

FFI i nn n ement

Loyalty to the constitution

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dated December (AllMBI page , FMBI page , StAn No), last amended in the official announcement
of September (AllMBI page)

rt 1 ener r isi ns

1. ig ti n f t t t e nstit ti n

In accordance with the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG), the constitution, the Civil Servant Status Act (Beamtenstatusgesetz – BeamStG) and the German Judiciary Act (Deutsches RichterGesetz – DriG)

- eligibility for appointment as Beamte (civil servants) or judges is restricted to persons who pledge to uphold at all times the free democratic basic order (freiheitliche demokratische Grundordnung) of the German state as defined in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) and the constitution
- Beamte (civil servants) and judges are obliged to actively uphold and defend this free democratic basic order both within and outside their official duties

si rin i es f erif ing t

Each case must be verified and decided individually and based on the following principles

Applicants

Applicants who engage in or support any anti-constitutional activities must not be considered for positions in the German public service

In case applicants are members of an organisation that engages in or supports anti-constitutional activities, this membership gives rise to serious doubts about their willingness to uphold and defend the free democratic basic order at all times

Participation in any activities directed against the principles of humanity and the principles of the rule of the law or in any activities for the Ministry of State Security (Ministerium für Staatssicherheit) or the Office for National Security (Amt für Nationale Sicherheit) of the former German Democratic Republic is incompatible with the obligations of a person in public service within the free democratic basic order

Beamte (civil servants) and judges guilty of breaching their obligation, as required in () sentence of the Civil Servant Status Act (Beamtenstatusgesetz – BeamStG) and in the case of judges in conjunction with of the German Judiciary Act (Deutsches RichterGesetz – DriG), to adhere to and uphold the free democratic basic order as defined in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) in their demeanour or guilty of being members of an organisation that engages in or supports any anti-constitutional activities must expect that disciplinary proceedings on the basis of their breach will be initiated against them to the end of securing their removal from office

3. m ees

The same basic principles in accordance with individual tariff regulations apply to employees in the German public service

rt r e res

The Bavarian State Government emphasises that these principles are binding for all public service employers in Bavaria. In order to give effect to these principles, the following shall apply

1. Prior to their appointment to a public service position, applicants must be instructed about their obligation of loyalty in accordance with Anne . They must be issued a list of extremist organisations and organisations influenced by extremist ideologies. Applicants must then complete the questionnaire in accordance with Anne and sign the declaration pursuant to Anne. Provided that there are no particular reasons for doubt, it is not necessary to once again verify the loyalty of persons who are currently or have formerly been employed with the Free State of Bavaria and who are about to commence another employment in the public service, either immediately or within a period of three years. In case of particular reasons for doubt, which have not been verified yet, the procedures in accordance with Nos to must be applied once again. The declaration pursuant to Anne must be signed either way in cases of re-appointment of applicants.

In cases where applicants do not complete either the entire questionnaire or parts of it or refuse to sign it and thereby give rise to any reason to doubt that they are loyal to the constitution, these doubts shall be eliminated by making an enquiry (with the consent of the applicant) to the Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz) additional enquiries to the Federal Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic must be made for applicants from the acceding territories of the former German Democratic Republic pursuant to () No letters d, e and h as well as () No letters d, e and h of the Stasi Records Act (Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz – StUG)

Whether these procedures seem to be sufficient must be decided carefully on the basis of each individual case. Applicants who also refuse to give their consent to retrieve necessary information from the Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz) or the Federal Commissioner must not be considered for appointment/employment.

If the answers provided in the questionnaire, the applicant's refusal to sign the declaration in Annex or Annex , or other facts which have been otherwise become known give rise to any reason to doubt that the applicant would uphold and defend the free democratic basic order as stipulated in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) and the constitution at all times, then this doubt must be eliminated prior to the applicant's employment. Procedures for the elimination of such doubts are, in particular:

- An enquiry to the Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz) as to whether any facts are known which give rise to concerns about employing the applicant. The Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz) is obliged to respond promptly to such enquiries. Where relevant information is known, the information disclosed must be limited to admissible evidence in a court of law. In cases where the employing authority has otherwise gained knowledge of information which the Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz) was not authorised to disclose due to legal reasons, this information must not be used during the hiring process if it is evident for the employing authority, that this information has been collected by the Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz).

- An enquiry, with the consent of the applicant, to the Federal Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic, in the instances referred to in () No letters d, e and h, and () No letters d, e and h of the Stasi Records Act (Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz – StUG).

By way of derogation from No in the cases stated in () No letters d, e and h and () No letters d, e and h of the Stasi Records Act (Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz – StUG), applicants from the acceding territory of the former German Democratic Republic born prior to January are, with their consent, to be subject, without exception, to an enquiry to the Federal Commissioner of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic as to whether records exist indicating they were engaged in activities for the Ministry for State Security (Ministerium für Staatssicherheit) or the Office for National Security (Amt für Nationale Sicherheit) of the former German Democratic Republic.

The appointment as Beamter/Beamtin (civil servant) must be withdrawn (Civil Servant Status Act (Beamtenstatusgesetz – BeamStG)) for applicants who fail to disclose, pursuant to Annex of the questionnaire, that they were engaged in activities for the Ministry for State Security (Ministerium für Staatssicherheit) or the Office for National Security (Amt für Nationale Sicherheit) of the former German Democratic Republic.

Applicants from the acceding territories of the former German Democratic Republic may be temporarily appointed to/employed in a public service position for a limited period of twelve months, subject to the results of the verification process, in cases where it is not possible to wait for information from the Federal Commissioner due to urgent official reasons, and in the absence of particular reasons for doubt.

The period of temporary employment in a public service position must be extended accordingly if the verification process cannot be completed within twelve months. The continuing process of verification serves as the necessary objective reason (Sachgrund) for temporary employment. If the results from the verification process prevent the applicant's appointment to a public service position, the temporary employments must be terminated as soon as possible by legal contestation on the grounds of wilful deceit (German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch - BGB)) or by termination of contract. These actions may, however, be unnecessary due to the temporary nature of the employment period.

In the following cases, enquiries to the Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz) must always be made in accordance with No sentence first indent:

If the applicant's intended employment in public service constitutes their first appointment as a judge:

If the applicant was born or is / has been, at any point in the past, a national of one of the countries listed below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Arab Republic of Egypt | - Republic of Yemen |
| - Arab Republic of Syria | - Republic of Kazakhstan |
| - Federal Republic of Somalia | - Republic of the Sudan |
| - People's Democratic Republic of Algeria | - Republic of Tajikistan |
| - Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | - Republic of Uzbekistan |
| - Islamic Republic of Afghanistan | - State of Eritrea |
| - Islamic Republic of Iran | - State of Israel – persons of Palestinian ethnicity |
| - Islamic Republic of Mauritania | - State of Kuwait |
| - Islamic Republic of Pakistan | - Sultanate of Oman |
| - Kyrgyz Republic | - Tunisian Republic |
| - Kingdom of Bahrain | - Turkmenistan |
| - Kingdom of Morocco | - United Arab Emirates |
| - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | - People's Republic of Bangladesh |
| - Lebanese Republic | |
| - Libya | |
| - Republic of Indonesia | |
| - Republic of Iraq | |

If the applicant's nationality is unknown/unclear or if they are stateless (i.e. have no citizenship)

inquiries in accordance with Nos. 1 to 3 require the applicant's consent. Article 6 (1) to (3) of the Bavarian Data Protection Act (Bayerisches Datenschutzgesetz) must be observed. Inquiries must only be made in cases of intended employment – which may also depend upon the receipt and review of documents and the applicant's medical fitness. Inquiries which have already been made must be withdrawn immediately if it becomes apparent that the applicant will not be employed.

In case of persisting doubts about the applicant's loyalty to the constitution, the applicant must be informed in writing about all relevant facts and given the opportunity to comment on the matter, which can be done either orally or in writing. If an oral hearing is held, all relevant statements of the applicant must be written down in the minutes of the meeting, which must be made available to the applicant upon request. Applicants who refuse to comment on the matter or who are not able to eliminate existing doubts during their hearing must not be considered for appointment to a public service position. The same shall apply for applicants who refuse to give their consent to enquiries pursuant to nos. 1 or 2.

Applicants who are not considered for employment in a public service position due to persisting doubts that they would uphold and defend the free democratic basic order as stipulated in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) at all times must be informed in writing about this decision and given the relevant reasons. Applicants who were eligible for appointment with Beamte (civil servant) status or for appointment as a judge must also be provided with information on legal remedies.

If an employee in the public service gives rise to suspect a breach of their obligation of loyalty to the constitution, the respective department shall enquire whether relevant legal measures must be taken in order to urge the employee to adhere to their official duties or to dismiss or remove the employee from office

The Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, Building and Transport (Bayerisches Staatsministerium des Innern, für Bau und Verkehr) creates a list of the most important extremist organisations and organisations influenced by extremist ideology and publishes it in the general ministerial gazette (Allgemeines Ministerialblatt – AllMBI) and in the Bavarian Official Gazette (Bayerischer Staatsanzeiger – StAnz). The Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, Building and Transport amends and adds to this list when and as necessary.

The relevant highest administrative authority, the Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, Building and Transport (Bayerisches Staatsministerium des Innern, für Bau und Verkehr) as well as the Bavarian State Ministry of Finance and Home Affairs (Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Finanzen und der Heimat, formerly Bayerisches Staatsministerium der Finanzen, für Landesentwicklung und Heimat) must be informed and kept updated about the progress of cases referred to in Nos 1 and 2.

Amtl Anm (ministerial note) see StAn No , page FMBl page

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When appointing judges, which is done independently of employment procedures, the following regulations must be observed

Prior to the first appointment as a judge, an enquiry to the Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz) must be made pursuant to Part No. 1 sentence 1 first indent Part Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and apply mutatis mutandis.

By way of derogation from no inquiries to the Bavarian office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz) must not be made if the person concerned, at the time of the decision about their appointment as a judge, has been employed in the public service of the Free State of Bavaria for a minimum period of three years and provided that there are no particular reasons for doubt

rt Leg entities n er i w

All municipalities, municipal associations, and other legal entities under public law in the Free State of Bavaria are advised to proceed in accordance with Parts and .

rt in r isi ns

This announcement enters in to force on January 1, 2025. The announcement of the Bavarian State Government dated March 1, 2025 (StAn No. 1, FMBL page 1) on the obligation of Loyalty to the Constitution in the Public Service ceases to be effective at the same time.

The Bavarian Minister-President

Dr. h. c. Ma. Streibl

Instruction

on the obligation of loyalty to the constitution in the public service

Beamte (civil servants) must acknowledge and uphold in all their conduct the free democratic basic order of the German state as defined in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) (§ 33 (1) of the Civil Servant Status Act (Beamtenstatusgesetz – BeamStG)).

Accordingly, and pursuant to § 7 (1) No. 2 of the Civil Servant Status Act (Beamtenstatusgesetz – BeamStG), eligibility for appointment as Beamte (civil servants) is restricted to persons who pledge to uphold at all times the free democratic basic order of the German state as defined in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) and the constitution of the Free State of Bavaria (Verfassung des Freistaates Bayern – BayVerf).

The same regulations apply to judges (§ 9 No. 2 of the German Judiciary Act (Deutsches Richtergesetz – DriG); § 71 of the German Judiciary Act in conjunction with § 33 (1) of the Civil Servant Status Act (Beamtenstatusgesetz – BeamStG)).

The obligation for other public employees to adhere to the free democratic basic order as defined in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) in their entire demeanour results from § 3 (1) sentence 2 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement for the Public Service of the States (Tarifvertrag für den öffentlichen Dienst der Länder, TV-L).

In accordance with the rulings issued by the Federal Constitutional Court (cf. ruling of 23 October 1952 Reference no.: I BvB I 51 Sammlung der Entscheidungen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts (collection of decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court) Vol. 2 p. I et seqq. ; ruling of 17 August 1956 Reference no.: 1 BvB 2 51 - Sammlung der Entscheidungen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts Vol. 3 p. 85 et seqq.), the free democratic basic order as defined in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) is an order that excludes any form of despotic and arbitrary rule and represents a system under a rule of law based upon the self-determination of the people as expressed by the will of the majority and upon freedom and equality. The free democratic basic order is the antithesis of a totalitarian state that, as the exclusive ruling power, rejects human dignity, freedom and equality. The fundamental principles of this order include, in particular:

- Respect for the human rights specified in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG), especially the right to life and freedom of personal development,
- the sovereignty of the people,
- the division of power,
- the accountability of the government,
- the principle that the actions of public administration are governed by law,
- the independence of the courts,
- the principle of multi-party democracy,
- equal opportunities for all political parties,
- the right to form and exercise political opposition in accordance with the constitution.

Participation in any activities directed against the free democratic basic order as defined by the principles set out above is incompatible with the obligations of a person in public service. It is irrelevant in this context whether such activities are pursued within an organisation or not.

The appointment/employment of applicants who engage in or support anti-constitutional activities to the public service is prohibited.

Beamte (civil servants) and judges guilty of such a breach of their obligations must expect that disciplinary proceedings will be initiated against them to the end of securing their removal from office.

In such cases, employees without Beamte (civil servant) status must expect to be subject to instant dismissal without notice in accordance with § 626 (1) of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch – BGB).

Place, date

signature (first name and surname)

Questionnaire
for the Purpose of Verifying Loyalty to the Constitution*

I have taken note of the list of the most important extremist organisations and organisations influenced by extremist ideologies issued to me. I am aware that I am obliged in the following questions to additionally disclose any membership of or collaboration with any other extremist organisations and organisations influenced by extremists, including associations/clubs of foreign nationals.

My answers to the questions below are as follows:

1. Are you, or have you been a member of one or more than one extremist organisation(s) or organisation(s) influenced by extremist ideologies?

☐no ☐yes

Organisation	
Period of involvement from	to
Function within the organisation	

2. Do you support one or multiple extremist organisation(s) or organisation(s) influenced by extremist ideologies or other anti-constitutional activities, or have you supported such organisations or activities at any point in the past?

☐no ☐yes

Organisation or other anti-constitutional activities	
Period of involvement from	to
Type of support	

3. I was formerly a member of one or more than one extremist organisation(s) or organisation(s) influenced by extremist ideologies or other anti-constitutional activities, or have I supported such organisations or activities at any point in the past?

☐no ☐yes

Period of involvement from	to
Function within the organisation and/or type and nature of support	

I was formerly a member of one or more than one extremist organisation(s) or organisation(s) influenced by extremist ideologies or other anti-constitutional activities, or have I supported such organisations or activities at any point in the past?

☐no ☐yes

If yes, please give further details

4. I am a member of one or more than one extremist organisation(s) or organisation(s) influenced by extremist ideologies or other anti-constitutional activities, or have I supported such organisations or activities at any point in the past?

☐no ☐yes

If yes, please give further details

If enquiries in accordance with Part no. to of the official Announcement on the obligation of Loyalty to the Constitution in the Public Service (Erfassungstreuebekanntmachung – erft DBek) are required as part of this procedure, I hereby grant my

Consent

to the retrieval of the necessary information from the Bavarian Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Landesamt für Erfassungsschutz) and the Federal Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic

The purpose of the collection, processing and use of the data undertaken within the context of the enquiries described above is to ensure the loyalty to the constitution of applicants for the public service. The recipient of the information provided as a result of the enquiries is the employing authority. Applicants may refuse their consent to the retrieval of the necessary information from the authorities named above. Such a refusal may, however, prevent the applicant's appointment to a public service position (Part No. Subsection Point of the official Announcement on the obligation of Loyalty to the Constitution in the Public Service (Erfassungstreuebekanntmachung – erft DBek)).

Place, date

signature (first name and surname)

* As announced by the Free State of Bavaria in the official Announcement on the obligation of Loyalty to the Constitution in the Public Service (Erfassungstreuebekanntmachung – erft DBek) of December (AllMBI page , StAn No), last amended in the official announcement of September (AllMBI page)

e r t i n

On the basis of the Instructions on the obligation of Loyalty to the Constitution in Public Service issued to me, I hereby expressly declare that I acknowledge and commit to the principles of the free democratic basic order of the German state as stipulated in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) contained in these instructions and that I am willing to uphold and defend the free democratic basic order as stipulated in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG) at all times and in all my conduct

I expressly affirm that I do not support any activities that are opposed to the free democratic basic order or any of its underlying principles as listed above, nor am I nor have I been at any time a member of any organisation that seeks to undermine these principles. I have taken note of the list of organisations with unconstitutional objectives issued to me

I am aware

- that the consequence of providing false or incomplete information or withholding information in the appointment process is the revocation of my offer of appointment or of any appointment already made or the legal contestation of my contract of employment,
- that any breach of my official duties or my obligation of loyalty will lead to my removal from office or dismissal without notice

 Place, date

 signature (first name and surname)
e r t i n t t e m e r

I hereby reaffirm the previous declaration on the obligation of Loyalty to the Constitution, which I made to a public service employer in Bavaria, in accordance with Anne of the official Announcement on the obligation of Loyalty to the Constitution of the Bavarian State Government

 Place, date

 signature (first name and surname)

List f extremist r extremist-inf en e rg nis ti ns n n-ex sti e

1. Left-wing extremism

- AGIR – Demokratische Jugend (democratic youth – leftist youth organisation from Rosenheim)
- Anarchist groups like Anarchistische Gruppe München (Munich anarchist group)/Bibliothek Frevel (anarchist library), Auf der Suche (AdS – Nuremberg anarchist group)
- Antifa-NT (Autonome Antifa München – autonomist antifa group Munich)
- Antifaschistische Linke Fürth (ALF – antifascist left Fürth) and Jugendantifa Fürth (JAF – youth antifa group Fürth)
- Antifaschistisches Aktionsbündnis Nürnberg (AAB/AABN – antifascist action network Nuremberg)
- Antikapitalistische Linke (AKL – anti-capitalist wing of the German Left Party)
- Antikapitalistische Linke München (AL-M – anti capitalist left Munich)
- Arbeiterbund für den Wiederaufbau der KPD (AB – workers' union for the revival of the Communist Party of Germany (KPD))
- Autonomist groups such as Autonome Antifa (autonomist antifa), Antifaschistische Aktion (antifascist action/antifa) or Antifaschistischer Stammtisch München (ASM – antifascist group meeting Munich)
- Autonomist scene Rosenheim, such as Contre la Tristesse (autonomist group Rosenheim), Offenes antifaschistisches Plenum Rosenheim (OAPR – open antifascist plenum Rosenheim)
- Deutsche Kommunistische Partei (DKP – German Communist Party)
- Die LINKE. Sozialistisch-demokratischer Studierendenverband (DIE LINKE.SDS – The LEFT. Socialist-democrat student organisation)
- Freie Arbeiterinnen und Arbeiter Union (FAU – Free Workers' Union – part of anarcho-syndicalism)
- Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ – Free German Youth)
- Gruppe Arbeiterinnenmacht (GAM – workers' power group)
- Infogruppe Rosenheim (information group Rosenheim)
- Internationale Sozialistische Organisation (ISO – international socialist organisation),
formed by merger of: Revolutionär Sozialistischer Bund (RSB – revolutionary socialist league), internationale sozialistische linke (isl – international socialist left)
- Interventionistische Linke (IL – interventionist left)
- Kommunistische Partei Deutschland (KPD) – „Sektion Ost“ (Communist Party of Germany – „east-German section“), based in Berlin
- Kommunistische Plattform (KPF – communist wing of the German Left Party)
- La Resistance – antifaschistische Jugendgruppe Ingolstadt (LARA – antifascist youth group Ingolstadt)
- Linksjugend (‘solid) (left-wing youth organisation)
- Marx21 (Trotskyist wing of the German Left Party)
- Marxistische Jugend (mj - Marxist youth organisation)
- Marxistisch-Leninistische Partei Deutschland (MLPD) (Marxist-Leninist Party of Germany)
- Marxist-Leninist Party of Germany (MLPD), including Jugendverband REBELL (youth organisation of the MLPD), Solidarität International (SI – aid organisation for international solidarity), Frauenverband Courage (Courage women's association)
- Münchner Bündnis gegen Krieg und Rassismus (Munich alliance against war and racism); formerly: Bündnis München gegen Krieg (Munich alliance against war)
- Offenes Antikapitalistisches Klimatreffen München (OAKTM – open anti-capitalist climate meeting Munich) – part of the Antikapitalistische Linke München (AL-M – anti-capitalist left Munich)
- Organisierte Autonomie (OA – organised autonomists)
- Perspektive Kommunismus (PK – communism perspective)
- Prolos (autonomist group)
- Revolution (REVO – international communist youth organisation)
- Revolutionär Organisierte Jugendaktion (ROJA – revolutionary organised youth action group)
- Rote Hilfe e. V. (RH – “red aid” prisoner support group)
- Sozialistische Alternative VORAN (SAV – German section of the International Socialist Alternative)
- Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterjugend (SDAJ – Socialist German Workers Youth)
- Sozialistische Gleichheitspartei (SGP – socialist equality party)
- Sozialistische Linke (SL – unionist wing of the German Left Party)
- Sozialistische Organisation Solidarität (Sol – Socialist Organisation Solidarity)
- Sozialrevolutionäre Aktion (SRA – social-revolutionary action)
- ...ums Ganze! – kommunistisches Bündnis (uGB – communist alliance)

2. Right-wing extremism

- Aktivitas der Erlanger Burschenschaft Frankonia (student group of the Frankonia fraternity from Erlangen)
- Aktivitas der Münchener Burschenschaft Danubia (student group of the Danubia München fraternity from Munich (from 2001))
- Altermedia Deutschland (German version of the neo-Nazi news portal Altermedia – illegal since 2016)
- Artgemeinschaft – Germanische Glaubensgemeinschaft wesensgemäßer Lebensgestaltung e. V. (right-wing extremist neo-pagan organisation)
- Blood & Honour – Division Deutschland mit White Youth (Blood & Honour German division and White Youth) - illegal since 2000
- Bürgerbewegung Pro München patriotisch und sozial e. V. (patriotic citizens' movement Pro München)
- Bürgerinitiative A (BIA) e.v. Nürnberg (Nuremberg citizens' initiative against immigration)
- Bürgerinitiative Ausländerstopp (BIA) Augsburg (Augsburg citizens' initiative against immigration)
- Bürgerinitiative Ausländerstopp (BIA) München (Munich citizens' initiative against immigration)
- Bürgerinitiative Soziale Alternative Oberpfalz (BISAO – Upper Palatinate citizen's initiative for a social alternative)
- Bürgerinitiative Soziales Fürth (BiSF – Fürth citizen's initiative for social issues)

- Collegium Humanum CH with Bauernhilfe e. V. (right-wing extremist eco-fascist organisation with "farmers' aid association" subgroup) – illegal since 2008
- Combat 18 (C18) Deutschland (German division of the international neo-Nazi organisation Combat 18) – illegal since 2019
- Compact Magazin GmbH (right-wing extremist magazine)
- Direkt München e.V. (Munich section of the party for direct democracy) (including Freundeskreis Demokratie Direkt München (associated "friends of" organisation))
- Der Dritte Weg (III. Weg – the third path – neo-Nazi party)
- Der Flügel (far-right faction of the Alternative für Deutschland (alternative for Germany – AfD) party)
- Deutsche Alternative (DA – German alternative) – illegal since 1992
- Deutsche Liga für Volk und Heimat (DLVH – German league for the people and homeland)
- Deutsche Partei – Die Freiheitlichen (political party founded in 2003 as a fusion of the Deutsche Partei (German Party) and the Freiheitliche Deutsche Volkspartei (German freedom party of the people) – DP – until 2008)
- Deutsche Volksunion (DVU – German people's union)
- Deutschland-Bewegung/Friedenskomitee (German movement / peace committee)
- Die Deutsche Freiheitsbewegung e. V. (DDF – German liberation movement)
- Die Rechte (right-wing extremist party for referendum, sovereignty and homeland protection)
- Ein Prozent (one percent – right-wing extremist group)
- Fränkische Aktionsfront (F.A.F – Franconian action front) – illegal since 2004
- Freies Netz Süd (FNS – neo-Nazi network in Bavaria) – illegal since 2014
- Freiheitliche Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (FAP – free German workers' party) – illegal since 1995
- Freundeskreis Ulrich von Hutten e. V. (Ulrich von Hutten memorial society)
- Gesellschaft für freie Publizistik e. V. (GFP – society for free journalism)
- Goyim Partei Deutschlands (goyim party Germany)
- Heimmattreue deutsche Jugend (HDJ – homeland-loyal German youth) – illegal since 2009
- Hilfsorganisation für nationale politische Gefangene und deren Angehörige e. V. (HNG – aid organisation for incarcerated nationalists and their families) – illegal since 2011
- Identitäre Bewegung Deutschland (Identitarian movement Germany)
- Institut für Staatspolitik (IfS – right-wing extremist think tank "institute for state politics")
- Junge Alternative für Deutschland – Bayern (JA Bayern – Bavarian section of the youth organisation of the AfD party)
- Junge Nationaldemokraten (JN – young national democrats); since January 2018: Junge Nationalisten (JN – young nationalists) (youth organisation of the Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (national democratic party of Germany – NPD))
- Midgard e. V. (right-wing extremist organisation)
- Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD – national democratic party of Germany)
- Nationale Offensive (NO – national offensive) – illegal since 1992
- Nationalistische Front (NF – nationalist front) – illegal since 1992
- Nationalrevolutionäre Jugend (III. Weg youth organisation)
- Nordadler (right-wing extremist terrorism group from northern Germany) – illegal since 2020
- Oldschool Records (right-wing extremist record label)
- Pegida Franken (Franconian Pegida chapter)
- Pegida München e. V. (Munich Pegida chapter)
- Right-wing extremist bands like Burning Hate, Eskalation, Kodex Frei, MPU, Prolligans, Schanddiktat, Siegesfahne, Spreegeschwader, Urweise, White Rebel Boys/White Rebel Voice
- Right-wing extremist fellowships and local neo-Nazi groups such as Bund Frankenland e. V. (right-wing extremist society of Franconia), Freie Kräfte Berchtesgaden (neo-Nazi fellowship Berchtesgaden), Kameradschaft Altmühltal (right-wing extremist fellowship in the Altmühl valley), Kameradschaft Gau Wendlstal (neo-Nazi fellowship in the region of the Wendelstein mountain), Kameradschaft München Nord (right-wing extremist fellowship of northern Munich), Kameradschaft Unterfranken (right-wing extremist fellowship of Lower Franconia)
- Far-right skinheads, Hammer-Skins (including local factions and skinhead bands)
- Right-wing extremist subcultures like Blood & Honour, Hammerskins, Kollektiv Zukunft Schaffen – Heimat Schützen (collective to create a future and protect the homeland), Prollcrew Schwandorf/Bollwerk Oberpfalz (right-wing extremist groups), Voice of Anger
- Right-wing extremist publishers like Antaios, Verlag Anton A. Schmid, Verlagsgesellschaft Berg, Versand der Bewegung (online shop for flags, t-shirts etc.)
- Ring Nationaler Frauen (RNF – women's organisation of the NPD)
- Schutzbund für das Deutsche Volk (SDV – German people's defence league)
- Sturm-/Wolfsbrigade 44 (storm/wolf brigade 44 – neo-Nazi organisation) – illegal since 2020
- Treuebund (association of loyalty – neo-Nazi group from Sonneberg)
- Verein zur Rehabilitierung der wegen Bestreiten des Holocaust Verfolgten (VRBHV – association for the rehabilitation of those persecuted for denying the holocaust) – illegal since 2008
- Vikings Security Germania (neo-Nazi militia)
- Weiße Wölfe Terrorcrew (WWT – white wolves terror crew – fan group of the right-wing extremist band Weiße Wölfe) – illegal since 2016
- Wiking-Jugend e. V. (WJ – "viking youth" neo-Nazi association) – illegal since 1997
- Wodans Erben Germania (Wodan's heirs Germania – neo-Nazi militia)

3. Islamism and internationally oriented extremism

- Abu Sayyaf
- Ahfad al-Rasul Brigades
- Ahrar al-Sham, formerly: Kata'ib Ahrar al-Sham
- Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)
- Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades
- Al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya (Assembly of Islam – Islamic Group)
- Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya (Islamic Union) – Somalia
- Al-Mourabitoun
- Al-Nahda, also: En Nahda

- Al-Qaeda (The Base), also: World Islamic Front for Combat Against the Jews and Crusaders / World Islamic Front, including regional groups like al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (Yemen, Saudi Arabia), al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI)
- Al-Qassam Brigades
- Amal Movement – Lebanese resistance groups
- Ansar al-Islam, or Jaish Ansar al-Sunna, formerly: Jund al-Islam, Kurdish al-Tawhid, 2nd Soran Division, Kurdish Hamas
- Ansar Allah – Houthi movement
- Ansar Allah (Lebanon)
- Ansar al-Sharia (Syria)
- Ansar Eddine/Ansar al-Dine (AAD)
- Arbeiter Partei Kurdistan (PKK) (Kurdistan Workers' Party) – illegal since 1993 – also known as: People's Congress of Kurdistan (KONGRA GEL or KGK), Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress (KADEK), Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK), Confederation Community of Kurdistan (KKK) including sub- and sister groups as well as regional associations, organisations or collectives (movements) that can be considered part of the PKK
- Osbat al-Ansar (AaA)
- BDS – Boycott, Desinvestitionen & Sanktionen (Deutschland) (Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (Germany))
- Extremist Sikh movements such as Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), Babbar Khalsa Germany (BKG)
- Boko Haram (Jama'atu Ahl al-Sunna lil-Da'wa wal-Jihad)
- Deutsche Taliban Mujaheddin (DTM – German Taliban Mujaheddin)
- Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left) – illegal since 1983
- Föderation der Türkisch-Demokratischen Idealistenvereine in Europa e. V. (ADÜTDF – federation of Turkish-democratic idealist associations)
- Föderation der Weltordnung in Europa (ANF e. V – federation of the world order in Europe), formerly: Verband der türkischen Kulturvereine in Europa (ATB e. V. – union of Turkish cultural associations in Europe)
- Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda – FDLR; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda
- Furkan-Gemeinschaft (Furkan community), formerly: Furkan Stiftung für Bildung und Dienstleistungen (Furkan foundation for education and services – Furkan Egitim ve Hizmet Vakfi)
- Generation Islam (GI)
- Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS)
- Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (Mujahideen movement – Kashmir/Pakistan)
- Harakat al-Shabaab (Somalia)
- Hezb-i-Islami Afghanistan (HIA)
- Hilafet Devleti (Kalifatstaat – caliphate state), formerly: Verband der islamischen Vereine und Gemeinden e. V. (ICCB – union of Islamic associations and communities) – illegal since 2001
- Hizb Allah (Partei Gottes) (Hezbollah (party of god) – illegal since 2020
- Hizb ut-Tahrir (HuT – party of Islamic liberation) – illegal since 2003
- Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)
- Islamic International Brigade (IIB)
- Islamic Movement of Kurdistan (IMK)
- Islamische Gemeinschaft der schiitischen Gemeinden in Deutschland e. V. (IGS – Islamic community of Shiite congregations in Germany)
- Islamische Bewegung Usbekistan (Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), also: Özbekistan Islomiy Harakati (ÖIH)
- Islamische Jihad Union (IJU – Islamic Jihad Union)
- Islamische Vereinigung in Bayern e. V. (IVB – Islamic association in Bavaria)
- Islamische Widerstandsbewegung (HAMAS – Islamic Resistance Movement)
- Islamischer Staat (IS – Islamic state), also: ISIS or ISIG – illegal since 2014, including several regional sub-groups such as Islamic State – Khorasan Province (ISKP), or Islamic State – Sinai Province (ISSP)
- Islamisches Zentrum Hamburg (IZH – Islamic Center Hamburg)
- Jabhat Fatah al-Sham; formerly: Jabhat al-Nusra(h), (al-)Nusra(h) Front
- Jaish Aden Abyan (Aden-Abyan Islamic Army), Yemen/Al-Qaeda in Yemen
- Ja'amat Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM – Mali)
- Jaish al-Muhajirin wal-Ansar (JAMWA)
- Jama'at wa'l Dawa, formerly: Lashkar-e Tayyiba
- Jemaah Islamiyah (Islamic Congregation – Indonesia)
- Junud al-Sham, also: Junud ash-Sham (Syria) Katiba al-Nasir Salah al-Din (Syria)
- Katiba Hudhaifa Ibn al-Yaman (Syria)
- Katiba Muhammed Ibn Abd Allah (Syria)
- Katiba Thuwwar Tarabulus (Syria)
- Katibat Abu Bakr al-Siddiq (Syria)
- Caucasus Emirate (CE)
- Lashkar-e Islam – Army of Islam (LeI – Pakistan)
- Lashkar-e Jhangvi (Pakistan)
- Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT – Pakistan)
- Liwa Ahl al-Athar (Syria)
- Liwa Al-Izza Lil-lah, formerly: Katiba Shuhada al-Ahwaz (Iran)
- Liwa al-Tauhid (Syria)
- Liwa Dara' al-Umma (Syria)
- Liwa Mu'ta (Syria)
- Liwa Owais al-Qorani (Syria)
- Maoistische Kommunistische Partei (MKP – Maoist Communist Party), formerly: Eastern Anatolia Regional Committee (DABK) including its peripheral organisations such as Föderation für demokratische Rechte in Deutschland (federation for democratic rights in Germany – ADHF), Socialist Youth Movement (SYM) and Democratic Women's Movement in Europe (ADKH)
- Marxistisch-Leninistische Kommunistische Partei (MLKP – Marxist-Leninist Communist Party) including its peripheral organisations such as European Confederation of Oppressed Immigrants (AvEG-Kon), Föderation der ArbeiterimmigrantInnen aus der Türkei in Deutschland e. V. (AGIF – federation of Turkish migrant workers in Germany) and Young Struggle

- Milli Görüs Bewegung (Mili Görüs movement – Islamische Gemeinschaft Milli Görüs e. V. (IGMG – Milli Görüs Islamic community)), Erbakan foundation, Ismael Aga Cemaati (IAC), Saadet Partisi (SP) as well as their regional associations and organisations
- Muslimische Bruderschaft (MB – Muslim Brotherhood) including Deutsche Muslimische Gemeinschaft e. V. (DMG – German Muslim community) and their Islamische Zentren (IZ – Islamic centres), formerly: Islamische Gemeinschaft in Deutschland e. V. (IGD – Islamic community of Germany), Rat der Imame und Gelehrten in Deutschland e. V. (RIGD – council of imams and scholars in Germany), Council of European Muslims (CEM), European Council for Fatwa and Research (ECFR) and Europäisches Institut für Humanwissenschaften (EIHW – European institute of human sciences (Islamic university in Frankfurt am Main))
- Muslimische Jugend in Deutschland e. V. (MJD – Muslim youth in Germany)
- Nordkaukasische Separatistenbewegung (NKS – North Caucasian separatist movement)
- Palästinensischer Islamischer Jihad (PIJ – Palestinian Islamic Jihad)
- Partei der Demokratischen Union (PYD – Syrien – Democratic Union Party (PYD – Syria) including organisations belonging to the PYD such as peoples defence units, Yekineyen Parastina Gel (YPG), and women's defence units, Yekineyen Parastina Jin (YPJ)
- Realität Islam (RI – Islamic reality)
- Revolutionäre Volksbefreiungspartei-Front (DHKP-C – Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front) – illegal since 1998
- Salafist organisations, associations and groups operating nationally or in individual federal states (Länder) (including illegal ones)
- Samidoun – Palestinian Solidarity Network (Samidoun), including Samidoun Deutschland (Samidoun Germany), the German subgroup, also active under the names Palestinian Youth Mobilization Jugendbewegung Germany (HIRAK) and Hiraq e. V.
- Saraya al-Furat
- Sariya al-Salafiah
- Tablighi Jama'at (TJ), also: Jamiyyat al Dawah wal-Tabligh
- Taliban (Afghanistan)
- Tanzim Hurras al-Din (THD)
- Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
- Tschetschenische Republik Ichkeria (CRI – Chechen Republic of Ichkeria), also: Tschetschenische Separatistenbewegung (TSB – Chechen separatist movement)
- Türkische Arbeiter- und Bauernbefreiungsarmee (TIKKO – Turkish Workers' and Peasants' Liberation Army)
- Türkische Hezbollah (TH – Turkish Hezbollah), also: Turkish Hizballah / Hizbullah / Hizb Allah
- Türkische Kommunistische Partei-Marxisten-Leninisten (TKP-ML – Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist–Leninist) including its peripheral organisations such as Konföderation der Arbeiter aus der Türkei in Europa (ATIK – Confederation of Workers from Turkey in Europe), Föderation der Arbeiter aus der Türkei in Deutschland e. V. (ATIF – federation of Turkish workers in Germany), Neue Demokratische Jugend (YDG – New Democratic Youth) and Yeni Kadın (Neue Frau – new woman)
- Türkische Kommunistische Partei/Marxisten-Leninisten (TKP/ML - Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist–Leninist) including its peripheral organisations such as Verband der Werktätigen MigrantInnen in Europa (AGEB – Union of Immigrant Workers in Europe), Jugendinitiative Partizan/Marxisten-Leninisten-Maoisten (Partisan Youth Initiative / Marxist-Leninist-Maoist) and Lila-Rot-Kollektive (violet-red collectives) as well as Türkische Volksbefreiungspartei-Front (THKP-C Devrimci Sol – Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front) – illegal since 1998
- Ülkücü-Bewegung (Ülkücü movement)
- Union der Türkisch-Islamischen Vereine (ATIB – Union of Turkish-Islamic associations)
- Volksfront für die Befreiung Palästinas (PFLP – Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine)
- Volksverteidigungskräfte (HPG – People's Defence Forces), formerly: Volksbefreiungsarmee Kurdistans (ARGK – Peoples Liberation Army of Kurdistan), Befreiungseinheiten Kurdistans (HRK – Liberation Units of Kurdistan)
- Widerstandseinheiten Shingal (Sinjar Resistance Units), Yekineyen Berxwedana Singal (YBS)

4. Other types of extremism

- Bürgerbewegung Pax Europa – Landesverband Bayern (BPE Bayern – Bavarian association of the Islamophobic Pax Europa organisation)
- DIE FREIHEIT Bayern (Bavarian organisation of the German Freedom Party)
- Pegida Nürnberg (Nuremberg Pegida chapter)
- Politically Incorrect Gruppe München (PIMünchen – Munich Politically Incorrect Group)
- Reichsbürgerbewegung (Reichsbürger movement - groups or individuals that reject the legitimacy of the Federal Republic of Germany and claim to belong to the German Reich instead, e.g. Bundesstaat Sachsen (federal state of Saxony (not the actual German state of Saxony, which is called the Free State of Saxony)), Exilregierung Deutsches Reich (exile government of the German Reich), Freiheit braucht Mut (freedom needs courage), Freistaat Preußen (free state of Prussia), Geeinte deutsche Völker und Stämme (GdVuSt – united German peoples and tribes), including its Osnabrücker Landmark subgroup – illegal since 2020, Kommissarische Reichsregierung (acting German Reich government), Königreich Deutschland (kingdom of Germany), Staatenlos.info Comedian e. V. (website/association for the claim that the Federal Republic of Germany is not a legitimate state), Vaterländischer Hilfsdienst (VHD – auxiliary services for the fatherland), Verfassunggebende Versammlung (constituent assembly), Volksstaat Bayern (people's state of Bavaria), Volksstaat Württemberg (people's state of Württemberg)) and so-called Selbstverwalter (individuals who have declared their withdrawal from the Federal Republic of Germany and defined their home or property as a sovereign state)
- Scientology Organisation (SO) and its subdivisions"