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Country report

Non-discrimination

Germany
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Country report

Non-discrimination

Germany

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List of Abbreviations

ADS	German Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes)
AGG	General Act on Equal Treatment (Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsrecht)
BAG	Federal Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht)
BBG	Federal Law on the Civil Service (Bundesbeamtengesetz)
BGB	Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch)
BGG	Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz)
BPersVG	Federal Employee Representation Law (Bundespersönalvertretungsgesetz)
GG	Basic Law (Grundgesetz)
BetrVG	Works Constitution Act (Betriebsverfassungsgesetz)
BVerfG	German Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht)
SGB I	Social Code I (Sozialgesetzbuch I)
SGB III	Social Code III (Sozialgesetzbuch III)
SGB VI	Social Code VI (Sozialgesetzbuch VI)
SGB IX	Social Code IX (Sozialgesetzbuch IX)
SGB XII	Social Code XII (Sozialgesetzbuch XII)
SoldGG	Law on the Equal treatment of Soldiers (Gesetz über die Gleichbehandlung von Soldatinnen und Soldaten)
StGB	Penal Code (Strafgesetzbuch)
ZPO	Code of Civil Procedure (Zivilprozessordnung)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Like many other countries, Germany enjoys a plural society. It has autochthonous minorities, the Danish and the Sorbs, neither very significant in number. The Friesians of German nationality and the Sinti and Roma of German nationality are also officially recognised as minorities. However, the most significant ethnic minority groups are immigrants, including the so-called "guest workers" (*Gastarbeiter*) and their descendants. Prior to the Nazi period, most immigration was by Polish people. Since 1945, Turks, people from former Yugoslavia, Italians and Greeks have formed the largest immigration groups. Accordingly, of the 8,2 million foreigners in Germany (population around 80 million), about 20% are Turks, 9% are from former Yugoslavia, 8% from Italy and about 3% from Greece. In addition, in recent decades, in particular because of asylum seekers and refugees, a heterogeneous ethnic community has formed in Germany. Statistical data show that about 20% of all German residents today have a background of immigration.

The largest religious groups in Germany are the Catholic and Protestant Churches, with about 25 million members each. Thus, about 30% of the population belong to one of the two main Christian denominations, about 60% in total. Around 1.7 million Muslims live in Germany, which is approximately 2% of the population. Just under 100,000 or 0.12% people are Jewish.

Germany's past is of particular relevance for the principle of equal treatment and anti-discrimination, especially as far as race and ethnic origin are concerned, but also with regard to religion and belief, sexual orientation and disability. There is a high degree of awareness today among all sectors of society of the horrors of the Nazi period and the multifaceted crimes against people of a particular religion, belief, ethnic origin, sexual orientation or disability, among other characteristics. For many citizens of Germany, this past creates a sense of responsibility for a strongly protected culture of human rights. This sense of responsibility manifests itself in many activities by civil society, in education and in the actions of Germany's political bodies.

Germany has a well-developed social system which provides in many dimensions reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities, supported by positive action schemes. A special legal institution has been created to give same-sex partnerships a secure legal framework as an equivalent to marriage for heterosexual partners. The reform of the German Nationality Act has liberalised the rules for obtaining German citizenship to foster integration.

Nevertheless, Germany has to deal with serious issues of discrimination. Racism and xenophobia continue to be manifested in many forms, even violence which has claimed several dozens of human lives since 1990. The uncovering of a neo-Nazi terrorist cell responsible for at least nine killings with racist motives was a shocking reminder of what racism can lead to. In recent years, right-wing extremists have had some political success, albeit often short-lived. The year 2014 saw local demonstrations with mobilised considerable numbers to express what was generally regarded as xenophobic attitudes.

Although there are only a few sound empirical studies on the matter, the available data suggest that human characteristics, such as religion and belief, disability, sexual orientation and age, are also still the cause of ongoing discrimination.

2. Main legislation

On 18 August 2006 an anti-discrimination law was enacted, the Act Implementing European Directives Putting into Effect the Principle of Equal Treatment (*Gesetz zur Umsetzung Europäischer Richtlinien zur Verwirklichung des Grundsatzes der Gleichbehandlung*).¹ This act encompasses the General Act on Equal Treatment (*Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz (AGG)*), the Law on Equal Treatment of Soldiers (*Soldatinnen und Soldatengleichbehandlungsgesetz (SoldGG)*) and amendments to various legal regulations.

The law reshaped anti-discrimination in Germany considerably. The general aim of the law is defined as being to combat discrimination based on the grounds of race, ethnic origin, sex, religion or philosophical belief (*Weltanschauung*), disability, age or sexual identity. The formulation 'on grounds of race' (*aus Gründen der Rasse*) is supposed to indicate that the German legislature does not assume the existence of different human races. It includes labour, civil and parts of public law. With regard to general civil law, philosophical belief is not part of the prohibited grounds. In principle, the law therefore goes beyond what is demanded by European law. However, there are various parts of the law which might be found to be in breach of European law.

The law is embedded in a legal framework that is in practical terms in some areas of greater relevance than the AGG.

The Constitution, or Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*), is of central importance for understanding the German legal framework on discrimination. Unlike some other constitutions, the German Constitution is directly binding on all public authorities. Fundamental rights are part of this directly effective constitutional order. They are binding on the legislature, executive and judiciary as directly valid law. Under the Basic Law, fundamental rights have become the material core of the legal order in general. They are therefore not only relevant in public law, but permeate other legal spheres as well, such as criminal and private law.

There are several constitutional provisions which protect human equality. Most important is the guarantee of human dignity. The core of this guarantee is respect for any human being as a person, simply by virtue of his or her humanity, irrespective of other characteristics. Case-law of the German Federal Constitutional Court consistently states that each individual should be treated not only as an object of state action, but as an end in itself. Furthermore, individuals are protected against degrading or humiliating treatment. The guarantee of human dignity is the central value decision of German law, its most important and supreme norm. In consequence, it is an important reference point for anti-discrimination law in Germany, especially as it guides interpretation of the constitutional guarantee of equality and provides normative yardsticks for other areas of law. It is important to note that, through the guarantee of human dignity, German law authoritatively states that no distinctions are to be made as to the worth of a human being, irrespective of any characteristic. The only question that arises is therefore how, by what concrete technical means, the overarching value of human dignity can be adequately protected through legal channels in various spheres of life.

Germany is a democratic and social federal state under the rule of law. As it is a social state, the state has a duty to promote the welfare of its citizens. In the field of anti-discrimination, the principle of the social state leads to a wide range of programmes aiming to promote the inclusion of groups which face discrimination. The federal character of Germany leads to different regulations in different Länder in some areas where the Länder have legislative powers, most notably in relation to education and cultural matters or certain aspects of the law regulating civil servants employed by them.

¹ BGBl. 2006, 1897.

Nevertheless, despite recent reform of the Federal order, the most important matters in public (with the exceptions mentioned) and private law remain within the competence of the Federation, either as exclusive legislative power or concurrent legislative power.

Germany has specific anti-discrimination legislation. There are various legal provisions which reiterate the fundamental guarantee of equality for areas of public law, including the law pertaining to the civil service and other public employees. In labour law, there is a general anti-discrimination clause in the Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz*) and the fundamental principle of the equal treatment of employees has been consistently established by case-law.

In addition, as regards disability, various legal instruments have been passed aiming to provide protection against discrimination and increase the social inclusion of disabled people. In the area of sexual orientation, some new legal regulations have been created which either directly aim to establish protection against discrimination or do so indirectly by providing options which were not previously open to people of certain sexual orientations, for example, by introducing a legally regulated form of partnership or the possibility of adoption.

With regard to religion, special legal regulations and case-law, in addition to the non-discrimination clauses in public law and labour law, deal with the reasonable accommodation of various religious beliefs, including exceptions from general laws. There is a widely held opinion in legal doctrine (which has resulted in some case-law) that the general clauses of civil law provide remedies in private contract law and tort law against discrimination on any ground that infringes basic personality rights. These general clauses must be interpreted in the light of the constitutional order (especially in the light of fundamental rights and, most importantly, of human dignity) which prohibits discrimination.

3. Main principles and definitions

The anti-discrimination law defines direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and instruction to discriminate, following closely the definitions in the Directives. Discrimination by association is not explicitly covered. One provision deals with multiple discrimination on various grounds. It is stated that any case of such discrimination must be justified independently. Positive action is declared to be admissible if the discrimination serves to overcome existing disadvantages based on any of the grounds listed. There is an exception from the application of anti-discrimination law of dismissal, but this has been rendered without effect through case-law.

a) Labour law

Justification of unequal treatment is possible if the treatment forms a genuine and determining occupational requirement. There are further grounds of justification because of the ethos and duty of loyalty as defined by a religious or philosophical belief. Some recent case law has underlined the wide discretion that religious communities enjoy as to the duties of loyalty that can justify unequal treatment.² This case law is the most significant development in area of non-discrimination during the period of reporting as it concerns a highly contested area with significant social impact given the importance of the Christian churches and their organisations as employers. In addition, further justifications of unequal treatment exist for the ground of age, if there are objective reasons and the unequal treatment is appropriate and necessary. Examples are given for this, following the rules in Directive 2000/78/EC.

² Cf. Federal Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG), 24 September 2014, 5 AZR 611/12 and related Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG), 20 October 2014, 2 BvR 661/12.

Employers have a duty to protect employees against discrimination and prevent its occurrence through organisational arrangements and the content of vocational training. They must take appropriate action against such conduct and inform employees about the legal regulations.

b) Civil law

In civil law, discrimination is prohibited for all grounds listed, not only for those prescribed by the Directives (race, ethnic origin and sex) with the exception of philosophical belief (*Weltanschauung*).

In the case of housing, unequal treatment is permissible for all grounds, if it serves to maintain stable social relations between inhabitants and balanced patterns of settlement and economic, social and cultural relations.

Unequal treatment is justified for religion, disability, age, sexual identity or sex in case of an objective reason for the treatment. As examples of such objective reasons, the law lists the prevention of danger and damage, the protection of privacy and of personal security, the provision of special advantages when there is no specific interest in enforcing equal treatment, and the ethos of a religion. In the case of insurance, difference in treatment – with the exception of sex – is only permissible if it is based on objective, actuarial calculations. In the case of a violation of the prohibition of discrimination, the victim has a claim of forbearance and removal of the disadvantage and can sue for an injunction. The discriminator is liable to pay damages for material loss caused by wilful or negligent wrongdoing. There is a strict liability for damages for non-material loss, the compensation for which must be appropriate. There is a time limit of two months for making any such claims, as in labour law. The burden of proof is shifted both for labour and for general civil law.

c) Public law

The regulations of the law are applicable to civil servants, judges and conscientious objectors, giving due consideration to the special legal status of these persons. The Law on the Equal Treatment of Soldiers contains regulations similar to those described above, together with existing legal regulations on this matter.

Other parts of the law supplement these norms of labour, civil and public law. There are some special rules on reasonable accommodation, especially for severely disabled people and others of equal status.

4. Material scope

a) General

The constitutional guarantees apply to all state action and, through indirect horizontal effect, to the relations of private individuals. The specialised guarantees apply to their respective field of regulation – public law, labour law, social law, etc.

b) The General Act on Equal Treatment (*Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz* (AGG))

The scope of application of the anti-discrimination law encompasses labour law, social security, social benefits, education and general civil law, including insurance contracts, closely following (in part verbatim) the provisions of the Directives in this respect. For unfair dismissal, the regulations of the laws against unfair dismissal (especially the Law on Protection against Unfair Dismissal (*Kündigungsschutzgesetz*)) are supposed to take precedence over the anti-discrimination law. However, case-law has interpreted the respective provision in a way that the prohibition of discrimination applies fully to dismissal.

In civil law, the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of race and ethnic origin extends to all legal transactions, i.e. the provision of goods and services, available to the public.

The prohibition on the other grounds, with the exception of belief, extends to all legal transactions which are typically concluded in a multitude of cases under comparable conditions without regard to the person, so-called bulk business (*Massengeschäfte*) or to such legal transactions where the characteristics of the person have only secondary importance. Furthermore, the prohibition of discrimination extends to private insurance.

The prohibition of discrimination does not apply to legal relations of a personal nature or if there is a special relationship of trust between the parties concerned or their relatives. In the case of housing this is supposed to be the case if the parties or their relatives live at the same premises. The prohibition of discrimination is not supposed to apply in principle (although exceptions are deemed possible) if the landlord does not let out more than 50 dwellings.

5. Enforcing the law

The means of enforcement of the anti-discrimination law are the same as for other areas of law, apart from certain special mechanisms, that is through the courts. There is a growing body of case-law on various aspects of discrimination. Many aspects have not been settled and some of the case-law is contradictory. Whether the AGG establishes patterns of jurisprudence, including adequate sanction, remains to be seen.

In the event of discrimination, the victim is entitled in labour law to damages for material loss if the employer is liable for wilful or negligent wrongdoing. There is a strict liability for damages for non-material loss. The amount of compensation must be appropriate. If the discrimination did not form the reason for non-employment, the compensation for non-material damage is limited to three months' salary.

There is a time limit of two months for any such claim, beginning with the receipt of the rejection of a job application or promotion and, in other cases, knowledge of the disadvantageous behaviour. The law does not establish a duty to establish a contractual relationship, unless such duty is derived from other parts of the law, e.g. tort law. Victimisation is prohibited. The law contains an appeal to the social responsibility of the social partners to realise the aim of non-discrimination. The rules of non-discrimination also apply to professional associations. In case of discrimination in this sphere, there is a duty to admit the person to the association.

Statistical evidence has been allowed in the past and can be used, according to the AGG. The former regulation on the burden of proof, now amended by the AGG, has been interpreted along the lines of ECJ (pre-Lisbon) and CJEU jurisprudence. There is no explicit regulation or meaningful legal practice yet as to the use of situational testing.

According to anti-discrimination law, a victim of discrimination is entitled to be supported in legal proceedings by associations dealing with matters of discrimination. They must have at least 75 members or be an association of at least seven other associations concerned with anti-discrimination. The main examples of positive actions stem from disability law. There are various forms of dialogue, partly institutionalised, of governmental agencies and civil society.

6. Equality bodies

The anti-discrimination law established the Federal Anti-discrimination Agency (*Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes*) from the moment it entered into force in August 2006, although the body only started to operate in 2007. Its mandate covers all the grounds listed in the law, notwithstanding the powers of specialised governmental agencies

dealing with related subject matters. The body is organisationally associated with the Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. The head of the agency is appointed by the Minister of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, following a proposal by the government, which happened for the first time in spring 2007. In 2009 a new head was appointed and confirmed in 2014. The head is independent and only subject to the law. The tenure of the head of the agency is the same as the legislative period of the Bundestag.

The role of the Agency is to support people to protect their rights against discrimination, especially to inform them about legal recourse against discrimination, to arrange legal advice by other agencies, to mediate between the parties, to provide information to the public in general, to take action for the prevention of discrimination, to produce scientific studies and (every four years) to issue a report on the issue of discrimination, together with the Commissioners dealing with related matters. These agencies can give recommendations and can jointly commission scientific studies. The Agency can demand a statement of position in cases of discrimination from the alleged discriminator, if the alleged victim of discrimination agrees.

Other public agencies are obliged to support the Agency in its work. The Agency must co-operate with NGOs and other associations. An advisory body has been created and the Agency has a budget of around €3 million. The Agency has a public presence, for example, through conferences, publications and commissioned surveys and studies on particular issues, such as multiple discrimination, positive action or the situation of Sinti and Roma in Germany.

In addition, other bodies exist in Germany which deal with issues of discrimination, most importantly the Commissioners for Integration/Foreigners, for Immigrants of German Ethnic Origin (*Aussiedler*) and National Minorities and for Disabled People.

7. Key issues

Germany has established a in principle comprehensive legal framework to combat acts of discrimination. There are some shortcomings:

- a) the exception of dismissal from the application of the prohibition of discrimination, Section 2.4, AGG, though mitigated by case-law;
- b) the possible non-application of the AGG to occupational pension schemes, Section 2.2, Sentence 2, AGG, depending, however, on the judicial interpretation of the respective norm;
- c) the exception from the material scope of the provision of goods and services of all transactions concerning a special relationship of trust and proximity between the parties or their family, including the letting of flats on the premises of the landlord for all grounds including race and ethnic origin, Section 19.5, AGG, which raises problems under the Racial Equality Directive, albeit depending on its contentious interpretation in this respect;
- d) the exception in relation to housing, including unequal treatment on the ground of race and ethnic origin, to provide for socially and culturally balanced settlements, Section 19.3, AGG, depending on judicial interpretation;
- e) the formulation of the justification of unequal treatment for religion and belief, depending on judicial interpretation, Section 9.1, AGG;
- f) there is no special prohibition of victimisation in civil law, as foreseen in Article 9, Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC);
- g) the dependence of compensation for material damage on fault (wilful or negligent wrongdoing) or gross negligence respectively, Secs. 15.1; 15.3; 21.2 AGG, is contrary to ECJ jurisprudence in this respect;
- h) in public law, there is no comprehensive implementation regarding race and ethnic origin in the areas of social protection and social advantages, education and the

- provision of goods and services with regard to harassment and the instruction to discriminate, depending on judicial interpretation;
- i) there is no general regulation of reasonable accommodation.

The challenge ahead is to interpret and apply the legal framework in a consistent way realizing the purposes of anti-discrimination law that are, as indicated above part of fundamental values enshrined in the German constitutional order, foremost human dignity.

The case law is still, in absolute terms, limited. There are indicators that this is due to informal barriers to access to justice and problems of proof. Another issue of concern is the prevention of attitudes that give rise to discrimination. Recent events, including xenophobic demonstrations of a significant scale, despite a strong reaction of civil society, government and political actors give reasons to believe that persistent efforts may be of great importance in this respect.

RÉSUMÉ

1. Introduction

Comme beaucoup d'autres pays, l'Allemagne est une société plurielle. Elle compte deux minorités autochtones, les Danois et les Sorbs, peu importantes l'une et l'autre en termes numériques. Les Frisons de nationalité allemande ainsi que les Sinti et les Roms de nationalité allemande sont, eux aussi, officiellement reconnus en tant que minorités. Les groupes minoritaires ethniques les plus importants sont toutefois les «travailleurs immigrés» (*Gastarbeiter*) et leurs descendants. Avant la période nazie, les immigrants étaient surtout Polonais. À partir de 1945, ce sont les Turcs, les ressortissants de l'ex-Yougoslavie, les Italiens et les Grecs qui ont constitué les groupes d'immigration les plus importants. C'est ainsi que parmi les 8,2 millions d'étrangers vivant en Allemagne (dont la population se chiffre à quelque 80 millions d'habitants), environ 20 % sont des Turcs, 9 % sont originaires de l'ex-Yougoslavie, 8 % viennent d'Italie et 3 % environ de Grèce. Une communauté ethnique hétérogène s'est en outre formée en Allemagne au cours des dernières décennies en raison plus particulièrement de la présence de demandeurs d'asile et de réfugiés. Les données statistiques montrent que 20 % environ de l'ensemble des habitants actuels de l'Allemagne sont issus de l'immigration.

Les deux confessions chrétiennes principales, à savoir l'Église catholique et l'Église protestante, comptent chacune quelque 25 millions de membres en Allemagne: elles représentent donc respectivement 30 % de la population et conjointement 60 % de l'ensemble des habitants. On recense environ 1,7 million de Musulmans dans le pays, soit 2 % environ de la population, et près de 100 000 Juifs, soit 0,12 % de la population.

Le passé de l'Allemagne présente un intérêt particulier dans la perspective du principe de l'égalité de traitement et de la lutte contre la discrimination, non seulement en ce qui concerne la race et l'origine ethnique, mais également pour ce qui touche à la religion et aux convictions, à l'orientation sexuelle et au handicap. L'Allemagne d'aujourd'hui a, dans tous les secteurs de la société, une conscience aigüe des horreurs commises durant l'ère nazie et des crimes perpétrés sous des formes diverses à l'encontre de personnes en raison de leur religion, conviction, origine ethnique, orientation sexuelle ou handicap, ou présentant d'autres caractéristiques. Ce passé éveille chez bon nombre de citoyens allemands le sentiment de devoir protéger fermement une culture des droits de l'homme, et ce sens des responsabilités se manifeste au travers d'un grand nombre d'activités menées dans le cadre de la société civile, dans l'éducation et dans les actions des instances politiques allemandes.

L'Allemagne s'est dotée d'un système social élaboré, qui fournit à bien des égards un aménagement raisonnable aux personnes handicapées, et qui est étayé par des programmes d'action positive. Une institution juridique spéciale a été créée afin de donner aux partenariats entre personnes du même sexe un cadre légal sûr correspondant au mariage pour les unions hétérosexuelles. La réforme de la loi sur la nationalité allemande a libéralisé les règles d'obtention de la citoyenneté allemande en vue de favoriser l'intégration.

L'Allemagne n'en est pas moins confrontée à de graves problèmes de discrimination. Le racisme et la xénophobie continuent de se manifester sous des formes diverses, y compris des violences qui ont coûté la vie à plusieurs dizaines de personnes depuis 1990. La mise au jour d'une cellule terroriste néonazie responsable d'au moins neuf assassinats ayant une motivation raciste, a été un rappel brutal de ce que le racisme peut engendrer. Des partisans de l'extrême droite ont remporté un certain succès politique ces dernières années, mais souvent de courte durée. L'année 2014 a été marquée par des manifestations locales mobilisant un nombre important de participants pour exprimer ce qui a été généralement perçu comme des attitudes xénophobes.

Même si les études empiriques dûment étayées restent rares en la matière, les données disponibles conduisent à penser que des caractéristiques personnelles telles que la religion et les convictions, le handicap, l'orientation sexuelle et l'âge restent également la cause d'une discrimination persistante.

2. Législation principale

Une loi antidiscrimination a été votée le 18 août 2006. Il s'agit de la loi transposant les directives européennes mettant en œuvre le principe de l'égalité de traitement (*Gesetz zur Umsetzung europäischer Richtlinien zur Verwirklichung des Grundsatzes der Gleichbehandlung*),³ qui englobe la loi générale sur l'égalité de traitement (*Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz* - AGG), la loi sur l'égalité de traitement dans les forces armées (*Soldatinnen und Soldatengleichbehandlungsgesetz* - SoldGG) et les modifications apportées à diverses règles juridiques.

Cette loi remanie considérablement l'approche de l'Allemagne en matière de lutte contre la discrimination. Elle a pour objectif général de combattre la discrimination fondée sur le motif de la race, de l'origine ethnique, du sexe, de la religion ou des convictions philosophiques (*Weltanschauung*), du handicap, de l'âge ou de l'identité sexuelle. La formulation «sur le motif de la race» (*aus Gründen der Rasse*) est censée indiquer que le législateur allemand ne suppose pas l'existence de différentes races humaines. Elle couvre le droit du travail, le droit civil et certains volets du droit public. La conviction philosophique ne figure pas parmi les motifs interdits en ce qui concerne le droit civil général. La loi va donc en principe au-delà des exigences du droit européen. Ceci dit, il se pourrait que certains de ses volets ne soient pas conformes au droit européen.

La loi s'inscrit dans un cadre juridique qui revêt, dans la pratique, davantage de pertinence que l'AGG dans un certain nombre de domaines.

La Constitution ou loi fondamentale (*Grundgesetz*) s'avère déterminante pour comprendre le cadre juridique allemand en matière de discrimination. À la différence de certaines autres constitutions, la Constitution allemande lie directement toutes les autorités publiques. Les droits fondamentaux font partie de cet ordre constitutionnel d'effet direct et lient donc les pouvoirs législatif, exécutif et judiciaire au même titre qu'une loi directement applicable. La Constitution a mis les droits fondamentaux au cœur de l'ordre juridique en général: ils ne sont donc pas seulement d'application en droit public, mais également dans d'autres sphères juridiques telles que le droit pénal et le droit privé.

Plusieurs dispositions constitutionnelles protègent le principe d'égalité entre les êtres humains, la plus importante étant la garantie de la dignité humaine. L'essence même de cette garantie est le respect de l'être humain en tant que personne, simplement parce qu'il appartient au genre humain et indépendamment d'autres caractéristiques. La jurisprudence de la Cour constitutionnelle fédérale allemande déclare invariablement que tout individu doit être traité non seulement comme un sujet mais également comme une fin des actions de l'État. Les personnes individuelles sont en outre protégées contre tout traitement dégradant ou humiliant. La garantie de la dignité humaine est la valeur centrale du droit allemand, autrement dit sa règle prépondérante et sa norme suprême. Il s'agit donc d'un point de référence majeur pour la législation nationale antidiscrimination, d'autant plus qu'elle oriente l'interprétation de la garantie constitutionnelle de l'égalité et fournit des critères normatifs à d'autres domaines de la loi. Il importe de noter qu'au travers de la garantie de la dignité humaine, le droit allemand affirme avec fermeté qu'aucune distinction n'est faite quant à la valeur d'un être humain, quelles que soient ses caractéristiques. La seule question est donc de savoir comment, autrement dit à l'aide de quels moyens techniques concrets, la valeur primordiale que constitue la dignité humaine

³ BGBl. 2006, 1897.

peut être suffisamment protégée par des voies juridiques dans les diverses sphères de la vie.

L'Allemagne est un État fédéral démocratique et social régi par la primauté du droit. Comme il s'agit d'un État social, il est tenu de promouvoir le bien-être de ses citoyens. En ce qui concerne la lutte contre la discrimination, le principe de l'État social s'accompagne d'un large éventail de programmes visant à promouvoir l'inclusion des groupes confrontés à des discriminations. Le caractère fédéral de l'Allemagne donne lieu à des réglementations différentes selon les *Länder* dans certains domaines où ceux-ci ont une compétence législative – laquelle porte principalement sur les questions éducatives et culturelles, ainsi que sur certains aspects de la législation réglementant l'emploi de leurs fonctionnaires. Les matières les plus importantes du droit public (moyennant les exceptions mentionnées) et du droit privé continuent néanmoins, en dépit d'une récente réforme de l'ordre fédéral, de relever de la compétence de l'État fédéral, soit dans le cadre de son pouvoir législatif exclusif, soit dans celui d'une compétence législative parallèle.

L'Allemagne est dotée d'une législation spécifique en matière de lutte contre la discrimination. Diverses dispositions légales réitèrent la garantie fondamentale de l'égalité dans les domaines relevant du droit public, et notamment la loi relative à la fonction publique et aux autres fonctionnaires; la législation du travail comporte une clause générale anti-discrimination inscrite dans la loi sur la constitution des entreprises (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz*) et le principe fondamental de l'égalité de traitement des travailleurs a été systématiquement consacré par la jurisprudence.

Divers instruments juridiques ont en outre été adoptés en rapport avec le handicap en vue de protéger les personnes handicapées contre la discrimination et d'améliorer leur inclusion sociale. Quant à l'orientation sexuelle, de nouvelles réglementations ont été instaurées: elles prévoient à la fois une protection directe contre la discrimination et une protection indirecte se concrétisant par des options antérieurement inaccessibles aux personnes ayant certaines orientations sexuelles (l'instauration d'une forme de partenariat juridiquement réglementé ou la possibilité d'adopter notamment).

En ce qui concerne la religion, outre les clauses de non-discrimination inscrites dans le droit public et la législation du travail, des réglementations juridiques spéciales et la jurisprudence portent sur des mesures raisonnables d'adaptation aux diverses confessions religieuses, y compris des dérogations aux lois générales. Selon une opinion largement répandue dans la doctrine juridique (qui a donné lieu à plusieurs cas de jurisprudence), les clauses générales du droit civil offrent en droit privé des contrats et en droit de la responsabilité civile des recours contre la discrimination fondée sur tout motif portant atteinte aux droits fondamentaux de la personnalité. Ces clauses générales doivent être interprétées à la lumière de l'ordre constitutionnel (et plus particulièrement à la lumière des droits fondamentaux et surtout de la dignité humaine), qui interdit la discrimination.

3. Principes généraux et définitions

La loi antidiscrimination définit la discrimination directe et indirecte, le harcèlement et l'injonction de discriminer en suivant de près les définitions énoncées dans les directives. La discrimination par association n'est pas explicitement couverte. Une disposition traite de la discrimination multiple et prévoit que cette forme de discrimination, fondée sur plusieurs motifs, doit être justifiée de manière distincte pour chacun de ceux-ci. L'action positive est déclarée admissible si la discrimination sert à remédier à des désavantages existants découlant de l'un des motifs énumérés. Une exception à l'application de la loi antidiscrimination est prévue pour le licenciement, mais elle a été privée d'effet utile par la jurisprudence.

a) Droit du travail

Une inégalité de traitement peut être admise si elle constitue une exigence professionnelle essentielle et déterminante. Il existe d'autres motifs de justification liés à l'éthique et au devoir de loyauté tels que ceux qui sont déterminés par une conviction religieuse ou philosophique. Plusieurs cas de jurisprudence ont récemment mis en lumière le large pouvoir discrétionnaire dont jouissent les communautés religieuses pour ce qui concerne les devoirs de loyauté susceptibles de justifier une inégalité de traitement.⁴ Cette jurisprudence constitue le principal développement intervenu dans le domaine de la non-discrimination durant la période visée par le rapport car elle concerne un domaine fortement contesté et est appelée à avoir une incidence sociale majeure, étant donné l'importance des églises chrétiennes et de leurs organisations en tant qu'employeurs. Des justifications existent en outre en ce qui concerne l'âge pour autant qu'elles se fondent sur des raisons objectives et que l'inégalité de traitement soit appropriée et nécessaire. La législation fournit des exemples respectant les règles énoncées dans la directive 2000/78/CE.

Les employeurs sont tenus de protéger les travailleurs contre la discrimination et de prévenir celle-ci au niveau des modalités organisationnelles ou du contenu de la formation professionnelle. Ils doivent prendre les mesures appropriées contre un comportement de ce type et informer les travailleurs des réglementations juridiques en vigueur.

b) Droit civil

En droit civil, la discrimination est interdite pour tous les motifs énumérés, et pas seulement pour ceux prescrits par les directives (race, origine ethnique et sexe), à l'exception de la conviction philosophique (*Weltanschauung*).

Pour ce qui concerne le logement, l'inégalité de traitement est admise pour tous les motifs si elle sert à maintenir des rapports sociaux stables entre les habitants ainsi qu'un équilibre au niveau des structures d'habitat et des relations économiques, sociales et culturelles.

L'inégalité de traitement est justifiée pour ce qui concerne la religion, le handicap, l'âge, l'identité sexuelle ou le sexe à condition qu'elle réponde à une raison objective – cette raison pouvant être, en vertu des exemples cités par la loi, la prévention du danger et des dommages, la protection de la vie privée et de la sécurité personnelle, l'offre d'avantages spéciaux en l'absence d'un intérêt spécifique dans l'application de l'égalité de traitement et les principes éthiques d'une religion. En ce qui concerne les assurances, une différence de traitement — à l'exception du sexe – n'est admise qu'à condition de se baser sur des calculs actuariels objectifs. En cas de non-respect de l'interdiction de discrimination, la victime peut réclamer la cessation et la suppression du traitement désavantageux en cause, et entamer une action pour obtenir une injonction à cette fin. L'auteur de la discrimination est tenu au versement de dommages-intérêts pour le préjudice matériel causé si sa responsabilité est engagée, que ce soit par un acte délibéré ou par négligence. Il existe une responsabilité stricte en dommages-intérêts pour préjudice moral, dont l'indemnisation doit être appropriée. Comme dans le cas du droit du travail, la victime dispose d'un délai de recours de deux mois. Il y a renversement de la charge de la preuve tant en droit du travail qu'en droit civil.

c) Droit public

Les règles de droit s'appliquent aux fonctionnaires, juges et objecteurs de conscience en tenant dûment compte du statut juridique particulier de ces personnes. La loi sur l'égalité

⁴ Voir Cour fédérale du travail (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*), arrêt 5 AZR 611/12 du 24 septembre 2014, et Cour constitutionnelle fédérale (*Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG*), arrêt 2 BvR 661/12 du 20 octobre 2014 lié à la même affaire.

de traitement des soldats contient des règles similaires à celles décrites ci-dessus, en sus de celles déjà en vigueur en la matière.

D'autres domaines de la loi viennent compléter ces normes établies par le droit du travail, le droit civil et le droit public. Ainsi des règles spéciales portent-elles sur l'aménagement raisonnable et visent-elles plus particulièrement les personnes gravement handicapées ou de statut équivalent.

4. Champ d'application matériel

a) Généralités

Les garanties constitutionnelles s'appliquent à toute action de l'État et, par effet horizontal indirect, aux relations entre particuliers. Les garanties spécialisées s'appliquent à leurs domaines respectifs de réglementation – droit public, droit du travail, droit social, etc.

b) La loi générale sur l'égalité de traitement ou AGG (*Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz*)

Le champ d'application de la loi antidiscrimination couvre le droit du travail, la sécurité sociale, les prestations sociales, l'enseignement et le droit civil général, y compris les contrats d'assurance, suivant de près (parfois mot pour mot) les dispositions des directives à cet égard. Pour ce qui concerne le licenciement abusif, les dispositions des lois en la matière (et de la loi sur la protection contre le licenciement [*Kündigungsschutzgesetz*] en particulier) sont censées primer sur la loi antidiscrimination. La jurisprudence a cependant interprété la disposition en cause en ce sens que l'interdiction de discrimination s'applique pleinement au licenciement.

En droit civil, l'interdiction de discrimination fondée sur la race et l'origine ethnique s'étend à toutes les transactions juridiques, à savoir la fourniture de biens et de services mis à la disposition du public.

L'interdiction de discrimination fondée sur les autres motifs, à l'exception des convictions, s'étend à toutes les transactions juridiques généralement conclues «en masse» (*Massengeschäfte*) à des conditions similaires indépendamment de la personne concernée, ainsi qu'aux transactions juridiques dans le cadre desquelles les caractéristiques de la personne ne revêtent qu'une importance secondaire. L'interdiction de discrimination s'étend en outre à l'assurance privée.

L'interdiction de discrimination ne s'applique pas aux relations juridiques à caractère personnel ou lorsqu'il existe un rapport particulier de confiance entre les parties concernées ou leurs proches. Tel est par exemple le cas, en ce qui concerne le logement, lorsque les parties ou leurs proches vivent sous le même toit. L'interdiction de discrimination est censée ne pas s'appliquer en principe (bien que des exceptions soient possibles) si le propriétaire ne loue pas plus de 50 logements.

5. Mise en application de la loi

Hormis certains mécanismes spéciaux, les moyens de faire appliquer la loi antidiscrimination sont les mêmes que ceux des autres domaines du droit, à savoir le recours aux tribunaux. On dispose d'une jurisprudence de plus en plus abondante sur toute une série d'aspects de la discrimination. De nombreux aspects n'ont cependant pas encore été réglés et la jurisprudence est parfois contradictoire. Il est trop tôt pour savoir si l'AGG donnera lieu à des évolutions juridictionnelles adéquates, y compris en termes de sanctions.

En droit du travail, une victime de discrimination a droit à des dommages-intérêts pour préjudice matériel si la responsabilité de l'employeur est engagée, que ce soit par négligence ou par un acte délibéré. Il existe une responsabilité stricte en dommages-intérêts pour préjudice moral. Le montant de l'indemnisation doit être approprié. Si la discrimination n'est pas la cause du non-emploi, l'indemnisation pour préjudice moral se limite à trois mois de rémunération.

Le délai de recours est fixé à deux mois à compter de la réception du refus d'une candidature ou d'une promotion et, dans d'autres cas, de la prise de connaissance du comportement donnant lieu à un préjudice. La législation ne prévoit pas l'obligation d'établir une relation contractuelle sauf si cette obligation découle d'autres volets législatifs, tel le droit de la responsabilité civile. Les rétorsions sont interdites. La loi fait appel à la responsabilité sociale des partenaires sociaux pour atteindre l'objectif de la non-discrimination. Les règles de non-discrimination s'appliquent également aux associations professionnelles lesquelles sont tenues, lorsqu'une discrimination est constatée, d'admettre la personne en leur sein.

Les preuves statistiques ont été admises par le passé et peuvent être utilisées en vertu de l'AGG. L'ancienne réglementation relative à la charge de la preuve, désormais modifiée par l'AGG, a été interprétée conformément aux décisions de la Cour de justice européenne (avant Lisbonne) et de la jurisprudence de la CJUE. Il n'existe pas encore de réglementation explicite ni de pratique juridique concernant la recevabilité du test de situation.

Selon la loi antidiscrimination, une victime de discrimination a le droit de bénéficier dans le cadre d'une action en justice du soutien d'associations ayant un intérêt dans les questions de discrimination. Elles doivent compter 75 membres au moins ou regrouper un minimum de sept autres associations concernées par la lutte contre la discrimination. Les principaux exemples d'action positive proviennent de la législation relative au handicap: il s'agit de diverses formes de dialogue, partiellement institutionnalisées, entre organismes gouvernementaux et société civile.

6. Organismes de promotion de l'égalité de traitement

Dès son entrée en vigueur en août 2006, la loi antidiscrimination a institué l'agence fédérale de lutte contre la discrimination (*Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes*), laquelle n'est cependant devenue opérationnelle qu'en 2007. Son mandat couvre tous les motifs énumérés dans la loi, nonobstant les compétences d'agences gouvernementales spécialisées qui traitent de matières apparentées. L'agence est associée sur le plan organisationnel au ministère des affaires familiales, des personnes âgées, des femmes et de la jeunesse. Son directeur est nommé par le ministre des affaires familiales, des personnes âgées, des femmes et de la jeunesse sur proposition du gouvernement. La première nomination est intervenue au printemps 2007. Un nouveau directeur a été nommé en 2009 et confirmé en 2014. La personne ainsi désignée est indépendante et n'obéit qu'à la loi. La durée du mandat de la direction de l'agence correspond à la période législative du *Bundestag*.

L'agence a pour mission d'aider les personnes à défendre leurs droits contre la discrimination, de les informer plus particulièrement sur les recours juridiques dont ils disposent à cette fin, d'obtenir des conseils juridiques de la part d'autres agences, de procéder à une médiation entre parties, de fournir des informations au grand public, de prendre des mesures préventives contre la discrimination, de réaliser des études scientifiques et, tous les quatre ans, de produire un rapport sur la problématique de la discrimination en concertation avec les commissaires chargés de questions apparentées. Ces agences peuvent adresser des recommandations et commanditer conjointement des études scientifiques. L'agence fédérale antidiscrimination peut exiger, moyennant l'accord de la victime présumée, que l'auteur allégué d'une discrimination expose sa prise de position.

D'autres organismes publics sont tenus de soutenir l'agence dans son travail et elle-même doit coopérer avec des ONG et d'autres associations. Un organisme consultatif a été mis en place et l'agence dispose d'un budget d'environ trois millions d'euros. Elle fait connaître son action auprès du public, notamment au travers de conférences, de publications et d'études et enquêtes qui lui sont commanditées sur des problèmes particuliers tels que la discrimination multiple, l'action positive ou la situation des Sintis et des Roms en Allemagne.

L'Allemagne compte par ailleurs plusieurs organismes qui traitent de questions liées à la discrimination; on peut principalement citer à ce titre les commissaires en charge de l'intégration/des étrangers, des immigrés d'origine ethnique allemande (*Aussiedler*) et des minorités nationales, et des personnes handicapées.

7. Points essentiels

L'Allemagne a instauré en principe un cadre juridique complet pour lutter contre les actes de discrimination. Ce cadre présente toutefois certaines déficiences:

- a) l'exemption du licenciement de l'application de l'interdiction de discrimination (article 2, paragraphe 4 de l'AGG), en dépit d'une certaine privation d'effet utile par la jurisprudence;
- b) la non-application éventuelle de l'AGG aux régimes professionnels de retraite (article 2, paragraphe 2, 2e phrase, de l'AGG), selon, toutefois, l'interprétation judiciaire de la norme concernée;
- c) l'exemption du champ matériel de la fourniture de biens et de services de toutes les transactions impliquant une relation spéciale de confiance et de proximité entre les parties ou les membres de leur famille, y compris la location d'appartements chez le propriétaire des lieux, quel que soit le motif, c'est-à-dire race et origine ethnique incluses (article 19, paragraphe 5, de l'AGG), ce qui pose problème par rapport à la directive sur l'égalité raciale, en fonction toutefois de son interprétation contentieuse à cet égard;
- d) l'exemption liée au logement, y compris un traitement différencié fondé sur la race et l'origine ethnique, dans le but de mettre en place des structures d'habitat socialement et culturellement équilibrées (article 19, paragraphe 3 de l'AGG), selon l'interprétation judiciaire;
- e) la formulation de la justification d'une inégalité de traitement en raison de convictions religieuses et autres, selon l'interprétation judiciaire (article 9, paragraphe 1, de l'AGG);
- f) le droit civil ne prévoit aucune interdiction spéciale de rétorsion telle que visée à l'article 9 de la directive sur l'égalité raciale (2000/43/EC);
- g) le fait que l'indemnisation pour préjudice matériel dépende de l'existence d'une faute (intentionnelle ou commise par négligence) ou d'une négligence grave (article 15, paragraphes 1 et 3, et article 21, paragraphe 2, de l'AGG) va à l'encontre de la jurisprudence de la CJE en la matière;
- h) en droit public, la mise en œuvre de dispositions relatives à la race et l'origine ethnique dans les domaines de la sécurité sociale et des prestations sociales, de l'enseignement et de la fourniture de biens et de services est incomplète pour ce qui concerne le harcèlement et l'injonction de discriminer, selon l'interprétation judiciaire;
- i) il n'existe pas de réglementation en matière d'aménagement raisonnable.

Le grand défi va consister à interpréter et appliquer le cadre juridique de manière cohérente pour atteindre les objectifs de la loi antidiscrimination qui s'inscrivent, comme indiqué plus haut, dans les valeurs fondamentales consacrées par l'ordre constitutionnel allemand et parmi lesquelles la dignité humaine figure au premier plan.

La jurisprudence reste, en termes absolus, peu abondante et certains éléments font penser que cette situation s'explique par l'existence d'obstacles pour accéder à la justice et de problèmes en matière de preuves. La prévention d'attitudes à l'origine de discriminations est un autre sujet de préoccupation et de récents événements, telles des manifestations xénophobes de grande envergure, font penser qu'en dépit de vives réactions de la part de la société civile, du gouvernement et d'acteurs politiques, des efforts doivent impérativement être poursuivis à cet égard.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

1. Einleitung

Wie viele Länder hat Deutschland eine pluralistische Gesellschaft. Die autochthonen Minderheiten des Landes, die Dänen und Sorben, sind relativ klein. Auch die Friesen und die Sinti und Roma werden offiziell als deutsche Minderheiten anerkannt. Die größten ethnischen Minderheiten sind jedoch Zuwanderer, insbesondere die so genannten „Gastarbeiter“ und deren Nachkommen. Vor der Nazizeit stammte die größte Gruppe der Einwanderer aus Polen. Seit 1945 gehören Türken, Menschen aus dem ehemaligen Jugoslawien, Italiener und Griechen zu den größten Einwanderergruppen. Dementsprechend stammen von den 8,2 in Deutschland lebenden Ausländern (Gesamtbevölkerung von rund 80 Millionen) circa 20 % aus der Türkei, 9 % aus dem ehemaligen Jugoslawien, 8 % aus Italien und 3 % aus Griechenland. Dadurch ist in den letzten Jahrzehnten, auch durch den Zustrom von Asylsuchenden und Flüchtlingen, in Deutschland eine multiethnische Gesellschaft entstanden. Statistiken zeigen, dass heute rund 20 % der deutschen Bevölkerung einen Migrationshintergrund haben.

Die größten religiösen Gemeinschaften in Deutschland sind die katholische und die protestantische Kirche mit jeweils rund 25 Millionen Mitgliedern. Das heißt jeweils 30 % der Bevölkerung gehören einer der beiden großen christlichen Konfessionen an, das sind 60 % insgesamt. In Deutschland leben circa 1,7 Millionen Muslime, was rund 2 % der Bevölkerung entspricht. Knapp 100.000 Menschen oder 0,12 % der Bevölkerung sind Juden.

Die deutsche Vergangenheit beeinflusst die Haltung zum Grundsatz der Gleichbehandlung und zum Diskriminierungsverbot, insbesondere in Bezug auf Rasse und ethnische Zugehörigkeit, aber auch auf Religion und Weltanschauung, sexuelle Ausrichtung und Behinderung. In allen gesellschaftlichen Bereichen ist die Erinnerung an die Schrecken der Nazi Herrschaft und deren zahlreiche Verbrechen gegen Menschen einer bestimmten Religion, Weltanschauung, ethnischen Herkunft oder sexuellen Ausrichtung bzw. Menschen mit Behinderung oder anderen Merkmalen äußerst präsent. Für viele deutsche Bürger bedeutet diese Vergangenheit eine große Verantwortung für den Schutz einer Kultur der Menschenrechte. Dieses Verantwortungsgefühl kommt in vielen zivilgesellschaftlichen Aktionen, im Bildungswesen und in den Handlungen der politischen Organe in Deutschland zum Ausdruck.

Deutschland hat ein hoch entwickeltes Sozialsystem, das Menschen mit Behinderungen in vielen Bereichen durch angemessene Vorkehrungen unterstützt, die durch Fördersysteme finanziert werden. Für gleichgeschlechtliche Partnerschaften wurde ein spezielles Rechtsinstitut geschaffen, das dieselbe Rechtssicherheit gewährt wie eine Ehe für heterosexuelle Paare. Die Reform des Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetzes hat die Regeln für die Erlangung der deutschen Staatsbürgerschaft liberalisiert; Ziel der Reform war unter anderem die Förderung der Integration.

Dennoch ist Diskriminierung in Deutschland ein ernst zu nehmendes Problem. Rassismus und Fremdenfeindlichkeit sind weiterhin anzutreffen und drücken sich auch in fremdenfeindlicher Gewalt aus, die seit 1990 mehrere Dutzend Todesopfer gefordert hat. Das Bekanntwerden einer neonazistischen Terrorzelle, die für mindestens neun rassistisch motivierte Morde verantwortlich ist, war eine schockierende Erinnerung an die möglichen Folgen von Rassismus. In den letzten Jahren konnten rechtsextreme Gruppierungen einige politische Erfolge verbuchen, die jedoch meist nur von kurzer Dauer waren. Im Jahr 2014 kam es an einigen Orten zu gut besuchten Demonstrationen, in denen fremdenfeindliche Einstellungen zum Ausdruck kamen.

Obwohl nur wenige umfassende empirische Studien zu diesem Thema vorliegen, deuten die verfügbaren Daten darauf hin, dass in Deutschland weiterhin Menschen aufgrund

bestimmter Merkmale, wie Religion und Weltanschauung, Behinderung, sexueller Ausrichtung und Alter, diskriminiert werden.

2. Wichtigste Gesetze

Am 18. August 2006 wurde ein umfassendes Antidiskriminierungsgesetz verabschiedet, das Gesetz zur Umsetzung europäischer Richtlinien zur Verwirklichung des Grundsatzes der Gleichbehandlung (EUGleichbUmsG).⁵ Mit diesem Gesetz wurden das Allgemeine Gleichbehandlungsgesetz (AGG) und das Gesetz über die Gleichbehandlung der Soldatinnen und Soldaten (SoldGG) zusammengeführt und zahlreiche weitere Gesetze geändert.

Das Gesetz schuf einen neuen Rechtsrahmen für den Kampf gegen Diskriminierung in Deutschland. Sein Ziel ist es, Benachteiligungen aus Gründen der Rasse oder wegen der ethnischen Herkunft, des Geschlechts, der Religion oder Weltanschauung, einer Behinderung, des Alters oder der sexuellen Identität zu verhindern oder zu beseitigen. Mit der Formulierung „aus Gründen der Rasse“ möchte der deutsche Gesetzgeber ausdrücken, dass er die Vorstellung unterschiedlicher menschlicher Rassen nicht unterstützt. Mit dem Gesetz wurden auch Teile des Arbeitsrechts, des Zivilrechts und des öffentlichen Rechts geändert. Nach allgemeinen zivilrechtlichen Grundsätzen gehört „Weltanschauung“ nicht zu den geschützten Diskriminierungsgründen. Im Prinzip geht das Gesetz daher über die Vorgaben der europäischen Rechtsvorschriften hinaus. Allerdings gibt es mehrere Teile des Gesetzes, die möglicherweise gegen europäisches Recht verstoßen.

Das Gesetz ist in einen Rechtsrahmen eingebettet, der in praktischer Hinsicht teilweise mehr Relevanz hat als das AGG.

Für das Verständnis der deutschen Rechtsordnung im Bereich Diskriminierung ist das Grundgesetz entscheidend. Anders als andere Verfassungen ist das deutsche Grundgesetz für alle öffentlichen Organe bindend. Die Grundrechte sind Teil dieser direkt anwendbaren verfassungsrechtlichen Ordnung. Sie sind für Legislative, Exekutive und Judikative als direkt anwendbares Recht verbindlich. Durch das Grundgesetz bilden die Grundrechte den sachlichen Kern der allgemeinen Rechtsordnung. Daher sind sie nicht nur für das öffentliche Recht relevant, sondern durchdringen sämtliche Rechtsbereiche, wie das Strafrecht und das Privatrecht.

Im Grundgesetz finden sich mehrere Bestimmungen, die die Gleichheit der Menschen schützen. Am wichtigsten ist hierbei die Garantie der Menschenwürde. Den Kern dieser Garantie bildet der Respekt vor dem Menschen an sich, einfach aufgrund seiner Menschlichkeit, ungeachtet aller anderen Eigenschaften. Die Rechtsprechung des Bundesverfassungsgerichts betont immer wieder, dass jeder Mensch nicht als Objekt staatlicher Handlungen behandelt werden darf, sondern einen Zweck an sich darstellt. Außerdem hat jeder Mensch Anspruch auf Schutz vor Herabwürdigungen und Beleidigungen. Der Schutz der Menschenwürde ist das zentrale Werturteil des deutschen Rechts und seine wichtigste und oberste Norm. Deshalb ist er auch ein wichtiger Referenzpunkt für das deutsche Antidiskriminierungsrecht, nicht zuletzt weil er die Auslegung des im Grundgesetz verankerten Gleichheitsgrundsatzes prägt und einen normativen Maßstab für andere Rechtsbereiche bietet. Es ist wichtig zu verstehen, dass das deutsche Recht durch die Garantie der Menschenwürde verbindlich verbietet, beim Wert von Menschen Unterschiede zu machen, ungeachtet aller besonderer Eigenschaften. Die einzige Frage ist daher, mit welchen technischen Mitteln das übergreifende Ziel der Menschenwürde durch rechtliche Kanäle in den einzelnen Lebensbereichen angemessen geschützt werden kann.

⁵ BGBl. 2006, 1897.

Deutschland ist ein demokratischer, sozialer und rechtsstaatlicher Bundesstaat. Als Sozialstaat hat das Land die Pflicht, die Wohlfahrt seiner Bürger zu fördern. Im Bereich der Antidiskriminierung führt das Prinzip des Sozialstaats zu einer Vielzahl von Programmen zur Eingliederung bestimmter Gruppen, die Diskriminierung ausgesetzt sind. Durch die föderale Struktur des Landes gibt es in einigen Rechtsbereichen, die unter die Zuständigkeit der Länder fallen, uneinheitliche Rechtsvorschriften, insbesondere in den Bereichen Bildung und Kultur und bei den Gesetzen, die die Angestellten der Länder betreffen.

Trotz der jüngsten Reform der bundesstaatlichen Ordnung fallen jedoch die meisten wichtigen Bereiche des öffentlichen Rechts (mit den oben genannten Ausnahmen) und des Privatrechts unter das alleinige oder konkurrierende Gesetzgebungsrecht des Bundes.

Deutschland hat ein spezielles Antidiskriminierungsrecht. Es gibt mehrere Bestimmungen im öffentlichen Recht, die die grundlegende Gleichbehandlungsgarantie wiederholen, z. B. im Gesetz über den öffentlichen Dienst und andere öffentliche Angestellte. Im Arbeitsrecht enthält das Betriebsverfassungsgesetz (BetrVG) ein allgemeines Diskriminierungsverbot und der Grundsatz der Gleichbehandlung von Angestellten wird auch in der Rechtsprechung konsequent verteidigt.

In Bezug auf Behinderung wurden mehrere Rechtsinstrumente eingeführt, die vor Diskriminierung schützen und die soziale Eingliederung von Menschen mit Behinderung fördern. In Bezug auf die sexuelle Ausrichtung wurden neue Rechtsvorschriften geschaffen, die entweder direkt einen Schutz vor Diskriminierung bieten oder indirekt Möglichkeiten eröffnen, die Menschen mit einer bestimmten sexuellen Ausrichtung vorher nicht offen standen, zum Beispiel durch die Einführung einer rechtlich anerkannten Form der Partnerschaft oder eines Adoptionsrechts.

Was die Religion betrifft, so ermöglichen spezielle Rechtsvorschriften und das Fallrecht einerseits angemessene Vorkehrungen für die Berücksichtigung religiöser Weltanschauungen und andererseits gewisse Ausnahmeregelungen vom allgemeinen Diskriminierungsverbot im öffentlichen Recht und im Arbeitsrecht. Nach der allgemeinen Rechtsauffassung (die auch im Fallrecht zum Ausdruck kommt), begründen die allgemeinen Bestimmungen des Zivilrechts Rechtsmittel im Privatrecht und im Deliktrecht gegen Diskriminierung wegen sämtlicher Diskriminierungsgründe, die die persönlichen Grundrechte verletzen. Diese allgemeinen Bestimmungen sind vor dem Hintergrund des Grundgesetzes zu sehen (insbesondere der Grundrechte und vor allem der Menschenwürde), das Diskriminierung verbietet.

3. Wichtigste Grundsätze und Begriffe

Das Antidiskriminierungsgesetz definiert unmittelbare und mittelbare Diskriminierung, Belästigung und Anweisung zur Diskriminierung und hält sich dabei eng an den Wortlaut der Richtlinien. Diskriminierung durch Assoziierung wird nicht ausdrücklich erwähnt. Eine Bestimmung behandelt das Thema Mehrfachdiskriminierung wegen mehrerer Gründe und besagt, dass eine unterschiedliche Behandlung nur gerechtfertigt werden kann, wenn sich die Rechtfertigung auf alle Gründe erstreckt. Positive Maßnahmen sind zulässig, wenn durch die unterschiedliche Behandlung bestehende Nachteile wegen eines der genannten Gründe verhindert oder ausgeglichen werden sollen. Kündigungen sind vom Geltungsbereich des Antidiskriminierungsgesetzes ausgeschlossen, diese Bestimmung wird jedoch im Fallrecht nicht angewendet.

a) Arbeitsrecht

Eine Ungleichbehandlung ist zulässig, wenn der Grund eine wesentliche und entscheidende berufliche Anforderung darstellt. Außerdem gibt es weitere Ausnahmeregelungen wegen des Ethos und der Loyalitätspflicht, die einer Religion oder Weltanschauung entspringen.

Einige aktuelle Urteile haben gezeigt, dass religiöse Gemeinschaften die Loyalitätspflichten, die eine unterschiedliche Behandlung begründen, sehr weit auslegen können.⁶ Dieses Fallrecht stellt die wichtigste Entwicklung im Bereich der Gleichbehandlung im Berichtszeitraum dar, weil es einen äußerst umstrittenen Bereich betrifft, der angesichts der Bedeutung der christlichen Kirchen und deren Organisationen als Arbeitgeber von hoher gesellschaftlicher Relevanz ist. Weitere Ausnahmen betreffen eine unterschiedliche Behandlung wegen des Alters, wenn sie objektiv und angemessen und durch ein legitimes Ziel gerechtfertigt ist. Nach den Vorgaben der Richtlinie 2000/78/EG sind hierfür konkrete Beispiele angegeben.

Arbeitgeber sind verpflichtet, ihre Arbeitnehmer durch organisatorische Maßnahmen und den Inhalt der beruflichen Aus- und Fortbildung vor Benachteiligungen zu schützen. Sie müssen Maßnahmen zur Unterbindung der Benachteiligung ergreifen und ihre Arbeitnehmer über die geltenden Rechtsvorschriften informieren.

b) Zivilrecht

Im Zivilrecht ist Diskriminierung wegen sämtlicher aufgeführter Diskriminierungsgründe verboten, nicht nur wegen der in den Richtlinien vorgegebenen Gründen (Rasse, ethnische Herkunft und Geschlecht), mit Ausnahme der Weltanschauung.

Bei der Bereitstellung von Wohnraum ist eine Ungleichbehandlung aus allen Gründen zulässig, wenn sie der Schaffung sozial stabiler Bewohnerstrukturen und ausgewogener Siedlungsstrukturen sowie ausgeglichener wirtschaftlicher, sozialer und kultureller Verhältnisse dient.

Ungleichbehandlung aufgrund von Religion, Behinderung, Alter, sexueller Identität oder Geschlecht ist zulässig, wenn ein sachlicher Grund vorliegt. Als Beispiel für sachliche Gründe führt das Gesetz die Vermeidung von Gefahren und Schäden, den Schutz der Intimsphäre oder der persönlichen Sicherheit, die Gewährung besonderer Vorteile, wenn ein Interesse an der Durchsetzung der Gleichbehandlung fehlt, und das Ethos einer Religion an. Bei Versicherungen ist eine Ungleichbehandlung – außer wegen des Geschlechts – nur dann zulässig, wenn sie auf objektiven versicherungsmathematischen Berechnungen beruht. Bei Verstößen gegen das Benachteiligungsverbot kann das Opfer die Beseitigung der Beeinträchtigung verlangen und auf Unterlassung und Schadensersatz klagen. Die diskriminierende Partei muss Schadensersatz für Schäden leisten, die er vorsätzlich oder fahrlässig verursacht hat. Auch für einen Schaden, der kein Vermögensschaden ist, haftet der Verursacher mit einer angemessenen Entschädigung. Wie im Arbeitsrecht müssen entsprechende Ansprüche innerhalb einer Frist von zwei Monaten geltend gemacht werden. Sowohl im Arbeitsrecht als auch im allgemeinen Zivilrecht ist die Beweislast umgekehrt.

c) Öffentliches Recht

Diese gesetzlichen Bestimmungen gelten für Beamte, Richter und Zivildienstleistende und berücksichtigen dabei den unterschiedlichen rechtlichen Status dieser Gruppen. Das Gesetz über die Gleichbehandlung der Soldatinnen und Soldaten enthält ähnliche Bestimmungen wie oben erläutert und ältere Rechtsvorschriften zu diesem Bereich.

Weitere Teile des Gesetzes führen entsprechende Normen in das Arbeitsrecht, Zivilrecht und das öffentliche Recht ein. Es gibt einige spezielle Bestimmungen über angemessene Vorkehrungen, insbesondere für Menschen mit schweren Behinderungen und andere Gruppen mit einem ähnlichen Status.

⁶ Siehe Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG, 24. September 2014, 5 AZR 611/12 und entsprechend Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG, 20. Oktober 2014, 2 BvR 661/12.

4. Sachlicher Anwendungsbereich

a) Allgemein

Die im Grundgesetz verankerte Garantie gilt für alle staatlichen Handlungen und, mit mittelbarer horizontaler Wirkung, auch für die Beziehungen zwischen Privatpersonen. Die speziellen Garantien gelten für ihren jeweiligen Rechtsbereich, d. h. für das öffentliche Recht, Arbeitsrecht, Sozialrecht usw.

b) Das Allgemeine Gleichbehandlungsgesetz (AGG)

Unter den Anwendungsbereich des Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetzes fallen das Arbeitsrecht, soziale Sicherheit, soziale Vergünstigungen, Bildung und allgemeines Zivilrecht, einschließlich von Versicherungsverträgen, wobei die Aufzählung sich eng (zum Teil wörtlich) an die Vorgaben der Richtlinien hält. Für diskriminierende Kündigungen haben die Bestimmungen zum allgemeinen und besonderen Kündigungsschutz (insbesondere des Kündigungsschutzgesetzes) Vorrang vor dem Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetz. In der Rechtsprechung wird diese Bestimmung jedoch so ausgelegt, dass das Diskriminierungsverbot auch für Kündigungen uneingeschränkt gilt.

Im Zivilrecht gilt das Verbot von Diskriminierung aus Gründen der Rasse oder ethnischen Herkunft für alle Rechtsgeschäfte, z. B. für den Zugang zu Gütern und Dienstleistungen, die der Öffentlichkeit zur Verfügung stehen.

Das Verbot von Diskriminierung aus anderen Gründen, ausgenommen des Glaubens, gilt außerdem für alle Rechtsgeschäfte, die typischerweise ohne Ansehen der Person zu vergleichbaren Bedingungen in einer Vielzahl von Fällen zustande kommen (Massengeschäfte) oder bei denen das Ansehen der Person eine nachrangige Bedeutung hat. Außerdem gilt das Verbot für privatrechtliche Versicherungen.

Das Diskriminierungsverbot findet keine Anwendung auf Rechtsgeschäfte, bei denen ein besonderes Nähe- oder Vertrauensverhältnis der Parteien oder ihrer Angehörigen begründet wird. Bei Mietverhältnissen kann dies insbesondere der Fall sein, wenn die Parteien oder ihre Angehörigen Wohnraum auf demselben Grundstück nutzen. In der Regel gilt das Diskriminierungsverbot nicht für die Vermietung von Wohnraum, wenn der Vermieter insgesamt nicht mehr als 50 Wohnungen vermietet (obwohl Ausnahmen möglich sind).

5. Rechtsdurchsetzung

Von bestimmten Mechanismen abgesehen sind die Mittel zur Durchsetzung des Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetzes dieselben wie für andere Rechtsvorschriften, das heißt durch Klage vor Gericht. Es gibt inzwischen ein umfassendes Fallrecht für verschiedene Aspekte von Diskriminierung. Allerdings herrscht bei manchen Aspekten noch keine endgültige Klarheit und eine widersprüchliche Rechtsprechung. Ob das AGG zu einer einheitlichen Rechtsprechung und angemessenen Sanktionen führen kann, bleibt abzuwarten.

Nach dem Arbeitsrecht haben Opfer von Diskriminierung Anspruch auf Schadensersatz, wenn der Arbeitgeber durch vorsätzliche oder fahrlässige Handlungen für die Diskriminierung haftet. Dabei haftet der Arbeitgeber auch für Schäden, die keine Vermögensschäden sind. Die Höhe der Entschädigung muss angemessen sein. Die Entschädigung darf bei einer Nichteinstellung drei Monatsgehälter nicht übersteigen, wenn der oder die Beschäftigte auch bei benachteiligungsfreier Auswahl nicht eingestellt worden wäre.

Sämtliche Ansprüche müssen innerhalb von zwei Monaten geltend gemacht werden, wobei die Frist bei einer Bewerbung oder einem beruflichen Aufstieg mit dem Zugang der Ablehnung und in den sonstigen Fällen zu dem Zeitpunkt beginnt, in dem der oder die Beschäftigte von der Benachteiligung Kenntnis erlangt. Das Gesetz begründet keinen Anspruch auf Begründung eines Vertragsverhältnisses, es sei denn, ein solcher ergibt sich aus einem anderen Rechtsgrund, z. B. dem Deliktrecht. Viktimisierung ist verboten. Das Gesetz enthält einen Appell an die soziale Verantwortung der Sozialpartner für die Durchsetzung des Gleichbehandlungsgrundsatzes. Das Diskriminierungsverbot gilt auch für berufliche Vereinigungen. Diese Vereinigungen sind verpflichtet, jedem ohne Diskriminierung eine Mitgliedschaft zu gewähren.

Statistische Daten wurden bereits vor Gericht verwendet und sind nach dem AGG auch zulässig. Die ehemalige Regel zur Beweislast und deren Neufassung nach dem AGG wurden in Übereinstimmung mit der Rechtsprechung des Gerichtshofs der Europäischen Gemeinschaften bzw. später des Europäischen Gerichtshofs ausgelegt. Zu Situationstests gibt es weder eine ausdrückliche Regelung noch eine Rechtspraxis.

Nach dem Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetz können sich Opfer von Diskriminierung vor Gericht durch Antidiskriminierungsverbände in gerichtlichen Verfahren unterstützen lassen. Diese Verbände müssen mindestens 75 Mitglieder haben oder einen Zusammenschluss aus mindestens sieben Verbänden bilden. Die wichtigsten Beispiele für positive Maßnahmen stammen aus dem Behindertengesetz. Es gibt viele Formen des Dialogs zwischen Regierungsstellen und der Zivilgesellschaft, die teilweise auch institutionalisiert sind.

6. Gleichbehandlungsstellen

Die Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes wurde mit dem Inkrafttreten des Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetzes im August 2006 eingerichtet und nahm im Jahr 2007 ihre Arbeit auf. Sie ist für alle im Gesetz genannten Diskriminierungsgründe zuständig, unbeschadet der Zuständigkeit anderer spezialisierter Regierungsstellen. Organisatorisch ist die Stelle beim Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend angesiedelt. Der Leiter der Stelle wird vom Bundesminister für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend auf Vorschlag der Bundesregierung ernannt, dies geschah erstmals im Frühjahr 2007. Im Jahr 2009 wurde eine neue Leitung ernannt und im Jahr 2014 bestätigt. Die Leitung ist unabhängig und nur dem Gesetz unterworfen. Die Amtszeit des Leiters entspricht der Legislaturperiode des Bundestags.

Die Aufgabe der Stelle ist es, Personen bei der Durchsetzung ihrer Rechte zum Schutz vor Benachteiligungen zu unterstützen, insbesondere indem sie über rechtliche Ansprüche und Möglichkeiten zum Schutz vor Benachteiligungen informiert, Beratung durch andere Stellen vermittelt und eine gütliche Beilegung zwischen den Beteiligten anstrebt. Zu ihrem Aufgabenbereich gehören außerdem die Aufklärung der Öffentlichkeit, Maßnahmen zur Verhinderung von Diskriminierung, die Durchführung wissenschaftlicher Untersuchungen und (alle vier Jahre) gemeinsam mit anderen zuständigen Beauftragten die Erstellung eines Berichts über Benachteiligungen. Die Stelle kann Empfehlungen geben und gemeinsam wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen durchführen. Die Stelle kann in Diskriminierungsfällen die Person, von der die mutmaßliche Diskriminierung ausgeht, um eine Stellungnahme ersuchen, wenn das Opfer sein Einverständnis erklärt.

Alle öffentlichen Stellen sind verpflichtet, die Arbeit der Antidiskriminierungsstelle zu unterstützen. Die Stelle soll mit NRO und anderen Vereinigungen zusammenarbeiten. Zu diesem Zweck wurde der Stelle ein Beirat beigeordnet. Die Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes hat ein Budget von rund 3 Mio. Euro. Die Stelle ist öffentlich sehr präsent, zum Beispiel durch Konferenzen, Publikationen und in ihrem Auftrag durchgeführte Befragungen und Studien über relevante Themen, wie Mehrfachdiskriminierung, positive Maßnahmen oder die Situation der Sinti und Roma in Deutschland.

Neben der Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes gibt es weitere Stellen, die für bestimmte Aspekte von Diskriminierung zuständig sind, vor allem die Beauftragten für Migration, Flüchtlinge und Integration, für Aussiedler, für nationale Minderheiten und für Behinderte.

7. Wichtige Punkte

Deutschland hat grundsätzlich einen umfassenden Rechtsrahmen zum Schutz des Gleichbehandlungsgrundsatzes geschaffen. Es gibt jedoch die folgenden Probleme:

- a) die Ausnahme von Kündigungen aus dem Anwendungsbereich des Diskriminierungsverbots, Paragraph 2.4, AGG, die jedoch im Fallrecht kaum angewendet wird,
- b) die mögliche Nichtanwendung des AGG auf die betriebliche Altersvorsorge Paragraph 2.2. Satz 2 AGG, die jedoch von der juristischen Auslegung der jeweiligen Norm abhängt,
- c) die Ausnahme des Zugangs zu Gütern und Dienstleistungen durch Rechtsgeschäfte, bei denen ein besonderes Nähe- oder Vertrauensverhältnis der Parteien oder ihrer Angehörigen begründet wird, einschließlich der Vermietung von Wohnraum auf dem Grundstück des Vermieters, vom Diskriminierungsverbot für alle Gründe einschließlich der Rasse und ethnischen Herkunft, Paragraph 19.5 AGG, die womöglich gegen die Antirassismusrichtlinie verstößt, abhängig von ihrer inhaltlichen Auslegung,
- d) die Ausnahme bei der Vermietung von Wohnraum, wo eine unterschiedliche Behandlung zur Schaffung ausgeglichener sozialer und kultureller Verhältnisse zulässig ist, Paragraph 19.3 AGG, je nach rechtlicher Auslegung,
- e) der Wortlaut über die Rechtfertigung einer unterschiedlichen Behandlung wegen der Religion oder der Weltanschauung, je nach rechtlicher Auslegung, Paragraph 9.1 AGG,
- f) es gibt im Zivilrecht kein ausdrückliches Verbot von Viktimisierung, wie in Artikel 9 der Richtlinie zur Gleichbehandlung ohne Unterschied der Rasse (2000/43/EG) vorgegeben,
- g) die Tatsache, dass Schadensersatz nur geleistet wird, wenn der Arbeitgeber die Handlung (durch Vorsatz oder Fahrlässigkeit) zu vertreten bzw. grob fahrlässig gehandelt hat, Paragraph 15.1; 15.3; 21.2 AGG, widerspricht der einschlägigen Rechtsprechung des EuGH,
- h) im öffentlichen Recht gibt es, je nach rechtlicher Auslegung, in den Bereichen Sozialschutz und soziale Vergünstigungen, Bildung und Bereitstellung von Gütern und Dienstleistungen kein umfassendes Verbot von Belästigung und Anweisung zur Diskriminierung aufgrund der Rasse oder ethnischen Herkunft,
- i) es gibt keine allgemeine Verpflichtung zu angemessenen Vorkehrungen.

Es ist die Aufgabe der Justiz, den Rechtsrahmen konsequent gemäß den Zielen des Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetzes auszulegen und anzuwenden und dabei die im Grundgesetz verankerten Grundwerte, insbesondere den Schutz der Menschenwürde, zu beachten.

Das Fallrecht ist, an absoluten Zahlen, immer noch sehr begrenzt. Einiges deutet darauf hin, dass die geringen Fallzahlen auf informelle Hindernisse beim Rechtsschutz und bei der Beweislast zurückzuführen sind. Eine weitere Aufgabe ist die Bekämpfung weit verbreiteter Einstellungen, durch die Diskriminierung erst entsteht. Aktuelle Ereignisse, z. B. gut besuchte fremdenfeindliche Demonstrationen, haben zwar starke Reaktionen von Zivilgesellschaft, Regierung und politischen Akteuren hervorgerufen, geben aber Anlass zu der Vermutung, dass in diesem Bereich weitere Anstrengungen notwendig sind.

INTRODUCTION

The national legal system

The Constitution, or Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*, GG),⁷ is, unlike some other constitutions, directly binding on all public authorities. Legislation is passed subject to the constitutional order, and the executive and the judiciary are bound by law and justice.⁸ Fundamental rights are part of this directly effective constitutional order. They are binding on the legislature, executive, and judiciary as directly valid law.⁹ The individual in Germany has comparatively wide access to judicial review on the ground of violations of his or her fundamental rights, especially through the constitutional complaint mechanism (*Verfassungsbeschwerde*).¹⁰ Under the Basic Law, fundamental rights have become the material core of the legal order in general. They are therefore not only relevant in public law,¹¹ but permeate other legal spheres as well, such as criminal and private law.

There are several constitutional provisions that protect human equality. Most important is the guarantee of human dignity.¹² The core of this guarantee is the respect for any human being as an individual, simply by virtue of his or her humanity, irrespective of other characteristics. In accordance with this view, case-law of the German Federal Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht*, *BVerfG*) consistently states that each individual should be treated not only as an object of state action, but be respected as a subject and thus as an end in itself.¹³ He or she is, in addition, protected against degrading or humiliating treatment.¹⁴ In consequence, it is an important reference point for anti-discrimination law in Germany, especially as it guides interpretation of the constitutional guarantee of equality and provides normative yardsticks for other areas of law. The only question that arises is therefore by which concrete legal means the overarching value of human dignity can be adequately protected in various spheres of life.¹⁵ Other important constitutional guarantees are the guarantee of equality¹⁶ and special constitutional equality rights concerning children born outside of marriage,¹⁷ equality of status and office¹⁸ and equality of electoral rights.¹⁹

Germany is a democratic and social federal state under the rule of law.²⁰ As it is a social state, the state has a duty to promote the welfare of its citizens. In the field of anti-

⁷ Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*, GG) of 23.05.1949 (BGBl. 1949, 1), last amended on 23.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 1478).

⁸ Article 20.3 GG.

⁹ Article 1.3 GG.

¹⁰ Article 93.1 Nr. 4a GG.

¹¹ Here understood in the narrow sense, excluding criminal law.

¹² Article 1.1 GG: 'Human dignity is inviolable. To respect and protect it is the duty of all state authority.'

¹³ Settled case-law, see e.g. *BVerfG*, 15.02.2006 (1BvR 357/05), Decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court (*Entscheidungen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts*, *BVerfGE*) 115, 118.

¹⁴ *BVerfG*, 15.02.2006 (1BvR 357/05), *BVerfGE* 115, 118.

¹⁵ For background cf. M. Mahlmann (2008), *Elemente einer ethischen Grundrechtstheorie*, Nomos, Baden-Baden, p. 97ff, p. 412ff. On the relationship between equality and dignity, cf. M. Mahlmann, 'Human dignity and autonomy in modern constitutional orders' in Rosenfeld, M. and Sajó, A. (eds.) (2012), *The Oxford handbook of comparative constitutional law*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

¹⁶ Article 3 GG.

¹⁷ Article 6.5 GG: 'Children born outside of marriage shall be provided by legislation with the same opportunities for physical and mental development and for their position in society as are enjoyed by those born within marriage.'

¹⁸ Article 33.1 GG: 'Every German shall have in every State (Land) the same political rights and duties.'

Article 33.2 GG: 'Every German shall be equally eligible for any public office according to his aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements.'

Article 33.3 GG: 'Neither the enjoyment of civil and political rights, nor eligibility for public office, nor rights acquired in the public service shall be independent on religious affiliation. No-one may be disadvantaged by reason of adherence or non-adherence to a particular religious denomination or philosophical creed.'

Article 140 GG in conjunction with Article 136.1 and 136.2, Weimar Constitution, reiterates the equality of status and office independent of religious denomination.

¹⁹ Article 38.1, sentence 1, and Article 38.2 GG.

²⁰ Articles 20.1 and 20.3, Article 28.1 GG.

discrimination, the principle of the social state leads to a wide range of programmes aiming to promote the inclusion of groups which face discrimination.²¹

The federal character of Germany leads to different regulations in different Länder in some areas where the Länder have legislative powers, most notably in relation to education and cultural matters or certain aspects of the law regulating civil servants employed by them.

Despite recent reform of the Federal order of competencies, the second phase of which was completed in 2009, the most important matters in public (with the exceptions mentioned) and private law are, however, still within the competence of the Federation, either as exclusive legislative power, or concurrent legislative power.²²

List of main legislation transposing and implementing the directives

The directives are transposed, since 18 August 2006, by the General Act on Equal Treatment (Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsrecht, AGG) of 14.08.2006 (BGBl. I, 1897) which was last amended on 03.04.2013 (BGBl. I, 610).²³ This act covers labour law, general contract law and public law.

The Act is part of a legal package which amended other existing legal regulations and also contains a law against discrimination in the army, the Law on the Equal treatment of Soldiers (*Gesetz über die Gleichbehandlung von Soldatinnen und Soldaten*, SoldGG).²⁴ In addition, there are various legal provisions which partly reiterate the fundamental guarantee of equality for areas of public law, including the law on the civil service and other public employees.²⁵

In addition, there are other legal regulations relevant for anti-discrimination law. In labour law, there is a general anti-discrimination clause in the Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz*, BetrVG)²⁶ and the fundamental principle of equal treatment of employees has been consistently established by case-law.²⁷ In addition, as regards discrimination on the ground of sex (which is not covered by this report) and of disability, various legal instruments have been passed aiming to protect against discrimination and increase the social inclusion of women and disabled people.²⁸

²¹ See below for examples.

²² Articles 70-74 GG.

²³ The German Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (*Antiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes*, ADS) provides an English translation of the AGG on its website: http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/AGG/agg_in_englischer_Sprache.html. Accessed on 12.04.2015.

²⁴ Act Implementing European Directives Putting into Effect the Principle of Equal Treatment (*Gesetz zur Umsetzung europäischer Antidiskriminierungsrichtlinien*), 14.08.2006 (BGBl. I, 1897). The AGG and the SoldGG have been amended, 02.12.2006 (BGBl. I, 2742). A second amendment was made to the AGG on 12.12.2007 (BGBl. I, 2840) and to the SoldGG on 31.07.2008 (BGBl. I 2008, 1629). A third (though only technical) amendment to AGG was made on 05.02.2009 (BGBl. I 2009, 160). The most recent amendment to the AGG was introduced on 03.04.2013 (BGBl. I, 610).

²⁵ See Section 9 Federal Law on the Civil Service (*Bundesbeamtenengesetz*, BBG). This codification was amended, newly arranged and published on 05.02.2009 (BGBl. I, 160), amended again on 18.11.2010 (BGBl. I, 1552), on 06.12.2011 (BGBl. I, 2515), on 28.08.2013 (BGBl. I, 3386) and most recently on 06.03.2015 (BGBl. I, 250).

²⁶ Section 75.1 Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz*, BetrVG), of 25.09.2001 (BGBl. I, 2518). This codification was last amended on 20.04.2013 (BGBl. I, 868).

²⁷ Settled case-law, see Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht*, BAG), 12.10.2005, 10 AZR 640/04.

²⁸ Most importantly, the AGG covers disability for all employment relations and other areas beyond the scope of Directive 2000/78/EC. Section 81.2 of the Social Code IX (*Sozialgesetzbuch IX*, SGB IX) now refers to the regulation of the AGG. The SGB IX of 19.06.2001 (BGBl. I, 1046) was last amended on 07.02.2015 (BGBl. II, 15). The Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz*, BGG) of 27.04.2002 (BGBl. I, 1467, 1468) creates special duties for public authorities and some for private parties. The codification was last amended on 19.12.2007 (BGBl. I, 3024). See below for more and for details on disability.

In the area of sexual orientation, some legal regulations have been created which either directly aim to establish protection against discrimination or do so indirectly by providing options which were not previously open to people of certain sexual orientations, for example, by introducing a legally regulated form of same-sex partnership. With regard to religion, special legal regulations and case-law, in addition to the non-discrimination clauses in public law and labour law, deal with the reasonable accommodation of various religious beliefs, including exceptions from general laws.²⁹

There is a widely held opinion in legal doctrine (which has resulted in some case-law) that the general clauses of civil law provide remedies in private contract law and tort law against discrimination on any ground that infringes basic personality rights. These general clauses must be interpreted in the light of the constitutional order (especially in the light of fundamental rights and, most importantly, of human dignity) which prohibits discrimination.³⁰ With the enactment of the AGG, these general clauses that were of only limited importance play an even more limited role in practice in this respect.

²⁹ See below, 2.6.

³⁰ In particular, in relation to race and ethnic origin, see T. Bezzenger, 'Ethnische Diskriminierung, Gleichheit und Sittenordnung im bürgerlichen Recht', in *Archiv für die civilistische Praxis* 196 (1996), p. 395ff.

1 GENERAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Constitutional provisions on protection against discrimination and the promotion of equality

The German Basic Law includes the following articles dealing with non-discrimination:

Article 3 GG, guarantee of equality; Article 33.3 GG, equal access to office, as the practically most important.³¹

The guarantee of equality³² provides, first, for equality before the law,³³ which has been interpreted by the German Federal Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG*) as going beyond the equal application of law and as giving the right to the creation of law that respects the principle of equality in treating essentially equal things equally and essentially unequal things unequally.³⁴ The guarantee of equality contains, secondly, special protection against discrimination on the ground of sex,³⁵ parentage, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religious or political opinions.³⁶ There is a prohibition against disadvantaging somebody because of their disability, which implies the admissibility of positive action.³⁷ The same applies to sex. It is explicitly stated that the state should support the effective realisation of the principle of equality for women and men and work towards abolishing current inequalities.³⁸ Article 33.3 GG guarantees equal access to office irrespective of religion or belief.

These provisions apply to all areas covered by the directives. Their material scope is broader than those of the directives.

The constitutional anti-discrimination provisions are directly applicable.

The constitutional equality clauses cannot be enforced against private actors (as opposed to the State).

However, fundamental rights have an indirect horizontal effect (*mittelbare Drittwirkung*) through the interpretation of open-textured provisions in private law, most importantly the general provisions on bona fide and equity.³⁹ In addition, the doctrine of positive duties can give rise to the obligation of state authorities to protect against discrimination.

³¹ There are other provisions relevant for non-discrimination, e.g. Article 6.5 GG (children born out of marriage) or Article 38 GG (voting rights) that are not discussed here.

³² Article 3 GG.

³³ Article 3.1 GG: 'All humans are equal before the law.'

³⁴ Settled case-law, BVerfGE 49, 148 (165); 98, 365 (385).

³⁵ Article 3.3 and Article 3.2 GG: men and women are equal.

³⁶ Article 3.3, sentence 1 GG.

³⁷ Article 3.3, sentence 2 GG.

³⁸ Article 3.2, sentence 2 GG.

³⁹ BVerfG, 15.01.1958, 1 BvR 400/51, BVerfGE 7, 198, settled case law. A possible exception to this rule is Article 1 GG.

2 THE DEFINITION OF DISCRIMINATION

2.1 Grounds of unlawful discrimination explicitly covered

The following grounds of discrimination are explicitly prohibited in national law: Sex, parentage, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, religion, political opinion and disability are explicitly covered by the constitutional guarantee of equality as formulated in Article 3.1 GG. As the guarantee includes an open-textured general principle, other grounds are potentially included as well. The Federal Constitutional Court regards sexual orientation and identity as part of the human personality as protected by the guarantee of human dignity and the general right to personality.⁴⁰ The guarantees in the Länder constitutions differ in their details from this list⁴¹ although this is of no great significance in practice.⁴²

The AGG covers all grounds from the Directives. Sexual orientation is substituted by the term sexual identity, without this having any discernible legal relevance in practice.

⁴⁰ Settled case-law, see BVerfGE 49, 286; 96, 56; 115, 1. The right includes finding and cognition of the identity, BVerfGE 49, 286; 96, 56; 115, 1. The right to a name according to sexual orientation is encompassed by this right, including for homosexual transsexuals, BVerfGE 49, 286; 96, 56; 115, 1.

⁴¹ State/Provision /Ground/Content concerning differences from the federal guarantee of equality: Bavaria: Constitution of the Free State of Bavaria (*Verfassung des Freistaates Bayern, BayVerf*), of 15.12.1998 (GVBl. 1998, 991), last amended on 11.11.2013 (GVBl. 642), Article 118a; Disability; promotion of equalisation; Berlin: Constitution of Berlin (*Verfassung von Berlin, VvB*), of 23.11.1995 (GVBl. 779), last amended on 07.02.2014 (GVBl. 38), Article 10 Section 2; Sexual identity; prohibition of discrimination; Ibid., Article 11; Disability; promotion of equality; Brandenburg: Constitution of the Land of Brandenburg (*Verfassung des Landes Brandenburg, BbgVerf*), of 20.08.1992 (GVBl. I/92 [Nr.18], 298), last amended on 05.12.2013 (GVBl. 1/13 [Nr. 42]), Article 12 Section 2; Sexual identity, nationality, social background; prohibition of discrimination; Ibid., Article 12 Section 4; Disability; promotion of equality; Ibid., Article 25; Ethnic minority of the Sorbs; Right to own national identity, language, culture, schools, participation in legislation regarding Sorbian affairs; Bremen: Constitution of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen (*Landesverfassung der Freien Hansestadt Bremen, BremVerf*), of 21.10.1947 (Brem. Gbl. 251), last amended on 03.09.2013 (Brem. GBl. 501), Article 2 Section 2; Social background; prohibition of discrimination; Ibid., Article 2 Section 3; Disability; promotion of equality; Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Constitution of the Land of Mecklenburg - West Pomerania (*Verfassung des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, VerfMV*), of 23.05.1993 (GVBl. M-V 1993, 372), last amended on 30.06.2011 (GVBl. M-V 375), Article 17a, Article 18; Old age, disability, ethnic and national minorities and groups; special protection when minority or group consists of German citizens; North Rhine - Westphalia: Constitution for the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia (*Verfassung für das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, VerfNRW*), of 28.06.1950 (GV. NW. 1950, 127), last amended on 25.10.2011 (GV. NRW. 499), Article 13; Religion; prohibition on denying schooling for religious reasons in state schools in absence of confessional schools; Rhineland-Palatinate: Constitution for Rhineland-Palatinate (*Verfassung für Rheinland-Pfalz, VerfRP*), of 18.05.1947 (VOBl. 1947, 209), last amended on 23.12. 2010 (GVBl. 547), Article 17 Section 2; Diverse grounds (groups of persons (*Personengruppen*)); Prohibition of discrimination; Ibid., Article 17 Section 4; Ethnic and linguistic minorities; Respect (*Achtung*); Ibid., Article 64; Disability; protection, promotion of equality and integration; Saxony: Constitution of the Free State of Saxony (*Verfassung des Freistaates Sachsen, SächsVerf*), of 27.05.1992 (SächsGVBl. 243), last amended on 11.07.2013 (SächsGVBl. 502), Article 6; Ethnic minority of the Sorbs; Right to own national identity, language, culture, tradition, schools; Saxony-Anhalt: Constitution of the Land of Saxony-Anhalt (*Verfassung des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt, VerfST*), of 16.07.1992 (GVBl. LSA 600), last amended on 27.01.2005 (GVBl. LSA 44), Article 37; Ethnic minorities; Protection of cultural independence and political participation; Ibid., Article 38; Old age, disability; protection of disabled and elderly people, promotion of equality; Schleswig-Holstein: Constitution of the Land of Schleswig-Holstein (*Verfassung des Landes Schleswig-Holstein, VerfSH*), of 13.05.2008 (GVBl. 2008, 223), last amended on 20.02.2013, (GVBl. S. 102), Article 5 Section 1, 2; Ethnic minorities, especially Danes and Frisians and Sinti and Roma; Protection of cultural independence and political participation, protection of Danes and Frisians and promotion of their affairs; Ibid., Article 5a; protection of rights and interests of people in need of care; promotion of accommodation; Thuringia: Constitution of the Free State of Thuringia (*Verfassung des Freistaats Thüringen, ThürVerf*), of 25.10.1993 (GVBl. 625), last amended on 11.10.2004 (GVBl. 745), Article 2 Section 3; Ethnicity, social background, sexual orientation; Prohibition of discrimination; Ibid., Article 2 Section 4; special protection of people with disabilities, promotion of equal participation in social life.

⁴² See Article 31 GG: 'Federal law shall take precedence over Land law.' However, Article 142 GG states that, notwithstanding the provision of Article 31, provisions of Land constitutions guaranteeing basic rights in conformity with Articles 1 to 18 of the Federal Constitution remain in force. This provision gives Länder some space for independent guarantees of fundamental rights.

The Law on the Equal Treatment of Soldiers (*Gesetz über die Gleichbehandlung der Soldatinnen und Soldaten, SoldGG*)⁴³ covers all grounds with the exception of age and disability in Article 1, taking advantage of the exception for military service in Article 3.4 Directive 2000/78. However, there are regulations on severely disabled soldiers⁴⁴ based on the premises of the relevant Section 1.2 and Section 18 SoldGG.

Other specialised legislation contains slightly modified lists. The main examples are as follows. Section 9 Federal Law on the Civil Service (*Bundesbeamtengesetz, BBG*)⁴⁵ repeats the principle of access to the civil service according to aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements and prohibits discrimination in access to the civil service on the grounds of sex, parentage, race or ethnic origin, disability, religion and belief, political opinions, background, relationships or sexual identity.⁴⁶ Age (*Alter*) is not explicitly included, although it is implicitly covered by other legislation, such as Section 24 AGG.

Section 67 Federal Employee Representation Law (*Bundespersönalvertretungsgesetz, BPersVG*)⁴⁷ obliges employers and employees in the public sector to ensure that all employees are treated in conformity with the principles of law and fairness, and in particular that nobody is discriminated against because of race or ethnic origin, parentage or other origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, political or union activities or attitude, sex or sexual identity.

At Land level, the legal regulations for civil servants and other public employees were amended because of a change in the legal regulation of civil servants.⁴⁸

According to Section 75.1 Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*),⁴⁹ employers and work councils are under an obligation to ensure that all employees are treated in conformity with the principles of law and fairness, and in particular that nobody is discriminated against because of race or ethnic origin, parentage or other origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, political or union activities or attitudes, sex or sexual identity. Section 27.1 Law on Representative Bodies for Executive Staff (*Sprecherausschussgesetz, SprAuG*)⁵⁰ contains an equivalent provision for executives.

As the latter regulations list characteristics only as examples, other comparable types of discrimination are prohibited as well.

The general principle of equal treatment of employees protects employees generally against unequal treatment without objective reason. It is generally held that discrimination on the ground of characteristics listed in Section 67.1 Federal Employee Representation Law (*Bundespersönalvertretungsgesetz, BPersVG*) or Section 75.1 BetrVG lacks objective reason and can be regarded as unlawful arbitrary treatment. The AGG enforces this view.

Legislation regulating public and private employment includes several measures at federal and Land level prohibiting discrimination on the ground of disability.⁵¹ There is some law

⁴³ Last amended on 31.07.2008 (BGBl. I, 1629).

⁴⁴ See the decision by the Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht, BVerwG*), 11.03.2008, 1 WB 8/08 which clarifies that there is no analogous application of the AGG in these cases.

⁴⁵ Last amended on 06.03.2015 (BGBl. I, 250).

⁴⁶ 'Geschlecht, Abstammung, Rasse oder ethnische Herkunft, Behinderung, Religion oder Weltanschauung, politische Anschauungen, Herkunft, Beziehungen oder sexuelle Identität.'

⁴⁷ Last amended on 03.07.2013 (BGBl. I, S. 1978).

⁴⁸ See Annex 1.

⁴⁹ Last amended on 20.04.2013 (BGBl. I, 868).

⁵⁰ Last amended on 31.10.2006 (BGBl. I, 2407).

⁵¹ Cf. Section 81.2 SGB IX referring to the AGG. The prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability binds the partners to a collective wage agreement (unions and management), BAGE (Decisions of the Federal Labour Court) 108, 333. Land anti-discrimination laws exist in all German Länder: Baden-Württemberg: Land Law on Promoting the Equality of People with Disabilities (*Landesgesetz zur Gleichstellung von Menschen mit Behinderungen, Landes-Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, L-BGG*), of

on the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation⁵² and other Land laws against discrimination.⁵³

2.1.1 Definition of the grounds of unlawful discrimination within the directives

The AGG contains no legal definitions of the characteristics. However, the explanatory report provides some, albeit non-binding, indications.⁵⁴ In this report it is explained that the term “race” does not imply the acceptance of racist theories. It is stated that “ethnic

20.04.2005 (GBl. 2005, 327); Bavaria: Bavarian Law on Promoting the Equality, Integration and Participation of People with Disabilities (*Bayerisches Gesetz zur Gleichstellung, Integration und Teilhabe von Menschen mit Behinderung, Bayerisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BayBGG*), of 09.07.2003 (GVBl. 2003, 419), last amended on 27.11.2012 (GVBl. 582); Berlin: Law on Equal Opportunities for People with and without Disabilities (*Gesetz über die Gleichberechtigung von Menschen mit und ohne Behinderung, Landesgleichberechtigungsgesetz, LGBG*), of 17.05.1999, last amended 15.12.2010 (GVBl. 560); Brandenburg: Law on Promoting the Equality of Disabled People in the Land of Brandenburg (*Gesetz zur Gleichstellung behinderter Menschen im Lande Brandenburg, Brandenburgisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BbgBGG*), of 20.03.2003 (GVBl. Land Brandenburg I/ 2003 [Nr. 04], 42), last amended on 11.03.2013 (GVBl. I/13 [Nr. 05]; Bremen: Bremen Law on Promoting the Equality of Disabled People (*Bremisches Gesetz zur Gleichstellung von Menschen mit Behinderung, Bremisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BremBGG*), of 18.12.2003 (Brem. GBl. 2003, 413; 2004, 18), last amended on 25.11.2014 (Brem. GBl. 555); Hamburg: Hamburg Law Promoting the Equality of Disabled People (*Hamburgisches Gesetz zur Gleichstellung behinderter Menschen, HmbGGbM*), of 21.03.2005 (HambGVBl. [Nr. 10] 2005, 75); Hessen: Hesse Law on Promoting the Equality of People with Disabilities (*Hessisches Gesetz zur Gleichstellung von Menschen mit Behinderungen, Hessisches Behinderten-Gleichstellungsgesetz, HessBGG*), of 20.12.2004 (GVBl. I 2004, 482), last amended on 13.12.2012 (GVBl. I, 622); Mecklenburg-West Pomerania: Law on Promoting the Equality, Equal Participation and Integration of Disabled People (*Gesetz zur Gleichstellung, gleichberechtigten Teilhabe und Integration von Menschen mit Behinderungen, Landesbehindertengleichstellungsgesetz, LVGG M-V*), of 10.07.2006 (GVBl. M-V 2006, 539), last amended on 24.10.2012 (GVBl. M-V 2009, 744); Lower Saxony: Lower Saxony Law on the Equality of People with Disabilities (*Niedersächsisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, NBGG*), of 25.11.2007 (Nds. GVBl. 661), last amended on 03.04.2014 (Nds. GVBl. Nr. 7/2014 S. 90); North Rhine-Westphalia: Law of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia on Promoting the Equality of People with Disabilities (*Gesetz des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen zur Gleichstellung von Menschen mit Behinderung, Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz Nordrhein-Westfalen, BGG NRW*), of 16.12.2003 (GV. NRW. 766), last amended on 18.11.2008 (GV. NRW. 738); Rhineland-Palatinate: Land Law on Promoting the Equality of Disabled People (*Landesgesetz zur Gleichstellung behinderter Menschen, LGGBehM*), of 16.12.2002 (GVBl. 2002, 481); Saarland: Law Nr.1541 on Promoting the Equality of People with Disabilities in Saarland (*Gesetz Nr. 1541 zur Gleichstellung von Menschen mit Behinderungen im Saarland, Saarländisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, SBGG*), Date: 26.11.2003 (Abl. 2987), last amended on 15.02.2006 (Abl. 474); Saxony: Law on Improving Integration for People with Disabilities in the Free State of Saxony (*Gesetz zur Verbesserung der Integration von Menschen mit Behinderung im Freistaat Sachsen, Sächsisches Integrationsgesetz, SächsIntegrG*), of 28.05.2004 (SächsGVBl. 2004/8, 196), last amended on 14.07.2005 (SächsGVBl. 2005, 167); Saxony-Anhalt: Law on Equal Opportunities and Against Discrimination of Disabled People in the Land of Saxony-Anhalt (*Gesetz zur Chancengleichheit und gegen Diskriminierung behinderter Menschen im Land Sachsen-Anhalt, Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG LSA*), of 16.12.2010 (GVBl. LSA 2001, 584), replacing the former *Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz* of 20.11.2001 (GVBl. LSAS 45) which was last amended on 22.12.2004 (GVBl. LSA 856); Schleswig-Holstein: Law on Promoting the Equality of Disabled People of the Land of Schleswig-Holsten (*Gesetz zur Gleichstellung behinderter Menschen des Landes Schleswig-Holstein, Landesbehindertengleichstellungsgesetz, LBGG*), of 16.12.2002 (GVBl. Schl.-H. 2002, 264), last amended on: 18.11.2008 (GVBl. 2008, 582); Thuringia: Thuringian Law on Promoting the Equality and Improving the Integration of People with Disabilities (*Thüringer Gesetz zur Gleichstellung und Verbesserung der Integration von Menschen mit Behinderungen*), of 16.12.2005 (GVBl. 2005, 383), last amended on 18.11.2010 (GVBl. 340).

⁵² See Berlin: Law on Article 10.2 of the Constitution of Berlin (*Gesetz zu Artikel 10 Abs. 2 der Verfassung von Berlin*), 24.06.2004; Saxony-Anhalt: Law on Eliminating the Disadvantages faced by Lesbians and Homosexuals (*Gesetz zum Abbau von Benachteiligungen von Lesben und Schwulen*), 22.12.1997 (GVBl. LSA 1072), last amended on 19.03.2002 (GVBl. LSA 130).

⁵³ Section 15.2 sentence 3 of the Saarland Media Law (*Saarländisches Mediengesetz, SMG*) of 27.02.2002 (Abl. 2002, 498), last amended on 22.04.2013 (Abl. I,111) provides for non-discriminatory radio programmes which enhance (among other things) respect for people's sexual identity; Section 6.3 Law on Public Security and Order of the Saxony-Anhalt Land (*Gesetz über die öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt, SOG LSA*) of 23.09.2003 (GVBl. LSA 2003, 214), last amended on 17.06.2014 (GVBl. LSA S. 288, 340), provides that the discretion of the police must be non-discriminatory, listing as grounds sex, parentage, race, disability, sexual identity, language, home and origin, belief, religious or political opinions.

⁵⁴ Cf. *Bundestagsdrucksache 16/1780, 31.*

origin" is to be understood according to the definitions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), including race, colour, parentage, national origin or ethnicity, without clarifying the exact delineation of these terms. Disability is to be understood as in Section 2 SGB IX⁵⁵ and Section 3 BGG⁵⁶. This reference was upheld by the BAG.⁵⁷ Sexual identity includes homosexual, bisexual, transsexual and intersexual people. In legal commentary, transsexuality is regarded as a matter of gender, not sexual identity.⁵⁸

- Race

The guarantee of equality in the Basic Law lists "race" (*Rasse*) among the characteristics on the ground of which discrimination is prohibited. It is commonly held that this term does not refer to any real difference between human beings as, from an anthropological point of view, different human races do not exist. The persistent use of "race" in English terminology and its counterpart in the Basic Law leads therefore to discussion and criticism⁵⁹ which has an impact on the legal terminology used in (draft) legislation dealing with the matter.⁶⁰

Race is defined in legal doctrine as actual or alleged characteristics which are biologically inherited.⁶¹ It is noteworthy that anti-Semitism is regarded as discrimination on the ground of race, not of religion, because of the historic background of Nazi ideology.⁶² Ethnic origin is covered by the term "race".

Membership of indigenous minorities (i.e. the Danish minority, the Sorbian people, the Frisians in Germany and the German Sinti and Roma)⁶³ is determined in Land law with reference to subjective standards such as self-definition and other indicators.⁶⁴

Apart from constitutional law, there are various special laws which refer to race, for example the law on residence,⁶⁵ or the law on restitution for victims of persecution during the period of Nazi government.⁶⁶ In criminal law, there are provisions penalising incitement to racial hatred.⁶⁷ In these contexts race is defined along the lines of constitutional law.

⁵⁵ Social Code IX (*Sozialgesetzbuch IX, SGB IX*) of 19.06.2001 (BGBl. I, 1046), last amended on 13.12.2012 (BGBl. I, 2598).

⁵⁶ Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*) of 27.04.2002 (BGBl. I, 1467, 1468), last amended on 19.12. 2007 (BGBl. I, 3024).

⁵⁷ Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*), 22.10.2009, 8 AZR 642/08.

⁵⁸ Cf. Mahlmann, in: B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, Baden-Baden, Nomos, § 3 para 63 with further references to corresponding jurisprudence from the European Court of Justice (ECJ).

⁵⁹ The German Institute for Human Rights (*Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte*) has taken a stand against the use of the term "race" in legal texts. S. H. Cremer (2009) "...und welcher Rasse gehören Sie an?" *Zur Problematik des Begriffs "Rasse" in der Gesetzgebung*, Policy Paper, Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte; H. Cremer (2010) *Ein Grundgesetz ohne "Rasse" - Vorschlag für eine Änderung von Artikel 3 Grundgesetz*, Policy Paper Nr. 16, Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte.

⁶⁰ The Federal German Constitutional Court uses the term "racial" (*rassisch*) only in quotation marks, cf. BVerfGE 23, 98, 105 et seq.

⁶¹ Sachs, 7th ed. 2014.

⁶² See BVerfGE 23, 98; Federal Constitutional Court, 1 BvR 1056/95, 06.09.2000.

⁶³ These groups come under the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of Minorities, see the German Declaration which states: "National Minorities in the Federal Republic of Germany are the Danes of German citizenship and the members of the Sorbian people with German citizenship. The Framework Convention will also be applied to members of the ethnic groups traditionally resident in Germany, the Frisians of German citizenship and the Sinti and Roma of German citizenship".

⁶⁴ See below 3.2.8 and references.

⁶⁵ E.g. Section 60.1 Residence Law (*Aufenthaltsgesetz, AufenthG*), of 25.02.2008 (BGBl. I, 162, last amended on 23.12.2014 (BGBl. I 2439): residence rights in the case of persecution on the grounds of race in a person's country of origin.

⁶⁶ E.g. Section 1.6 Property Law (*Vermögensgesetz, VermG*), of 09.02.2005 (BGBl. I, 205), last amended on 01.10.2013 (BGBl. I, 3719).

⁶⁷ Section 130 Penal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch, StGB*), of 13.11.1998 (BGBl. I, 3322), last amended on 21.01.2015 (BGBl. I, 10).

- Religion and belief

The most important assistance for the understanding of the meaning of religion and belief provides the interpretation of the guarantee of freedom of religion⁶⁸ by the Federal Constitutional Court. Here the freedom of faith, conscience and of religious and philosophical (*weltanschaulichen*) belief is protected. The terms "religion" and "belief" are not defined at constitutional level. However, through the rulings of the Federal Constitutional Court and legal science (*Rechtswissenschaft*, encompassing any scholarly study of the law) these terms have gained a more or less uncontested meaning.

"Faith" in this context is interpreted as a subjective conviction relating to religion or a philosophical belief (*Weltanschauung*) independently of the content of the religion or belief. Religion and belief encompass a wide range of systems of convictions not limited to those which are well-established.⁶⁹ Often, religion and belief are taken to be any specific views in relation to the world as a whole and the origin and purpose of humankind which give sense to human life and the world.⁷⁰ To distinguish between religion and philosophical belief, reference is made to the concepts of transcendence and immanence. Religion transcends the world whereas philosophical belief is not a metaphysical, but an immanent system of convictions.⁷¹ This distinction is contested in detail in legal science, but these questions have little practical relevance.

For example, the Federal Constitutional Court accepted as self-evident that Bahá'í is a religion.⁷² It relied in this context on current trends in society, cultural tradition and the understanding of religion in general and in religious studies.⁷³ Beyond that, a teleological interpretation of the fundamental freedom of religion is regarded as being decisive.⁷⁴

- Disability

Section 2 Social Code IX (*Sozialgesetzbuch IX, SGB IX*) and Section 3 of the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*)⁷⁵ provide the most important legal definition of disability. According to these provisions, people are disabled if their physical functions, intellectual abilities or mental health have a high probability of differing from the state typical for their age for longer than six months and if, in consequence, their participation in society is impaired. This definition is close to the findings of the ECJ in C-13/05 (Chacón Navas) and further developed in C-335/11 (Ring and Skouboe Werge).

The definition differs in its wording from the definition of disability in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, incorporated into EU law by the CJEU in the latter decision. It is wider, as it refers to participation in society. The reference to six months may be less strict than the word "long-term" used by the CJEU in that decision⁷⁶. The reference to a state typical for a person's age excludes age-related impairments from the concept of disability. Importantly, the definition adopted by the CJEU refers to potential exclusions ("may hinder the full and effective participation") whereas the definition in Section 2 Social Code IX (*SGB IX*) refers to an actual impairment (rather than a potential one).

⁶⁸ Article 4.1 GG.

⁶⁹ The Federal German Constitutional Court held in an early decision (BVerfGE 12, 1 (4)) that religion refers only to the traditional religions established among civilised people. This jurisprudence has since been superseded.

⁷⁰ BVerfGE 90, 112 (115).

⁷¹ BVerfGE 90, 112 (115).

⁷² BVerfGE 83, 341 (353).

⁷³ BVerfGE 83, 341 (353).

⁷⁴ BVerfGE 83, 341 (353).

⁷⁵ Last amended on 19.12.2007 (BGBl. I, 3024).

⁷⁶ CJEU, C-335/11 (Ring and Skouboe Werge), para 41. In ECJ C-1/05 (Chacón Navas) an illness lasting eight months was not regarded as sufficient.

In a recent decision, the Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*) considered these issues and decided that, for the interpretation of disability in the light of EU anti-discrimination Law, a wide concept of disability must be adopted which combines the elements advantageous for a disabled person in EU anti-discrimination law and national law. Disability in the sense of anti-discrimination law exists thus not only in cases that fall under the definition of Section 2 Social Code IX (*SGB IX*). In addition, states typical at a particular age are not excluded from the outset as a possible disability factor. The Court explicitly states – in the context of HIV infection without symptoms – that a disability can be created by social reactions to a long-term illness, thereby impairing a person's participation in society.⁷⁷ This interpretation of the concept of disability fully incorporated the jurisprudence of the CJEU in its most recent decision. It goes beyond this jurisprudence, at least through the reference to inclusion in society (not only working life) and the (arguably) more lenient criteria of a six-month period of differing physical functions in comparison to the (as yet unspecified) "long-term" criterion of the CJEU.

People are "severely disabled" (*schwerbehindert*) if their disability reduces their ability to participate in working life by at least 50%. Severe disability is the precondition of the application of special disability legislation.

People with a degree of disability of less than 50% but more than 30% are treated as severely disabled if they cannot find or maintain employment due to their disability.⁷⁸ The degree of disability is established by the relevant authorities,⁷⁹ applying standards defined by experts and the authorities, the details of which are contentious. A minimum impairment of 20% is necessary for a formal declaration of the degree of disability in this procedure by the authorities.⁸⁰ If the above-mentioned threshold of a 30% reduction in the ability to participate in working life is not reached, the individual cannot under any circumstances be classed as severely disabled.

The Land disability laws mostly follow the definition of disability contained in Section 2 SGB IX.⁸¹

- Age

Age is generally understood as biological age.⁸²

Like the AGG, other laws refer to sexual identity (*sexuelle Identität*) rather than sexual orientation.⁸³ The Federal Constitutional Court refers to both as aspects of the individual's

⁷⁷ BAG, 19.12.2013, 6 AZR 190/12, para 43ff.

⁷⁸ Section 2.3 SGB IX.

⁷⁹ Section 69.1 SGB IX.

⁸⁰ Section 69. 1 Sentence 6 SGB IX. This has consequences for some benefits related to disability, e.g. in tax law: Section 33b Income Tax Law (*Einkommenssteuergesetz, EStG*), of 08.10.2009 (BGBl. I, 3366, 3862), last amended on 18.12.2013 (BGBl. I, 4318).

⁸¹ See for the standard formulation Section 3.1 North Rhine-Westphalia Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz Nordrhein Westfalen, BGG NRW*), of 16.12.2003 (GV.NRW 766), last amended on 18.11.2008 (GV.NRW 738)); Section 4 Berlin Land Equal Opportunities Act (*Landesgleichberechtigungsgesetz Berlin, LGBG Berlin*), of 17.05.1999 (GVBl. für Berlin Nr. 42, 433), last amended on 15.12.2010 (GVBl. 560)); for a slightly different definition cf. Section 2.1 Saxony-Anhalt Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz Sachsen-Anhalt, BGG LSA*), of 16.12.2010 (GVBl. LSA 2010, 584): A person is considered disabled if they have physical, psychological or mental impairments or limitations which are not temporary (i.e. which last longer than six months) and who are subject to measures, circumstances or treatment by the state and society which limit or worsen their living situation.

⁸² E.g. Hamm Higher Regional Court (*Oberlandesgericht Hamm, OLG Hamm*), 12.01.2011, 20 U 102/10, I-20.

⁸³ See Article 10.2 Constitution of Berlin (*Verfassung von Berlin, VvB*).

autonomous personality.⁸⁴ This encompasses homosexuality and transsexuality, without excluding any other imaginable orientation.⁸⁵

2.1.2 Multiple discrimination

In Germany prohibition of multiple discrimination is included in the law.

Section 4 AGG provides that any unequal treatment on the basis of multiple prohibited grounds must be justified for each of these grounds. It has not been clarified how norm applies to cases of intersectionality. Section 27.5 AGG states that, in cases of multiple discrimination, the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (*Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes, ADS*) and the competent agents of the Federal government and the German Bundestag are obliged to cooperate. The rules in place (within their general limits) would allow such cases to be dealt with.

So far, case-law on multiple discrimination is very limited.⁸⁶ Although a number of cases have concerned several grounds,⁸⁷ the courts regularly do not categorise (in legal terms) these as cases of “multiple discrimination” but instead focus on one ground. Thus, there is as yet no case-law on amounts of damages in cases of multiple discrimination.

2.1.3 Assumed and associated discrimination

a) Discrimination by assumption

In Germany the national law does not explicitly prohibit discrimination based on perception or assumption of what a person is, with the exception of the field of employment.

There is no explicit general regulation of this matter in the AGG. The definition of discrimination, Section 3 AGG (see below 2.2) is, however, generally understood in legal doctrine to cover assumed characteristics. This is necessarily the case for race, as different human races in the scientific sense do not exist. As for discrimination in employment, Section 7.1 AGG contains an explicit regulation that the prohibition of discrimination extends to assumed characteristics.

⁸⁴ See Federal Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG*), 06.12.2005, 1 BvL 3/03, para 48.

⁸⁵ Federal Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG*), 06.12.2005, 1 BvL 3/03, para. 48 ff. On transsexuals, see Footnote 40.

⁸⁶ Two expert reports, commissioned by the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency, were published in early 2011. They concern the conceptual framing and legal handling of “multidimensional discrimination”, as well as an empirical study on this phenomenon. Due to the method applied by the latter (a focus on qualitative analysis), a generalisation of the results would appear to be difficult. However, it was found that a very high percentage of the individuals selected by the researchers due to their experience of social injustice based on one ground also suffered from a similar experience on another ground (181 out of 290). This was particularly true of the ground of sex (as the second ground), cf.: Baer, *Mehrdimensionale Diskriminierung – Begriffe, Theorien und juristische Analyse*; S. Dern, L. Inowlocki and D. Oberlies, *Mehrdimensionale Diskriminierung – Eine empirische Untersuchung anhand von autobiographisch-narrativen Interviews*, both published on 11.01.2011, cf.:

http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Expertisen/Expertise_Mehrdimensionale_Diskriminierung_empirische_untersuchung.html?nn=4192910. An online survey also produced the result that in most cases reported by victims, discrimination was experienced as “multidimensional” rather than “one-dimensional”, cf. above, H. Rottleuthner and M. Mahlmann (2011), *Diskriminierung in Deutschland: Vermutungen und Fakten*, Nomos Verlag.

⁸⁷ For example, Cologne Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Köln, AG Köln*), 06.03.2008 19 Ca 7222/07; Düsseldorf Administrative Court (*Verwaltungsgericht Düsseldorf, VG Düsseldorf*), 05.06.2007, 2 K 26225/06; Frankfurt Administrative Court (*Verwaltungsgericht Frankfurt, VG Frankfurt*), 09.12.2009, 9 L 3454/09. For an overview cf. Baer (Fn. 86113), p. 53 ff.

b) Discrimination by association

In Germany national law does not explicitly prohibit discrimination based on association with persons with particular characteristics.

The regulations of the AGG are interpreted in legal doctrine as potentially covering such cases, although there is no reported case-law in this respect.⁸⁸

2.2 Direct discrimination (Article 2(2)(a))

a) Prohibition and definition of direct discrimination

In Germany, direct discrimination is prohibited in national law. It is defined.

The AGG contains the following definition of direct discrimination, following the German version of the directives.

Direct discrimination shall be taken to occur where a person is treated less favourably than another is, has been or would be treated in a comparable situation on the basis of any of the prohibited grounds.⁸⁹

The guarantee of equality establishes the principle of equal treatment as a fundamental right at the constitutional level.⁹⁰ However, this provision contains no explicit legal definition of direct discrimination. The definitions in use have been developed by the Federal Constitutional Court.

At the constitutional level, most doctrinal developments have been initiated by cases involving discrimination on the ground of sex.⁹¹ This case-law forms the blueprint for the concept of discrimination as used in other areas of the law as well.

According to settled case-law, unequal treatment presupposes the unequal treatment of essentially equal matters. In the case of direct discrimination (although this term is not necessarily used), the unequal treatment must be based on a particular characteristic.

The German Federal Constitutional Court has emphasised in some early decisions the need for intent on the part of the discriminator.⁹² This precondition has been weakened in a more recent decision. Discrimination is held to have taken place even if the act concerned was not deliberately discriminatory but had other aims or if discrimination is only one factor in a "bundle of motives" (*Motivbündel*).⁹³ Consequently, no decisive causal link between the characteristic and the discrimination is needed. It suffices that the characteristic is part of the (negative) criteria that lead to the discriminatory behaviour.

⁸⁸ Däubler, AGG, 3. ed., 2013, § 1 para 97; on the background in European law, M. Mahlmann, in: M. Mahlmann and B. Rudolf (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, Baden-Baden, Nomos § 3 para 83, 104.

⁸⁹ Section 3.1, sentence 1 AGG: "Eine unmittelbare Benachteiligung liegt vor, wenn eine Person wegen eines in § 1 genannten Grundes eine weniger günstige Behandlung erfährt, als eine andere Person in einer vergleichbaren Situation erfährt, erfahren hat oder erfahren würde."

⁹⁰ Article 3 GG.

⁹¹ Article 3.2 and 3.3 GG.

⁹² BVerfGE 75, 40 (70).

⁹³ BVerfGE 89, 276 (289).

Section 81.2 SGB IX prohibits discrimination on the ground of disability in work relations for severely disabled people and people of equivalent status,⁹⁴ referring to the AGG, including its regime of justifications.⁹⁵

Section 7.2 sentence 2 BGG defines discrimination as follows. Discrimination shall be deemed to occur if disabled and able-bodied persons are treated differently without a compulsory reason and the equal participation of disabled people in society is in consequence directly or indirectly impaired.⁹⁶

Further prohibitions of direct discrimination are found in various special laws, with minor variations on the definitions listed above.

Section 11 AGG states that discriminatory job vacancy announcements are prohibited. Such an advertisement, e.g. expressing a preference for applicants of a certain age,⁹⁷ may constitute direct discrimination.⁹⁸ With regard to other discriminatory statements, there is no explicit regulation beyond the norms of harassment. The prohibition of discrimination in the AGG is, however, open to interpretation in relation to such cases.

b) Justification of direct discrimination

Section 8.1 AGG provides that unequal treatment which is based on a characteristic shall not constitute discrimination where, by reason of the nature of the particular occupational activities concerned or of the context in which they are carried out, such a characteristic constitutes a genuine and determining occupational requirement, provided that the objective is legitimate and the requirement is proportionate, following closely the wording of the Directives. (see below, 4.1)

Section 9 AGG contains a regulation of the justification on the ground of religion and belief. A difference in treatment on the grounds of religion or belief of employees of a religious community, facilities affiliated to it (regardless of their legal form) or organisations which have undertaken conjointly to practise a religion or belief, shall not constitute discrimination where such grounds constitute a justified occupational requirement for a particular religion or belief, having regard to the ethos of the religious community or organisation in question and by reason of their right to self-determination or by the nature of the particular activity (Section 9.1). Section 9.2 AGG provides that the prohibition of different treatment on the grounds of religion or belief shall be without prejudice to the right of the religious community referred to under Section 1, the facilities assigned to it (regardless of their legal form) or organisations which have undertaken conjointly to practise a religion or belief, to require individuals working for them to act in good faith and with loyalty to the ethos of the organisation. (see below, 4.2)

Section 10 AGG provides that differences in treatment on the ground of age shall not constitute discrimination, if they are objectively and reasonably justified by a legitimate aim.

⁹⁴ The Federal Labour Court ruled that prior to the AGG and the amendment of Section 81.2 Social Code IX coming into force, the personal scope of the non-discrimination rule in the old version of Section 81.2 Social Code IX was already to be interpreted as covering all types of disability as understood in EU Law (direct/indirect discrimination), cf. Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*), 04.04.2007, 9 AZR 823/06.

⁹⁵ The Federal Labour Court interpreted this provision before the enactment of the AGG with explicit reference to the definitions of Directive 2000/78/EC. According to the Court, direct discrimination shall be deemed to occur where a person is treated less favourably than another has been or would be treated in a comparable situation, cf. Federal Labour Court, *Neue Zeitschrift für Arbeitsrecht* 2005, pp. 870, 872.

⁹⁶ This definition therefore only covers discrimination against disabled people.

⁹⁷ Cf. for example: Schleswig-Holstein Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Schleswig-Holstein, LAG Schleswig-Holstein*), 09.12.2008, 5 Sa 286/08.

⁹⁸ See Däubler, in: Däubler/Bertzach, AGG, § 3 para 16a.

The means of achieving that aim must be appropriate and necessary. Such differences in treatment may include, among others:

- the setting of special conditions on access to employment and vocational training, including special employment and work conditions, including remuneration and dismissal conditions, for young people, older workers and people with caring responsibilities, in order to promote their vocational integration or ensure their protection (Section 10 No. 1);
- the setting of minimum conditions of age, professional experience or seniority of service for access to employment or to certain advantages linked to employment (Section 10 No. 2);
- the setting of a maximum age for recruitment which is based on the training requirements of the post in question or the need for a reasonable period of employment before retirement (Section 10. No. 3);
- the setting for occupational social security schemes of ages for admission or entitlement to retirement or invalidity benefits, including the setting under such schemes of different ages for employees or groups of employees, and the use, in the context of such schemes, of age criteria in actuarial calculations (Section 10 No. 4);
- an agreement which provides for the termination of an employment relationship without dismissal at the time when the employee is entitled to apply for a pension on the ground of age, notwithstanding the regulations in Section 41 Social Code VI (*Sozialgesetzbuch VI, SGB VI*)⁹⁹ (Section 10 No 5);
- differentiations of benefits in compensation plans in the sense of the Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*)¹⁰⁰, if the parties have created a settlement graduated according to age and staff membership in a firm, in which labour market opportunities, which are essentially dependent on age, are openly considered, or which exclude from the benefits of the compensation plan employees who are economically secure, as they are entitled to pensions, possibly following receipt of unemployment benefit (Section 10 No 6.).

There are further justifications for general civil law. According to Section 20.1 AGG, differences in treatment on the grounds of religion, disability, age, sexual identity or sex (the latter is not covered in this report) are not prohibited if there is an objective reason for the treatment. The following are listed as examples.

- the avoidance of dangers, the prevention of damage or other comparable aims (Section 20.1 No. 1);
- the protection of privacy or personal security (Section 20.1 No. 2);
- the granting of special advantages when there is no specific interest in enforcing equal treatment (Section 20.1 No. 3);¹⁰¹
- in case of differences in treatment on the ground of religion, if the treatment is justified in the light of freedom of religion or the right to self-determination of religious communities or their institutions, irrespective of their legal form, or of organisations, the aim of which is to practise a religion together, in accordance with their respective ethos (Section 20.1 No 4).

Section 20.2, Sentence 2 AGG provides that a difference in treatment on the ground of religion, disability, age or sexual identity is only admissible for private insurance, if it is based on acknowledged principles of calculations adequate to the risks, especially on actuarial evaluations based on statistical data.

⁹⁹ Social Code VI (*Sozialgesetzbuch VI, SGB VI*) of 19.02.2002 (BGBl. I, 754, 1404, 1384), last amended on 23.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 2462).

¹⁰⁰ Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*), of 25.09.2001 (BGBl. I, 258), last amended on 20.04.2013 (BGBl. I, 868).

¹⁰¹ This case is intended to cover cases of special advantages to one group, e.g. bonuses for students which would not be extended to everybody.

Section 19.3 AGG contains a special justification for unequal treatment in the case of housing. Differences in treatment in the context of letting housing is permissible to create and maintain socially stable structures of residents, balanced settlement structures and balanced economic, social and cultural relations. Given that there is no explicit exception or possibility of justification of such unequal treatment under the Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC), the reconcilability of the clause with the European law depends on the question whether the interpretation of the clause is limited to very specific cases, e.g. of preventing ghettoisation.¹⁰²

Section 24 AGG provides for the extension of the regulations of the AGG to civil servants, including justifications.

Other areas of the law contain no explicit regulations of justifications.

With regard to the constitutional guarantee and the justification of unequal treatment, the Federal Constitutional Court holds that any unequal treatment on the grounds of sex (which is, as mentioned above, the standard-setting characteristic in the framework of Article 3 GG) is unconstitutional unless it is a necessary consequence of attempts to resolve problems which by their very nature affect men or women only.¹⁰³ Whether any direct discrimination on the grounds listed in Article 3.3 GG can be justified or not is the subject of debate. Some argue for this interpretation, others regard Article 3.3 GG as a strict prohibition of any discrimination.¹⁰⁴

The general doctrine of justification of unequal treatment is of relevance in this context as well, given the open-textured nature of Article 3 GG, which extends its scope of application to such characteristics as age or sexual identity. Article 3.1 GG has been interpreted in the older case-law of the Court as the prohibition of arbitrary treatment within the limits of material justice.¹⁰⁵ More recent decisions have increased the demands for unequal treatment to be justified beyond this position. The Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that, as the principle of equality before the law intends to prevent unjustified unequal treatment, the legislature is regularly subject to strict constraints in cases of unequal treatment. These legal constraints become stricter, depending on the extent to which the personal characteristics that constitute the ground for unequal treatment resemble the characteristics listed in Article 3.3 GG and there is therefore a greater likelihood that unequal treatment based on them will lead to discrimination against a minority. The strict constraint is, however, not limited to discrimination against individuals. It also exists where unequal treatment of subject matters of the law leads to the unequal treatment of groups of people.

The strictness of the constraint depends on the degree to which the people affected are able to change the characteristics which are the ground for unequal treatment through their behaviour. In addition, the limits on the legislature are more narrowly circumscribed, depending on the extent to which the unequal treatment of people or subject matters can disadvantageously affect the enjoyment of basic liberties.¹⁰⁶ As a result, direct discrimination under the guarantee of equality is possible, but only within the limit of differentiated standards of justification. These standards range from a test of arbitrariness to strict scrutiny of proportionality.

¹⁰² Arguing for permissibility on the ground of a teleological reduction of the regulation of the Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC) as the prevention of ghettoisation is not against the telos of the directive, Armbrüster in B. Rudolph, M. Mahlmann (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 7 para. 109 et seq.; for the impermissibility of exclusive quotas but the permissibility of supporting quotas implying maximum representation of certain minorities, B. Ambrosius, AGG § 19 para. 40 et seq., in: W. Däubler/M. Bertzbach (3rd ed., 2013), *Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsrecht, Handkommentar*.

¹⁰³ BVerfGE 57, 335 (342); 85, 191 (207).

¹⁰⁴ Cf. Osterloh, in Sachs 7th ed. 2014, GG, Article 3 para 239ff, 254 (justification possible).

¹⁰⁵ BVerfGE 1, 14 (52); 25, 101 (105).

¹⁰⁶ BVerfGE 88, 87 (96).

2.2.1 Situation testing

a) Legal framework

In Germany the law is silent on situation testing.

There is no explicit regulation of situation testing in German law. Its use depends therefore on the law of evidence in the respective field.¹⁰⁷

As far as the shift of the burden of proof is regulated, Section 22 AGG, situational testing could be used as evidence which makes the assumption of discrimination plausible.¹⁰⁸

b) Practice

In Germany situation testing is not used much in practice.¹⁰⁹

2.3 Indirect discrimination (Article 2(2)(b))

a) Prohibition and definition of indirect discrimination

In Germany, indirect discrimination is prohibited in national law. It is defined.

Section 3.2 AGG provides that indirect discrimination shall be taken to occur where an apparently neutral provision, criterion or practice would put people with one of the characteristics within the scope of the AGG at a particular disadvantage compared with other people unless that provision, criterion or practice is objectively justified by a legitimate aim and the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary.¹¹⁰

The criterion must affect a group of people protected by the AGG significantly more than others.¹¹¹ This can be determined by statistical comparison,¹¹² although recourse to statistics is not mandatory.¹¹³ Instead it is sufficient if the criterion is typically likely to have these consequences.¹¹⁴

The case-law on predecessors of this norm gives some further indications of its possible interpretation.¹¹⁵ Courts have ruled that discrimination on the ground of sex is not only

¹⁰⁷ E.g. in civil proceedings an expert opinion (Section 404 Code of Civil Procedure (*Zivilprozessordnung*, ZPO), of 05.12.2005 (BGBl. I. 3202; 2006 I, 431; 2007 I, 1781), last amended on 08.07.2014 (BGBl. I, 890), could refer to the results of situation testing. There is, however no reported case-law on the matter. According to Section 284, sentence 2 ZPO, evidence beyond the legally prescribed type and form can be used if the parties agree. For a rare case on the matter cf. Oldenburg Local Court (*Amtsgericht Oldenburg*), 23.07.2008, E2 C 2126/07.

¹⁰⁸ Cf. the explanatory report, Bundestagsdrucksache 16/1780 p. 47.

¹⁰⁹ Cf. for a rare example Kiel Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Kiel*, LAG Kiel), 09 April 2014, 3 Sa 401/13 (see case law 12.2. below).

¹¹⁰ Section 3.2 AGG: 'Eine mittelbare Benachteiligung liegt vor, wenn dem Anschein nach neutrale Vorschriften, Kriterien oder Verfahren Personen wegen eines in § 1 genannten Grundes gegenüber anderen Personen in besonderer Weise benachteiligen können, es sei denn, die betreffenden Vorschriften, Kriterien oder Verfahren sind durch ein rechtmäßiges Ziel sachlich gerechtfertigt und die Mittel sind zur Erreichung dieses Ziels angemessen und erforderlich.'

¹¹¹ Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht*, BAG), 18.08.2009, 1 ABR 47/08; Saarland Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Saarland*, LAG), 11.02.2009, 1 TaBV 73/08.

¹¹² BAG, 24.09.2008, 10 AZR 639/07.

¹¹³ BAG, 18.08.2009, 1 ABR 47/08.

¹¹⁴ BAG, 18.08. 2009, 1 ABR 47/08; thus a job announcement limiting the list of applicants to those 'in their first year in post' constitutes an indirect discrimination on the ground of age.

¹¹⁵ Below the constitutional level, the concept of indirect discrimination has been elaborated in particular by the labour courts and legal science in the context of the application of sex discrimination legislation, cf. former Sections 611a and 612.3 BGB, repealed by the Law transposing European Anti-discrimination Directives. This formed the basis for solving problems connected with discrimination in other areas, e.g. on the grounds of disability. Although indirect discrimination was not defined in Section 611a BGB on sex discrimination, it

assumed to have taken place if one sex is always disadvantaged with respect to working conditions but also if there are significant differences (*wesentliche Unterschiede*) between the number of men and women among privileged and disadvantaged employees.¹¹⁶ According to this ruling, discrimination may be based on a regulation, a contract or the actual behaviour of the employer. The latter clarifies that indirect discrimination can result from factors other than just regulations, as now explicitly stated in Article 3.2 AGG.

The question of what difference in number establishes a “significant difference” (potentially relevant for the interpretation of “particular disadvantage”) has not been clarified by the courts and is the subject of debate. A ratio of one woman to 10 men enjoying better working conditions has been regarded as a significant difference.¹¹⁷ In another decision, a ratio of about 80% women to 20% men was deemed sufficient to establish a significant difference.¹¹⁸

Indirect discrimination does not presuppose the intention to discriminate. It is regarded as sufficient to establish a significantly greater (*wesentlich stärker*) negative impact of the regulation, contract or actual behaviour of the employer on one sex.¹¹⁹ This case-law is based on ECJ case-law.¹²⁰

The former prohibition of discrimination based on disability, Section 81.2 Social Code IX (*SGB IX*), which now refers to the AGG, has previously been interpreted by the Federal Labour Court in this manner, explicitly referring to Article 2.2 b) of Directive 2000/78/EC.¹²¹

Other federal courts also apply this interpretation of indirect discrimination along the lines of CJEU case-law and the Directives, although important details, such as references to hypothetical comparators, are not explicitly mentioned.¹²²

Section 7.2, Sentence 2 Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz*) defines discrimination as follows. Discrimination shall be deemed to occur if disabled and able-bodied people are treated differently without a compulsory reason and the equal participation of disabled people in society is in consequence directly or indirectly impaired.

The meaning of an indirect impairment is not further specified. Most Land disability laws follow this definition closely.¹²³

has been assumed that it was nevertheless covered by this regulation as only this interpretation brings it in line with Directive 76/207/EC, where this concept was explicitly stated in Article 2.1. As is shown in other examples from the case-law, referred to in the text, indirect discrimination is not a new concept in German law.

¹¹⁶ See BAG, *Neue juristische Wochenschrift* 1992, 1125; BAG, *Neue juristische Wochenschrift* 1993, 3091, 3093.

¹¹⁷ BAG, *Neue juristische Wochenschrift* 1993, 3091, 3094.

¹¹⁸ BAG, *Neue juristische Wochenschrift* 1992, 1125, 1126f.

¹¹⁹ BAG, *Neue juristische Wochenschrift* 1993, 3091, 3094.

¹²⁰ ECJ, ECR Cs. 170/84, 1986 I-1607 (Bilka).

¹²¹ BAG, *Neue Zeitschrift für Arbeitsrecht* 2005, 870, 873. Previously, indirect discrimination was regarded as being justified if it was objectively justified by a legal aim and if the means to achieve this aim were necessary and proportionate, see BAG, *Der Betrieb* 2004, 1106, thus extending the standard conception to discrimination on the ground of disability.

¹²² See Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht*, *BVerwG*), 23.06.2005, 2 C 21/04.

¹²³ See Section 4 of the Baden-Württemberg Law on the Equality of the Disabled (*Landes-Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz Baden-Württemberg*, *BGG Baden-Württemberg*) of 27.04.2002 (BGBl. I, 2002, 1467, 1468), last amended on 19.12.2007 (BGBl. I, 3024); Article 5 of the Bavarian Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Bayerisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz*, *BayBGG*) of 09.07.2003 (GVBl. 2003,419), last amended on 27.11.2012 (GVBl. 582); Section 6 of the Brandenburg Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Brandenburgisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz*, *Bbg BGG*) of 11.02.2013 (GVBl. Bbg. I/13 [Nr. 05]); Section 3 of the Bremen Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Bremisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz*, *BremBGG*) of 18.12.2013 (BREM.GBl. 413), last amended on 24.01.2012 (BREM.GBl. 24); Section 6.2 Hamburg Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Hamburgisches Gesetz zur Gleichstellung behinderter Menschen*, *HmbGGbM*) of 21.03.2005

When interpreting the guarantee of equality, the Federal Constitutional Court regarded a law's discriminatory effects as sufficient to establish unequal treatment.

In the same decision, the Court explicitly recognised neutral provisions with discriminatory effects as being indirectly discriminatory. According to this ruling, confirmed by later decisions, indirect discrimination is established if neutrally formulated regulations apply disproportionately to women (or men) and if this is caused by natural or social reasons.¹²⁴ The Court referred in this context to the respective case-law of the ECJ. Again, although this ruling directly referred to discrimination based on sex, it applies equally to other grounds. This case-law has been upheld in more recent decisions.¹²⁵

b) Justification test for indirect discrimination

In legal science it is widely held that CJEU case-law forms a suitable model to answer the question of justification for indirect discrimination in constitutional law.¹²⁶

This position has been adopted by the Federal Constitutional Court. It ruled that indirect discrimination is justified if objective reasons of considerable importance can be given for the indirect discrimination.¹²⁷

In a more recent decision, the Court stated that the strict test of proportionality developed for cases of direct discrimination also applies to cases where the unequal treatment of facts indirectly leads to disadvantage for certain people. The Federal Constitutional Court determines in each case whether there are reasons of sufficient weight to justify the unequal treatment.¹²⁸

(HmGVBl. 2005, 75); Section 4 of the Hesse Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Hessisches Gesetz zur Gleichstellung von Menschen mit Behinderungen, HessBGG*) of 20.12.2004 (GVBl. I 2004, 482); Section 5 of the Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Mecklenburg-West Pomerania (*Landesbehindertengleichstellungsgesetz Mecklenburg Vorpommern, LBGG M-V*) of 10.07.2006 (GVObI. M-V 2006, 539), last amended on 24.10.2012 (GVObI. M-V 474); Section 4.2 of the Lower Saxony Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Niedersächsisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, NBGG*) of 25.11.2007 (Nds. GVBl. 2007, 661); Section 3.2. North Rhine-Westphalia Law on the Equal Opportunities for the Disabled People (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz Nordrhein-Westfalen, BGG NRW*) of 16.12.2003 (GV. NRW 766), last amended on 18.11.2008 (GV. NRW. 738); Section 2.2 of the Rheinland-Palatinate Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Landesgesetz zur Gleichstellung behinderter Menschen Rheinland-Pfalz, BehGleichG RP*) of 16.12.2002 (GVBl. 2002, 481); Section 3.2 of the Saarland Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Saarländisches Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, SBGG*) of 26.11.2003 (Amtsbl. 2003, 2987), last amended on 15.02.2006 (Amtsbl. 474, 530); Section 4.3 of the Saxony Integration Law (*Sächsisches Integrationsgesetz, SächsIntegrG*) of 28.05.2004 (SächsGVBl. 2004 [Nr. 8], 196); Section 2.2 of the Schleswig-Holstein Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Landesbehindertengleichstellungsgesetz Schleswig-Holstein, LBGG S-H*) of 16.12.2002 (GVObI. 2002, 264), last amended on 18.11.2008 (GVObI. 582); Section 4 of the Thuringian Law on the Promotion of Equality and Integration of People with Disabilities (*Thüringer Gesetz zur Gleichstellung und Verbesserung der Integration von Menschen mit Behinderungen, ThürGiG*) of 16.12.2005 (GVBl. 2005, 383). Section 3 of the Berlin Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Berliner Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, LBGG Berlin*) of 17.05.1999 (GVBl. für Berlin [Nr. 42], 433), last amended on 15.12.2010 (GVBl. 560) states that any unjustified case of unequal treatment is considered to be discrimination. Unequal treatment is not justified if it is based solely or decisively on circumstances that are in indirect or direct connection with the disability. Unequal treatment shall not be deemed to occur if the consideration of disability is necessary or serves the interest of the disabled person. The similar Section 2 of the Saxony-Anhalt Law on the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz Sachsen-Anhalt, BGG LSA*) of 16.12.2010 (GVBl. LSA 2010, 584) includes cases where the development of people with disabilities is limited due to a lack of positive accommodation of their needs.

¹²⁴ BVerfGE 97, 35 (43).

¹²⁵ Cf. BVerfGE 121, 241 (254ff).

¹²⁶ Cf. Osterloh, in: Sachs (ed.), GG, Article 3 para 255f.

¹²⁷ BVerfG 2 BvR 1476/01, 19.11.2003, www.bverfg.de.

¹²⁸ BVerfG 1 BvR 1748/99 20.04.2004, www.bverfg.de.

In its case-law, the Federal Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG), affirmed that indirect discrimination by a "neutral criterion" may be justified by any legitimate aim as long as the principle of proportionality is not violated.¹²⁹

The objective reason for the discrimination must be weighed against the consequences of the unequal treatment to establish whether or not the unequal treatment is justified. Any rule established by the employer must be suitable for its purpose and necessary to achieve it. The reason must not be disproportionate as to the principle of equal treatment, for example non-discriminatory requirements set out in employment policies.¹³⁰

Beyond these clarifications, there are no clear contours of the reasons accepted to justify indirect discrimination.

The AGG definition is compatible with the Directives. In addition, the concept of indirect discrimination has mostly been defined in line with the definition and interpretations of the respective European law and especially the case-law of the CJEU on this matter. The definition in Article 3.2 AGG continues to inform the understanding of indirect discrimination for all courts.

As far as objective reasons and justifications excluding indirect and direct discrimination are concerned, there is a great deal of variety in the case-law (cf. 12.2. and previous Country reports for the European network of legal experts in the non-discrimination field by this author). Detailed argument would be needed for the various spheres concerned that are regulated by the law, in order to assess convincingly whether or not they are in conformity with European standards.¹³¹

c) Comparison in relation to age discrimination

In relation to age discrimination, national law does not specify how a comparison is to be made.

2.3.1 Statistical evidence

a) Legal framework

In Germany there are national rules permitting data collection. Germany has a differentiated set of statutory regulations on data protection. A great deal of case-law exists on these matters. The regulations have their constitutional basis in the interpretation of the fundamental right to the protection of the personality, Article 2.1 in conjunction with Article 1 GG. The Federal Constitutional Court ruled that everybody enjoys the right to informational self-determination (*informationelle Selbstbestimmung*). This right is not restricted to sensitive data. Everyone has the right to determine generally which data can be used and which not. The limits of this right are fundamentally those of the principle of proportionality. If the person concerned consents to the use of data, their use is, of course, permissible. Given the doctrine of the requirement for a specific statutory regulation

¹²⁹ BAG, 18.08.2009, 1 ABR 47/08 referring to ECJ, 05.03.2009, C-388/07 (Age Concern England).

¹³⁰ Schlachter, *Erfurter Kommentar zum Arbeitsrecht*, 15th ed. 2015, § 3 AGG, para 9ff for an overview, the balance of interests reasoning: para 13.

¹³¹ To take one example, where case-law from the ECJ exists: one Chamber of the Federal German Constitutional Court held that the unequal treatment of same-sex couples in relation to certain (social) benefits is justified despite ECJ, Tadao Maruko, because in heterosexual couples one partner is assumed to be in a greater need of financial support due to the requirements of child rearing than the partner in a same-sex partnership, where these requirements typically do not exist and the assumed positive effects of such unequal treatment on the rate of procreation of a society. For critical comments, see M. Mahlmann, *EuZW* 2008, 218f. A (senate) decision by the Federal Constitutional Court did not follow this line of argument but affirmed the right of same-sex couples living in registered partnerships to the same benefits as married spouses, BVerfG, 07.07.2009, 1 BvR 1164/07. For the practically important matter of the justification of unequal treatment on the ground of religion or belief, see below 4.2.

(*Gesetzesvorbehalt*) for matters that touch upon fundamental rights, detailed legal regulations on data protection have been established in many areas of life.

These laws encompass the relations between the state and citizens and private relations. For public authorities, the Federal Law on the Protection of Data (*Bundesdatenschutzgesetz, BDSG*)¹³² stipulates as a general principle that a public authority is allowed to collect data, if this is necessary for carrying out its tasks.¹³³ The provision sets out further restrictive conditions as a precondition for data collection for such purposes. The law groups cases according to a strict test of proportionality for data collection which serves the public good, in order to protect the fundamental right to informational self-determination. These general rules are specified in legislation dealing with certain areas of public law.

The Federal Law on the Protection of Data provides further that the collection, storing, exchange and communication of personal data by private natural or legal persons is permissible: firstly, if these actions serve the aim of contractual relations; secondly, if they serve the justifiable interest of the party collecting the data, if there is no reason to assume that the other party does not have interests to the contrary which it can legitimately expect to be protected; or thirdly, if the data are publicly accessible, if the other party does not have a legitimate interest in these actions not being taken.¹³⁴

Public and private actors have a duty to report on the collection of data on racial and ethnic origin, political opinion, religious and philosophical belief, membership of unions, health and sexual life.¹³⁵

The collection of data for purposes relating to non-discrimination policies must respect these principles and their expression in legislation at federal and Land level, and, more precisely, the constitutional right to informational self-determination and the limits this imposes on the collection of data by public authorities and private actors.

Germany gathers data using occasional nationwide censuses and more frequently by so-called micro-censuses on a smaller scale, plus recurrent specialised statistical surveys on a representative basis to update the given data. Population data include nationality, religion, age and disability.

Section 131 Social Code IX (SGB IX) stipulates the collection of federal statistics on severely disabled persons, including number, personal characteristics such as age, sex, nationality and place of residence, and type, cause and grade of disability.

The Commissioners for Integration/Foreigners publish periodical reports on the situation of foreigners in Germany, including statistical data.

It should be noted that, given historic experience, German authorities are explicitly reluctant to gather data for any purpose on certain characteristics which formed the basis of discrimination in the Nazi period.

In Germany statistical evidence is permitted by national law in order to establish indirect discrimination. In the AGG the admissibility of statistical evidence is not explicitly regulated but is presupposed for indirect discrimination.¹³⁶ Article 286 ZPO¹³⁷ provides for example for such a possibility.

¹³² Federal Law on the Protection of Data (*Bundesdatenschutzgesetz, BDSG*) of 14.01.2003 (BGBl. I, 66), last amended on 14.08.2009 (BGBl. I, 2814).

¹³³ Section 13.1 BDSG.

¹³⁴ Section 28.1 BDSG.

¹³⁵ Section 4d.5 in conjunction with Section 3.9 Federal Law on the Protection of Data (*Bundesdatenschutzgesetz, BDSG*). The report can be directed to the Ombudsman for Data Protection.

¹³⁶ Cf. the explanatory report Bundestagsdrucksache 16/1780, p. 47.

¹³⁷ Code of Civil Procedure (*Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO*) of 30.01.1879, last amended on 08.07.2014.

The statistical data collected on the basis of Section 131 Social Code IX (SGB IX) about severely disabled persons provides background information on the situation of this group of persons and the law that includes positive action matters. In other areas, there is no relevant use of such data for positive action.

b) Practice

In Germany statistical evidence in order to establish indirect discrimination is used in practice.

Courts routinely use statistical evidence to establish indirect discrimination. The Federal Constitutional Court has used statistical evidence to establish whether or not indirect discrimination exists.¹³⁸ The data in the specific case (concerning sex) were derived from statistics provided by the defendant, the City of Hamburg.

The groups compared are formed according to the general doctrine of equality law on a case-by-case basis. It has been consistently held in case-law that essentially equal groups must be treated equally. It depends on the specific context which criteria are used to establish whether groups are essentially equal or not. There is no settled case-law with regard to a specific quantitative measure for establishing a disproportionate application of a regulation to one group in comparison to another group.

As the examples discussed before indicate,¹³⁹ statistical evidence establishes a prima facie case of indirect discrimination. The statistics used are social statistics, if available. In other cases, the ratio is determined for the individual case.

In legal science there are voices which regard any difference which persists for a period of time as sufficient to establish indirect discrimination. If the ratio is small, the justification of this discrimination becomes easier for the employers. Others propose a threshold of about 75 %.¹⁴⁰

The groups to be compared are determined by the personal scope of the regulation challenged. For example, for a collective agreement all people bound by this agreement form the relevant group. The group of applicants is relevant for a guideline on the selection of applicants for employment, although it is disputed whether all applicants should be considered or only sufficiently qualified applicants. The case-law of the Federal Constitutional Court supports the former interpretation, as it ruled that Section 611a Civil Code (*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB*)¹⁴¹ (repealed by the AGG) not only forbids a refusal to employ someone on the grounds of a particular characteristic (in this case sex), but that it suffices if the characteristic is one of a "bundle of motives" for not choosing this applicant.¹⁴² It is not far-fetched to assume that these other considerations include the applicant's other qualifications, which precludes the possibility that only qualified applicants are considered. The Federal Labour Court however, regards the objective qualification of a job candidate as a condition for possible discrimination.¹⁴³

Section 71.1 Social Code IX (SGB IX) establishes the duty of any employer employing more than 20 employees to employ at least 5% severely disabled persons. This rule is interpreted as not directly prejudicial for individual claims, as it establishes only a general duty for the

¹³⁸ See BVerfGE 97, 35 (44).

¹³⁹ See above 2.3 a).

¹⁴⁰ Cf. on the debate Schlachter, *Erfurter Kommentar zum Arbeitsrecht*, 15th 2015, § 3 AGG, para 7, on the discussion about the significance and relevance of quotas see para. 10.

¹⁴¹ Civil Code (*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB*), of 02.01.2002 (BGBl. I, 42, 2909; 2003 I, 738), last amended on 22.07.2014 (BGBl. I, 1218).

¹⁴² BVerfGE 89, 276 (189), see above.

¹⁴³ BAG, 19.08.2010, 8 AZR 370/09.

employer. If the employer does not fulfil this duty, it does not mean that discrimination has occurred in an individual case.

However, there are voices in the literature which argue that at least in a case where the employer does not employ 50% of the quota prescribed by law (2.5%) this should lead to a presumption of discrimination which can shift the burden of proof.¹⁴⁴ As these regulations are only a few years old, there is not yet any settled case-law on these matters.

There are no discernible reasons why these principles should not be applied to other grounds than the ones mentioned. There is, however, no authoritative case-law on the matter.

2.4 Harassment (Article 2(3))

a) Prohibition and definition of harassment

In Germany, harassment is prohibited in national law. It is defined.

Section 3.3 AGG defines harassment as discrimination when unwanted conduct related to any of the grounds covered by the AGG intend or cause the dignity of a person to be violated and an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment to be created. According to German jurisprudence on Section 3.3 AGG, such an “environment” is generally not created by one-off but only by continuous behaviour,¹⁴⁵ of certain severity, beyond mere onerousness.¹⁴⁶

General legal provisions can cover cases of harassment as well. For example, in private law a case of harassment on the basis of ethnic origin can be regarded as a violation of the right to personality, which is protected by tort law.¹⁴⁷ Such an action can give rise to compensation for material and non-material damage. In criminal law e.g. the provisions against criminal insult can also cover cases of harassment, with the relevant sanctions.¹⁴⁸

In Germany, harassment does explicitly constitute a form of discrimination, Article 3.3. AGG.

b) Scope of liability for harassment

Where harassment is perpetrated by an employee, in Germany the employer and the employee are both liable.

The violation of the prohibition of discrimination of employees by employers or other employees is a violation of contractual duty, Section 7.3 AGG, giving rise to contractual liability.

¹⁴⁴ See Großmann, *Gemeinschaftskommentar, Sozialgesetzbuch IX*, § 81, para. 240.

¹⁴⁵ BAG, 24.04.2008, 8 AZR 347/07: unjustified dismissal as such not creating a hostile environment; Düsseldorf Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Düsseldorf, LAG Düsseldorf*), 18.06.2008, 7 Sa 383/08: graffiti in restroom not enough by itself to create a hostile environment. Berlin-Brandenburg Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Berlin-Brandenburg, LAG Berlin-Brandenburg*), 18.06.2010, 6 Sa 271/10: no harassment if considerable time period and no inherent connection between different incidents.

¹⁴⁶ Schleswig-Holstein Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Schleswig-Holstein, LAG Schleswig-Holstein*), 23.12.2009, 6 Sa 158/09: no ethnically discriminating harassment by an employer's repeated demands to take a German language course.

¹⁴⁷ Section 823.1 BGB of 02.01.2002 (BGBl. I, 42, 2909; 2003 I, 738), last amended on 22.07.2014 (BGBl. I, 1218). In legal theory, it has been argued that protection against harassment through tort law is much wider than protection would be through a specific prohibition.

¹⁴⁸ Section 185 StGB.

The AGG establishes organisational duties for the employer. According to Section 12.1 AGG, the employer is under a duty to provide for appropriate measures of protection against and prevention of discrimination. Section 12.2 AGG provides that the employer must educate employees on the principles of non-discrimination. Section 12.3 AGG establishes the duty of the employer to act against discrimination by his or her employees through appropriate measures, including dismissal. Section 12.4 AGG provides that employers have the duty to take the appropriate measures to protect employees against discrimination by third parties. A wider liability of employers– although discussed – does not form part of the AGG. The employer is under a duty to make the AGG known in the organisation, Section 12.5 AGG.

According to Section 15.1 AGG, employers are liable for material damages caused by violations of the prohibition of discrimination in case of fault. For non-material damages there is strict liability.¹⁴⁹ If the discrimination occurs while applying collective agreements, intent or gross negligence is necessary, Section 15.3 AGG. Equivalent claims can be based on Section 21.2 AGG in the case of provision of services covered by the AGG (see below 6.5.).

The general rules of responsibility of agents acting on behalf of others apply to the extension of liability.¹⁵⁰ There are no special rules for discrimination.¹⁵¹ A service provider can therefore, for example, be liable for the action of their representative. Beyond the listed specific duties, there is no general responsibility for discrimination by third parties.

An individual harasser or discriminator is liable if there is contractual or tortious liability, as outlined. The rules for responsibility for agents apply to unions and professional associations as well.

The AGG does not contain any particular provision regarding the liability of legal persons. Instead, the general rule of Section 31 Civil Code (*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB*) is applicable, according to which legal persons are liable for damage caused by executive employees.¹⁵²

2.5 Instructions to discriminate (Article 2(4))

a) Prohibition of instructions to discriminate

In Germany, instructions to discriminate are prohibited in national law. Instructions are defined: An instruction to discriminate against people on any of the grounds covered by the AGG shall be deemed to be discrimination, Section 3.5 AGG. This is especially the case, if someone instigates someone else to engage in a behaviour which disadvantages an employee due to one of the covered grounds, Section 3.5. Sentence 2 AGG.

In addition, such cases may be covered by general legal provisions.¹⁵³ Responsibility for agents in contractual relations and in tort law is relevant in this respect.¹⁵⁴ Another example

¹⁴⁹ BAG, 22.01.2009, 8 AzR 906/07.

¹⁵⁰ Most importantly, Section 31, 278 and 831 BGB, see below 2.5.

¹⁵¹ In cases of sex discrimination, employers have been held liable for the actions of others, e.g. an employer for a discriminatory job advertisement by an employment agency, see BAG, 05.02.2004, Az 8 AZR 112/03.

¹⁵² Reuter, *MüKo*, 6th ed. 2012, BGB, § 31, para 11, 20, 30.

¹⁵³ Prior to the enactment of the AGG, a first instance labour court regarded a dismissal as justified by an employee's behaviour in the following case. The employee in charge of recruitment was instructed by the employer not to hire more "Turks". The employee did not accept this order, arguing that everybody irrespective of origin should have the same chance. The court argued that the employer's right to give instructions covered this order, which did not violate any equality provision of German law (Article 3, principle of equal treatment of employees, European law including Directive 2000/43), and that the employee consequently had to follow these instructions. The parties settled at the next instance, see Arbeitsgericht Wuppertal, 3 Ca 4927/03, 10.12.2003.

¹⁵⁴ Section 31, 278, 831 BGB.

from criminal law is incitement to discrimination that amounts to a criminal offence, e.g. criminal insult.¹⁵⁵

In Germany instructions do explicitly constitute a form of discrimination.

b) Scope of liability for instructions to discriminate

In Germany, the instructor and the discriminator can be liable, if there is no justification of the discrimination.

The general rules on responsibility of agents apply to the extension of liability.¹⁵⁶ There are no special rules for discrimination.¹⁵⁷

2.6 Reasonable accommodation duties (Article 2(2)(b)(ii) and Article 5 Directive 2000/78)

a) Implementation of the duty to provide reasonable accommodation in the field of employment

In Germany, the duty to provide reasonable accommodation is included in the law. It is defined.

The AGG contains no additional regulation on reasonable accommodation of a general scope, as prescribed in Article 5 Directive 2000/78/EC for employment. It is argued that a duty of reasonable accommodation is to be understood as a contractual duty stemming from Section 241.2 BGB.¹⁵⁸ From this point of view, it is a contractual duty of the employer to take proper care of the legitimate needs of their employees. For people with disabilities, this means that the duty exists to reasonably accommodate their needs.

Nevertheless, the law on disability, constitutionally buttressed by the disability clause of the Basic Law¹⁵⁹ and the obligations created by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed and ratified by Germany (cf. annex II) and Land constitutions, foresees reasonable accommodation in various contexts, including the following.

The social security system has the general aim of integrating disabled people into society through individual assistance and accommodation of their needs¹⁶⁰ and establishes claims to material means of integration.¹⁶¹ The German welfare agencies provide support for participation in working life.¹⁶² This encompasses support for obtaining employment, including vocational training, special medical and psychological support for participation in working life, housing near the place of work, transport or the creation of housing adequate for the disabled people, to name some examples.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁵ Section 26, 185 StGB.

¹⁵⁶ Most importantly, Section 31, 278 and 831 BGB, see above 2.5.

¹⁵⁷ In cases of sex discrimination, employers have been held liable for the actions of others, e.g. an employer for a discriminatory job advertisement by an employment agency, see BAG, 05.02.2004, Az 8 AZR 112/03.

¹⁵⁸ BAG, 19.12.2013, 6 AZR 190/12 para 53.

¹⁵⁹ Article 3.3 Sentence 2 GG.

¹⁶⁰ Section 10 Social Code I (*Sozialgesetzbuch I, SGB I*) of 11.12.1975 (BGBl. I, 3015), last amended on 19.10.2013 (BGBl. I, 3836).

¹⁶¹ Section 4ff Social Code IX (*Sozialgesetzbuch IX, SGB IX*) of 19.06.2001 (BGBl. I, 1046), last amended on 07.01.2015 (BGBl. II, 15); Section 53ff Social Code XII (*Sozialgesetzbuch XII, SGB XII*) of 27.12.2003 (BGBl. I, 3022), last amended on 21.07.2014 (BGBl. I, 1133). Special regulations for blind people: Section 72 Social Code XII (*Sozialgesetzbuch XII, SGB XII*).

¹⁶² Section 97ff Social Code III (*Sozialgesetzbuch III, SGB III*) of 24.03.1997 (BGBl. I, 594), last amended on 23.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 594), Section 104 SGB IX.

¹⁶³ See e.g. Section 33 SGB IX.

Section 81.4 Social Code IX (SGB IX) imposes various duties on public and private employers in providing reasonable accommodation for severely disabled people.¹⁶⁴

For example, severely disabled people have a right to:

- employment in which they can develop and use their capabilities and knowledge to the highest possible degree;
- preferential consideration for in-house training for professional advancement;
- reasonable help to participate in outside vocational training;
- a workplace suitable for people with disabilities, including the necessary equipment and machines, and a suitable working environment and working hours, giving special consideration to the danger of accidents;
- equipment of the work place with the necessary accommodation for work.

Due consideration is to be paid to the disability and its effects on employment. The Federal Labour Agency and the integration agencies support the employer in introducing accommodation measures. The severely disabled person has no claim if these measures would be unreasonable (*unzumutbar*) for the employer or cause a disproportionate burden or are contrary to other legal regulations.¹⁶⁵ The employers are under a duty to promote part-time work.¹⁶⁶ Under certain circumstances, the severely disabled person can have a claim to part-time work.¹⁶⁷ They also have a claim to additional paid holidays.¹⁶⁸

According to Section 106, Sentence 3 Industrial Code (*Gewerbeordnung*), an employer must pay due regard to disability in their directives guiding the enterprise.

According to the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act, organisations and social partners should conclude agreements (*Zielvereinbarungen*) which specify what kind of measures for reasonable accommodation are to be provided in certain areas of life, e.g. for accessibility to financial institutions. These agreements determine the relevant measures in general terms. This regulation is not limited to severely disabled people.¹⁶⁹

Public and private employers should conclude integration agreements with the representatives of disabled employees for enterprises and authorities with regard to working conditions and other issues of integration of severely disabled people.¹⁷⁰ There are special regulations in pension law, including a lower minimum age for severely disabled people to collect a state pension.¹⁷¹

Given that there is no general regulation of reasonable accommodation, the law as it stands seems not to be in conformity with EU law.

b) Practice

A measure of accommodation is regarded as unreasonable for the employer in disability law if the financial burden is disproportionate, despite support from the Federal Labour

¹⁶⁴ On the definition of this, see above 2.1.1.

¹⁶⁵ Section 81.4 sentence 3 SGB IX.

¹⁶⁶ Section 81.5 SGB IX.

¹⁶⁷ Section 81.5 sent. 3 SGB IX.

¹⁶⁸ Section 125 SGB IX.

¹⁶⁹ Section 5 Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*). This may concern a variety of accessibility issues – from buses to buildings.

¹⁷⁰ Section 83 SGB IX.

¹⁷¹ Section 37 SGB VI of 18.12.1989 (BGBl. I, 2261; 1990 I, 1337), last amended on 23.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 3836).

Agency and the integration agencies, using funds from the equalisation levy.¹⁷² There is only limited case-law clarifying precise standards.¹⁷³

c) Definition of disability and non-discrimination protection

There is no difference between the definition of disability as such for the purposes of claiming a reasonable accommodation and for claiming protection from discrimination in general. The degree of the (equally defined) disability is relevant for the application of the special rules for severely disabled persons.

d) Duties to provide reasonable accommodation outside the field of employment

In Germany, there is a duty to provide reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities outside the employment field.

There are various areas where such rules exist. With regard to education, there are several dimensions to the question of integrated education. The general aim is not to separate disabled children from their social background and to educate them with children without disabilities through integrated schooling.¹⁷⁴

In the leading case concerning integrated schooling, the German Federal Constitutional Court held that the decision to place a child in a special school for people with disabilities against the will of the parents constituted a breach of Article 3.3 sentence 2 GG, if it was possible for the child to attend an ordinary school without special pedagogical help, if his or her special needs could be fulfilled using existing means and other interests worthy of protection, especially of third parties, did not weigh against integrated schooling. A general ban on integrated schooling was regarded to be unconstitutional.¹⁷⁵ Higher education in universities should take account of the needs of people with disabilities.¹⁷⁶

There are various provisions stipulating that reasonable accommodation should be made to allow disabled people to communicate with public authorities and in court. Severely disabled people experiencing a severe lack of mobility or orientation are granted free local and regional transport, including free transport for an escort on long-distance journeys (train),¹⁷⁷ and other aspects of mobility, to name just a few examples.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷² Section 77.5, 102.3 SGB IX.

¹⁷³ Cf. Baden-Württemberg Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Baden-Württemberg, LAG Baden-Württemberg*), 22.06.2005, Az: 2 Sa 11/05 with further references. The duty of accommodation in the workplace includes organisational matters such as a new distribution of work if the disabled person cannot work as much as before. It has been held that an accommodation is not reasonable if it poses a disproportionate burden on the employer despite state financial help. The burden is deemed to be disproportionate if the measure demands significant financial investment even though the work relationship will end soon because of a fixed-term contract or age limits. If the measure jeopardises employment or places an undue burden on other employees, the same holds. It has been regarded as unreasonable to demand that an employer introduce a measure directed purely at the rehabilitation of an employee without a real possibility that this measure will lead in the foreseeable future to the reintegration of the person concerned, see Rhineland-Palatinate Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Rheinland-Pfalz, LAG Rheinland-Pfalz*), 04.03.2005, Az: 12 Sa 566/04. On the duty to create a procedural precondition for measures of accommodation in dealing with the Works Council, see BAG, 03.12.2002, Az: 9 AZR 481/01.

¹⁷⁴ Section 4.3 SGB IX. The school laws of the Länder contain detailed regulations on the matter.

¹⁷⁵ See BVerfG 96, 288.

¹⁷⁶ Section 2.4 sent. 2 University Framework Law (*Hochschulrahmengesetz, HRG*), of 19.01.1999, BGBl. I, 18, which is expected to be abrogated in the near future, and corresponding regulations at the Land level (subject to reform). Last amended on 12.04.2007 (BGBl. I, 506).

¹⁷⁷ Section 145-147 SGB IX.

¹⁷⁸ See Section 7-11 BGG and the corresponding regulations in Land laws on disability, on a special regulation on mobility, e.g. Sect. 9 of the [Berlin] Law on the Promotion of Equality of People with and without Disabilities (*Gesetz über die Gleichberechtigung von Menschen mit und ohne Behinderung, LGBG Berlin*); on communication with public authorities and in court see also e.g. Section 17.2 SGB I; Section 57 SGB IX; Section 19.1 sent. 2 SGB X; Section 186, 191a Courts Constitution Act (*Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz, GVG*) of 09.05.1975 (BGBl. I, 1077), last amended on 21.01.2015 (BGBl. I, 10); Section 483 Code of Civil Procedure

There are particular regulations for disabled people in civil law relating to their special needs.¹⁷⁹

A special regulation of general contract law allows for valid contracts with people with intellectual disabilities.¹⁸⁰

There is no reference to the concept of “disproportionate burden” in these provisions. In its decision on integrated schooling mentioned above, the Federal Constitutional Court implied materially such a consideration, within the framework of its weighing of interests.

e) Failure to meet the duty of reasonable accommodation

In Germany, failure to meet the duty of reasonable accommodation does count as discrimination.

The Federal Constitutional Court found that disabled people are not only discriminated against if there is unequal treatment, but also when a disadvantage results from the lack of appropriate measures to accommodate the needs of the disabled person.¹⁸¹ This principle was developed in the context of integrated schooling but applies as a constitutional principle to other spheres of life as well. The Federal Labour Court has in this sense recently clarified that it is only if an employer meets their duty of reasonable accommodation derived from Section 241.2 BGB that a justification of direct discrimination on the ground of disability (Section 8 AGG) is possible.¹⁸² A failure to accommodate reasonably the needs of human beings with disabilities can thus lead to discrimination. The failure to meet the duty of reasonable accommodation duties could give rise to a right to compensation, e.g. under Section 15 AGG.

There is no such provision for the shift of the burden of proof in the relevant codifications, apart from the general regulations providing for the shift of the burden of proof.

f) Duties to provide reasonable accommodation in respect of other grounds

In Germany, there is a duty to provide reasonable accommodation in respect of other grounds, such as religion and age, in the public and the private sector.

Concretely, as far as religion is concerned, public authorities are under a duty to take the special needs of religious communities and the individuals who form these communities into account because of the fundamental right to freedom of religion.¹⁸³

(*Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO*); Section 66, 259.2 Code of Criminal Procedure (*Strafprozessordnung, StPO*) of 07.04.1987 (BGBl. I, 1074, 1319), last amended on 21.01.2015 (BGBl. I, 10); Section 22ff Law on Authorisation (*Beurkundungsgesetz, BeurkG*) of 18.08.1969 (BGBl. I, 1513), last amended on 15.07.2013 (BGBl. I, 2378) on notarial instruments; Section 2233.2 BGB.

¹⁷⁹ Section 305.2 Nr. 2 BGB establishes, for example, the duty to pay due regard to the needs of disabled people when general terms and conditions are included in a contract; on other matters see Section 138.6 SGB IX.

¹⁸⁰ See Section 105a BGB.

¹⁸¹ BVerfG 96, 288. This judgement is not limited to severely disabled people.

¹⁸² BAG, 19.12.2013, 6 AZR 190/12 para 50ff.

¹⁸³ See e.g. BVerfG 1 BvR 1783/99, 15.1.2002: if a non-German butcher who is a practising Muslim wants to slaughter animals without stunning them (ritual slaughter) in order to provide his customers, in accordance with their religious belief, the opportunity to consume the meat of animals which were ritually slaughtered, the constitutionality of this activity must be examined in accordance with Article 2.1 in conjunction with Articles 4.1 and 4.2 GG. Section 4a.1 in conjunction with Section 4a.2, Nr. 2 of the Animal Protection Act (*Tierschutzgesetz, TierSchG*) of 18.05.2006 (BGBl. I, 1206, 1313), last amended on 28.07.2014 (BGBl. I, 1308) provides for the possibility that an exceptional permission for ritual slaughter may be granted. See also BAG, 24.02.2011, 2 AZR 636/09, where the court ruled that, even in cases of dismissals due to breach of the legitimate loyalty expectations of a church institution (employer), the continuity of employment could in individual cases be proved reasonable and therefore the dismissals would be ineffective, after balancing

Employers must pay due consideration to the fundamental right to freedom of religion.¹⁸⁴ The same principle holds for belief.

Under German law on social security, there are stipulations providing for special means to accommodate the needs of older people. These include help in the household, adaptation of housing to the needs of older people, support for inclusion in social and cultural life, etc.¹⁸⁵

g) Accessibility of services, buildings and infrastructure

In Germany, national law requires services available to the public, buildings and infrastructure to be designed and built in a disability-accessible way.

According to the Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act, the principle of accessibility (lack of barriers, *Barrierefreiheit*) is the leading principle for the organisation of public services, including the stipulation that new federal buildings and major alterations to existing federal buildings should accommodate the needs of disabled persons. The same principle holds for other buildings, public streets and squares and public transport.¹⁸⁶

The Länder have passed laws on building standards which relate to accessibility of buildings at Land level for the disabled, older people and people with small children.¹⁸⁷

According to Section 554a BGB, a disabled person has the right to demand consent to changes in rented property which are necessary for his or her adequate use. The landlord can refuse consent if their interest in the unchanged status of the property carries more weight than the interest of the disabled person.¹⁸⁸ The AGG incorporates in Section 19.1 a prohibition of discrimination on the ground of disability in its regulation of general civil law which covers in principle services etc. if governed by private law. It contains no clause that a failure to comply with other laws on accessibility constitutes discrimination.

In Germany, national law contains a general duty to provide accessibility by anticipation for people with disabilities.

As mentioned above, the leading principle in this field is accessibility (lack of barriers, *Barrierefreiheit*). According to the definition in Section 4 Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*), buildings, transportation, technical implements, acoustic and visual sources of information and means of communication, as

the competing interests of the self-perception of the Church on one hand and the employee's right to respect for their private and family life on the other.

¹⁸⁴ Cases include religious dress codes, e.g. Mala (Land Labour Court Düsseldorf (*Landesarbeitsgericht Düsseldorf, LAG Düsseldorf*), 22.03.1984, 14 Sa 1905/83), Sikh turban (Labour Court Hamburg (*Arbeitsgericht Hamburg, AG Hamburg*), 03.01.1996, 19 Ca 141/95) or the head-scarf (BAG, 10.10.2002, 2 AZR 472/01; Labour Court Dortmund (*Arbeitsgericht Dortmund, AG Dortmund*), 16.10.2003, 6 Ca 5736/02), although it is constitutional to prohibit a teacher in a state school from wearing a headscarf (BVerfG, 2 BvR 1436/02; BVerwG, 2 C 45/03, 24.6.2004). Other cases concern breaks for prayers (Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht*) Hamm, 18.01.2002, 5 Sa 1782/01: balancing of interests in the case of break for prayers, no obligation if disruption of process of production.

¹⁸⁵ Section 70 SGB XII provides for help to maintain a household; for further social security benefits for older people see Section 71 SGB XII.

¹⁸⁶ Section 8 in conjunction with Section 4 Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*). Similar provisions exist at the Land level.

¹⁸⁷ See e.g. Section 51 Berlin Regulation on Construction (*Bauordnung Berlin, BauOBl*), of 29.09.2005 (GVBl. 495), last amended on 29.06.2011, GVBl. 315). On minimum standards in homes: Regulation on Home Building (*Heimmindestbauverordnung, HeimMindBauV*) of 03.05.1983 (BGBl. I, 550), last amended on 25.11.2003 (BGBl. I, 2346).

¹⁸⁸ Case-law has underlined that the claim of the disabled tenant does not suppose extreme sacrifices on their side, see Regional Court Hamburg (*Landgericht Hamburg, LG Hamburg*), 29.04.2004, Az: 307 S 159/03.

well as other aspects of life (*gestaltete Lebensbereiche*) are accessible (*barrierefrei*)¹⁸⁹ when disabled people have access to them and can make use of them ordinarily, without particular difficulty and generally unassisted (i.e. independently of third parties).

With regard to higher education, Article 2.4, Sentence 2 University Framework Law (*Hochschulrahmengesetz, HRG*)¹⁹⁰ states that disabled students should preferably have access to university services without needing the assistance of others.

h) Accessibility of public documents

According to Section 10 Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*), individuals with visual impairments (blind or partially sighted) may request from the public authorities at no extra cost any documents needed in an accessible form, therefore in Braille as well. Consequently, in court proceedings, Section 191a of the Courts Constitution Act (*Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz, GVG*) states that a blind or visually impaired person may demand at no charge that the court documents intended for them may also be made available in a form accessible to them to the extent that this is necessary in order to safeguard their rights in the proceedings.¹⁹¹

As far as sign languages are concerned, Section 6.1 Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*) recognises German sign language as an official language of the German state. Furthermore, Section 6.2 of the same law states explicitly that speech-accompanying gestures are recognised as a form of communication of the German language.¹⁹² Individuals with hearing or speech impairments have the right to use German sign language and speech-accompanying gestures in all administrative procedures to communicate and, in the absence of these, other communication aids.¹⁹³ In administrative and judicial proceedings, people with hearing and language disabilities are entitled to a sign language interpreter or other communication assistance, including technical aids.

According to Section 186.1 of the Courts Constitution Act (*Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz, GVG*), for example: "Communication with a hearing-impaired or speech-impaired person during the hearing shall, at his choice, take place orally, in writing or with the assistance of a communication facilitator to be called in by the court. The court shall furnish suitable technical aids for oral and written communication. The hearing or speech-impaired person shall be advised of his right to choose." A similar principle applies during ongoing investigations conducted by the prosecutors in charge. According to Section 187.1 of the GVG, the court shall call in an interpreter for an accused or convicted person who is hearing or speech-impaired insofar as this is necessary for the exercise of his rights under the law of criminal procedure.¹⁹⁴

In addition, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (*Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, BMAS*)¹⁹⁵ gives people with hearing or speech impairments the opportunity to obtain information on various topics of the federal government by enabling them to use the public administration customer services phone number, 115.¹⁹⁶

¹⁸⁹ The Federal Government has also emphasised in its National e-Government Strategy that electronic communication between citizens and the administration should be user-friendly and accessible.

¹⁹⁰ Due to a general reform in the federal system in Germany, the University Framework Law (*Hochschulrahmengesetz, HRG*) is expected to be abrogated in the near future, as mentioned above.

¹⁹¹ See also Footnote 200.

¹⁹² Section 6.2 BGG.

¹⁹³ Section 6.3 BGG.

¹⁹⁴ See also Section 68.b, 259.2, 406.2 Code of Criminal Procedure (*Strafprozessordnung, StPO*).

¹⁹⁵ www.bmas.de.

¹⁹⁶ By dialing 115 citizens (but also businesses and public administration) have a direct connection to authorities in Germany, regardless of the government level concerned. The Federal Ministry of Labour and

3 PERSONAL AND MATERIAL SCOPE

3.1 Personal scope

3.1.1 EU and non-EU nationals (Recital 13 and Article 3(2) Directive 2000/43 and Recital 12 and Article 3(2) Directive 2000/78)

In Germany, there are no residence or citizenship/nationality requirements for protection under the relevant national laws transposing the directives.

The AGG is not restricted to German nationals or residents. It applies to everyone within the German jurisdiction.

The personal scope of the constitutional guarantee of equality is not limited to German citizens as it is a human right with universal application. Any person who is the target or is otherwise affected by an action of a public authority which is contrary to the guarantee of equality is protected.

The regulations on the special protection of severely disabled people apply to people who are legally resident or employed in Germany.¹⁹⁷ Other special legislation applies to German citizens only.¹⁹⁸

3.1.2 Protection against discrimination (Recital 16 Directive 2000/43)

a) Natural and legal persons

In Germany, the personal scope of anti-discrimination law covers natural and (certain) legal persons for the purpose of protection against discrimination.

In terms of protection, Section 7, in conjunction with Sections 3, 6 para. 1 AGG, protects employees, thus natural persons. The prohibition of discrimination against disabled people in employment, now referring to the AGG, applies only to natural persons.¹⁹⁹ In other areas of the law, depending on the circumstances, natural and legal persons can be protected: Sec. 19.1 AGG applies to natural persons in contract law, Art. 3 GG to legal persons so, e.g. a religious community.

The constitutional guarantee of equality protects natural persons. Legal persons are within the scope of the norm to the extent allowed by the nature of that right, which is relevant for religious organisations.²⁰⁰ It is directly applicable to actions by public authorities and indirectly to actions by private actors through the interpretation of private law. Other prohibitions in public law apply to natural persons only, due to the nature of the matter concerned.²⁰¹

Social Affairs (*Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, BMAS*) has developed a programme in cooperation with the German Association of the Hearing Impaired (*Deutscher Gehörlosen-Bund*) so that users with hearing and speech impairments could use the service as well. A computer with a camera and internet access and the new free-to-obtain Softphone are required. Users can then communicate directly in sign language with employees appointed by the Ministry. See also information available online: www.115.de.

¹⁹⁷ Section 2.2 2 SGB IX.

¹⁹⁸ For example, Section 7 Federal Civil Service Law (*Bundesbeamtengesetz, BBG*), German nationality (or citizenship of another EU-member or EEA-contracting state or a state with which Germany or the EU has concluded an agreement on the recognition of respective professional qualifications) is a prerequisite for employment as a civil servant.

¹⁹⁹ For example, Section 81.2 SGB IX.

²⁰⁰ Article 3 in conjunction with Article 19.3 GG.

²⁰¹ For example, the anti-discrimination clauses in the laws on the civil service or the Federal Employee Representation Law (*Bundespersonalvertretungsgesetz, BPersVG*) of 15.03.1974 (BGBl. I, 693), last amended on 03.07.2013 (BGBl. I, 1978).

In Germany, the personal scope of anti-discrimination law covers natural and legal persons for the purpose of liability for discrimination.

Under the AGG, both natural and legal persons can be held liable for violations of the prohibition of discrimination, Articles 7, 19 AGG. Under the prohibition of discrimination against disabled persons in employment, now referring to the AGG natural and legal persons may be liable.²⁰² If law other than the AGG applies, for example contract or tort law, depending on the circumstances, natural and legal persons can be liable. In public law, legal persons are liable as well, e.g. under Article 24 AGG.

b) Private and public sector including public bodies

In Germany, the personal scope of national law covers private and public sector including public bodies for the purpose of protection against discrimination.

The differentiated system of rules of non-discrimination applies to both the private and the public sector, albeit depending on the particular kind of rules. For example, the equality guarantee in the constitution applies directly to actions of public bodies (e.g. any legislative or administrative act from the provision of social services to police action, the public education system etc.), protecting thus individuals in a legal relation governed by public law and through indirect horizontal effect to private parties. The AGG applies to private parties, Sections 2, 3, 6.1, 7.1, 19.1 AGG (including employment and general contract law on the provision of goods and services, including private education or housing) and, by extension, Section 24 AGG applies to public employment, including the judiciary and conscientious objectors.²⁰³

In Germany, the personal scope of anti-discrimination law covers private and public sector including public bodies for the purpose of liability for discrimination.

As for protection against discrimination, there is a differentiated set of rules for the liability both in the private and public sector. For example, the equality guarantee in the constitution applies directly to actions of public bodies (e.g. any legislative or administrative act from the provision of social services to police action, the public education system etc.) and through indirect horizontal effect to private parties which can thus both be held liable under this provision. The AGG applies to private parties, Sections 2, 3, 6.2, 7.1, 19.1 (including employment and general contract law on the provision of goods and services, including private education or housing) and, by extension, Section 24 AGG applies to public employment, including the judiciary and conscientious objectors, making public employers liable for breaches of the prohibition of discrimination.²⁰⁴

3.2 Material scope

3.2.1 Employment, self-employment and occupation

In Germany, national legislation applies to all sectors of private and public employment, self-employment and occupation, including contract work, self-employment, military service, holding statutory office, for the five grounds.

²⁰² Cf. Section 81.2 SGB IX.

²⁰³ In accordance with Section 2, the material scope of the AGG also includes other areas (vocational training, membership of organisations, social protection, social advantages, education and access to goods and services). There are, however, no specified norms in the law dealing with these areas. It remains an open question what effects the AGG may have in these areas.

²⁰⁴ In accordance with Section 2, the material scope of the AGG also includes other areas (vocational training, membership of organisations, social protection, social advantages, education and access to goods and services). There are, however, no specified norms in the law dealing with these areas, with the exception of Article 19 AGG. It remains an open question what effects the AGG may have in these areas.

The AGG applies to all sectors of employment (including self-employment) for all grounds (race, ethnic origin, sex, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual identity). Military service is covered by the SoldGG. The AGG applies to the civil service taking into consideration its specificities, Section 24 AGG.

In addition, public employment (civil service and other employees) is covered by the guarantee of equality,²⁰⁵ the guarantee of equal access,²⁰⁶ civil service laws (which exclusively concern civil servants),²⁰⁷ prohibitions of discrimination in the law on the representation of public employees²⁰⁸ and – with regard to disability – a special regulation prohibiting discrimination which applies to private employers as well.²⁰⁹ Equal access to any kind of (self-)employment is guaranteed by freedom of profession, Article 12 GG. For the public sector, there are additional duties e.g. the early registration of vacancies to facilitate the employment of disabled people.²¹⁰ The prohibition of discrimination in the Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*) applies only to certain enterprises, in particular excluding under certain conditions enterprises based on a particular religious, philosophical or political ethos (*Tendenzbetriebe*).²¹¹ The general principle of equal treatment of employees demanding equal treatment of employees in equal circumstances developed in the case law before and independently of the AGG applies in all matters of labour law, including collective agreements, although contentiously not to recruitment.²¹²

3.2.2 Conditions for access to employment, to self-employment or to occupation, including selection criteria, recruitment conditions and promotion, whatever the branch of activity and at all levels of the professional hierarchy (Article 3(1)(a))

In Germany, national legislation includes conditions for access to employment, to self-employment or to occupation, including selection criteria, recruitment conditions and promotion, whatever the branch of activity and at all levels of the professional hierarchy for the five grounds in both private and public sectors as described in the directives.

Section 2 para. 1 (1) closely follows the regulation of the Directives in this respect, covering all these areas. Section 11 AGG contains a prohibition of discriminatory job advertisements. Section 24 AGG provides for an application of the regulations of the AGG which takes account of the specificities of the civil service. In addition, Section 9 Federal Civil Service Law (*Bundesbeamtenengesetz, BBG*) repeats the prohibition of discrimination in access to the civil service. This prohibition is relevant for other areas of civil service law as well, Section 22.1 sentence 1 BBG. This prohibition of discrimination does not cover discrimination on the ground of age. This ground, however, is covered for civil service law by Section 24 AGG.

3.2.3 Employment and working conditions, including pay and dismissals (Article 3(1)(c))

In Germany, national legislation includes working conditions including pay and dismissals, for all five grounds and for both private and public employment.

²⁰⁵ Article 3 GG.

²⁰⁶ Article 33.2 and 33.3 GG.

²⁰⁷ On sexual orientation, see Article 1; Law on Article 10.2 of the Constitution of Berlin (*Gesetz zu Article 10 Absatz 2 der Verfassung von Berlin*). For the changing legal basis in this area cf. Annex 1.

²⁰⁸ See Section 67.1 Federal Employee Representation Law (*Bundespersonalvertretungsgesetz, BPersVG*) and the respective Land-level regulations.

²⁰⁹ Section 81.2 SGB IX, now referring to the AGG.

²¹⁰ Section 82 SGB IX.

²¹¹ Works councils are formed in all enterprises with more than five employees; on the exclusion of enterprises based on an ethos, see Section 118 Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*).

²¹² See R. Richardi (ed.) (2014), *Betriebsverfassungsgesetz*, 14th ed. § 75 para 8.

The AGG covers employment and working conditions, including pay and dismissals, in Section 2.1 No. 2. For dismissals, the AGG contains a special regulation in Section 2.4 which provides that, for dismissals, only the existing general and particular regulations for dismissal are to be applied, most importantly the Law on Protection against Dismissal (*Kündigungsschutzgesetz, KSchG*).²¹³ As there are no prohibitions of discrimination in these norms, it seems unlikely to be possible to interpret these norms, due to their wording, in conformity with the Directives. Therefore, this exception is not in accordance with European Law.²¹⁴ However, the Federal Labour Court argued that a discriminating dismissal may be contrary to social choice (*Sozialwidrigkeit*) and hence lead to the invalidity of the dismissal according to the Law on Protection against Dismissal.²¹⁵ It held that such an interpretation of German law on protection against dismissal is in conformity with the Directives. This line of argument has been confirmed in a recent decision holding that the AGG applies only to those rules on dismissal which are not covered by Section 2.4 AGG because special rules of dismissal are not applicable, e.g. in a probation period.²¹⁶

- Occupational pensions constituting part of pay

According to Section 2 para. 2 (2) AGG, for occupational pensions (*betriebliche Altersversorgung*), the Law on Occupational Pensions (*Betriebsrentengesetz*) is applicable, which contains no general prohibition of discrimination, although some prohibitions have been established through case-law.

This regulation can be regarded as a deficit in transposing the Directives, given the consistent CJEU case-law regarding occupational pensions as part of pay.²¹⁷ The only way to avoid this result is to interpret the norm as not excluding the applicability of the AGG, as it does not contain an explicit clause (as in the case of Section 2 para. 4 AGG) stating that only the Law on Occupational Pensions is applicable, as formulated in relevant case law.²¹⁸ The same reasoning applies to occupational pension schemes in the public domain.

3.2.4 Access to all types and to all levels of vocational guidance, vocational training, advanced vocational training and retraining, including practical work experience (Article 3(1)(b))

In Germany, national legislation applies to vocational training outside the employment relationship, such as that provided by technical schools or universities, or such as adult lifelong learning courses.

Section 2 para. 1 (3) AGG follows the regulation of the Directives closely. There is no explicit reference to vocational training outside employment relationships. Section 19 (a) Social Code IV (SGB IV)²¹⁹ contains a prohibition on all grounds for benefits concerning

²¹³ Law on Protection against Dismissal (*Kündigungsschutzgesetz, KSchG*) of 25.08.1969 (BGBl. I, 1317). Last amended on 20.04.2013 (BGBl. I, 868).

²¹⁴ Accordingly, this regulation, which was created at the very end of the legislative process as part of political bargaining, has been widely criticised in jurisprudence, cf. Düwell, *jurisPR-ArbR* 28/2006 para 7; Thüsing/Bauer/Schunder (Thüsing) NZA 2006, 777; Däubler, Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG § 2, para 259ff.

²¹⁵ BAG, 06.11.2008, 2 AZR 523/07; BAG, 05.11.2009, 2 AZR 676/08. On the concept of social choice (*Sozialauswahl*) cf. below Fn. 304.

²¹⁶ BAG, 19.12.2013, 6 AZR 190/12 para 22.

²¹⁷ There was a preliminary reference to the ECJ by the Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*) with regard to the question of age discrimination in a case in which a surviving dependent's pension is not paid if the surviving spouse is 15 years younger than the employee (BAG, 27.06.2006, 3 AZR 352/05). However, the ECJ did not answer this question, since it ruled that, due to the nature and time of the specific case, EU Law was not applicable, ECJ, 23.09.2008, C-427-06.

²¹⁸ Cf. e.g. BAG, 06.11.2008, 2 AZR 523/07. The BAG decided that, despite Section 2.2, Sentence 2 AGG, the AGG applies to occupational pensions insofar as the Law on Occupational Pensions (*Betriebsrentengesetz, BetrAVG*, of 19.12.1974 (BGBl. I, 3610), last amended on 23.06.2014 (BGBl. I, 787)) does not contain a special regulation (BAG, 11.12.2007, 3 AZR 249/06).

²¹⁹ SGB IV of 23.12.1976 (BGBl. I, 3845), last amended on 23.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 2462).

access to all forms and levels of vocational guidance, vocational training, advanced vocational training and vocational retraining including practical work experience. In addition, Section 36.2 Social Code III (SGB III)²²⁰ provides that the employment agency (*Agentur für Arbeit*) may only consider limitations imposed by employers for job and training applicants on the grounds of age (among other grounds like health or nationality), if they are indispensable for the kind of work in question. A consideration of race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability or sexual identity is possible, according to this norm, if this is permitted on the basis of the AGG. In addition, the constitutional guarantee of equality is applicable in public law and thus extends to social law.

3.2.5 Membership of, and involvement in, an organisation of workers or employers, or any organisation whose members carry on a particular profession, including the benefits provided for by such organisations (Article 3(1)(d))

In Germany, national legislation includes membership of, and involvement in workers or employers' organisations as formulated in the directives for all five grounds and for both private and public employment.

Section 2 para. 1 (4) AGG follows the regulation of the Directives. Section 18 provides for the application of the regulation on labour law in the AGG in this area, including a right to membership of these organisations, Section 18 para. 2 AGG. Section 24 AGG extends the provisions to public employment.

It is important to keep in mind for the following that the AGG applies in principle to all grounds. As far as general contract law is concerned, for the areas covered by 3.2.6-3.2.8 the AGG is fully applicable for discrimination on the grounds of race and ethnic origin (Section 19.1 and 19.2 AGG). For other grounds, this is only the case for qualified contracts (Section 19.1 AGG).

There are no explicit rules on harassment and instruction to discriminate in public law in this area, as the rules of the AGG are not made applicable. Such application may, however, be derived by judicial interpretation. Prohibitions of harassment and of instruction to discriminate may, however be derived from the existing norms.

3.2.6 Social protection, including social security and healthcare (Article 3(1)(e) Directive 2000/43)

In Germany, national legislation includes social protection, including social security and healthcare as formulated in the Racial Equality Directive.

According to Section 2 para. 1 (5) AGG, the AGG applies – for all grounds covered – in these areas. According to Section 2.2. sentence 1 AGG, Section 33 (c) Social Code I (SGB I)²²¹ and Section 19 (a) Social Code IV (SGB IV) are applicable. Given the scope of the Social Code, this regulation is applicable both to social protection and to social advantages. Section 33c Social Code I (SGB I) prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and disability in relation to claiming social rights.

This provision of Section 33c Social Code I (SGB I) is applicable to the whole Social Code, including social insurance, educational benefits, social compensation, benefits for families, housing allowances, support for children and adolescents, social welfare benefits and or participation by disabled people. The norm intends to implement Directive 2000/43/EC and adds the ground of disability. Art. 19 (a) Social Code IV (SGB IV) vocational training,

²²⁰ SGB III of 24.03.1997 (BGBl. I, 594), last amended on 23.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 2475).

²²¹ SGB I of 11.12.1975 (BGBl. I, 3015), last amended on 18.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 2325).

including vocational training in the framework of social protection. It covers all grounds of the Directives.

- Article 3.3 exception

In Germany, national law does not rely on the exception in Article 3.3 of the Employment Equality Directive in relation to religion or belief, age, disability and sexual orientation.

3.2.7 Social advantages (Article 3(1)(f) Directive 2000/43)

In Germany, national legislation includes social advantages as formulated in the Racial Equality Directive.

Section 2.1.6 AGG covers social advantages.²²²

In Germany, the lack of definition of social advantages does not raise problems.

Social advantages are understood in a wide sense. Social welfare benefits (*Sozialhilfe*) are taken to be social advantages as well.²²³ According to Section 2.2. sentence 1 AGG, Section 33 (c) Social Code I (SGB I)²²⁴ and Section 19 (a) Social Code IV (SGB IV) are applicable. Given the scope of the Social Code, this regulation is applicable both to social protection and to social advantages. Section 33c Social Code I (SGB I) prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnic origin and disability in relation to claiming social rights.

This provision is applicable to the whole Social Code, including social insurance, educational benefits, social compensation, benefits for families, housing allowances, support for children and adolescents, social welfare benefits and or participation by disabled people. The norm intends to implement Directive 2000/43/EC and adds the ground of disability. Section 19 (a) Social Code IV (SGB IV) concerns vocational training and covers all grounds of the Directives. The constitutional guarantee of equality is also applicable.

The exception in Article 3 (3) Directive 2000/78 does not lead to an absence of any protection against discrimination given that Germany does not rely on it.²²⁵ There are no explicit rules on harassment and instruction to discriminate in public law in this area, as the rules of the AGG are not made applicable. Prohibitions of harassment and of instruction to discriminate may however, depending on judicial interpretation, be derived from the existing norms.

As far as social advantages in the public service are concerned, the guarantee of equality with the scope already outlined applies. It has been held,²²⁶ for example, that it is lawful in relation to employment benefits to treat married partners better than civil servants living in a *Lebenspartnerschaft* (life partnership, registered partnership for homosexuals and

²²² Cf. Eichenhofer, Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG, § 2 para 66.

²²³ Cf. Eichenhofer, Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG, § 2 para 78.

²²⁴ SGB I of 11.12.1975 (BGBl. I, 3015), last amended on 18.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 2325).

²²⁵ However, there is some case law on the question of what is covered by Article 3 (3) Directive 2000/78/EC, arising from the terms used in the English, French and German versions of the Directive, especially regarding whether only payments (as in the English version) or other services as well are included. See Federal Social Security Court (*Bundessozialgericht*, BSG), 29.01.2004, B 4 RA 29/03 (left open); for narrow interpretation (only monetary payments) Hesse Social Security Court (*Hessisches Landessozialgericht*), 10.06.2005, L 6/7 KA 58/04 ER: continuing position as contractual doctor of public health insurance no benefit (*Leistung*) of social security. Survivors' pensions are exempt from the application of Directive 2000/78 by Article 3.3 Federal Social Security Court (*Bundessozialgericht*), 29.01.2004, B 4 RA 29/03 R; concurrent Hesse Social Security Court (*Hessisches Sozialgericht*) 29.07.2004 L 12 RJ 12/04 compared to Düsseldorf Social Security Court (*Sozialgericht Düsseldorf*, SG Düsseldorf), 23.10.2003, S 27 RA 99/02; cf. ECJ, 01.04.2008, C-267/06, Tadao Maruko.

²²⁶ BVerwG 2 C 43.04, 26.01.2006, NJW 2006, 1828.

lesbians) because of the special protection for marriage provided by the Basic Law.²²⁷ Such jurisdiction is contrary to the regulation contained in the AGG.²²⁸ The ECJ has clarified that it is a violation of the principle of non-discrimination, Articles 1 and 2 Directive 2000/78/EC, if a surviving life partner, in contrast to a surviving spouse, has no right to receive a survivor's pension, if life partners and spouses are in a comparable position according to national law.²²⁹

Accordingly, the Federal Constitutional Court has held that both same-sex couples living in a life partnership and married spouses must be treated equally with regard to social benefits, overruling contradicting case-law on this matter.²³⁰ The German courts have followed this line of argument, as the decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court are binding.²³¹ Section 46.4 SGB VI extends the entitlement to state pensions to registered partners.

3.2.8 Education (Article 3(1)(g) Directive 2000/43)

In Germany, national legislation includes education as formulated in the Racial Equality Directive.

Section 2.1.7 AGG covers education in relation to all grounds. It is clear that this norm applies to any form of education provided on the basis of a private contract, Section 19 AGG. There is no explicit extension by the AGG to education ruled by public law as in Section 24 AGG for civil servants. For state education (schools, universities, universities of applied sciences etc), the majority of education in Germany, the constitutional equality guarantee which prohibits discrimination by its general equal treatment clause, Section 3.1 GG, and its specific prohibitions of discrimination, Section 3.3. GG is thus central.²³²

Education is mostly dealt with by the Länder. Land school laws on education contain special provisions against discrimination and set out the aims of the educational system with respect to values such as human dignity.²³³ Private schools, possibly with a religious or philosophical ethos, have a right to equal treatment as regards state support.²³⁴ There is an explicit prohibition in the Basic Law of discrimination based on income by private schools which function as a substitute for state schools.²³⁵ Beyond this prohibition, the organisation responsible for the school has the right to select pupils freely, e.g. by faith, as long as pupils in the area are able to attend an alternative state school. There are rules on reasonable accommodation for disabled children. All these rules on equal treatment in schools apply irrespective of nationality and thus to non-nationals as well.

There are special regulations for indigenous minorities in Germany,²³⁶ which provide special protection of cultural identity, including the use of language in schools.

²²⁷ Article 6 GG.

²²⁸ Mahlmann, in Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG, § 24 para 50.

²²⁹ ECJ, 01.04.2008, C-267/06, Tadao Maruko.

²³⁰ BVerfG, 07.07.2009, 1 BvR 1164/07.

²³¹ See, for example, Saxony Administrative Appeals Court (*Sächsisches Obergerverwaltungsgericht, OVG Sachsen*), 04.03.2011, 2A665/10; Stuttgart Administrative Court (*Verwaltungsgericht Stuttgart, VG Stuttgart*), 30.03.2011, 8K 211; Munich Social Security Court (*Sozialgericht München, SG München*), 22.07.2011. S 57 AL 816/08.

²³² Cf. B. Rudolf in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 6 para 154.

²³³ See e.g. Article 7 North Rhine-Westphalia Constitution (*Landesverfassung Nordrhein-Westfalen, VerfNW*, of 28.06.1950, GV. NW. 1950, 127/GS. NW. 3, last amended on 25.11.2011, GV. NRW. 499), Section 1.1 North Rhine-Westphalia School Law (*Schulgesetz Nordrhein-Westfalen, NRW – SchulG* of 15.02.2005, GV. NRW., 102, last amended on 13.11.2012, GV. NRW., 514): no discrimination on basis of economic status, origin or sex.

²³⁴ BVerfGE 75, 40.

²³⁵ Article 7.4, sentence 3 GG.

²³⁶ See Footnotes 60, 61, above and Footnotes 319, 320 below.

- Pupils with disabilities

In Germany, the general approach to education for pupils with disabilities does not raise problems.

This does not mean that there are not particular legal issues to be solved. As already mentioned before, with regard to education, there are several dimensions to the question of integrated education for children with disabilities, which varies among the *Länder* because of the federal structure of Germany. The general aim is not to separate disabled children from their social background (e.g. friends) and to educate them with children without disabilities through integrated schooling.²³⁷

In the leading case concerning integrated schooling, the German Federal Constitutional Court held that the decision to place a child in a special school for people with disabilities against the will of the parents constituted a breach of Article 3.3 Sentence 2 GG, if it was possible for the child to attend an ordinary school without special pedagogical help, if his or her special needs could be fulfilled using existing means and other interests worthy of protection, especially of third parties, did not weigh against integrated schooling. A general ban on integrated schooling was regarded to be unconstitutional.²³⁸ Higher education in universities should take account of the needs of people with disabilities.²³⁹

- Trends and patterns regarding Roma pupils

In Germany, there are no specific patterns existing in education regarding Roma pupils such as segregation. Segregation in the sense of (often legally) enshrined patterns of exclusion of certain social groups – in contrast to individual and structural issues of discrimination – are not a feature of the German school system. Given the statements on the issue of segregation by the representatives of the Sinti and Roma community to this rapporteur, this seems to be the standpoint of the Sinti and Roma community as well.²⁴⁰

²³⁷ Section 4.3 SGB IX. The school laws of the Länder contain detailed regulations on the matter.

²³⁸ See BVerfG 96, 288.

²³⁹ Section 2.4 sentence 2 University Framework Law (*Hochschulrahmengesetz, HRG*), of 19.01.1999, BGBl. I, 18, which is expected to be abrogated in the near future, and corresponding regulations at the Land level (subject to reform). Last amended on 12.04.2007 (BGBl. I, 506).

²⁴⁰ The German Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency uses the term “segregation” widely in the sense of separation into different social groups, cf. *Zweiter Gemeinsamer Bericht der Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes und der in ihrem Zuständigkeitsbereich betroffenen Beauftragten der Bundesregierung und des Deutschen Bundestages* (2013), p. 14 et passim. In this sense, it concludes that segregation exists in the educational system. Differing educational opportunities for people from a migrant background are in any case well documented, cf. A. Klose in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann, *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, Baden-Baden, Nomos, § 10 for further details. There are some independent investigations on this matter, reporting that a high percentage of Sinti and Roma children do not attend school and are over-represented in remedial schools. However, in the absence of reliable statistical data, these reports have to draw on interviews and other less comprehensive data (cf. e.g. ERRCE/EUMAP Joint EU Monitoring and Advocacy Program / European Roma Rights Centre Shadow Report Provided to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, Commenting on the fifth periodic report of the Federal Republic of Germany Submitted under Article 18 of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Budapest, 09.01.04). There is the widespread perception – again including voices from the German Sinti and Roma community – that these kinds of studies do not convincingly establish any patterns of segregation (in the narrower sense), though discrimination against Sinti and Roma continues to be a problem, given some surveys on the experience of discrimination by Sinti and Roma or structures of prejudice. S. D. Strau (ed.) (2011) *Studie zur aktuellen Bildungssituation deutscher Sinti und Roma: Dokumentation und Forschungsbericht*: Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (2014), *Zwischen Gleichgültigkeit und Ablehnung - Bevölkerungseinstellungen gegenüber Sinti und Roma* (Between indifference and rejection - Population attitudes towards Sinti and Roma, available at: http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Expertisen/Expertise_Bevoelkerungseinstellungen_gegenueber_Sinti_und_Roma_20140829.html?jsessionid=5E9577EF246F7504031322D4400DA9A2.2_cid322?nn=4193516.

There has been very little case-law on the matter in recent years (cf. the previous reports by this rapporteur to the European network of legal experts in the non-discrimination field). There are patterns of divisions, especially because of areas with high percentages of pupils from immigrant backgrounds which can lead to school classes which mirror this population structure.

3.2.9 Access to and supply of goods and services which are available to the public (Article 3(1)(h) Directive 2000/43)

In Germany, national legislation includes access to and supply of goods and services as formulated in the Racial Equality Directive.

Section 19 AGG contains a prohibition of discrimination in contract law. The prohibition covers the grounds of race and ethnic origin, sex, religion, disability, age and sexual identity. Belief, although contained in the drafts, was removed from the provision because of last-minute political decisions arguing that the inclusion of belief might broaden the prohibition too much. The provision thus goes in principle beyond what is demanded by Directive 2000/43/EC.

There are no special provisions in German law covering racial or ethnic discrimination in the provision of goods and services by public sector institutions. However, the constitutional guarantee of equality, with the scope outlined above, applies.

There are no explicit rules on harassment and instruction to discriminate in public law in this area, as the rules of the AGG are not made applicable. Prohibitions of harassment and of instruction to discriminate may, however, depending on judicial interpretation, be derived from the existing norms. If supply is based on a private contract, the AGG is applicable. It should be noted that the constitutional guarantee of equality also applies where public authorities provide goods or services, such as water, electricity, gas or transport on the basis of private contracts concluded between the authority and a private party (so-called *Verwaltungsprivatrecht*). Where sectors have been privatised and the goods and services are offered by private actors, the AGG is applicable.

There are laws which either allow public authorities to act against certain forms of discrimination in the private sector or require equal treatment of clients in specific market sectors where specific market conditions apply. For example, insurance premiums must not be calculated on the basis of nationality or ethnic origin.²⁴¹

The Passenger Transport Act (*Personenbeförderungsgesetz, PBefG*)²⁴² requires that a company must be reliable in order to receive a licence and establishes the duty to provide services to anyone who abides by the transport regulations.²⁴³ Telecommunications and postal service regulations require companies with a dominant market position to offer their services to everyone on the same conditions.²⁴⁴ The Licensing Law (*Gaststättengesetz*)²⁴⁵ makes authorisation for the establishment of a restaurant dependent on the provision of rooms which reasonably accommodate the needs of disabled people.²⁴⁶ The licence itself

²⁴¹ Section 81e Insurance Supervision Law (*Versicherungsaufsichtsgesetz, VAG*) of 17.12.1992 (BGBl. 1993 I, 2)). The codification was last amended on 10.12.2014 (BGBl. I, 2085).

²⁴² Passenger Transport Act (*Personenbeförderungsgesetz, PBefG*) of 08.08.1990 (BGBl. I, 1690), last amended on 07.08.2013 (BGBl. I, 3154).

²⁴³ Section 22 Passenger transport Act (*Personenbeförderungsgesetz, PBefG*, of 08.08.1990 (BGBl. I, 1690)). Last amended on 07.08.2013 (BGBl. I, 3154). Disabled people are consequently included.

²⁴⁴ Section 2 Regulation on the Protection of Telecommunications Customers (*Telekommunikations-Kundenschutzverordnung, TKV*, of 11.12.1997, (BGBl. I, 2910)), last amended on 18.02.2007 (BGBl. I, 106); Section 2 Regulation on the Postal Service (*Postdienstleistungsverordnung, PDLV*, of 21.08.2001 (BGBl. I, 2178)), last amended on 31.10.2006 (BGBl. I, 2407). Furthermore, Section 1.3 Nr. 4 Regulation on Universal Postal Services (*Postdienstleistungsverordnung, PDLV*) excludes from delivery postal items with racist statements written on their envelopes.

²⁴⁵ Licensing Law (*Gaststättengesetz, GastG*) of 20.11.1998 (BGBl. I, 3418), last amended on 07.09.2007 (BGBl. I, 2246).

²⁴⁶ Section 4.1 Nr. 2a Licensing Law (*Gaststättengesetz, GastG*).

can be denied in cases of discriminatory behaviour.²⁴⁷ There is some case-law in this area.²⁴⁸

In general private law, a prohibition of discrimination can arise through the interpretation of the general provisions of private law in the light of the guarantee of equality and the guarantee of human dignity. However, despite some literature on the matter, the case-law in this respect is limited.²⁴⁹

Insofar as financial services are provided on the basis of private contract, the general rules of the AGG apply. Section 19.1 Nr. 2 AGG extends the prohibition of discrimination to private insurance. The grounds covered are race and ethnic origin, sex, religion, disability, age and sexual identity.

Discrimination on the ground of race or ethnic origin cannot be justified. With regard to unequal treatment on the ground of religion, disability, age or sexual orientation, Section 20.2.2 AGG provides that a difference in treatment on the ground of religion, disability, age or sexual identity is only admissible, if it is based on acknowledged principles of calculations adequate to the risks, especially on actuarial evaluations of risks based on statistical surveys.

- Distinction between goods and services available publicly or privately

In Germany, national law distinguishes between goods and services available to the public (e.g. in shops, restaurants, banks) and those only available privately (e.g. limited to members of a private association).

The prohibition of discrimination on the ground of race and ethnic origin extends to all legal transactions available to the public (Section 19.2 AGG). The interpretation of the term "available to the public" is contentious in legal theory.

Most convincing is an interpretation, in line with EU law on this matter,²⁵⁰ that regards any good or service that is offered (including an invitatio ad offerendum) to an unlimited group of people by any means as available to the public.²⁵¹

The prohibition on the other grounds extends to all legal transactions which are typically concluded in a multitude of cases under comparable conditions without regard to the person, so-called bulk business (*Massengeschäfte*), or to legal transactions where the characteristics of the person have only subordinate importance (Section 19.1 Nr. 1 AGG). The principle of non-discrimination is not supposed to apply in principle (although exceptions are supposed to be possible), if a landlord does not let more than 50 dwellings,

²⁴⁷ Cf. A. Klose in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 6 para 177ff.

²⁴⁸ Cf. Schleswig-Holstein Administrative Court (*Verwaltungsgericht Schleswig-Holstein*, VG Schleswig-Holstein) 27.09.2000, 12 B 81/00: no denial of licence for restaurant on basis of political belief (Neo-Nazi) if no crime committed; for further case-law, see A. Klose in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 6 para 177ff.

²⁴⁹ Examples from case-law: The practice by a taxi control centre of offering "German taxi drivers" was regarded as a violation of the guarantee of equality which was held to apply indirectly to the legal relationship between the taxi driver and the taxi control centre, making joint decision in this respect null and void, see Higher Regional Court Düsseldorf (*Oberlandesgericht Düsseldorf*), 28.05.1999, 14 U 238/98; Land Court Karlsruhe (*Landgericht Karlsruhe*), 11.08.2000, 2 O 243/00: Violation of Section 826 BGB through the exclusion of a gay singing club by an association of such clubs; the termination of a contract with the executive because of ethnic origin is an offence against good morals and consequently null and void, Land Court Frankfurt (*Landesgericht Frankfurt, LG Frankfurt*), 07.03.2001, 3-13 O 78/00. Extraordinary termination of contract, Section 626 BGB void if severe disability has not been duly considered, Land Labour Court Brandenburg (*Landesarbeitsgericht Brandenburg, LAG Brandenburg*), 19.02.2003, 7 Sa 385/02.

²⁵⁰ Cf. M. Mahlmann, in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 3 para 89.

²⁵¹ Cf. Armbrüster, in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 7 para 75ff; explanatory report, Bundestagsdrucksache 16/1780 p. 32.

as in this case a *Massengeschäft* is not assumed to exist (Section 19.5, Sentence 3 AGG). Furthermore, the prohibition of discrimination extends to private insurance (Section 19.1 Nr. 2 AGG).

The prohibition of discrimination does not apply to legal relations of a personal nature or if there is a special relationship of trust between the parties concerned or their relatives (Section 19.5, sentence 1 AGG). As recital 4 of Directive 2000/43/EC underlines, and as it follows from European fundamental rights, the protection of the private sphere is a (fundamental and important) aspect of European law. However, as Directive 2000/43/EC (unlike Article 3.1 Directive 2004/113/EC) contains no explicit exception in this respect it is questionable whether the exception in the AGG is in accordance with the legal regime of EU law pertaining to race and ethnic origin, bearing in mind that any intrusion into the private sphere can be avoided by the party concerned by not making the goods and services in question available to the public, and thus rendering the AGG inapplicable.²⁵² The regulation of the AGG is thus contrary to EU law.

3.2.10 Housing (Article 3(1)(h) Directive 2000/43)

In Germany, national legislation includes housing as formulated in the Racial Equality Directive.

Although the AGG applies to housing, unequal treatment is nevertheless permissible on all grounds if it serves to create and maintain stable social relations regarding inhabitants, and balanced patterns of settlement and economic, social and cultural relations (Section 19.3 AGG). According to the explanatory report, this clause is not to be interpreted as justifying the under-representation of any racial or ethnic minority.²⁵³ This question has practical importance for various groups of residents from migrant backgrounds, given the residential structures in some cities where people from such backgrounds find housing predominantly in some areas, but not others. It is of less relevance for Roma, as comparable housing patterns in their case do not exist. Some measures will be justifiable as positive action insofar as they increase the presence of some minorities. In other cases possible indirect discrimination on grounds of race and ethnic origin because of the application of certain socio-economic parameters might be justified by the objective reason of creating a socially balanced structure of inhabitants, if these measures are proportionate. Given that there is no explicit exception or possibility of justification of such unequal treatment under the Directive 2000/43/EC beyond that, the reconcilability of the clause with European law depends on the question of whether the interpretation of the clause is limited to this framework.²⁵⁴

As mentioned above, the prohibition of discrimination in contract law does not apply to legal relations of a personal nature or if there is a special relationship of trust between the parties concerned or their relatives (Section 19.5, sentence 1 AGG).

In the case of housing this is supposed to be the case if the parties or their relatives live at the same premises (Section 19.5, sentence 2 AGG). This raises the same issues as discussed under 3.2.9, as there is no explicit exception to this extent in the Directive. The reconcilability of this clause depends on the interpretation of the Directive 2000/43/EC (cf. 3.2.9)).

²⁵² For the reconcilability of Section 19.5, Sentences 1 and 2 AGG with Directive 2000/43/EC, cf. e.g. Armbrüster in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 7 para 84ff.

²⁵³ Bundestagsdrucksache 16/1780 p. 42.

²⁵⁴ Arguing for permissibility on the ground of a teleological reduction of the regulation of the Directive 2000/43/EC as the prevention of ghettoisation is not against the purpose of the Directive, see Armbrüster in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 7 para 109ff; for the impermissibility of exclusive quotas but the permissibility of supporting quotas implying maximum representation of certain minorities, see Ambrosius in Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG § 19 para 40 et seq.

As already mentioned before, the principle of non-discrimination is not supposed to apply in principle (although exceptions are supposed to be possible), if a landlord does not let more than 50 dwellings, as in this case a *Massengeschäft* is not assumed to exist (Section 19.5, Sentence 3 AGG).

There is a special clause enabling registered partners (*Lebenspartner*) to succeed in rental contracts after their partner's demise.²⁵⁵

If a public body provides housing, it is bound by the guarantee of equality. Support for people with disabilities is granted for finding, modifying, equipping and preserving housing adequate for their special needs (Section 55.2 No. 5 Social Code IX (SGB IX)). As mentioned above (2.7 a), people with disabilities may be granted social security benefits to help them live independently in sheltered accommodation (Section 55.2 No. 6 Social Code IX (SGB IX)).

Further provisions provide for special means to accommodate the needs of older people, including adaptation of housing to their needs (Sections 70 and 71.2 No. 2 Social Code XII (SGB XII)).

- Trends and patterns regarding housing segregation for Roma

In Germany, there are no patterns of housing segregation and discrimination against the Roma.

²⁵⁵ Section 563.1, sentence 2 BGB.

4 EXCEPTIONS

4.1 Genuine and determining occupational requirements (Article 4)

In Germany, national legislation provides for an exception for genuine and determining occupational requirements.

Section 8 AGG contains a provision on genuine and determining occupational requirements which closely follows the Directives.

4.2 Employers with an ethos based on religion or belief (Article 4(2) Directive 2000/78)

- Exception for employers with an ethos based on religion or belief

In Germany, national law provides for an exception for employers with an ethos based on religion or belief.

General Framework

In German law an elaborate system of justifications exists for religious communities – an area of considerable social, cultural and political importance, as the Christian Churches and their dependent organisations are among the biggest employers in Germany.²⁵⁶ The question of the conformity of the exception in discrimination law cannot be answered without a view on this legal framework. The legal basis for it is the constitutional provisions on the status of religious communities: the Constitution separates religion and state and establishes the principle of the neutrality of the state. This principle is not explicitly stated, but implied by various constitutional provisions on freedom of religion and the legal status of churches. It has been interpreted in an “open” fashion. This concept of “open” neutrality was formulated by the Federal Constitutional Court and means that, to a certain degree, religious faiths can play a role in public life, subject to strict equal treatment of all religions.²⁵⁷ Article 140 GG incorporates several articles of the Weimar Constitution,²⁵⁸ namely Articles 136, 137, 138, 139 and 141. Articles 136 and 137 are relevant in this respect: Article 136.1 provides a regulation similar to Article 33.3 GG, establishing the same civic duties and rights irrespective of religion and is thus practically superseded by this provision and the equality guarantee.

²⁵⁶ Religious communities are understood as associations of at least two people based on a consensus of faith aiming at least partly to manifest this faith.

²⁵⁷ The head scarf issue is at its core not conceptualised by the Federal Constitutional Court as a matter relating to unequal treatment of religions, but instead as relating to possible limits on the freedom of religion, see Federal Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG*), 2 BvR 1436/02 para 32 et passim. Even the yardstick for the guarantee of equality of Article 33.3 GG is the compatibility of a regulation with freedom of religion, BVerfG, 2 BvR 1436/02, para 39. However, the Court emphasises that any prohibition of religious symbols must respect the strictly interpreted equality of religions, BVerfG, 2 BvR 1436/02, para 43, 71. The Federal Administrative Court confirmed this principle of equal treatment in its second head scarf decision, Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht, BVerwG*), 2 C 45/03, 24.6.2004 para 35. On the general legal framework cf. Kunig and Mager in Mahlmann/Rottleuthner (eds.) (2006), *Ein neuer Kampf der Religionen?*, p. 161ff; p. 185ff. The neutrality of the state as a fundamental principle is also reinforced by the Hesse Civil Service Law (*Hessisches Beamtengesetz, HBG*, latest version of 27.05.2013, entry into force 06.06.2013 (GVBl. 2013, 218), Section 45 (entry into force on 01.03.2014) prohibits the act of wearing symbols that violate the neutrality of the state. (In the earlier version of the Hesse Civil Service Law of 11.01.1989 (GVBl. I, 26), the neutrality of the state was discussed in Section 68.) In this context, the Hesse Land Government prohibited the wearing of the burqa in the public services. The case arose when a public employee announced they would return to work wearing a burqa after a period of leave. The decision was considered unsurprising given the established legal framework in Hesse. There is a broad consensus that the burqa does not constitute suitable dress in the public services, not least because of functional necessities, e.g. in the context of contact with those seeking the public services provided.

²⁵⁸ The Constitution of the German Reich (*Die Verfassung des Deutschen Reichs*) of 11.08.1919, usually known as the Weimar Constitution (*Weimarer Verfassung*).

Article 137 of the Weimar Constitution is of particular importance. Article 137.1 abolished any "state church". This entails the separation of the secular and religious spheres and creates a basis for the autonomy of churches and other religious communities.

Article 137.3 of the Weimar Constitution forms the legal basis for this autonomy from the state. A number of landmark decisions by the Federal Constitutional Court have elaborated the nature of this autonomy.²⁵⁹ The religious community is autonomous in organisation and administration. This is not only limited to the internal organisation of churches but extends to all institutions related to the religious community, regardless of their legal form. The only precondition is a substantial relationship with the religious mission of the religious community. Whether such a relationship exists is not to be determined by state institutions, but most importantly by the courts. It is solely up to the religious community to determine the scope and limit of its religious mission. For example, for Christian churches it is accepted that, due to the principle of charity, all charitable activities (such as running kindergartens, hospitals, etc.) are encompassed by the religious mission of the Christian faith. Acts concerning the internal workings of a church are not acts by public authorities and thus not regulated by public law.

Given this autonomy, provisions of law do not apply to religious communities without qualification. For example, according to the Federal Constitutional Court, the Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*) is not applicable to hospitals as employers if their operation is part of the religious mission of a religious community.²⁶⁰ The Works Constitution Act contains a general provision in this respect which exempts from its scope all organisations which are of a directly or predominantly religious nature, among others.²⁶¹ Another provision in the law directly exempts religious communities.²⁶²

According to Article 140 GG and Article 137.3 Weimar Constitution, the autonomy of a religious community is limited by the laws applicable to everyone. This provision has been narrowly interpreted by the Federal Constitutional Court. These laws are understood as laws which have the same meaning for a religious community as for everyone else. For example, given the special mission of churches, labour laws do not have the same meaning for churches as for everyone else. The Court argued that these laws cannot therefore limit the autonomy of churches, without paying due regard to their special status when interpreting them.

This special legal position is of considerable practical importance. For example, religious communities are not generally exempted from legislation on protection against dismissal. The Federal Constitutional Court held that churches are free to choose the legal form by which they regulate their affairs.²⁶³ If, however, exercise their private autonomy, they are in principle regulated by general labour law.²⁶⁴

The special position of the church has, however, to be considered in this application. For example, a church can expect that employees respect special duties of loyalty as determined by the church itself. As mentioned above, churches are free to determine the precise content of these duties of loyalty. It is dependent on the internal structure of the church which authority can make this type of decision.

²⁵⁹ BVerfGE 46, 73 (Application of the Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*) to a Catholic hospital); BVerfGE 57, 220 (Access of unions to religious institutions); 70, 138 (Dismissal on the basis of a breach of the duty of loyalty in religious institutions). Cf. Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG), 20 October 2014, 2 BvR 661/12 (see case law 12.2 below).

²⁶⁰ S. Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht*), 24.09.2014, 5 AZR 611/12.

²⁶¹ Section 118.1 Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*). This provision applies if the character of the organisations justifies the exemption.

²⁶² Section 118.2 Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*).

²⁶³ BVerfGE 70, 138, 164.

²⁶⁴ BVerfGE 70, 138, 164.

The legal autonomy of the churches is limited by the laws applicable to all (for example the laws regulating the termination of contracts) but these laws are interpreted in the light of their autonomy.

However, the Federal Constitutional Court set important limits on this regulatory autonomy of the churches. It does not allow arbitrariness, the violation of bona fide principles and the ordre public, including the application of fundamental rights.²⁶⁵ It should be noted that this privilege is not limited to Christian churches, but open to any other religion.

The regulation by the General Act on Equal Treatment (AGG)

Section 9 AGG contains an exception for religion mirroring this general legal framework. A difference in treatment on the grounds of the religion or belief of the employees of a religious community, facilities affiliated to it (regardless of their legal form) or organisations which have undertaken conjointly to practise a religion or belief, shall not constitute discrimination where such grounds constitute a justified occupational requirement for a particular religion or belief, with regard to the ethos of the religious community or organisation in question and by reason of their right to self-determination or by the nature of the particular activity (Section 9.1). The prohibition of different treatment on the grounds of religion or belief shall be without prejudice to the right of the religious community referred to under Section 1, the facilities assigned to it (regardless of their legal form) or organisations which have undertaken conjointly to practise a religion or belief, to require individuals working for them to act in good faith and with loyalty to the ethos of the organisation (Section 9.2 AGG).

This general legal regime is, in principle, in accordance with the regime of exceptions in Article 4.2 and (also relevant) Article 4.1²⁶⁶ of Directive 2000/78. However, there are problems with regard to the details of the regulations. The AGG regulation is problematic in this respect. Section 9.1 AGG refers to the self-understanding or ethos (*Selbstverständnis*) or the nature of the particular activity, whereas the Directive combines *both*. The requirement must be justified through a test of proportionality implied in Article 4.2 Directive 2000/78/EC with regard to *both* the self-understanding *and* the kind of work concerned.²⁶⁷

A regulation like Section 9.1 AGG which does not appear necessarily to differentiate between kinds of work therefore does not seem to be in accordance with European Law. It should be noted that the Federal Constitutional Court accepted as constitutional that it is up to religious communities to determine to which kind of work their specific requirements apply, including the possibility that all requirements apply fully to all kinds of work.²⁶⁸ Section 9.1 AGG refers only to justified (*gerechtfertigt*) not to legitimate and justified

²⁶⁵ BVerfGE 70, 138, 168.

²⁶⁶ On the complicated and unclear structure of the regime of exceptions on the grounds of religion and belief in Directive 2000/78/EC, cf. M. Mahlmann in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann, *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 3, para 110ff. Differentiation based on religious motives, e.g. with regard to sexual orientation, must be justified according to Article 4.1 Directive 2000/78/EC, not 4.2, as they are not differentiation on the ground of religion, but on the ground of sexual orientation.

²⁶⁷ BAG, 25.4.2013, 2 AZR 579/12 para 46 has left it open whether Article 9 AGG is in breach of EU law or not.

²⁶⁸ Cf. BVerfGE 70, 138, 162ff. It is a matter of debate, whether this regime is in accordance with Directive 2000/78/EC and other regulations of EU Law on the status of religious communities, including the (non-binding) 11th Declaration on the status of churches and non-confessional organisations annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam and the corresponding regulation in Article 17 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union as amended by the Treaty of Lisbon, cf. for further details Mahlmann, in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 3 para 110ff. One case, Labour Court Hamburg (*Arbeitsgericht Hamburg, AG Hamburg*), 04.12.2007, 20 Ca 105/07, has modified this approach, differentiating as to the kind of work concerned, concluding that under EU law it is not a justified requirement that for work which does not belong to the core area of the activity of a religious community only members of that religious community are employed. This decision was overturned by Hamburg Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Hamburg, LAG Hamburg*) on 29.10.2008, 3 Sa 15/08. The reversal was confirmed by the BAG, 19.08.2010, 8 AZR 466/09.

requirements, like the Directive, although this might not lead to any difference in judicial interpretation.

As in German labour law, people who hold a religious office (e.g. priests) are regularly not regarded as employees and so the AGG does not apply to them. Although professional requirements in this core area of the activities of the religious community will be justifiable under Articles 4.1 and 4.2 Directive 2000/78/EC, the Directive does not contain an exception in this respect.

- Conflicts between rights of organisations with an ethos based on religion or belief and other rights to non-discrimination

In Germany, there is case law in this area relating to conflicts between the rights of organisations with an ethos based on religion or belief and other rights to non-discrimination.

For example, courts have ruled that there are special reasons for terminating employment contracts if special duties and obligations of loyalty are violated, e.g. by an employee leaving a Christian church.²⁶⁹ Another pertinent issue is employees' homosexuality, which is, if openly manifested, interpreted by some religious organisations as a breach of such duties of loyalty. There is contesting case-law on this matter.²⁷⁰ Given what has been said above, a practice that does not differentiate between spheres of work, raises issues of proper implementation.

- Religious institutions affecting employment in state funded entities

In Germany, religious institutions are permitted to select people (on the basis of their religion) to hire or to dismiss from a job when that job is in a state entity, or in an entity financed by the State.

According to Article 7.3, Sentence 2 GG, religious instruction in state schools is, with the exception of non-denominational schools, organised in harmony with the principles of religious communities. This creates no directional authority for religious communities but implies various modes of influence, including agreement as to the appointment of teachers teaching the particular religion. The details are regulated in Land school laws or special agreements with the religious communities.

There are some equivalent rules regarding Chairs in Theology in state universities. Apart from this, on the basis of special contractual agreements (concordats) with the Holy See, the consent of the Catholic Church is needed in some Länder (mainly Bavaria) for the appointment of chairs of subjects other than theology (philosophy, history, pedagogy). In practice, these chairs are not necessarily limited to Catholic applicants, as a Protestant applicant has been appointed to one of these chairs with the consent of the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church enjoys a veto in relation to the appointment but not the exercise of the professorship (e.g. the actual teaching content), which has no "missio canonica". In

²⁶⁹ Cf. e.g. Rhineland-Palatinate Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Rheinland-Pfalz, LAG Rheinland-Pfalz*), 02.07.2008, 7 Sa 250/08: no discrimination if employee in a nursing home which is attached to a Church is dismissed because the employee leaves the Church, as this is justified by breach of duty of loyalty (parties settled at next instance, BAG, 21.12.2010, 2 AZR 516/09); BAG, 25.4.2013, 2 AZR 579/12 confirming that leaving a Church forms a sufficient reason for the dismissal of an educational social worker, employed for social work without religious content with children in a state-financed institution run by a Catholic charity.

²⁷⁰ On this matter, with reference to some case-law, see Wedde in: Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG § 9 para 58. Cf. Land Labour Court Baden-Württemberg, 24 June 1993, 11 Sa 39/93, NZA 1994, 416 (homosexuality not sufficient reason for refusal to admit applicant for education as carer for disabled persons); Labour Court Stuttgart, 28 April 2010, 14 Ca 1585/09, NJOZ 2011, 1309 (registered partnership justified reason not to employ applicant as head of catholic Kindergarten).

1980, the Constitutional Court of Bavaria decided that these regulations do not violate constitutional norms, among them the neutrality of the state. The Court argued that this form of cooperation with the Church is necessary, in order to achieve the educational goals (*Bildungsziele*) in state schools laid down in Section 131 and 135 of the Bavarian Constitution (among others the reverence for God, respect for religious convictions and human dignity, as well as an education according to the principles of the Christian faith).

The Court held that, in order to be able to educate according to the principles of the Christian faith, it is necessary to provide corresponding course options at university level for future teachers.²⁷¹

However, the question of the legitimacy of these chairs continues to be highly contentious. While proponents mainly follow the reasoning of the Bavarian Constitutional Court, arguing that as long as there is a need for teachers able to teach in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith these agreements are legitimate,²⁷² opponents criticise breaches of the constitutional principles of neutrality and separation of church and state, the constitutional guarantee of equal access to public employment irrespective of religious faith and the constitutional freedom of sciences, as well as of Directive 2000/78/EC and of the AGG.²⁷³

In a relevant case, the actions of several applicants for an appointment to a professorship of philosophy for which the Catholic Church exercises a veto right, were dismissed on the basis of procedural issues. The Bavarian Higher Administrative Court (*Bayerischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof*) stated, in addition, that given the non-discriminatory practice of the university not considering the religion of the applicants, no unequal treatment had been substantiated by the applicant.²⁷⁴ In 2012 Catholic bishops announced they would waive their right to give their consent the appointment of candidates.

The Protestant church has concluded agreements with Bavaria that the Land must take into account the needs of theology students when appointing chairs of church law at two of its universities.²⁷⁵

4.3 Armed forces and other specific occupations (Article 3(4) and Recital 18 Directive 2000/78)

In Germany, national legislation provides for an exception for the armed forces in relation to age and disability discrimination (Article 3(4), Directive 2000/78).

The Soldiers General Act on Equal Treatment (*Soldatinnen- und Soldaten-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, SoldGG*) covers all grounds with the exception of age and disability, taking advantage of the exception for military service in Article 3.4 Directive 2000/78.

²⁷¹ Constitutional Court of Bavaria (Bayerischer Verfassungsgerichtshof, BayVerfGH), BayVerfGHE 33, p. 65 et seq.

²⁷² E.g. von Campenhausen, in Mangoldt/Klein/Starck, GG (6th ed. 2010), Article 136 WRV, para 25 et seq for philosophy and pedagogy but not history; Ehlers, in Sachs, 7th ed. 2014. GG, Article 140, 136, para 3, both with further references to the extensive discussion.

²⁷³ Jeand'Heur/Korioth (2000), *Grundzüge des Staatskirchenrechts*, para 338ff; Morlok, in Dreier, GG, Article 140/136 WRV para 18; Czermak (2008), *Religions- und Weltanschauungsrecht* (, para 406 both with further references.

²⁷⁴ Bavarian Higher Administrative Court (*Bayerischer Verwaltungsgerichtshof, BayVerwGH*), 30.4.2009, 7 CE 09.661, 7 CE 09.662.

²⁷⁵ Law on the concordats with the Holy See and the contracts with the Evangelical Churches (*Gesetz zu dem Konkordate mit dem Heiligen Stuhle und den Verträgen mit den Evangelischen Kirchen*), 15.01.1925, GVBl. 22.01.1925, p. 53.

However, Section 18.1 SoldGG provides for a prohibition of discrimination for severely disabled soldiers, provided that physical function, intellectual ability or mental health is not a genuine and determining occupational requirement for the military service. Section 18.2 SoldGG provides for compensation for a violation of this prohibition.

In addition, in the Soldiers Act (*Soldatengesetz, SG*),²⁷⁶ there is a legal prohibition of discrimination against soldiers on the grounds of sexual identity, parentage, race, faith, belief, religious or political opinion or ethnic origin, amongst others.²⁷⁷

According to social law, the legal status of severely disabled soldiers is, with regard to certain legal provisions, the same as for other severely disabled people. The provisions for severely disabled people are applied insofar as they are compatible with the special requirements of military service.²⁷⁸

4.4 Nationality discrimination (Article 3(2))

a) Discrimination on the ground of nationality

In Germany, national law includes exceptions relating to difference of treatment based on nationality.

In German law, as in other legal systems, there is a differentiated system for the treatment of non-German nationals. On the most fundamental level, the status of non-nationals is protected by fundamental rights in the German constitution which are human rights and therefore applicable to every human being in their relations with the German state authorities. Most important here is the guarantee of human dignity.²⁷⁹ Only German nationals are entitled to a number of other fundamental rights, although special laws may grant the same rights to non-German citizens as well.²⁸⁰

Citizens of EU Member States are treated in the same way as Germans in most respects, due to EU law. Within this framework, German law differentiates between Germans and non-Germans in various legal spheres, such as residence rights, work permits and some social security rights.²⁸¹

Some professions are open only to German nationals and specified groups of non-Germans, such as EU citizens and stateless people.²⁸² Nationality discrimination, including the example cited, can however be judged unlawful, if it is not justifiable under the general guarantee of equality.

²⁷⁶ Soldiers Act (*Gesetz über die Rechtsstellung von Soldaten, SG*) of 30.05.2005 (BGBl. I, 1482), last amended on 06.03.2015 (BGBl. I, 250 (Nr. 10)).

²⁷⁷ Section 3.1 Soldiers Act (*Soldatengesetz, SG*): 'Der Soldat ist nach Eignung, Befähigung und Leistung ohne Rücksicht auf Geschlecht, sexuelle Identität Abstammung, Rasse, Glauben, Weltanschauung, religiöse oder politische Anschauungen, Heimat, ethnische oder sonstige Herkunft zu ernennen und zu verwenden.' Last amended on 06.03.2015 (BGBl. I, 250 (Nr. 10)).

²⁷⁸ Section 128.4 SGB IX.

²⁷⁹ Article 1 GG.

²⁸⁰ As, for example, in the case of freedom of assembly, see Section 1 Law on Assembly (*Versammlungsgesetz, VersammIG*, of 15.11.1978 (BGBl. I, 1789)). Last amended on 08.12.2008 (BGBl. I, 2366).

²⁸¹ Some examples. The federal scheme to support educational costs through grants is not only open to German nationals, but also to non-Germans of various legal statuses, as well as individuals entitled to asylum, refugees, long-term legal residents and people with exceptional leave to remain, see Section 8.1 Nr. 2 – Nr. 7; 8.2 Federal Law on Promotion of Education (*Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz, BaföG*, of 07.12.2010 (BGBl. I, 1952; 2012 I, 197), last amended on 29.08.2013 (BGBl. I, 3484)). See also Section 63.1 and 63.2 SGB III.

²⁸² See Section 2.1 Nr. 1 Law on Pharmacies (*Apothekengesetz, ApoG*, of 15.10.1980 (BGBl. I, 1993)), last amended on 15.07.2013 (BGBl. I, 2420). A similar regulation also existed until recently for medical professions, Former Section 3.1 Nr. 1 Federal Medical Regulation (*Bundesärzteordnung, BÄO*, of 16.04.1987 (BGBl. I, 1218), last amended on 20.02.2013 (BGBl. I, 277)) admission to medical practice only for German citizens, according to Article 116 GG, citizens of EU Member States, contractual parties to the Treaty on the European Economic Area, other contractual partners in this respect or stateless people.

In Germany, nationality (as in citizenship) is not explicitly mentioned as a protected ground in national anti-discrimination law.

There are prohibitions of discrimination which list nationality as a proscribed ground, e.g. Section 75.1 Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*). In other spheres of law, unequal treatment on the basis of nationality can be considered a breach of the general provisions of private law.

b) Relationship between nationality and 'race or ethnic origin'

Under the AGG, discrimination on the ground of nationality is generally regarded as possible indirect discrimination on the basis of race or ethnic origin and, as such, is prohibited.

4.5 Work-related family benefits (Recital 22 Directive 2000/78)

a) Benefits for married employees

In Germany, it would under conditions constitute unlawful discrimination in national law if an employer only provides benefits to those employees who are married.

Due to the principle of freedom of collective bargaining,²⁸³ contracting partners are free to include provisions based on marriage in collective agreements.

However, there must be a connection to professional tasks or working conditions.²⁸⁴ Marriage in this context can only refer to family status, not to its reproductive function.

The family status of registered life partnerships (*eingetragene Lebenspartnerschaft*) is not covered by the law on the remuneration of civil servants.²⁸⁵ The case-law in the past was rather restrictive. Because of the ECJ Tadao Maruko decision, differential treatment of spouses and life partners within the scope of Directive 2000/78/EC must be considered as violating EU law.²⁸⁶ Accordingly, the Federal Constitutional Court has clarified, as mentioned above, that same-sex life partners and spouses must be treated equally.²⁸⁷ Meanwhile, the Federal Labour Court and other courts have adapted their jurisprudence to follow this interpretation.

b) Benefits for employees with opposite-sex partners

In Germany, it would constitute unlawful discrimination in national law if an employer only provides benefits to those employees with opposite-sex partners.

Such limitation could form discrimination, though there is no case law on that matter.

4.6 Health and safety (Article 7(2) Directive 2000/78)

a) Exceptions in relation to disability and health/safety

In Germany, there are exceptions in relation to disability and health and safety (Article 7(2), Directive 2000/78).

²⁸³ Article 9.3 GG.

²⁸⁴ BAG, 29.04.2004, Az: 6 AZR 101/03.

²⁸⁵ Section 40 Civil Servants Remuneration Act (*Bundesbesoldungsgesetz, BBesG*, of 19.06.2009 (BGBl. I, 1434)). Last amended on 15.08.2012 (BGBl. I, 1670).

²⁸⁶ ECJ, 01.04.2008, C-267/06, Tadao Maruko (for case-law on this matter cf. above, 2.3.c); 3.2.7).

²⁸⁷ BVerfG, 07.07.2009, 1 BvR 1164/07.

Section 20 AGG describes permissible differences in treatment on grounds of disability when they are based on objective grounds. Specifically, such differences in treatment in relation to disability and health and safety are considered permissible under the provision when they serve the avoidance of threats, the prevention of damage or another purpose of a comparable nature (Section 20.1 Nr. 1) or when they satisfy the requirement of protection of personal safety (Section 20.1 Nr. 2).

Exceptions in employment would have to be in accordance with Section 8 AGG on genuine and determining occupational requirements.

For disability, the duty of reasonable accommodation must be considered in this respect.

4.7 Exceptions related to discrimination on the ground of age (Article 6 Directive 2000/78)

4.7.1 Direct discrimination

In Germany, national law provides an exception for direct discrimination on age.

Section 10 AGG contains a detailed provision to justify direct discrimination on the ground of age.

- Justification of direct discrimination on the ground of age

In Germany, it is possible, generally, and in specified circumstances, to justify direct discrimination on the ground of age.

Section 10 AGG implies a test of proportionality which is at the core of the Mangold-jurisprudence.

The regulations in Section 10 Nr. 1-4 AGG follow the regulations of the Directives. Section 10 Nos. 5 and 6 AGG cover additional (exemplary) grounds.²⁸⁸ Section 10 Nr. 6 seems to be justifiable in the light of Article 6 of the Directive, as opportunities in the labour market and levels of social security appear to be acceptable grounds for justification. It follows existing legal practice.²⁸⁹ For Section 10 No. 5 on retirement ages, see below 4.7.4. Before the ECJ Age Concern decision,²⁹⁰ and later clarifications by the CJEU on aims of social policy as a precondition for the application of Article 6 of the Directive,²⁹¹ objective reasons were taken not to be limited to those contained in legislation or which are in the public interest. Entrepreneurial interests were regarded as being legitimate as well.²⁹² It has to be seen how this jurisprudence is adapted given the CJEU case law.

According to the equality guarantee, any different treatment on the ground of age as a personal unchangeable characteristic through legislation or other acts of the public

²⁸⁸ The provisions name as examples:

- an agreement that which provides for the termination of an employment relationship without dismissal at the time when the employee is entitled to apply for pension on the ground of age, notwithstanding the regulations in Section 41 SGB VI (Section 10 Nr. 5 AGG).
- differentiations between the social benefits within the meaning of the Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*), where the parties have created a regulation governing compensation based on age or length of service whereby the employee's chances on the labour market (which are decisively dependent on his or her age) have recognisably been taken into consideration by means of emphasising age relatively strongly, or employees who are economically secure are excluded from social benefits because they may be eligible to draw an old-age pension after drawing unemployment benefit (Section 10 Nr. 6 AGG).

²⁸⁹ Cf. the issue is contentious in legal theory, for discussion cf. Brors in Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG, § 10 para 129ff; Voggenreiter in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann, *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 8 para 46 (both: admissible).

²⁹⁰ ECJ, 05.03.2009, C-388/07, (Age Concern England).

²⁹¹ Cf. e.g. ECJ, 13.09.2011, C-447/09 (Prigge).

²⁹² BAG, 22.01.2009, 8 AzR 906/07.

authorities falls in principle under a strict scrutiny of proportionality. This matches the Mangold test, which is a test of proportionality, like other existing case-law.

a) Permitted differences of treatment based on age

In Germany, national law permits differences of treatment based on age for any activities within the material scope of Directive 2000/78.

As explained, this possibility exists (Section 10 AGG), implementing the framework of Directive 2000/78/EC (Article 6) and its judicial interpretation.

b) Occupational pension schemes' fixed ages for admission or entitlements

In Germany, national law allows occupational pension schemes to fix ages for admission to the scheme or entitlement to benefits, taking up the possibility provided for by article 6 (2).

The regulation in Section 10 para. 4 AGG provides for this possibility.

4.7.2 Special conditions for young people, older workers and persons with caring responsibilities

In Germany, there are special conditions set by law for older and younger workers in order to promote their vocational integration, and for persons with caring responsibilities to ensure their protection.

There are various measures which aim to integrate older and younger workers.²⁹³ There are provisions protecting people with caring responsibilities, e.g. parents, and, in addition, Section 10 No. 1 AGG provides for the possibility for the preferential treatment of these people.

4.7.3 Minimum and maximum age requirements

In Germany, there are exceptions permitting minimum and maximum age requirements in relation to access to employment (notably in the public sector) and training.

There is a plethora of minimum and maximum age requirements in German law.²⁹⁴

²⁹³ The provisions under scrutiny in the Mangold case are an example of this. The legal provision at the centre of this case was introduced by the Law on part-time work and fixed-term contracts, amending and repealing provisions of employment law (*Gesetz über Teilzeitarbeit und befristete Arbeitsverträge und zur Änderung und Aufhebung arbeitsrechtlicher Bestimmungen*, TzBfG) of 21.12.2000 (BGBl. I, 1966), last amended 20.12.2011 (BGBl. I, 2854).

²⁹⁴ Examples include: Federal President: minimum: 40 years, no maximum entry age, Article 54.1 GG. Judges, maximum: - varying Land laws exist, in Bayern e.g. 45 years (Section 23 Civil Service Law Bayern (*Beamtengesetz Bayern*, BayBG), last amended on 24.07.2013 (GVBl 450)). Federal Judges, minimum: 35 (Section 125.2 Court Constitution Act (*Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz*, GVG), last amended on 02.07.2013 (BGBl. I, 3799)). Federal Constitutional Judges, minimum 40: (Section 3.1 Federal Constitutional Court Law (*Bundesverfassungsgerichtsgesetz*, BVerfGG, of 11.08.1993 (BGBl. I, 147)), last amended on 29.08.2013 (BGBl. I, 3463)). Federal civil servants: age requirement can be waived for official purposes, application for service training (*Vorbereitungsdienst*) in criminal investigation department, maximum: 33 years (Section 5.2 Regulation on Service in the Federal Criminal Police (*Kriminal-Laufbahnverordnung*, KrimLV) of 18.09.2009 (BGBl. I, 3042)). It is notable that the former general maximum age requirement of 32 years for applications for public service training (*Beamtenausbildung*), former Section 14.2 Regulation on Careers in Public Service (*Bundeslaufbahnverordnung*, BLV, of 12.02.2009 (BGBl. I, 284)), was abrogated in 2009, last amended on 11.08.2014 (BGBl. I, 1346). Promotion to a higher service level (*Aufstieg in eine höhere Laufbahn*) for public employees, maximum: 57 years (Section 36.2 Regulation on Careers in Public Service (*Bundeslaufbahnverordnung*, BLV)). Federal Criminal Police Officers: maximum 52 years (Section 10 Regulation on Service in the Federal Criminal Police (*Kriminal-Laufbahnverordnung*, KrimLV). Executive police service (*Polizeivollzug*), maximum: 62 years (Section 5.1 Federal Executive Police Service Law

For example, Section 5 of the Federal Police Career Structures Regulation (*Bundespolizei-Laufbahnverordnung, BpolLV*)²⁹⁵ contains specific provisions for enforcement officers. The concrete physical demands of police officers require the establishment of separate conditions of access to the police force than those for civil servants in general. The minimum age for commencing training for the Federal police service is 16 and the maximum age is 28 (up to 28th birthday). Individuals eligible for training for the intermediate or higher police service in the Federal police must be under the age of 34. This maximum age limit can be adjusted up to a maximum of three years per child or per person being cared for after considering factors such as statutory maternity leave, childcare and the care of close relatives. However, in such cases the applicants should be under the age of 36 (middle grade of civil service) or 42 (higher intermediate and higher civil service).

Exempted from this regulation are holders of certificates of inclusion and acceptance, in accordance with Section 9 Military Pensions Act (*Soldatenversorgungsgesetz, SVG*),²⁹⁶ as well as participants in inclusion measures under Section 7. 2 of the Military Pensions Act (SVG). The Federal Police Board has the authority to make an exception in specific cases.

4.7.4 Retirement

a) State pension age

In Germany, there is state pension age, at which individuals must begin to collect their state pensions.

After a reform in 2008, the normal state pension age for both women and men is 67 (instead of 65).²⁹⁷ However, the new threshold applies fully only to those who were born in 1964 or later. The state pension age for age cohorts from 1947 to 1963 will be raised

(*Bundespolizeibeamtengegesetz, BpolBG*, of 03.06.1976 (BGBl. I, 1357)), last amended on 15.03.2012 (BGBl. I, 462). Universal compulsory military service (*Wehrpflicht*), minimum: 17 (Section 3.2 Law on Universal Compulsory Military Service (*Wehrpflichtgesetz, WpflG*) of 15.08.2011 (BGBl. I, 1730), last amended on 03.05.2013 (BGBl. I, 1084)), maximum: between 22 and 31 years (Section 5.1 Law on Universal Compulsory Military Service (*Wehrpflichtgesetz, WpflG*). Military Service, common maximum: 62 years, maximum corresponding to the military rank: 40 to 65 years (Section 45 Soldier's Law (*Soldatengesetz, SG*), last amended on 28.08.2013 (BGBl. I, 730)). Aircraft personnel, maximum: 60 years (Section 41.1, Sentence 2 Service Regulations on the Operation of Aircraft (*Betriebsordnung für Luftfahrtgerät, LuftBO*), of 04.03.1970 (BGBl. I, 262)), last amended on 15.02.2013 (BGBl. I, 293). Midwives, maximum: 70 years (Section 29 Law on Midwives (*Hebammengesetz, HebG*), of 04.06.1985 (BGBl. I, 902)), last amended on 21.07.2014 (BGBl. I, 1301). The minimum requirement of 17 years (former Section 7) was abrogated in 2008 (cf. amending law, 30.9.2008 BGBl. I 2008, 1910). The former Section 9 Law on Chimney Sweeps (*Schornsteinfegergesetz, SchfG*), of 10.08.1998 (BGBl. I, 2071), last amended on 03.04.2009 (BGBl. I, 700) which set the maximum age for chimney sweeps to 65 years ceased to be in effect on 01.01.2013 and was replaced by the *Schornsteinfeger-Handwerksgesetz, SchfHwG* of 26.11.2008 (BGBl. I, 2242), last amended on 05.12.2012 (BGBl. 2467) where in Sec 12.1.3 the maximum age is increased to 67 years. Educational funding (*Ausbildungsförderung*), maximum: 29 years (34 years for master's degree programmes) (Section 10.3 Law on Federal Educational Support (*Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz, BaföG*), last amended on 29.08.2013 (BGBl. I, 3484)). Federal Ombudsman on Data Protection: minimum 35 years (Section 22.1 Federal Law on Data Protection (*Bundesdatenschutzgesetz, BDSG*), last amended on 14.08.2009 (BGBl. I, 2814)). Notaries, maximum entry age: 60 (Section 6.1), maximum age: 70 years (Section 48a Federal Notary Act (*Bundesnotarordnung, BNotO*), last amended on 23.07.2013 (BGBl. I, 2586)). Bailiffs, varying Land laws, e.g. North-Rhine Westphalia, maximum: 40 – entry age for 20-month training period, minimum: 23 (Section 2.1 Nr. 3 Ordinance on Bailiffs North-Rhine Westphalia (*Verordnung über die Ausbildung und Prüfung für die Laufbahn des Gerichtsvollzieherdienstes des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, NRWGerVollzDAPO*), last amended on 24.09.2014 (GV. NRW. 647)). Prosecutors, varying Land laws, e.g. in Bavaria maximum: 45 with the possibility of exceptions (Section 23 Civil Service Law Bavaria (*Beamtengegesetz Bayern, BayBG*), last amended on 24.07.2013 (GVBl 450)).

²⁹⁵ Federal Police Career Structures Regulation (*Bundespolizeilaufbahnverordnung, BpolLV*) of 12.02.2009 (BGBl. I, 284), last amended on 15.10.2014 (BGBl. I, 1626).

²⁹⁶ Military Pensions Act (*Soldatenversorgungsgesetz, SVG*) of 16.09.2009 (BGBl. I, 3054), last amended 28.08.2013 (BGBl. I, 3386).

²⁹⁷ Section 35 SGB VI.

gradually. Employees are entitled to a (reduced) pension from the age of 63 if they decide to stop working after they have worked for 35 years or more.

There is no restriction on individuals working while receiving a normal state pension after the age of 67. However, there is a limit on how much money may be earned if an individual is receiving a pension before this age.²⁹⁸

b) Occupational pension schemes

In Germany, there is a normal age when people can begin to receive payments from occupational pension schemes and other employer-funded pension arrangements.

Usually such payments start at the same time as state pensions.²⁹⁹ It was ruled to be constitutional to regulate occupational pension schemes according to the state pension regulation.

c) State imposed mandatory retirement ages

In Germany, there is no state-imposed mandatory retirement age.

There is no general state-imposed mandatory retirement age, but there are various special regulations for particular professions.³⁰⁰

d) Retirement ages imposed by employers

In Germany, national law permits employers to set retirement ages (or ages at which the termination of an employment contract is possible) by contract and collective bargaining.

German law allows for employment contracts to be ended at a certain age by individual agreement and by collective bargaining. In both cases, an objective reason must exist for the respective agreements to be valid, with exceptions for fixed term contracts for employees above the age of 52.³⁰¹

Such objective reasons are widely held to exist for ending an employment contract at the age of 65, subject to reconsideration given the new pension age.³⁰²

e) Employment rights applicable to all workers irrespective of age

The laws on protection against dismissal apply in principle to all ages, though exceptions exist, see above 4.7.1 a). The right to a state pension does not constitute a reason for dismissal by the employer.³⁰³ Age is a factor within social choice (*Sozialauswahl*): age is a legitimate factor in selection for dismissal on social grounds in the sense that older

²⁹⁸ Section 34.2 SGB VI.

²⁹⁹ See Sections 2 and 6 Law on Work Pensions (*Betriebsrentengesetz, BetrAVG*), last amended on 23.06.2014 (BGBl. I, 787).

³⁰⁰ See above 4.7.3.

³⁰¹ See Section 14.1 Law on Part-time Work and Fixed Term Contracts (*Teilzeit- und Befristungsgesetz, TzBfG*) last amended on 20.12.2011 (BGBl. I, 2854). No such objective reason is needed if the employee is older than 52 (Section 14.3 Law on Part-time Work and Fixed Term Contracts (*Teilzeit- und Befristungsgesetz, TzBfG*)), though there are some qualifications.

³⁰² Reasons cover entitlement to a state pension and consequently social security, decreased performance typical of this age and the need for intergenerational planning of the workforce, Müller-Glöße, *Erfurter Kommentar zum Arbeitsrecht*, 15th ed. 15th ed. 2015, § 14 TzBfG para 56ff; BAG, 20.10.1993, Az: 7 AZR 135/93; BAG, 01.12.1993, 7 AZR 428/93; BAG, 19.11.2003, 7 AZR 296/03; before that age, special requirements can justify early retirement.

³⁰³ Section 41 SGB VI.

employees may legitimately be retained in preference to others.³⁰⁴ However, the entitlement to state pension, and therefore the age of an employee, can count as a consideration within social choice (*Sozialauswahl*) facilitating privileged dismissal.

The interest of the employer in maintaining an age balance among employees was also held to be reasonable.³⁰⁵ The regulation in this respect can be interpreted in accordance with EU law as a concretisation of the general clause of Article 6 Directive 2000/78/EC, as long as there is no schematic preferential treatment of age groups.³⁰⁶ On the regulations of the AGG, see 4.7.2.

f) Compliance of national law with CJEU case law

In Germany, national legislation is in line with the CJEU case law on age regarding compulsory retirement.

As mentioned above, there is a plethora of regulations on age limits. In recent years there have been major adoptions of such regulations on age limits, not least in the laws regulating public service which are now mostly in line with the jurisprudence of the CJEU, although details and concrete age limits may be open for debate. (c.f. e.g. above 4.7.3) The courts follow the standards set out by the CJEU as well.

4.7.5 Redundancy

a) Age and seniority taken into account for redundancy selection

In Germany, national law permits age or seniority to be taken into account in selecting workers for redundancy.

The laws on protection against dismissal apply in principle to all ages, though exceptions exist. The right to a state pension does not constitute a reason for dismissal by the employer.³⁰⁷ Age is a factor within social choice (*Sozialauswahl*): age is a legitimate factor in selection for dismissal on social grounds in the sense that older employees may legitimately be retained in preference to others.³⁰⁸ However, the entitlement to state pension, and therefore indirectly the age of an employee, can count as a consideration within social choice (*Sozialauswahl*) facilitating privileged dismissal. Before the age of entitlement to pension, age might have a similar effect within selection procedures for redundancy, although there is conflicting case-law.³⁰⁹

The interest of the employer in maintaining an age balance among employees was also held to be reasonable in this context.³¹⁰ The regulation in this respect can be interpreted

³⁰⁴ See Section 1.3, Sentence 1 Law on Protection against Dismissal (*Kündigungsschutzgesetz, KschG*, of 25.08.1969 (BGBl. I, 1317), last amended on 20.04.2013 (BGBl. I, 868)). In case of dismissal due to urgent entrepreneurial reasons, the dismissal is, among other reasons, not justified if the employer does not take or does not take sufficient account of the age of the individual concerned.

³⁰⁵ BAG, 23.11.2000, Az: 2 AZR 533/99: employee working in a kindergarten.

³⁰⁶ Cf. Brors, Däubler/Bertzach, AGG, § 10 para 100.

³⁰⁷ Section 41 SGB VI.

³⁰⁸ See Section 1.3, sentence 1 Law on Protection against Dismissal (*Kündigungsschutzgesetz, KschG*, of 25.08.1969 (BGBl. I, 1317), last amended on 20.04.2013 (BGBl. I, 868)). In case of dismissal due to urgent entrepreneurial reasons, the dismissal is, among other reasons, not justified if the employer does not take or does not take sufficient account of the age of the individual concerned.

³⁰⁹ See Land Labour Court, Lower Saxony (*Landesarbeitsgericht Niedersachsen, LAG Niedersachsen*), 28.05.2004, Az: 10 Sa 2180/03, arguing that a guideline according to which employees over the age of 55 can be more easily dismissed is not in violation of Directive 2000/78, because these employees can live more easily with a higher risk of unemployment, due to social security. See Land Labour Court, Düsseldorf (*Landesarbeitsgericht Düsseldorf, LAG Düsseldorf*) 21.01.2004, Az: 12 Sa 1188/03: proximity to pension age is no reason for choosing older employees for dismissal.

³¹⁰ BAG, 23.11.2000, Az: 2 AZR 533/99: employee working in a kindergarten.

in accordance with EU law as a concretisation of the general clause of Article 6 Directive 2000/78/EC, as long as there is no schematic preferential treatment of age groups.³¹¹

b) Age taken into account for redundancy compensation

In Germany, national law provides compensation for redundancy.

Age can play a role in redundancy compensation plans which are contractual agreements between unions and employers.

4.8 Public security, public order, criminal offences, protection of health, protection of the rights and freedoms of others (Article 2(5), Directive 2000/78)

In Germany, national law does not include exceptions that seek to rely on Article 2(5) of the Employment Equality Directive.

There is no general exception of this kind in national law, though such considerations would enter into the existing regime of exceptions.

4.9 Any other exceptions

In Germany, there are no other exceptions to the prohibition of discrimination (on any ground) provided in national law.

³¹¹ Cf. Brors, Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG, § 10 para 100.

5 POSITIVE ACTION (Article 5 Directive 2000/43, Article 7 Directive 2000/78)

a) Scope for positive action measures

In Germany, positive action in respect of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation is provided for in national law.

Section 5 AGG provides that unequal treatment as positive action is permissible – notwithstanding the justification on other grounds – if through suitable and appropriate measures existing disadvantages caused by one of the covered grounds are to be prevented or compensated.

Positive action by public authorities, including legislation, must be reconcilable with the constitutional guarantee of equality.³¹² Explicit regulations make permissible positive action promoting the equality of men and women and disabled people.³¹³ There is debate over whether positive action is permissible within the scope of the guarantee of equality for other written and unwritten grounds of discrimination (the latter cover, for example, sexual orientation).³¹⁴ This has not been authoritatively clarified by the Federal Constitutional Court. Positive action in the form of preferential employment is legally regulated in accordance with the relevant CJEU case-law,³¹⁵ which permits such treatment in principle, as long as the schemes allow for individual cases to be assessed.³¹⁶

The issue is highly contentious, especially as far as rigid quota systems are concerned. It has been extensively discussed regarding discrimination on the ground of sex. There has been no comparable debate regarding other grounds.

b) Main positive action measures in place on national level

There are various special regulations on positive action.

Broad policy measures

There are provisions on positive action, including institutional arrangements, for indigenous minorities, the promotion of their language, the protection of their territory, etc.,

³¹² Article 3, 33.2 and 33.3 GG.

³¹³ Article 3.2, Sentence 2, Article 3.3, Sentence 2 GG. On Land constitutions see Footnote 39. The disability law provides for the explicit admissibility of positive action, see Section 7.1 Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*).

³¹⁴ See: Osterloh in: Sachs, 7th ed. (2014), GG, Article 3 para 241 et. seq., 254.

³¹⁵ See ECJ, ECR 1995, I-3069, Kalanke, ECJ, ECR I-6363, *Marschall*, ECJ, ECR 2000, I-5539 *Abrahamsson*, cf. Mahlmann, in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann, *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 3 para 70.

³¹⁶ Compare for such legislation e.g. Section 9, sentence 3 Federal Civil Service Law (*Bundesbeamtengesetz, BBG*).

preferential rules for political representation and so on,³¹⁷ constitutionally buttressed by basic policy clauses of the Länder constitutions.³¹⁸

Section 71.1, in conjunction with Section 73 Social Code IX (SGB IX) establishes the duty of any employer with more than 20 employees to employ at least 5% severely disabled people. This rule is interpreted as not being directly prejudicial for individual claims, as it establishes only a general duty for the employer. If the employer does not fulfil this duty, as indicated above, it does not mean that discrimination has occurred in a specific case.³¹⁹

Preferential treatment narrowly tailored

Work Councils and the staff councils of public authorities have the competence to promote the integration of disabled people, older and foreign workers and to initiate measures against racism and xenophobia.³²⁰

Social security law grants state funding to help people with disabilities participate in working life in areas such as training and education, equipment and transport,³²¹ and also gives financial assistance to the employer for costs such as training and education, equipment and costs relating to integration.³²² A disabled person can claim preferential treatment regarding promotion and training. The employer is under a duty to check if qualified people with disabilities are available for posts which are vacant.³²³ They are under a duty to communicate and co-operate with public authorities. People with disabilities have the right to part-time work if it is necessary for reasons related to their disability.³²⁴ Furthermore there is a duty to conclude integration agreements,³²⁵ which are concrete,

³¹⁷ See on the regulations of the Land constitutions, above Footnote 39; for Land laws, e.g. Law on the Rights of the Sorbs (Wends) in the Land of Brandenburg (*Gesetz zur Ausgestaltung der Rechte der Sorben (Wenden) im Land Brandenburg, Sorben [Wenden]- Gesetz, SWG*) 7.7.1994, GVBl 1994, 294; Brandenburg / Saxony: State Agreement on the Establishment of a 'Foundation for the Sorbian People' (*Gesetz zum Staatsvertrag über die Errichtung der "Stiftung für das sorbische Volk", SorbVoStiftStVG*), of 09.12.1998, Sächs. GVBl. 1998, 629; Saxony: Law on the Rights of the Sorbs in the Free State of Saxony (*Gesetz über die Rechte der Sorben im Freistaat Sachsen, SächsSorbg*), of 31.03.1999, Sächs. GVBl. 1999, 161; Schleswig-Holstein: Law on the Promotion of Frisian in the Public Sphere (*Gesetz zur Förderung des Friesischen im öffentlichen Raum, FriesischG*), of 13.12.2004, GVBl. 2004, 481; Schleswig-Holstein: Schleswig-Holstein School Law (*Schleswig-Holsteinisches Schulgesetz, Schleswig-Holstein SchulG*), GVBl. 1990, 451, last amended on 13.12.2013, GVOBl. 494; Law on the Legal Status and Financing of Parliamentary Groups in the Schleswig-Holstein Parliament (*Gesetz zur Rechtsstellung und Finanzierung der Fraktionen im Schleswig-Holsteinischen Landtag, FraktionsG*), of 18.12.1994, GVBl. 1995, 4, last amended on 26.5.1999, GVOBl. 134; Electoral Law for the Schleswig-Holstein Parliament (*Wahlgesetz für den Landtag Schleswig-Holstein, Schleswig-Holstein LWahlG*), of 07.10.1991, GVBl. 1991, 442, last amended on 04.05.2013, GOVBl. 2010, 168.

³¹⁸ See Footnote 75. Brandenburg: Constitution of Brandenburg (*Verfassung von Brandenburg*): Article 25: Rights of the Sorbs (Wends) (*Rechte der Sorben [Wenden]*). Law on the Definition of the Rights of the Sorbs in the Land of Brandenburg (*Gesetz zur Ausgestaltung der Rechte der Sorben (Wenden) im Land Brandenburg, SWG*) (GVBl 1994, 294)): Section 1: Right to national identity; Section 2, Sent. 3: no disadvantage because of commitment to ethnic group; Section 5: Council for Sorbian Affairs; Section 10: Education, see 3.2.8; Schleswig-Holstein: Danes, Frisians: Article 5 Constitution of Schleswig-Holstein (*Verfassung des Landes Schleswig-Holstein*): minorities and ethnic groups (*Minderheiten und Volksgruppen*).

³¹⁹ The general employment quota applies to all employers with an average of 20 employees or more, Section 71, 73 SGB IX. There are modifications for smaller companies. If the quota is not met, penalties/payments up to EUR 260 for every disabled person who should have been employed are possible, SGB IX, Section 77. In 2008 846,166 severely disabled people were employed in this framework according to the Federal Employment Agency (*Bundesagentur für Arbeit*). In 2005 the equalisation levy paid amounted to €490 million.

³²⁰ Section 80.1 Nr. 4 Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, BetrVG*): integration of severely disabled people, Nr. 6: integration of older employees, Nr. 7: integration of foreign workers, initiating measures against racism and xenophobia, and see Section 68 Nrs. 4, 5, 6 Federal Employee Representation Law (*Bundespersönalvertretungsgesetz, BPersVG*).

³²¹ Section 33 SGB IX.

³²² Section 34 SGB IX.

³²³ Section 81.1 SGB IX.

³²⁴ Section 81.5, sentence 3 SGB IX.

³²⁵ Section 83 SGB IX.

binding legal provisions. There exists a right to such agreements, but the law does not offer a mechanism to resolve conflicts in cases where no agreement is reached.³²⁶ There is an obligation to create a representative body for severely disabled people if there are at least five severely disabled workers.³²⁷ Severe disability must be taken into account within social choice (*Sozialauswahl*) in case of dismissals (*betriebsbedingte Kündigungen*).³²⁸ There is a special procedure involving the public authorities in the case of an ordinary dismissal of a disabled person.³²⁹ The employer is under an obligation to cooperate with the representative body for people with disabilities and the integration authority to avoid dismissal.³³⁰

There are quotas for disabled persons as mentioned above, but not for Sinti and Roma. It should be noted that representatives of the Sinti and Roma community have voiced scepticism to this author about the usefulness of such quotas in the German situation, because of potential labelling and disintegrational effects of such measures. The Sinti and Roma community pursues a decisively integrational policy which focuses on non-discrimination, not positive action. In consequence, there are no quotas for Sinti and Roma or other "hard" positive action measures. There are, however, some state policies by the Federation and the Länder which might be mentioned in the context of positive action, fostering the acknowledgement of the Sinti and Roma culture and history.

³²⁶ On all this see above 2.6.

³²⁷ Section 94 SGB IX.

³²⁸ Section 1.3 Law on Protection against Dismissal (*Kündigungsschutzgesetz, KSchG*).

³²⁹ Section 85ff SGB IX. There is a period of three months between dismissal and conclusion of employment (comparable with a period of notice) (Section § 89.1 SGB IX); an extraordinary dismissal is nevertheless admissible.

³³⁰ Section 84 SGB IX.

6 REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT

6.1 Judicial and/or administrative procedures (Article 7 Directive 2000/43, Article 9 Directive 2000/78)

- a) Available procedures for enforcing the principle of equal treatment

In Germany, the following procedures exist for enforcing the principle of equal treatment (judicial/ administrative/alternative dispute resolution such as mediation):

According to Section 13 AGG, employees have the right to complain to the competent body within the enterprise. In the case of harassment, they have the right to withhold their services insofar as this is necessary for their protection (Section 14 AGG).

There are no special procedures for discrimination claims, only the general procedures. Matters of employment are dealt with by labour courts, general contract law in civil courts and public law matters (including social law, public education, public employment) by administrative review in public matters. All these procedures lead finally to binding court decisions. There is the possibility of alternative dispute resolution. There is increasing interest in Germany in mediation procedures which will certainly encompass the matters covered by discrimination law.

Administrative acts and court decisions are binding. The binding power of alternative dispute resolution depends on circumstance. Mediation e.g. often (though not always) leads to a binding settlement.

- b) Barriers and other deterrents faced by litigants seeking redress

The litigants in discrimination cases face the problems any litigants face. In some procedures a lawyer must be instructed (e.g. higher instance civil procedures). However, there is a well-developed system of legal aid in Germany and no problems related to infrastructure issues (location of courts etc.).

There is no explicit time limit for a complaint, according to Section 13 AGG. According to Sections 15.4 and 21.5 AGG, there is a time limit of two months for claiming material or non-material damages in labour or civil law. The time limit begins in the case of Section 15.4. AGG with receipt of the rejection of a job application or promotion, in other cases the knowledge of the disadvantageous behaviour.³³¹

A claim can be brought after employment has ended, within the limits of general law, especially the statute of limitations.³³²

The empirical research in this area indicates more informal, but important problems of access to justice, among them the fear endangering an employment relationship through litigation and problems of proof, e.g. as to the causality of ground protected for a disadvantageous decision.³³³

³³¹ Given, among others, the ECJ jurisprudence on the matter of effective pursuit of claims, there is an argument that the rule must be interpreted in such a manner that the earliest beginning of the time limit is the receipt of the refusal. Otherwise the rule is contrary to European Law, cf. Deinert, in Däubler/Bertzsch, AGG, § 15 para 109 the shortness of which should anyway be a matter of concern. On this matter cf. the preliminary reference by Hamburg Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Hamburg, LAG Hamburg*), 03.06.2009, 5 Sa 3/09, ECJ, 08.07.2010, C-246/09 (Bulicke). The ECJ ruled that the principle of equivalence does not require Member States to extend their most favourable procedural rules to actions for safeguarding rights deriving from EU Law.

³³² A dismissal protection case must be brought within three weeks, Section 4 Law on Protection against Dismissal (*Kündigungsschutzgesetz, KSchG*); partly specific regulations for disabled people, Section 4 sentence 4 KSchG in conjunction with Section 85 SGB IX.

³³³ Cf. H. Rottluthner and M. Mahlmann (2011), *Diskriminierung in Deutschland*, including interviews with advocates dealing with discrimination cases.

c) Number of discrimination cases brought to justice

In Germany, there are few statistics available on the number of cases related to discrimination brought to justice.

The statistics on the number of cases related to discrimination brought to justice are indeed few. A recent and most extensive empirical study conducted up to now in Germany between summer 2006 and December 2009 showed that 147 courts (and 1,385 judges) reported 1,113 cases related to discrimination. Nearly 90% of the cases fell under the jurisdiction of the labour courts. However, it was extrapolated that only an estimated 0.2 % of all incoming cases at German labour courts relate to the AGG.³³⁴ This is a rather small number.

d) Registration of discrimination cases by national courts

In Germany, discrimination cases are not registered as such by national courts.

6.2 Legal standing and associations (Article 7(2) Directive 2000/43, Article 9(2) Directive 2000/78)

a) Standing to act on behalf of victims of discrimination (representing them)

In Germany, associations/organisations/trade unions are not entitled to act on behalf of victims of discrimination.

Section 23 AGG provides for legal support through anti-discrimination associations (*Antidiskriminierungsverbände*) but does not include legal representation.

b) Standing to act in support of victims of discrimination

In Germany, associations/organisations/trade unions are entitled to act in support of victims of discrimination.

Section 23 para.2 AGG provides for legal support through anti-discrimination associations (*Antidiskriminierungsverbände*) but does not include legal representation.

Anti-discrimination associations are defined as associations of people which, in accordance with their charter, promote the interests of people or groups of people discriminated against on the grounds covered by the AGG on a non-commercial basis (Section 23.1 AGG). They must have at least 75 members or be an association of seven associations with the same purpose. Legal personality of these associations is not a precondition. They must operate permanently and not only on an ad hoc basis to support one claim.³³⁵

There is no centralised procedure for acceptance as an anti-discrimination association; a legitimate interest seems to be presumed if the membership requirement is met. The status has to be verified by the court in a specific case.³³⁶ No relevant case-law on the type of proof has yet been reported.

³³⁴ In the empirical study by the author and Prof Dr Hubert Rottleuthner mentioned above, commissioned by the EU and the German government, data were collected in this respect. Cf. for the executive summary (in German): http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/doc/16487_986472583.pdf. H. Rottleuthner and M. Mahlmann (2011), *Diskriminierung in Deutschland: Vermutungen und Fakten*, Nomos Verlag. Age played a prominent role, for details H. Rottleuthner and M. Mahlmann (2011), *Diskriminierung in Deutschland: Vermutungen und Fakten*, Nomos Verlag.

³³⁵ These preconditions are not explicitly prescribed by the Directives. The non-profit orientation may be justified by the intent not to foster inflationary claims, and the minimum requirement of size and stability by considerations of protection of claimants.

³³⁶ Cf. the explanatory report to the AGG, Bundestagsdrucksache 16/1780, 48.

The initial draft of the AGG foresaw the possibility of representation of complainants in court proceedings. This regulation was changed due to last-minute political compromise. The associations are therefore limited to counselling during court proceedings (Section 23.2 AGG). In this case, Section 90.2 ZPO regulates that the actions of the counsel are taken as actions of the party, if the latter does not contradict them.³³⁷ These rules apply to other court proceedings as well.

Anti-discrimination associations may support claimants in court proceedings even if representations through advocates are mandatory.³³⁸

Associations are allowed to conduct other legal matters for the claimant (Section 23.3 AGG), most importantly to give legal advice.

Although the AGG does not contain an explicit regulation, it is generally held that anti-discrimination associations always need the consent of the victim when acting in support of the latter.³³⁹ In cases where obtaining formal authorisation is problematic, the general rules of German civil law apply. In Germany, exists no special duty for associations to act in support of victims of discrimination.

Section 23.2 AGG does not contain any explicit limitation on certain types of proceedings. However, according to the explanatory report, associations may not engage in criminal proceedings.³⁴⁰

The Works Council or a union represented in enterprises which are subject to the Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz*), have, according to Section 17.2 AGG in conjunction with Section 23.3 Works Constitution Act the right to take court action against severe cases of discrimination.

c) Actio popularis

In Germany, national law in the field of disability law allows associations to act in the public interest on their own behalf, without a specific victim to support or represent (*actio popularis*).

In disability law, associations have legal standing as representative action is possible in this field. This concerns the duties of public bodies to provide an accessible environment, as specified in various legal regulations and anti-discrimination law relating to people with disabilities.³⁴¹

In addition, there are general regulations concerning standard form contracts (*Allgemeine Geschäftsbedingungen*). A violation of the AGG can give rise to an action by associations, which must be included in the register for this purpose.³⁴² Similar possibilities exist with

³³⁷ These actions encompass both factual declarations as to the matter of the case and procedural actions (recognition of a claim etc.).

³³⁸ They are then able to act in support of the claimant in addition to an advocate. Advocates are mandatory in various instances, in civil law e.g. for all cases pending before the Higher Regional Courts (*Landgericht*), Section 78.1, sentence 1 Law on Civil Proceedings (*Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO*).

³³⁹ Schlachter, *Erfurter Kommentar zum Arbeitsrecht*, 15th ed. 2015, § 23 AGG, para 1.

³⁴⁰ Cf. Bundestagsdrucksache 16/1780, 26, 48.

³⁴¹ See Section 13 Equal Opportunities for Disabled People Act (*Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz, BGG*): right to action against violation of law. The codification was last amended on 19.12.2007 (BGBl. I, 3024). If an individual is concerned as well, the right only exists if the case has general importance; Section 63 SGB IX Right of Action by Organisations (*Klagerecht der Verbände*): organisation has legal standing in place of disabled person with their consent.

³⁴² Cf. for details the Law on Prohibitory Action (*Unterlassungsklagengesetz, UklagG*, of 27.08.2002 (BGBl. I, 3422, 4346)), last amended on 22.07.2014 (BGBl. I, 1218).

regard to consumer protection.³⁴³ Such instruments could be used for cases involving discrimination, e.g. in standard form contracts.

d) Class action

In Germany, national law does not allow associations / organisations / trade unions to act in the interest of more than one individual victim (**class action**) for claims arising from the same event.

There is no class action in German law – a suit cannot be filed with one or several named claimants on behalf of a putative group.

6.3 Burden of proof (Article 8 Directive 2000/43, Article 10 Directive 2000/78)

In Germany, national law provides a shift of the burden of proof from the complainant to the respondent.

Section 22 AGG regulates the burden of proof. According to this norm, the complainant must prove facts of circumstantial evidence which make it reasonable to assume unequal treatment on one of the grounds covered by the AGG, so that the defendant carries the burden of proof that no violation of the regulations providing protection against discrimination has occurred.

There is some debate about how such clause should be interpreted. There is general agreement that a number of elements must be distinguished: the unequal treatment, the causality of the characteristic and the possible given objective reasons or justification for the unequal treatment. It is mostly argued by courts and doctrine that the plaintiff has to fully prove the unequal treatment. The plaintiff must prove, in contrast, the preponderant probability of the causality of the characteristic for the unequal treatment. If this is achieved, the defendant must fully prove the existence of objective or justifying reasons for the treatment.³⁴⁴

In public law proceedings inquisitorial principles are to be applied. Because of Section 24 AGG, Section 22 AGG is applicable to lawsuits arising under civil service law. The regulation has implications modified according to the inquisitorial system.³⁴⁵ Here, too, however, a preponderant probability for the causality of the characteristic is enough, whereas the unequal treatment and the existence of objective reasons or justification must be proved to the full conviction of the court. In addition, it is relevant in *non liquet* situations.³⁴⁶

The Directives foresee the possibility of the non-application of the burden of proof regulations in inquisitorial proceedings, Article 8.5 Directive 2000/43/EC, Article 10.5 Directive 2000/78/EC. It is thus in accordance with European law that the burden of proof regulation is not extended to all lawsuits under public law, especially with regard to social benefits, education and the provision of goods and services in the case of discriminations on the ground of race and ethnic origin, as these lawsuits are such inquisitorial proceedings.

³⁴³ Cf. for details the Law on Unfair Competition (*Gesetz gegen unlauteren Wettbewerb, UWG*) of 03.03.2010 (BGBl. I, 254), last amended on 01.10.2013 (BGBl. I, 3714).

³⁴⁴ Cf. e.g. BAG, 16.09.2008, 9 AZR 791/07; Bertzbach in Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG, § 22 for discussion, arguing that in terms of the establishment of the unequal treatment, a preponderant probability suffices, para 15ff.

³⁴⁵ Some state disability laws contain such regulations for public law, see Section 3.2 [Berlin] Law on Promoting Equality between People with and without Disabilities (*Gesetz über die Gleichberechtigung von Menschen mit und ohne Behinderung*); Section 3.3 Law on Equal Opportunities and against Discrimination of Disabled People in Saxony-Anhalt (*Gesetz für Chancengleichheit und gegen Diskriminierung behinderter Menschen im Land Sachsen-Anhalt*); Section 7.2 Thuringian Law on Promoting Equality and Improving the Integration of People with Disabilities (*Thüringer Gesetz zur Gleichstellung und Verbesserung der Integration von Menschen mit Behinderung*).

³⁴⁶ Cf. Mahlmann, in Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG, § 24 para 77ff.

6.4 Victimisation (Article 9 Directive 2000/43, Article 11 Directive 2000/78)

In Germany, there are legal measures of protection against victimisation.

Section 16 AGG prohibits victimisation in employment relations. The employer is not allowed to disadvantage employees because they claim rights flowing from the AGG or because they refuse to follow an order contrary to the AGG (Section 16.1, Sentence 1 AGG).

The same principle holds for witnesses or people who support the employee (Section 16.1, sentence 2 AGG). Section 16.2 AGG provides that the rejection or toleration of a discriminatory act is not to be used as the basis of a decision against the employee. Parallel provisions exist in Section 13 SoldGG.

There are further prohibitions of victimisation in other legal norms.³⁴⁷ There is no special prohibition in civil law as foreseen in Article 9 Directive 2000/43/EC, which constitutes a deficit in implementation.³⁴⁸ Apart from civil service law (through Section 24 AGG) and public employees directly covered by the AGG, there is no regulation of victimisation in other public law areas (e.g. social law, public education, provision of goods and services through public bodies). However, given the authoritative standards of the rule of law (Article 20.3 GG), any victimisation is illegal. It is thus tenable to assume that no breach of European law exists in this respect. There is no special regulation on a shift of the burden of proof in the case of victimisation.

6.5 Sanctions and remedies (Article 15 Directive 2000/43, Article 17 Directive 2000/78)

a) Applicable sanctions in cases of discrimination – in law and in practice

Section 15 AGG provides regulation of compensation. In the case of discrimination, the victim is entitled to damages for material loss if the employer is liable for the breach of duty (wilful or negligent wrongdoing) (Section 15.1, Sentence 2 AGG). There is strict liability for damages for non-material loss (Section 15.2, Sentence 1). If the employer applies collective agreements they are only liable in the case of gross negligence or intent (Section 15.3 AGG).

The Act does not establish a duty to establish a contractual relationship, unless such duty is derived from other parts of the law (Section 15.6 AGG), e.g. tort law.

These norms are applied analogously according to civil service law (Section 24 AGG).³⁴⁹

In the case of a violation of the prohibition of discrimination in general civil law, the victim has a claim of forbearance (that the discriminatory act be stopped) and removal of the disadvantage and can sue for an injunction (Section 21.1 AGG). The discriminator is liable to pay damages for material loss caused by the breach of duty (wilful or negligent wrongdoing) (Section 21.2, sentence 2 AGG). There is strict liability for damages for non-material loss (Sec 21.2, sentence 3 AGG).

³⁴⁷ Cf. e.g. prohibition on reprimand and disciplinary action in cases where employees pursue their lawful enjoyment of rights in the Civil Code, Section 612a BGB; persons of confidence (people representing the interests of the disabled employees) are specially protected in disability law so that they are not discriminated against because of their function, Section 96 SGB IX.

³⁴⁸ Cf. Armbrüster, in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann, *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 9 para 6.

³⁴⁹ For details, cf. Mahlmann in Däubler, Bertzbach, AGG, § 24 para 66ff.

Given the case law of the ECJ,³⁵⁰ demanding strict liability in the case of damages awarded in civil law for discrimination, the regulations in Section 15.1, Sentence 2 and Section 21.2, sentence 2 AGG are in breach of European law.³⁵¹

In addition, other norms of law can form the basis of compensation (Section 15.5 AGG). Section 21.3 AGG mentions only tort law, although other claims are not excluded by the application of the AGG.³⁵²

Other violations of public law norms can give rise to state liability.

b) Ceiling and amount of compensation

In the case of non-material damage in labour law, the amount of compensation must be appropriate. If the discrimination was not a causal factor in the decision not to recruit an individual, the compensation for non-material loss is limited to a maximum of three months' salary (Section 15.2, sentence 2 AGG).

The compensation in civil law for non-material damage must also be appropriate (Section 21.2, Sentence 3 AGG). It has been held that the damages due to discrimination do not encompass the difference between the salary of the previous employment and the lower, current salary till retirement.³⁵³

c) Assessment of the sanctions

There is some experience with existing rules (apart from sex, which is not covered by this report), for example on disability discrimination.³⁵⁴ However, it is difficult to extrapolate any average patterns from the case-law.

The norms of the AGG would enable the courts to apply sanctions which are effective, proportionate and dissuasive, as required by the Directives, in the many differentiated spheres of law, with their particular standards and demands, in which anti-discrimination law is applicable.

³⁵⁰ Cf ECJ, ECR 1997, I-2195, *Draehmpaehl*, para 37.

³⁵¹ It may be argued that the same extends to Section 15.3 AGG as to collective agreements.

³⁵² For comments on civil law, cf. Armbrüster, in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann, *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 7 para 199ff.

³⁵³ Cf. Wiesbaden Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Wiesbaden, AG Wiesbaden*), 18.12.2008, 5 Ca 46/08 (the parties settled in the next instance, Hesse Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Hessen, LAG Hessen*), 12 SA 68/09 and 12 Sa 94/09).

³⁵⁴ Berlin Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Berlin, AG Berlin*), 10.10.2003, Az: 91 Ca 17871/03 held that a general minimum for cases in which a disabled applicant would possibly have been employed is the equivalent of three months' salary; Berlin Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Berlin, AG Berlin*), 13.07.2005, Az: 86 Ca 24618/04: non-material damages: three months' salary, finally (after decision by the BAG) confirmed by the Regional Labour Court Berlin (*Landesarbeitsgericht Berlin, LAG Berlin*), 31.01.2008, 5 Sa 1755/07. Frankfurt am Main Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Frankfurt am Main, AG Frankfurt am Main*), 19.02.2003, Az: 17 Ca 8469/02: 1.5 months' salary as compensation for mere failure to give reasons for the rejection of a disabled applicant, cf. Düwell, jurisPR-ArbR 1/2004 Anm. 6.

7 BODIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF EQUAL TREATMENT (Article 13 Directive 2000/43)

- a) Body designated for the promotion of equal treatment irrespective of racial/ethnic origin according to Article 13 of the Racial Equality Directive.

According to Section 25 AGG the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (*Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes, ADS*)³⁵⁵ was established in August 2006 in Berlin. In addition, there are various agencies concerned with some tasks related to discrimination, most notably the Federal and Land Commissioners for Migration, Refugees and Integration/Foreigners and the Commissioner for National Minorities and Immigrants of German Ethnicity (*Beauftragter für Aussiedlerfragen und nationale Minderheiten*), for the Concerns of Disabled Persons (*Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für die Belange behinderter Menschen*), or the German Institute for Human Rights (*Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte*) on the federal and regional level, which undertake advisory work for the government and other public bodies, publish (extensive) reports and, to a limited degree, provide individual advice to victims of discrimination.

- b) Status of the designated body – general independence

The Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency is organisationally associated with the Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Section 26 AGG). The head of the agency is appointed by the Minister of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth after a proposal by the government. He or she is independent and only subject to the law. The tenure of the head of the agency is the same as the legislative period of the Bundestag. These latter regulations could raise concerns with regard to the independence of the head of the body. Given the period of tenure, the head will always be appointed by the respective government. This is a source of possible informal influence on the policies of the Agency by the government. However, since the head is by explicit regulation legally independent and can only be removed in exceptional circumstances of breach of official duties, the Agency may still be regarded as independent in the sense of the Directives. Funding is provided through the Ministry of Family Affairs, but the financial resources (about € 3 000 000) are administered independently by the Agency.

- c) Grounds covered by the designated body

The role of the Agency is to support people to protect their rights against discrimination on all grounds regulated by the AGG (race, ethnic origin, sex, religion, belief, disability, age and sexual identity), notwithstanding the powers of specialised governmental agencies dealing with related subject matters.

- d) Competences of the designated body – and their independent exercise

According to Section 27 AGG, the competences of the Agency encompass information provided to complainants about the legal resources against discrimination. They include:

- arranging legal advice by other agencies, mediating between the parties, providing information to the public in general, taking action;
- for the prevention of discrimination, producing scientific studies and (every four years) a report on the issue of discrimination;
- dealing together with the Commissioners with related matters (Section 27.4 AGG) (e.g. Commissioners for Integration);

³⁵⁵ Website: www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/Home/home_node.html.

- the agencies can give recommendations and can jointly commission research studies. The Agency can demand a statement of position in case of discrimination from the alleged discriminator, if the alleged victim of discrimination agrees (Section 28.1 AGG).

Other public agencies are obliged to support the Agency in its work (Section 28.2 AGG). The Agency must co-operate with NGOs and other associations (Section 29 AGG). An advisory body for the Agency has been created, which includes stakeholders and some experts. The Agency has organised conferences, distributed information about discrimination issues and published numerous studies. On the premise of positive experience gained in other countries, the Agency launched a nationwide pilot project in Germany in November 2010 in which various enterprises, public bodies and local authorities would test depersonalised application procedures.³⁵⁶ An English translation of the AGG is available on the Agency's website, as are short manuals on the AGG ('AGG-Wegweiser') in German, English, French, Spanish and Turkish, among other languages.³⁵⁷

Recent activities of the body include the pilot project 'Non-discriminatory university. Creating diversity with knowledge', dealing with the issue of the role of the grounds of discrimination in access to higher education and employment at universities. Eleven colleges and universities, from both western and eastern Germany, participated in the project. The results are already published and available.³⁵⁸ Another publication deals with experiences of discrimination of people with and without a migration background. The East-West Germany comparative study is also available online.³⁵⁹ Another example is a substantial study on the situation of Sinti and Roma in Germany in 2014.³⁶⁰ An award for work against discrimination was created and the Agency has also initiated a Coalition against Discrimination, bringing together the Länder and local authorities to foster anti-discrimination activities.

The Agency thus has the competencies demanded in the Directives and does exercise them independently.

e) Legal standing of the designated body/bodies

In Germany, the designated body has no legal standing to bring discrimination complaints on behalf of identified victim(s) and cannot intervene in legal cases concerning discrimination.

³⁵⁶ For more information, see

[http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Artikel_Interviews/DE/2012/FAZ_Anonymisierte Bewerbungen_20120418.html](http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Artikel_Interviews/DE/2012/FAZ_Anonymisierte_Bewerbungen_20120418.html).
http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/ThemenUndForschung/anonymisierte_bewerbungen/das_pilotprojekt/anonymisierte_bewerbungen_node.html.
<http://www.faz.net/aktuell/wirtschaft/arbeitsmarkt-und-hartz-iv/pilotprojekt-besser-anonym-bewerben-11720693.html>, and <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/karriere/anonyme-bewerbungen-inkognito-zum-neuen-job-1.1334284>.

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http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Wegweiser/agg_wegweiser_erlaeuterungen_beispiele.html.

³⁵⁸ For more information, see

<http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Endbericht-Diskriminierungsfreie-Hochschule-20120705.html?nn=4765780>. Cf. also
http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/ThemenUndForschung/Bildung/zweiter_Bericht_Bundestag/Zweiter_Bericht_node.html.
http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Expertisen/Expertise_Be_nachteilig_Migrant_innen_Ost_West_Vergleich.html.

³⁶⁰ Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes, Zwischen Gleichgültigkeit und Ablehnung

http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Expertisen/Expertise_Be_voelkerungseinstellungen_gegenueber_Sinti_und_Roma_20140829.pdf?__blob=publicationFile.

The Agency has no legal standing in cases of discrimination and cannot bring cases to court. Possible victims of discrimination can contact the Agency and submit a query or complaint. The online contact form is mostly used for this purpose. The Agency will then, if necessary, provide referrals to other anti-discrimination bodies. The complainants are informed by the Agency with regard to their rights based on the AGG.

f) Quasi-judicial competences

In the case of legal claims to be pursued, the Agency seeks amicable settlement between the parties. The Agency can demand a statement of position in cases of discrimination from the alleged discriminator, if the alleged victim of discrimination agrees.³⁶¹ However, there is no legal duty for the submission of such statements.³⁶² Other public agencies have a duty to cooperate with the Agency (Section 28.2 AGG). The Agency can give recommendations.

Assistance provided to victims does not typically lead to court proceedings or tribunals, as the Agency endeavours to achieve out-of-court settlements between the parties involved.³⁶³ As the Agency cannot issue binding decisions and does not possess the power to impose any sanctions against the parties, it cannot be regarded as a quasi-judicial institution.

There have been several conflicts settled in advance by the intervention of the Agency. The Agency engages in informal conflict resolution processes between parties, which appears to be done on a case-by-case basis. There is no larger scale conflict resolution practice in place.

The Agency has contributed to the legal discourse on discrimination through its activities, e.g. commissioned studies and reports. Given its competencies, the Agency does not take action on its own initiative in court proceedings and is not active in strategic litigation.

g) Registration by the body of complaints and decisions

In Germany, the body registers the number of complaints and decisions (by ground, field, type of discrimination, etc.). These data are only partially and not systematically available to the public, depending on the occasional needs e.g. in the framework of thematic studies.³⁶⁴

h) Roma and Travellers

The body has not yet developed any special programme with regard to Sinti and Roma in Germany.³⁶⁵ However, a representative of the Sinti and Roma community is part of the advisory body. Various activities address the topic, e.g. in the context of International Roma Day.

³⁶¹ Section 28.1 AGG.

³⁶² Ernst, Däubler/Bertzbach, AGG, 3rd ed. 2013, Section 28.1.

³⁶³ Section 27.2, sentence 2 Nr. 3 AGG.

³⁶⁴ See, for example, the relevant publications by the body which present anti-discrimination cases, available at: http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/Publikationen/publikationen_node.html.

³⁶⁵ The existing report by Germany (Ministry of the Interior, 2011) to the European Commission in the context of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies (available at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma_germany_strategy_en.pdf) was extensively questioned by the relevant 2012 assessment by the European Commission, as stated in the National Roma Strategy – Country Factsheet Germany (available at: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma_country_factsheets_2013/germany_en.pdf) where, of 22 check points assessing progress in implementing the National Roma Integration Strategy, according to the Commission only one was met (allocation of resources to local and regional authorities).

In 2014 the Agency published a study regarding the opinions and attitudes of the German people towards Sinti and Roma.³⁶⁶ The study concluded that various forms of distance and rejection exist in Germany towards Sinti and Roma.

³⁶⁶ Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (2014), *Zwischen Gleichgültigkeit and Ablehnung - Bevölkerungseinstellungen gegenüber Sinti und Roma* (*Between indifference and rejection - Population attitudes towards Sinti and Roma*, available at: http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Expertisen/Expertise_Bevölkerungseinstellungen_gegenueber_Sinti_und_Roma_20140829.html;jsessionid=5E9577EF246F7504031322D4400DA9A2.2_cid322?nn=4193516.

8 IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

8.1 Dissemination of information, dialogue with NGOs and between social partners

The Anti-Discrimination Agency has produced information material, commissioned studies and held conferences on matters of discrimination.³⁶⁷ Other programmes do not focus on the legal framework of the AGG but rather on social issues of inclusion and equality.

There are various anti-discrimination initiatives in Germany, most importantly in the case of discrimination on the ground of race and ethnic origin including (institutionalised) dialogue with NGOs and social partners.³⁶⁸ Legislative consultation processes routinely include a wide range of NGOs.

The Anti-Discrimination Agency, for example, has sought to communicate the value of anti-discrimination policies for an efficient economy through a conference on the matter and related publications.

As already mentioned, there is no special programme of the Agency concerning Sinti and Roma. Various of its activities, however, deal with the matter. A representative of Germany's Sinti and Roma community is a member of the Agency's advisory committee.

8.2 Compliance (Article 14 Directive 2000/43, Article 16 Directive 2000/78)

a) Mechanisms

Section 7.2 AGG provides that (individual or collective) agreements contrary to the prohibition of discrimination in labour law are null and void. According to Section 21.4. AGG, the discriminating party cannot rely on a discriminating agreement in civil law matters. Section 134 BGB, which makes such acts null and void, is applicable in civil law only for unilateral legal acts and agreements with discriminatory effects on third parties.³⁶⁹ The common rules to solve clashes of legal rules apply.³⁷⁰

b) Rules contrary to the principle of equality

As explained, certain laws may be considered to be in breach of the Directives. There has been no systematic survey by the public authorities as to whether or not norms exist which are contrary to the Directives.

³⁶⁷ On the activities of the Agency, see http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/Home/home_node.html.

³⁶⁸ One example is the Alliance for Democracy and Tolerance (*Bündnis für Demokratie und Toleranz*), founded in 2000, which with active support from the German state, currently brings together hundreds of initiatives working among other things against racism and xenophobia: <http://www.buendnis-toleranz.de>.

³⁶⁹ Cf. Bundestagsdrucksache 16/1780, p. 47; Armbrüster, in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann, *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, § 9 para 202ff.

³⁷⁰ There are transitional rules for contractual obligations created before the coming into force of the AGG: Art. 33.2 AGG: "As regards discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnic origin, Sections 19 to 21 shall not apply to relationships under the law of obligations entered into prior to 18 August 2006. The first sentence shall not apply to subsequent changes to continuous obligations." Art. 33.3.: "As regards discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, disability, age or sexual orientation, Sections 19 to 21 shall not apply to relationships under the law of obligations entered into prior to 1 December 2006. The first sentence shall not apply to subsequent changes to continuous obligations." Art. 33.4: "As regards relationships under the law of obligations whose object is a private-law insurance, Section 19(1) shall not apply where these were entered into prior to 22 December 2007. The first sentence shall not apply to subsequent changes to such obligations."

9 COORDINATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

There is no body which has centralised authority in this regard. The authorities concerned with issues of discrimination include the Federal Ministries, the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency, the Commissioners for Integration/Foreigners, and the committees of the German Parliament, to name just a few.

In 2008, the Federal Government adopted a National Action Plan against Racism, Xenophobia, anti-Semitism and Related Intolerance (*Nationaler Aktionsplan der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zur Bekämpfung von Rassismus, Fremdenfeindlichkeit, Antisemitismus und darauf bezogene Intoleranz*). It claims to aim to prevent violence and discrimination by emphasising that neither society nor politics are willing to tolerate such phenomena, to integrate minorities and to promote a “politics of recognition” of diversity. However, the plan has been criticised for mainly containing descriptions of already existing political and legal measures to combat racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.³⁷¹

³⁷¹ Follmar-Otto/Cremer (2009), *Der Nationale Aktionsplan der Bundesrepublik Deutschland gegen Rassismus. Stellungnahme und Empfehlungen*, Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte, Policy Paper Nr. 12, January 2009.

10 CURRENT BEST PRACTICES

To take three examples from different actors and different spheres of life: The Federal Antidiscrimination Agency, the Federal Agency for Employment and the Association of German Employers have identified best practices of employers against age discrimination, e.g. through targeted recruitment of older employees (55+).³⁷²

Various universities in Germany have taken steps for an active diversity management.³⁷³ Another very concrete example is the attempt of a school and its pupils to combat racism and discrimination, by information and concrete actions aiming at deeper mutual respect.³⁷⁴

³⁷² http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Broschuere-Good-Practice-Altersvielfalt-20121126.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

³⁷³ Cf. for some examples, http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/BT_Bericht/Gemeinsamer_Bericht_zweiter_2013.pdf?__blob=publicationFile, p. 154.

³⁷⁴ Cf. http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Albert-Schweitzer_Schule_Jugendwettbewerb.pdf?__blob=publicationFile.

11 SENSITIVE OR CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

11.1 Potential breaches of the directives (if any)

It is intended that the AGG and the accompanying legislation should provide a full transposition of the directives. There are, however, some shortcomings.³⁷⁵ Other problematic issues have been identified in this report, but the main points are:³⁷⁶

- a) the exception of dismissal from the application of the prohibition of discrimination, Section 2.4, AGG, though mitigated by case-law (cf. 3.2.3);
- b) the possible non-application of the AGG to occupational pension schemes, Section 2.2, Sentence 2, AGG, depending, however, on the judicial interpretation of the respective norm (cf. 3.2.3);
- c) the exception from the material scope of the provision of goods and services of all transactions concerning a special relationship of trust and proximity between the parties or their family, including the letting of flats on the premises of the landlord for all grounds including race and ethnic origin, Section 19.5, AGG, which raises problems under the Racial Equality Directive, albeit depending on its contentious interpretation in this respect, (cf. 3.2.9; 3.2.10);
- d) the exception in relation to housing, including unequal treatment on the ground of race and ethnic origin, to provide for socially and culturally balanced settlements, Section 19.3, AGG, depending on judicial interpretation (cf. 3.2.10);
- e) the formulation of the justification of unequal treatment for religion and belief, depending on judicial interpretation, Section 9.1, AGG, (cf. 4.2);
- f) Section 622.2, sentence 2, BGB provides that employment periods under the age of 25 are not taken into account when determining notice periods. This regulation is – as the CJEU has ruled³⁷⁷ – not reconcilable with Article 6, Directive 2000/78/EC (cf. 4.7.5. a) and is no longer applied by German courts (cf. 12.2);
- g) there is no special prohibition of victimisation in civil law, as foreseen in Article 9, Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC) (cf. 6.4);
- h) the dependence of compensation for material damage on fault (wilful or negligent wrongdoing) or gross negligence respectively, Secs. 15.1; 15.3; 21.2 AGG, is contrary to ECJ jurisprudence in this respect (cf. 6.5);
- i) in public law, there is no comprehensive implementation regarding race and ethnic origin in the areas of social protection and social advantages, education and the provision of goods and services with regard to harassment and the instruction to discriminate, depending on judicial interpretation (cf. 3.2.4; 3.2.6 – 3.2.9);
- j) there is no general regulation of reasonable accommodation (cf. 2.6.a).

³⁷⁵ Assuming that European law demands a differentiated transposition, see ECJ C-49/00, ECR 2001 I-8575 Commission vs. Italy, para 21ff; ECJ C- 236/95 ECR 1996 I-445 Commission vs. Greece, para 13; ECJ C-38/99, ECR 2000 I-10941 Commission vs. France para 53; ECJ C-144/99 Commission vs. Kingdom of the Netherlands, <http://curia.europa.eu/>, para 17: 'It should be borne in mind, in that connection that according to settled case-law, whilst legislative action on the part of each Member State is not necessarily required in order to implement a directive, it is essential for national law to guarantee that the national authorities will effectively apply the directive in full that the legal position under national law should be sufficiently precise and clear and that individuals are made fully aware of their rights and, where appropriate, may rely on them before national courts.' With regard to case-law the Court continues, '...even where the settled case-law of a Member State interprets the provisions of national law in a manner deemed to satisfy the requirements of a directive that cannot achieve the clarity and precision needed to meet the requirement of legal certainty', ECJ C-144/99 Commission vs. Kingdom of the Netherlands, para 21.

³⁷⁶ For the following list in the main text it is assumed that Article 3 GG protects adequately against discrimination on the ground of race and ethnic origin, religion, belief and disability explicitly or through the open-textured guarantee of equality in Article 3, para. 1, GG for the grounds of age and sexual orientation in public law through a strict test of proportionality for the justification of any unequal treatment. This interpretation is contentious in detail, but tenable in the light of the jurisprudence of the BVerfG.

³⁷⁷ CJEU, C-555/07 (Küçükdeveci), 19.01.2010.

11.2 Other issues of concern

The two attempts to transpose the Directives in Germany met considerable resistance in the public and legal spheres, which in part was directed at details of this transposition and in part against the project as such.³⁷⁸ This background is still relevant for the problems the transposition and implementation of the directives face. A particular point of contention was the attempt not only to implement the Directives but to create a consistent regime of anti-discrimination law beyond the demands of European Law, especially to include all grounds in the prohibition of discrimination in civil law, and not only race and ethnic origin. The tone of some participants in the debate was very harsh, although today – in the light of experience with the new law – this has widely changed. There is enough empirical evidence of discriminatory opinions and behaviour in Germany to be concerned about the problem, although methodologically sound studies on many grounds of discrimination are rare.³⁷⁹ As indicated in the overview of the context of anti-discrimination law in Germany, the guarantee of human dignity is the most fundamental provision of German law. This makes discrimination against human beings because of any characteristics, such as race, ethnic origin, religion, belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, impermissible on the most fundamental level. The Directives aim to provide legal tools protecting individuals against such discrimination in the public and private spheres.³⁸⁰ The values the Directives aim to protect are therefore part of the core of the German legal system.

In addition, the regime of legal regulations envisaged by the Directives was already in part a reality of Germany's legal system, as regards discrimination based on sex (which is not covered by this report) and disability. These regulations and their interpretation by federal

³⁷⁸ On the debate see e.g. the overview in Bauer/Krieger, AGG, 4th ed. 2015, para 32b; J. Braun, 'Forum: Übrigens – Deutschland wird wieder totalitär', in *Juristische Schulung* 2002, p. 424ff. F.-J. Säcker, '„Vernunft statt Freiheit“ – Die Tugendrepublik der neuen Jakobiner', in *Zeitschrift für Rechtspolitik* 2002, p. 286. See S. Baer, '„Ende der Privatautonomie“ oder grundrechtlich fundierte Rechtsetzung? – Die deutsche Debatte um das Antidiskriminierungsrecht', in *Zeitschrift für Rechtspolitik* 2002, p. 290ff; E. Eichenhofer, 'Diskriminierungsschutz und Privatautonomie', in *Deutsches Verwaltungsblatt* 2004, p. 1078ff; K. Hailbrunner, 'Die Antidiskriminierungsrichtlinien der EU', in *Zeitschrift für Ausländerrecht*, p. 254ff; J. Neuner, 'Diskriminierungsschutz durch Privatrecht', in *Juristen Zeitung* 2003, p. 57ff; U. Mager, 'Möglichkeiten und Grenzen rechtlicher Maßnahmen gegen die Diskriminierung von Ausländern', in *Zeitschrift für Ausländerrecht* 1992, p. 170ff; R. Nickel 'Handlungsaufträge zur Bekämpfung von ethnischen Diskriminierungen in der neuen Gleichbehandlungsrichtlinie 2000/43/EG', in *Neue Juristische Wochenschrift* 2001, p. 2668ff; E. Picker, 'Antidiskriminierungsgesetz – Der Anfang vom Ende der Privatautonomie?' in *Juristen Zeitung* 2002, p. 880ff; E. Picker, 'Antidiskriminierung als Zivilrechtsprogramm?' in *Juristen Zeitung* 2003, p. 540ff; D. Schiek, 'Diskriminierung wegen „Rasse“ oder „ethnischer Herkunft“ – Probleme der Umsetzung der RL 2000/43/EG im Arbeitsrecht', in *Arbeit und Recht* 2003, p. 44ff; D. Schiek (2000), *Differenzierte Gerechtigkeit: Diskriminierungsschutz und Vertragsrecht*, Baden-Baden, Nomos; H. Wiedemann and G. Thüsing, 'Zum Entwurf eines zivilrechtlichen Antidiskriminierungsgesetzes', in *Der Betrieb* 2002, p. 463ff; M. Mahlmann, 'Gleichheitsschutz und Privatautonomie', in *Zeitschrift für europarechtliche Studien* 2002, p. 407ff; M. Mahlmann, 'Gerechtigkeitsfragen im Gemeinschaftsrecht', in *Loccumer Protokolle* 40/03, p. 47ff.

³⁷⁹ Cf. A. Klose in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (eds.) (2007), *Gleichbehandlungsrecht*, Baden-Baden, Nomos, § 10. A substantive study was conducted by the author of this report in collaboration with Prof Dr Hubert Rottleuthner, Freie Universität Berlin (*Diskriminierung in Deutschland*, 2011), financed by the European Union and the German government to provide further information. See H. Rottleuthner and M. Mahlmann (2011), *Diskriminierung in Deutschland: Vermutungen und Fakten*, Nomos Verlag. The executive summary (in German) is available here: http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/doc1_16487_986472583.pdf. The Anti-Discrimination Agency (*Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes*) commissioned similar work, see e.g.: http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/BT_Bericht/Gemeinsamer_Bericht_zweiter_2013.pdf?__blob=publicationFile.

³⁸⁰ See: C. McCrudden (ed.) (2004), *Anti-discrimination law*, 2nd ed., Ashgate, Aldershot; S. Fredman (2011), *Discrimination law*, 2nd ed. Oxford, Oxford University Press. S. Fredman, 'Equality: A new generation?', in *Industrial law journal* 2001, pp. 145, 154ff; S. Baer (1995), *Würde oder Gleichheit*, Baden-Baden, Nomos; D. Schiek (2000), *Differenzierte Gerechtigkeit* Baden-Baden, Nomos; M. Bell (2002), *Anti-discrimination law and the European Union*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, p. 52; For some more technical remarks on the German situation, see M. Mahlmann, 'Prospects of German anti-discrimination law', in *Transnational law and contemporary problems*, 2005, p. 1045; for a general criticism from the point of view of the economic analysis of law: R. A. Epstein (1992), *Forbidden grounds: The case against anti-discrimination law*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Ma.

courts include the definition of discrimination, the shift of the burden of proof, legal standing and a regime of sanctions. The final implementation of the Directives through the AGG and accompanying legislation was therefore not a radical new start for German law but rather the further development of relevant parts of the existing law.³⁸¹

Germany has established a in principle comprehensive legal framework to combat acts of discrimination. There are some shortcomings, as reported in the section on potential breaches of the directives, (11.1.). The challenge ahead is to interpret and apply this legal framework in a consistent way realizing the purposes of anti-discrimination law that are, as indicated above part of fundamental values enshrined in the German constitutional order, foremost human dignity. The case law is still, in absolute terms, limited. There are reasons to belief, as reported above, that this is due to informal barriers to access to justice and problems of proof. Another issue of concern is the prevention of attitudes that give rise to discrimination. Recent events, including xenophobic demonstrations of a significant scale, despite a strong reaction of civil society, government and political actors give reasons to believe that persistent efforts may be of great importance in this respect.

³⁸¹ Cf. on the legal ethics of anti-discrimination law, M. Mahlmann in B. Rudolf and M. Mahlmann (2007), Gleichbehandlungsrecht, Baden-Baden, Nomos, § 1.

12 LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

There are no relevant legislative developments to be reported. The case law has confirmed the main lines of interpretation of anti-discrimination law developed in the past. In particular the confirmation of the consistent case law on proportionality as part of the justification of unequal treatment on the ground of age³⁸² and as to exceptions from general provisions of equal treatment for employers of a religious ethos³⁸³ deserve to be mentioned, given their respective practical importance.

12.1 Legislative amendments

There have been no legislative amendments in 2014 to anti-discrimination law.

12.2 Case law

Numerous decisions by German courts in 2014 referred to the Directives as well as to German law covering the same grounds.

General

Name of the court: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*)

Date of decision: 22 May 2014

Reference number: 8 AZR 662/13

Address of the webpage:

http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/zweitesformat/bag/2015/2015-01-06/8_AZR_662-13.pdf

Brief summary: The case concerns an applicant who is disabled and applied for a temporary job at a swimming pool. The employer withdrew the offer after the applicant told him about his disability. The applicant then filed a lawsuit against the employer. The employer was served with the documents after the expiration of the 2 month deadline, Section 15.4. AGG.

The court ruled that the deadline was met when the employee filed the claim for damages and compensation. It was not necessary for the employee to claim discrimination outside of court before filing the legal action. The required written form for claim damages according to Section 15.4 sentence 1 AGG and compensation claims (Section 15.1 and 15.2 AGG) is kept by a lawsuit. Furthermore, the court ruled that Section 167 of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Zivilprozessordnung, ZPO*) applies to the deadline in this context. In general, a deadline is only met if the documents relating to the claim are delivered to the defendant within the deadline. But according to Section 167 ZPO a deadline is also met if the documents have reached the court within the deadline and the delivery of documents to the defendant follows "in the near future".

Lower court: Kiel Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Kiel, LAG Kiel*), judgment of 30 May 2013 – reference number: 4 Sat 62/13.

³⁸² Cf. Federal Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG), 18 September 2014; 6 AZR 636/13; Federal Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG), 21 October 2014, 9 AZR 956/12 (see above 4.7. and case law 12.2. below).

³⁸³ Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG), 20 October 2014, 2 BvR 661/12; Federal Labour Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG), 24 September 2014, 5 AZR 611/12 (see above 4.2. and caselaw 12.2. below).

Name of the court: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*)

Date of decision: 23 January 2014

Reference number: 8 AZR 118/13

Address of the webpage: <http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bag&Art=pm&Datum=2014&anz=6&pos=2&nr=17408&linked=urt>

Brief summary: The court ruled that claims for compensation for violations of the General General Act on Equal Treatment (AGG) according to § 15 para. 2 AGG must be directed against the employer. If during the vacancy process a recruiter is engaged by the employer, the recruiter is not liable for any such claim.

Lower court: Kiel Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Kiel, LAG Kiel*), judgment of 22 November 2012, reference number: 4 Sa 246/12.

Name of the court: Munich Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht München, LAG München*)

Date of decision: 13 March 2014

Reference number: 2 Sa 807/13

Address of the webpage:

http://www.lag.bayern.de/imperia/md/content/stmas/lag/muenchen/2sa807_13.pdf

Brief summary: The court had to decide on the question whether a limitation on a promotion for a pregnant employee was valid. A temporary promotion for higher-value activities (here: cashier activity instead of seller activity) that is not extended only because of the pregnancy of the employee concerned, is a violation of the prohibition of discrimination under Section 7.1 AGG and leads to a liability of the employer to pay compensation. But § 15 para. 6 AGG excludes any claim for a promotion if it does not arise from any other legal cause, so the court. It dismissed the appeal of the claimant concerning the claim for a continued employment in the higher position.

Lower court: Munich Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht München, ArbG München*), judgment of 20 August 2013, reference number: 30 Ca 3444/13.

Pending before the BAG under the reference number: 7 AZR 253/14.

Name of the court: Hamm Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Hamm, LAG Hamm*)

Date of decision: 2 April 2014

Reference number: 7 Sa 1026/13

Address of the webpage:

http://www.justiz.nrw.de/nrwe/arbgs/hamm/lag_hamm/j2014/7_Sa_1026_13_Urteil_20140204.html

Brief summary: The court ruled that it is no discrimination within the meaning of Sections 7.1, 3.1 and 2 AGG (here: sex, age and Russian origin) when during an ongoing vacancy an employer decides not to fill the position and consequently no candidate is invited to an interview or hired.

Proceeding: ArbG Bocholt, judgment of 11.04.2013 - 3 Ca 1560/12

Afterwards: Decision of the BAG of 23.07.2014: rejection PKH (legal aid)

Decision of the BAG of 22.07.2014: rejection

Name of the court: Frankfurt Higher Regional Court (*Oberlandesgericht Frankfurt, OLG Frankfurt*)

Date of decision: 8 May 2014

Reference number: 16 U 175/13

Address of the webpage:

<http://www.lareda.hessenrecht.hessen.de/jportal/portal/t/s15/page/bslaredaprod.psml?&doc.id=JURE140007962%3Ajuris-r01&showdoccase=1&doc.part=L>

Brief summary: The court ruled that recruiters must not disclose violations of the AGG by their clients. If a violation of the confidentiality obligation results in a successful AGG claim of the rejected applicant, the employer may - at least in part - claim regress.

Name of the court: Cologne Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Köln, LAG Köln*)

Date of decision: 15 May 2014

Reference number: 6 Sa 60/14

Address of the webpage:

http://www.justiz.nrw.de/nrwe/arbgs/koeln/lag_koeln/j2014/6_Sa_60_14_Urteil_20140515.html

Brief summary: The court ruled that while setting dates for the applicability of tariff transitional pension schemes the bargaining parties (in the context of free collective bargaining) obtain a prerogative of assessment (*Einschätzungsprärogative*) which is to be considered in the scope of the AGG.

Pending before the BAG under the reference number: 4 AZR 486/14.

Name of the court: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*)

Date of decision: 20 September 2014

Reference number: 2 AZR 651/13

Address of the webpage: <http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bag&Art=en&nr=17858>

Brief summary: The claimant told a colleague that she had beautiful breasts and touched her breast. The colleague replied that she does not want to be touched by him. He then immediately let go of her. The woman reported the incident later to her employer, who consulted the claimant then. The claimant stated that he was terrible sorry and ashamed of his behaviour. He sent a letter of apology to the harassed woman, undertook a victim-offender-mediation and paid her compensation. The woman accepted his apology and assured that the matter was thus done for her. She had no interest in a criminal prosecution. The criminal investigations against the claimant were arrested under § 170 para. 2 Code of Criminal Procedure (*Strafprozessordnung, StPO*). The employer terminated the contract with the employee extraordinarily. The claimant filed an action for dismissal protection.

The court ruled that a sexual harassment within the meaning of Section 3.4 AGG constitutes in accordance with Section 7.3 AGG a breach of contractual obligations. "In principle" it can constitute an important reason within the meaning of Section 626.1 BGB. Whether an extraordinary termination is valid depends on the circumstances of each case, among other things their scope and intensity. In the case at hand the court decided that the extraordinary termination was invalid, because as milder measures the employer had to give the claimant first a warning notice or an ordinary notice of termination.

Lower court: LAG Dusseldorf, judgment of 12 June 2013, reference number: 7 Sat 1878/12.

Age

Name of the court: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*)

Date of decision: 18 September 2014

Reference number: 6 AZR 636/13

Address of the webpage: <http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bag&Art=en&nr=17766>

Brief summary: In the case at hand, the employee had been working for the employer for three years when the employer issued a notice of termination. While the employee did not challenge the validity of the termination as such, she argued that seniority-based notice periods were unlawful age discrimination under the Equal Treatment Directive 2000/78/EC. Since more senior employees are typically older than employees with less

seniority, she held that young employees – such as herself – were indirectly discriminated against because of their age. As a consequence, she claimed that the longest notice period provided for by the law, i.e. 7 months, applied to all terminations, regardless of the employee's seniority.

The court dismissed her action. While it held that seniority-related notice periods did in fact put younger employees at a disadvantage, this was justified in order to grant senior employees better dismissal protection. In order to achieve this aim, the Federal Labour Court found that longer notice periods for more senior employees were appropriate and necessary within the meaning of the General Equal Treatment Law (AGG). Lower court: Frankfurt Land Labour Court (LAG Frankfurt, judgment of 13 May 2013, reference number: 7 Sat 511/12.

Name of the court: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*)

Date of decision: 18 March 2014

Reference number: 3 AZR 69/12

Address of the webpage: <http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bag&Art=en&nr=17367>

Brief summary: The court ruled that a provision in a pension scheme, which states that a claim for an occupational pension does not exist if the employee - in compliance with the ten-year waiting period scheduled by the pension scheme - has reached the age of 55, stands in contrast to the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of age and is therefore according to Section 7.2 AGG against the law.

Lower court: Stuttgart Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Stuttgart, LAG Stuttgart*) judgment of 23 November 2011, reference number: 2 Sat 77/11.

Name of the court: Federal Administrative Court (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht, BVerwG*)

Date of decision: 30 October 2014

Reference number: 2 C 3.13, 2 C 6.13, 2 C 32.13, 2 C 36.13, 2 C 38.13, 2 C 39.13

Address of the webpage:

<http://www.bverwg.de/entscheidungen/entscheidung.php?ent=301014U2C3.13.0>

<http://www.bverwg.de/entscheidungen/entscheidung.php?ent=301014U2C6.13.0>

Brief summary: The Federal Administrative Court ruled that under certain conditions, public officials are entitled to compensation because - by depending solely on their age - the amount of their salary was contrary to the requirements of Directive 2000/78 / EC. An earlier grade provision linked the first classification group solely upon age. The ECJ decided in its judgment of 19 June 2014 (including C-501/12 Specht), that this scheme disadvantaged junior officials.

The Federal Administrative Court held that a claim for compensation for the earlier age-based assessment of remuneration can be derived from § 15 para. 2 General Equal Treatment Law (AGG). The norm covers - so the court - also the case that the breach of the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of age (§ 7 paragraph 1 AGG) results from the incorrect application of federal statutory provisions (here: §§ 27 and 28 BBesG a.F.³⁸⁴). The Federal Administrative Court granted some officials compensations of 100 € per month, depending on each relevant salary law as well as the date of the enforcement of the claim. The court dismissed the actions of soldiers because they had made their claim for compensation against the German armed forces (*Bundeswehr*) after the relevant deadline.

Lower courts:

2 C 3.13, Higher Administrative Court (OVG) Magdeburg, judgment of 11 December 2012 - 1 L 188/11;

2 C 6.13, OVG Magdeburg, judgment of 11 December 2012 - 1 L 9/12;

³⁸⁴ The Law on the Civil Service in an older edition.

2 C 32.13, OVG Bautzen, judgment of 23 April 2013 – 2 A 150/12;
2 C 36.13, OVG Koblenz, judgment of 20 February 2013 – 10 A 11216/12;
2 C 38.13, OVG Koblenz, judgment of 20 February 2013 – 10 A 11217/12;
2 C 39.13, OVG Koblenz, judgment of 20 February 2013– 10 A 11167/12;
2 C 47.13, OVG Koblenz, judgment of 19 July 2013 – 10 A 10422/13

Name of the court: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*)

Date of decision: 21 October 2014

Reference number: 9 AZR 956/12

Address of the webpage: <http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bag&Art=pm&Datum=2014&anz=57&pos=1&nr=17871&linked=urt>

Brief summary: The claimants challenges the regulation of an employment contract that provided for additional holidays for employees older than 58 (36 working days instead of 34). They argued that this formed discrimination on the ground of age of younger employees. The court ruled that the unequal treatment of employees younger and older than 58 was justified according to Section 10.2 and Section 10.3 Nr. 1 AGG because it was based on increased needs of rest of employees in this particular area of work (shoe production). The regulation satisfied thus the proportionality test of Section 10 AGG.

Name of the court: Hamm Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Hamm, LAG Hamm*)

Date of decision: 25 July 2014

Reference number: 10 Sa 503/14

Address of the webpage: Not available

Brief summary: In the case of systematic applications for age discriminating job offers, it can be assumed that the applications are aiming at seriously applying for the advertised job but are only meant as means for enabling compensation claims on the ground of age discrimination according to the AGG. The form of the application correspondence can be an additional indication that the applicant was not seriously applying for the position in question.

Name of the court: Hamm Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Hamm, LAG Hamm*)

Date of decision: 30 January 2014

Reference number: 8 Sa 942/13

Address of the webpage:

http://www.justiz.nrw.de/nrwe/arbgs/hamm/lag_hamm/j2014/8_Sa_942_13_Urteil_20140130.html

Brief summary: In the case at hand a company agreement laid down the reduction of the weekly working hours of 38 hours per week from the age of 40 to 36.5 hours and from the age of 50 to 35 hours per week. The court ruled that this differentiation focusing on the criterion of the increased need for recreation of the older workers cannot be legitimate, because the agreement also applies to part-time work. The motivation of equal treatment of part-time workers and full-time workers cannot legitimate the agreement. The consequence of the invalid provision is a "matching-up", in the way that the reduction of working hours to 35 hours per week can be claimed before the age of 50 years. Did a worker work more hours weekly than correspond with his reduced work obligation, then he is entitled to monetary compensation.

Lower court: Labour Court Herford (*Arbeitsgericht Herford, ArbG Herford*), judgment of 18 June 2013 - 1 Ca 1445/13.

Pending before the BAG under the reference number: 8 AZR 168/14.

Name of the court: Land Labour Court Rheinland-Pfalz (*Landesarbeitsgericht Rheinland-Pfalz, LAG Rheinland-Pfalz*)

Date of decision: 10 February 2014

Reference number: 3 Sa 27/13

Address of the webpage:

http://www3.mjv.rlp.de/rechtspr/DisplayUrteil_neu.asp?rowguid={F37187EE-E00A-4F47-9E1D-C5DC1AC4E1F2}

Brief summary: The court decided that the expression "a young team will be expecting you" in a job offer indicated only that the working team is young. No further indications about the age of the applicant are implied. Accordingly, the court ruled that the term "Junior Consultant" does not refer to the preferable age of the job applicant but to his/her professional experience and is therefore no indication for discrimination on the ground of age.

Name of the court: Dusseldorf Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Düsseldorf, LAG Düsseldorf*)

Date of decision: 28 May 2014

Reference number: 12 Sa 1475/13

Address of the webpage:

http://www.justiz.nrw.de/nrwe/arbgs/duesseldorf/lag_duesseldorf/j2014/NRWE_LAG_Duesseldorf_12_Sa_1475_13_Urteil_20140528.html

Brief summary: The court ruled that a provision in a pension scheme with a maximum supply limited to 25 increments per chargeable year of service - which means that an employment level of 97.04% that has been achieved in 25 years and steadily declines due to further work in part-time - is not in accordance with the principles of the protection of legitimate expectations (*Grundsätze des Vertrauensschutzes*). It is also an undue discrimination because of part-time employment and on grounds of age.

Lower court: Duisburg Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Duisburg, ArbG Duisburg*), judgment of 10 September 2013, reference number 4 Ca 257/13.

Pending before the BAG under the reference number: 3 AZR 526/14

Name of the court: Kiel Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Kiel, LAG Kiel*)

Date of decision: 01 September 2014

Reference number: 1 Sa 215/14

Address of the webpage:

[http://www.sit.de/lagsh/ehome.nsf/CCB1F5C8C60F8D79C1257D63003C4FAC/\\$file/N_1Sa215-14_01-09-2014.pdf](http://www.sit.de/lagsh/ehome.nsf/CCB1F5C8C60F8D79C1257D63003C4FAC/$file/N_1Sa215-14_01-09-2014.pdf)

Brief summary: The court refused to grant legal aid and stated that a job applicant lacks the objective qualification for a position and is not discriminated against, if he does not have "several years of experience" - as the vacancy asks for. The employer furthermore has to state reasonably that because of the demands of the job years of professional experience is necessary.

Proceeding: resolution of the Labour Court Elmshorn (*Arbeitsgericht Elmshorn, ArbG Elmshorn*) of 13 June 2014, reference number: 3 Ca 58 d / 14.

Name of the court: Kiel Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Kiel, LAG Kiel*)

Date of decision: 09 April 2014

Reference number: 3 Sa 401/13

Address of the webpage: <http://openjur.de/u/691841.html>

Brief summary: The 50-year-old claimant filed a fictitious application of a supposedly 32 years old man next to his own application. Only the fictitious younger candidate was invited to an interview by the defendant. The court ruled that the existence of an age difference between two candidates is no sufficient evidence to assume a less favorable treatment involving a prohibited characteristic defined in §§ 1,3, para. 1, § 7 para. 1, §

22 General Equal Treatment Law (AGG). Furthermore the court stated that in general a fictitious testing application is admissible. However, in this case the fictitious profile was not sufficiently similar to the career of the claimant, so the court.

Lower court: Neumünster Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Neumünster, ArbG Neu-münster*), judgment of 24 October 2013 - 2 Ca 631 d / 13.

Pending before the BAG under the reference number: 8 AZN 474/14.

Disability

Name of the court: Baden-Württemberg Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Baden-Württemberg, LG Baden-Württemberg*)

Date of decision: 03 November 2014

Reference number: 1 Sa 13/14

Address of the webpage:

http://lrbw.juris.de/cgi-bin/laender_rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bw&nr=18955

Brief summary: According to Section 8.2 and 3 SGB IX, the public employer is obliged to invite an applicants with disability to an interview unless she or he obviously lack the professional competence for the post. The court ruled that in the case under examination, the practice of inviting the applicant to an interview but at the same time informing him about the probably not successful outcome for his application, constitutes an "intimidating" invitation to the job interview and constitutes therefore the assumption of discrimination based on Section 22 AGG.

Name of the court: Darmstadt Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Darmstadt, LG Darmstadt*)

Date of decision: 12 June 2014

Reference number: 6 Ca 22/13

Address of the webpage:

<http://www.lareda.hessenrecht.hessen.de/jportal/portal/t/s15/page/bslaredaprod.psml?&doc.id=JURE140012957%3Ajuris-r01&showdoccase=1&doc.part=L>

Brief summary: A 42-year-old woman applied for the position of managing director with the association „Borreliose und FSME Bund Deutschland“ (German Borreliosis and Tick-borne Encephalitis Association). She did not make it past the first interview stage as the association then wished to know why the applicant was overweight. With her current weight, she was „not a presentable representative of the association“ and would “stand in contrast to the association’s recommendations regarding nutrition and sport”. The applicant was 5.6 feet tall, weighed 13st and was a size 14. The Labour Court rejected the claim stating that there was neither a discrimination due to a disability nor a violation of the applicant’s general personal rights.³⁸⁵

Name of the court: Saarbrücken Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Saarbrücken, LAG Saarbrücken*)

Date of decision: 08 January 2014

Reference number: 1 Sat 61/12

Address of the webpage: [http://archiv.jura.uni-](http://archiv.jura.uni-saarland.de/entschdb/laagsaarland/dboutput.php?id=149)

[saarland.de/entschdb/laagsaarland/dboutput.php?id=149](http://archiv.jura.uni-saarland.de/entschdb/laagsaarland/dboutput.php?id=149)

³⁸⁵ Cf. a recommendation of the Advocate-General of the ECJ the opinion of Advocate General Jääskinen delivered on 17 July 2014 (1) Case C-354/13. He (only) regards grade III obesity (in the respective Danish case 25st at a height of 5.6 feet) as a disability. Cf. the judgment of the court of 18 December 2014 concerning the request for a preliminary ruling: <http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=160935&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=lst&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=147935>.

Brief summary: The applicant who is severely disabled claimed compensation under Section 15.2 AGG because he was not invited to a job interview. For the possible proof (according to Section 22 AGG) that the severely disabled applicant is not invited for reasons other than his disability, only those reasons may be considered, that are neither related to the disability of the applicant nor question the professional competence of the candidate.³⁸⁶

If a public employer does not invite a severely disabled applicant for an interview, because he thinks the applicant is overqualified and due to personnel policy considerations, the employer does not want to fill positions with over qualified applicants, this is not questioning the professional competence of the applicant, ruled the court.

Pending before the BAG under the reference number: 8 AZR 194/14.

Name of the court: Stuttgart Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Stuttgart, AG Stuttgart*)

Date of decision: 29 January 2014

Reference number: 11 Ca 6438/13

Address of the webpage: http://lrbw.juris.de/cgi-bin/laender_rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bw&nr=17851

Brief summary: In the case at hand the claimant who is severely disabled claimed for a compensation of EUR 6 402 under Section 81.2 SGB IX, Section 15.2 AGG. He felt discriminated against and stated that because of his disability, he was not invited to a job interview by the defendant. The court dismissed his case. If a severely disabled applicant is not invited to an interview by a public employer in violation of Section 82.2 SGB IX, the procedure justifies the assumption that the violation was motivated by the disability of the applicant, provided that the employer knew that the applicant was severely disabled or he could have known because of the application documents. This presupposes that the applicant has made a sufficiently clear indication in his application letter or the accompanying documents of his severe disability, which the claimant had failed to do. The public employer is not required to search the application documents for "hidden and on top of that misleading indications" of a severe disability, ruled the court.

Name of the court: Lower Saxony Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Niedersachsen, LAG Niedersachsen*)

Date of decision: 04 March 2014

Reference number: 5 Sat 1272/13

Address of the webpage:

<http://www.rechtsprechung.niedersachsen.de/jportal/portal/page/bsndprod.psml?doc.id=JURE140007813&st=null&showdoccase=1>

Brief summary: A severely disabled applicant applied for a position offered by a public employer and was not invited for an interview. The court ruled that the decision of the public employer was no discrimination against the claimant, because he was not invited for lacking required criterions for the position. A severely disabled applicant is evidently unqualified within the meaning of § 82 clause 3 Social Code IX (*Sozialgesetzbuch IX, SGB IX*) by failing to comply with at least one necessary criterion of the vacancy. This is the case if due to his application the lacking of the criterion can be ascertained beyond doubt and the requirement of the criterion is in accordance with the listed criterions of Article 33 II GG, so the court. Lower court: Labour Court Brunswick (*Arbeitsgericht Brunswick, ArbG Brunswick*), judgment of 16 October 2013, reference number: 3 Ca 380/16 Ö.

³⁸⁶ According to the case law of the Federal Labour Court, cf. BAG judgment of 16 February 2012, reference number: 8 AZR 697/10, NZA 2012, 667 and BAG judgment of 24 January 2013, reference number: 8 AZR 188/12.

Name of the court: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*)

Date of decision: 18 September 2014

Reference number: 8 AZR 759/13

Address of the webpage: <http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bag&Art=pm&Datum=2014&anz=45&pos=1&nr=17829&linked=urt>

Brief summary: The court ruled that a severely disabled person who wishes to apply for a job with the claim for special protection and promotion according to Social Code IX (*Sozialgesetzbuch IX, SGB IX*), has to state in his application letter that he is severely disabled. Such notification must be made for each application. Statements in earlier applications do not matter for the present application process, so the court.

Lower court: Cologne Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Köln, LAG Köln*), judgment of 24 October 2012 – reference number: 9 Sa 214/12.

Name of the court: Kiel Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Kiel, ArbG Kiel*)

Date of decision: 19 September 2014

Reference number: öD 2 Ca 1194 c / 14

Address of the webpage: Not available

Brief summary: The claimant who is severely disabled claims compensation of EUR 30 000 according to Section 15 AGG because he was not invited to a job interview by the defendant.

The court ruled that if a public employer advertises a part-time vacant position only for the unemployed or people threatened by unemployment, as in this case, he does not discriminate severely disabled applicants who have a job. The public employer does not need to invite a disabled person, if the rejection “does not build on the disability and is not motivated by it”.

Compare BAG, judgment of 16 February 2012 – reference number: 8 AZR 697/10.

Name of the court: Wipperfürth District Court (*Amtsgericht Wipperfürth, AG Wipperfürth*)

Date of decision: 25 September 2014

Reference number: 9 C 379/13

Address of the webpage: Not available

Brief summary: In the present case, the applicant had turned to a physiotherapy practice in order to be treated according to a scheme established by a university therapy plan. After completion of a first trial session the therapist had asked whether the patient suffered from hemophilia and was HIV positive. The claimant affirmed this. Afterwards the claimant claimed that he received a telephonic cancellation of further sessions during which the therapist stated, he does not want to treat him because of his disability and HIV disease, so the claimant. His action for the payment of damages and compensation for being discriminated against on grounds of the General General Act on Equal Treatment (AGG) was unsuccessful. The court ruled that therapeutic treatment contracts are no “bulk businesses” or similar businesses, so that the AGG does not apply to claims based on such a contract.

Name of the court: Göttingen Administrative Court (*Verwaltungsgericht Göttingen, VG Göttingen*)

Date of decision: 12 March 2014

Reference number: 1 A 247/12

Address of the webpage:

<http://www.rechtsprechung.niedersachsen.de/jportal/portal/page/bsndprod.psml?doc.id=MWRE140001043&st=null&showdoccase=1>

Brief summary: The court ruled that an employee with disability does not face a higher risk for an illness related to his/her disability compared to an employee without a

disability. Disability alone does not constitute a higher risk for illness-related absenteeism.

Race and ethnic origin

Name of the court: Berlin Tempelhof-Kreuzberg District Court (*Amtsgericht Tempelhof-Kreuzberg, AG Tempelhof-Kreuzberg*)

Date of decision: 19 December 2014

Reference number: 25 C 357/14

Address of the webpage:

http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/senatsverwaltungen/justiz/kammergericht/2014_25_c_357_14.pdf?start&ts=1421239896&file=2014_25_c_357_14.pdf

Brief summary: In the case at hand the two claimants of Turkish descent filed an action for compensation against their landlord. They argued that the landlord had increased the rent only for the tenants of Arabic and Turkish descent. The court sentenced the landlord to pay compensation of EUR 15 000 for each claimant on the grounds of Sections 21 para. 2 (3), 19 para. 2 AGG. The court ruled that by increasing the rent and refusing the requested clearance period the defendant had impinged on the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin.

Religion and belief

Name of the court: Federal Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG*)

Date of decision: 20 October 2014

Reference number: 2 BvR 661/12

Address of the webpage:

http://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/DE/2014/10/rs20141022_2bvr066112.html

Brief summary: The complainant was employed as a senior physician by the defendant who is a hospital operated by the Catholic Church. After a remarriage the claimant received a dismissal on grounds of conduct. He filed an action for dismissal protection. The required consideration under Section 1 para. 2 Employment Protection Act (*Kündigungsschutzgesetz, KSchG*) of the mutual interests led the Federal Labour Court in its decision of 8 September 2011 to the conclusion that a continuation of the employment relationship was reasonable.

After the decision of the BAG, the defendant filed a constitutional complaint to the Federal Constitutional Court. The court ruled that dismissals of ecclesiastical workers are subject to limited scrutiny by the courts only. The Constitutional Court referred the case back to the Federal Labour Court, which "had in its decision not sufficiently taken the meaning and scope of the Church's right of self-determination into account."

Proceeding: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*) judgment of 08 September 2011, reference number: 2 AZR 543/10.

Name of the court: Federal Labour Court (*Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG*)

Date of decision: 24 September 2014

Reference number: 5 AZR 611/12

Address of the webpage: <http://juris.bundesarbeitsgericht.de/cgi-bin/rechtsprechung/document.py?Gericht=bag&Art=pm&Datum=2014&anz=47&pos=0&nr=17769&linked=urt>

Brief summary: The case concerns a nurse who wished to continue her work in a hospital after maternity leave wearing an Islamic headscarf. She argued that she changed her beliefs in this respect during her leave. The Federal Labour Court decided that it is in principle permissible for an employer who is part of a religious community – here the Protestant Church – to ask for neutral behavior during working times. This duty of neutrality can justify the prohibition to wear an Islamic headscarf. As it was unclear

whether the hospital in fact was part of the charitable organisations of the Protestant Church and could thus legitimately impose such a duty of neutrality and whether the claimant was in fact – due to health reasons – capable of working it remanded the case to the lower instance for reconsideration.

Lower court: Hamm Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Hamm, LAG Hamm*) judgment of 17 February 2012, reference number: 18 Sa 867/11.

Name of the court: Berlin-Brandenburg Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Berlin-Brandenburg, LAG Berlin-Brandenburg*)

Date of decision: 28 May 2014

Reference number: 4 Sa 157/14, 238/14 4 Sa

Address of the webpage: <http://www.gerichtsentscheidungen.berlin-brandenburg.de/jportal/?quelle=jlink&docid=JURE140013168&psml=sammlung.psml&max=true&bs=10>

Brief summary: The claimant was a non-denominational woman who had applied for a vacant position posted by a sub-unit of the Evangelical Church of Germany for the creation of an independent report on the implementation of the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination* by Germany. She was not invited to the interview supposedly on grounds of the lack of denomination. While the Labour Court of Berlin assumed that the applicant was discriminated against since a denomination is not of importance for the advertised activity, the higher court did not find an unlawful discrimination in this case, as the unequal treatment of the applicant is justified with regard to the constitutional right of self-determination of the church, section 140 GG, GG), in accordance with § 9 AGG. The Labour Court of Berlin-Brandenburg stated that there is a responsibility of the state courts to control possible abuse of ecclesiastical requirements for employees on the basis of the predetermined standards the religious community sets itself. The court ruled that in this context – while respecting the right of self-determination of the church – the action of the defendant does withstand such a control. The claimant cannot claim compensation.

Lower court: Berlin Land Labour Court (*Arbeitsgericht Berlin, ArbG Berlin*), judgment of 18 December 2013, reference number: 54 Ca 6322/13.
Pending before the BAG under the reference number: 8 AZR 501/14.

Sexual orientation

Name of the court: Rhineland-Palatinate Land Labour Court (*Landesarbeitsgericht Rheinland-Pfalz, LAG Rheinland-Pfalz*)

Date of decision: 19 April 2014

Reference number: 7 Sa 501/13

Address of the webpage:

http://www3.mjv.rlp.de/rechtspr/DisplayUrteil_neu.asp?rowguid={4DA9F875-C253-462C-A386-4CABC94CB029}

Brief summary: The court ruled that an applicant is not discriminated against because of his transsexualism, if the employer does not know about it.

Lower court: Labour Court Mainz (*Arbeitsgericht Mainz, ArbG Mainz*), judgment of 05.09.2014, reference number: 3 Ca 234/13.

Pending before the BAG (*Bundesarbeitsgericht*) under the reference number 8 AZR 421/14.

Name of the court: Cologne District Court (*Amtsgericht Köln, AG Köln*)

Date of decision: 17 June 2014

Reference number: 147 C 68/14

Address of the webpage:

http://www.justiz.nrw.de/nrwe/ag_koeln/j2014/147_C_68_14_Urteil_20140617.html

Brief summary: The claimants were a male same-sex couple that was looking for a location for their wedding reception. On the internet they came upon the offer of the defendant. He was renting as an event organiser his mother's villa for larger events, especially for weddings. One of the claimants wrote to the defendant and asked for information on the possibilities and conditions to align the wedding on the property. The defendant pointed to the conditions for wedding couples and reserved the location on the name of the applicants. After the defendant became aware of the fact that the claimants are a same-sex couple, he withdrew the offer referring to the "outdated attitude" of his mother.

The court ruled that each claimant can claim compensation of EUR 750. By refusing to conclude a contract with the claimants because of their same-sex partnership the defendant had violated the prohibition of discrimination under Section 19.1 AGG.

Name of the court: Higher Administrative Court Lüneburg (*Oberverwaltungsgericht Lüneburg, OVG Lüneburg*)

Date of decision: 25 February 2014

Reference number: 5 LA 204/13

Address of the webpage:

<http://www.rechtsprechung.niedersachsen.de/jportal/portal/page/bsndprod?feed=bsnd-r-vwg&showdoccase=1¶mfromHL=true&doc.id=MWRE140000654>

Brief summary: The court ruled that in deciding the question of what compensation within the meaning of Section 15.2 AGG is appropriate, decisive are the particularities of each case, such as the type and severity of deprivation, their duration and consequences of the event and the motive of action, the degree of responsibility of the employer, such as paid reparation or satisfaction obtained and the presence of a repetition of the case. In the specific case of the claimant who filed a case for compensation claim since she had not been receiving the family benefit while living in civil partnership the court ruled that the fact alone constitutes an indirect discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation but does not necessarily fulfills the preconditions for the compensation claim of Section 15.2 AGG. It should be noted that compensation must be appropriate to have a real deterrent effect on the employer and in any case must be proportionate to the damage. The retroactive payment of the family premium, it argued, is therefore a sufficient sanction for the employer.

Roma and Travellers

No cases brought by Roma and Travellers within the scope of the AGG or the Directives were reported for 2014. The Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency has assigned an expert's report on attitudes towards Sinti and Roma.³⁸⁷

³⁸⁷ Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency (2014), *Zwischen Gleichgültigkeit and Ablehnung - Bevölkerungseinstellungen gegenüber Sinti und Roma* (Between indifference and rejection - Population attitudes towards Sinti and Roma, available at: http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Expertisen/Expertise_Bevoelkerungseinstellungen_gegenueber_Sinti_und_Roma_20140829.html?jsessionid=5E9577EF246F7504031322D4400DA9A2.2_cid322?nn=4193516.

ANNEX 1: TABLE OF KEY NATIONAL ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION

Please list below the **main transposition and anti-discrimination legislation** at both federal and federated/provincial level.

Country: Germany

Date: 04 April 2015

Title of legislation (including amending legislation)	Title of the law: Basic Law Abbreviation: GG Date of adoption: 23.05.1949 Latest amendments: 23.12.2004 Entry into force: 23.05.1949 Web link: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gg Grounds covered: Sex, parentage, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, religious or political opinions, disability
	Constitutional law
	Material scope: Public authorities, indirect horizontal effect between private parties
	Principal content: General equality clause (Section 3 para. 1); specific anti-discrimination clause (Section 3 para. 3)
Title of legislation (including amending legislation)	Title of the law: General Act on Equal Treatment Abbreviation: AGG Date of adoption: 14.08.2006 Latest amendments: 03.04.2013 Entry into force: 18.08.2006 Web link: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/agg Grounds covered: Race or ethnic origin, sex, religion or belief (<i>Weltanschauung</i>), disability, age, sexual identity; belief not in civil law
	Civil and administrative law, esp. labour law (public and private), partially private contract law (not belief)
	Material scope: Relationship between public and private employers and employees, incl. civil servants and judges; partially contractual relationship between private parties
	Principal content: prohibition of discrimination, damages, anti-discrimination body
Title of legislation (including amending legislation)	Title of the law: Law on Equal Treatment of Soldiers Abbreviation: SoldGG Date of adoption: 14.08.2006 Latest amendments: 31.07.2008 Entry into force: 18.08.2006 Web link: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/soldgg Grounds covered: Race or ethnic origin, religion, belief, sexual identity, partly severely disability
	Public law
	Material scope: Soldiers: employment; (continuing) education; membership in union
	Principal content: prohibition of discrimination
Title of legislation (including amending legislation)	Title of the law: Law on Promoting the Equality of the Disabled Abbreviation: BGG Date of adoption: 27.04.2002 Latest amendments: 19.12.2007 Entry into force: 01.05.2002 Web link: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bgg Grounds covered: Disability
	Public Law

	Material scope: Barrier free access
	Principal content: Prohibition of discrimination, obligation to provide barrier free access; specialised body
Title of legislation (including amending legislation)	Title of the law: Social Code IX Abbreviation: SGB IX Date of adoption: 19.06.2001 Latest amendments: 14.12.2012 Entry into force: 23.06.2001 Web link: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_9 Grounds covered: Disability
	Labour law, Social law
	Material scope: Public and private employment
	Principal content: General legal protection of (severely) disabled

ANNEX 2: TABLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Zusammenfassung des Länderberichts 2014 zur Umsetzung der Nichtdiskriminierungsrichtlinien

Land: Deutschland

Sachverständiger: Matthias Mahlmann

1. Einleitung

Wie viele Länder hat Deutschland eine pluralistische Gesellschaft. Die autochthonen Minderheiten des Landes, die Dänen und Sorben, sind relativ klein. Auch die Friesen und die Sinti und Roma werden offiziell als deutsche Minderheiten anerkannt. Die größten ethnischen Minderheiten sind jedoch Zuwanderer, insbesondere die so genannten „Gastarbeiter“ und deren Nachkommen. Vor der Nazizeit stammte die größte Gruppe der Einwanderer aus Polen. Seit 1945 gehören Türken, Menschen aus dem ehemaligen Jugoslawien, Italiener und Griechen zu den größten Einwanderergruppen. Dementsprechend stammen von den 8,2 in Deutschland lebenden Ausländern (Gesamtbevölkerung von rund 80 Millionen) circa 20 % aus der Türkei, 9 % aus dem ehemaligen Jugoslawien, 8 % aus Italien und 3 % aus Griechenland. Dadurch ist in den letzten Jahrzehnten, auch durch den Zustrom von Asylsuchenden und Flüchtlingen, in Deutschland eine multiethnische Gesellschaft entstanden. Statistiken zeigen, dass heute rund 20 % der deutschen Bevölkerung einen Migrationshintergrund haben.

Die größten religiösen Gemeinschaften in Deutschland sind die katholische und die protestantische Kirche mit jeweils rund 25 Millionen Mitgliedern. Das heißt jeweils 30 % der Bevölkerung gehören einer der beiden großen christlichen Konfessionen an, das sind 60 % insgesamt. In Deutschland leben circa 1,7 Millionen Muslime, was rund 2 % der Bevölkerung entspricht. Knapp 100.000 Menschen oder 0,12 % der Bevölkerung sind Juden.

Die deutsche Vergangenheit beeinflusst die Haltung zum Grundsatz der Gleichbehandlung und zum Diskriminierungsverbot, insbesondere in Bezug auf Rasse und ethnische Zugehörigkeit, aber auch auf Religion und Weltanschauung, sexuelle Ausrichtung und Behinderung. In allen gesellschaftlichen Bereichen ist die Erinnerung an die Schrecken der Nazi Herrschaft und deren zahlreiche Verbrechen gegen Menschen einer bestimmten Religion, Weltanschauung, ethnischen Herkunft oder sexuellen Ausrichtung bzw. Menschen mit Behinderung oder anderen Merkmalen äußerst präsent. Für viele deutsche Bürger bedeutet diese Vergangenheit eine große Verantwortung für den Schutz einer Kultur der Menschenrechte. Dieses Verantwortungsgefühl kommt in vielen zivilgesellschaftlichen Aktionen, im Bildungswesen und in den Handlungen der politischen Organe in Deutschland zum Ausdruck.

Deutschland hat ein hoch entwickeltes Sozialsystem, das Menschen mit Behinderungen in vielen Bereichen durch angemessene Vorkehrungen unterstützt, die durch Fördersysteme finanziert werden. Für gleichgeschlechtliche Partnerschaften wurde ein spezielles Rechtsinstitut geschaffen, das dieselbe Rechtssicherheit gewährt wie eine Ehe für heterosexuelle Paare. Die Reform des Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetzes hat die Regeln für die Erlangung der deutschen Staatsbürgerschaft liberalisiert; Ziel der Reform war unter anderem die Förderung der Integration.

Dennoch ist Diskriminierung in Deutschland ein ernst zu nehmendes Problem. Rassismus und Fremdenfeindlichkeit sind weiterhin anzutreffen und drücken sich auch in fremdenfeindlicher Gewalt aus, die seit 1990 mehrere Dutzend Todesopfer gefordert hat. Das Bekanntwerden einer neonazistischen Terrorzelle, die für mindestens neun rassistisch motivierte Morde verantwortlich ist, war eine schockierende Erinnerung an die möglichen Folgen von Rassismus. In den letzten Jahren konnten rechtsextreme Gruppierungen einige politische Erfolge verbuchen, die jedoch meist nur von kurzer Dauer waren. Im Jahr 2014

kam es an einigen Orten zu gut besuchten Demonstrationen, in denen fremdenfeindliche Einstellungen zum Ausdruck kamen.

Obwohl nur wenige umfassende empirische Studien zu diesem Thema vorliegen, deuten die verfügbaren Daten darauf hin, dass in Deutschland weiterhin Menschen aufgrund bestimmter Merkmale, wie Religion und Weltanschauung, Behinderung, sexueller Ausrichtung und Alter, diskriminiert werden.

2. Wichtigste Gesetze

Am 18. August 2006 wurde ein umfassendes Antidiskriminierungsgesetz verabschiedet, das Gesetz zur Umsetzung europäischer Richtlinien zur Verwirklichung des Grundsatzes der Gleichbehandlung (EUGleichbUmsG).³⁸⁸ Mit diesem Gesetz wurden das Allgemeine Gleichbehandlungsgesetz (AGG) und das Gesetz über die Gleichbehandlung der Soldatinnen und Soldaten (SoldGG) zusammengeführt und zahlreiche weitere Gesetze geändert.

Das Gesetz schuf einen neuen Rechtsrahmen für den Kampf gegen Diskriminierung in Deutschland. Sein Ziel ist es, Benachteiligungen aus Gründen der Rasse oder wegen der ethnischen Herkunft, des Geschlechts, der Religion oder Weltanschauung, einer Behinderung, des Alters oder der sexuellen Identität zu verhindern oder zu beseitigen. Mit der Formulierung „aus Gründen der Rasse“ möchte der deutsche Gesetzgeber ausdrücken, dass er die Vorstellung unterschiedlicher menschlicher Rassen nicht unterstützt. Mit dem Gesetz wurden auch Teile des Arbeitsrechts, des Zivilrechts und des öffentlichen Rechts geändert. Nach allgemeinen zivilrechtlichen Grundsätzen gehört „Weltanschauung“ nicht zu den geschützten Diskriminierungsgründen. Im Prinzip geht das Gesetz daher über die Vorgaben der europäischen Rechtsvorschriften hinaus. Allerdings gibt es mehrere Teile des Gesetzes, die möglicherweise gegen europäisches Recht verstoßen.

Das Gesetz ist in einen Rechtsrahmen eingebettet, der in praktischer Hinsicht teilweise mehr Relevanz hat als das AGG.

Für das Verständnis der deutschen Rechtsordnung im Bereich Diskriminierung ist das Grundgesetz entscheidend. Anders als andere Verfassungen ist das deutsche Grundgesetz für alle öffentlichen Organe bindend. Die Grundrechte sind Teil dieser direkt anwendbaren verfassungsrechtlichen Ordnung. Sie sind für Legislative, Exekutive und Judikative als direkt anwendbares Recht verbindlich. Durch das Grundgesetz bilden die Grundrechte den sachlichen Kern der allgemeinen Rechtsordnung. Daher sind sie nicht nur für das öffentliche Recht relevant, sondern durchdringen sämtliche Rechtsbereiche, wie das Strafrecht und das Privatrecht.

Im Grundgesetz finden sich mehrere Bestimmungen, die die Gleichheit der Menschen schützen. Am wichtigsten ist hierbei die Garantie der Menschenwürde. Den Kern dieser Garantie bildet der Respekt vor dem Menschen an sich, einfach aufgrund seiner Menschlichkeit, ungeachtet aller anderen Eigenschaften. Die Rechtsprechung des Bundesverfassungsgerichts betont immer wieder, dass jeder Mensch nicht als Objekt staatlicher Handlungen behandelt werden darf, sondern einen Zweck an sich darstellt. Außerdem hat jeder Mensch Anspruch auf Schutz vor Herabwürdigungen und Beleidigungen. Der Schutz der Menschenwürde ist das zentrale Werturteil des deutschen Rechts und seine wichtigste und oberste Norm. Deshalb ist er auch ein wichtiger Referenzpunkt für das deutsche Antidiskriminierungsrecht, nicht zuletzt weil er die Auslegung des im Grundgesetz verankerten Gleichheitsgrundsatzes prägt und einen normativen Maßstab für andere Rechtsbereiche bietet. Es ist wichtig zu verstehen, dass das deutsche Recht durch die Garantie der Menschenwürde verbindlich verbietet, beim Wert von Menschen Unterschiede zu machen, ungeachtet aller besonderer Eigenschaften.

³⁸⁸ BGBl. 2006, 1897.

Die einzige Frage ist daher, mit welchen technischen Mitteln das übergreifende Ziel der Menschenwürde durch rechtliche Kanäle in den einzelnen Lebensbereichen angemessen geschützt werden kann.

Deutschland ist ein demokratischer, sozialer und rechtsstaatlicher Bundesstaat. Als Sozialstaat hat das Land die Pflicht, die Wohlfahrt seiner Bürger zu fördern. Im Bereich der Antidiskriminierung führt das Prinzip des Sozialstaats zu einer Vielzahl von Programmen zur Eingliederung bestimmter Gruppen, die Diskriminierung ausgesetzt sind. Durch die föderale Struktur des Landes gibt es in einigen Rechtsbereichen, die unter die Zuständigkeit der Länder fallen, uneinheitliche Rechtsvorschriften, insbesondere in den Bereichen Bildung und Kultur und bei den Gesetzen, die die Angestellten der Länder betreffen.

Trotz der jüngsten Reform der bundesstaatlichen Ordnung fallen jedoch die meisten wichtigen Bereiche des öffentlichen Rechts (mit den oben genannten Ausnahmen) und des Privatrechts unter das alleinige oder konkurrierende Gesetzgebungsrecht des Bundes.

Deutschland hat ein spezielles Antidiskriminierungsrecht. Es gibt mehrere Bestimmungen im öffentlichen Recht, die die grundlegende Gleichbehandlungsgarantie wiederholen, z. B. im Gesetz über den öffentlichen Dienst und andere öffentliche Angestellte. Im Arbeitsrecht enthält das Betriebsverfassungsgesetz (BetrVG) ein allgemeines Diskriminierungsverbot und der Grundsatz der Gleichbehandlung von Angestellten wird auch in der Rechtsprechung konsequent verteidigt.

In Bezug auf Behinderung wurden mehrere Rechtsinstrumente eingeführt, die vor Diskriminierung schützen und die soziale Eingliederung von Menschen mit Behinderung fördern. In Bezug auf die sexuelle Ausrichtung wurden neue Rechtsvorschriften geschaffen, die entweder direkt einen Schutz vor Diskriminierung bieten oder indirekt Möglichkeiten eröffnen, die Menschen mit einer bestimmten sexuellen Ausrichtung vorher nicht offen standen, zum Beispiel durch die Einführung einer rechtlich anerkannten Form der Partnerschaft oder eines Adoptionsrechts.

Was die Religion betrifft, so ermöglichen spezielle Rechtsvorschriften und das Fallrecht einerseits angemessene Vorkehrungen für die Berücksichtigung religiöser Weltanschauungen und andererseits gewisse Ausnahmeregelungen vom allgemeinen Diskriminierungsverbot im öffentlichen Recht und im Arbeitsrecht. Nach der allgemeinen Rechtsauffassung (die auch im Fallrecht zum Ausdruck kommt), begründen die allgemeinen Bestimmungen des Zivilrechts Rechtsmittel im Privatrecht und im Deliktrecht gegen Diskriminierung wegen sämtlicher Diskriminierungsgründe, die die persönlichen Grundrechte verletzen. Diese allgemeinen Bestimmungen sind vor dem Hintergrund des Grundgesetzes zu sehen (insbesondere der Grundrechte und vor allem der Menschenwürde), das Diskriminierung verbietet.

3. Wichtigste Grundsätze und Begriffe

Das Antidiskriminierungsgesetz definiert unmittelbare und mittelbare Diskriminierung, Belästigung und Anweisung zur Diskriminierung und hält sich dabei eng an den Wortlaut der Richtlinien. Diskriminierung durch Assoziierung wird nicht ausdrücklich erwähnt. Eine Bestimmung behandelt das Thema Mehrfachdiskriminierung wegen mehrerer Gründe und besagt, dass eine unterschiedliche Behandlung nur gerechtfertigt werden kann, wenn sich die Rechtfertigung auf alle Gründe erstreckt. Positive Maßnahmen sind zulässig, wenn durch die unterschiedliche Behandlung bestehende Nachteile wegen eines der genannten Gründe verhindert oder ausgeglichen werden sollen. Kündigungen sind vom Geltungsbereich des Antidiskriminierungsgesetzes ausgeschlossen, diese Bestimmung wird jedoch im Fallrecht nicht angewendet.

b) Arbeitsrecht

Eine Ungleichbehandlung ist zulässig, wenn der Grund eine wesentliche und entscheidende berufliche Anforderung darstellt. Außerdem gibt es weitere Ausnahmeregelungen wegen des Ethos und der Loyalitätspflicht, die einer Religion oder Weltanschauung entspringen. Einige aktuelle Urteile haben gezeigt, dass religiöse Gemeinschaften die Loyalitätspflichten, die eine unterschiedliche Behandlung begründen, sehr weit auslegen können.³⁸⁹ Dieses Fallrecht stellt die wichtigste Entwicklung im Bereich der Gleichbehandlung im Berichtszeitraum dar, weil es einen äußerst umstrittenen Bereich betrifft, der angesichts der Bedeutung der christlichen Kirchen und deren Organisationen als Arbeitgeber von hoher gesellschaftlicher Relevanz ist. Weitere Ausnahmen betreffen eine unterschiedliche Behandlung wegen des Alters, wenn sie objektiv und angemessen und durch ein legitimes Ziel gerechtfertigt ist. Nach den Vorgaben der Richtlinie 2000/78/EG sind hierfür konkrete Beispiele angegeben.

Arbeitgeber sind verpflichtet, ihre Arbeitnehmer durch organisatorische Maßnahmen und den Inhalt der beruflichen Aus- und Fortbildung vor Benachteiligungen zu schützen. Sie müssen Maßnahmen zur Unterbindung der Benachteiligung ergreifen und ihre Arbeitnehmer über die geltenden Rechtsvorschriften informieren.

b) Zivilrecht

Im Zivilrecht ist Diskriminierung wegen sämtlicher aufgeführter Diskriminierungsgründe verboten, nicht nur wegen der in den Richtlinien vorgegebenen Gründen (Rasse, ethnische Herkunft und Geschlecht), mit Ausnahme der Weltanschauung.

Bei der Bereitstellung von Wohnraum ist eine Ungleichbehandlung aus allen Gründen zulässig, wenn sie der Schaffung sozial stabiler Bewohnerstrukturen und ausgewogener Siedlungsstrukturen sowie ausgeglichener wirtschaftlicher, sozialer und kultureller Verhältnisse dient.

Ungleichbehandlung aufgrund von Religion, Behinderung, Alter, sexueller Identität oder Geschlecht ist zulässig, wenn ein sachlicher Grund vorliegt. Als Beispiel für sachliche Gründe führt das Gesetz die Vermeidung von Gefahren und Schäden, den Schutz der Intimsphäre oder der persönlichen Sicherheit, die Gewährung besonderer Vorteile, wenn ein Interesse an der Durchsetzung der Gleichbehandlung fehlt, und das Ethos einer Religion an. Bei Versicherungen ist eine Ungleichbehandlung – außer wegen des Geschlechts – nur dann zulässig, wenn sie auf objektiven versicherungsmathematischen Berechnungen beruht. Bei Verstößen gegen das Benachteiligungsverbot kann das Opfer die Beseitigung der Beeinträchtigung verlangen und auf Unterlassung und Schadensersatz klagen. Die diskriminierende Partei muss Schadensersatz für Schäden leisten, die er vorsätzlich oder fahrlässig verursacht hat. Auch für einen Schaden, der kein Vermögensschaden ist, haftet der Verursacher mit einer angemessenen Entschädigung. Wie im Arbeitsrecht müssen entsprechende Ansprüche innerhalb einer Frist von zwei Monaten geltend gemacht werden. Sowohl im Arbeitsrecht als auch im allgemeinen Zivilrecht ist die Beweislast umgekehrt.

d) Öffentliches Recht

Diese gesetzlichen Bestimmungen gelten für Beamte, Richter und Zivildienstleistende und berücksichtigen dabei den unterschiedlichen rechtlichen Status dieser Gruppen. Das Gesetz über die Gleichbehandlung der Soldatinnen und Soldaten enthält ähnliche Bestimmungen wie oben erläutert und ältere Rechtsvorschriften zu diesem Bereich.

³⁸⁹ Siehe Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG, 24. September 2014, 5 AZR 611/12 und entsprechend Bundesverfassungsgericht, BVerfG, 20. Oktober 2014, 2 BvR 661/12.

Weitere Teile des Gesetzes führen entsprechende Normen in das Arbeitsrecht, Zivilrecht und das öffentliche Recht ein. Es gibt einige spezielle Bestimmungen über angemessene Vorkehrungen, insbesondere für Menschen mit schweren Behinderungen und andere Gruppen mit einem ähnlichen Status.

4. Sachlicher Anwendungsbereich

c) Allgemein

Die im Grundgesetz verankerte Garantie gilt für alle staatlichen Handlungen und, mit mittelbarer horizontaler Wirkung, auch für die Beziehungen zwischen Privatpersonen. Die speziellen Garantien gelten für ihren jeweiligen Rechtsbereich, d. h. für das öffentliche Recht, Arbeitsrecht, Sozialrecht usw.

d) Das Allgemeine Gleichbehandlungsgesetz (AGG)

Unter den Anwendungsbereich des Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetzes fallen das Arbeitsrecht, soziale Sicherheit, soziale Vergünstigungen, Bildung und allgemeines Zivilrecht, einschließlich von Versicherungsverträgen, wobei die Aufzählung sich eng (zum Teil wörtlich) an die Vorgaben der Richtlinien hält. Für diskriminierende Kündigungen haben die Bestimmungen zum allgemeinen und besonderen Kündigungsschutz (insbesondere des Kündigungsschutzgesetzes) Vorrang vor dem Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetz. In der Rechtsprechung wird diese Bestimmung jedoch so ausgelegt, dass das Diskriminierungsverbot auch für Kündigungen uneingeschränkt gilt.

Im Zivilrecht gilt das Verbot von Diskriminierung aus Gründen der Rasse oder ethnischen Herkunft für alle Rechtsgeschäfte, z. B. für den Zugang zu Gütern und Dienstleistungen, die der Öffentlichkeit zur Verfügung stehen.

Das Verbot von Diskriminierung aus anderen Gründen, ausgenommen des Glaubens, gilt außerdem für alle Rechtsgeschäfte, die typischerweise ohne Ansehen der Person zu vergleichbaren Bedingungen in einer Vielzahl von Fällen zustande kommen (Massengeschäfte) oder bei denen das Ansehen der Person eine nachrangige Bedeutung hat. Außerdem gilt das Verbot für privatrechtliche Versicherungen.

Das Diskriminierungsverbot findet keine Anwendung auf Rechtsgeschäfte, bei denen ein besonderes Nähe- oder Vertrauensverhältnis der Parteien oder ihrer Angehörigen begründet wird. Bei Mietverhältnissen kann dies insbesondere der Fall sein, wenn die Parteien oder ihre Angehörigen Wohnraum auf demselben Grundstück nutzen. In der Regel gilt das Diskriminierungsverbot nicht für die Vermietung von Wohnraum, wenn der Vermieter insgesamt nicht mehr als 50 Wohnungen vermietet (obwohl Ausnahmen möglich sind).

5. Rechtsdurchsetzung

Von bestimmten Mechanismen abgesehen sind die Mittel zur Durchsetzung des Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetzes dieselben wie für andere Rechtsvorschriften, das heißt durch Klage vor Gericht. Es gibt inzwischen ein umfassendes Fallrecht für verschiedene Aspekte von Diskriminierung. Allerdings herrscht bei manchen Aspekten noch keine endgültige Klarheit und eine widersprüchliche Rechtsprechung. Ob das AGG zu einer einheitlichen Rechtsprechung und angemessenen Sanktionen führen kann, bleibt abzuwarten.

Nach dem Arbeitsrecht haben Opfer von Diskriminierung Anspruch auf Schadensersatz, wenn der Arbeitgeber durch vorsätzliche oder fahrlässige Handlungen für die Diskriminierung haftet. Dabei haftet der Arbeitgeber auch für Schäden, die keine Vermögensschäden sind. Die Höhe der Entschädigung muss angemessen sein. Die

Entschädigung darf bei einer Nichteinstellung drei Monatsgehälter nicht übersteigen, wenn der oder die Beschäftigte auch bei benachteiligungsfreier Auswahl nicht eingestellt worden wäre.

Sämtliche Ansprüche müssen innerhalb von zwei Monaten geltend gemacht werden, wobei die Frist bei einer Bewerbung oder einem beruflichen Aufstieg mit dem Zugang der Ablehnung und in den sonstigen Fällen zu dem Zeitpunkt beginnt, in dem der oder die Beschäftigte von der Benachteiligung Kenntnis erlangt. Das Gesetz begründet keinen Anspruch auf Begründung eines Vertragsverhältnisses, es sei denn, ein solcher ergibt sich aus einem anderen Rechtsgrund, z. B. dem Deliktrecht. Viktimisierung ist verboten. Das Gesetz enthält einen Appell an die soziale Verantwortung der Sozialpartner für die Durchsetzung des Gleichbehandlungsgrundsatzes. Das Diskriminierungsverbot gilt auch für berufliche Vereinigungen. Diese Vereinigungen sind verpflichtet, jedem ohne Diskriminierung eine Mitgliedschaft zu gewähren.

Statistische Daten wurden bereits vor Gericht verwendet und sind nach dem AGG auch zulässig. Die ehemalige Regel zur Beweislast und deren Neufassung nach dem AGG wurden in Übereinstimmung mit der Rechtsprechung des Gerichtshofs der Europäischen Gemeinschaften bzw. später des Europäischen Gerichtshofs ausgelegt. Zu Situationstests gibt es weder eine ausdrückliche Regelung noch eine Rechtspraxis.

Nach dem Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetz können sich Opfer von Diskriminierung vor Gericht durch Antidiskriminierungsverbände in gerichtlichen Verfahren unterstützen lassen. Diese Verbände müssen mindestens 75 Mitglieder haben oder einen Zusammenschluss aus mindestens sieben Verbänden bilden. Die wichtigsten Beispiele für positive Maßnahmen stammen aus dem Behindertengesetz. Es gibt viele Formen des Dialogs zwischen Regierungsstellen und der Zivilgesellschaft, die teilweise auch institutionalisiert sind.

6. Gleichbehandlungsstellen

Die Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes wurde mit dem Inkrafttreten des Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetzes im August 2006 eingerichtet und nahm im Jahr 2007 ihre Arbeit auf. Sie ist für alle im Gesetz genannten Diskriminierungsgründe zuständig, unbeschadet der Zuständigkeit anderer spezialisierter Regierungsstellen. Organisatorisch ist die Stelle beim Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend angesiedelt. Der Leiter der Stelle wird vom Bundesminister für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend auf Vorschlag der Bundesregierung ernannt, dies geschah erstmals im Frühjahr 2007. Im Jahr 2009 wurde eine neue Leitung ernannt und im Jahr 2014 bestätigt. Die Leitung ist unabhängig und nur dem Gesetz unterworfen. Die Amtszeit des Leiters entspricht der Legislaturperiode des Bundestags.

Die Aufgabe der Stelle ist es, Personen bei der Durchsetzung ihrer Rechte zum Schutz vor Benachteiligungen zu unterstützen, insbesondere indem sie über rechtliche Ansprüche und Möglichkeiten zum Schutz vor Benachteiligungen informiert, Beratung durch andere Stellen vermittelt und eine gütliche Beilegung zwischen den Beteiligten anstrebt. Zu ihrem Aufgabenbereich gehören außerdem die Aufklärung der Öffentlichkeit, Maßnahmen zur Verhinderung von Diskriminierung, die Durchführung wissenschaftlicher Untersuchungen und (alle vier Jahre) gemeinsam mit anderen zuständigen Beauftragten die Erstellung eines Berichts über Benachteiligungen. Die Stelle kann Empfehlungen geben und gemeinsam wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen durchführen. Die Stelle kann in Diskriminierungsfällen die Person, von der die mutmaßliche Diskriminierung ausgeht, um eine Stellungnahme ersuchen, wenn das Opfer sein Einverständnis erklärt.

Alle öffentlichen Stellen sind verpflichtet, die Arbeit der Antidiskriminierungsstelle zu unterstützen. Die Stelle soll mit NRO und anderen Vereinigungen zusammenarbeiten. Zu diesem Zweck wurde der Stelle ein Beirat beigeordnet. Die Antidiskriminierungsstelle des

Bundes hat ein Budget von rund 3 Mio. Euro. Die Stelle ist öffentlich sehr präsent, zum Beispiel durch Konferenzen, Publikationen und in ihrem Auftrag durchgeführte Befragungen und Studien über relevante Themen, wie Mehrfachdiskriminierung, positive Maßnahmen oder die Situation der Sinti und Roma in Deutschland.

Neben der Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes gibt es weitere Stellen, die für bestimmte Aspekte von Diskriminierung zuständig sind, vor allem die Beauftragten für Migration, Flüchtlinge und Integration, für Aussiedler, für nationale Minderheiten und für Behinderte.

7. Wichtige Punkte

Deutschland hat grundsätzlich einen umfassenden Rechtsrahmen zum Schutz des Gleichbehandlungsgrundsatzes geschaffen. Es gibt jedoch die folgenden Probleme:

- a) die Ausnahme von Kündigungen aus dem Anwendungsbereich des Diskriminierungsverbots, Paragraph 2.4, AGG, die jedoch im Fallrecht kaum angewendet wird,
- b) die mögliche Nichtanwendung des AGG auf die betriebliche Altersvorsorge Paragraph 2.2. Satz 2 AGG, die jedoch von der juristischen Auslegung der jeweiligen Norm abhängt,
- c) die Ausnahme des Zugangs zu Gütern und Dienstleistungen durch Rechtsgeschäfte, bei denen ein besonderes Nähe- oder Vertrauensverhältnis der Parteien oder ihrer Angehörigen begründet wird, einschließlich der Vermietung von Wohnraum auf dem Grundstück des Vermieters, vom Diskriminierungsverbot für alle Gründe einschließlich der Rasse und ethnischen Herkunft, Paragraph 19.5 AGG, die womöglich gegen die Antirassismusrichtlinie verstößt, abhängig von ihrer inhaltlichen Auslegung,
- d) die Ausnahme bei der Vermietung von Wohnraum, wo eine unterschiedliche Behandlung zur Schaffung ausgeglichener sozialer und kultureller Verhältnisse zulässig ist, Paragraph 19.3 AGG, je nach rechtlicher Auslegung,
- e) der Wortlaut über die Rechtfertigung einer unterschiedlichen Behandlung wegen der Religion oder der Weltanschauung, je nach rechtlicher Auslegung, Paragraph 9.1 AGG,
- f) es gibt im Zivilrecht kein ausdrückliches Verbot von Viktimisierung, wie in Artikel 9 der Richtlinie zur Gleichbehandlung ohne Unterschied der Rasse (2000/43/EG) vorgegeben,
- g) die Tatsache, dass Schadensersatz nur geleistet wird, wenn der Arbeitgeber die Handlung (durch Vorsatz oder Fahrlässigkeit) zu vertreten bzw. grob fahrlässig gehandelt hat, Paragraph 15.1; 15.3; 21.2 AGG, widerspricht der einschlägigen Rechtsprechung des EuGH,
- h) im öffentlichen Recht gibt es, je nach rechtlicher Auslegung, in den Bereichen Sozialschutz und soziale Vergünstigungen, Bildung und Bereitstellung von Gütern und Dienstleistungen kein umfassendes Verbot von Belästigung und Anweisung zur Diskriminierung aufgrund der Rasse oder ethnischen Herkunft,
- i) es gibt keine allgemeine Verpflichtung zu angemessenen Vorkehrungen.

Es ist die Aufgabe der Justiz, den Rechtsrahmen konsequent gemäß den Zielen des Allgemeinen Gleichbehandlungsgesetzes auszulegen und anzuwenden und dabei die im Grundgesetz verankerten Grundwerte, insbesondere den Schutz der Menschenwürde, zu beachten.

Das Fallrecht ist, an absoluten Zahlen, immer noch sehr begrenzt. Einiges deutet darauf hin, dass die geringen Fallzahlen auf informelle Hindernisse beim Rechtsschutz und bei der Beweislast zurückzuführen sind. Eine weitere Aufgabe ist die Bekämpfung weit verbreiteter Einstellungen, durch die Diskriminierung erst entsteht. Aktuelle Ereignisse, z. B. gut besuchte fremdenfeindliche Demonstrationen, haben zwar starke Reaktionen von Zivilgesellschaft, Regierung und politischen Akteuren hervorgerufen, geben aber Anlass zu der Vermutung, dass in diesem Bereich weitere Anstrengungen notwendig sind.

Instrument	Date of signature (if not signed please indicate) Dd/mm/yyyy	Date of ratification (if not ratified please indicate) Dd/mm/yyyy	Derogations / reservations relevant to equality and non-discrimination	Right of individual petition accepted?	Can this instrument be directly relied upon in domestic courts by individuals?
European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)	04.11.1950	05.12.1952			Yes
Protocol 12, ECHR	04.11.2000	Not ratified			
Revised European Social Charter	29.06.2007	Not ratified		Ratified collective complaints protocol? Not ratified	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	09.10.1968	17.12.1973		Yes	No
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	11.05.1995	10.09.1997			No
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	09.10.1968	17.12.1973		No	No
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	10.02.1967	16.05.1969		Yes	No
Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	07.07.1980	10.07.1985		Yes	No
ILO Convention No. 111 on Discrimination	25.06.1958	15.06.1961			No

Instrument	Date of signature (if not signed please indicate) Dd/mm/yyyy	Date of ratification (if not ratified please indicate) Dd/mm/yyyy	Derogations / reservations relevant to equality and non-discrimination	Right of individual petition accepted?	Can this instrument be directly relied upon in domestic courts by individuals?
Convention on the Rights of the Child	26.01.1990	06.03.1992		Yes	No
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	30.03.2007	24.02.2009		Yes	No

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