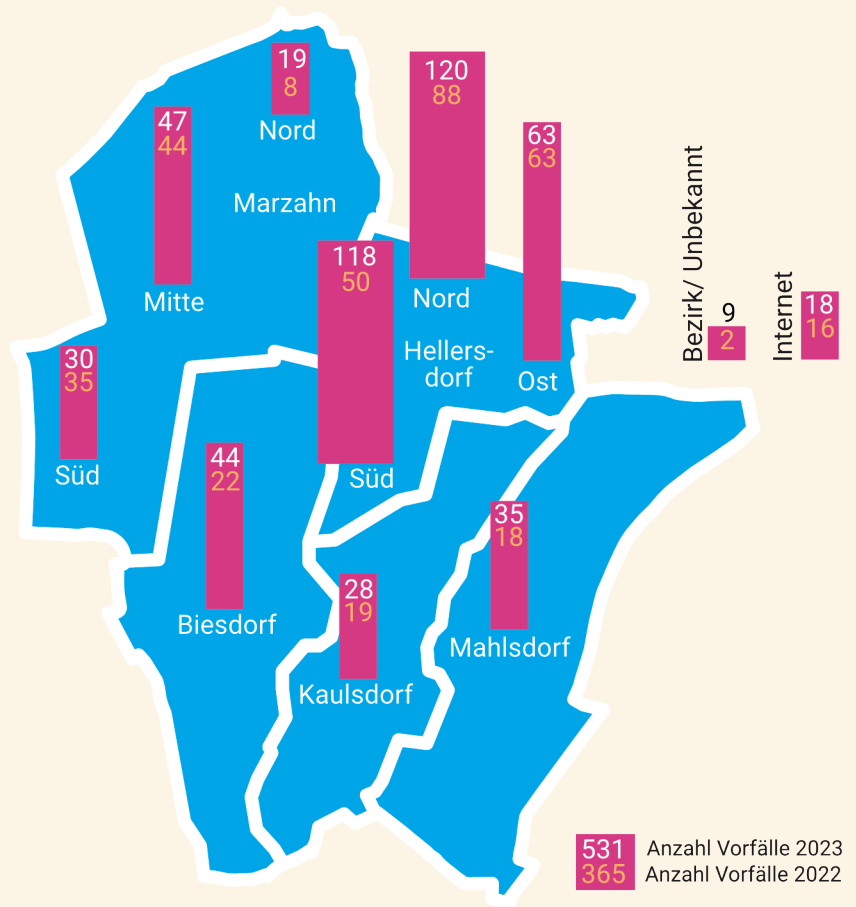
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Marzahn-Hellersdorf

The Marzahn-Hellersdorf district has more to offer than just gray concrete. The “Gardens of the World” in Marzahn, Kienberg hill in Hellersdorf or the lakes in Kaulsdorf attract people from all over Berlin and sometimes even from all over the world. There is a lot going on between the prefabricated buildings and single-family homes.

In recent years, life in Marzahn-Hellersdorf has become even more diverse: for example, in 2024, Marzahn Pride celebrated its fifth anniversary. In general, the number of regular offers for queer youths and adults is continuously increasing. Despite the great potential, the coexistence of so many different people in this major district does not always come without its problems.



Nazi-glorifying stickers on Kienberg hill

“The III. Path” graffiti on Hellersdorfer Straße



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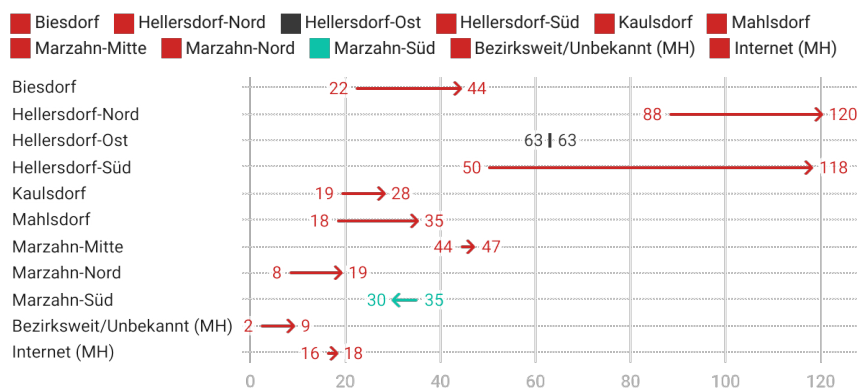
Instagram: @RegisterMaHe

Highest number of incidents since recordkeeping began

In 2023, 531 right-wing and discriminatory incidents were registered in Marzahn-Hellersdorf. That is 45% more reports than in the previous year, and is a new high since right-wing incidents began to be recorded in 2008. This number corresponds to approximately 1.5 right-wing or discriminatory incidents per day. There are various reasons for this increase in incidents. The first is very positive because more and more people are reporting incidents. This way, focal points of discrimination in the district can be effectively identified and countermeasures taken.

However, the increase in incidents is also due to the current increase in neo-Nazi activities in the district. Between 2013 and 2017, there were already disturbingly high numbers of far-right incidents. At the time, racially motivated demonstrations against the construction of refugee accommodations occurred on a weekly basis. Refugees who had recently moved to the district and anti-racists were often exposed to Neo-Nazi violence in their daily lives. In recent years, things have calmed down for the time being. Recently, however, some of the neo-Nazi cadres who has been active 10 years ago have been appearing more in public again. They are particularly organized in the context of the neo-Nazi micro-party "The III. Path,"

Vorfälle in Ortsteilen 2022 und 2023 in Marzahn-Hellersdorf



whose activities increased sharply in 2023. Unlike in Berlin's inner city districts, the increasing escalation of the political situation in Israel and the Palestinian territories has had little impact on the number of incidents reported here. Thus, a comparatively low number of 14 anti-Semitic incidents were reported in the entire year.

Right-wing and racially motivated violence is rising

Overall, the 2023 Register Report reveals the disturbing trend that discrimination is increasingly accompanied by physical violence. On the one hand, discriminatory events have declined, and there have been fewer reports of incidents involving a structural disadvantage. On the other hand, the number of reported assaults

has more than doubled: from 9 right-wing motivated attacks in 2022 to 22 last year. This suggests that some people are particularly at risk of becoming victims of this propensity to violence.

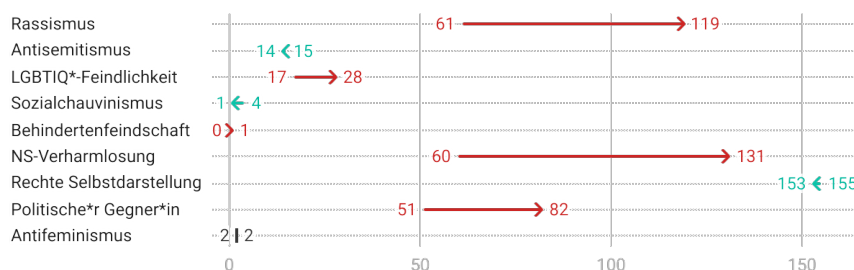
Around two-thirds of assaults reported in 2023 were racially motivated. They mostly occurred on public transport (S-Bahn, U-Bahn, tram, bus), and were usually committed by people unknown to the victims. Discriminatory violence and hatred often affect people by chance and unexpectedly in their daily lives.

Increase in violence against queer people

Unfortunately, reports of anti-LGBTIQ* discrimination and violence have increased as well. Last year, there were six incidents of queer people being threatened and harassed on the street. Physical violence was also employed on two occasions.

A high number of unreported incidents can be assumed when it comes to anti-LGBTIQ* discrimination. Queer people have repeatedly told the Register office that they rarely report incidents because these occur too frequently in their daily lives. Overall, there are still fewer offers for queer people in the outskirts of the city

Motive der Vorfälle 2022 und 2023 in Marzahn-Hellersdorf



March 27, 2023

A family of three was racially insulted and assaulted on tram line 16 in Marzahn. The father, mother and daughter are said to have been talking on the phone in the tram while a passenger initially hurled racial slurs at them then tried to force them out of the tram and strike them.

Source: Police report No. 0448 from 03/28/2023

June 18, 2023

In Zossener Straße, around 24 members of "The III. Path" posed with several banners in front of a graffiti wall, then used an image from it for propaganda purposes on the Internet. They were paying reference to the anniversary of the anti-Communist uprising of June 17, 1953.

Source: Marzahn-Hellersdorf Register

June 24, 2023

Two organized neo-Nazis disrupted the closing ceremony of Marzahn Pride at Victor-Klemperer-Platz. The neo-Nazis entered the event area at around 6 p.m., heading straight to one of the info booths. They then began to take photographs of the people there. Taking targeted photographs of people is one of the anti-Antifa methods used by neo-Nazis and is intended to intimidate political opponents.

Source: Marzahn-Hellersdorf Register

than in the city center. This means that there is a lack of sites for networking and support in the event of an anti-LGBTIQ* incident.

Marzahn-Hellersdorf is the hub of neo-Nazis from “The III. Path” Berlin

A total of 180 reports of discriminatory and right-wing incidents in Marzahn-Hellersdorf in 2023 were related to the “The III. Path” neo-Nazi party. This makes the district a regional focus of “party work,” since most activities were reported here in a Berlin-wide comparison. “The III. Path,” is active throughout Berlin and is currently the largest organized neo-Nazi structure in the city. It was founded as the result of bans on several “comradships” and disputes over the party’s direction in the NPD. “The III. Path” was established as a party to prevent its easy prohibition. It has not run in any Berlin elections in recent years. The goal of the party is a “national revolution,” which is why the occasional local political election run, as it occurred in the state of Brandenburg, can represent a strategic consideration at most.

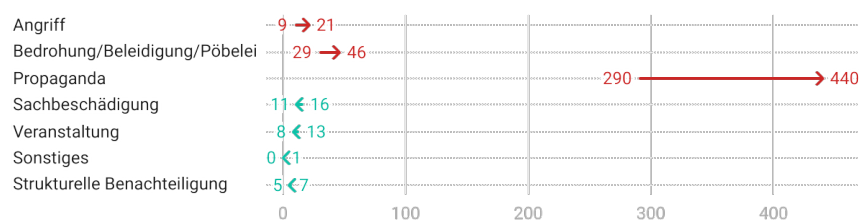
An important part of the strategy of “The III. Path” is its presence in the public space. Hanging up posters, pasting stickers and spraying graffiti occupies these spaces and marks them as neo-Nazi. Of the 36 scrawlings related to the “The III. Path” and reported in Marzahn-Hellersdorf in 2023, 10 were located on Zossener Strasse. “The III. Path” used the legally sanctioned graffiti walls there so that young party members could try out their skills. Martial arts training was being organized as well. In October 2023, two activists handed out propaganda in front of a school in Biesdorf. “The III. Path” has built up its own youth structure in Berlin in recent years. The “National Revolutionary Youth” consists of around 20 to 25 people

between the ages of 12 and 25. Their initials “NRJ” (in German: “Nationalrevolutionäre Jugend”) is often spray-painted in the public space.

Even if the majority of incidents linked to “The III. Path” have so far been propaganda-related, more violence must be expected in future. This is a group of people that is experience-oriented, has been training for several months to prepare for acts of violence and is now increasingly actually committing them.

alism) or “I ♥ HTLR” (HTLR=Hitler). The mass posting of propaganda is an indication that neo-Nazis are claiming (social) spaces for themselves. Their propaganda is regularly found in the same places because their originators live there or otherwise regularly use these spaces. It is more common for violent attacks or threats to take place wherever neo-Nazis paste their stickers and hang up their posters. The incident reports of propaganda from a single region can provide information on the spectrum of attackers.

Arten von Vorfällen 2022 und 2023 in Marzahn-Hellersdorf



Propaganda and glorification of National Socialism in the public space

As in previous years, propaganda accounts for 80% of the incidents recorded by the Register. These include, for example, stickers, posters, leaflets or graffiti with discriminatory content. Compared to previous years, the rise from 290 to 440 incidents is immense. Besides the propaganda from the “The III. Path,” the amount of additional cases of neo-Nazi scrawlings has increased, including public declarations of support for National Socialism. A total of 35 – mostly large-size – swastikas were recorded. In addition to the propaganda, the public display of the “Hitler salute” was reported six times. Propaganda from a neo-Nazi mail order company was reported an additional 46 times, including the slogans “I ♥ NS” (NS=National Soci-

Focal points of reported incidents

By far the most reported incidents in 2023 occurred in the three Hellersdorf district regions (Hellersdorf-South, -East and -North). Hellersdorf-South, in particular, saw a massive increase in propaganda from “The III. Path” around the Kaulsdorf Nord subway station. A large number of reported threats (22) and several assaults (5) took place in Hellersdorf-North and -South as well.

Election campaign and propaganda on the Internet

Over half of all incidents related to the election campaign had an AfD connection. On the occasion of the repeat election, an AfD newspaper was distributed in the district on several occasions, spreading racially motivated narratives. Hence, the

June 24, 2023

A group of around 20 people stirred about the Biesdorf-Süd subway station, giving several Hitler salutes and yelling “Sieg Heil.” When a passerby loudly expressed his annoyance, one man from the group assaulted him. The attacker shoved his body against the victim’s body. The victim was able to make a getaway shortly afterwards. Source: eyewitness account

July 09, 2023

In Hellersdorf, an alternative housing project was the scene of an attack by several people from the spectrum of the neo-Nazi micro-party “The III. Path.” At around 1:00 a.m., around a dozen neo-Nazis approached the housing project, carrying a banner with an anti-fascist symbol, which they turned upside down. The neo-Nazis then lit a pyrotechnic object, which they then threw in the direction of the housing project. As the neo-

Nazis withdrew from the housing project, they hurled fireworks and other objects, damaging the cars of some local residents in the process. The police reported that one 17-year-old male and one 19-year-old male were briefly held in custody as a result of the attack. A registered anti-fascist demonstration had taken place in Hellersdorf prior to the attack. Source: eyewitness account

housing shortage problem was attributed to migration. Local AfD politicians had also repeatedly spread racially motivated articles on the Internet. This kind of cheap propaganda affects potential voters who feel their racist prejudices confirmed, while citizens with a migration background feel intimidated whenever they find this kind of propaganda in their mailboxes.

The AfD received the highest district election results of the entire city and was able to win the only two direct mandates for the Berlin House of Representatives. The election results were particularly high in places where voter turnout was low.

In conclusion: threat level rising

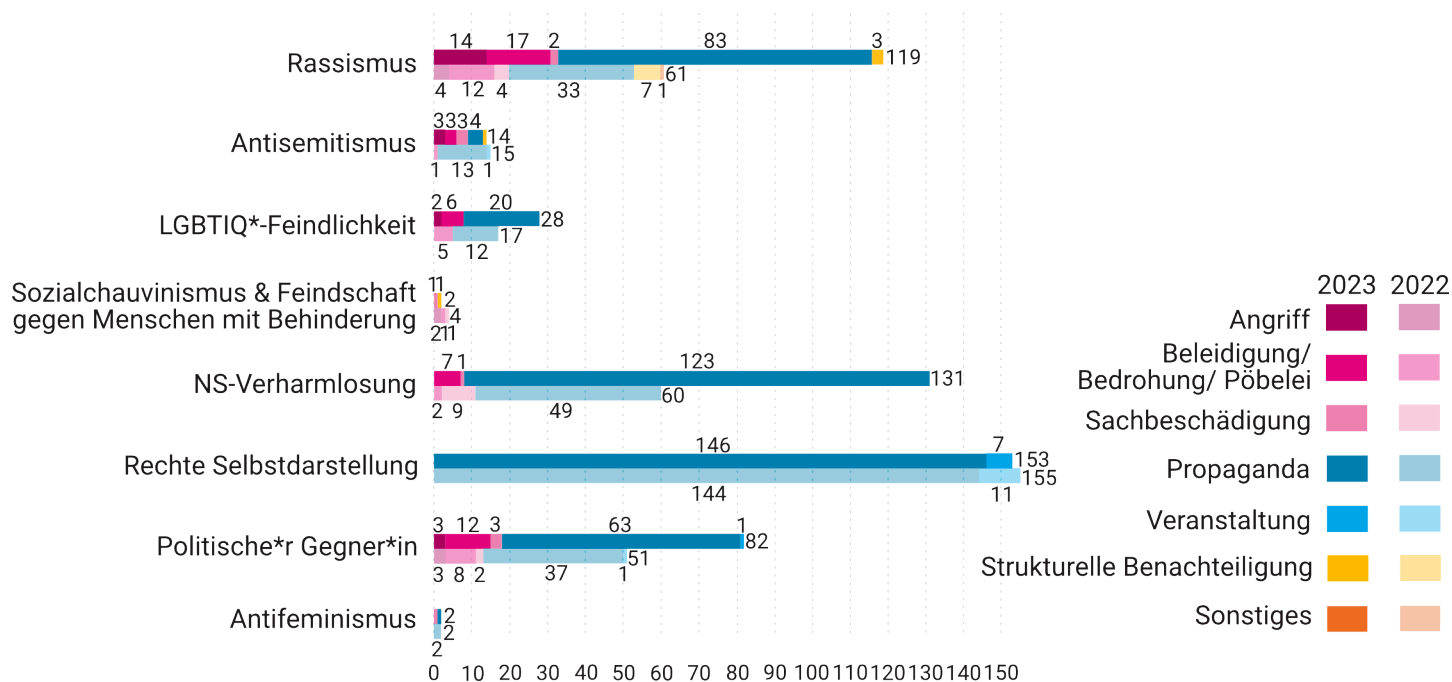
The incidents reported in 2023 show that discrimination and (extreme) right-wing exclusion are still very widespread in Marzahn-Hellersdorf. The number of reports has been steadily rising over the past several years. Particularly affected are racially discriminated people and denigrated queer people, but also people who are openly committed to diversity, tolerance and democracy.

Campaigns by the far right have played a part in escalating the situation. Besides the AfD, neo-Nazis are becoming more active in the district as well. The micro-party, "The III. Path," is active in Marzahn-Hellersdorf, thereby introducing

young people to the neo-Nazi scene. Additional effort is needed in order to provide residents affected by these incidents with more security in their daily lives so that discrimination and exclusion have no place in society. The multifaceted approaches to a solidarity-based coexistence in the Marzahn-Hellersdorf district remain a necessary investment in the future.



You can download the detailed annual report for Marzahn-Hellersdorf from the Berlin Register website or order a printed copy free of charge.

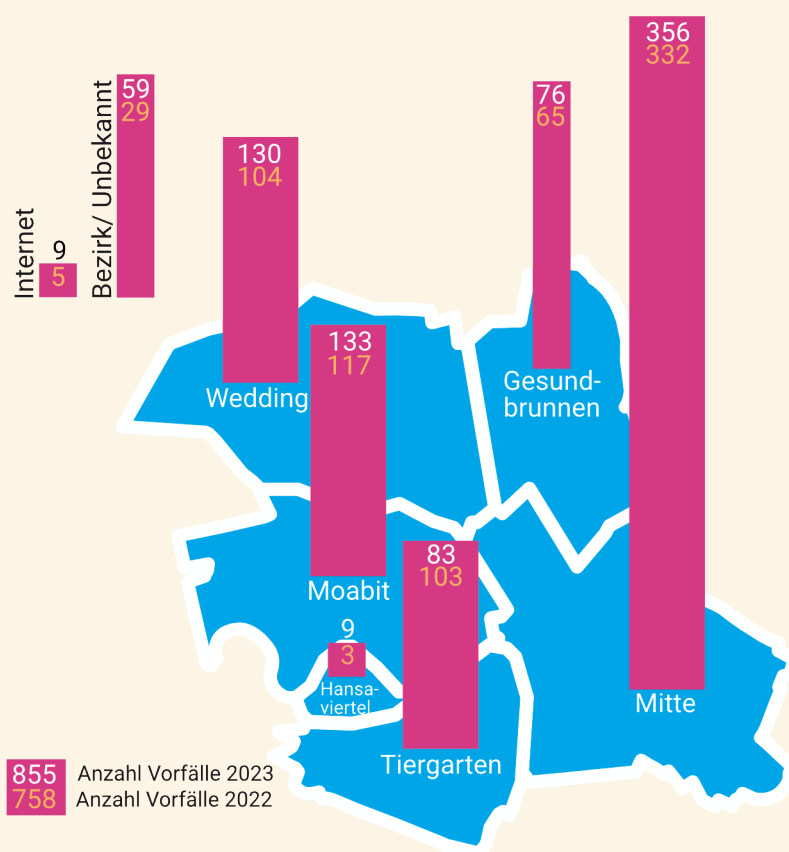


Mitte

In 2023, 855 incidents were recorded in the Mitte district, compared to 758 (2022) and 745 (2021). As in the past six years, Mitte is by far the district with the most recorded incidents. After many of these incidents had been in relation to far right and conspiratorial-ideological demonstrations, this had lost importance in 2023. The activities of Mitte's conspiracy ideologists and Reichsbürger, in particular, had declined from the summer onwards. 2023 was characterized rather by an increase in anti-LGBTIQ*, anti-Semitic and racially motivated incidents.

There was a particularly sharp increase in the number of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents again; thus demonstrating how public discourse can manifest itself in violence. In no other motive category was the proportion of assaults as high, tripling since 2021.

After the massacre by the Hamas terrorist group in Israel on October 7, 2023, anti-Semitic incidents increased dramatically in Mitte, too. Besides large gatherings, during which anti-Semitic content was disseminated, there was a significant increase in anti-Semitic assaults, taunts and vandalism as well.



Reichsbürger rally at Brandenburg Gate



"Identitarian" sticker covering up a civil society poster



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From pandemic and Ukraine war to Middle East conflict and anti-Semitism

Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on demonstrations in the district. Conspiracy ideologists, Reichsbürger and the far right were able to mobilize tens of thousands of people against the measures used to combat the pandemic. In 2022, we had recorded 134 COVID-19 related events, compared to only 58 in 2023. Over the course of the year, most of these groups gradually ceased their activities. The issue has experienced a massive loss of its mobilization potential, yet it still played a role – albeit a subordinate one – in almost all conspiratorial-ideological demonstrations. The time spent together in the “resistance” against the pandemic containment measures remains a unifying element in the mixed scene of conspiracy ideologists, Reichsbürger and extreme right-wingers. From 2022 on, elements of the scene changed their thematic focus to the war in Ukraine. In 2023, we recorded 83 rallies at which the war was an issue. The condemnation of German arms deliveries and pro-Russian attitudes represented one of the few points of contact for this scene with some left-wing groups. On several occasions, far-right and conspiracy-ideological groups even managed to take part in rallies of the traditional “peace movement”-type. From the summer onwards, activities of the conspiratorial-ideological scene continued to decline. Their last major demonstrations took place on October 3rd. Starting from October 7th, demonstrations in Mitte changed completely. After the anti-Semitic massacre by Hamas, we registered 25 demonstrations related to the Middle East conflict. Some of these counted several thousand participants and were accompanied by a series of incidents, mainly anti-Semitic. While the massacre in Israel was still taking place,

young people were seen dancing at the main train station and shouting “Palestine will be free; From the river to the sea.” Besides signs and slogans denying Israel’s right to exist, we mainly recorded statements equating the Israeli state with the Nazi regime, and slogans and signs comparing the Israeli military operation in the Gaza Strip with the Holocaust. Slogans and posters referring to the anti-Semitic blood libel canard were also recorded. Of a total of 15 anti-Semitic attacks in 2023, 11 took place following October 7. Among these was an arson attack on a Jewish community center. On October 18, 2023, two incendiary devices were thrown at the building, housing a synagogue, school, and kindergarten. On the same day, while the police were still on site, a man was recorded yelling anti-Semitic slurs in front of the center. 21 anti-Semitic acts of vandalism were reported after October 7. People tried several times to tear Israeli flags from masts or set them on fire while they were still hanging on the mast. An exhibit on the history of Moabit Hospital and its Jewish employees, in particular, as well as on the resistance to National Socialists at this hospital, was completely destroyed by fire. The number of registered incidents of anti-Semitic threats/insults/taunts rose from 24 in 2022 to 45 in 2023. Of the 174 anti-Semitic incidents, 104 had a direct connection to the Middle East conflict.

Assaults in Mitte

With 68 assaults, a slight increase was recorded compared to the previous year, with 63 assaults. There was a sharp increase in anti-Semitic, anti-LGBTIQ* and islamophobic assaults. There was a massive decline in assaults on far-right political opponents in particular. In previous years, these assaults occurred mainly in the vicinity of far right rallies and demonstrations. The reduced number of demonstra-

tions also meant a reduction in violence. As in the previous year, the majority were at Gesundbrunnen train station and Alexanderplatz. Four attacks took place on public transport.

With 237 threats/insults/taunts, a new high was reached following 179 in 2022 and 170 in 2021. 27 threats/insults/taunts were registered in the vicinity of rallies and demonstrations. In 5 cases, journalists were the target. However, there were also assaults on counter-demonstrators or passers-by. Nine incidents were reported in which the victims were threatened, insulted or taunted at their workplace. Many people meet or congregate in train stations and on public transport, which means a greater likelihood for people to be assaulted. A total of 63 threats/insults/taunts occurred on public transport. 21 of these were of an islamophobic nature.

LGBTIQ*-hostile violence

When it comes to LGBTIQ* hostility, the proportion of assaults and insults/threats/taunts has always been particularly high in Mitte. 2023 witnessed a further increase in these assaults 19 incidents, following 14 assaults in 2022. The number of LGBTIQ* hostile insults/threats/taunts increased from 17 in 2022 to 26 in 2023. The Tiergarten district recorded a series of anti-LGBTIQ* vandalistic acts. A frequent target was the Gay Museum. On February 24, 2023, unknown assailants took shots at the museum building at night. On March 30, 2023, two young people sprayed the museum using a fire extinguisher. The monument to the first homosexual emancipation movement in Moabit and the memorial to homosexuals persecuted under National Socialism in Tiergarten were damaged as well. As in the previous year, the CSD on July 22, 2023 was a focus of anti-LGBTIQ* incidents. Two assaults, 4 threats/insults/taunts and one event

March 26, 2023

A 35-year-old woman was approached and abused with anti-Black racial slurs by a group of six men on the subway at Alexanderplatz because of her Afro hairdo. One man tried to photograph her without her permission. When the 35-year-old female and her 34-year-old male companion expressed their objection to the photographs, they were threatened and harassed by members of that group. The couple got off at the Alexander-

platz subway station with the men in pursuit. The 34-year-old male was hit several times in the face and injured as a result.

Source: ReachOut

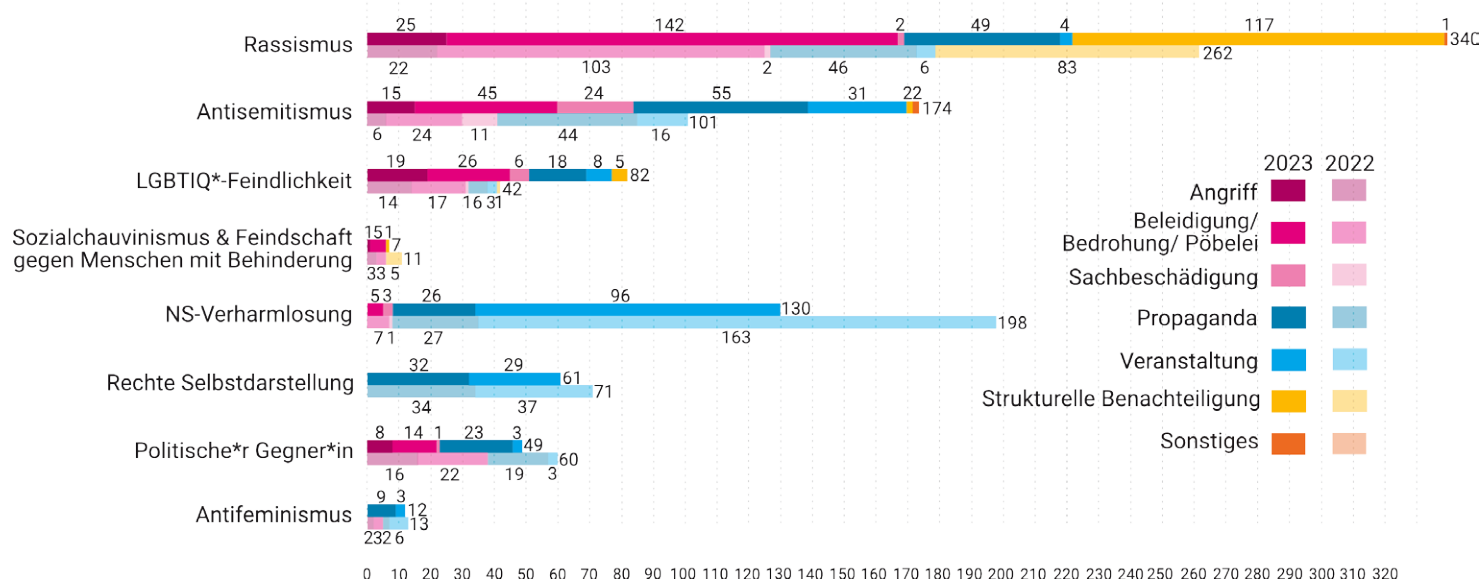
June 11, 2023

A “mezuzah” (Jewish doorpost talisman) was torn down from the entrance to a private apartment in the Mitte district. The doorbell also had a Jewish surname on it so that an anti-Semitic motive can be assumed.

Source: Registration form of the Berliner Register

August 09, 2023

At around 9:15 p.m., a lesbian couple was attacked by three unknown male youths about 13 years of age on Wolankstrasse. The youths ran up from behind, hit one of the women on the back of the head, gave the other a slap on the face, insulted them with anti-queer slurs and showed them the middle finger as they ran away.



were registered in connection with the CSD. In one case, participants of the CSD were assaulted by the security staff of a parade float. In 2 cases, people were taunted at the CSD. During the CSD, a group of around 35 neo-Nazis from the micro-party “The III. Path” marched from Alexanderplatz to Unter den Linden, threatening people they perceived as queer with glass bottles. Neo-Nazis from the “The III. Path” held a demonstration on Alexanderplatz on that same day, unveiling a banner on the TV tower with the inscription “Homo = death of a people.”

Sharp rise in racially motivated incidents

Following a significant decline from 307 incidents in 2021 to 262 in the previous year, a total of 340 racially motivated incidents were recorded in 2023. This was mainly due to an increase in racially motivated insults/threats/taunts as well as ra-

cist structural disadvantages. The number of recorded islamophobic incidents rose from 48 in 2022 to 86 in 2023. In this category, we recorded 6 assaults after we had not registered any assaults in 2022. There was an increase in documented insults/threats/taunts to 53 recorded incidents in 2023, following 20 recorded incidents in 2022. When it comes to islamophobic attacks, it is also striking that there are significantly more women among both the victims and perpetrators: women were affected in 80 percent of all islamophobic attacks and in 98 percent of all threats/insults/taunts. Women also made up the majority of perpetrators of islamophobic threats/insults/taunts. The fact that women make up such a large proportion in this regard is because they are more quickly regarded as Muslim than men because of their headscarves. The strong increase was mainly due to better networking work and more reports from coopera-

tion partners.

The number of anti-Black racially motivated incidents rose sharply as well. Following 89 incidents in 2022, 124 incidents were recorded in 2023. These included 4 attacks, 36 threats/insults/taunts and 80 reports concerning structural disadvantages. 56 anti-Black racially motivated incidents affected people who we forced to flee the war in Ukraine. These numbers were primarily the result of good cooperation with various initiatives and counseling centers who were able to provide support to so-called “third-country nationals.” This improved cooperation also explains the strikingly high number of recorded incidents that occurred at the local authorities (50).

Of these, 34 involved Berlin’s State Office for Immigration.

Even though the war in Ukraine was a less noticeable issue in the demonstrations taking place in Berlin-Mitte in 2023 than in

Source: Registration form of the Berliner Register

October 31, 2023

At around 8:00 a.m., a woman wearing a headscarf was abused with islamophobic insults and beaten by a man on the U8 subway line at Rosenthaler Platz. Three passengers intervened and managed to get the attacker to leave the train. The woman was injured and treated at a hospital. She filed a complaint.

Source: ReachOut

November 08, 2023

A vigil was held in Brunnenstrasse to mark an arson attack on a synagogue. A man asked the participants to pack an Israeli flag back in, yelling anti-Semitic insults and far right slogans at them. The man was arrested.

Source: Register Mitte via Twitter, police report no. 2078 dated November 9, 2023

the previous year, African as well as Asian and Muslim refugees from Ukraine, in particular, remained affected by a wide range of racially motivated forms of discrimination, and will continue to be particularly at risk. This now also applies to Jewish refugees from Ukraine, as can be seen in the incidents recorded in 2024. The threat level for Jews living in Berlin has become significantly more acute since October 7, as our figures reveal. Since then, not only have the demonstrations been dominated by the Middle East conflict, but anti-Semitic incidents taking place outside of the protests have also increased massively. So far, this trend has also (as of: May 31, 2024) continued in 2024.

Cooperation partners

TIN* Anti-Violence Counseling

Many trans*, inter* and non-binary people (tin* for short) experience violence in the course of their lives. The TIN* anti-violence counseling service of the Schwulenberatung (Gay Counseling Center) Berlin counsels tin* people affected by violence. The service focuses on tin* people who are or have been involved in sex work (sex work on the streets, escort work, table dancing, BDSM, etc.).



We provide impartial advice, anonymously if requested, and free of charge. We can schedule up to 15 appointments. Counseling can be on various forms of violence – domestic, physical, medical, psychological, sexualized, anti-tin* hate violence, violence on the Internet, in partnerships, in families (of origin), in the work context, in institutions or in public. Victims can turn to us regardless of whether they have experienced violence in the past, are currently experiencing violence or are at risk of violence.

We provide counseling advice in German, English and Farsi, as well as in other languages with linguistic intermediation. Consultation sessions are offered at Hermannplatz in Neukölln, online or by telephone. Also, mobile consultation is offered twice a month at the Frauentreff Olga women's center in Schöneberg.

We counsel tin* victims of violence on how to deal with the consequences of experi-

ences of violence, and provide tin*-sensitive psychotherapists and, if necessary, refer them to other support structures (anti-discrimination advice, assisted individual living, sheltered housing, etc.). We maintain a network of various lawyers, provide support on request when filing reports and when contacting the police, and provide advice on various compensation funds.

Specialists can also seek advice from us on topics such as opening up projects to tin* people, raising awareness of the needs of tin* victims of violence and general TIN* awareness. Our counseling service is also directed at witnesses of anti-tin* violence and relatives of tin* victims.

More infos:

Flyer for clients seeking advice:

https://schwulenberatungberlin.de/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/SchwuBe_Erwachsenen-FlyerTIN-Antigewaltberatung.WEB.pdf

Flyer for practitioners:

https://schwulenberatungberlin.de/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/SchwuBe_Fachkraefte-FlyerTIN-Antigewaltberatung.DU.pdf

Website:

<https://schwulenberatungberlin.de/angebote/tin-antigewaltberatung-englisch/>

Contact TIN* Anti-Violence Counseling Service of Schwulenberatung Berlin:

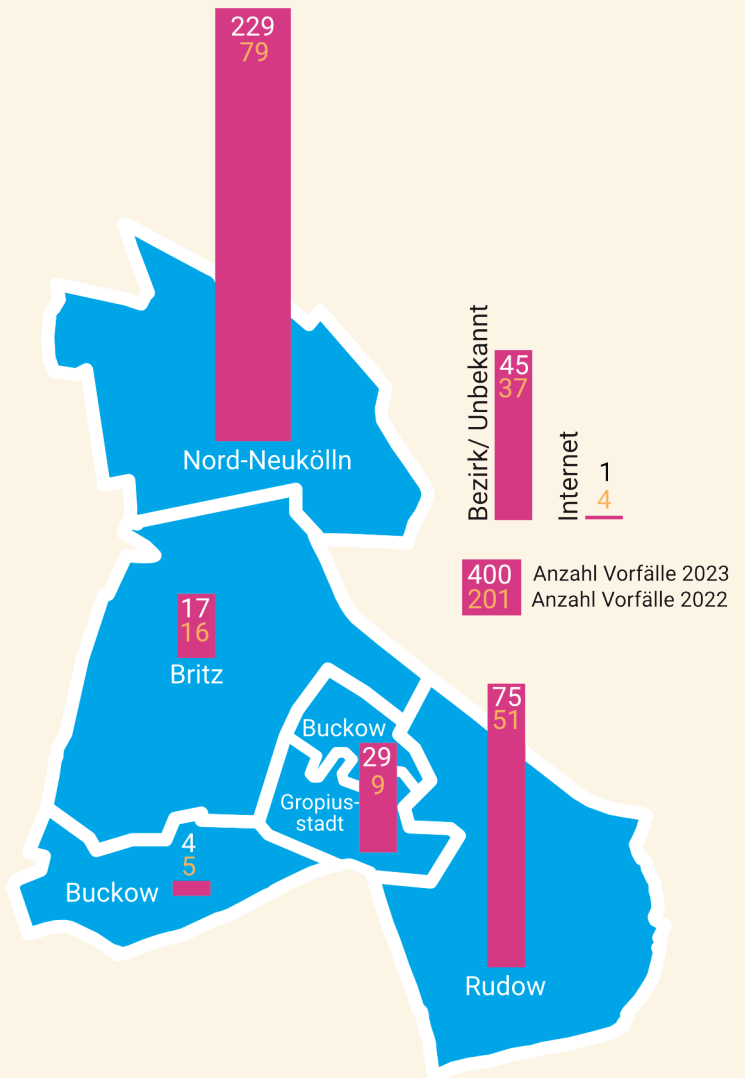
beratung@tinantiviolent.de

Phone: (030) 44 66 88-114

Hermannstr. 256-258 // 12049 Berlin, Germany

Neukölln

With around 330,000 inhabitants, Neukölln is one of the more populous and densely populated districts in Berlin. However, the various districts – Nord-Neukölln, Britz, Buckow, Rudow and Gropiusstadt – differ greatly in their housing density and socio-demographic characteristics. These differences are also reflected in the number and type of incidents reported. Northern Neukölln, in particular is, as an inner-city district, one of the city's popular nightlife and party areas, boasting a variety of bars, restaurants, pubs and clubs. Crucial aspects of urban life in Neukölln are the important road and rail intersections for local public transport. These junctions include the Hermannplatz (U-Bahn) subway station, which is considered one of the busiest and most important traffic intersections in Berlin, and the Neukölln S-Bahn and U-Bahn station. For years, Süd-Neukölln has been the scene of a series of far right attacks, accompanied by numerous anti-fascist and anti-racist protests. The trial surrounding the “Neukölln-Komplex” attacks ended in December 2022. In that same year, the parliamentary committee of inquiry into the series of right-wing extremist attacks commenced its work. The focus here is on the procedures adopted by the authorities. A full investigation into the crimes is still pending.



Neo-Nazi slogan in Neukölln

Anti-Russian slogan in a park



Contact: Register Neukölln

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X: @NkRegister
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Reports at a record high

The Neukölln Register documented a total of 400 incidents in 2023 – an increase of almost 100 percent compared to the previous year. On average, at least one far right or discriminatory incident occurred in Neukölln every day. This increase is particularly striking in a Berlin-wide comparison. The main reasons are an expanded reporting network, new target groups being addressed, and an increase in anti-Semitic incidents after the Hamas attack on Israel October 7, 2023. Most of the incidents registered were below the criminal liability limit, with propaganda making up the largest proportion, at around 60%. Southern localities mainly reported far right propaganda, while assaults and insults dominated in the north.

Racially motivated incitement

The assaults by youths on police and firefighters in the Neukölln High-Deck housing complex on New Year's Eve 2022/23 led to a racially charged debate.

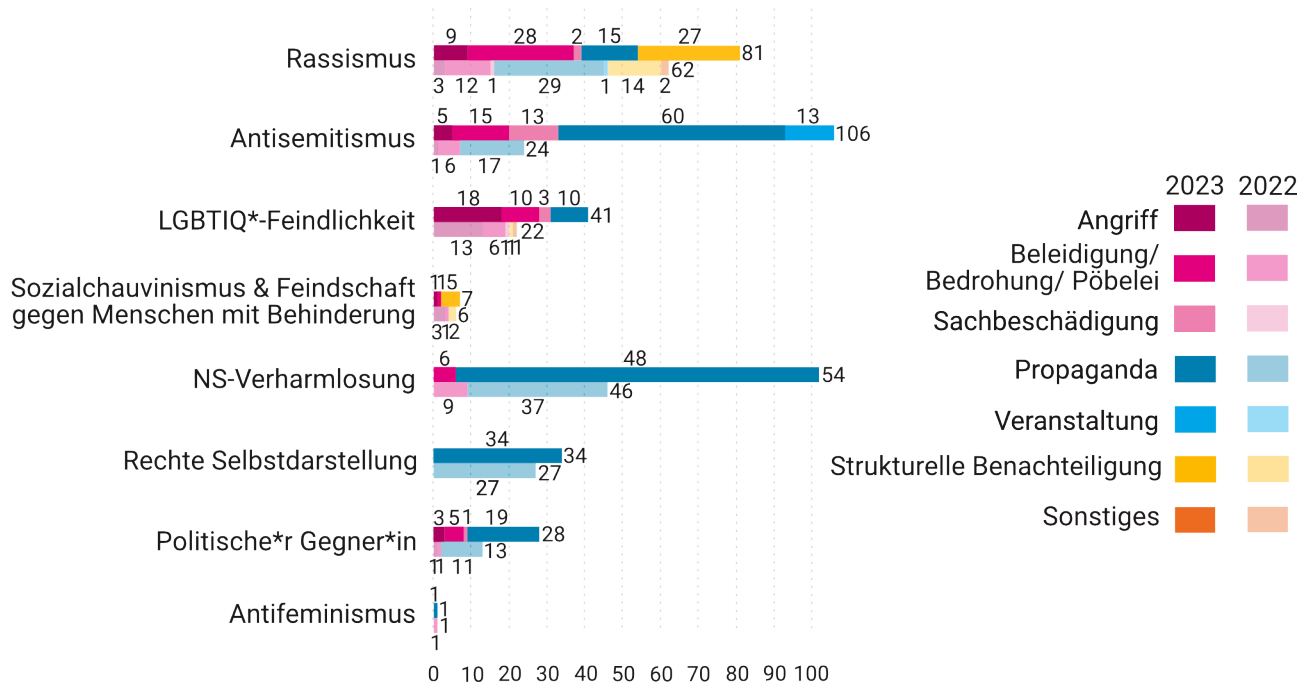
People with a migration background were generally accused of a lack of willingness to integrate. Friedrich Merz spoke of "little Pashas." The "Die Heimat" party (formerly: NPD) and the AfD used the incidents to make racist demands for more deportations. The CDU also took part in the debate about the "migration problem" together with the AfD in the BVV Neukölln district assembly.

In the summer of 2023, violent clashes broke out in Berlin's outdoor public swimming pools, including in Neukölln. This reignited a racially motivated debate that led to passport checks at outdoor public pools. Youths with a migration background reported that they were sometimes denied access.

Racially charging social problems that also exist in other population groups with the same average age and a similar social background contributes to the further stigmatization of an already racialized people.

Propaganda: more swastikas in different contexts

With 235 reports, propaganda-related incidents (e.g. graffiti, stickers, leaflets) accounted for the largest proportion of reported incidents. An increase was noted here especially in the areas of Nazi-glorifying and anti-Semitic motivated propaganda. Most of it involved prohibited runes and swastikas, which appear mainly in the southern part of Neukölln (Rudow and Gropiusstadt). A comparison between 2022 and 2023 shows an exceptionally high increase in swastika scrawlings in the Neukölln district (2022: 24; 2023: 70; +192 %). In the Nord-Neukölln district, the number of reported swastikas rose from 7 to 24. Swastikas are predominantly categorized by the Berliner Registers as glorifying Naziism. Following the Hamas attack on Israel, October 7, 2023, an increasing number of swastika-related incidents with an anti-Semitic motive were identified. These include various combinations of swastikas with Stars of David and



January 25, 2023

In the BVV meeting on Wednesday, the parties (CDU & AfD) held a racially motivated discussion on New Year's Eve about the "migration problem." presenting false figures supposedly proving a "migration problem." The high point was the AfD accusing the CDU of not being racist enough to comment on this issue. The CDU did not respond to this allegation.

Source: Neukölln Register

July 21, 2023

At the corner of Pannierstrasse and Weserstrasse, a person perceived to be male threw a bottle at the participants of this year's Dyke* March. One person was hit in the thigh and slightly injured.

Source: Neukölln Register

November 01, 2023

Having relocated, a family needed a new school for their son. The responsible school authority commented on

the family's request with the statement: "Romanian children don't want to go to school anyway." Enrollment in the school was granted with much delay after repeated requests.

Source: Amaro Foro / DOSTA

October 07, 2023

On Sonnenallee, several men handed out sweet pastries to passers-by to mark the Hamas attack on Israel. One of the men was wearing a Palestinian flag on his back. The group "Sami-

Israel-related inscriptions accompanied by swastikas.

Increase in anti-Semitic incidents

Of a total 106 anti-Semitic incidents, 84 were recorded between October and December 2023. Most of these were regarding propaganda, vandalism and events. An increased incidence of anti-Semitic propaganda was observed, especially in the aftermath of gatherings in the Neukölln district. As an inner-city district with a good transportation infrastructure, northern Neukölln is an ideal venue for events and gatherings. Hermannplatz, for example, is one of the popular starting and ending points for demonstration routes. Numerous events were also held in Neukölln on the occasion of the war between the Israeli state and Hamas. Among other things, slogans calling for the death of all Jews or the annihilation of the Israeli state were shouted. Jewish people felt increasingly threatened in the district and, for example, refrained from speaking Hebrew in public.

Increase in vandalism

While only 2 cases of vandalism were documented in 2022, there were 19 in 2023. 13 incidents of this kind had an anti-Semitic motive. For example, memorial plaques, stumbling stones or places and symbols of Jewish life in Neukölln, such as clubs, synagogues and restaurants, had been deliberately vandalized. An extreme right-wing act of vandalism on March 8, 2023 caused a particularly big stir when a memorial to Burak Bektaş in Buckow was smeared with a swastika. Burak Bektaş was shot dead on April 5, 2012 at the age of 22 in the vicinity of the Klinikum Neukölln while talking outside with some friends. The murder has not yet been solved. Relatives and friends assume that the crime was motivated by right-wing extremism. In 2024, a closer look into the investiga-

tion into Bektaş' murder is to take place as part of a parliamentary committee of inquiry into the "Neukölln Complex" (government-fascist collusion).

LGBTIQ* hostility

The number of documented anti-LGBTIQ* incidents has almost doubled compared to the previous year (2022: 22; 2023: 41). A closer look reveals that 18 incidents were assaults, most of these in Nord-Neukölln. The sharp increase can be explained by a return to day-to-day life of Neukölln's residents following the pandemic. New places for the queer Berlin scene have also emerged and become more visible in the urban landscape. Community-oriented networking was also conducted by the Register. Yet, a publicly expressed anti-queer sentiment is also evident that at least encourages such incidents.

In August 2023, an anti-LGBTIQ* arson attack on the lesbian "RuT – Rad und Tat" association in the Schiller neighborhood attracted a lot of attention. The shop window was destroyed and, according to the police, leaflets were ignited inside. Fortunately, no major fire occurred. As it turned out, the attack on the association was part of a Berlin-wide series of far right attacks. The perpetrator had set fire to a community book box at the "Gleis 17" memorial that same night and was arrested shortly afterwards. The incident makes it clear that anti-feminism and anti-LGBTIQ* hostility are an integral part of far right ideologies, and that anti-queer agitation leads to violence.

Challenges of documentation work

The year 2023 marked progress by the Neukölln Register in documenting and analyzing right-wing and discriminatory incidents. 400 documented incidents show that we do face challenges that politics and civil society must face. However, a

considerable number of unreported cases remains, as many incidents are not reported. Reasons for this could be ignorance about the reporting centers, feelings of powerlessness, or a lack of trust in the effectiveness of the reporting systems. A key challenge for the Neukölln Register, therefore, remains in building trust in those who report incidents and raising public awareness of discrimination and exclusion.

doun" commented on the action on Instagram with the words: "Long live the resistance of the Palestinian people." The Hamas war of aggression is being glorified and celebrated.

During the action, a TV station's camera crew was also threatened and ordered to delete the footage that had previously been shot. The reporters complied. "Samidoun" was founded in 2012 by members of the PFLP ("Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine"). The EU and the USA have the

PFLP on their lists of terrorist groups. Source: *Democ* 10/07/2023, *taz* 10/09/2023, *Tagesspiegel* 10/08/2023, *JFDA e.V.* 09/07/2023

The numbers in detail

On the following pages, the incidents of the past 5 years are shown in tables for all districts, the entire city and the “Berlin-wide” rubric. The overview table of all motives and types of incidents provides a transparent way to learn which database the Registers are referencing. It also makes a comparison between the districts easier. You can see,

for example, how violence is dispersed across the districts, that an increase in propaganda-related incidents often contributes to an increase in the total number of incidents, and that most anti-LGBTIQ* incidents are being recorded in Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Mitte and Neukölln.

Berlin in total

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	390	372	294	255	329
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	594	632	732	657	1.029
BVV	23	15	0	0	0
Propaganda	1.658	2.234	2.951	2.459	2.865
Sachbeschädigung	92	85	141	117	187
Veranstaltung	346	291	293	341	328
Sonstiges	174	46	32	11	10
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	147	398	316	538
Gesamt	3.277	3.822	4.841	4.156	5.285

Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Rassismus	1.337	1.306	1.428	1.132	1.458
Antisemitismus	598	774	1.043	810	1.113
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	222	169	198	239	464
Sozialchauvinismus	24	9	21	22	45
Behindertenfeindschaft	61	64	66	56	144
NS-Verharmlosung	353	619	720	655	704
Rechte Selbstdarstellung/Wahlkampf	416	498	776	808	787
Politische*r Gegner*in	266	383	563	407	525
Antifeminismus	0	0	26	27	45
Gesamt	3.277	3.822	4.841	4.156	5.285

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Berlin-wide

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	4	15	10	2	3
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	73	106	113	87	208
BVV	0	1	0	0	0
Propaganda	307	452	502	420	294
Sachbeschädigung	0	0	3	4	0
Veranstaltung	0	0	0	1	1
Sonstiges	56	29	13	2	2
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	28	112	74	142
Gesamt	440	631	753	590	650

Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Rassismus	94	76	125	71	87
Antisemitismus	320	493	553	479	459
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	2	3	31	5	11
Sozialchauvinismus	0	0	0	1	0
Behindertenfeindschaft	18	43	31	32	88
NS-Verharmlosung	3	3	4	1	0
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	1	0	1	0	0
Politische*r Gegner*in	2	13	5	1	5
Antifeminismus	0	0	3	0	0
Gesamt	440	631	753	590	650

The “Berlin-wide” rubric

There are incidents that cannot be assigned to a single district. These include incidents that are directed at specific recipients for which the district has no relevance whatsoever. Many Jewish or Israeli institutions receive anti-Semitic emails, insults and threats. Because these unsolicited communications are received independent of their location, they are being recorded under the “Berlin-wide” rubric. The proportion of anti-Semitic incidents is therefore very high, recording counseling center related cases and whenever the district of origin is unclear. One agency that is responsible for all people with a disability in Berlin is located in Kreuzberg. All cases of discrimination

involving this agency are recorded under the “Berlin-wide” rubric because the agency location is not associated with the discrimination cases. Whenever deputies of the German Bundestag or Berlin’s House of Deputies are insulted or threatened on social media platforms, then these cases are not recorded in the “Mitte” district, but under the “District-wide” rubric as well. Content-wise, such cases can be found under the “Political Opponent” rubric. In order to document incidents that take place in Berlin but do not have a local impact, the “Berlin-wide” rubric was introduced in May 2017.

Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	17	28	24	19	24	Rassismus	82	97	121	80	75
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	45	48	52	46	63	Antisemitismus	61	37	47	48	83
BVV	1	1	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	19	8	9	15	27
Propaganda	116	139	154	123	178	Sozialchauvinismus	3	3	2	1	7
Sachbeschädigung	16	6	6	6	18	Behindertenfeindschaft	1	1	2	1	9
Veranstaltung	35	41	30	21	27	NS-Verharmlosung	14	29	43	29	42
Sonstiges	11	0	0	1	36	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	42	64	37	46	60
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	13	26	18	1	Politische*r Gegner*in	19	37	28	12	41
Gesamt	241	276	292	234	347	Antifeminismus	0	0	3	2	3
						Gesamt	241	276	292	234	347

Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	54	56	44	36	62	Rassismus	124	121	124	80	116
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	50	35	60	57	88	Antisemitismus	41	44	49	27	123
BVV	0	0	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	38	27	27	29	58
Propaganda	115	196	297	174	175	Sozialchauvinismus	2	0	9	5	15
Sachbeschädigung	6	12	15	13	11	Behindertenfeindschaft	5	2	4	2	5
Veranstaltung	23	11	18	25	49	NS-Verharmlosung	17	46	92	49	23
Sonstiges	19	5	13	1	20	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	10	45	103	96	41
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	30	42	20	2	Politische*r Gegner*in	30	60	81	37	25
Gesamt	267	345	489	326	407	Antifeminismus	0	0	0	1	1
						Gesamt	267	345	489	326	407

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Lichtenberg

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	28	25	27	18	18	Rassismus	109	120	193	160	151
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	34	43	48	59	68	Antisemitismus	12	4	35	15	18
BVV	5	0	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	14	11	17	28	44
Propaganda	150	340	595	411	390	Sozialchauvinismus	2	1	1	3	10
Sachbeschädigung	13	5	25	14	31	Behindertenfeindschaft	1	0	1	2	16
Veranstaltung	16	4	8	8	4	NS-Verharmlosung	32	108	148	70	85
Sonstiges	12	1	5	0	1	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	47	87	165	139	94
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	3	24	24	30	Politische*r Gegner*in	41	90	165	109	111
Gesamt	258	421	732	534	542	Antifeminismus	0	0	7	8	13
						Gesamt	258	421	732	534	542

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Marzahn-Hellersdorf

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	15	17	11	9	21	Rassismus	61	78	58	61	119
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien	23	33	26	29	46	Antisemitismus	1	10	11	15	14
BVV	1	0	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	3	8	12	17	28
Propaganda	104	186	164	290	440	Sozialchauvinismus	0	0	0	4	1
Sachbeschädigung	0	5	11	16	11	Behindertenfeindschaft	0	0	1	0	1
Veranstaltung	10	4	19	13	8	NS-Verharmlosung	27	69	50	60	131
Sonstiges	1	3	0	1	0	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	46	52	68	155	153
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	4	10	7	5	Politische*r Gegner*in	16	35	38	51	82
Gesamt	154	252	241	365	531	Antifeminismus	0	0	3	2	2
						Gesamt	154	252	241	365	531

Mitte

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	96	63	56	63	68	Rassismus	324	285	307	262	340
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien	142	166	170	179	237	Antisemitismus	80	100	148	101	174
BVV	0	1	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	63	41	24	42	82
Propaganda	184	155	256	178	212	Sozialchauvinismus	7	1	3	3	3
Sachbeschädigung	28	12	21	15	36	Behindertenfeindschaft	28	5	9	8	4
Veranstaltung	164	183	169	234	174	NS-Verharmlosung	49	103	136	198	130
Sonstiges	31	3	0	0	3	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	39	37	50	71	61
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	26	72	89	125	Politische*r Gegner*in	55	37	62	60	49
Gesamt	645	609	744	758	855	Antifeminismus	0	0	5	13	12
						Gesamt	645	609	744	758	855

Neukölln

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	54	35	30	21	36	Rassismus	63	86	99	62	81
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien	29	30	62	36	65	Antisemitismus	25	14	67	24	106
BVV	7	7	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	25	23	17	22	41
Propaganda	92	148	214	121	235	Sozialchauvinismus	0	2	3	3	2
Sachbeschädigung	5	6	5	2	19	Behindertenfeindschaft	2	1	3	3	5
Veranstaltung	14	2	16	1	13	NS-Verharmlosung	26	46	59	46	102
Sonstiges	3	1	0	3	0	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	51	47	71	27	34
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	7	27	17	32	Politische*r Gegner*in	12	17	34	13	28
Gesamt	204	236	354	201	400	Antifeminismus	0	0	1	1	1
						Gesamt	204	236	354	201	400

Pankow

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	28	35	27	28	21	Rassismus	93	105	102	104	109
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	39	37	51	45	49	Antisemitismus	21	21	49	54	42
BVV	3	0	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	7	10	11	14	34
Propaganda	134	158	241	290	264	Sozialchauvinismus	1	0	2	1	1
Sachbeschädigung	6	4	7	6	17	Behindertenfeindschaft	0	2	0	1	3
Veranstaltung	16	9	6	10	12	NS-Verharmlosung	39	32	39	41	29
Sonstiges	10	0	0	0	0	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	54	62	95	120	128
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	5	11	8	31	Politische*r Gegner*in	21	16	44	52	45
Gesamt	236	248	343	387	394	Antifeminismus	0	0	1	0	3
						Gesamt	236	248	343	387	394

Erstellt mit Datawrapper

Reinickendorf

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	10	20	8	10	6	Rassismus	59	57	38	56	72
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	25	19	29	24	39	Antisemitismus	6	8	9	2	9
BVV	3	1	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	6	10	11	16	19
Propaganda	47	35	44	41	106	Sozialchauvinismus	2	0	1	0	0
Sachbeschädigung	2	7	6	2	4	Behindertenfeindschaft	0	1	1	3	4
Veranstaltung	15	6	0	2	4	NS-Verharmlosung	13	7	10	6	14
Sonstiges	5	4	0	1	0	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	16	8	13	12	37
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	6	10	22	16	Politische*r Gegner*in	5	7	13	7	17
Gesamt	107	98	97	102	175	Antifeminismus	0	0	1	0	3
						Gesamt	107	98	97	102	175

Spandau

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023	Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	9	21	15	9	14	Rassismus	48	46	57	37	57
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbele	46	19	33	19	23	Antisemitismus	1	3	2	9	10
BVV	0	0	0	0	0	LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	6	5	6	2	9
Propaganda	33	44	39	34	37	Sozialchauvinismus	3	0	0	0	2
Sachbeschädigung	0	1	5	4	3	Behindertenfeindschaft	5	2	4	2	1
Veranstaltung	1	6	2	5	0	NS-Verharmlosung	13	11	9	15	5
Sonstiges	6	0	0	0	1	Rechte Selbstdarstellung	12	25	20	13	9
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	7	18	9	23	Politische*r Gegner*in	7	6	12	2	8
Gesamt	95	98	112	80	101	Antifeminismus	0	0	2	0	0
						Gesamt	95	98	112	80	101

Steglitz-Zehlendorf

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	8	9	12	8	8
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien	25	22	16	13	21
BVV	1	0	0	0	0
Propaganda	173	90	88	69	121
Sachbeschädigung	5	7	1	6	4
Veranstaltung	4	13	1	9	9
Sonstiges	4	0	1	1	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	6	14	3	13
Gesamt	220	147	133	109	176

Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Rassismus	68	57	51	26	65
Antisemitismus	6	10	15	11	19
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	3	3	7	7	7
Sozialchauvinismus	0	1	0	0	0
Behindertenfeindschaft	1	1	0	1	4
NS-Verharmlosung	32	22	10	23	25
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	52	36	39	31	39
Politische*r Gegner*in	18	17	11	10	16
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	1
Gesamt	180	147	133	109	176

Tempelhof-Schöneberg

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	32	21	17	15	24
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien	17	37	21	20	40
BVV	0	0	0	0	0
Propaganda	69	56	96	57	114
Sachbeschädigung	2	13	16	10	13
Veranstaltung	1	0	0	4	34
Sonstiges	5	0	0	1	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	5	14	13	31
Gesamt	126	132	164	120	256

Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Rassismus	42	45	34	42	78
Antisemitismus	16	17	33	14	31
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	25	12	10	15	41
Sozialchauvinismus	1	1	0	0	1
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	4	9	1	1
NS-Verharmlosung	31	40	42	20	28
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	6	7	26	22	57
Politische*r Gegner*in	5	6	10	6	18
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	1
Gesamt	126	132	164	120	256

Treptow-Köpenick

Arten	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Angriff	33	27	13	17	23
Bedrohung/Beleidigung/Pöbeleien	52	37	51	43	80
BVV	3	4	0	0	0
Propaganda	196	235	261	251	299
Sachbeschädigung	9	7	20	19	20
Veranstaltung	25	12	24	8	13
Sonstiges	6	0	0	0	0
Strukturelle Benachteiligung	0	7	18	12	16
Gesamt	324	329	387	350	451

Motive	Jahr 2019	Jahr 2020	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Rassismus	170	133	119	91	108
Antisemitismus	8	13	25	11	25
LGBTIQ*-Feindlichkeit	11	8	16	27	63
Sozialchauvinismus	3	0	0	1	3
Behindertenfeindschaft	0	2	1	0	3
NS-Verharmlosung	57	103	78	97	89
Rechte Selbstdarstellung	40	28	88	76	74
Politische*r Gegner*in	35	42	60	47	81
Antifeminismus	0	0	0	0	5
Gesamt	324	329	387	350	451

“Those who got bogged down have become increasingly radicalized”

Since 2021, the *entschwört* project, privately sponsored by pad gGmbH, has been counseling people from Berlin who need help in dealing with conspiratorial-ideological attitudes in their family or with loved ones. In addition, the project offers further education for specialists and teams regarding conspiracy myths, acts as a moderator of victim support groups and coordinates the “Berlin Network of Conspiracy Narratives.” We asked a person from the project about their work and the challenges they are facing, particularly in 2023.

What’s so special about your project?

What’s special is that we’re not just a psychosocial counseling project. That’s one pillar – that we counsel relatives and friends of conspiracy theorists. It’s about very personal questions: how the relationship can be upheld without escalating, how to observe one’s own limits, how to assert one’s democratic point of view. We work systemically and gender-segregated on the side of those seeking advice, and look individually: What does the person want? What’s their goal? What resources do they have at their disposal? At the same time, we’re also a democracy project and have a clear stance on the phenomenon of conspiracy belief. We do not see this as one opinion among many in the pluralism of opinions, but as a misanthropic ideology that is usually structurally anti-Semitic at its core, and works with many racially motivated, anti-Semitic, misogynistic narratives. We also bring this into the counseling session, and try to enhance the perception of the problem for those seeking our counsel. We also hold workshops and educational events to raise awareness of the phenomenon. This connection is what makes the project special.

Those are many tasks conducted in parallel. What accounts for the majority?

Sometimes we get a lot of counseling requests at once, then it calms down a bit again. Then we also have more time at hand to devote to our workshops or to coordination related work. It comes in waves. It’s not always obvious where it comes from. Sometimes you can say that there’s an increased need before the holidays when people meet up with their families of origin again.

How have these “waves” developed since your founding until 2023? Has it become more or less?

At the beginning, there was an even greater demand for counseling. The topic was very much focused on anti-COVID measures. It was about wearing masks, vaccinations, rapid testing and so on. Many people had this problem very severely in their day-to-day lives, and therefore wanted to seek counseling. In purely quantitative terms, the number of inquiries has decreased, but the quality has become more crass, i.e. the content, which has also increased the need for support. Those who have become bogged down in conspiracy theories have become increasingly radicalized.

What has caused this qualitative hardening? What myths are you encountering now?

COVID-19 remains a point of reference. Those who have become bogged down still believe they are resisting an alleged fascism in society, which is regarded as such in the so-called Corona dictatorship. This still motivates people to emigrate and to avoid

compulsory schooling in order to protect their children from state influence. For some, this was a moment to delve even deeper into the Reichsbürger ideology and ethnic movements. This is about very open anti-Semitism and racism, explicit Holocaust denial and so on. We encounter this in our counseling sessions as well. The thematic focus has diversified.

Let’s go back again: What’s actually happening here? How do people become conspiracy believers?

The consensus in psychology, in the research on conspiracy beliefs, is that underlying these are completely normal human needs, such as the need for autonomy, enhanced self-esteem, preserved self-esteem, control, security, orientation. Conspiracy belief is one strategy for satisfying these needs. But, of course, one that is dangerous for individuals and for society as a whole.

What makes that dangerous?

In these narratives, scapegoats are very often identified for the experience of one’s own suffering in society. One’s own biographical deficits are split off onto an external projection surface, “those at the top,” who are usually imagined as Jews. Whether consciously and openly expressed or not, but that is often at the core. Splitting off the painful experience onto those who are supposedly guilty parties can provide stability, and orientation. This can also trigger a sense of agency in people because you think you know who you can go up against in order to offer “resistance.” Many find stability in groups as well. Isolation or loneliness can be reasons why people turn to these groups in order to make new connections and experience a sense of belonging that they may not have felt otherwise in their daily lives.

To what extent do people turn these thoughts into deeds?

People express their ideas and pseudo-analyses of society in Telegram groups, for example, which animates other people to pursue this analysis and take action. But people who are impacted by this stuff may be reading it as well. People don’t just do it for themselves in secret, they also take to the streets or go online or act on the basis of these perceptions. If you look at the attacks in Hanau, Halle and so on, then conspiracy narratives were quite often part of their ideologization and radicalization.

What can I do if, for example, when I notice my girlfriend somehow drifting completely off course? What do you recommend as counseling advice?

Many people naturally want to *entschwören* or “debunk” the other person and put them back on the “right track.” We have to disenchant them quickly. That’s not something we can change in counseling, but, first of all, the way you deal with this relation-

Interview

onship. Perhaps this will change something in the long term and trigger ambiguities in their thinking or provide new impulses. It's helpful to differentiate how far someone is already into their conspiracy beliefs. All of us may know that we find a few narratives quite interesting and creative. If someone is not yet that deeply involved, it is quite possible to look at the narratives together, do research, devote yourself to the topic and take the other person seriously in the desire to think critically. It is certainly commendable that people question things. You can start there and look for reputable sources together, perhaps even discuss things with each other, and define rules so that conversations do not escalate.

For many people seeking advice, the other person is already deeply ensnared. This plays a very important role in their identity; they stabilize themselves through these anti-Semitic and racially motivated narratives. It is often no longer helpful to stay on a factual level because it is not being heard. Counter-evidence is built into one's own conspiracy ideology. In the worst case, you, as a relative, are imagined to be part of the conspiracy yourself. That's painful when it's your own father or mother who are no longer able to place their trust in you. It can then be helpful to shift the focus away from the factual level and onto the emotional level. Other persons in such a narrative are often accused of something that you'd like to have yourself, such as agency, that what you cannot achieve, that which is taboo. If you want to be empathetic, you can listen to find out what's lying behind it: How's the other person doing? And when needs come to light that you can understand, you can acknowledge these, and at the same time say: I understand your need, maybe I feel the same way, but I nevertheless reject the conclusion you draw from it and the position you take. So, you can simultaneously acknowledge what is moving someone, but still clearly identify and draw and defend red lines for yourself.

Like the Berliner Register, you were caught in a shitstorm last year – and were sometimes subjected to massive threats. You were accused of brainwashing. How do you deal with the attacks?

We knew beforehand that something like this could happen. It wasn't the first shitstorm, but it was unexpected in terms of its duration and extent. We tried to alleviate the strain as a team, support each other, and allocate our tasks. Humor also partially helped us to deal with it. What we were accused of was sometimes so absurd that it was even hilarious at times. Otherwise, it helps to document everything in order to adopt an analytical distance and classify it as part of a larger whole, a large narrative that not only affects just us. We're all affected.

You work on conspiracy narratives and are now, so to speak, the implementary arms of an imagined, grand conspiracy. What was the narrative?

A lot of this "snitching" – we were supposedly encouraging children to tell on their families, we were supposedly reporting these families to the government. A "waste of taxpayers' money," which enforces the truth, and "Stasi 2.0" as well? That we were supposedly complicit in the "Corona dictatorship;" that we're to blame for people dying from vaccinations.

What do you think is behind it?

People feel good when they can vent their anger somewhere; a bit of a lightning rod and outlet for this feeling of powerlessness that many may have experienced during the pandemic.

How are things right now?

Since February or so, things have calmed down a bit. We are only receiving a few isolated cases now. We filed complaints on a few things afterwards because some of these went in the direction of death wishes and death threats. But, on the whole, we are focused on our core tasks again at the moment. I would say that we have also come out of it stronger, have been able to professionalize ourselves in this respect and network even better with people and projects from which we have received a lot of support as well. But, of course, a kind of white noise never goes away. I don't think anyone assumes that this will never happen again now. So, it remains something one has to deal with on an ongoing basis.

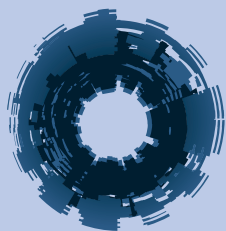
Arrange a consultation

Cell: 0178 572 81 03

Email: Beratung@entschwoert.de

For more information, visit:

www.entschwoert.de

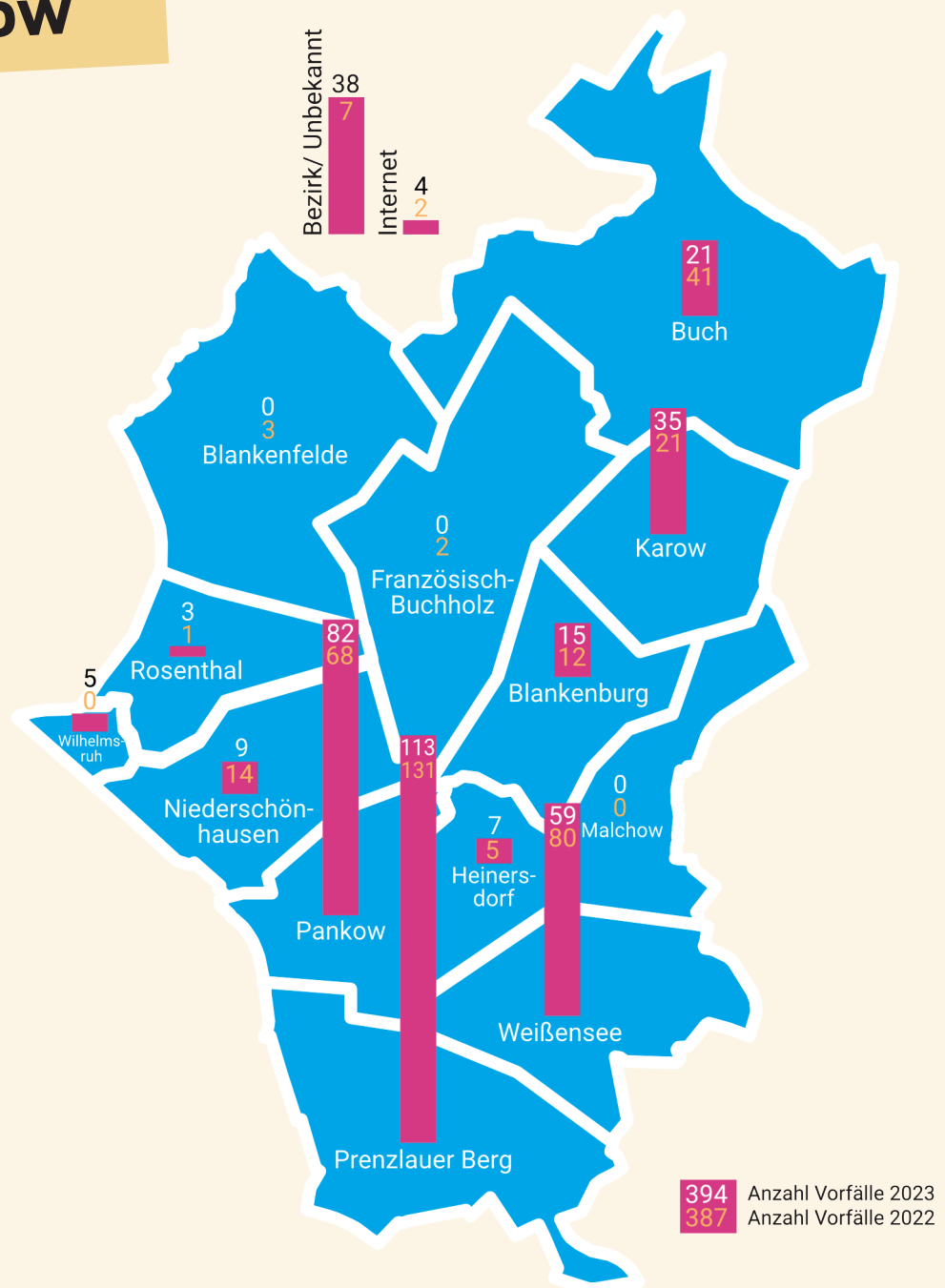


entschwört.

Beratung zu Verschwörungsmmythen
im persönlichen Umfeld

Pankow

The Pankow district in Berlin is home to almost 424,000 residents, making it the most populous district in the city. Prenzlauer Berg stands out as the district with the highest population density, since almost 169,000 people live here. The Pankow and Weißensee districts are home to around 68,300 and 57,000 residents respectively. The district also includes 10 other districts and covers a relatively large area so that an average 4,117 residents per square kilometer live here. Many people congregate along the Ringbahn (e.g. Schönhauser Allee, Greifswalder Straße) and at important traffic intersections, such as the Pankow S-Bahn station, Antonplatz in Weißensee, and the subway stations along the U2 line. These stations serve as major transfer points for local public transit. The most populous districts boast a diverse assortment of cafés, bars, restaurants, clubs and other leisure related options that enrich public life, both during the day and in the evening hours as well.



“The III. Path” activities at the Pankow outdoor public pool

Solidarity with Dilan S. who was assaulted by right-wingers



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A total of 397 incidents were recorded for the district in 2023. Compared to the previous year, the number of incidents was largely the same (2023: 397, 2022: 387, 2021: 343). Important incidents in the district included an alleged racially motivated arson attack in Blankenburg, where one woman died, an increase in anti-LGBTIQ* incidents, a change in strategy by the extreme right (The III. Path), an increase in anti-Semitic incidents after October 7th, and the verdict in the trial for the racially motivated assault on Dilan S.

Large scale graffiti tagging and an alleged racist arson attack in Blankenburg

On January 25, 2023, a house for refugees and homeless people was burned down near the Blankenburg S-Bahn station. Residents of the house could be evacuated, but a Syrian woman died two weeks later from the adverse health effects caused by the fire. The incident attracted greater regional and national attention following the death of the woman, who had six children. It was suspected to be a racially motivated arson attack, and ac-

tivists drew attention to this fact, among other things, with a rally. So far, the suspicion of a racist motive behind the arson attack has not been confirmed. Rather, it seems likely that another cause triggered the fire. However, the suspicion thereof cannot be completely ruled out because far-right groups are active in the district. In recent years, an increasing number of racist stickers and graffiti against anti-fascist engagement efforts have been recorded in the Blankenburg district. Since 2020, there have been repeated homemade stickers that express racist views against Black people. Likewise, a large number of graffiti against anti-fascism has been generated since 2022. Reports of propaganda incidents have only increased slightly since the opening of an AfD office in the locality (2023: 15, 2022: 12, 2021: 16).

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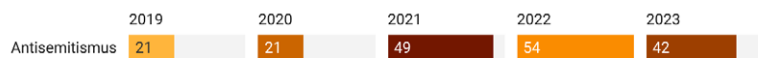
LGBTIQ*Feindlichkeit in Pankow 2019–2023



Rassismus in Pankow 2019–2023



Antisemitismus in Pankow 2019–2023



Entwicklungen in Pankow nach Art 2023



Increase in LGBTIQ* hostility in the district

Since 2020, there has been an increase in LGBTIQ* hostility in Pankow, which is part of a Berlin-wide trend. The numbers in the district have more than doubled (2023: 34, 2022: 14). These include 7 attacks (2022: 3), 8 insults and threats (2022: 7) and 19 cases of propaganda (2022: 3). Around half of the incidents occurred in summer. At this time of year, more people are out and about, meeting in parks and in front of cafés, thus increasing the likelihood that queer people will encounter others who are hostile towards them. In June, the extreme right used the hashtag “#Stolzmonat” on social media and with stickers on the street to protest Pride Month, which is celebrated globally to demonstrate for equal rights for queer people. Increasing visibility of people from the LGBTIQ* community has led more frequent assaults in recent years and more frequent reporting of these incidents to the Pankow Register. The Register was able to forge new con-

July 1, 2023

Specialist and Network Unit against Right-Wing Extremism
A racist banner hanging on the S-Bahn bridge at Pankow station was discovered.

Source: Tagesspiegel dated 08/04/2023

October 12, 2023

In Topsstraße, next to Mauerpark, a Star of David graffiti was discovered on the wall of a house. This happened shortly after the Hamas attack on Israel. The colored scrawlings were documented, subsequently made illegible, and a complaint filed. During the Nazi era, the Star of David was used to mark Jewish shops, establishments and homes; later, Jews were deported and murdered from there.

Source: police press release dated 10/14/23 No. 1905

November 13, 2023

On November 13, 2023, a trans woman was insulted, chased, and severely physically assaulted by four men on Indira-Gandhi-Straße. The woman subsequently had to undergo long treatment in the hospital. After the case became known, a demonstration in solidarity with the victim took place in Weißensee

tacts and attract cooperation partners on this issue. The increase in anti-LGBTIQ* violence is not limited to Pankow or Berlin, but is being noted nationwide.

“The III. Path” – a lot of propaganda and attempts at intimidation

The far-right party, “The III. Path,” is a central player in the neo-Nazi milieu in Pankow, with around 100 incidents that can be attributed to it. The youth organization “National Revolutionary Youth” (NRJ), in particular, has repeatedly attracted attention in previous years with various actions. These have, so far, concentrated on the dissemination of stickers and posters or spraying of graffiti. Occasionally, business cards have been handed out in front of schools in Prenzlauer Berg or Weißensee to draw attention to their youth organization. In 2023, attempts by this spectrum to intimidate people perceived as migrants or left-wing had increased. On July 1, members of the neo-Nazi micro-party, “The III. Path,” threatened people they identified as migrants in front of the Pankow public outdoor pool. These two occurrences are examples of the radicalized forms of action of the “The III. Path”: from pasting stickers and hanging up posters, photo campaigns for social media, to open violence, threats and insults against male and female migrants and male and female political opponents of the extreme right.

Anti-Semitic incidents increase after October 7 in Pankow

The number of anti-Semitic incidents in the Pankow district and all other Berlin districts was declining in 2023. After the anti-Semitic statements, which had increased in the wake of the COVID-19 protests, declined, the number of incidents declined as well. This changed suddenly with the Hamas attack on October 7

Vorfälle in Pankow nach Ortsteilen 2021 bis 2023

Ortsteil	Jahr 2021	Jahr 2022	Jahr 2023
Blankenburg	16	12	15
Blankenfelde	0	3	3
Buch	22	41	21
Französisch Buchholz	1	2	0
Heinersdorf	3	5	7
Karow	16	21	35
Malchow	1	0	0
Niederschönhausen	9	14	9
Pankow - Ortsteil	95	68	82
Prenzlauer Berg	99	131	111
Rosenthal	0	1	3
Weißensee	64	80	59
Wilhelmsruh	1	0	5
Bezirkswweit/Unbekannt (Pankow)	16	7	37
Internet (Pankow)	0	2	3
Gesamt	343	387	390

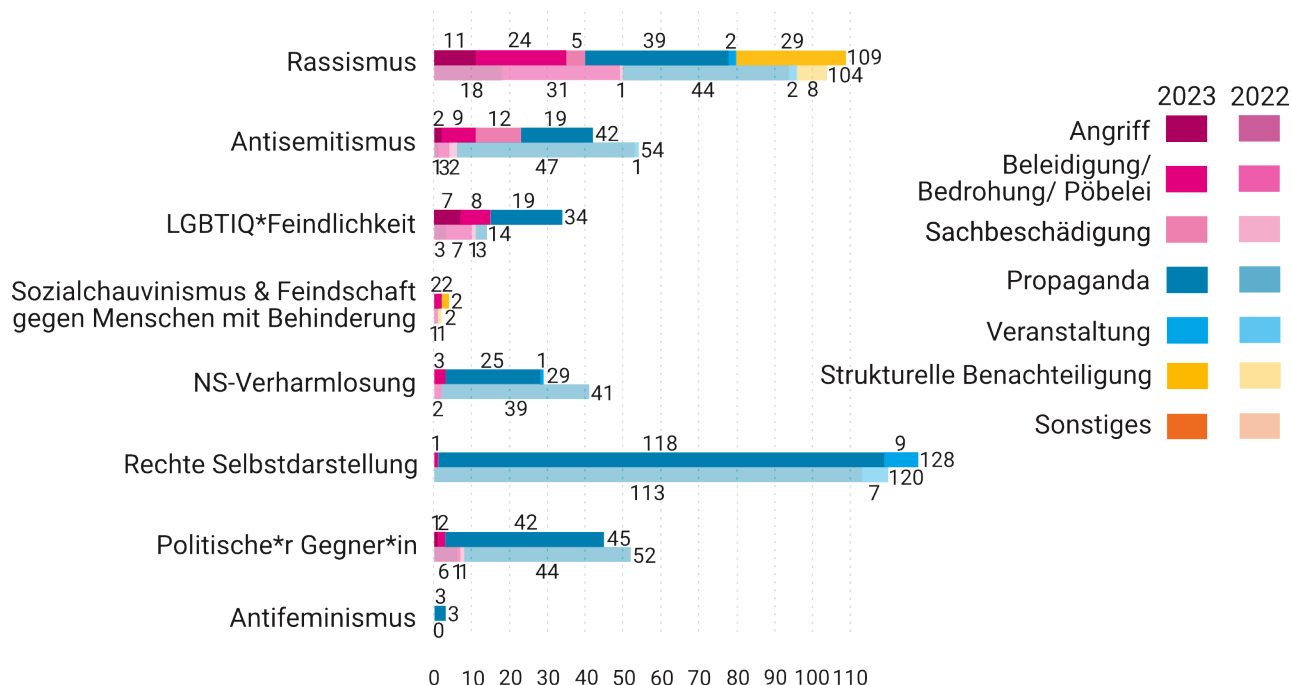
in Israel, whereby almost 1,200 people were murdered. While only 12 incidents had been recorded up to October, a total of 27 incidents occurred in the last quarter of the year, which included one attack and three insults/threats. What’s more, a large number of posters depicting Hamas hostages were destroyed and torn down. Posters commemorating the November pogrom of 1938 were defaced and torn down in front of the JUP independent youth center. In addition, around November 9, Stars of David were spray painted on house walls or private apartments per-

ceived as belonging to Jewish people and businesses. This symbolism was deliberately intended to awaken traumas related to the persecution of the Jewish people under National Socialism. Spray painting Stars of David remains unusual. In almost 20 years of documentation work by the Registers, this symbolism had never before occurred in connection with November 9. Stumbling stones were destroyed, memorials defaced, anti-Semitic slogans with a clear NS reference were spray painted, Jewish symbols damaged, Jewish people assaulted, but never before had Stars of Da-

Example incidents

on April 13, 2024, under the motto “Clear stance against transphobia.”
Source: ReachOut Berlin, Siegesaeule.de
Apr. 12, 2024

1 Mezuzah (Hebrew for “doorpost” or specifically for “writing capsule on the doorpost”) is a small cylinder attached to the door frame. It contains a rolled piece of parchment with passages from the Torah and is usually found at the entrance to the rooms of a building where Jews live.



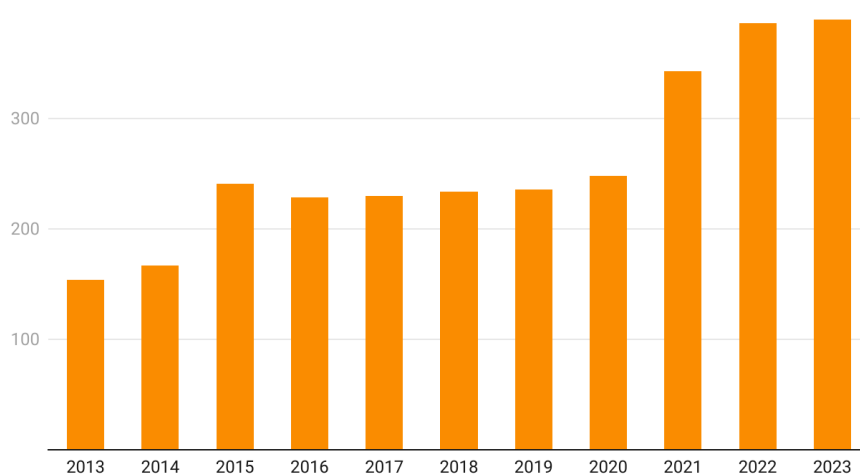
vid been spray painted on random house walls on November 9, “Kristallnacht.” At this point, it must at least be mentioned that these were possible attempts at manipulation from Russia aimed to generate a strong emotional response among the victims of anti-Semitism.

Verdict in the trial for racially motivated assault on Dilan S.

On February 5, 2022, a young woman, Dilan S., was insulted and physically assaulted for racially motivated reasons by a group of older men and women at the Greifswalder Strasse tram stop in Prenzlauer Berg. The assault was preceded by a brief verbal altercation. The first police press release at the time stated that Dilan S. had not been wearing a mask, which is why she was beaten up. A statement made by Dilan S. on social media, eyewitness accounts and videos of the incident made it evident that the young woman had been assaulted for racist reasons. The case also received large media attention due to the atypical reversal of the offender-victim roles. The trial against the six attackers was held in early 2023. During the trial, the judge repeatedly questioned the racist motive, despite the evidence, and wanted to know from the victim why she had been assaulted. In contrast, the public prosecutor supported the account by Dilan S. Four of the six accused were sentenced to suspended sentences and fines, two were

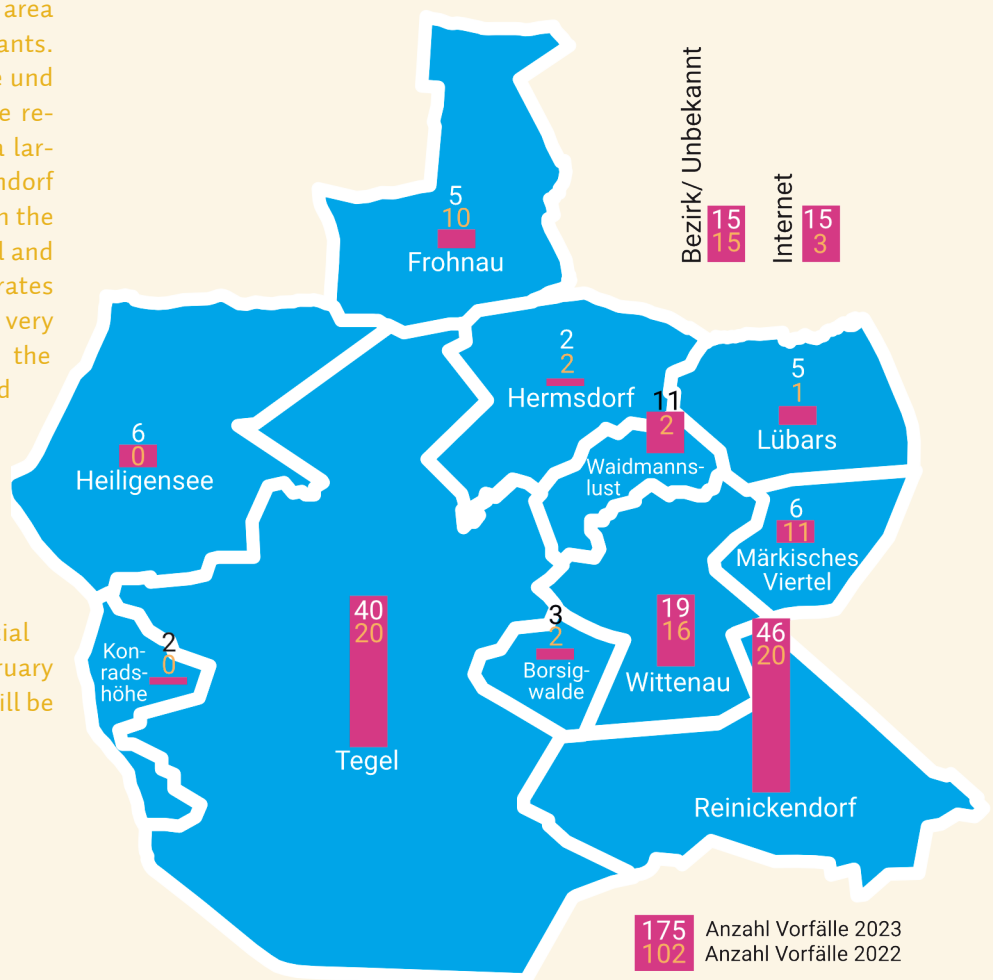
acquitted. It is not uncommon for racist acts of violence to result in a victim-offender role reversal. It deters people from reporting their experiences of violence.

Pankower Register Gesamt 2013–2023



Reinickendorf

The district of Reinickendorf is a large area with 11 districts, but only 269,000 inhabitants. The district includes both the Tegeler See und Forst, as well as the Tegeler Fließ nature reserve. Reinickendorf is characterized by a large social divide. In parts of the Reinickendorf district and in southern Tegel, as well as in the large housing projects (Märkisches Viertel and Rollbergsiedlung in Waidmannslust), rates of child poverty and unemployment are very high. The districts on the Havel river in the west (Konradshöhe and Heiligensee) and in the north (Frohnau, Hermsdorf and Lübars), in contrast, are dominated by single-family housing tracts and among the wealthiest areas of Berlin. The districts of Wittenau and Borsigwalde, as well as parts of Tegel and Reinickendorf, are in the middle of the social spectrum. After the repeat election in February 2023, the district's electoral community will be led by a CDU mayor again.



Torn off far-right sticker in Reinickendorf

Founding of the Alliance for Democracy and Diversity



Contact:

Register Reinickendorf

Stiftung SPI

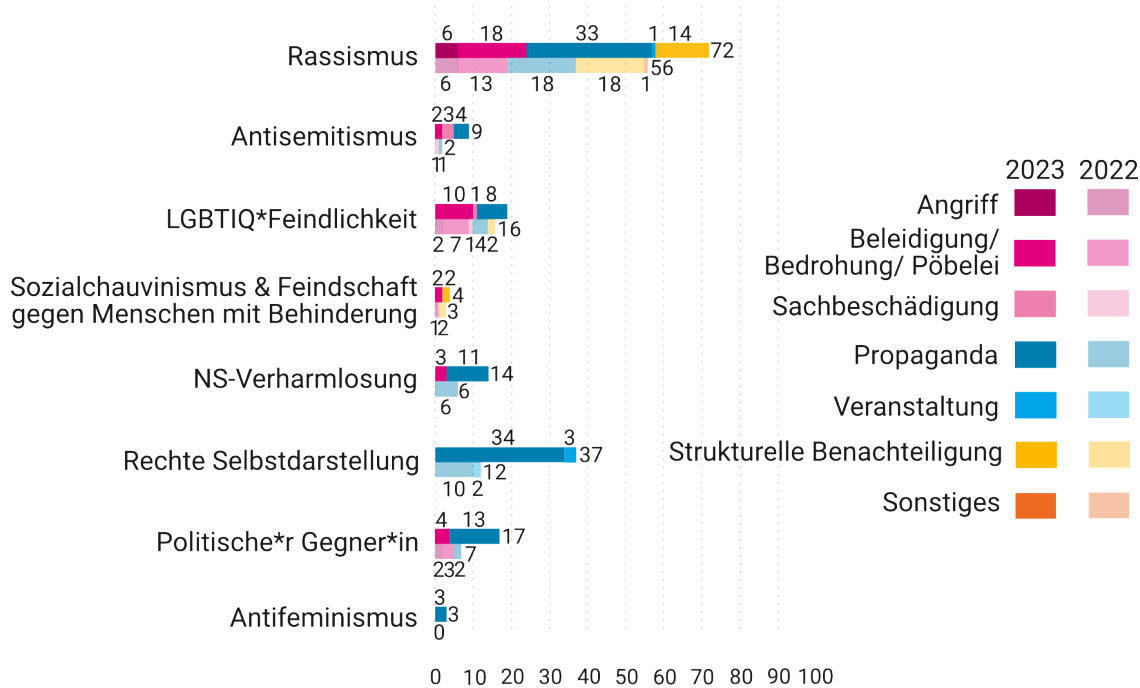
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The number of registered discriminatory incidents in Reinickendorf rose significantly from 103 in the previous year to 175 cases in 2023. Two structural developments shaped the situation. First, the tent city on the site of the former Tegel airport became a permanent accommodation for Ukrainian refugees and other asylum seekers. Structural discrimination continued there. Second, four accommodations for underage refugees were opened in the district. Local residents opposed the move, and neo-Nazis organized counterprotests. Another special feature of the district was that the neo-Nazi party “Die Heimat” (formerly NPD) became increasingly active here again.

Mobilization against refugees

About half of the 71 racially motivated incidents in 2023 were directed against refugees. Besides propaganda related incidents, this was also expressed in a mo-

bilization against refugee camps in the district. At the end of August, the first rumors circulated in a Facebook group in the Lübars locality that accommodation for underage refugees would be opened. Various doomsday scenarios were articulated there. One day later, a very spontaneous info event was held by the Senate, where those present expressed themselves in racially motivated terms without restraint. One week later, racist leaflets protesting the camp were distributed in Lübars by the “Die Heimat” (NPD) party. At about the same time, a Reinickendorf AfD politician posted his opposition on Facebook to the opening of another camp for underage refugees in the Reinickendorf locality. Two days later, another Senate event took place with reference to the camp mentioned there. Participants accused the refugees of fraud and criminality. Among the participants were also supporters of “Die Heimat.” In mid-October, a member of the

House of Representatives invited people to a neighborhood assembly in Reinickendorf-Ost to discuss the alleged problems surrounding the camp. Assemblies like this created resonance spaces for expressing and reinforcing racially motivated resentment. The youths and employees of the camp were under constant observation by their neighbors and pressured to justify themselves. On October 21, “Die Heimat” subsequently held short rallies at three locations near accommodations for underage refugees, at which a handful of supporters held up anti-refugee banners.

Discriminatory structures in Tegel emergency shelter

Five cases of discrimination in the temporary accommodation for refugees on the former Tegel airport site were documented on the basis of reports from residents and employees as well as press reports. They each represent a large number of specific

Example incidents

May 17, 2023

On the occasion of International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia, Interphobia and Transphobia (IDAHO-BIT), rainbow flags were hoisted at a secondary school in the Reinickendorf locality. Several students damaged the flags and expressed anti-queer sentiments. They were temporarily suspended.
Source: eyewitness account

August 21, 2023

A racist sticker with the slogan “Remigration” was noticed and removed from a trash can on Am Nordgraben street in Wittenau, near the town hall promenade.
Source: eyewitness account

November 01, 2023

A middle-aged man threatened a mother and her child on the U8 subway line between Wittenau and Paracelsusbad stations shortly before 9 a.m.

with gestures and by yelling racially motivated insults at them. When another person looked at him in horror, he insulted her for minutes using sexist, anti-queer, anti-disabled language and as his political opposition. Moreover, he also threatened the person with physical violence and murder several times.
Source: eyewitness account

occurrences or permanent restrictions. Permanent accommodation in emergency shelters without any form of privacy and your own cooking options represents a severe limitation on human dignity anyway. Furthermore, there were reports of structures that had impacted the disabled, the chronically ill and women particularly severely. For example, all toilets were closed at the same time for one hour for cleaning, and access to the toilet for the physically disabled was permitted to wheelchair users only. Food quality was poor, but the residents were not allowed to bring their own food into the tents. Not enough drinking water was made available. Bags belonging to the residents were no longer searched at the entrance only, but in the dormitory as well. On two days, security guards searched the bags of women coming out of the shower and oggled their underwear. Women were not granted adequate protection from sexual violence. In addition, several acts of violence by security guards had been documented. In one case, a child was beaten by security staff. Violence and threats against Kurdish refugees emanated not only from the security guards but from other residents as well. These cases reveal that residents of this type of accommodation are subjected to special forms of violence and do not receive sufficient protection. The camp is also located in a security zone of the airport grounds where the German

Armed Forces' flight readiness unit is also located. That is why residents were not able to receive visitors. Ambulances, too, have no direct access to the site. At the same time, there was no procedure for requesting ambulances in emergencies so as to prevent hospital treatment. All in all, there is no functioning complaint management system and no adequate access to counseling services.

Die Heimat

"Die Heimat" (formerly NPD) had ceased its activities in many locations, but not in Reinickendorf. In 2023, 17 incidents related to "Die Heimat" were documented in the district. This is an anomaly compared to other Berlin districts. Since the beginning of the year, the party has been active on Facebook again. Shortly after the NPD was renamed "Die Heimat" in the summer, stickers from the district chapter with the new name were reported on Lübarser Höhe. In September, racist leaflets from the party were disseminated in Lübars and directed against the camp for refugee girls. Party supporters also attended an info event organized by the Senate on the opening of an accommodation for underage refugees. In October, three small rallies were conducted by the party against the camp for teenage refugees. The local chapter organized additional events. Thus, invitations to a "German-national get-together in Reinickendorf"

were sent in October. The district chapter's get-together is scheduled to take place on the first Friday of every month.

Outlook

A glimpse at the incidents in the first quarter of 2024 reveals an ongoing trend towards an increase in incidents in Reinickendorf. In March, one of the sleeping tents for refugees on the airport grounds burned down, drawing brief media attention to the camp. In the new year, new cases of structural discrimination had already been documented in the facility. The ongoing inhumane accommodation there will continue to occupy the Reinickendorf Register this year.

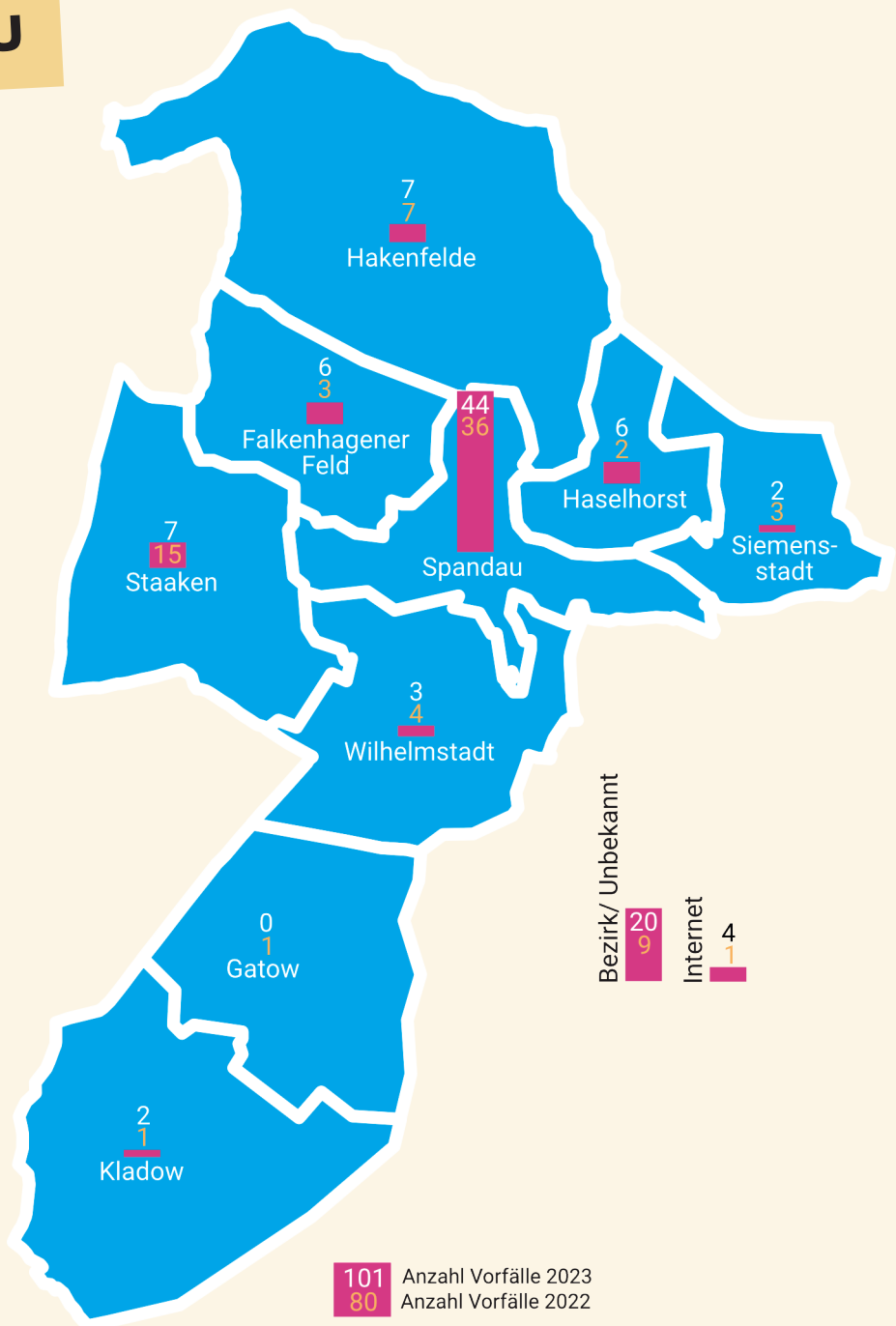
CORRECTIV's investigative journalistic research into the forced expulsion plans of far-right networks is also causing fear among Reinickendorf residents with a migration background, as we know from personal conversations. All across Berlin, an increase in racially motivated insults and threats has been observed in the past two years. In this respect, it is to be feared that the increasing support for racist positions in everyday life will lead to further assaults on minorities. It will also be noted to what extent far-right youth groups will establish themselves in the district and cooperate with neo-Nazis from "Die Heimat" and "The III. Path."



Spandau

The Spandau district with its new localities is located on the western outskirts of the city and boasts nearly 260,000 inhabitants. The eponymous locality is the district “center” and connected to the inner city districts of Berlin by the U-7 subway line, S-Bahn commuter train and regional trains. The Spandau locality is the seat of the administration and where the district council convenes; many authorities such as the Job Center and Department of Social Services are also in this locality.

All of Spandau’s bus lines cross in front of the town hall. Berlin’s largest pedestrian area offers many shopping venues, meeting places and event locations with two streets, the market square and town hall square. Most incidents are reported to the Spandau Register from this locality. In addition to the quaint historical center, Spandau boasts localities such as Staaken or Falkenhagener Feld, which are dominated by high-rise housing projects, and localities such as Kladow where single-family homes and green spaces dominate the townscape. In the Hakenfelde and Haselhorst localities, numerous new construction projects continue to lead to a significant increase in population.



Neo-Nazi sticker on Carl-Schurz-Straße

Swastika in Hakenfelde



Contact:

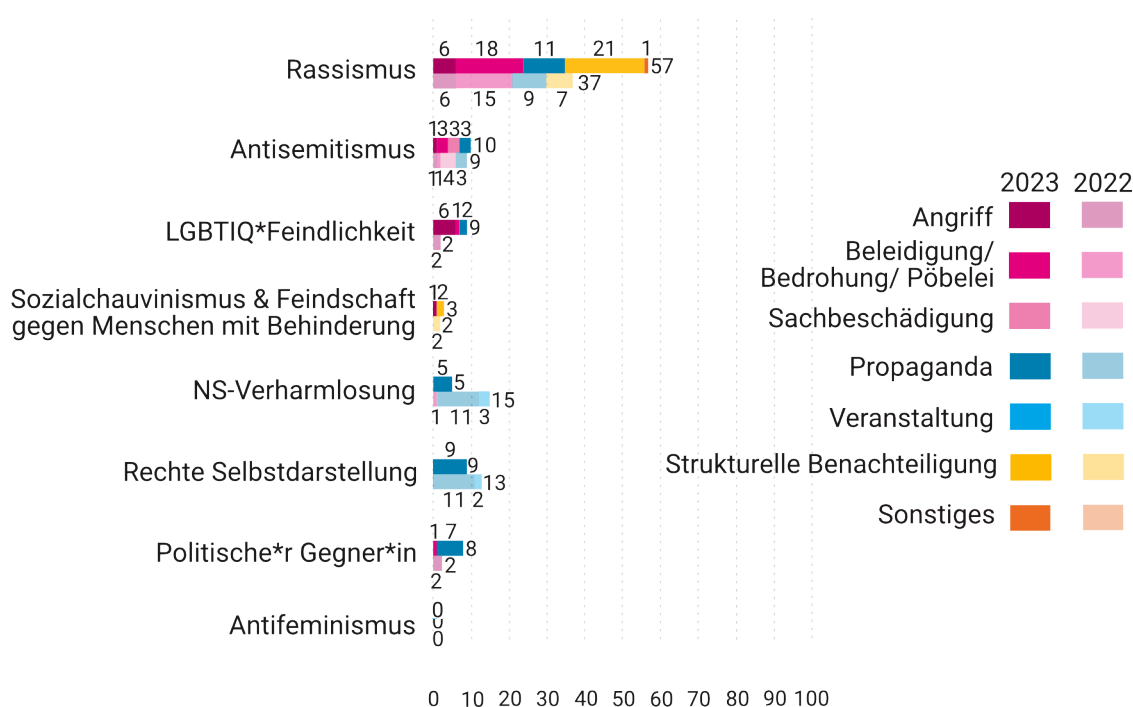
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Propaganda most common incident – increase in structural disadvantages

With 101 recorded incidents, the Spandau district has the lowest number of incidents of all the Registers. This is partly because extreme right-wing activities are rare here, and also because there are fewer heavily frequented places compared to other districts, meaning that opportunistic crimes are less common.

In 2023, the Spandau Register was staffed with two half-time positions and, therefore, had more resources available than in 2022 for research, expanding the district network, and Register presentations. This increased the number of recorded incidents to 101 (2022:82), which is roughly the same as in 2021 when 106 incidents could be documented with the help of two employees.

In 2023, propaganda (37 incidents) was – as

in the last two years – the most frequently documented type of incident in Spandau. Stickers, flyers, posters or spray-painted messages was recorded as propaganda. A third of this propaganda was racially motivated, 20 percent served right-wing grandstanding (e.g. by “The III. Path”) or was directed against political opponents. Three incidents were anti-Semitic. Two incidents were anti-LGBTIQ*.

For the first time, structural disadvantages took second place among the types of incidents (23 incidents) recorded in 2023. Structural disadvantages include discrimination that was made possible by an unequal power relationship, such as between students and lecturers or teachers in educational institutions, or between clients and caseworkers in government agencies (Job Center, Department of Social Services). The Registers owe these

reports primarily to their cooperation partners, but the Spandau Register was also able to record some of these itself, provided we had personal contact with the victims. In this area, due to the dependent relationship, a large number of unreported cases can be assumed, as victims fear disadvantages if the reports can be traced back to them. For this reason, incidents of structural discrimination are generally highly anonymized (regarding the date, but other information as well) in order to prevent conclusions being drawn about the person reporting. It can be assumed that the increase in structural discrimination is due to a reduction in the number of unreported cases: improved reporting structures, for example the online reporting form of the Berliner Registers, and Berlin-wide networking with its counseling centers had led to more reports. Th-

Example incidents

January 19, 2023

Stickers from the neo-Nazi micro-party, “The III. Path,” were discovered and removed from a high school. These had a QR code linked to a website aimed specifically at young people.

Source: Berliner Register

March 22, 2023

A young woman wearing a headscarf was subjected to anti-Muslim and racist slurs by a man on the U7 subway line. The man said that Germany is not

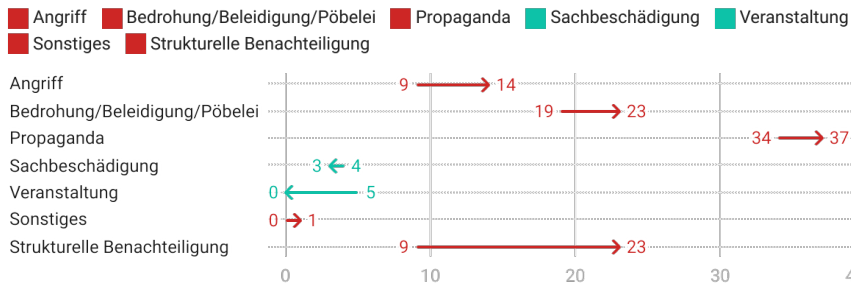
a country for people like her. He verbally abused her and claimed that this group of people is lazy and should get out of the country. Source: Spandau Register
The light installation is intended to commemorate the “Eternal Light” in Spandau’s synagogue, which was destroyed on November 9, 1938.

Source: Commissioner for Remembrance Culture of the Protestant Church District of Spandau

July 09, 2023

A man came from Spandau train station and ran to the entrance of Münsingen Park. He tried to activate an e-scooter that was parked there. A group of at least five young men were sitting 50 yards away. They shouted homophobic remarks at him. Since the scooter didn’t work, the victim had to continue on foot. Suddenly he heard a noise, turned around and saw that two or three of the men were running in his direction, one with taser in his hand and firing “war-

Arten von Vorfällen 2022 und 2023



reaths/insults/taunts remain as relevant as in previous years, with 22 incidents. Most threats/insults/taunts were racially motivated (77%).

Increase in attacks – mainly motivated by racism and anti-LGBTIQ* sentiment

In 2023, 15 assaults were documented, which is the highest number recorded to date after 2020, the COVID-19 year, which saw an increase in violence in residential areas. It should be noted that under-reporting is possible, as the Registers only have access to police press releases and inquiries in the House of Representatives, and the LKA (State Office of Criminal Investigation) has not forwarded assault related figures to the Registers since 2021 for data protection reasons.

Seven assaults were racially motivated. One assault was motivated by anti-Semitism. And one assault was directed against a homeless man. Adults as well as teenagers and children were affected by the assaults.

The high number of anti-LGBTIQ* assaults is striking (6). And, on top of that, there were 3 incidents of anti-LGBTIQ* threats/insults/taunts or propaganda. This development corresponds to the Berlin-wide trend, but there is no established counseling structure for queer people of all ages in Spandau, so that a high num-

ber of unreported cases must be assumed. Queer youths, who, in the past, had received a few hours of counseling in family centers via *qui:k* (Queer im Kiez) and *qui:b* (Queer im Beruf), will finally have a permanent point of contact in 2024 with the inauguration of the “Neue 18” youth center and its *qua:lle* (Trialog) division.

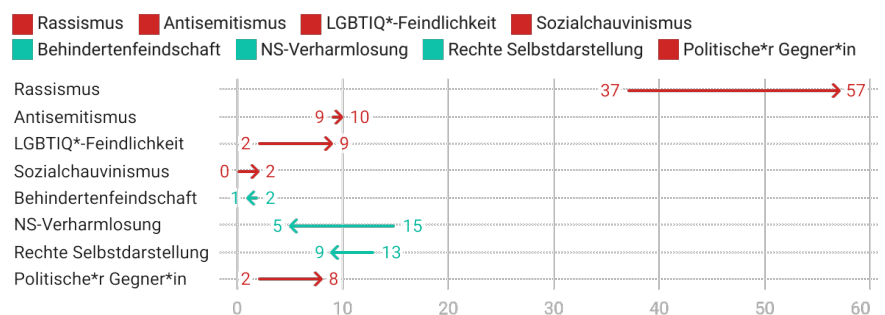
Significant increase in racist motives

Since the establishment of the Spandau Register in 2014, racism has been the most common motive of all documented incidents, as it was in all of Berlin. In 2023, more than half of all incidents (57) were racially motivated, compared to only 37 in the previous year. A third of the 57 incidents were generally racially motivated, 15 incidents were directed against Black peo-

ple, and 7 incidents against Muslims. Of the 23 incidents of structural discrimination, 21 were racially motivated, meaning that when people experienced discrimination at government agencies and educational institutions, it was primarily for racist reasons. The documented threats/insults/taunts were predominantly racist as well.

Ten incidents were anti-Semitic, spread across the following incident types: assault (1), propaganda, threats/insults/taunts and vandalism (3 each). Vandalism also affected the memorial to the murdered Jewish citizens of Spandau on the Linderufer river bank. In the previous year, only one fewer anti-Semitic incident was recorded (9). In terms of the city as a whole, anti-Semitic incidents increased considerably after October 7 and the Hamas attack on Israel. This was particularly true for the inner city districts where a majority of the protests took place, which led to anti-Semitic assaults. In Spandau, two incidents occurred within a short period of time in connection with October 7. On October 8, a Spandau resident published a video glorifying Hamas. A house raid and the opening of criminal proceedings were the result. On October 13, a 15-year-old girl was assaulted on Askaniering. She was insulted with the words: “Douchebag

Motive der Vorfälle 2022 und 2023



ning shots.” The victim was able to get away. He noticed a flashlight still being shone behind him for another 200 yards. Source: Registration form of the Berliner Register

June 19, 2023

A swastika smeared with a black permanent marker was discovered on an electrical box on Heerstrasse opposite the Heerstrasse 438-446 bus stop.

Source: Gemeinwesenverein Heerstraße Nord eV, Quartiersmanagement Heerstraße

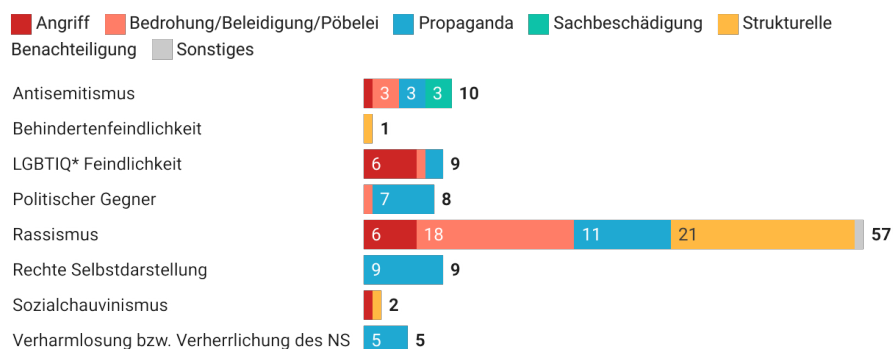
November 20, 2023

At Johann-Landefeldt-Straße in Kladow, a group of children was subjected to racially charged slurs and insulted by an elderly couple. They were insulted with the “K-word.” They were accused of “being uneducated.” A passerby who observed the whole thing reacted as an ally for the children and was scolded for that with the same words. The passerby immediately took the children out of the situation, escorted them to the day care

center and informed the kindergarten teacher.

Source: citizen report

Verteilung der Arten von Vorfällen nach Motiven 2023



foreigner. Israel is better than Palestine. You'd better get out of here real quick." Her headscarf was ripped off and she was kicked.

Incidents spread across Spandau's 9 localities

Most incidents continue to be recorded in the Spandau locality (44), which can be explained by the structure of the locality that is centered on this district. In addition, the street lights in the pedestrian zone from the Rathaus Spandau underground station to the Altstadt-Spandau underground station are a favored sticker route of right-wingers. Their stickers are then promptly removed by watchful citizens or covered up with other stickers.

In 20 incidents in the district, the locality

was not known. This largely applied to incidents reported by cooperation partners and that were heavily anonymized for data protection reasons. These primarily involved assaults or structural disadvantages. In all other localities, the number of incidents was in the single digits. Four incidents occurred on the Internet. The remaining 33 incidents were spread across 7 of the 9 localities, with no focus emerging. More incidents were reported from localities with active points of contact such as Staaken or Falkenhagener Feld than, for example, from Siemensstadt (2 incidents), where there was no point of contact. In Haselhorst, active incident reporters made the difference, as no point of contact could be set up here either.

Public and non-public places

Propaganda is aimed at the perception and occupation of the public space, and is therefore present in the public space and on public transport, as well as at bus stops and train stations. But assaults and threats/insults/taunts primarily take place in the public space and on local public transport as well. These offer perpetrators a certain degree of anonymity and opportunity for escape. However, victims also receive support through the civil courage of witnesses. Incidents in one's residential area (neighbors, at the supermarket) are experienced as particularly threatening due to the high probability of encountering the perpetrators again or regularly. In contrast, the "crime" scenes of structural discrimination are marked by the power imbalance between victims, witnesses and perpetrators (for example in educational institutions) or occur without witnesses (government agencies), which makes it difficult for victims to file a complaint and successfully defend yourself against discrimination.



A perspective on everyday life in Marzahn-Hellersdorf

S. is a social worker and works with a small team in a social project in Marzahn. There, she works with people with a refugee background and other residents of the district.

If you're not originally from Berlin, then the Marzahn-Hellersdorf district is not necessarily one of the districts you'd want to live or work in. Why did you come to the district?

When I wanted to work as a salaried employee, I found a job here that interested me and where I could use my language skills, Arabic and French. And so I started here. If this job had been offered somewhere else, I would have gone somewhere else. At that moment, I wasn't very much apprehensive about working in Marzahn. Until two years ago.

What does your daily routine at work look like?

It's very multifaceted. Sometimes we're in the office, sometimes we're out and about, for example when there's an event at the refugee camp. It's great work and a lot of fun. You meet different people. You can help and mediate. You're like a bridge between the refugees and the neighbors.

Now you're experiencing racist animosity. In what kind of situations does this occur?

For example, when I go to the nearby post office, or when I go shopping, at the very least, I'll get some dirty looks. Like, "What are you doing here?" without saying it out loud. It doesn't happen every day, but it's become very pronounced recently. I, indeed, feel it. It's also because I'm more alert since I was attacked. I keep my eyes open in front and back, and take everything more seriously. The participants at the language meeting also experience prejudice and racist expressions. Recently, there was a great event with Arabic music for the Sugar Feast. I had organized it here in Marzahn for the third time, it hadn't happened before. An older lady there, who is actually very nice, asked me:

"You're from Morocco? Do you have a washing machine there or do you wash everything with your hands?" People don't know enough. During Ramadan, we organized an iftar (breaking of the fast) in our office. We invited people from the neighborhood, both refugees and Germans. Some of them enjoyed it, to learn something about it and were able to experience the whole ceremony for themselves. But others asked "What is this supposed to be here? Does it have to be here in Marzahn?"

With the Berlin registers, we record between 1100 and 1500 racist incidents per year throughout the city. Compared to the past two years, racist insults and threats in particular have increased. Do you notice anything of this development?

I am very sure that the real numbers are at least four times higher than the reported numbers. I have hardly noticed that the people around me, the people from the refugee shelter that I look after, have ever reported any hostility or racist remarks. When I ask, „Are you going to report it?“ they say, „No, I don't want to.“ They're afraid. They think they'll get more stress. But I've noticed myself that it's more since the AfD got stronger here. I have to be honest about that. People had this opinion before, but they didn't dare to say it. Now they have more courage to say louder: „We hate you, you have to go“.

Last fall, a meeting was held near Potsdam where members of the AfD, right-wing extremists from Austria, and other right-wing conservative actors discussed plans to deport millions of people with a history of migration from Germany. This has led to huge demonstrations across Germany where people are standing up for democracy. Have

you noticed any change in your daily life as a result of this event?

I noticed this in the comments of the refugees here in Marzahn. They asked me what had happened. Many have fled war to find a safe country and peace here. There are the refugees who are new here now. But there are also the old ones who have lived here for ages, perhaps for generations. Many of them feel like Germans who see their future and their existence here. What this means for both groups is that they no longer feel safe. Many are thinking of emigrating, going back with their children and everything. Those who have not yet done so are preparing to do so: Working and saving for a livelihood elsewhere. Germany is no longer safe, you hear that more often today than ever before. Unfortunately.

What helps you deal with racial hostility?

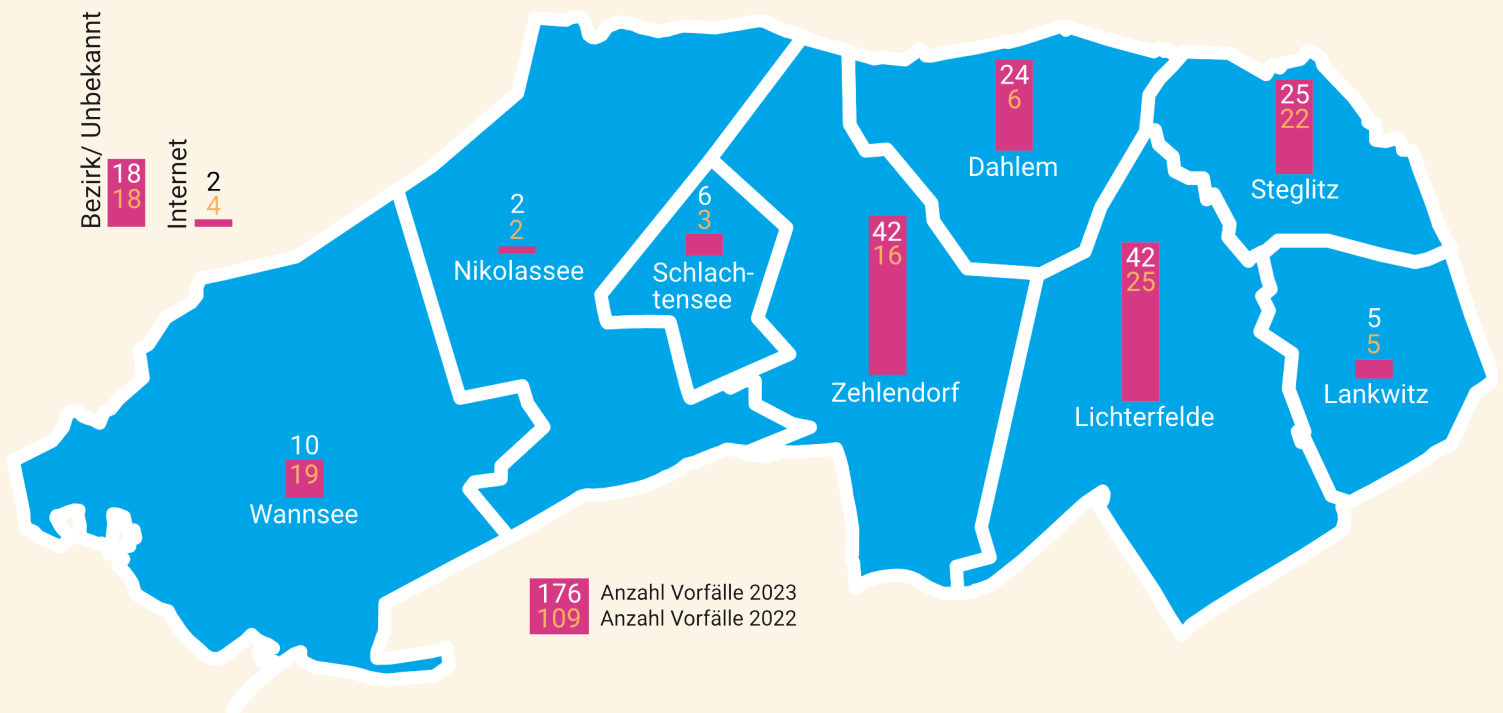
First of all, I got professional help. Today I laugh about it sometimes. If my daughter comes to me and says, „A woman yelled at me or called me something today,“ we laugh about it, even though it's bad. I'm still planning to stay here and I just have to be strong until then. I have to be careful, but they can't push me into a corner, I won't let them. And that's why I'm still here in Marzahn.

Steglitz-Zehlendorf

Steglitz-Zehlendorf is a peripheral district in the southwest of Berlin. It extends from the neighboring districts of Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf and Tempelhof-Schöneberg to the Brandenburg border in the south of Berlin. In terms of area, Steglitz-Zehlendorf is the third largest district in Berlin. At the end of December 2022, 311,040 people lived there in eight districts. The district is known beyond Berlin for its lakes, such as Schlachtensee and Wannsee. It is home to the „House of the Wannsee Conference,“ a memorial and educational site commemorating

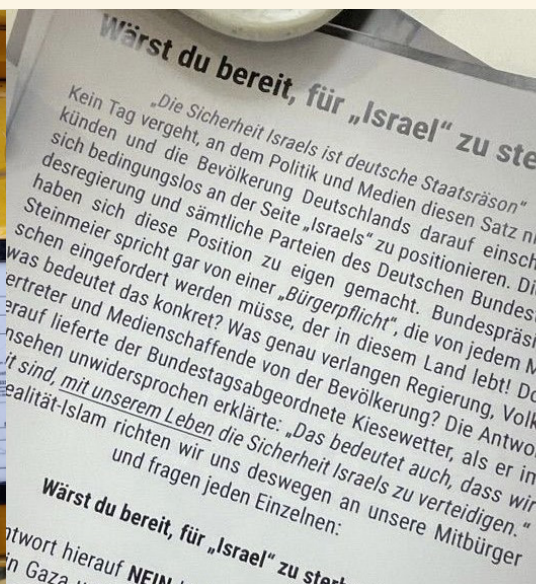
the National Socialist era. In addition to very green recreational areas, the district offers lively neighborhoods, such as the shopping street Schloßstrasse.

The Free University of Berlin, the Protestant University and other research institutions such as the Max Planck Institute or the Benjamin Franklin Charité Campus make Steglitz-Zehlendorf a center of science. As of 2021, Steglitz-Zehlendorf will be governed by a mayor from the Alliance 90/The Greens party.



Right-wing extremist stickers in Lichterfelde

Flyers of Islamist groups at the TU



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In 2023, the Steglitz-Zehlendorf registry documented 176 incidents. This is 67 incidents more than in the previous year (2023: 176; 2022: 109). This brings the number of incidents back to the level before the coronavirus pandemic (2019: 180). Compared to other Berlin districts, the numbers are still relatively low. Despite its larger area, Steglitz-Zehlendorf is less densely populated than neighboring districts, for example. Overall, there are quieter residential areas than in the lively inner-city districts.

The most frequent incidents documented by the register fall into the category of „propaganda“, i.e. stickers, flyers or graffiti. There was an increase of 52 incidents compared to the previous year (2023: 121; 2022: 69).

Among the motives recorded by the Steglitz-Zehlendorf 2023 registry, „racism“ stands out. The numbers here have more than doubled. In 2022, 26 racist incidents were reported; in 2023, 65 racist incidents were recorded.

Racism in Steglitz-Zehlendorf

Racism manifests itself in different ways in the district. The reported incidents in 2023 manifested themselves in racist propaganda, everyday racism, and structural discrimination.

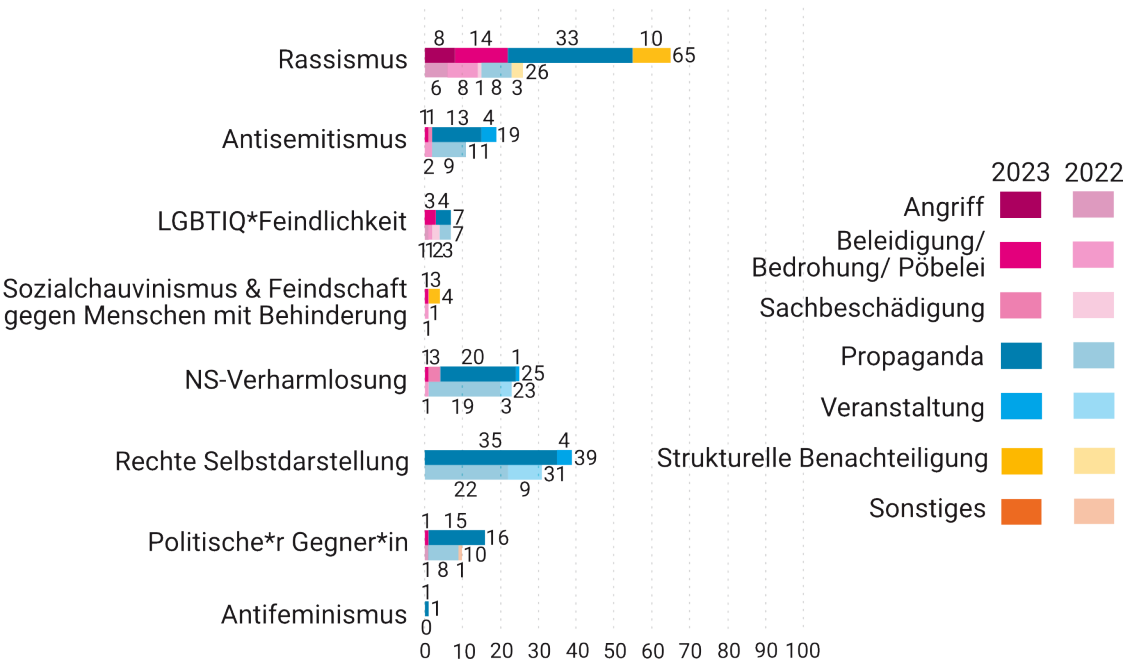
For example, discriminatory stickers or slogans can be found on the streets of Steglitz-Zehlendorf. Compared to the previous year, more racist stickers were reported in Steglitz-Zehlendorf in 2023 (2023: 33 racist stickers; 2022: 8 racist stickers). The slogans on the stickers were directed against refugees, for example. The consensus of these stickers: „Refugees are not welcome in Germany“ or „Refugees are basically criminals“. The images on the stickers stereotypically portrayed people with a history of migration as terrorists.

People encountered racism in their daily lives. As in previous years, there were repeated incidents of insults and/or racial discrimination in shops, on the street or on public transport in the district. On public transport, for example, people were

attacked if they belonged to a disadvantaged group and were therefore subject to racist attacks. This included bus and train drivers. One person was attacked while assisting a person who had experienced racism.

Everyday racism was more drastic in 2023 than in previous years, and in some cases had far-reaching, life-changing consequences for those affected. All eight reported assaults in 2023 were racially motivated. Five people experienced racial discrimination in their immediate environment. In two of the incidents, people were physically attacked by their neighbors. Several people had to leave their homes because of constant abuse from their neighbors. Although the police were called in these cases and support was provided by a counseling center, the people had no other way to protect themselves from the racism they repeatedly experienced.

In addition to the residential environment, educational institutions such as daycare centers or schools are not always safe places for People of Colour (PoC). A total



Example incidents

January 22, 2023
A man is harassed and choked by his neighbor in the stairwell due to anti-Muslim racism. No further details are given to protect the victim and those around him.
Source: ReachOut

April 9, 2023
At Easter, the grave (grave of honor) of Robert Kempner in the park cemetery in Lichterfelde was vandalized. It was

marked with a swastika. Robert Kempner was deputy to the American chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials.
Source: Citizens' report, Twitter

May 5, 2023
On the 283 bus, a woman was first racially insulted by an unknown man and then hit several times in the head with his fist. When the bus driver stopped, the man was able to flee. The woman suffered a headache and

wanted to seek treatment. The police are investigating.
Source: Police report from 05.05.2023, no. 0698

July 7, 2023
On a grass field at Schlachtensee, a group of people made anti-disabled comments about the Special Olympics, which were taking place in Berlin at the time.
Source: Citizens' report

of seven racist incidents in nurseries and schools were reported to the register. Two children or pupils left the facilities due to the discrimination they experienced. Here too, the experiences were so serious that people decided to take these steps despite receiving advice and support.

Institutions such as colleges and universities are also not free from racism. Affected and non-affected students reported racist statements made in seminars or incidents that took place on the campus of Freie Universität Berlin.

Racism in the district also manifested itself in structural discrimination. The numbers from 2023 have risen again to the level of 2021, after only 3 incidents in 2022 (2023: 13; 2022: 3; 2021: 14). Structural discrimination includes incidents caused by authorities and institutions. Examples of this are Immigration authorities, job centers or youth welfare offices. In 2023, there was one incident in which a person was denied appropriate medical assistance for racist reasons. Incidents of this kind are recorded in particular via the register's network partners. Those affected are usually people who are dependent on benefits or particularly vulnerable people. The Berlin registers anonymize these incidents in order to protect those affected.

For people who are not themselves affected by discrimination, these numbers may seem small and people's experiences abstract or difficult to imagine. For racialized people, however, racism has very concrete effects that accompany them throughout their lives and change their lives. Perpetrators, on the other hand, often experience very few to hardly any restrictions or consequences for their lives.

Threats to social institutions from the extreme right

In 2023, a trend that began in 2022 and continued in 2024 intensified. Social institutions in the district are increasingly

affected by extreme right-wing, racist and discriminatory incidents. The facilities are run by different organizations, but what they have in common is that they are committed to diversity and democracy. The staff at the facilities work with children and young people, with refugees or with the entire neighborhood of the facility.

The incidents include stickers that are posted on display cases or the outside walls of the facilities. In some cases, offers on the topic of "diversity" are intentionally pasted over. Two of the facilities also received letters with racist remarks in their letterboxes. In 2023, a total of ten incidents were reported, with two of the facilities regularly affected. In the months from September to December in particular, the register received reports from one of these facilities at least every two weeks. The content of the stickers and letters targeted visitors and the services offered by the facilities. For example, the services of a queer café were covered with a sticker with the slogan: "Brown is colorful enough" (incident from 20.09.2023).

The goal of these social facilities in the district is to support and network disadvantaged people. They serve as places of concrete help and empowerment.

Such incidents lead to insecurity among employees. There is not only the fear that they themselves will be threatened for their public stance, but also for the safety of visitors.

Effects of the Hamas attack on October 7, 2023

The attack by the terrorist organization Hamas, which led to the current war between Israel and Gaza, was reflected in the incidents from 2023. The Dahlem district was particularly affected. In addition to the racist statements mentioned above, more pro-Palestinian events and demonstrations were recorded at Freie Universität Berlin after October 7, 2023. Anti-Semitic

statements were made or signs displayed on flyers and at these events. In December 2023, pro-Palestinian students occupied a lecture hall. During this occupation, the Shoah was relativized and the narrative of the German "cult of guilt" was used, among other things.

Of the 19 reported anti-Semitic incidents, 9 took place in Dahlem. 13 of the 19 anti-Semitic incidents took place in October, November and December. Incidents relating to the war were also reported to us outside the university context. On October 27, for example, posters with photos and names of Israeli hostages held by Hamas were ripped down and destroyed in Zehlendorf.

In principle, we can only record what we receive from residents of the district, network partners or affected persons. As in previous years, it can therefore be assumed that there is a high level of unreported cases. In order to uncover this, the Steglitz-Zehlendorf register will continue to sensitize stakeholders and interested parties in the district to the perspectives of disadvantaged groups and inform them about its own work.

October 27, 2023

Posters with photos and names of Israeli hostages held by Hamas were ripped down and destroyed in Hampsteadstraße in Zehlendorf. Because Hamas terror against Israeli civilians was motivated by Islamist and anti-Semitic motives, the removal of these posters is seen as anti-Semitic.

Source: Citizens' report

November 6, 2023

At the "Berner Straße" bus stop in the Schweizer Viertel district, several extreme right-wing and racist stickers were placed. Two of the stickers are from an extreme right-wing mail-order company and agitate against refugees. Other self-painted stickers are directed against Islam. Another sticker is against gendering. The stickers were removed.

Source: Citizens' report

November 17, 2023

A large racist graffiti was spotted under the bridge on Leonorenstraße at the Lankwitz S-Bahn station. It had the words: "Remigration. No invasion". The slogan "Remigration" refers to the New Right's demand for the forced deportation of migrants. The phrase "Invasion" marks migrants as threatening immigrants who come to the country in masses.

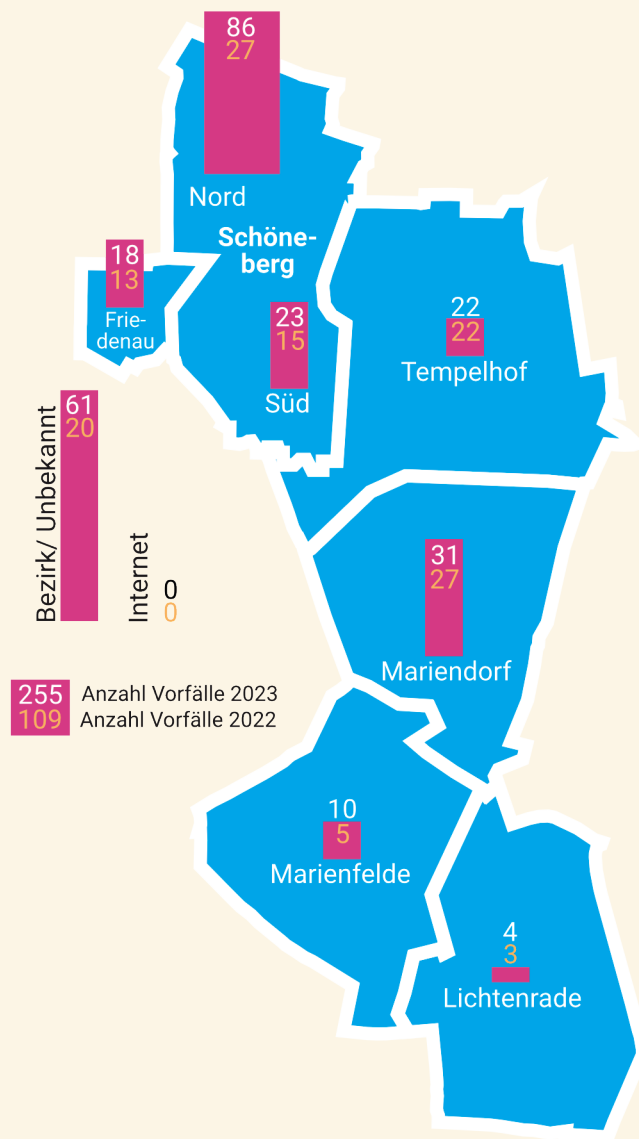
Source: Citizens' report

Tempelhof-Schöneberg

In 2023, the Tempelhof-Schöneberg register office recorded a total of 256 incidents, which is double that of the previous year (2022: 120). The main part of the increase is due to propaganda incidents such as stickers, which rose from 57 in 2022 to 114 in 2023. The motives have no focus. Between 10 and 30 incidents of propaganda were recorded for all topics, such as LGBTIQ* hostility, trivializing National Socialism, racism, right-wing self-promotion, anti-semitism and political opponents.

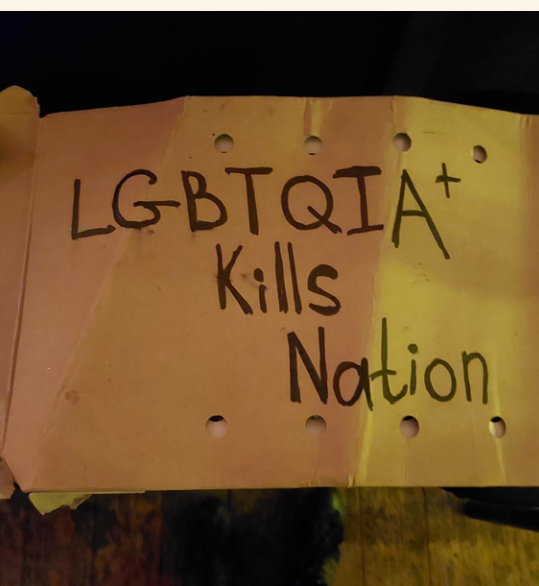
Racism remains the most common content category with 78 incidents (2022: 42). The increase in this topic area is due to cases of discrimination by institutions and authorities as well as insults and threats.

In the districts, the increases are particularly noticeable in Schöneberg-Nord and in incidents that cannot be allocated to a specific area (district-wide). This is due to weekly demonstrations by the „Querdenker“ party “Die Basis” and additional data from anti-discrimination advice centers, which were not available for the previous year 2022.



LGBTIQ*-hostile poster

Antisemitic slogan on Mariendorfer Damm



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Districts: Particularly sharp increases in Schöneberg-Nord and in district-wide incidents

The district with the most incidents is Schöneberg-Nord (86 for 2023), which represents a significant increase compared to 2022 (27 incidents were documented in 2022). The reason for this is the weekly demonstrations held on Mondays by the „Querdenker“ party „Die Basis“. There were also more attacks (2023: 9; 2022: 4) as well as insults and threats with a racist background in the district.

mainly relates to propaganda (28 incidents), with racism (14 incidents), trivializing National Socialism and right-wing self-promotion (10 incidents) the most prominent motives. In June, for example, swastikas and the slogan „NS-Zone“ were graffitied on an information board at the Planenten playground.

There was also a slight increase in documented incidents in Tempelhof (2023: 22, 2022: 10), Schöneberg-Süd (2023: 23, 2022: 15), Friedenau (2023: 18, 2022: 13) and Marienfelde (2023: 10, 2022: 5). In Tem-

Tempelhof-Schöneberg is a district in which very few activities by organized extreme right-wing parties took place. Most cases of anti-LGBTIQ* propaganda (6) were found in Friedenau. This propaganda was spread through stickers, for example. A nationwide counter-campaign to Pride Month was initiated by the extreme right under the German title for pride month „Stolzmonat“. Traces of this campaign could also be found in Tempelhof-Schöneberg. There was also a case of hostility towards disabled people. In January 2023, a child with a disability and his family were insulted and threatened by a woman at the Breslauer Platz market square.

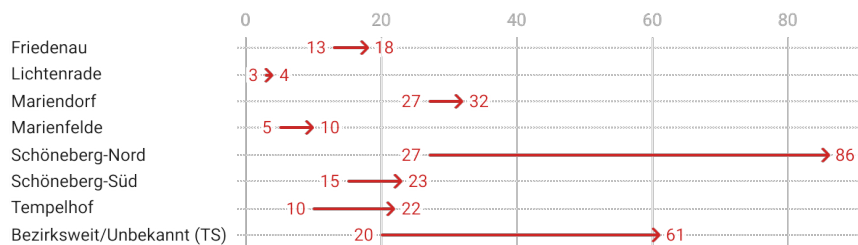
A total of 14 incidents were documented in the districts of Lichtenrade and Marienfelde. These are caused by stickers against political opponents of the extreme right, graffiti glorifying National Socialism and anti-Muslim racist propaganda.

Content classification: Racism is the strongest motive for incidents

The main motivation for incidents in 2023 was racism, with 78 recorded. This included 23 incidents of structural discrimination at various schools in the district, which we received through our cooperation with the Anti-Discrimination Office at Schools (ADAS).

Among the 11 racist attacks in 2023, two occurred in Schöneberg-Süd and two in

Vorfälle nach Orten 2022 und 2023

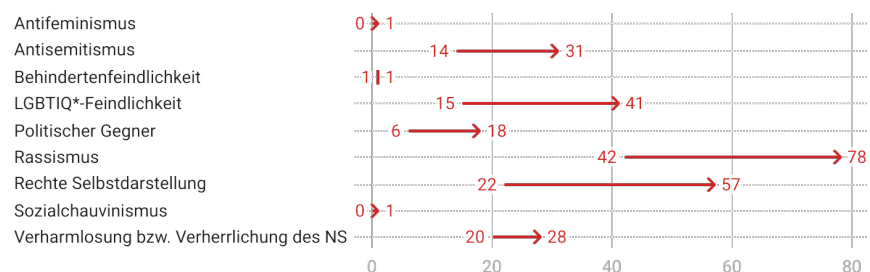


The district-wide/unknown category (61 incidents for 2023) includes incidents that are highly anonymized so that those affected by the incidents do not have to fear any negative consequences. This includes, for example, 24 cases of discrimination at schools reported by the advice center against discrimination at schools (ADAS), 15 antisemitic incidents forwarded by RIAS Berlin and those that were published in a highly anonymized form via a parliamentary request in the Berlin House of Representatives. The latter incidents from the inquiry were not included in the evaluation in 2022 because they were not available.

In Mariendorf, the numbers remained similar compared to 2022 (32 for 2023 and 27 for 2022), while we recorded a decrease compared to 2021 (62 incidents). This

pelhof, incidents with different motives were documented throughout 2023. Of significance are one flyer with antisemitic content, one case of hostility towards a homeless person and four incidents of LGBTIQ* hostility. Only twice were leaflets from the neo-Nazi micro-party „Der Dritte Weg“ distributed in letterboxes.

Verteilung der Motive 2022 und 2023



February 26, 2023

In Ullsteinstraße, a girl who was walking with her mother, who was also wheeling a baby carriage with a baby in it, was pushed out of the way by a woman. When the mother asked why, the woman shouted at her, „Because you're fucking foreigners, you fucking Kanaks, get out of my house! I can't stand you“. Fortunately, apart from the fright, nothing happened to the child. The woman disappeared shortly afterwards in an unknown direction.

Source: Berlin Register

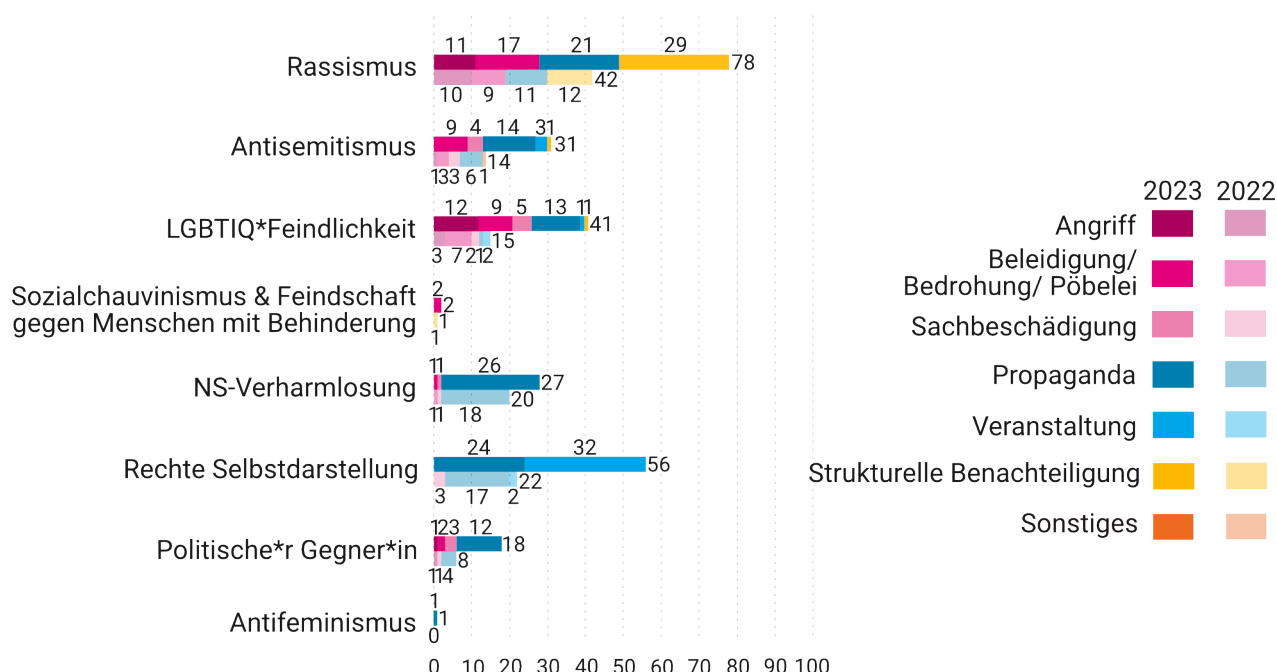
April 25, 2023

A man was attacked in a restaurant in Akazienstraße in Schöneberg-Süd for racist reasons. When he asked if he could post information about an event, he was insulted by an employee and ejected. He was then harassed, punched, choked and kicked by the employee and another person. His bicycle was also badly damaged. Source: ReachOut

September 20, 2023

A queer BIPOC trans person was attacked by two men in their 50s on subway line 1. The person was racially insulted as she tried to enter the subway on her bicycle. The person explained to the two men that she had a valid ticket for the bicycle, but the insults only got worse. One of the men approached the person and kicked her hard on the foot.

Source: Berlin Register report form



Tempelhof. Three others took place in Marienfelde, Mariendorf and Schöneberg-Nord. For the remaining five attacks, the location in the district was not specified in order to protect the victims. Many of these attacks are based on racism, xenophobia and antiziganism. Racist attacks are often random acts that happen suddenly and where the perpetrators and victims do not know each other. In June, for example, a 22-year-old woman was racially insulted and spat at by a 36-year-old woman on a bus on the M46 line in Dominicusstraße at around 6.30 pm. When the 22-year-old pregnant woman tried to stand up, she was pushed by the 36-year-old and hit against the head with her hand. She then crashed against a bench with her stomach. The attacker's companion stood between the two women and ended the attack. Attacks of this kind have a trau-

matizing effect on those affected because they cannot foresee or prevent the situation or protect themselves from similar experiences in the future.

The recorded racist incidents also include 19 threats, verbal abuse and insults. Two cases involved specific anti-Muslim racism, two cases involved anti-Black racism and one case involved antiziganism. There were also cases of racist insults against children and families who are not identified as white. In July, for example, a woman sitting in front of a café in Meininger Straße was repeatedly racially insulted by guests sitting there as she passed by. The guests made monkey noises and gestures. Children and friends of the victim have also been racially insulted there.

Increase in LGBTIQ*-hostile incidents

The increase in LGBTIQ*-hostile incidents

in the entire district is alarming and is part of a Berlin-wide trend. Of the 24 attacks we documented for 2023, 12 had an anti-LGBTIQ* motive. In addition, 9 incidents of threats with anti-LGBTIQ* motives were documented.

For example, there were three cases of damage to property and a demonstration against the LGBTIQ* community in Schöneberg-Süd. In October, the neo-Nazi micro-party "The III. Path" distributed flyers during the open days of the queer daycare centers 'Rosarote Tiger' and 'Gelbgrüne Panther' as part of the project 'Living Diversity at Südkreuz'. The flyers were labeled with the title "Protect families! Stop homo propaganda!". The text on the leaflet argued: "We stand for the protection of our homeland, our culture & our people. The family is a value that must be promoted and preserved in a special way".

September 21, 2023

A man who was standing with a female friend at a bus stop in Alt-Marienfelde in the afternoon was beaten by a man with a crutch for racist motives and fell to the ground. Even lying on the ground, he was still beaten. The man was injured and had to be treated in hospital.

Source: Tagesspiegel 23.09.2023

December 30, 2023

In Zietenstraße, a couple was homophobicly insulted and attacked by a group of men. The attackers punched and kicked the couple and then fled. The two men involved were taken to hospital for treatment. The police state security department at the Berlin State Criminal Police Office has taken over the investigation.

Source: Police report no. 2429 from 31.12.2023 and Queer.de from 01.01.2024

Rainbow flags were also destroyed at two different locations. Rainbow flags on institutions and administrative buildings were also increasingly damaged in other districts.

Conspiracy ideology activities in the district

In 2023, Monday demonstrations of the conspiracy ideology and right-wing spectrum took place regularly. A total of 32 such events were documented for the year 2023. Many participants came from the environment of the so-called „Querdenker“ and sympathizers of the party „Die Basis“. There are personnel overlaps with the car parade demonstrations in the district. During these Monday walks in Schöneberg-Nord, the newspaper „Der Demokratische Widerstand“ was distributed, a publication known for its openly right-wing and conspiracy ideology content. In other Berlin districts, walks from this milieu have largely been suspended with the end of the corona measures.

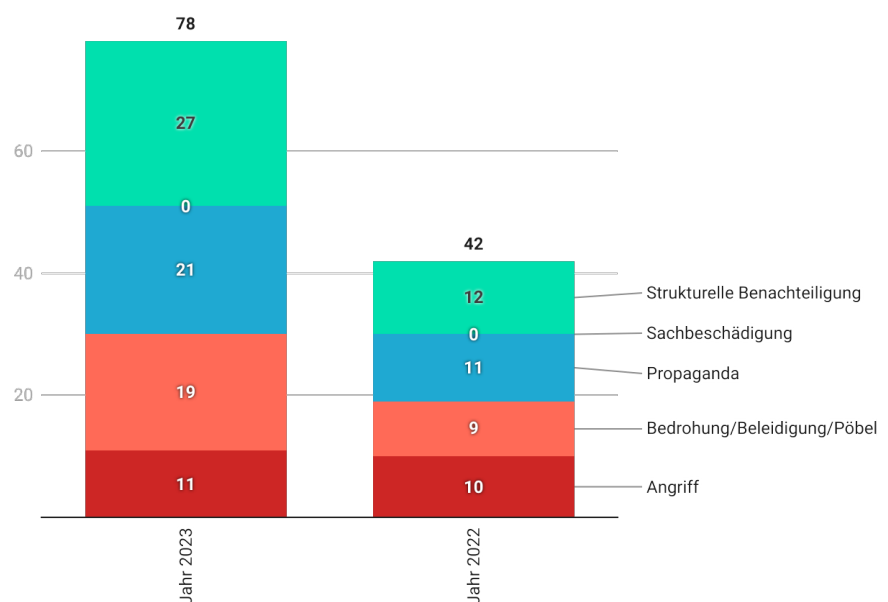
Conclusion

In 2023, the Tempelhof-Schöneberg register office documented twice as many incidents as in the previous year. These included cases of racism, anti-Semitism, LGBTIQ* hostility and stickers and graffiti from the right-wing scene.

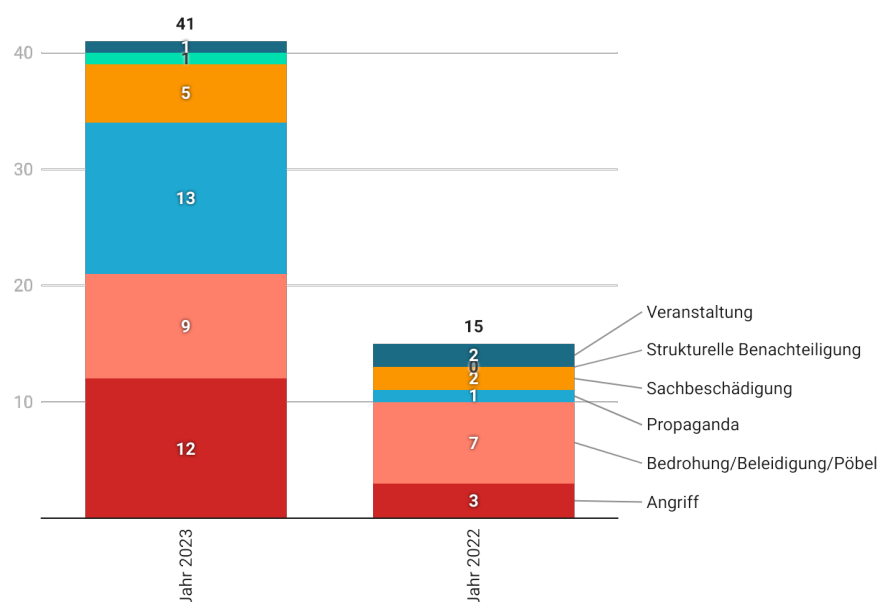
One reason for the rise in incidents is the increase in awareness of the register office through activities with cooperation partners and with the community in Schöneberg North. Most incidents were reported from there (Monday demonstrations and anti-LGBTIQ* violence and insults). For 2024, the work in the more southern districts of Marienfelde and Lichtenrade is to be intensified so that the unknown incidents there also become smaller.

There is a firmly established LGBTIQ* community in the Tempelhof-Schöneberg district, with a variety of projects, actors, places and people, who live here. They make a positive impact on the documentation of incidents in the district. The residents and people working here enrich coexistence in the district and strengthen the visibility of those affected in everyday life with their commitment to the register office. We would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who reports incidents to us as well as all the organizations, libraries, cooperation partners, projects and contact points that have supported our work over the past year. It is only through this support that the different experiences and perspectives become visible. Thank you!

Arten rassistischer Vorfälle

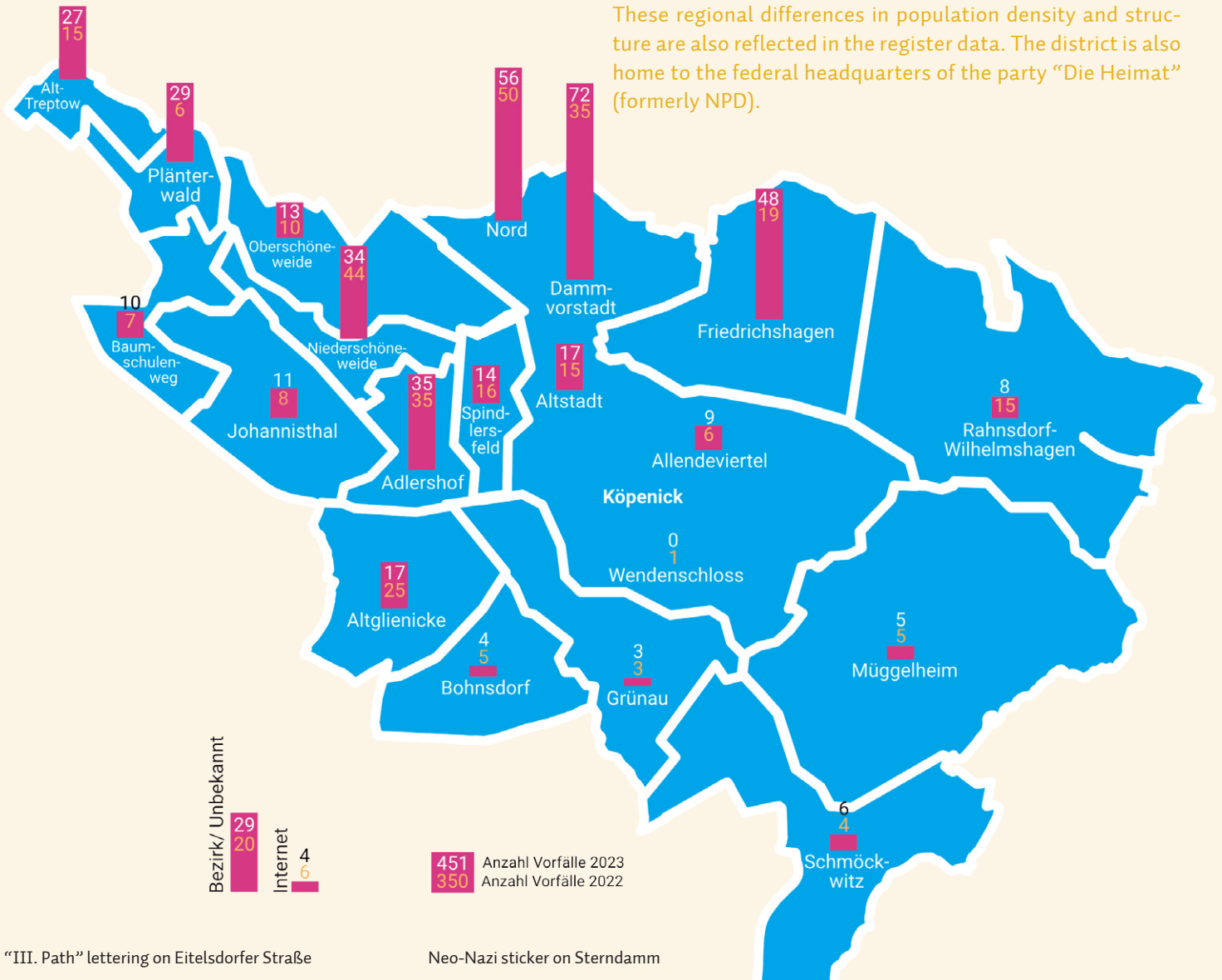


Arten LGBTIQ*-feindlicher Vorfälle



Treptow-Köpenick

Treptow-Köpenick is the largest district in Berlin and one of the greenest. Around 294,000 people live in its 15 district regions. These regions vary greatly from the almost inner-city Alt-Treptow to Schmöckwitz on the border to Brandenburg. These regional differences in population density and structure are also reflected in the register data. The district is also home to the federal headquarters of the party "Die Heimat" (formerly NPD).



"III. Path" lettering on Eitelsdorfer Straße

Neo-Nazi sticker on Sterndamm



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Treptow-Köpenick in the year 2023

In 2023, 451 incidents were documented (2022: 350). This represents an increase of 29%. In addition to propaganda (+ 48), insults, threats and harassment in particular have risen strongly (+ 37). The expansion of the reporting network has shed further light on the dark field, i.e. incidents that happen but have not yet been reported before. In 2023, the most incidents were documented since the Treptow-Köpenick register began recording them.

Verbal violence at an all-time high

In 2023, more insults, threats and verbal abuse were reported than ever before in Treptow-Köpenick. A total of 80 incidents almost doubled compared to the previous year. In particular, LGBTIQ* hostility (+16), antisemitism (+8) and hostility towards political opponents of the far right (+5) have increased. Racism is still the main motive, but there was no change here compared to the previous year. Most of these incidents were reported in Friedrichshagen (13). Here there was also a series of antisemitic abuse by one person, which explains most of the increase in this motive. The majority of incidents involving LGBTIQ* hostility (19) were aimed directly at the people targeted (14), with trans people (8) being the most affected, followed by homophobic hostility (6). This shows, as has already been observed in recent years in the field of racism, that increasing discriminatory social debates and extreme right-wing campaigns are leading to increasing violence against those affected.

In addition, more people affected were reached through increased networking and public relations work. In Treptow-Köpenick, a queer meeting place was set up in 2023 on a voluntary initiative and there is regular contact with it. Half of the insults, threats and harassment (40) took place

in public spaces, such as on the street or on public transport, and a further 10 at events and demonstrations that campaigned against discrimination and for diversity. This is also reflected in the increase in incidents in the area of hostility towards political opponents of the far right. Here, it is primarily the events, but also hostility towards young people who publicly represent their anti-discriminatory and anti-racist values through their clothing, that led to an increase in this motive.

Focus on queer people and political opponents

Incidents in the categories of LGBTIQ* hostility (+36) and hostility towards political opponents of the far right (+34) have risen the most. An increase in queer hostility was already recorded in 2021 and 2022, but in 2023 it was even greater than in previous years. Verbal hostility rose heavily (+ 16). The attacks were primarily trans-hostile (9) and homophobic (8). In five cases, queer lifestyles were fundamentally rejected. Those affected mostly experienced the attacks in public spaces, such as on public transport, on the street or while shopping. Most attacks and threats were documented in Köpenicker Dammvorstadt, Niederschöneweide and Adlershof.

In addition propaganda also increased a lot (+ 23). It mostly comes from extreme right-wing parties such as "The III. Path" or it is part of extreme right-wing campaigns against queer people (e.g. 'Pride Month'). In addition, 15 incidents were reported in which there was joint addressing with political opponents of the extreme right. These cases often involved stickers and graffiti directed against both anti-fascists and queer people. The amount of "III. Path" propaganda is also quite high in the field of political opponents. There is also a large number of graffiti that is ex-

plicitly directed against anti-fascists. In particular, the strategy of the AntiAntifa is used and in some cases explicit calls are made to collect addresses and call for violence. Calls for violence, such as "boxing ticks" or imagery of violence on stickers, had already increased in the previous year. In 2023, there was an increase in attacks (+3) and insults, threats and harassment (+5) against political opponents of the far right. The attacks took place throughout the district with a focus on Köpenicker Dammvorstadt and the neighboring districts. The number of insults during anti-fascist and anti-racist demonstrations is remarkable. There were insults at four events in the district, with threats of violence being made in two cases. In the other cases, young people in particular were affected, who were recognized as political opponents by patches or prints.

Territorial shifts in the incidents

For a long time, Niederschöneweide was the district with the most incidents. A change was already happening here in 2021 and is continuing. In 2023, the most incidents were documented in Köpenicker Dammvorstadt (72), Köpenick Nord (56) and Friedrichshagen (48). Dammvorstadt and Köpenick Nord already recorded increases in the previous year. This trend is now continuing and can be traced back to the activities of the small neo-Nazi party "The III. Path". Most incidents here are directly linked to the party. In addition, most incidents in both districts were documented in the motive category of hostility towards political opponents of the extreme right. This strongly suggests that an organized far right is active here, which clearly claims these districts, marks this district with propaganda and wants to enforce it with increasing violence. In addition, Dammvorstadt, Friedrichshagen and Köpenick Nord are among the districts with

Example incidents

February 10, 2023

There was a group of young men at Treptower Park S-Bahn train station who, could be identified as belonging to the small neo-Nazi party „The III. Path“ by their clothing. They mobbed and threatened people at the exit towards the park as well as on the platform. Later they traveled to Ostkreuz, distributed flyers there and also attacked people who objected to them.

Source: Center for Democracy Treptow-Köpenick

February 21, 2023

A young man known in the neighborhood as an anti-fascist was shot at with a BB gun while throwing bottles into a waste glass container on the corner of Seelenbinderstraße and Weinbergstraße. The ammunition pierced his jacket and caused a hematoma.

Source: Center for Democracy Treptow-Köpenick

July 5, 2023

Two women were insulted and threaten-

ed in an anti-lesbian way on the Tram 68. A man sitting behind them said things like "You're polluting our race!" and "In Brandenburg you would have been beaten up already." When they got off the train at Grünau train station, he showed the two women the Hitler salute and shouted: "Sieg Heil!"

Source: Center for Democracy Treptow-Köpenick

September 13, 2023

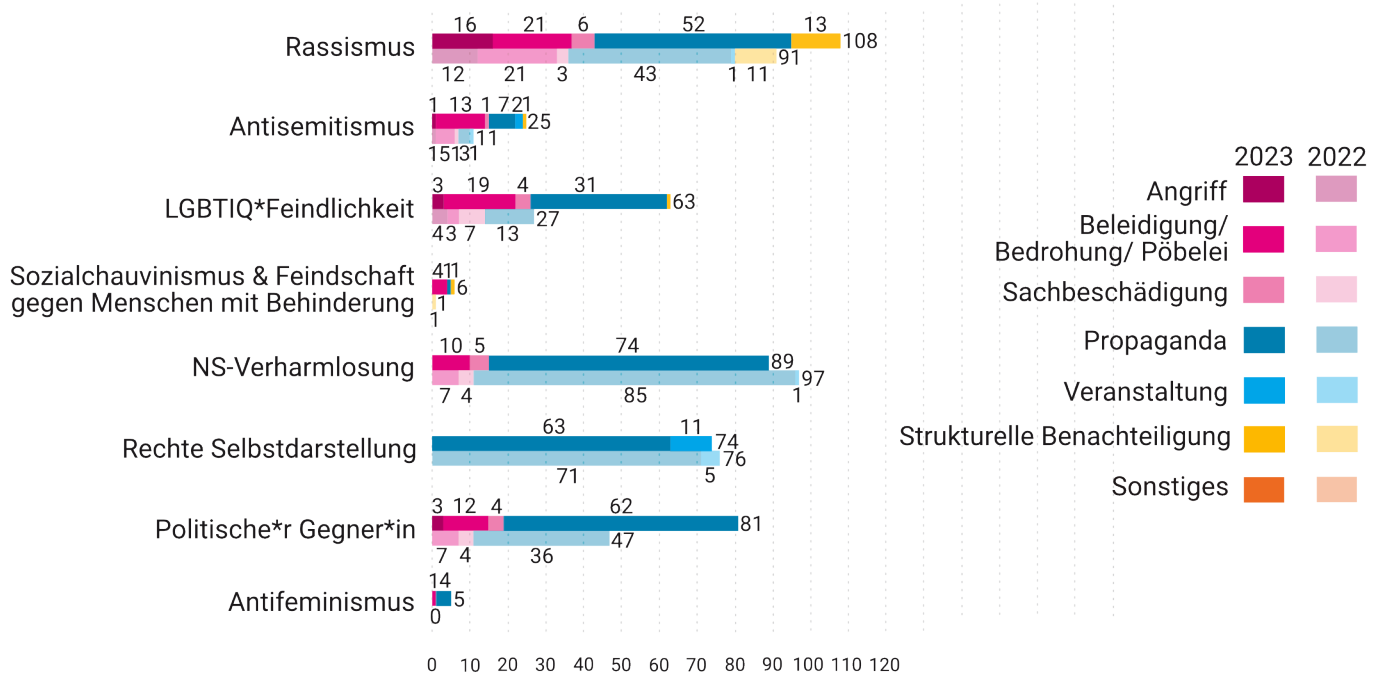
At the counter-rally to an AfD event

the most anti-LGBTIQ* incidents, including five incidents of insults and threats. Here, too, the cause is an increasingly active far right. However, this development is independent of the party headquarters of the party “Die Heimat” (formerly NPD), which is also located in the Dammvorstadt district. The party’s weakness continues and is characterized by the fact that there is no increase in events and propaganda.

“The III. Path” in the year 2023

Incidents in connection with the party “The III. Path” are at a similar level to the previous year (2023: 58; 2022: 63). As in the previous year, the focus was on Köpenick Nord (19) and Dammvorstadt (15), where the party’s stickers in particular were reported. Throughout the year, there were also focal points for graffiti and lettering, such as the Wuhlheide, Köpenick S-Bahn train station and Oberspree

S-Bahn train station. The party’s flyer events were documented in the Treptow districts in the first half of the year and in the Köpenick districts in the second half of the year. In addition, two events took place, a hall event in Altglienicke and a so-called “park patrol” in Treptower Park, which ended with insults and threats against people passing by. In terms of content, most of the incidents were used for party advertising and were attributed to extreme right-wing self-presentation, but the proportion of LGBTIQ*-hostile propaganda increased. Another new development in 2023 is the increased advertising for the party’s youth organization (“NRJ”). This is also shown by the large increase in graffiti as a form of action and illustrates that the party is targeting its activities at young people.



Example incidents

on the corner of Coloniaallee and Ehrenfelder Strasse, the queer speaker of the Protestant church district, who is committed to the queer community and appeared at the event accordingly, was threatened by a man with the words “When it gets dark, I’ll stab you first!”. The perpetrator was arrested by the police on the spot.

Source: register Treptow-Köpenick

September 16, 2023

In the evening, a man attacked another

man and his mother at S-Bahn train station Friedrichshagen and made racist insults.

The attacker suddenly attacked the son, grabbed his neck and tried to bring him to the ground. When this did not work, he pressed his head against a steel beam several times, insulting him in a racist manner. When the attacker then tried to attack the mother, the son intervened and called the police. The attacker fled and the son followed him into the station building, where the ag-

gressor pulled out a knife.

Source: Federal Police press release from 18.09.2023

October 11, 2023

At the station Bahnhofstrasse/ Seelenbinderstrasse, an older man shouts loudly: “Fucking foreigners!” and “Fucking c****!”. When a passer-by reacts negatively, he gives the Hitler salute.

Source: Center for Democracy Treptow-Köpenick

Advisory & Documentation Centers in Berlin

Anlaufstelle für Diskriminierungsschutz an Schulen/Counseling centre for protection from discrimination in schools (ADAS).

More information can be found on: <https://adas-berlin.de/en/>.

Antidiskriminierungsnetzwerk Berlin/Anti-Discrimination Network Berlin (ADNB)

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

Anti-discrimination Advice for the Elderly, People with Disabilities or Chronic Illnesses

This advice centre is a contact point for people who feel discriminated against because of their age, disability or chronic illness. <http://lv-selbsthilfe-berlin.de/antidiskriminierungsberatung>.

Antifascist Press Archive and Education Centre Berlin e.V. (Apabiz)

apabiz runs an archive and offers events and workshops on topics related to the far-right. www.apabiz.de.

Dokumentationsstelle Antiziganismus (DOSTA)/Documentation Centre Antiziganism

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

Dokumentation und Beratung bei Anti-Schwarzem Rassismus/ Documentation and Advice Center on Anti-Black Racism.

People affected by anti-Black racism can contact the anti-discrimination counselling service at Each One Teach One (EOTO) and the Initiative Black People in Germany/Initiative Schwarzer Menschen in Deutschland (ISD). More information can be found on www.eoto-archiv.de/antidiskriminierungsberatung.

entschwört Beratung im Umgang mit Verschwörungsmythen im persönlichen Umfeld/ entschwört Advice on dealing with conspiracy myths in the private sphere

<https://entschwuert.de>

Gewaltschutzambulanz der Charité/Outpatient Clinic for the Protection against Violence at the Charité:

(Not a counselling center. Examines and prepares certificates.) More information can be found on <https://gewaltschutzambulanz.charite.de/en/>.

GLADT

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

KiDS Kinder vor Diskriminierung schützen/ KiDS Protecting children from discrimination

<https://kids.situationsansatz.de/en/>

Kontakt- und Beratungsstelle für Flüchtlinge und Migrant_innen e.V. (KUB)/Contact and Advice Centre for Refugees and Migrants (KUB)

This contact and advice centre supports refugees and migrants from all over the world. Advice on asylum laws, residency and on men-

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

L-Support

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

LesMigraS

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

Mobile Beratung gegen Rechtsextremismus in Berlin (MBR)/ Mobile Counselling against Right-Wing Extremism in Berlin.

MBR offers counselling and support to all those committed to a human-rights oriented and democratic everyday culture in Berlin. <https://mbr-berlin.de/en/home-de/>.

Mobiles Beratungsteam Berlin für Demokratieentwicklung/ Mobile Advisory Team Berlin for Democracy Development.

More information (in German) on: www.mbt-berlin.de/mbt.

OFEK Beratung bei antisemitischen Vorfällen und Übergriffen / OFEK advice on antisemitic incidents and attacks

<https://ofek-beratung.de>

Reachout - Opferberatung und Bildung gegen Rechtsextremismus, Rassismus und Antisemitismus/Reachout -victim counselling and education against right-wing extremism, racism and anti-Semitism.

Reachout advises victims, relatives and witnesses of racist, right-wing and anti-Semitic violence. www.reachoutberlin.de.

Recherche und Informationsstelle Antisemitismus Berlin (RIAS)/ Research and Information Centre Anti-Semitism Berlin (RIAS)

RIAS documents anti-Semitic incidents in Berlin, which can be reported via <https://www.report-antisemitism.de/en/>.

StandUp

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

TIN*-Antigewaltberatung der Schwulenberatung Berlin/ TIN* anti-violence advice from the Berlin Gay Counseling Service

Counseling for trans*, inter* and non-binary people affected by violence <https://schwulenberatungberlin.de/angebote/tin-antigewaltberatung>

Verband der Beratungsstellen für Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt e.V. (VBRG) Association of Counselling Centres for Victims of Right-Wing, Racist and Anti-Semitic Violence (VBRG).

The website offers victims and their relatives guides in various languages as PDF files on its website. www.verband-brg.de/material/#publikationen.

www.berliner-register.de

