
Concept for

A TRANSNATIONAL REPORTING PORTAL

for hate speech



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Preliminary remark

This outline for a transnational portal for reporting hate speech was developed as part of “One Step Beyond,” a project funded by the National Agency JUGEND für Europa in the ERASMUS+ programme, which Jugendstiftung Baden-Württemberg carried out from 2020 to 2022 in cooperation with Associazione Villa Vigoni (Italy), Fédération Départementale des Maisons des Jeunes et de la Culture du Bas-Rhin (France), Gesellschaft zur Förderung der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit (GFGZ, Switzerland), infoklick.ch Kinder- und Jugendförderung (Switzerland), Jugendagentur gGmbH (Germany) and Kaleido Ostbelgien (Belgium).

The actual idea for setting up a transnational reporting portal with national reporting offices in the network consists of the content plan and the technical plan and was supplemented in the course of the project with research and analysis segments in order to clarify the importance and necessity of implementing the concept in practice.

The idea is aimed at political decision makers, experts from civil society and governmental organisations in the field of preventive education and security agencies as a basis for implementation approaches.

Introduction

Hate speech is trending – in more ways than one.

Various studies from the countries of the project partners of “One Step Beyond” paint a similar picture: hate speech is on the rise; more and more people are directly affected by or come into contact with hate speech; hate speech increasingly jeopardises social cohesion and is used to a frightening degree by autocratic regimes to destabilise democratic countries.

The term hate speech is used in general discussion to refer to a wide variety of phenomena such as conspiracy theories, othering, gross generalisations, spreading fake news, fabricating an urgent need to act or justifying existing violent actions, and discrimination. General characteristics are derogatory insinuations and cognitive dissonance (see also Elements of Hate Speech in Baldauf et al. 2015, pp. 14-20). For the sake of readability, the simple term “hate speech” is used in most cases in this outline – without masking the breadth of the phenomena at issue.

Hate speech is also trending in terms of content: clear trends can be seen in studies and from the feedback from Jugendstiftung’s REspect! reporting office. In 2017 and 2018, inflammatory speech against refugees, combined with conspiracy narratives fuelled among what is called the “Identitarian movement” by the “great replacement” theory, was a focal point that was increasingly expanded by anti-Muslim postings in general. In 2019, increasingly committed young people of the Fridays For Future movement came into the crosshairs of the hate speech community, with comments in relevant forums that at times glorified violence and were sexual, directed against young women in particular. One constant factor observed in all cases is anti-Semitism in a wide variety of forms. In 2020, the pandemic, or more precisely the debate on measures to

contain it, set new trends in reported incidents throughout Europe, manifesting differently from country to country:

- ▶ Inflammatory Internet posts against public health compliance measures
- ▶ Comments with hatred of “politics” or personally directed against politicians
- ▶ Conspiracy narratives from Covid deniers
- ▶ Fake news about how harmless Covid is, about the ineffectiveness of masks, the threat of “vaccine Nazis”, etc.

It is also striking that a great deal of hate speech is directly accompanied by anti-Semitism or – as is common with conspiracy narratives – often covertly supports it.

Posts with hate speech often not only target the discriminated group or person but show a triangular complex consisting of animosity towards a certain group (as their object). Hate speech statements are often chosen in such a way that it seems likely that a certain public audience will agree with the expressed hatred or discrimination, based on common attitudes. Thus, many hate posts are prevalent in groups and websites characterised by certain themes. Often the target audience is also addressed as “us” so as to portray the group as being victimised or suffering, and needing to fight back. However, the relationship with the object is very one-sided and characterised by existing acts of discrimination, hostility or violence. These acts vary greatly, from statements that are without legal consequence but are nevertheless morally questionable or reprehensible, to actions rising to a criminal standard such as incitement of racial hatred in Germany (see country comparison of criminal hate speech), which accounts for the majority of criminal reports in the REspect! reporting office.

Measures taken during the pandemic by political leaders to restrict public life are reflected in hate speech just as quickly as controlled disinformation campaigns against individual politicians or Russia's war against Ukraine. Other events such as the attempted storming of the Reichstag in Berlin in 2020, the storming of the US Capitol in 2021 and the tragic suicide of the Austrian physician Kellermayr would not have been conceivable without hate speech – and in turn fuel further hate speech.

Particularly worth mentioning are hate campaigns and hate groups that have emerged in social media since the pandemic, which have developed their strategies and have taken different directions within this time. The general profile of these campaigns tends to be anti-democratic and far-right extremist. Many of these campaigns have exploited pandemic conditions for their pre-existing motives. For example, some have drawn a causal link between Covid and the flow of refugees as if the latter were the cause of the pandemic, or they have portrayed the Covid virus as a conspiracy by politicians and other actors which justifies anti-democratic movements. These ideological latter-day conspiracy theories relating to Covid are impervious to contrary opinion and are often used to affirm and strengthen anti-Semitic and far-right extremist theories. Over and over, these ideologies find new objects of their hatred (such as virologists, doctors and even the World Health Organisation) to appeal to the public affected by Covid measures.

These protests against Covid measures have characteristics that are unique to each country.

THE EU CODE OF CONDUCT

To prevent and combat the spread of illegal hate

speech online, the European Commission agreed on a “Code of Conduct to combat illegal online hate speech” with Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter and YouTube in May 2016; it was subsequently signed by other major platform operators.¹

EU DIGITAL SERVICES ACT (DSA)

In 2020, the European Parliament passed two laws to take stronger action against the market power of the big tech companies: the Digital Services Act (DSA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA). As a kind of digital basic law, the DSA is intended among other things to ensure that hate speech is removed more quickly from platforms on the net. The DMA prohibits large platform operators from combining data from different sources without explicit consent from the user, among other things.

Both should pursue the goal of “creating a safer digital space where users’ fundamental rights are protected, and creating a level playing field for businesses.”²

UNITED NATIONS STRATEGY AND PLAN OF ACTION ON HATE SPEECH. DETAILED GUIDANCE ON IMPLEMENTATION FOR UNITED NATIONS FIELD PRESENCES.

There is no universally accepted definition of hate speech under international human rights law as the concept is still highly contentious, particularly with respect to its relationship to freedom of opinion and expression, non-discrimination and equality.

Aiming to create a unified framework for the UN system to address the problem globally, the 2019/2020 United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech defines hate speech as “any kind of communication in speech, writing

¹ See https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/combating-discrimination/racism-and-xenophobia/eu-code-conduct-countering-illegal-hate-speech-online_en, accessed 22 September 2022

² <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/de/policies/digital-services-act-package>, accessed 22 September 2022

or behaviour, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, colour, descent, gender or other identity factors.”³

³ https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/UN%20Strategy%20and%20PoA%20on%20Hate%20Speech_Guidance%20on%20Addressing%20in%20field.pdf, accessed 22 September 2022

Studies / needs analyses on hate speech

In all participating project countries there are specific challenges in relation to online hate speech. This overview serves as an entry point for in-depth research and shows the necessity of reconciling country-specific elements and transnational commonalities when developing reporting structures. Individual studies at the European/transnational level precede the national studies.

When designing national reporting offices as part of a transnational reporting portal, an in-depth examination of country-specific and general studies is a necessary prerequisite.

Europe-wide / transnational studies

An overview on hate crime and Hate Speech in 9 EU countries. eMORE Project, 2018

https://www.rissc.it/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/AN_OVERVIEW_ON_HATE_CRIME_AND_HATE_SPEEC.pdf

INACH Monitoring Report 2021

https://www.inach.net/wp-content/uploads/First_FINAL_ME_Report_2021_FINAL-1.pdf

BELGIUM

Des messages à la frontière entre opinion et discours de haine. Une analyse de la communication des personnalités politiques belges francophones sur les réseaux sociaux. Unia, Centre interfédéral pour l'égalité des chances et la lutte contre le racisme et les discriminations, 2018

https://www.unia.be/files/Documenten/Publicaties_docs/Eindrapport_Discoursanalyse_FR.pdf

Bricks against hate speech. Report on hate

speech in Belgium's Online French-language Press

https://www.bricks-project.eu/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/mkc-studie-belgie_FINAL.pdf

https://www.bricks-project.eu/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/BRICKS_WP1_Enque%CC%82te-nationale-sur-la-participation-dans-la-presse-francophone-en-ligne_Final.pdf

GERMANY

Hate Speech: Forsa Study 2021, Central Study Results

https://www.medienanstalt-nrw.de/fileadmin/user_upload/NeueWebsite_0120/Themen/Hass/forsa_LFMNRW_Hassrede2021_Praesentation.pdf

#Hate on the net: The creeping attack on our democracy, a nationwide representative survey. Institut für Demokratie und Zivilgesellschaft (IDZ) 2019

https://www.idz-jena.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Hass_im_Netz_-_Der_schleichende_Angriff.pdf

Baldauf, Johannes; Banaszczuk, Yasmina; Koreng, Ansgar; Schramm, Julia; Stefanowitsch, Anatol (2015): "Go die!" Dealing with Hate Speech and Comments on the Internet. Available online at: https://www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Geh_sterben_web.pdf

Countering Disinformation and Hate Speech online: regulation and user behavioural change. Observer Research Foundation 2021

https://www.orfonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/ORF_OccasionalPaper_296_DisinformationHate_NEW.pdf

HATE AT THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON - Far-right troll factories and the ecosystem of coordinated

hate campaigns on the Net

Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD), 2018
http://www.isdglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ISD_Ich_Bin_Hier_2.pdf

FRANCE

Mapping hate in France: A panoramic view of online discourse. Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD) Global, 2019.

The report presents the findings of a research project investigating the scale and nature of online hateful speech in France.

<https://www.isdglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Cartographie-de-la-Haine-en-Ligne-eng.pdf>

Various analyses on specific forms of hate speech in France can be found on the LICRA website:

<https://www.licra.org/actualites/analyse>

ITALY

La Mappa dell'Intolleranza (Map of Intolerance): Annual study by "VOX: Osservatorio Italiano sui diritti" in cooperation with State University of Milan; University of Bari; Sapienza University of Rome, and Catholic University of Milan.

Mapping and geographic classification of tweets considered sensitive; aims to identify the areas where intolerance is most prevalent – according to six groups: women, homosexuals, migrants, people with disabilities, Jews and Muslims. 2021.
<http://www.voxdiritti.it/la-nuova-mappa-dellintolleranza-6/>

Hate Speech. Riflessioni, pratiche e proposte contro l'odio in rete ("Hate speech. Reflections, practices and proposals for action against hate on the net")

Benvenuti in Italia Foundation, 2021.

<https://benvenutiitalia.it/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/quaderno151.pdf>

MAPPING REPORT. Mappatura delle principali metodologie italiane ed europee per l'individuazione e l'analisi degli "hate speech" con riferimento all'ambito della discriminazione razziale. (Mapping of the main Italian and European methodologies for identifying and analysing hate speech in relation to racial discrimination), Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale, 2021.

Supporting organisations: UNAR; Università Cattolica di Sacro Cuore – Centro di Ricerca sulle Relazioni Interculturali
<https://reasonproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/MAPPING-REPORT-Progetto-CONTRO.pdf>

Openpolis: Data portal of a private foundation including reporting portal (last entry 2021) & current article also available in English (Foreign minors, hate speech and cyberbullying [openpolis.it])

Supporting organisation: Fondazione openpolis (Founders: Fondazione per il Cambiamento, Gran Sasso Science Institute, Associazione di Promozione Sociale ETIPUBLICA)
<https://www.openpolis.it/hatespeech/>

Webinar: "Internet governance e Hate Speech: Norme, sfide, questioni aperte" (Internet governance and hate speech: guidelines, challenges, open questions); Supporting organisation: Rete Nazionale per il Contrasto ai Discorsi e ai Fenomeni d'Odio
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJi4B-kHVr00&t=3s>

Webinar: "Antisemitismo e odio online. Analisi di un fenomeno in crescita" (Anti-Semitism and hate online. Analysis of a growing phenomenon)

Supporting organisation: Rete Nazionale per il Contrasto ai Discorsi e ai Fenomeni d'Odio
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-w-XUW-DVIA&t=39s>

SWITZERLAND

2019/2020 Racial discrimination in Switzerland

2021 Report from the Service for Combating Racism

<https://www.newsd.admin.ch/newsd/message/attachments/68116.pdf>

JAMES2focus - Hate speech on the Internet.
ZHAW Zurich University of Applied Sciences, 2021

https://www.zhaw.ch/storage/psychologie/upload/forschung/medienpsychologie/james/jamesfocus/2021/JAMESfocus_Hassrede_DE.pdf

Young people are often confronted with hate speech on the Internet. Media release ZHAW Department of Applied Psychology, 23 August 2021

<https://www.zhaw.ch/de/medien/medienmitteilungen/detailansicht-medienmitteilung/event-news/jugendliche-sind-im-internet-haeufig-mit-hassrede-konfrontiert/>

Status quo and measures on racist hate speech on the Internet: Overview and recommendations.

Dr. Lea Stahel, Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, 2020

https://www.edi.admin.ch/dam/edi/de/dokumente/FRB/Neue%20Website%20FRB/T%C3%A4tigkeitsfelder/Medien_Internet/Stahel_2020_Status%20quo%20und%20Massnahmen%20zu%20rassistischer%20Hassrede.pdf.download.pdf/Stahel_2020_Status%20quo%20und%20Massnahmen%20zu%20rassistischer%20Hassrede.pdf

Federal government seeks to combat hate speech in social media

<https://www.srf.ch/news/schweiz/gegen-hass-im-netz-bund-will-hate-speech-in-sozialen-medien-bekaempfen>

Preventing atrocities in Switzerland. Analysis on the example of preventing racial discrimination. Swiss Centre of Expertise in Human Rights (SCHR), 2019

https://www.skmr.ch/cms/upload/pdf/2020/200609_Studie_Praevention_von_Graeueltaten_in_der_Schweiz.pdf

Situation analysis: JASS gegen HASS. Hate, incitement, racism and discrimination on the net. Pre-project report, JASS 2017

https://jass-mit.ch/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Bericht_JASS-gegen-HASS-online.pdf

Evaluation of measures against anti-Semitism at the federal, canton, and local level. INTERFACE Policy Studies, Lucerne, 21 September 2020

https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/sites/default/files/inline-files/Evaluation%20der%20Massnahmen%20gegen%20Antisemitismus_Interface.pdf

Hate Crime Forum: Enough is enough! Results of the conference on 29 February 2020

<https://www.pinkcross.ch/unser-einsatz/politik/hate-crime/ergebnisse-forum-hate-crime.pdf>

<https://www.pinkcross.ch/unser-einsatz/politik/hate-crime/ergebnisse-forum-hate-crime.pdf>

Existing reporting offices in Europe

As part of developing this concept, an overview of reporting offices in Europe was begun (not only in participating project countries). The dynamic situation at the time this concept was developed shows that the list must be continuously supplemented and updated. An overview as of 06/2022 can be found in the appendix.

A look at the situation regarding reporting offices in selected project countries

GERMANY

Currently there is a patchwork of reporting offices in Germany. Particularly among law enforcement agencies, a definitive overview is hardly possible since some of them are very specialised offices, for instance for reports on hate speech against public officials in a specific state. However, there are only a few (like the REspect! reporting office) that document reports, provide advice, report criminal content and initiate deletions – or the reporting statistics run on the low side. Harmonisation of or cooperation among the individual reporting offices is currently not foreseeable.

After it became widely known, cooperation between the REspect! reporting office and the German Federal Office of Criminal Investigation (BKA) led to a sharp increase (about 30% to date) in the number of reports compared to the previous year.

The annually growing number of reports to the REspect! reporting office show a great need for a civil-society reporting office for hate speech. With the steadily increasing figures, it is important to

keep in mind that the reporting office has not performed any active public relations work to date and has only had its own website since the beginning of 2022. A forecast on further growth of the reporting figures will not be possible until the end of 2022 as a campaign will be carried out this year in the state of Bavaria for the first time.

At the level of work by law enforcement agencies, the impact of the reporting office can so far be described as very successful. For example, the Central Reporting Office (ZMI) at the BKA has worked towards expanding the list of reports that can be processed and criminally investigated to include what are known as relative offences requiring a complaint from the injured party, i.e. insults against politicians that are likely to restrict or impede their political activities. In Bavaria, offences requiring a complaint that are referred by the reporting office are prosecuted, and the procedures between prosecutors' offices and the police have been refined with the help of the reporting office. In preparation for development of the German Network Enforcement Act (NetzDG), the reporting office acted in an advisory capacity for members of the Interior Committee of the German Bundestag.

Networking with other national reporting offices in a transnational reporting portal would further increase awareness for the work against hate speech – and also illustrate the need for cross-border cooperation between civil society and law enforcement. Currently the REspect reporting office already receives isolated reports from abroad, especially from Austria. Following the tragic suicide of the Austrian physician after she received hate speech threats, more than 60 reports came in from our neighbouring country.

But so far, it has not been possible to process these reports or refer them to Austrian law enforcement. This would change as soon as a report could be forwarded to an Austrian reporting office in the network of the transnational reporting office.

SWITZERLAND

There are already some reporting offices at different levels (region, canton, nationwide) – but coordination and cooperation are largely lacking. The different national languages in Switzerland make this even more complicated. Particularly with regard to the national languages, a transnational reporting office could be a great gain. However, care must be taken to clarify roles and tasks with the existing reporting offices, and this could be a rather difficult and slow process.

A transnational reporting office would promote coordination of the work against hate speech among civil-society actors and between government agencies. Synergistic effects could be exploited and users would be able to find their way through the “jungle” of work against hate speech.

Country comparison: Legal framework

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL PROVISIONS AGAINST HATE SPEECH IN THE PROJECT COUNTRIES BELGIUM, GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

On 20 January 2022, the European Parliament passed the Digital Services Act (DSA). As a kind of basic law for the Internet, this EU regulation is intended to provide far-reaching rules – including against hate crimes and false reporting. Germany, too, is trying to regulate the major Internet providers. Under the Network Enforcement Act (NetzDG), in force since 1 February 2022, providers of social networks are required to process complaints from users, provide information about users to law enforcement agencies and remove hate crime content and other illegal elements. The law also stipulates that providers cooperate with the new nationwide “Central Reporting Office for Illegal Content on the Internet” (ZMI) in order to forward such content directly to the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation. However, since European law takes precedence over national law (to put it simply), none of the online providers in question have cooperated with the ZMI so far. To the contrary, large providers are bringing action against it in administrative court.

There is also another dilemma at the same time: prosecution of perpetrators depends on their place of residence. Even if it is possible to ascertain a perpetrator’s identity and place of residence (despite the lack of cooperation from the providers), prosecution often collapses at the national border.

This shows that although there is national law regarding online hate speech, it is difficult or impossible to prosecute it to the necessary extent, to hold it accountable and to have criminal hate speech removed. Yet qualifying hate

speech is comparably illegal in different European countries, as is shown by a comparison of the legal aspects of hate speech in the “One Step Beyond” project in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France and Belgium. This applies in particular to statements that are illegal under German law as incitement of racial hatred (“Volksverhetzung”) within the meaning of Section 130 of the German Criminal Code (StGB), but also to those that convey discrimination, glorification of violence or anti-constitutional statements. A legal framework (currently specified by the Digital Services Act) is provided here by the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and not least the “Code of Conduct to Combat Illegal Hate Speech on the Internet,” introduced in May 2016 by the European Union together with the IT companies Facebook, Twitter, Microsoft and YouTube.

Nevertheless, national law is critical for the concrete prosecution of illegal online hate speech.

CLASSIFICATION IN THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Due to the cross-border nature of the web it seems clear that individual countries cannot effectively combat hate speech offences; rather, an international approach is required. Yet criminal law is national law and has so far been made uniform only in isolated cases across the Union – and this poses not inconsiderable difficulties for the actors. Minimum requirements for national legal systems are set by the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and what are called Framework Decisions of the Council of the EU and most recently the “Code of Conduct to Combat Illegal Hate Speech on the Internet” introduced in May 2016 by the European Union together with the IT corporations Facebook,

Microsoft, Twitter and YouTube. Consequently there is also no uniform legal definition of the term “hate speech.” In a recommendation from 1997, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe set out the following definition; however, it is ultimately no more than a collection of politically charged terms that are open to interpretation. “All forms of expression which spread, incite, promote or justify racial hatred, xenophobia, anti-Semitism or other forms of hatred based on intolerance, including intolerance expressed by aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism, discrimination and hostility against minorities, migrants and people of immigrant origin.” As a guideline, a decision by the EU Council of Ministers¹ calls on member states to penalise the following acts:

(...)

- ▶ **a) publicly inciting violence or hatred against a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin, or against a member of such a group;**
- ▶ *b) committing any of the acts referred to in subparagraph (a) by means of the **public dissemination or distribution of writings, images or other material;***
- ▶ **c) publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivialising genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes** within the meaning of Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court, directed against a group of persons or a member of such a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin, where the act is committed in a manner likely to incite violence or hatred against such a group or a member of such a group;
- ▶ **d) publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivialising crimes²** under Article 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal annexed to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945 against a group of persons or a

member of such a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin, where the act is committed in a manner likely to incite violence or hatred against such a group or a member of such a group.

In addition, there are national regulations on the use of anti-constitutional symbols. Therefore those regulations that deal with incitement of racial hatred, discrimination, glorification of violence or anti-constitutional statements are presented in summary.

The legal review does not take into account the fact that some countries have comprehensive requirements for website or network operators to delete some material. While these regulations do not lead to criminal prosecution, they do bring about effective deletion of the corresponding posts. Such regulations are planned in other countries, and in fact there is a lot happening in this field throughout the EU.

Summary table 1/2

*Unless otherwise indicated, the articles in the table refer to the criminal codes of the respective states.

Type of offence	FRANKREICH	ITALIEN	SCHWEIZ	BELGIEN
DEPICTION OF CRUEL ACTS OF VIOLENCE	Art. 222.33.3 <i>"Acte de complicité des atteintes volontaires à l'intégrité de la personne"</i> Punishable ex officio		Art. 135 <i>"Depiction of violence"</i> von Amts wegen strafbar	
DISCRIMINATION	Art. 225.1 et seq. <i>"Discrimination"</i> Punishable ex officio	Art. 604 bis & ter <i>"Propaganda e istigazione a delinquere per motivi di discriminazione razziale etnica e religiosa"</i> Punishable ex officio	Art. 261 bis <i>"Discrimination and incitement to hatred".</i> Punishable ex officio	Art. 22³ und 1⁴ <i>"Discrimination"</i> Punishable ex officio
DEFAMATION	Art. 226.10 et seq. <i>"Dénonciation calomnieuse"</i> At the request of a party	Art. 368 <i>"Calunnia"</i> At the request of a party	Art. 174 <i>"Defamation"</i> At the request of a party	Art. 443 et seq. <i>"Des atteintes portées à l'honneur ou à la considération des personnes"</i> At the request of a party
SEXIST DISRESPECT	Art. 621.1 <i>"Outrage sexiste"</i> Punishable ex officio			
PUBLIC INCITEMENT TO CRIME OR VIOLENCE	Art.23⁵, 24⁵ and 24 bis⁵ <i>"Provocation aux crimes et délits"</i> Punishable ex officio	Art. 414 <i>"Istigazione a delinquere/ a disobbedire alle leggi"</i> Punishable ex officio	Art. 259 <i>"Public incitement to crime or violence"</i> Punishable ex officio	
INSULT	Art. 295 <i>"Injure"</i> At the request of a party		Art. 177 <i>"Name-calling"</i> At the request of a party	Art. 275 <i>"Outrages et des violences envers les ministres, les membres des chambres législatives, les depositaires de l'autorité ou de la force publique"</i> Punishable ex officio

Summary table 2/2

*Unless otherwise indicated, the articles in the table refer to the criminal codes of the respective states.

Type of offence	FRANKREICH	ITALIEN	SCHWEIZ	BELGIEN
DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER	Art. 325 <i>„Diffamation“</i> At the request of a party	Art. 595 <i>„Diffamazione“</i> At the request of a party	Art. 173 <i>“Defamation of character”</i> At the request of a party	Art. 443 et seq <i>„Diffamation“</i> At the request of a party
THREATS	Art. 222-17 <i>„Menace“</i> Punishable ex officio	Art. 612 <i>„Minaccia“</i> Punishable ex officio/ at the request of a party	Art. 180 <i>“Threats”</i> Punishable ex officio/ at the request of a party	Art. 327 <i>„Menaces d’attentat contre les personnes ou contre les propriétés, et des fausses informations relatives a des attentats graves“</i> Punishable ex officio
THREATENING THE POPULATION			Art. 258 <i>“Frightening the population”</i> Punishable ex officio	
INTERFERENCE WITH FREEDOM OF RELIGION			Art. 261 <i>“Interference with freedom of religion and worship”</i> Punishable ex officio	
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS AND PERFORMANCES		Art. 528 <i>„Pubblicazioni e spettacoli osceni“</i> Punishable ex officio		
HARASSMENT	Art. 222-33-2-2 <i>„Harcèlement moral“</i> Punishable ex officio			Art. 442 bis <i>„Harcèlement“</i> Punishable ex officio

Individual presentations

BELGIUM

Belgian legislation is in some ways a combination of France and Italy as it criminalises both hate speech and interference with freedom of religion, as well as harassment and depictions of cruel violence. Here too, there is specific legislation established by the Act of 10 May 2007 to combat discrimination.

► **Discrimination**, (Art. 223 – A person shall be punished with a term of imprisonment of one month to one year and a fine of EUR 50 to EUR 1,000, or with either of these penalties alone, if the person: 1. [...] incites discrimination against a person on the grounds of any of the protected characteristics [colour of skin, nationality, ethnic origin, presumed race, disability, religious or philosophical beliefs, sexual orientation, age, property, marital status, political beliefs, trade union activity, state of health, physical or characteristics, family relationships, social origin, sex, language]; 2. [...] incites hatred or violence against a person because of any of the protected characteristics [...]; 3. [...] incites discrimination or segregation against a group, a community or its members because of any of the protected characteristics [...]; 4. [...] incites hatred or violence against a group, a community or its members because of any of the protected characteristics [...]. A person shall be punished with a term of imprisonment of one month to one year and a fine of EUR 50 to EUR 1,000, or with either of these penalties alone, if the person disseminates ideas based on racial superiority or racial hatred in one of the situations named in Article 444 of the Criminal Code. A person shall be punished with a term of imprisonment of one month to one year and a fine of EUR 50 to EUR 1,000, or with either of these penalties alone, if the person belongs to a group or association that manifestly and repeatedly preaches discrimination or segregation on the grounds of any of the protected characteristics in the situations

named in Article 444 of the Criminal Code, or who gives his cooperation to such group or association).

These standards apply in the situations named in Art. 444 of the Code Penal: (...) either in meetings or in public places; or in the presence of several persons, in a non-public place that is nevertheless open to a certain number of persons who have the right to assemble or go there; or in any place, in the presence of the insulted person and before witnesses; or by writings, whether printed or not, pictures or emblems that are published, distributed or sold, offered for sale or publicly displayed; or by writings that are not made public but addressed or communicated to several persons.

► **Denial, justification and approval of the Holocaust** (Art. 1⁴ – A person shall be punished with a term of imprisonment from eight days to one year [...] if the person [...] denies, grossly trivialises, attempts to justify or approves of the genocide committed by the German National Socialist regime during the Second World War. For the application of the preceding paragraph, the term genocide shall be understood within the meaning of Article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948. In the case of repeat offence, the guilty person may additionally be deprived of his or her civil rights in accordance with Article 33 of the Criminal Code.

► **Defamation/malicious libel**, (Art. 443 – A person is guilty of defamation or malicious libel if the person maliciously attributes to an individual a certain fact that is likely to injure the honour of the individual or to expose the individual to public contempt, and for which lawful proof is not produced.

► **Threats**, (Art. 327 – Anyone who, either verbally or in writing, anonymously or signed, with order or under conditions, threatens an attack against people or property that

is punishable by a criminal penalty, will be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine of one hundred [up to five hundred euros]. The anonymous or signed threat in writing of an attack against people or property punishable by a criminal penalty, not accompanied by an order or condition, will be punished by imprisonment from three months to two years and a fine of fifty to three hundred euros),

► **Insulting the authority of the state**, (Art. 275 – A person shall be punished by a term of imprisonment between fifteen days and six months and a fine between fifty and three hundred euros) if the person, by an action, word, gesture or threat, *insults* a member of the legislative chambers in the exercise or on the occasion of the exercise of his mandate, a government minister, a member of the Constitutional Court or a judge of the administrative judiciary or a member of the general judiciary or a public official in active service in the exercise or on the occasion of the exercise of his office.)

► **Harassment**, (Art. 442 bis – A person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of fifteen days to two years and with a fine of fifty [euros] to three hundred [euros], or with either of these penalties alone, if the person harasses an individual even though he knew or ought to have known that his conduct would seriously impair the peace and quiet of the individual concerned. If the acts referred to in paragraph 1 are committed to the detriment of a person whose need for protection due to *age, pregnancy, illness, infirmity or physical or mental defects* was *obvious* or known to the offender, the minimum penalty provided for in paragraph 1 shall be doubled).

GERMANY

In Germany, the Act to Improve Law Enforcement on Social Networks (Network Enforcement Act – NetzDG) came into force on 1 October 2017. The law aims to more effectively combat hate crime, criminal false news and other criminal content on social-networking platforms. The core of the law is a more effective complaint procedure for providers of large social networks vis-à-vis their users, as well as expanded public reporting requirements for handling complaints about possibly criminal content by providers of large social networks. Criticism of NetzDG was directed at, among other things, the restriction of its effectiveness to social networks with more than two million registered users in Germany and the exemption of messaging services such as Telegram and business networks such as LinkedIn, and also the danger of pre-emptive self-censorship or the fact that, according to the law, the matter of deciding what is and is not unlawful would be left largely to the providers of large social networks.

On 3 April 2021 NetzDG was expanded by the Act to Combat Right-Wing Extremism and Hate Crime to include a reporting requirement to the German Federal Office of Criminal Investigation (BKA). On 1 February 2022 the newly established “Central Reporting Office for Criminal Content on the Internet” (ZMI) began operating at the BKA to implement the law. Cooperation with the providers of large social networks remains suspended for the time being following their complaint to the Administrative Court, which is why the ZMI has been cooperating since 1 June 2022 with the “Central Office for Combating Internet and Computer Crime” (ZIT) at the General Public Prosecutor’s Office in Frankfurt am Main (part of the “Hesse against hate speech” action campaign), the “NRW cybercrime action and contact centre” (ZAC) at the Cologne Public Prosecutor’s Office (part of the “Don’t just delete – Prosecute”

initiative) and the reporting office “REspect!
Against hate speech on the Net” by Jugendstif-
tung Baden-Württemberg.

A set of regulations comparable to Germany’s
NetzDG is not yet in force in any member state of
the European Union.

SECTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE (STGB) THAT ARE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION UNDER NETZDG SECTION 3A

Dissemination of inflammatory propaganda and unconstitutional content

- ▶ Section 86 Dissemination of propaganda material of unconstitutional organisations
- ▶ Section 86a Use of symbols of unconstitutional organisations
- ▶ Section 130 Incitement of racial hatred

Statements contributing to the offence

- ▶ Section 89a Preparation of a serious violent offence endangering the state
- ▶ Section 91 Instruction for committing a serious violent offence threatening the state
- ▶ Section 111 Public incitement to commit offences
- ▶ Section 126 Disturbance of the peace by threatening to commit offences
- ▶ Section 126a Dangerous disseminating of personal data
- ▶ Section 130a Instruction for committing criminal offences
- ▶ Section 131 Depictions of violence
- ▶ Section 140 Rewarding and approving of offences

Formation of criminal/terrorist organisations

- ▶ Section 129 Formation of criminal organisations
- ▶ Section 129a Formation of terrorist organisations
- ▶ Section 129b Criminal and terrorist organisations abroad; confiscation

Offences against sexual self-determination

- ▶ Section 176e Dissemination and possession of instructions for sexually abusing children
- ▶ Section 184b Dissemination, acquisition and possession of child pornography content

Infringement of personality rights or defamation of religion

- ▶ Section 166 Defamation of religions, religious societies and philosophical associations
- ▶ Section 241 Threats

FRANCE

In addition to the ordinary offences of defamation, discrimination, insult, threats and public intimidation, there are specific offences against hate speech such as harassment and sexist disrespect. There are also specific laws, including the Freedom of the Press Act of 29 July 1881.

- ▶ **Depiction of cruel acts of violence**, (Art. 222.33.3 – *It is an act of complicity in the intentional attacks on the inviolacy of the individual provided for in Articles 222-1 to 222-14-1 and 222-23 to 222-31 and 222-33, and shall be punishable by the penalties provided for in those Articles, if images relating to the commission of those offences are knowingly recorded by any means and on any medium. Dissemination of the recording of such images shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of five years and a fine of EUR 75,000. This Article shall not apply if the recording or broadcast results from the normal exercise of a profession whose purpose is to inform the public or if it is done for the purpose of serving as evidence in court.*)
 - ▶ **Discrimination**, (Art. 225.1 *Any distinction made between natural persons is punishable as discrimination if such distinction is made on the basis of their origin, sex, family situation, pregnancy, physical appearance, special vulnerability resulting from their economic situation regardless of whether it is obvious or known to the offender, surname, place of residence, state of health, loss of autonomy, disability, genetic characteristics, morality, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, political opinions, trade union activities, ability to express themselves in a language other than French, actual or perceived membership or non-membership in a particular ethnic group, nation, alleged race or religion.*)
 - ▶ **Discrimination by person in public position**, (Art. 432.7 – *Discrimination within the meaning of Articles 225-1 and 225-1-1, committed against a natural or legal person by a person holding a public position or entrusted with a public service mission in the exercise*
- or on the occasion of the exercise of his functions or mission, is punishable by five years' imprisonment and a fine of 75,000 euros if it consists of: denying the benefit of a right granted by law; hindering the normal exercise of an economic activity),
- ▶ **Provoking discrimination, hatred or violence**, (Art. 24⁵ – *A person shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of one year and a fine of 45,000 euros, or by either of these penalties alone, if the person, by any of the means mentioned in Article 23, provokes discrimination, hatred or violence against a person or a group of persons on the basis of their origin or their membership or non-membership in a particular ethnic group, nation, race or religion.*)
 - ▶ **Defamation**, (Art. 226.10 – *Reporting a fact in any manner and against a specific person which may result in judicial, administrative or disciplinary sanctions and which is known to be wholly or partly false shall be punishable by five years' imprisonment and a fine of 45,000 euros if it is directed either to an official of the judicial, administrative or court criminal investigation agency or to a public agency with authority to prosecute the matter or to refer it to the competent authority, or to the supervisor or employer of the person so reported. The falseness of the reported fact follows necessarily from the decision to acquit, discharge or dismiss that determines that the offence was either not committed or is not attributable to the person so reported, once such decision has become final and unappealable.*)
 - ▶ **Sexist disrespect**, (Art. 621.1 – *Except in the cases provided for in Articles 222-13, 222-32, 222-33 and 222-33-2-2, it is a sexist offence to impose on a person a remark or behaviour with sexual or sexist connotations which either violates his or her dignity due to its degrading or humiliating character or creates an intimidating, hostile or insulting situation for him or her. Gender-specific offences are punishable with a fourth-class fine. Sexist offences are punishable with the fine provided*

for fifth-class offences when committed: by a person who **abuses the authority** conferred by his or her position; **against a minor under the age of fifteen**; against a person whose special need for protection due to **age, disease, infirmity**, physical or mental **defect** or condition of **pregnancy** is obvious or known to the offender; against a person whose special need of protection or dependency resulting from his or her **precarious economic or social situation** is obvious or known to the offender; by several persons acting as offenders or accomplices; because of the victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation).

► **Public incitement to crime or violence**, (Art. 23⁵ – Those persons shall be punished as accomplices who directly **provoked** the perpetrator or perpetrators of an act classified as a **felony** or **misdemeanour** to commit that act if the provocation led to the act, whether such provocation was by speech, shouting or threats uttered in public places or at meetings, or through writings, printed matter, drawings, engravings, paintings, emblems, images or other written, spoken or pictorial material that is sold or distributed, or by placards or posters displayed in public places or at meetings, or by **any form of communication with the public by electronic means**. This also applies if the provocation is followed merely by an attempt to commit a criminal offence within the meaning of Section 2 of the Criminal Code),

(Art. 24⁵ – Anyone who **glorifies**, by any of the means referred to in Article 23, the crimes referred to in paragraph 1 [**attacks against life and inviolacy, sexual aggression, extortion, destruction**], **war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of enslavement** or exploitation of a person driven into slavery, or crimes and offences of collaboration with the enemy shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding 45,000 euros, even if such crimes have not led to the conviction of the perpetrators. Anyone who causes **discrimination, hatred or violence** by any of the means

referred to in Article 23 against a person or a group of persons on the basis of their **origin** or their membership or non-membership in a particular **ethnic group, nation, race or religion** shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of one year and a fine of 45,000 euros, or by either of these penalties alone. Anyone who **provokes hatred or violence** against a person or a group of persons on the basis of their sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability, or provokes the discrimination provided for in the Criminal Code against the same persons, shall be punished),

(Art. 24 bis⁵ – A penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of 45,000 euros shall be imposed on anyone who, by any of the means referred to in Article 23, **disputes** that one or more **crimes against humanity** within the meaning of Article 6 of the Statute of the International Military Tribunal annexed to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945 were committed (...). The same penalties shall be imposed on those who, by any of the means referred to in Article 23, **deny, trivialise or minimise** the existence of a crime of **genocide** other than the one referred to in paragraph 1 or of any other **crime against humanity**).

► **Insult**, (Art. 29⁵ – Insults committed against the **institutions** or **persons** referred to in Articles 30⁶ and 31⁷ of this law shall be punishable by a fine of 12,000 euros. An insult directed in the same manner against **private individuals** and not preceded by a provocation shall be punishable by a fine of 12,000 euros. Insulting a person or a group of persons by the same means on account of their **origin** or their membership or non-membership in a particular **ethnic group, nation, race or religion** is punishable by one year's imprisonment and a fine of 45,000 euros. Insulting a person or a group of persons because of their **sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability** is punishable under the same conditions).

► **Malicious libel**, (Art. 32⁵ – Malicious libel against persons by any of the means referred to in Article 23⁸ shall be punishable by a fine of EUR 12,000. Malicious libel committed by

the same means against a person or a group of persons on account of their **origin** or their membership or non-membership in a particular **ethnic group, nation, race or religion** shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of up to EUR 45,000, or by either of these penalties alone. Slander perpetrated by the same means against a person or group of persons on the basis of their **sex, sexual orientation or gender identity or disability** shall be punishable by the penalties provided for in the previous paragraph).

► **Threat**, (Art. 222.17 – **Threatening** to commit a crime or **offence** against persons is punishable with six months' imprisonment and a fine of EUR 7,500 if it is either repeated or carried out by means of writing, an image or another object. The penalty is increased to three years' imprisonment and a fine of EUR 45,000 for a death threat).

► **Harassment**, (Art. 222.33.2.2 – The offence of **harassing** a person by repeated statements or conduct with the purpose or effect of worsening his or her living conditions by **impairing** his or her **physical or mental health** shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of one year and a fine of €15,000 if these acts cause an inability to work for a total of up to eight days or did not result in an inability to work. [...] The acts referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years and a fine of €30,000: [1] if they cause a total inability to work lasting more than eight days; [2] if they are committed against a **minor of up to fifteen years of age**; [3] if they are committed against a person whose special need for protection due to **age, illness, infirmity, physical or mental defects** or **pregnancy** is obvious or is known to the offender; [4] if they are committed through the use of a public **online communication service** or through a **digital or electronic medium**; [5] if a minor was present and witnessed it.)

ITALY

Italian legislation is very similar to the French model, with discrimination standards also largely integrated into the criminal code and with additional sanctions on the publication and presentation of obscene performances.

► **Discrimination**, (Art. 604 bis – Unless the act is a more serious offence, the penalty is [a] imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and six months or a fine not exceeding 6,000 euros for anyone who disseminates ideas based on racial or ethnic superiority or hatred or incites or commits acts of discrimination on racial, ethnic, national or religious grounds; [b] imprisonment for a term of six months to four years for anyone who in any manner incites or commits acts of violence or provocation to acts of violence on racial, ethnic, national or religious grounds. Any organisation, association, movement or group whose aim is to incite discrimination or violence on racial, ethnic, national or religious grounds is prohibited. Any person who participates in such organisations, associations, movements or groups or is involved in their activities shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of six months to four years for such participation or involvement alone. Anyone who promotes or leads such organisations, associations, movements or groups shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of one to six years for this reason alone. The penalty is imprisonment from two to six years if the propaganda or incitement (that is committed in such a way that there is a real risk of it spreading) is based in whole or in part on the denial, gross trivialisation or approval of the Holocaust or the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes within the meaning of Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court),

(Art. 604 ter – The penalty shall be increased by up to half in the case of offences carrying a penalty other than life imprisonment that are committed for the purpose of discrimination or ethnic, national, racial or religious hatred

or to facilitate the activities of organisations, associations, movements or groups with the same goals).

► **Defamation**, (Art. 368 – A person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of two to six years if the person, by a report, complaint, request or petition [even if it is sent anonymously or under a false name to the judicial authority or to any other authority reporting to it or to the International Criminal Court], accuses someone of a criminal offence whom he knows to be innocent or presents false evidence of a criminal offence against him. The penalty shall be increased if someone is accused of a criminal offence for which the law provides a maximum penalty of more than ten years' imprisonment or another more severe penalty. The term of imprisonment shall be four to twelve years if the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than five years; six to twenty years if the offence is punishable by life imprisonment; and life if the offence is punishable by death).

► **Public incitement to crime or violence**, (Art. 414 – If a person publicly commits incitement to perpetrate one or more criminal offences, the person shall be punished for the mere fact of incitement [1] with imprisonment for a term of one to five years in the case of incitement to commit crimes; [2] with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with a fine not exceeding 206 euros in the case of incitement to commit misdemeanours. In the case of incitement to commit one or more crimes and one or more administrative offences, the penalty specified in item [1] shall apply. The penalty specified in item [1] shall also be imposed on a person who publicly approves of one or more criminal offences. The penalty provided for in this paragraph and in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be increased if the offence is committed with the aid of computers or telematic devices. Apart from the cases mentioned in Article 302, the penalty shall be increased by half if the incitement or apologetics referred to in the preceding paragraphs concern terrorist

offences or crimes against humanity. The penalty shall be increased by up to two-thirds if the offence is committed with the aid of computer or telematic tools).

► **Malicious libel**, (Art. 595 – A person who damages someone's reputation in the eyes of others shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding EUR 1,032. If the offence is committed by the press or another public medium or in a public act, the punishment shall be imprisonment for a term of six months to three years or a fine of not less than EUR 516. The penalties shall be increased if the offence is committed against a political, administrative or judicial body or against a representative of such a body or against an authority constituted as a body).

► **Threat**, (Art. 612 – If a person unjustly threatens harm to others, that person shall, at the request of the injured party, be punished by a fine not exceeding 1,032 euros. If the threat is grievous or made in one of the ways mentioned in Article 339, the penalty shall be imprisonment for up to one year.)

► **Obscene publications and performances**, (Art. 528 – An administrative fine of 10,000 to 50,000 euros shall be imposed on any person who produces, imports into the national territory, acquires, possesses, exports or circulates writings, drawings, pictures or other obscene objects of any kind with a view to trading in them, distributing them or displaying them in public. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who trades in the objects referred to in the above provision, even if done secretly, or publicly distributes or displays them. A prison sentence of three months to three years and a fine of not less than EUR 103 shall be imposed on anyone who [1] uses any means of publicity likely to promote the circulation of or trade in the objects referred to in the first part of this Article; [2] gives public theatrical or cinematographic presentations or public hearings or recitations which are obscene in nature. In the case provided for in item [2], the penalty shall be increased

if the act is committed despite prohibition by the authority).

SWITZERLAND

Legislation is very general and standardised compared to the criminal codes of other countries. There are no specific laws against hate speech. In this context, Switzerland's Federal Council was asked in 2019 about its attitude towards hate speech on the Internet. The Swiss Federal Council replied that it does not see the need for new criminal offences as current legislation is sufficient to combat these phenomena.

- ▶ **Depiction of violence**, (Art. 135 – A person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with a fine if the person produces, imports, stores, *circulates*, promotes, exhibits, offers, shows, delivers or makes *available sound or visual recordings, images*, other objects or performances which, without having any cultural or scientific value worthy of protection, vividly depict *cruel acts of violence against humans* or animals in a manner that grievously violates basic human dignity. A person shall be punished with a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or with a fine if the person acquires, procures by electronic means or otherwise, or possesses objects or performances as set forth in paragraph [1] insofar as they depict acts of violence against humans or animals. The objects shall be confiscated. If the offender acts for gain, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or a fine. Imprisonment shall be combined with a fine).
- ▶ **Discrimination and incitement to hatred**, (Art. 261 bis – A person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with a fine if the person: publicly incites hatred or *discrimination* against a person or a group of persons because of their *race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation*; publicly disseminates ideologies aimed at the systematic *disparagement or defamation* of those persons or groups of persons; organises, promotes or participates in propaganda

campaigns with the same objective; publicly disparages or discriminates by words, writing, images, gestures, assault or in any other way against a person or a group of persons on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation in a manner contrary to human dignity or *denies*, grossly *trivialises* or seeks to *justify genocide* or other *crimes against humanity* on any of these grounds; *denies* to a person or a group of persons a service offered by him or her and intended for the general public, on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation.

- ▶ **Defamation**, (Art. 174 – A person shall, on petition, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with a fine if the person, *against his better knowledge, accuses or suspects* someone of dishonourable conduct or other facts likely to damage his reputation or spreads such an accusation or suspicion against his better knowledge. If the perpetrator planned to undermine someone's good reputation, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with a fine of no fewer than 30 daily rates. If the offender retracts his statements as untrue before the judge, he may be punished more leniently. The judge shall issue a certificate of retraction to the injured party).
- ▶ **Public incitement to commit a crime or to engage in violence**, (Art. 259 – Any person who publicly *incites* others to commit a *crime* shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with a fine. Public incitement to commit *genocide* entirely or partially in Switzerland is punishable even if the incitement occurs abroad. Any person who publicly incites others to commit an offence involving *violence* against persons or property shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with a fine).
- ▶ **Insult**, (Art. 177 – A person who attacks someone's honour in another way by word, writing, image, gesture or assault shall, on petition, be punished with a fine not

exceeding 90 daily rates. If the insulted person directly gave rise to the insult by his or her improper conduct, the judge may exempt the offender from punishment. If the insult brought a direct response with an insult or assault, the judge may exempt one or both offenders from punishment).

► **Malicious libel**, (Art. 173 – A person who accuses or suspects another of **dishonourable conduct** or of other facts likely to damage his reputation, or who spreads such an accusation or suspicion, shall on petition be punished with a fine. If the accused **proves** that the statement made or further disseminated by him **is true** or that he had serious reasons to believe it to be true in good faith, he **shall not be subject to punishment**. The accused shall not be permitted to present evidence and shall be subject to punishment for statements made or disseminated without the motive of protecting public interests or otherwise without justifiable cause, predominantly with the intention of accusing someone of vile conduct, especially if such statements relate to personal or family life. If the offender retracts his statement as untrue, he may be punished less severely or exempted from punishment altogether. If the accused does not produce evidence of truthfulness or if his statements are untrue or if the accused retracts them, the judge shall make such a finding in the judgment or in another document).

► **Threat**, (Art. 180 – A person who causes someone to be terrified or afraid by making a serious threat shall, **on petition**, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with a fine. The offender shall be prosecuted **ex officio** if he is: the spouse of the victim and the threat was made during the marriage or up to one year after the divorce; or the registered partner of the victim and the threat was made during the registered partnership or up to one year after its dissolution; or the heterosexual or homosexual life partner of the victim, provided they share a household for an indefinite period of time and the threat was made during this

time or up to one year after the separation).

► **Intimidation**, (Art. 258 – A person who terrifies the population by threatening or feigning danger to life, limb or property shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with a fine).

► **Interference with freedom of religion and worship**, (Art. 261 – A person who publicly and basely **insults or ridicules** the beliefs of others in **matters of faith**, especially belief in God, or defiles objects of religious worship; or who maliciously prevents, disturbs or publicly ridicules a constitutionally guaranteed act of worship; or who maliciously defiles a place or an object intended for a constitutionally guaranteed worship community or for such an act of worship, shall be punished with a fine).

The structure of a transnational reporting portal

The idea of One Step Beyond aims to establish a transnational reporting portal in which national hate speech reporting offices are united using uniform standards. Specific national features are taken into account within a framework that is binding for all connected reporting offices.

The idea is aimed at organisations and networks that want to set up their own regional or national reporting offices for online hate speech within a transnational cooperation network or bring existing reporting offices into the network and further develop them.

The idea framework envisages four development stages of national reporting offices. The development steps for a national reporting office do not necessarily have to build on each other but are intended as orientation within the framework of a strategic development:

1. Reporting office as documentation centre

The national reporting office receives reports of hate speech from Internet users via its reporting portal, categorises them according to uniform minimum standards and continuously evaluates them. The results flow into the overall analysis of the Transnational Reporting Portal. A national analysis is released at least annually in the form of a publication.

2. Reporting office with counselling referrals

The national reporting office enters into communication with report submitters, offering support in the form of counselling referrals to appropriate bodies for those seeking advice and information or those who want to become more involved in efforts against hate speech.

3. Reporting office with removal mandate

The national reporting office endeavours to remove posts reported and confirmed as hate speech from the corresponding Internet providers. It contacts the providers directly and asks them to remove the content in question. The report submitter receives feedback on the processing status of the reported case.

4. Reporting office filing criminal complaints

The national reporting office assesses reported content for its lawfulness according to national legislation, forwarding comments deemed to be unlawful to the appropriate law enforcement agency in their country. Report submitters receive feedback on the processing status of the reported case.

General conditions that are binding for all connected national reporting offices are defined and overarching tasks are assumed in the network of the Transnational Reporting Portal:

- ▶ Annual report with country-by-country analysis of the reports received and processed and the activities of the Transnational Reporting Portal and the affiliated national reporting offices.
- ▶ Cooperation projects with (scientific) organisations in the areas of hate speech, fake news, conspiracy theories and disinformation.
- ▶ Participation in relevant international bodies.
- ▶ Creating the common reporting categories as a basis for a joint analysis of reports received and processed.
- ▶ Technical support for the affiliated national reporting offices.

STRUCTURAL EMBEDDING OF NATIONAL REPORTING PORTALS

The criminalisation of punishable hate speech and the removal of such content are important contributions in the fight against inflammatory speech. An evaluation of the case numbers from the REspect! reporting office in 2017-2021, however, shows that only about 10 to 12 percent of all processed reports of hate speech are criminal under German law – but the overwhelming remainder of over 85 percent of all reports still represents discrimination, incitement against individuals or groups or anti-Semitic conspiracy theories and other forms of hate speech.

Therefore it must be the task of the national reporting offices affiliated in the network to take action against hate speech beyond the legal framework. Embedding national reporting offices in regional/national structures with various fields of responsibility from the area of civil society and state actors should be considered as they are being established and developed.

A national reporting office networked with a wide range of actors in the thematic fields can act as a central interface between civil society and law enforcement, between those interested in the topic and organisations offering educational services, between those victims and counselling services or between political decision makers and everyday hate speech. Once they are up and running, reporting offices based on the “One Step Beyond” idea have up-to-date developments and insights into what is happening on the “Internet battlefield,” document and analyse longer-term trends and can thus play a significant role in the development of strategies against hate speech.

NETWORKING WITH COUNSELLING SERVICES / COUNSELLING REFERRALS

Networking with counselling services for victims of hate speech and related areas or for information and, if necessary, further opportunities for involvement is necessary in order to provide help and support services in a targeted manner with counselling referrals. In many countries there are specialised counselling services, and they can be organised by civil society or the state. It should be noted that any form of reporting system may receive reports and enquiries that are not directly related to hate speech. The national reporting portals should each have a directory with contact details for the various counselling services so that no enquiry goes unprocessed. For this reason we recommend including a “Counselling desired” field in the reporting form when setting up a national reporting portal.

Of course, each national reporting portal is free to decide what depth of counselling referrals it offers. An analysis of the counselling referrals offered by the REspect! reporting office and brief surveys of known reporting offices have revealed the following focus of counselling enquiries (not statistically validated; subject to additions):

- ▶ Counselling for victims of extremism
- ▶ Advice on the protection of young people
- ▶ Help with cyberbullying
- ▶ Help for victims of crime and violence
- ▶ Counselling on questions about various groups (sects) and quasi-mystical content
- ▶ Anti-discrimination counselling
- ▶ Counselling for women affected by violence
- ▶ Counselling for victims of sexualised violence
- ▶ Sexual-abuse counselling
- ▶ Counselling on offences that are prosecuted only after filing a formal complaint (insults, threats)

- ▶ Advice for family members
- ▶ Online fraud advice
- ▶ etc.

EDUCATIONAL FORMATS / CAMPAIGNS / ACTIONS

Probably the largest share of activities against hate speech includes educational services for sensitisation, understanding and dealing with hate speech, fake news and conspiracy theories or corresponding counterspeech. In addition, there are organisations and networks characterised by public awareness and mobilisation, such as:

- ▶ Education campaigns
- ▶ Law enforcement actions
- ▶ Reporting campaigns
- ▶ Awareness campaigns

In addition, other reporting offices, such as special reporting offices for anti-Semitism or discrimination, should not be seen as competitors but as partners.

A national reporting office that is integrated into a network of actors against hate speech can be all the more effective.

THEORY-TO-PRACTICE TRANSFER

The national partners in the transnational reporting portal receive real-time reports on trends in hate speech from users. This makes it possible to promptly make up-to-date statements on the development of critical social trends that are reflected in the echo chambers of the Internet – and to formulate appropriate assessments and countermeasures such as education and debunking campaigns, offers of help for affected groups or awareness-raising content for young people. The trends in the REspect! reporting office in recent years make this clear for Germany, as seen in this example: while reports were

increasingly based on postings with incitement against refugees in 2017 and 2018, the focus of reports in 2018 increasingly changed to anti-Muslim racism. In 2019, young (mostly female) activists from the Fridays For Future movement were the focus of numerous hate postings, until content threatening democracy was reported from “lateral thinkers” and Covid deniers at the beginning of measures to contain the Corona-virus pandemic. With the start of the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine at the beginning of 2022, reports were processed daily concerning incitement against Ukrainian refugees, anti-Russian discrimination and content glorifying war and violence. The share of such reports has now grown to over 40 percent of the total number of reports processed.

The network of national reporting offices works according to a uniform procedure, documenting and analysing data according to jointly defined standards. This allows for both country-specific analyses and country-comparative analyses of comparable phenomena, which provides a solid data basis for future scientific analysis of reported cases of hate speech, conclusions for educational work against hate speech and for the development of political strategies.

PROCESSING REPORTS

In the „One Step Beyond” project, the project partners decided to use a „ticket” system for processing reports, such as is used by software companies for processing user requests. Each report is given a unique ticket number. The ticket can be assigned to freely defined categories and remains open until the reporting / feedback / criminal complaint / removal request process has been completed.

A prototypical process for handling a report of hate speech for a national reporting office at the 4th development stage is structured as follows:

1. Internet users fill out and submit a report of hate speech on the reporting platform.
2. The incoming report is screened:
 - ▶ the URL is retrieved and reviewed
 - ▶ the attached screenshot is opened and checked
 - ▶ the report is legally assessed for criminal content
3. The report is classified by assigning one or more tags
4. Optional: If a need for counselling is reported, a counselling referral is provided to a suitable counselling centre.
5. If criminal content is determined: file a criminal complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agencies
6. Initiate a removal request with the respective provider

For each report, the reporting party receives feedback with the following content:

- ▶ Legal assessment of the submitted report
- ▶ Description of the further procedure (criminal complaint / counselling referral / removal request / successful removal)
- ▶ Enquiry on the need for counselling, if indicated in the report

FIRST ASSESSMENT/CLASSIFICATION OF THE REPORT

The incoming report has the contents as described above. **Opening the reported URL has proved to be a useful first step**, since it often happens that the content has already been removed by the platform operator for various reasons.

If the post has already been removed, the following assessment can already be made: The case cannot be further pursued by the national reporting office – not even if the posted screenshot contained potentially criminal content. Why?

The reporting office must take its own screenshot to preserve evidence. This is no longer possible. In this case the reporting office cannot take action.

If the post is still visible, the assessment process begins. As additional information, the screenshot created by the report submitter is now also viewed and the context of the post is assessed in more detail (what kind of content does the post refer to etc.).

Now further decisions can be made, such as:

1. Whether or not a criminal offence has been committed
2. Whether the reporting office will file a criminal complaint or whether the person concerned must do so on their own (depending on the national legal situation and the type of offence)
3. Or whether the post represents hate speech that does not meet the standard of a criminal offence.

In all cases, report submitters are notified about the further procedure and receive further information, such as referrals to further counselling centres, tips on how to deal with hate speech and how they can get involved in a civic activity against hate speech.

FEEDBACK TO THE REPORT SUBMITTER

Feedback on each report submitted is a key component of One Step Beyond's reporting portal concept. Feedback gives report submitters information about the effectiveness of their report and an understanding of both how their

national reporting office works and the legal assessment of a specific case of hate speech, as well as possible forms of involvement against hate speech. Explaining to report submitters why a reported post was or was not illegal increases satisfaction with the reporting office and reduces future negative publicity about the reporting office – such at least is the experience of Germany’s REspect! reporting office.

In order to work efficiently when responding to reports, the system offers the opportunity to formulate numerous individual text modules for each national reporting office as templates for individualised responses. The response template is shortened, supplemented and/or commented as needed. Further templates can be added or extended during operation.

Specific individual comments usually include a more detailed explanation of the legal assessment by the national reporting office.

In personal comments, the national reporting office thanks the user for their commitment, patience, etc.... A certain degree of personal attention is owed to report submitters and they will not infrequently respond with a thank-you.

It is possible to combine multiple response templates at any time.

The following response templates can be used as building blocks:

Post already displayed/being processed

It is not uncommon for a post to be reported multiple times, including by different people. As a rule, illegal content can be reported only once.

Please include only one post in each report

The report submitter should open a new ticket for each report/comment.

National criminal law

Response text for the legally complex question of whether national criminal law is applicable in certain cases.

E-mail / closed group / Whatsapp etc.

In all these cases, the posts are not public and cannot be preserved and confirmed by the national reporting office itself in the form of screenshots.

Fake news

This template is used if the report constitutes non-criminal fake news.

Foreign language

If the post cannot be processed by the staff due to insufficient language skills. The national reporting office’s working languages should be displayed.

Categorisation according to applicable law/section

Explanation of the statute section under which the report is evaluated.

Incomplete profile

This text block is useful if the report submitters have sent a screenshot but no direct URL to the post. This template gives them instructions on how to create the URL of the post on the Facebook, Twitter and YouTube platforms.

No discussion

Some report submitters reply again if they are not satisfied with the reasoning and decision of the national reporting office. If it does not make sense to address the concerns of the report submitter again, this text module is used.

Suspected case of child pornography

Even if a reporting office makes it clear that it is only responsible for reports of hate speech, it sometimes happens that users report illegal

child pornography or other illegal content. In this case we recommend not opening the screenshot and the URL but forwarding them to the proper police office without viewing them.

Timecode for videos

A video has been reported. As there is not enough time to watch the whole video, this message is sent.

Statute of limitations

This response text is used when the limitation period has passed, depending on national law.

Criminal referral

Notification to the reporting party that a criminal complaint has been filed with the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Removal request submitted

This message is sent as soon as a removal request is submitted to a provider.

Removal complete

This message is sent to the report submitter when a reported case of hate speech has been removed.

Time delay

If there is a delay in report processing due to volume.

Technical structure of the reporting portal

In the course of developing the concept, the reporting portal was not only described in terms of its technical requirements, but also programmed to the point of proof of concept (PoC) and tested for feasibility. The results show that the reporting form now available can be integrated into any website in the form of a transnational reporting portal and in the form of individual national forms.

Link to the registration form:

<https://embed.meldestelle-respect.de/osb/#/en>

Back-end

A software-supported open-source system can be used for report processing, administration and follow-up. The tool forms the back-end of the transnational reporting portal.

It should be possible to install the software free of charge and run it on an office's own servers, or to rent it as a service („**SaaS**”). This is decided by each partner country according to its resources in terms of technical skills and budget. The system should be multilingual and available in the languages of the partner countries.

Each partner country manages its reporting system autonomously and processes only its own reports. There is no access to the reporting data of other partners. There is no higher authority that has access to everyone's reports. Each country appoints its own technical, organisational and content experts.

Each partner country is responsible for guaranteeing compliance with its own country-specific regulations on data protection.

“**SaaS**” = **Software As A Service** (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_as_a_service)

Uniform database

In order to achieve a comparable statistical evaluation of the reports from all partner countries, a shared database is required. At least the following data are collected for each report.

Common data fields

- ▶ E-mail address of the reporting person
- ▶ Title or summary of the incident
- ▶ Text or description of the incident
- ▶ URL, Internet address of the reported incident
- ▶ Screenshot of the reported incident (optional)

Metadata

- ▶ Consent to the privacy policy of the respective country

Country-specific individual data fields

It is up to each partner country to collect additional data for each report. For this purpose the additional field must be added to the data object “Ticket/Report” in the back-end and added to the reporting form in the front-end

Example of an individual data field:

- ▶ Personal counselling requested? (optional, default: “no”)

Comparable classification/categorisation

Using *tags*, reports can be categorised and then grouped, filtered or sorted. Shared tags must be used in order for categories of reports to be comparable transnationally.

In addition, *report profiles* serve to clearly list reports for the different processing stages and for analysis and evaluation. Among other things, report profiles use tags to filter the desired reports.

An example of an organisational reporting profile could be “New,” which only lists reports that have not yet been processed.

An example of an analysis report profile could list only reports tagged with “racism.”

Comparable classification and common reporting profiles form the basis for cross-national statistical analysis.

Each partner country can also use its individually defined tags for categorisation and its own report profiles for workflow and analysis.

Shared tags

- ▶ Anti-Semitism
- ▶ Homophobia
- ▶ Right-wing extremism
- ▶ Racism
- ▶ Disinformation
- ▶ Criminal complaint
- ▶ Cannot be processed
- ▶ Facebook
- ▶ Telegram
- ▶ Twitter
- ▶ Youtube
- ▶ Instagram
- ▶ Tiktok
- ▶ Request for removal
- ▶ Request for removal denied
- ▶ Post removed
- ▶ etc.

Shared “report profiles”

- ▶ All reports
- ▶ Anti-Semitism cases
- ▶ Homophobia cases
- ▶ Right-wing extremism cases
- ▶ Cases of racism
- ▶ Disinformation cases
- ▶ Criminal complaint cases (where applicable)
- ▶ Number of removal requests

Country-specific tags used individually

- ▶ Criminal code section depending on the offence prosecuted
- ▶ Required country-specific category
- ▶ Required organisation-specific category
- ▶ etc.

Country-specific individual reporting profiles

Depending on specific requirements, a national reporting office can create individual reporting profiles to generate powerful reports based on any tags or tag combination. It has defined personalised reports to obtain a sophisticated view of reporting complexes. When conceptually adapting to country-specific requirements, the matter of classification in the form of individual country-specific tags is already of particular importance in the structure since report profiles are always based on pre-assigned tags. Later extensions and adaptations of report profiles are technically possible – but remember that previously processed reports that were not assigned a special tag during their processing will not be included in an analysis. This is why special emphasis should be placed on classification in the form of tags when considering the concept for a national reporting office in the network.

Transnational statistical analysis

The common database, uniform classification (tags) and cross-border reporting profiles allow

joint statistical analysis of the reports. Central analysis is performed using the analysis files transmitted by the national reporting offices. Central access to individual national data is not possible.

Analysis: Periods

- ▶ Month
- ▶ Quarter
- ▶ Year

Analysis: Contents

- ▶ **Number** of total reports
- ▶ **Number** of reports per **day**
- ▶ **Number** of reports per **report profile**

If performed in the partner country:

- ▶ **Number** of criminal cases initiated
- ▶ **Number** of counselling referrals
- ▶ **Number** of reports assigned to a tag or a combination of tags

Country-specific functions

Depending on the laws of each country, individual tasks and functions may be required that are integrated into the organisational process in the back-end. These depend on the respective tasks that a national reporting office assumes (see “Content concept”).

▶ **Criminal prosecution**

Depending on country-specific legislation, a report may lead to a criminal complaint or result in other criminal liability, for example.

▶ **Counselling referral**

Counselling referrals are the low-threshold initial support for victims of discrimination. They clarify counselling concerns and needs to such an extent that a referral can be made to a specialised counselling centre.

▶ **Data protection requirements**

As each partner country is in charge of its own reporting system installation, the respective

country is responsible for compliance with the country-specific data protection regulations.

Work processes in the form of workflows

Workflow examples, where applicable in the partner country.

- ▶ Monitoring
- ▶ Criminal prosecution
- ▶ Evaluation

Front-end

The front-end for recording reports essentially consists of the reporting form on the website. The form is web-based for quick and easy installation on websites, and additionally offered as an app.



Against hate speech on the web



Reporting Form

* indicates mandatory fields

E-Mail *

Summary (subject) *

URL *

Screenshot

 Keine Datei ausgewählt.

Describe us the case *

Personal advice desired?

I consent to the [Privacy Policy](#).

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

► Multilingual



The screenshot shows a web interface for reporting hate speech. At the top left is a logo with the text 'one step beyond' and a character. The main heading is 'Against hate speech on the web'. Below this is a 'Reporting Form' section. A dropdown menu is open, showing language options: عربي, Deutsch, English, Español, Français, and Italiano. The form fields include 'E-Mail *' with a placeholder 'mail@adresse.xyz' and 'Summary (subject) *'. A small note '* indicates mandatory' is visible near the 'Reporting Form' label.

It should be possible to offer the front-end of the international reporting system in any language.

► Intuitive form for entering reports

The goal is that the user should not need any help to use the system – at most, short hints in the form of tooltips, for instance.

► Data fields on the reporting form

A report consists of the common data fields and can additionally record individual country-specific data fields.

- Common data fields:
 - ▷ See Back-end > Common fields
- Individual data fields:
 - ▷ See Back-end > Individual fields

► Flexibility for maintenance and expansion of the reporting form

The technical architecture of the reporting form must be designed in such a way that a field can be quickly added or removed without affecting other areas of the programming or the design.

The fields of the reporting form must be defined in coordination with the back-end. For this reason, an admin interface is not suitable for maintenance. If necessary, an extension will be implemented by the programmer together with the person responsible for the back-end.

IMPORTANT:

Changes in the reporting form for the transnational reporting portal may require additional costs and resources during ongoing operation.

Changes have the following effects:

- **Communication must be adapted between the front-ends of the national reporting forms and the back-end for processing the entries and communicating with the processing system.**

► **Analyses in the sense of “report profiles” are based on tags that are assigned to each individual report. If tags are added later, an analysis can only refer to reports from that period onwards.**

► **Flexibly adaptable design**

The HTML structure of the reporting form should be as simple and straightforward as possible so that the design can be adapted using styles. The styles are given their own namespace so as not to collide with the styles of the website the form is embedded in.

► **Embedding**

The reporting form must be able to be embedded on external websites regardless of the type of website, the system/CMS or the programming languages used. Embedding must be simple and transparent, ideally without programming knowledge.

► **Smartphone version (app)**

In the smartphone version, it should be possible to share a website URL from the browser with the reporting app (using the share function). The URL and the screenshot are then automatically transferred to the URL and SCREENSHOT fields of the reporting form.

DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

A new front-end is being developed and designed for multi-user operation. The working environment mentioned below is planned in order to ensure continuous change tracking and quality control. This also ensures that the client has access to the source code at all times, independent of the programmers and designers hired.

Source code is stored in a Git repository (BitBucket or GitHub)

Programmers and designers develop on their local machines and commit their work to the Git repository at regular intervals.

For Git, the git-flow workflow is configured with these branches:

- Master (production)

- Development
- Hotfix (as needed)
- Feature (as needed)

Git repository: “Repositories in GIT contain a collection of files of various different versions of a project. These files are imported from the repository into the local server of the user for further updates and modifications in the content of the file. A Version Control System or VCS is used to create these versions and store them in a specific place, termed a repository. The process of copying the content from an existing Git repository with the help of various Git tools is termed cloning. Once the cloning process is done, the user gets the complete repository on his local machine. Git by default assumes the work to be done on the repository is as a user, once the cloning is done.” <https://de.acervolima.com/was-ist-ein-git-repository/>

BitBucket: “Bitbucket is a web-based online version management service for software development projects. The service has been extended to include support for Git [...]. <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitbucket>

GitHub: “GitHub is a network-based version management service for software development projects.” <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/GitHub>

Stage or development and production - Server environment

The test website (stage) is available on a server for development. It is used for progress control and quality assurance. The stage is automatically updated as soon as a programmer or designer pushed his changes into the Git repository.

The stage is set up once manually, including any required database. Afterwards it is no longer changed manually or online via the admin interface, but only checked after a push into Git (see

“Automated deployment”).

The productive website is generated from the Git source code and the master branch. It can be located on the same server as the stage or on a separate server as needed.

Automated deployment and continuous integration (CI)

“CI” stands for controlled automated updating of the test website (stage) and later also of the productive website.

The branches defined in the Git repository are used to update the stage (development branch) or production (master branch). Designers and programmers can concentrate on their jobs and do not have to worry about the server technology in the background.

Quality control: Checklist for regular tests (test suite)

Create a checklist protocol for regular tests of the front-end and back-end. The checklist is supplemented with necessary steps during development and ultimately is also used when approving the application before it goes live.

Resources, online repository

All resources for the development and operation of the project should be stored in a structured way in an online repository so that all stakeholders have access to them.

- ▶ Image files (logos, favicon.ico, ...)
- ▶ Documentation (instructions, specifications, ...)
- ▶ etc.

PROCESSING SYSTEM

A support system for an international reporting system for online hate speech is being programmed and adapted on the basis of open-source user request processing software.

Using online forms in the various national languages, the system makes it possible for the cooperation partners in the project to

- ▶ receive reports of hate speech posts,
- ▶ document them,
- ▶ categorise them and
- ▶ statistically analyse them and to
- ▶ provide feedback to report submitters on their reports.

Helpdesk software for directing various user requests, such as the open-source “Zammad” system, is a good choice for a support system.

The goal is to have fluid and safe use of the support system through a detailed description of the work steps.

DATA PROTECTION

During the reporting process, report submitters only have to provide their E-mail address. This is only used for communication between the reporting office and the report submitter. It is never shared with third parties. This is very important because the very sense and purpose of the reporting office is to enable citizens to report posts while remaining anonymous.

The same applies to all other personal information collected from report submitters. It does not get out. The server location for the helpdesk system should be located in the EU and adhere to EU data protection regulations and country-specific data protection rules in the respective countries.

RECEIVING AND SCREENING REPORTS

The helpdesk represents a database of reports that have been received and can be processed simultaneously by multiple agents via secure accesses using an Internet browser.

Each incoming report is assigned a 6-digit number by the reporting system (such as #123456). All further processing and communication relating to this report is assigned to this number.

The report contains the following content:

- ▶ A name for the report submitter, usually coded by the system as "report submitter."
- ▶ An E-mail address for the report submitter.
- ▶ A subject specified by the report submitters.
- ▶ A screenshot created by the report submitters.
- ▶ A URL sent by the report submitters.
- ▶ A comment written by the report submitters.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT / CLASSIFICATION OF THE REPORT

The report received has the content described above.

- 1.** The first step is to open the URL of the report. Since it is not uncommon for the content to have been removed by the platform operator for various reasons soon after publication, this step should be carried out promptly after receipt.
- 2.** If the post is still visible, the evaluation process begins. As additional information, the screenshot created by the report submitter is now also viewed and the context of the report is assessed in more detail (what kind of content does the post refer to, etc.).
- 3.** Now the reported content is classified. In all cases, the report submitters receive feedback on the submitted content and further

information, such as tips on further services or counselling centres, tips on how to deal with hate speech and how they can confront the phenomenon of hate speech in the context of civic engagement.

4. Further processing of the report
The following processing steps are best carried out in the order described:

- A date is assigned to the report for later purposes, including for internal analysis by the reporting office.
- Report submitters are informed by the reporting office about its assessment and further steps. For this purpose, a RESPONSE E-mail is created using the system.
- A STATUS is assigned to the report, determining further steps in dealing with the report.

Summary of the operation after receipt of the report

- 1.** Evaluation of the report.
- 2.** Assignment of a tag.
- 3.** E-mail to the report submitters (evaluation, further steps, counselling referral)
- 4.** Assign a STATUS.
- 5.** If necessary, take screenshots (post and profile of the author).

Quality management

Each national reporting office and the transnational reporting portal network requires a quality management system to ensure and further develop the quality of its work. At a minimum, this includes:

Organisational governance

How is the reporting office managed? How are legal evaluations decided? Who takes over

communication in crisis situations? What are the representation rules? Who is named as the responsible person in criminal complaints? These and other questions concerning the regulation of the workflow in the respective reporting office must be clarified in advance.

Resource planning and control

Staff resources for management, report processing, administration and public relations / social media must be clarified and defined.

Required expertise

Depending on the orientation of the national reporting offices, we can assume different requirements will apply with regard to staff qualifications. Specific expertise must be assumed for certain content such as processing reports with anti-Semitic content or reports dealing with disinformation. Specific legal knowledge is necessary if the reporting office reviews incoming reports for illegality and reports illegal content.

Creating and adapting the core work processes

The basic work processes outlined in the conceptual plan represent prototypes which must be individually adapted to the national reporting office and the responsible employees depending on the organisational or national structure as well as specific content requirements, then reviewed and adapted within a period of time to be determined.

Knowledge management

A national reporting office should be seen as a learning system. It is a good idea to create a manual and continuously expand and update it during operation. It can be used to train new staff and as a growing knowledge system for applying national law on hate speech etc.

Teamwork / Supervision

Processing reports of hate speech is a

psychologically stressful activity. It is therefore all the more important to take appropriate preventive measures to protect the staff who process reports. This includes regular mandatory team and individual supervision, changing fields of activity and limiting the daily and weekly time spent processing reports. Feedback from staff in reporting offices shows that it is also important to show the impact of processing reports of hate speech in order to avoid feeling powerless in the face of a problem that is perceived to be unmanageable.

Quality development

One tool for continuous quality development consists of regular or continuous self-evaluations and external evaluations. For continuous further development of processing quality, it is also very important to have feedback meetings with organisations that cooperate on interfaces. In reporting offices that file criminal complaints this is a structured dialogue with law enforcement agencies regarding the evaluation and legal assessment of criminal referrals. In the case of counselling referral services, evaluation discussions are held with the relevant counselling organisations. The system makes it possible to evaluate the quality of reports in the form of reporting profiles created and queried using a data matrix.

Final remark

The partners in the „One Step Beyond“ project agree that a national reporting office against hate speech is needed in every country. Illegal hate speech must be prosecuted by law enforcement. The fight against hate speech requires cooperation between all actors – both civil society and the state. There is also a need for a network in the form of a transnational reporting portal, both to reinforce the necessity and relevance of reporting hate speech on the Internet (at the level of communication) and to support cross-border cooperation in prosecuting and combating hate speech.

Stakeholders in the work against hate speech often say that they cannot imagine the political will exists in their country for a reporting office against hate speech, or that cooperation with political levels or law enforcement is almost unimaginable. We believe this can be achieved in a transnational network where national reporting offices help and support each other, one that is based on the intentions of the United Nations and the laws of the European Union for combating hate speech.

Günter Bressau, Project Manager

for the „One Step Beyond“ project team, 2022



Kofinanziert von der
Europäischen Union

PROJECT PARTNERS



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Belgien

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Polizei Belgien	https://www.onlinewache.bremen.de/sixcms/detail.php?gsid=bremen02.c.730.de	Polizei Belgien	Informa- tionen und Weiterlei- tungen	Online	Informatio- nen		
Unia Place Victor Horta 40, bte 40, 1060 Saint- Gilles (Brus- sels) / Victor Horta Plein 40, bus 40, 1060 Sint- Gillis (Brus- sels) lidice@ lidicehaus. de	https://www.unia.be/de	Unia	Diskriminie- rung	Online	Meldung, Beratung		
Boule- vard du Neuvième de Ligne, 35 - 1000 Bruxelles - (Belgique)	https://ccib-ctib.be/index.php/flupcops/	Collectif pour l'In- clusion et contre l'Is- lamophobie en Belgique (CIIB)	Religiöse Gewalttaten	Online	Hilfe beim Erstellen einer Anzeige		
Das Insti- tut für die Gleichstel- lung von Frauen und Männer Place Vic- tor Horta 40 1060 Bruxelles	https://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/de	Das Insti- tut für die Gleichstel- lung von Frauen und Männern	Geschlech- terdiskri- minierung usw.	Online	Beratung		
Boulevard Léopold II, 44 1080 Bruxelles	https://www.maisonsdejustice.be/index.php?id=contacterlecaprev	Federation Wallonie- Bruxelles	Radikalisie- rung, Extre- mismus	Offline	Beratung		
Kaleido Ostbelgien Gospert- straße 44 B - 4700 Eupen	https://www.wegweiser.be/startseite.html	Wegweiser Ostbelgien	Radikalisie- rung	Offline	Beratung		

Bulgarien

ADRESSE	HOME PAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
	https://www.cybercrime.bg/	ГДБОП-МВР	Cyberkriminalität	Online	Meldung		
Stiftung für angewandte Forschung und Kommunikation Sofia ul. "Alexander Schendow" № 5	www.safenet.bg	Stiftung für angewandte Forschung und Kommunikation Sofia, ul. "Alexander Schendow" № 5	Hate Speech	Online	Meldung		

Estland

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
<p>Kanzlei des Beauftragten für geschlechtliche Gleichstellung und Gleichbehandlung</p> <p>Registernummer 70009155</p> <p>Roosikrantsi 8B, Tallinn, 10119</p>	<p>https://volinik.ee/de/about-us/</p>	<p>Kanzlei des Beauftragten für geschlechtliche Gleichstellung und Gleichbehandlung</p>	<p>Diskriminierung</p>	<p>offline</p>	<p>Beratung</p>		
<p>Pärnu mnt 139, Tallinn, 15060</p>	<p>https://www.politsei.ee/en/</p>	<p>Estonia Police and Border Guard Board</p>	<p>Hate Speech etc.</p>	<p>Offline</p>	<p>Meldung</p>		

Finnland

ADRESSE	HOME PAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
PO Box 168, 00141 Helsinki Tehtaankatu 1 a, 00140 Helsinki Pih- lajistonkuja 3, 00710 Helsinki	https:// www. redcross.fi/ our-work/ anti-racism- activities/	Finnish Red Cross	Rassismus	online	Meldung		

Frankreich

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
GANDI SAS 63-65 Boulevard Massena in Paris (75013) FRANK- REICH, registriert unter der Nummer 423 093 459 RCS PARIS	https:// www.point- decontact. net/	GANDI SAS	Illegale Inhalte, Hate Speech...	online	Meldung		

Griechenland

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Racist Violence Recording Network 0431/ 16041112	https://rvrn.org/en/	Racist Violence Recording Network	Rassismus	online	Meldung		

Irland

ADRESSE	HOME PAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
	https://inar.ie/	INAR	Rassismus, Diskriminierung	Online	Meldung, Monitoring		
An Garda Síochána Headquarters Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, D08 HN3X	https://www.garda.ie/en/	An Garda Síochána	Hate Crime	Online	Meldung, Verfolgung		

Italien

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali	https://servizi.unar.it/Unar/cosa-facciamo/contact-center/segnalazione/intro	Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali	rassistische Diskriminierung	online	Meldung		
Realizzato dal Dipartimento della Gioventù e del Servizio Civile Nazionale	http://www.nohatespeech.it/	Dipartimento della Gioventù e del Servizio Civile Nazionale	Hate Speech	online	Meldung		
oscad@dcpc.interno.it	oscad@dcpc.interno.it	Dipartimento della Gioventù e del Servizio Civile Nazionale	Diskriminierung	offline	Meldung		
Via Merulana, 19 - 00185 Roma	https://www.openpolis.it/hatespeech/	openpolis	Hate Speech	online	Meldung		

Lettland

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Riga, Ciekurkalna 1. linija 1, k - 4, Riga, LV - 1026	https://www.vp.gov.lv/en	State Police Republic of Latvia	Hate Crime...	beides	Anzeig		
Skolas street 21, 6 floor, 609c, Rīga, LV - 1010, Latvia	https://cilvektiesibas.org.lv/en/database/report-hate-crime/	Latvian Centre for Human Rights	Diskriminierung, Hate Crime	online	Meldung		

Luxembourg

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
<p>Kanner-Jugendtelefon, eine Dienststelle von Caritas Jeunes et Familles a.s.b.l.</p> <p>Sitz von Caritas Jeunes et Familles a.s.b.l.</p> <p>64, rue Charles Martel L-2134 Luxembourg</p>	https://www.kjt.lu/de/	<p>Caritas Jeunes et Familles a.s.b.l.</p>	<p>Hate Speech & Crime</p>	<p>beides</p>	<p>Meldung, Beratung</p>		
<p>BEE SECURE</p>	https://www.bee-secure.lu/de/	<p>Luxemburger Regierung</p>	<p>Illegale Inhalte inkl. Rassismus + Terrorismus</p>	<p>online</p>	<p>Meldung</p>		<p>Luxemburger Regierung</p>

Norwegen

ADRESSE	HOME PAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
ANTIRASISTISK SENER STORGATA 25 0184 OSLO	https:// antirasistisk. no/meld- fra-om- rasisme/	ANTIRASISTISK SENER	Rassismus	online	Meldung		

Portugal

ADRESSE	HOME PAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
INTERNET SEGURA 2020	https:// www. internetse- gura.pt/lis/ sobre-a-lis	Centro Internet Segura	Gewalt, Rassismus	beides	Meldung		

Schweden

ADRESSE	HOME PAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Schwedish Polisen	https://polisen.se/de/	Polisen	Straftaten	beides	Meldung, Anzeige, Beratung		

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Eidgenössische Kommission gegen Rassismus EKR Inselgasse 1 CH-3003 Bern	https://www.reportonline-racism.ch/	Eidgenössische Kommission gegen Rassismus (EKR)	Hate Speech	online	Meldung		
alliance F Länggassstrasse 10 3012 Bern	https://stophatespeech.ch/	alliance F	Hate Speech	online	Meldung		
GRA Stiftung gegen Rassismus und Antisemitismus Postfach CH-8027 Zürich	https://www.gra.ch/bildung/hate-speech/	GRA Stiftung gegen Rassismus und Antisemitismus	Hate Speech	online	Meldung		
SET Stiftung Erziehung zur Toleranz Postfach CH-8027 Zürich	https://www.set.ch/vorfall-melden/	SET Stiftung Erziehung zur Toleranz	Rassismus, Antisemitismus	online	Meldung		
Verein #NetzCourage Widenstrasse 16a 6317 Oberwil bei Zug	https://www.netzcourage.ch/hate-speech/	SET Stiftung Erziehung zur Toleranz	Verein #NetzCourage	beides	Beratung		
Zürcher Anlaufstelle Rassismus ZÜRAS Albisriederstrasse 164 8003 Zürich	https://zueras.ch/Home/	Zürcher Fachorganisation AOZ	Rassismus	offline	Beratung		
gggfon – Gemeinsam gegen Gewalt und Rassismus Postfach 324 3000 Bern 22	https://www.gggfon.ch/	Verein für soziale und kulturelle Arbeit	Rassismus/ rassistische Diskriminierung	offline	Beratung		

Ungarn

ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
1082 Budapest, Baross utca 61.	https://tev.hu/ en/hirek/	TEV	Antisem- tische Vorfälle	Online	Meldung		
1015 Buda- pest, Ostrom u. 23-25. Postal address: 1525. Pf. 75buero.praesi- dent@bjr.de	https://english. nmhh.hu/ internethotline/	National Media and Infocom- munications Authority	Hatr Speech	offline	Meldung		

ADRESSE	HOME PAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Bundesministerium für Inneres Herrengasse 7, 1010 Wien	https://www.dsn.gv.at/401/	Bundesministerium für Inneres	öffentliche Leugnung, Verharmlosung, Gutheißung und Rechtfertigung nationalsozialistischer Verbrechen	Online	Anzeige, Meldung, Hinweis, Mitteilung		Bundesministerium für Inneres
Generaldirektion für die öffentliche Sicherheit Direktion Staatschutz und Nachrichtendienst Herrengasse 7 A-1010 Wien	https://www.dsn.gv.at/402/	Bundesministerium für Inneres	Extremismus und Terrorismus	Online	Anzeige, Meldung, Hinweis, Mitteilung		Bundesministerium für Inneres
Stopline c/o nic.at GmbH Jakob-Haringer-Strasse 8/V 5020 Salzburg Austria	https://www.stopline.at/de/home	nic.at GmbH	Sexuelle Missbrauchsdarstellungen nationalsozialistische Wiederbetätigung	Online	Anzeige, Meldung, Hinweis, Mitteilung		
Bundeskriminalamt Herrengasse 7 A-1010 Wien	https://bundeskriminalamt.at/mdst/cc.aspx	Bundesministerium für Inneres	Cybercrime	Online	Anzeige, Meldung, Hinweis, Mitteilung		Bundesministerium für Inneres
ZARA Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit Schönbrunner Straße 119/13 Eingang: Am Hundsturm 7 1050 Wien	https://zara.or.at/de/beratungsstellen	ZARA-Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit	Hass im Netz Rassismus	Online	Meldung, Beratung		
Rat auf Draht gemeinnützige GmbH Vivenotgasse 3 A-1120 Wien, Österreich	https://www.rat-aufdraht.at/legacy-pages/impressum	Rat auf Draht gemeinnützige GmbH SOS Kinderdorf ORF	Kostenlose Beratung für Kinder und Jugendliche	Online	Beratung		

Deutschland –Baden-Württemberg

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Stuttgart	Willy-Brandt-Straße 41 70173 Stuttgart poststelle@im.bwl.de 0711/ 231- 4	https://www.polizei-bw.de/internetwache/	Polizei BW	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Anzeige· Meldung· Hinweis· Mitteilung		Ministerium des Inneren, für Digitalisierung und Kommunen Baden-Württemberg

Deutschland –Bayern

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	BUDGET	GELDGEBER
München	Odeonsplatz 3 80539 München 089/ 2192-01 gst. internet@polizei.bayern.de	https://online-straftanzeige.de/bayern	Landespolizei	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilung 			Bayer. Staatsministerium des Innern, für Sport und Integration
München	Herzog-Heinrich-Straße 7 80336 München 089/ 51458 - 0 buero.praesident@bjr.de	https://www.bjr.de/nc/service/presse/details/meldestelle-fuer-antisemitische-vorfaelle-rias-bayern-startet-2514.html	Bayrischer Jugendring (BJR) ab 2020 soll ein zivilgesellschaftlicher Verein Träger werden (bisher keine weiteren Infos darüber)	Antisemitische Vorfälle	beides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring • Verweisarbeit 	Bundesverband der Recherche- und Informationsstellen Antisemitismus	381.000€	Bayerische Staatsministerium für Familie, Arbeit und Soziales, ab 2020 ein zivilgesellschaftlicher Verein (keine Info bisher darüber)
München	Rupert Mayer Straße 44 81379 München info@muslimrat-muenchen.de	http://muslimrat-muenchen.de/	Muslimrat München e.V.	Antimuslimische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring (antimuslimischer Rassismus Report für München) 			Mitgliedsbeiträgen, Spenden, Fundraising und öffentlichen Zuwendungen
München	Postfach 330842 80068 München 089/ 122234060 info@rias-bayern.de	https://report-antisemitism.de/rias-bayern/	Verein für Aufklärung und Demokratievermittlung (VAD)	Antisemitische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring 	Bundesverband RIAS e.V.		Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Familie, Arbeit und Soziales
Nürnberg	Postfach 44 01 53 90206 Nürnberg	https://bud-bayern.de/	B.U.D. Bayern	rechte, rassistische & antisemitische Gewalt	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beratung • Unterstützung • Dokumentation 	Bayerisches Bündnis für Toleranz		Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Familie, Arbeit und Soziales
Regensburg	Richard-Wagner-Str. 13 93055 Regensburg	https://hatefree.de/	hatefree gGmbH	digitale Gewalt	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • juristische Unterstützung 			

Deutschland –Berlin

REGIONALE ZUSTÄNDIGKEIT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
BRD komplett und Österreich komplett (neu! Seit Juni 2021 Pilotprojekt)	Friedrichstraße 206 10969 Berlin 030/ 288745677 info@claim-allianz.de	https://www.i-report.eu/	Teilseind e.V. in Kooperation mit der Dokumentations- und Beratungsstelle Islamfeindlichkeit und antimuslimischer Rassismus in Österreich und der Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg	Antimuslimische Vorfälle	Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Beratung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antidiskriminierungsverband Deutschland e.V. • Each One Teach One e.V. • FAIR International e.V. • Inssan e.V. • LIFE – Bildung Umwelt Chancengleichheit e.V. • Muslimrat München e.V. • VBRG – Verband der Beratungsstellen für Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt • ZARA – Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit 	Europäischen Union im Rahmen des Programmes "Rechte, Gleichstellung und Unionsbürgerschaft" und von der Stiftung Mercator
	Platz der Luftbrücke 6 12101 Berlin 030/ 4664-0 post@polizei-berlin.de-mail.de	https://www.internetwache-polizei-berlin.de/	Polizei Berlin	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilung 		Bundesministerium des Innern, für Bau und Heimat
auf die versch. Bezirke Berlins verteilt	Sewanstr. 178 10319 Berlin 01520/ 4425746 info@berliner-register.de	https://www.berliner-register.de/	Register Berlin	Rechtsextreme und diskriminierende Vorfälle jeglicher Art	beides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring 	je nach Bezirk eine große Anzahl von Anlaufstellen die die Vorfälle aufnehmen	aus Mitteln der Bezirke und des Berliner Landesprogramms "Demokratie. Vielfalt. Respekt. Gegen Rechtsextremismus, Rassismus und Antisemitismus" der Senatsverwaltung für Justiz, Verbraucherschutz und Antidiskriminierung
	Postfach 580 350 10413 Berlin 030/ 817985818 info@report-antisemitism.de	https://report-antisemitism.de/rias-berlin/	Verein für demokratische Kultur – VDK e.V.	Antisemitische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring • Verweisarbeit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundesverband RIAS e.V. • Reach out • Berliner Register • Kompetenzzentrum Prävention und Empowerment • JFDA- Jüdisches Forum für Demokratie und gegen Antisemitismus • OFEK e.V. • ADN- Antidiskriminierungsnetz Berlin • Amadeu Antonio Stiftung • Jüdische Gemeinde zu Berlin • AJC- Berlin Ramer Institute • Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland • Koordinierungsstelle Stolpersteine Berlin • Universität Potsdam • Anne Frank Zentrum • IIBSA- Internationales Institut für Bildung-, Sozial- und Antisemitismusforschung 	Senatsverwaltung für Justiz, Verbraucherschutz, Antidiskriminierung im Rahmen des Landesprogramms „Demokratie. Vielfalt. Respekt. Gegen Rechtsextremismus, Rassismus und Antisemitismus“ und von der Amadeu Antonio Stiftung

Deutschland –Brandenburg

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Potsdam	Kaiser-Friedrich- Straße 143 14469 Potsdam 0700/ 33330331 praesidium.potsdam@polizei-internet.brandenburg.de	https://polizei.brandenburg.de/onlineservice/auswahl	Polizei Brandenburg	Übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilung 		Ministerium des Innern und für Kommunales des Landes Brandenburg
Potsdam	Am Neuen Markt 7 e-f 14467 Potsdam 0331/ 58567910 kontakt@rias-brandenburg.de	https://report-antisemitism.de/rias-brandenburg	Moses Mendelssohn Zentrums für europäisch-jüdische Studien	Antisemitische Vorfälle	Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldungen • Beratung • Monitoring • Verweisarbeit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jüdische und nicht jüdische Organisationen • Bundesverband RIAS e.V. 	Tolerantes Brandenburg

Deutschland –Bremen

ORT	REGIONALE ZUSTÄNDIGKEIT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Bremen		In der Vahr 76 28329 Bremen 0421/ 3620 office@polizei.bremen.de	https://www.onlinewache.bremen.de/sixcms/detail.php?gsid=bremen02.c.730.de	Polizei Bremen	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilung 		Senat für Inneres
Bremen	Bremen und Bremerhafen	Weg zum Krähenberg 33a 28201 Bremen 04 21/ 69272-0 lidice@lidicehaus.de	https://keine-randnotiz.de/#/report	soliport und Mobiles Beratungsteams gegen Rechts-extremismus in Bremen und Bremerhaven (MBT)	Vorfälle rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt	Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring • Verweisarbeit 		

Deutschland –Hamburg

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Hamburg	Bruno-Georges-Platz 1 22297 Hamburg 040/ 4286 - 50 polizeioeffentlichkeitsarbeit@polizei.hamburg.de	https://www.polizei.hamburg/onlinewache/	Polizei Hamburg	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilung • Prävention 		Behörde für Inneres und Sport
Hamburg	Böckmannstrasse 18 20099 Hamburg 040 / 32004664 info@schura-hamburg.de	www.marwa-meldestelle.de	Schuhra Rat der islamischen Gemeinschaften in Hamburg	antimuslimischer Rassismus	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Beratung • Monitoring 	Koordinierungsstelle und Lotsenberatung der SCHURA - Rat der Islamischen Gemeinschaften in Hamburg e.V.	Schura Hamburg e.V.

Deutschland –Hessen

ORT	REGIONALE ZUSTÄNDIGKEIT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	ZUSAMMENARBEIT (MIT SICHERHEITSBHÖRDEN)	GELDGEBER
Wiesbaden		Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 12 65185 Wiesbaden 0611/ 353 9977 mail@hes-sen-gegenhetze.de	https://hes-sengegen-hetze.de/	Hessen CyberCompetence-Center (Hessen3C) des Hessischen Ministeriums des Innern und für Sport	Hate speech	beides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eingegangene Hinweise bewerten • Verweisarbeit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beratungsnetzwerk Hessen • Medienanstalt Hessen • HateAid gGmbH • Hassmelden/Reconquista Internet • ichbinhier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landeskriminalamt, Generalstaatsanwaltschaft Frankfurt a. Main, Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz • Generalstaatsanwaltschaft Frankfurt/M. - Zentralstelle zur Bekämpfung der Internetkriminalität (ZIT) 	Hessisches Ministerium des Innern und für Sport
Frankfurt am Main	BRD	Eschersheimer Landstr. 42 60322 Frankfurt am Main 069/ 34868410 impresum@hassmelden.de	https://hassmelden.de/	hassmelden	Hass jeglicher Art	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalstaatsanwaltschaft Frankfurt am Main • Bundesministerium für Justiz und Verbraucherschutz 		selbst und privat
Wiesbaden		Hölderlinstraße 1-5 65187 Wiesbaden 0611/ 83-8300 hlka@polizei.hessen.de	https://onlinewache.polizei.hessen.de/ow/Online-wache/	Polizei Hessen	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilung 			Hessisches Ministerium des Innern und für Sport
Kassel/ Frankfurt		Kleine Rosenstraße 3 34117 Kassel 0561/ 72989700 kassel@response-hessen.de Hansaallee 150 60320 Frankfurt 069/ 56000242 kontakt@response-hessen.de	https://hes-senschaution.de/	Bildungsstätte Anne Frank e.V.	Rechte und rassistische Vorfälle	beides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring • Verweisarbeit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hessischer Flüchtlingsrat • Berami Berufliche Integration e.V. • Sebastian Cobler- Stiftung • Gerechtsanwältinnen • AdiNet Nordhessen • Fabian Salars Erbe- für Toleranz und Zivilcourage e.V. • Projekt Moses Jugend- und Sozialwerk e.V. • AdiNetAntidiskriminierungs- Netzwerk Südhessen • ADiBe Netzwerk • Hessen- Antidiskriminierungsberatung • Achtsegel- Büro für demokratische Kommunikation und politische Bildung im Netz • freie Radio Kassel • GFFB gemeinnützige GmbH • Spiegelbild- politische Bildung aus Wiesbaden 		Bildungsstätte Anne Frank e.V.

Deutschland –Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
	03866 / 64 - 9222	https://polizei.mvnet.de/ssl/g8wache/cmswem/index.php?task=iw_hinweis	Landespolizei Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	offline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Anzeige · Meldung · Hinweis · Mitteilung 		Ministerium für Inneres und Europa Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
Rampe	Retgendorfer Straße 9, 19067 Rampe 03866 6 40 presse@lka-mv.de	https://www.netzverweis.de/Meldestelle/	Landeskriminalamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern und DVZ Datenverarbeitungs-zentrum Mecklenburg-Vorpommern GmbH	Rechtsextremismus, Terrorismus, Linksextremismus	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Anzeige · Meldung · Hinweis · Mitteilung 		Ministerium für Inneres und Europa Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Deutschland –Niedersachsen

ORT	REGIONALE ZUSTÄNDIGKEIT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Hannover		Lavesallee 6 30169 Hannover 0511/ 1206431 socialmedia@mi.niedersachsen.de	https://www.onlinewache.polizei.niedersachsen.de/	Polizei Niedersachsen	Übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilung 		Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Inneres und Sport
Osnabrück/ Nienburg/ Hildesheim	3 Regionalbüros: Nord- West, Nord- Ost, Süd	Möserstraße 34 49074 Osnabrück 0541/ 38069923 nordwest@betroffenenberatung.de Zeisigweg 2 31582 Nienburg/Weser 05021/ 971111 betroffenenberatung.nds.nordost@cjd.de Katharinenstraße 13 31135 Hildesheim 01590/ 6390203 sued-nds@betroffenenberatung.de	https://betroffenenberatung.de/	Exil e.V., CJD Nienburg, Asyl e.V	rechte, rassistische und antisemitische Gewalt	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Beratung 	Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen, Landesdemokratiezentrum Niedersachsen	Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend "Bundesprogramm "Demokratie leben", Niedersächsische Justizministerium "Landesprogramm für Demokratie und Menschenrechte"
Hannover		Prinzenstr. 14 30159 Hannover 0159/ 06432144 info@rias-niedersachsen.de	https://report-antisemitism.de/rias-niedersachsen	Amadeu Antonio Stiftung	Antisemitische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring • Verweisarbeit 	Bundesverband RIAS e.V.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niedersächsisches Justizministerium • Landeshauptstadt Hannover • Landespräventionsrat Niedersachsen • Landes- Demokratiezentrum Niedersachsen • Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren und Jugend "Bundesprogramm Demokratie leben"

Deutschland –Nordrhein-Westfalen

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Düsseldorf	Völklinger Straße 49 40221 Düsseldorf 0211/ 939-0 poststelle.lka@ polizei.nrw.de	https://polizei.nrw/ internetwache	Polizei NRW	übersendete Straftaten jeg- licher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Anzeige · Meldung · Hinweis · Mitteilung 		Ministerium des Innern des Landes Nord- rhein-Westfalen
Düsseldorf	Paul-Spiegel- Platz 1 40476 Düsseldorf 0211/ 94195988 sabra@jgdus.de	https://www.sabra-jgd. de/	sabra.de	Antisemitische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meldung · Beratung · Prävention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fachgruppe Extremismus des Kriminalpräventi- ven Rats der Stadt Düsseldorf · Lenkungsreis Düsseldorf der Europäischen Städtekoalition gegen · Rassismus (ECCAR) · Landesnetzwerk gegen Rechtsextremismus · Kompetenzverbund Antisemitismus der Service- stellen für Antidiskriminierungsarbeit NRW · Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft des Bundesverban- des der Recherche- und Informationsstellen Antisemitismus (RIAS) 	Jüdische Gemeinde Düs- seldorf, Integra- tionsagenturen NRW
Köln	Historisches Rathaus 50667 Köln- Innenstadt 0221/ 221-0 stadtverwal- tung@stadt- koeln.de	https://antisemitis- mus-melden.koeln/ ueber-die-meldestelle/	Info- und Bildungs- stelle gegen Rechtsextre- mismus (ibs) Köln	Antisemitische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meldung · Beratung · Bildungsan- gebote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Synagogen- Gemeinde Köln · Jüdische Liberale Gemeinde Köln · RIAS e.V. 	Stadt Köln
Wesseling	Rabenweg 2 50389 Wesseling 02236/ 948633	https://muslimische- frauen.de/beratung/	Aktions- bündnis muslimische Frauen	Antimuslimi- sche Vorfälle	online/ offline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meldung · Beratung · Verweis- arbeit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Deutscher Frauenrat · UN-Women Nationales Komitee Deutschland e.V. · Antidiskriminierungsverband Deutschland · Wahlkompass Antidiskriminierung · CLAIM-Allianz · Bündnis gegen Berufsverbot · Neue Deutsche Organisationen · #unteilbar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Robert Bosch Stiftung · Deutsche Islam Konferenz · Förderfonds Demokratie · Deutsche Stif- tung für Enga- gement und Ehrenamt
	keine Infos	https://rp-online.de/nrw/ staedte/duesseldorf/ meldestelle-fuer-anti- semitismus-in-nrw-soll- noch-diesen-sommer- starten_aid-60090299	Meldestelle Antisemitis- mus soll noch diesen Sommer starten	Antisemitische Vorfälle		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meldung 		

Deutschland –Rheinland-Pfalz

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Mainz	Valenciaplatz 1-7 55118 Mainz 06131/ 65 0 LKA. presse@polizei.rlp.de	https://www.polizei.rlp.de/de/onlinewache/	Polizei RLP	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilungen 		Ministerium des Innern und für Sport Rheinland-Pfalz
Koblenz	Bahnhofplatz 7A, 56068 Koblenz 0261/ 57013336 info@meldestelle-rlp.de	https://www.meldestelle-rlp.de/	m*power	menschenfeindliche, rassistische und antisemitische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring • Verweisarbeit 		Ministerium für Familie, Frauen, Jugend, Intergration und Verbraucherschutz, Demokratiezentrum RLP, P.a.u.l. e.V
Mainz	Bahnhofstr. 8a 55116 Mainz 06131/ 3285-20 buero@jugendschutz.net	https://www.hass-im-netz.info/	jugendschutz.net	rechtsextremistische und islamistische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Verweisarbeit • Infos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online Beratung gegen Rechtsextremismus • Beratungsnetzwerk Rheinland-Pfalz • beratungsNetzwerk hessen • Türkische Gemeinde in Deutschland e.V. • Türkische Gemeinde Schleswig-Holstein e.V. • EMEL - Onlineberatung zu religiös begründetem Extremismus • SABIL - Onlineberatung zur Ausstiegsbegleitung • International Association of Internet Hotlines - INHOPE • International Network Against Cyberhate - INACH • No Hate Speech Movement • Project Arachnid • Bundeskriminalamt 	Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend im Rahmen des Bundesprogramms Demokratie leben, Kommission für Jugendmedienschutz der Landesmedienanstalten, Oberste Landesjugendbehörden

Deutschland –Saarland

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Saarbrücken	Mainzer Straße 134-136 66121 Saarbrücken	https://www.saarland.de/polizei/DE/online-wache/online-wache_node.html	Polizei Saarland	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anzeige• Meldung• Hinweis• Mitteilungen		Ministrium für Inneres, Bauen und Sport Landespolizei- präsidium

Deutschland –Sachsen

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Dresden	Neuländer Straße 60 01129 Dresden 0351/ 855-0	https://www. polizei.sachsen. de/onlinewache/ onlinewache.aspx	Polizei Sachsen	übersendete Straftaten jeg- licher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Anzeige· Meldung· Hinweis· Mitteilungen		Sächsisches Staats- ministerium des Innern

Deutschland –Sachsen-Anhalt

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Halle/ Saale	Postfach 200242 06003 Halle / Saale kontakt@rias-st.de 0345/ 57029444	https://report-antisemitism.de/rias-sachsen-anhalt	Diakonie Mitteldeutschland	Antisemitische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meldung · Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Bundesverband RIAS · Landesverband jüdischer Gemeinden · Netzwerk für Demokratie und Welt-offenheit Sachsen- Anhalt e.V. · OFEK e.V. Sachsen- Anhalt · Liberale jüdische Gemeinde zu Magdeburg e.V. · Mobile Opferberatung · Moses Mendelssohn Akademie 	Land Sachsen-Anhalt, Staatskanzlei und Ministerium für Kultur des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt und
Magdeburg	Lübecker Straße 53-63 39124 Magdeburg 0391/ 2500 lka@polizei.sachsen-anhalt.de	https://polizei.sachsen-anhalt.de/das-sind-wir/polizei-interaktiv/e-revier/	Polizei Sachsen- Anhalt	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Anzeige · Meldung · Hinweis · Mitteilungen 		Ministerium für Inneres und Sport des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt

Deutschland –Schleswig-Holstein

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	GELDGEBER
Kiel	Mühlenweg 166 24116 Kiel presse.kiel.lka@polizei.landsh.de 0431/ 16041112	https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Landesregierung/POLIZEI/eRevier/Online-wache/onlinewache_node.html	Polizei Schleswig- Holstein	übersendete Straftaten jeglicher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldung • Hinweis • Mitteilung 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerium für Inneres • ländliche Räume • Integration und Gleichstellung
Kiel	Kleiner Kuhberg 2-6 24103 Kiel 0431/ 301403799 info@lida-sh.de	https://report-antisemitism.de/lida-sh/	ZEBRA Zentrum für Betroffene rechter Angriffe	Antisemitische Vorfälle	beides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring • Workshops • Vorträge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundesverband RIAs e.V. • RBTSH- Regionale Beratungsteams gegen Rechtsextremismus Schleswig- Holstein • OFEK e.V. • Landesverband der jüdischen Gemeinden • Jüdische Gemeinschaft • VJSNord • Arbeit und Leben • Beauftragter für jüdisches Leben und gegen Antisemitismus • Jüdisches Museum • Landesbeauftragter für politische Bildung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landespräventionsrat Schleswig- Holstein • Ministerium für Inneres • ländliche Räume und Integration und Landesdemokratie-zentrum Schleswig-Holstein

Deutschland –Thüringen

ORT	ADRESSE	HOMEPAGE	TRÄGER	ART DER MELDUNGEN	OFFLINE/ ONLINE MELDUNGEN	FACHLICHE LEISTUNGEN	PARTNER/ NETZWERKE	BUDGET	GELDGEBER
Erfurt	Kranichfelder Straße 1 99097 Erfurt 0361/ 341 09	https://polizei.thueringen.de/landes-polizeidirektion/behoerden	Polizei Thüringen	übersendete Straftaten jeg- licher Art, die kein sofortiges Tätigwerden der Polizei erfordern	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzeige • Meldun • Hinweis • Mitteilung 			Ministerium für Inneres und Kommunales
Jena	Talstraße 84 07743 Jena rias.thueringen@idz-jena.de 03641/ 2717573	https://report-antisemitism.de/rias-thueringen	Amadeu Antonio Stiftung	Antisemitische Vorfälle	online	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meldung • Monitoring • Veranstaltung • Fachtag 	Bundesver- band RIAS e.V.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JLGT - Jüdische Landesgemeinde Thüringen • MOBIT- Mobile Beratung Thübingen • ezra- Beratung für Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt in Thüringen • OFEK e.V. 	Land Thüringen