

# ANTISEMITISM

OVERVIEW OF ANTISEMITIC  
INCIDENTS RECORDED IN  
THE EUROPEAN UNION

2009–2019

ANNUAL UPDATE

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## Country codes

<b>AT</b>	Austria	<b>EL</b>	Greece	<b>LT</b>	Lithuania	<b>RO</b>	Romania
<b>BE</b>	Belgium	<b>ES</b>	Spain	<b>LU</b>	Luxembourg	<b>SE</b>	Sweden
<b>BG</b>	Bulgaria	<b>FI</b>	Finland	<b>LV</b>	Latvia	<b>SI</b>	Slovenia
<b>CY</b>	Cyprus	<b>FR</b>	France	<b>MT</b>	Malta	<b>SK</b>	Slovakia
<b>CZ</b>	Czechia	<b>HR</b>	Croatia	<b>NL</b>	Netherlands	<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>DE</b>	Germany	<b>HU</b>	Hungary	<b>MK</b>	North Macedonia		
<b>DK</b>	Denmark	<b>IE</b>	Ireland	<b>PL</b>	Poland		
<b>EE</b>	Estonia	<b>IT</b>	Italy	<b>PT</b>	Portugal		

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# Introduction

Antisemitism can be expressed in the form of verbal and physical attacks, threats, harassment, discrimination and unequal treatment, property damage and graffiti or other forms of speech or text, including on the internet.<sup>1</sup> Antisemitic incidents and hate crimes violate fundamental rights, especially the right to human dignity, the right to equality of treatment and the freedom of thought, conscience and religion.



The present report provides an overview of data on antisemitism as recorded by international organisations and by official and unofficial sources in the European Union (EU) Member States. Furthermore, the report includes data concerning the United Kingdom, which in 2019 was still a Member State of the EU. For the first time, the report also presents available statistics and other information with respect to North Macedonia and Serbia, as countries with an observer status to the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). All data presented in the report are based on the respective countries' own definitions and categorisations of antisemitic behaviour. At the same time, an increasing number of countries are using the working definition of antisemitism developed by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), and there are efforts to further improve hate crime data collection in the EU, including through the work of the Working Group on hate crime recording, data collection and encouraging reporting (2019–2021), which FRA facilitates. 'Official data' are understood in the context of this report as those collected by law enforcement agencies, other authorities that are part of criminal justice systems and relevant state ministries at national level. 'Unofficial data' refers to data collected by civil society organisations.

This annual overview provides an update on the most recent figures on antisemitic incidents, covering the period 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2019, across the EU Member States, where data are available. It includes a section that presents the legal framework and evidence from international organisations. The report also provides an overview of national action plans and other measures to prevent and combat antisemitism, as well as information on how countries have adopted or endorsed the **non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism** adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) (2016) as well as how they use or intend to use it.

This is the 16th edition of FRA's report on the situation of data collection on antisemitism in the EU (including reports published by FRA's predecessor, the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia).

<sup>1</sup> In 2016, the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) adopted a non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism. More information concerning the working definition is provided later in this report, in the section 'Use of IHRA working definition of antisemitism'.

# Data collection on antisemitism

As already indicated in FRA's 2019 overview of data on antisemitism, evidence collected by FRA consistently shows that few EU Member States record antisemitic incidents in a way that allows them to collect adequate official data.<sup>2</sup> This is true despite the serious negative consequences of antisemitism for Jewish populations in particular, as FRA's second survey on antisemitism showed,<sup>3</sup> and for society at large.<sup>4</sup>

The inadequate recording of hate crime incidents, including those of an antisemitic nature, coupled with victims' hesitance to report incidents to the authorities, contributes to the gross under-reporting of the extent, nature and characteristics of the antisemitic incidents that occur in the EU. It also limits the ability of policymakers and other relevant stakeholders at national and international levels to take measures and implement courses of action to combat antisemitism effectively and decisively, and to assess the effectiveness of existing policies. Incidents that are not reported are not investigated or prosecuted, allowing offenders to think that they can carry out such attacks with impunity. Victims who do not report their experiences to authorities may also not receive relevant information about available assistance.

The data that do exist are generally not comparable, not least because they are collected using different methodologies and from different sources across EU Member States. Furthermore, although official data collection systems are generally based on police records and/or criminal justice data as well as on data collected by the national equality bodies, authorities do not always categorise incidents motivated by antisemitism under that heading.

The current state of official data collection is such that the present report can provide only an overview of the data available on antisemitism in EU Member States. The report does not provide a comprehensive account of antisemitic incidents recorded in the EU as a whole. No official data sources were identified for two EU Member States. In some of the countries where data are collected, the statistics for 2019 were not available at the time this report was compiled in July 2020.<sup>5</sup> As a result of gaps in data collection and high levels of under-reporting, the data presented here cannot be taken as a fully accurate portrayal of the prevalence of antisemitism in any given EU Member State, nor should these data be used to compare the situation in different countries.

<sup>2</sup> For example, FRA (2019), *Antisemitism – Overview of data available in the European Union 2008–2018*, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

<sup>3</sup> FRA (2018), *Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism. Second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews in the EU*, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

<sup>4</sup> Results of the 2018 CNN poll on antisemitism among more than 7,000 respondents from the general population in Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom are available on the [CNN's website](#). European Commission (2019), *Perceptions of antisemitism*. Special Eurobarometer 484 – December 2018.

<sup>5</sup> No official data on reported antisemitic incidents are available for Hungary, Ireland, Malta and Portugal; data for Finland and Sweden are published at the end of the calendar year.

## The EU's commitment to combating antisemitism

In January 2019, the European Commission published the Eurobarometer findings on **perceptions of antisemitism** among the general population in the EU-28. The results show a significant discrepancy compared with the views of Jewish respondents in the FRA survey from 2018. For example, only 36 % of the general public say that antisemitism has increased in the past five years, compared with 89 % of Jews in the FRA survey. Among FRA survey respondents, 70 % believe that the government in their country does not combat antisemitism effectively. Among the general population, 68 % feel that people in their country do not know much about the history and practices of Jewish people in their country.

Following the launch of the **Code of conduct on countering illegal online hate speech** in May 2016 together with major IT companies, the European Commission carries out annual evaluations of the application of the Code of Conduct in practice by the IT companies through a **monitoring exercise**. The trend results of the **progress reports** show the predominance of racist hatred, with antisemitism comprising around 10 % of the reported grounds of hatred each year (e.g. out of 4,392 notifications submitted in 2019 to the IT companies that have adopted the Code of Conduct).

To enhance cooperation on combating Holocaust denial and preventing racism and antisemitism the **EU acquired Permanent International Partnership with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)** in November 2018.

In December 2018, the Council of the European Union unanimously adopted a **declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe**. This was welcomed by the **European Council** on 14 December 2018.

Following up on this, the European Commission set up a **working group** on the implementation of the Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism. It also focused on antisemitism as a part of the work of the EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, in line with the Council Declaration. In line with the commitments of the declaration, the working group focuses on three themes: security of Jewish premises and communities; education on the Holocaust, Jewish life, antisemitism and Shoah remembrance; and data collection on incidents beyond hate crime, using the IHRA definition. The aim of the working group is to support Member States to adopt holistic strategies to prevent and fight all forms of antisemitism. In 2019, Member States, Jewish communities and experts – including FRA – had two dedicated meetings. One meeting concerned the security of Jewish premises and the second was about education on Jewish life, antisemitism and the Holocaust.\*

In December 2019, in response to growing concern about the rise of antisemitism, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, announced the establishment of a 'new dedicated team' in the Commission to work with the European Commission Coordinator on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life.\*\*

\* More information concerning the topics discussed in the second meeting of the working group can be found in the **background document** developed by the European Commission

\*\* **Speech by President von der Leyen at the high-level event 'After Halle: from words to action against anti-Semitism'**, 10 December 2019.

Nevertheless, the data that do exist show that antisemitism remains an issue of serious concern and that decisive and targeted policy responses are needed to tackle this phenomenon. The effective implementation of these responses would not only afford Jewish communities better protection against antisemitism but also give a clear signal that, across the EU, the fundamental rights of all people are protected and safeguarded. For the first time, FRA has collected information from the countries included in this report concerning national strategies, action plans and other instruments aimed at combating antisemitism. The information is presented in Table 53.

## FRA's survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews

In 2018, FRA conducted a second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews. The survey covered 12 Member States, where over 96 % of the EU's estimated Jewish population live: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The biggest survey of Jewish people ever conducted worldwide, it collected comparable data on the experiences, perceptions and views of discrimination and hate crime victimisation of almost 16,500 individuals aged 16 and over, and who identify as being Jewish on the basis of their religion, ethnicity or any other reason. The survey findings point to rising levels of antisemitism.

*For more information, see FRA (2018), **Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism: Second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews in the EU**, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union (Publications Office). The **summary of key findings** is available in the official EU languages and in Hebrew. The **country sheets** summarise the results for each of the Member States covered by the survey.*

## Providing evidence and expertise to support efforts to counter antisemitism

In 2019, the report *Young Jewish Europeans: Perceptions and experiences of antisemitism* provided evidence to help develop policies against antisemitism in the EU. The report is based on FRA's second large-scale survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews and analysis that FRA commissioned the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) to carry out. It focuses on young Jewish Europeans (aged 16–34) living in the 12 EU Member States where the survey was conducted.

Young Jewish Europeans are considerably more likely to have experienced antisemitic harassment or violence than older Jewish respondents. Almost half (44 %) of those surveyed say they were a victim of at least one incident of antisemitic harassment in the 12 months before the survey, compared with 32 % in the 35–59 age group. Of those surveyed, 4 % experienced at least one incident involving antisemitic violence, compared with 2 % of the 35–59 age group.

Since November 2019, following a request from the European Commission, FRA has facilitated a Working Group on hate crime recording, data collection and encouraging reporting (2019–2021) under the EU High Level Group to combat racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance.

The activities of the working group include providing technical assistance to authorities in recording and collecting data, and launching a research exercise on encouraging reporting of hate crime, including reporting through third parties and cooperation between authorities and civil society organisations. Policymakers and professionals from EU Member States, the European Commission, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the Council of Europe's European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) are members of the working group.

The working group builds on the work of the subgroup – set up by the EU High Level Group to combat racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance and facilitated by FRA – on methodologies for recording and collecting data on hate crime (2017–2018) and the **working party on improving reporting and recording of hate crime** (2014–2016).

*For more information, see FRA (2019), **Young Jews face harassment in Europe, but nevertheless express their Jewish identity**; FRA (2019), **Working Group on hate crime recording, data collection and encouraging reporting**; FRA (2018), **Subgroup on methodologies for recording and collecting data on hate crime**; FRA (2016), **Working party on improving reporting and recording of hate crime**.*

## The COVID-19 pandemic and antisemitism – myths and conspiracies fester online

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on all aspects of European societies in 2020. However, it did not affect all population groups equally, as **FRA's regular bulletins** on the fundamental rights implications of COVID-19 show. Although this report focuses on data for and developments in 2019, some information concerning manifestations of antisemitism during the 2020 pandemic are described here because of their considerable impact and importance.

Members of Jewish communities, like those of other communities, felt the impact of the pandemic, of measures taken to contain it and of reactions to it in significant ways. However, the pandemic affects, and has consequences for, Jewish communities in the following particular ways.

The very high death numbers of older people who have died have included a number of Holocaust survivors, during the year of the 75th commemoration of the liberation of the **Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and extermination camp**. With these deaths has come a risk of accelerated loss of the memory of the Holocaust, at a time when existing antisemitic discourse has been revived and new antisemitic myths and conspiracy theories that blame Jews for the pandemic have come to the fore.

In March 2020, the **Anti-Defamation League** signalled that COVID-19-related “antisemitic, xenophobic, and hateful messages and conspiracy theories are proliferating rapidly online. These messages spread hate and misinformation, making it more difficult to access accurate information while elevating fear and anxiety. While some of these messages are new, many are simply old tropes repackaged for a modern pandemic.”

Information from the World Jewish Congress shared with FRA identifies five common antisemitic conspiracy theories that found fertile ground online during the pandemic.

1. Jews created the coronavirus.
2. Jews spread the coronavirus.
3. Jews use the coronavirus for profit.
4. Jews celebrate when non-Jews die from the coronavirus.
5. Deaths from the coronavirus disprove the Holocaust.

Antisemitic conspiracies and online disinformation in the context of COVID-19 were a core topic of the third meeting of the European Commission's working group on the implementation of the **Council declaration on the fight against antisemitism**. The meeting took place on 17 June 2020, bringing together representatives of Member States, the European Commission, FRA and Jewish community organisations from across the EU.

Discussions at the meeting showed that dissemination of antisemitic conspiracy myths online is not associated with any particular political group: these myths are widespread and distributed by a range of people and groups. In addition, online disinformation on COVID-19 reaches much larger audiences than online public health information messages relating to the virus. More detail on the European Commission's initiatives to fight disinformation is available **on its website**.

Against this backdrop, it should be noted that periods of confinement may have led to fewer incidents of antisemitism in public spaces. This potential decrease may be reflected in next year's annual update on the situation of data collection on antisemitism in the EU.

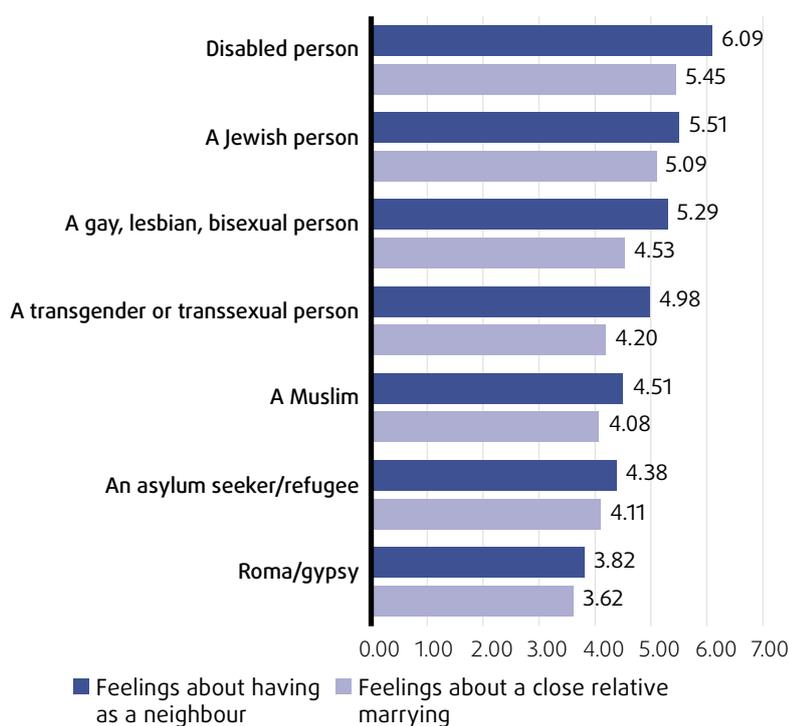
Yet the fact that antisemitic conspiracies festered online during confinement highlights that the number of recorded incidents does not tell the whole story. FRA's surveys consistently show that incidents of antisemitism are heavily under-reported. They also indicate that online hatred – including antisemitism – has firmly taken root in European societies.

## FRA'S FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS SURVEY – DATA ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS JEWS

In 2019, FRA completed the data collection for the Fundamental Rights Survey.<sup>6</sup> The survey collected, for the first time, comparable data concerning the experiences and views of the general population in the EU-27, North Macedonia and the United Kingdom. In total, the survey interviewed a representative sample of 34,948 respondents. The questions asked in the survey covered a variety of topics with respect to people's fundamental rights, including issues such as crime victimisation, discrimination, public services, data protection and privacy.

Among the questions included in the survey were two questions concerning people's views on people from selected groups, including Jews. Specifically, people were asked how comfortable they would feel having a Jewish person as a neighbour or having a family member being married to a Jewish person. In the survey, the same question was also asked with respect to other selected groups in society. The questions are based on similar items used in other established surveys – including the International Social Survey,<sup>7</sup> Eurobarometer<sup>8</sup> and FRA's EU-MIDIS II survey<sup>9</sup> – to measure respondents' level of 'social distance' with respect to other people in society (adapted from the Bogardus social distance scale, which is a recognised measure).

**FIGURE 1: EXTENT OF FEELING COMFORTABLE WITH HAVING A NEIGHBOUR FROM, OR HAVING SOMEONE FROM ONE'S FAMILY MARRY A PERSON FROM, SELECTED GROUPS (EU-27, MEAN SCORE)<sup>A,B</sup>**



◀ **Notes:**

- <sup>a</sup> Out of all respondents in the EU-27 who were asked to complete the section 'Tolerance and equality' of the survey (n = 26,493); weighted results.
- <sup>b</sup> The questions asked in the survey were "First, how would you feel about having someone from one of the following groups as your neighbour?" and "How would you feel about someone from your family being married to a person from one of the following groups?" Respondents could answer by selecting a value from a scale, ranging from "1 – Totally uncomfortable" to "7 – Totally comfortable". In addition, respondents had the option to answer "Prefer not to say" or "Don't know".

Source: FRA, *Fundamental Rights Survey 2019. Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)*

<sup>6</sup> For more information concerning the Fundamental Rights Survey, see the first report on the survey: FRA (2020), **What do fundamental rights mean for people in the EU?**, Publications Office, Luxembourg.

<sup>7</sup> For example, see International Social Survey Programme (2018), **Religion IV – questionnaire**.

<sup>8</sup> For example, see Special Eurobarometer 469 (2018), **Integration of immigrants in the European Union**.

<sup>9</sup> FRA (2017), **Second European Minorities and Discrimination Survey – Main results**, Publications Office, Luxembourg.

Notes:

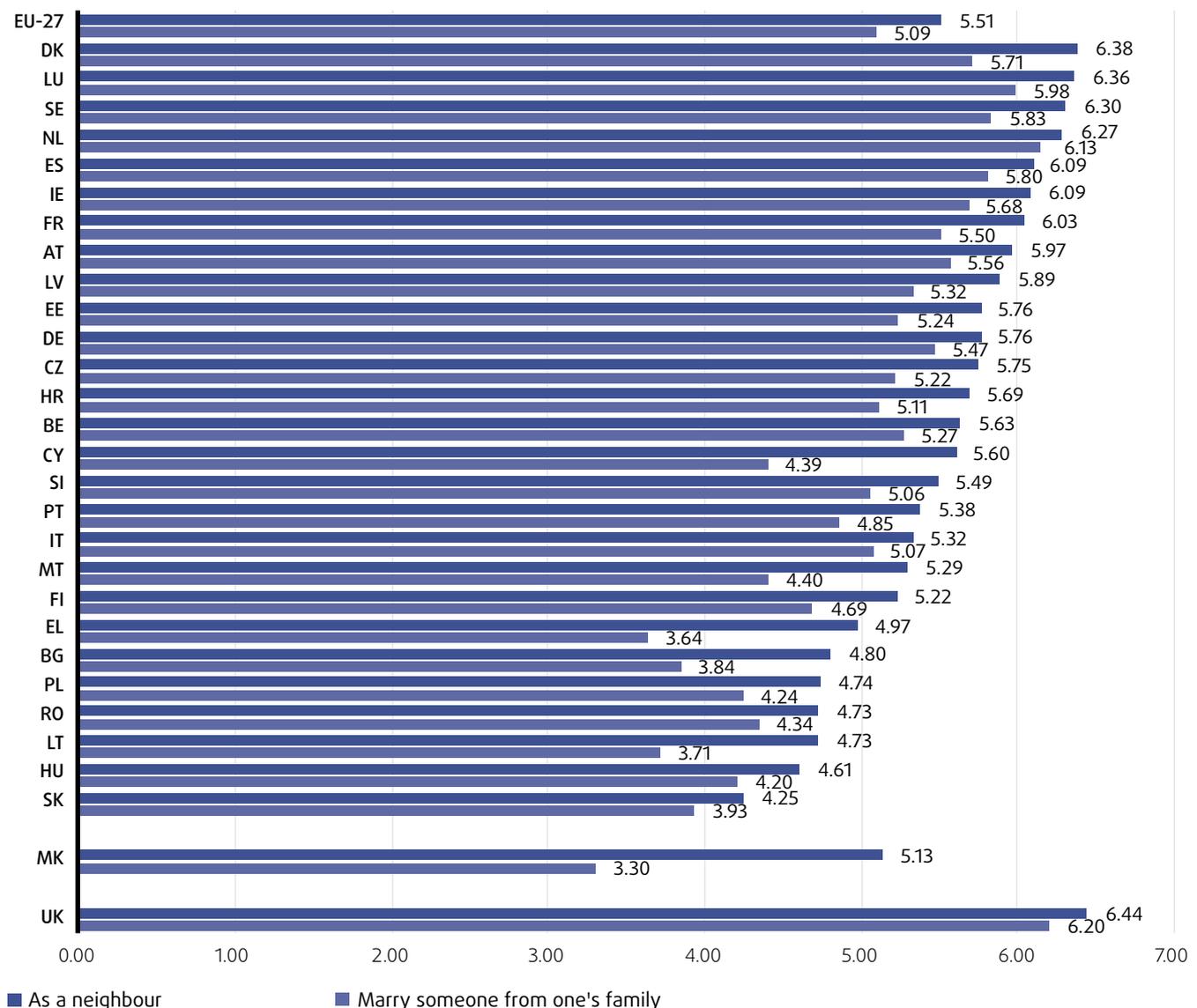
- <sup>a</sup> Out of all respondents in the EU-27, North Macedonia and the United Kingdom who were asked to complete the section 'Tolerance and equality' of the survey (n = 26,493); weighted results. Results for EU Member States have been sorted according to the category 'As a neighbour'.
- <sup>b</sup> The questions asked in the survey were "First, how would you feel about having someone from one of the following groups as your neighbour? (D) A Jewish person" and "How would you feel about someone from your family being married to a person from one of the following groups? (D) A Jewish person". Respondents could answer by selecting a value from a scale, ranging from "1 - Totally uncomfortable" to "7 - Totally comfortable". In addition, respondents had the option to answer "Prefer not to say" or "Don't know".

Figure 1 shows the results for the EU-27 as a mean value – in the context of other groups asked about in the survey – based on respondents' answers. The answers could range from 1 to 7, where 1 means 'totally uncomfortable' and 7 is 'totally comfortable'.

However, the results differ greatly between countries. For example, among the EU-27, the highest values of comfort with having a Jewish person as a neighbour are found in Denmark, Luxembourg, Sweden and the Netherlands (Figure 2). In contrast, the lowest mean values of comfort with having a Jewish person as a neighbour were indicated in Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania and Poland.

The results for the question about having somebody in one's family marry a Jewish person show a similar pattern, with some of the same countries (among the EU-27) having the highest and lowest mean values of comfort with the situation. Overall – for all 29 countries surveyed – the United Kingdom has the highest level of respondents feeling comfortable with having someone from their family marry a Jewish person.

**FIGURE 2: EXTENT OF FEELING COMFORTABLE WITH HAVING A JEWISH PERSON AS A NEIGHBOUR OR HAVING SOMEONE FROM ONE'S FAMILY MARRY A JEWISH PERSON, BY COUNTRY (MEAN SCORE)<sup>A,B</sup>**



Source: FRA, Fundamental Rights Survey 2019. Data collection in cooperation with CBS (NL), CTIE (LU) and Statistics Austria (AT)

When the results are examined in more detail with respect to selected sociodemographic characteristics, a higher level of education and an ability to 'make ends meet' (that is, having sufficient household income to cover one's expenses) are the two factors associated with feeling comfortable with having a Jewish person as a neighbour or having somebody from one's family marry a Jewish person. As an example of the latter, in the EU-27, 21 % of people who make ends meet with difficulty or great difficulty indicated feeling uncomfortable with having someone from their family marry a Jewish person, compared with 9 % of people who make ends meet easily or very easily (feeling uncomfortable is defined here as selecting values 1 or 2 on the seven-point scale). In terms of education, 18 % of people who have completed at most lower secondary education would feel uncomfortable with someone in their family marrying a Jewish person, as opposed to 8 % of people with tertiary education. There are no notable differences in the results with respect to the other sociodemographic characteristics examined, such as gender, age or experiencing limitations in everyday activities (as a proxy variable for disability).

# Legal framework

## **Treaty on European Union, Article 2**

The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.

## **Treaty on European Union, Article 3(1)**

The Union's aim is to promote peace, its values and the well-being of its peoples.

## **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Article 19 (1)**

Without prejudice to the other provisions of the Treaties and within the limits of the powers conferred by them upon the Union, the Council, acting unanimously in accordance with a special legislative procedure and after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament, may take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

## **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, Article 21 (1)**

Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.

The rights to life, human dignity, equal treatment and freedom of thought, conscience and religion are universal human rights recognised in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The protection and promotion of these rights are intimately linked with the fight against antisemitism.

The Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC)<sup>10</sup> prohibits discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin in employment and in a number of other areas, and the Employment Equality Directive (2000/78/EC)<sup>11</sup> prohibits discrimination in employment on the ground of religion or belief, among others. The Victims' Rights Directive (2012/29/EU)<sup>12</sup> establishes minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. It refers explicitly to victims of hate crime, their protection and specific needs related to their recognition, respectful treatment, support and access to justice.

Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law<sup>13</sup> sets out to define a common EU-wide criminal law approach in the field of countering severe manifestations of racism. This framework decision aims to ensure that the same behaviour constitutes an offence in all EU Member States, and that effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties (including the possibility of imprisonment) are provided for natural and legal persons who have committed or who are liable for offences motivated by racism or xenophobia and, therefore, also antisemitism. The framework decision also

<sup>10</sup> Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, OJ 2000 L 180.

<sup>11</sup> Council Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000 establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation, OJ 2000 L 303.

<sup>12</sup> Council Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, OJ 2012 L 315.

<sup>13</sup> Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law, OJ 2008 L 328.

applies in cases where the conduct is committed through information systems.

The framework decision requires EU Member States to punish public incitement to violence or hatred directed against a person or persons belonging to a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin, and the commission of such acts by the public dissemination or distribution of tracts, pictures or other material. It requires the substance of certain offences to be laid down by national law and also requires that national law treats racist motivation as an aggravating factor in other already established offences.

Under the terms of the framework decision, EU Member States are further required to punish the condoning, denying or gross trivialising of certain crimes<sup>14</sup> against a person or persons defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin, when the conduct is carried out in public and in a manner likely to incite violence or hatred against such a group or a member of such a group.

Instigating or aiding and abetting in the commission of the acts described above is also punishable under the framework decision. For legal persons, penalties shall include criminal or non-criminal fines and may include other penalties, such as exclusion from entitlement to public benefits or aid; temporary or permanent disqualification from the practice of commercial activities; placement under judicial supervision; and a judicial winding-up order.

For other criminal offences, racist and xenophobic motivation is to be considered an aggravating circumstance, or, alternatively, may be considered by the courts in the determination of the penalties.

The **Audiovisual Media Services Directive** (2010/13/EU) obliges EU Member States to ensure that audiovisual media services do not contain incitement to hatred based on race, religion, sex or nationality.<sup>15</sup> According to Article 6, "Member States shall ensure by appropriate means that audiovisual media services provided by media service providers under their jurisdiction do not contain any incitement to hatred based on race, sex, religion or nationality."

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), in its case law, has consistently upheld the exclusion of the denial of the Holocaust from the protection of Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the ECHR. For example, in *Lehideux and Isorni v. France*<sup>16</sup> and *Garaudy v. France*,<sup>17</sup> the ECtHR stated that "denying the reality of clearly established historical facts, such as the Holocaust [...] undermines the values on which the fight against racism and anti-Semitism are based and constitutes a serious threat to public order. Such acts are

#### Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, Article 22

The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.



<sup>14</sup> As defined in Article 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, appended to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945.

<sup>15</sup> Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive), OJ 2010 L 95.

<sup>16</sup> ECtHR, *Lehideux and Isorni v. France*, No. 24662/94, 23 September 1998.

<sup>17</sup> ECtHR, *Garaudy v. France*, No. 65831/01, 24 June 2003.

## Unmasking bias motives in crimes: selected cases of the European Court of Human Rights

This FRA paper discusses the evolution of the ECtHR case law relating to hate crime, providing an update on the most recent rulings. Approaching hate crime from a fundamental rights perspective, it shows how the duty of Member State authorities effectively to investigate the bias motivation of crimes flows from key human rights instruments, such as the ECHR.

For more information, see FRA (2018), **Unmasking bias motives in crimes: selected cases of the European Court of Human Rights**, Luxembourg, Publications Office.

incompatible with democracy and human rights because they infringe the rights of others.” In *Udo Walendy v. Germany*,<sup>18</sup> the ECtHR stated that Holocaust denial is a “continuation of the former discrimination of the Jewish people” and “a serious threat to public order” and could not be considered as covered by freedom of expression under Article 10 of the ECHR.

In 2019, ECtHR decisions included three relevant cases. In *Williamson v. Germany*,<sup>19</sup> a bishop contested his criminal conviction in Germany for incitement to hatred by denying the Holocaust during an interview. The ECtHR found that Article 10 (right to freedom of expression) had not been violated. It concluded that denying the Holocaust was not covered by the right to freedom of expression, as such a denial aims to promote ideas contrary to the text and the spirit of the Convention. It rejected the application as manifestly ill-founded. Similarly, a member of a German regional parliament was convicted of denying the Holocaust during a speech. In *Pastörs v. Germany*,<sup>20</sup> the ECtHR ruled that the conviction did not violate Article 10.

In *Lewit v. Austria*,<sup>21</sup> the ECtHR found a violation of Article 8 (right to respect for private life) where a periodical published an article using terms such as “mass murderers”, “criminals” and “a plague” to describe Holocaust survivors, such as the applicant, who had been liberated from the Mauthausen concentration camp in 1945. Noting that negative stereotyping of a group can, under certain circumstances, be seen as affecting the private life of members of the group, the court found that the domestic courts had not dealt with the central issue of the applicant’s claim of defamation. By not doing so, they had failed to comply with their procedural obligation under Article 8 to comprehensively assess a matter affecting the applicant’s privacy rights.

The Council of Europe’s Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities sets out principles to be respected, as well as goals to be achieved by the States Parties, to ensure the protection of persons belonging to national minorities, while fully respecting the principles of territorial integrity and the political independence of States. This convention contains provisions on, among other things, non-discrimination and freedoms of assembly, association, expression, thought, conscience and religion, and has been ratified by 23 EU Member States, North Macedonia, Serbia and the United Kingdom.<sup>22</sup>

At Council of Europe level, and beyond the ECHR and its protocols, the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems, obliges States Parties to establish “denial, gross minimisation, approval or

<sup>18</sup> ECtHR, *Walendy v. Germany*, No. 21128/92, 11 January 1995.

<sup>19</sup> ECtHR, *Williamson v. Germany*, No. 64496/17, 8 January 2019.

<sup>20</sup> ECtHR, *Pastörs v. Germany*, No. 55225/14, 3 October 2019.

<sup>21</sup> ECtHR, *Lewit v. Austria*, No. 4782/18, 20 November 2019.

<sup>22</sup> Council of Europe (1995), **Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities**.

justification of genocide or crimes against humanity”<sup>23</sup> as criminal offences under their domestic laws.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) obliges all States Parties to take measures to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) does “not permit general prohibition of expressions of an erroneous opinion or an incorrect interpretation of past events”.<sup>24</sup> However, although Article 19 of the ICCPR states that everyone shall have a right to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression,<sup>25</sup> these can be also subjected to certain necessary restrictions provided by the law. According to Article 19(3) of the ICCPR, such restrictions may relate to the rights or reputations of others and to the protection of public order or morals. When invoking such restrictions, the precise nature of the threat to the enumerated grounds must be specifically demonstrated.<sup>26</sup> Furthermore, Article 20 declares that any propaganda for war as well as any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Council of Europe (2003), **Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems**, Art. 6.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations (UN), Human Rights Committee (CCPR) (2011), **General Comment No. 34**, UN Doc. CCPR/C/GC/34, para. 49.

<sup>25</sup> UN, General Assembly, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 16 December 1966 (entry into force: 23 March 1976), Art. 19.

<sup>26</sup> UN, CCPR (2011), **General Comment No. 34**, UN Doc. CCPR/C/GC/34, para. 35-36.

<sup>27</sup> ICCPR, Art. 20.

# Data collection for this overview

To obtain the most complete and accurate data available on antisemitism in the EU, FRA consults a variety of sources and employs the same methodology every year. The data presented in this report were collected through desk research, using the following three steps:

1. Sources of data on antisemitism available in the public domain were consulted, at both international and national levels. The former includes the United Nations (UN), the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). At national level, official data published by relevant governmental offices, equality bodies, police forces and authorities within criminal justice systems were consulted.
2. Specific requests were made to governmental offices through the system of national liaison officers at the disposal of FRA in each EU Member State, North Macedonia and Serbia.<sup>28</sup> This step was taken to ensure that the latest available official data on antisemitism were taken into consideration when drafting this report. In addition to providing the latest data on antisemitic incidents, the national liaison officers were asked to elaborate on the national action plans and other measures to prevent and combat antisemitism, as well as on the use of the **non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism** adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) in May 2016.

Data concerning the United Kingdom were collected through FRA's desk research, after the United Kingdom left the EU on 31 January 2020. These data are included in this report given that the United Kingdom was still a member of the EU in 2019, which is the reference year for the data presented here.

3. Data on antisemitism published by civil society organisations were consulted.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>28</sup> See FRA's [list of national liaison officers](#).

<sup>29</sup> For more information on global trends on antisemitism, see Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry (2019), [Moshe Kantor Database for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism: Antisemitism Worldwide 2019 and the beginning of 2020 - General analysis - Main Findings](#); Anti-Defamation League (2019), [ADL Global 100: An index of Anti-Semitism](#).

# Reports and evidence from international organisations

## UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The issue of countering antisemitism is present in much of the work of the UN. Parties to the UN human rights treaties are obliged to submit regular reports on the implementation of the treaties for review by the respective expert committee, so-called treaty bodies. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) examines each report and addresses concerns of and recommendations to the parties to the ICERD in the form of 'concluding observations'.<sup>30</sup> The concluding observations highlight, among others, the issue of antisemitism in the States Parties and provide related recommendations.

Similarly, in relation to the ICCPR, the Human Rights Committee (CCPR) monitors the implementation of the instrument.<sup>31</sup>

Antisemitism is also addressed within the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), which supplements the expert assessments by the treaty bodies.<sup>32</sup> The UPR is a process under the auspices of the UN Human Rights Council, which reviews the human rights records of all UN member states. The review is based on a set of documents put together on the basis of reports submitted by the governments themselves as well as by UN human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies and so-called special procedures), National Human Rights Institutions, regional mechanisms (such as FRA) and non-governmental organisations. States are responsible for implementing the recommendations included in a final outcome report.

These processes occur in cycles and not every EU Member State is reviewed every year. Table 1 summarises some of the observations and recommendations published in 2019.<sup>33</sup> The table lists only the countries where the observations and recommendations received make reference to 'Jews' and/or 'antisemitism'.

### EFRIS – relevant mechanisms reporting on antisemitism

FRA's European Fundamental Rights Information System (EFRIS) is an online tool that brings together UN and Council of Europe human rights mechanisms, and EU Member States' commitments to relevant instruments. The tool can also be used to facilitate access to relevant information on antisemitism. For instance, the tool provides easy access to reports by UN treaty bodies and special procedures, including the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief. With regard to the Council of Europe, information on the case law of the ECtHR and ECRI can be accessed through the tool.

*For access to the tool, see [FRA's website](#).*

<sup>30</sup> UN, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (2019), *Concluding observations*.

<sup>31</sup> UN, CCPR (2019), *Concluding observations*.

<sup>32</sup> UN, Human Rights Council (HRC) (2019), *Universal Periodic Review*.

<sup>33</sup> The observations and recommendations were included for the first time in the 2016 edition of this report – available on [FRA's website](#) – listing observations and recommendations made in 2005–2015. Subsequent reports have listed the observations and recommendations published during the reference year of the respective report.

**TABLE 1: OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION BY THE CCPR, THE CERD AND BY UN MEMBER STATES THROUGH UPRS WITH REGARD TO COMBATING ANTISEMITISM, 2019**

	Observations and recommendations	Source
HR	16. While welcoming the measures taken to address racism, hate speech and other forms of intolerance, including the annual Concept for Combating Extremism and Prejudiced Hatred and the Campaign against Racism project and Hate Free media campaign, the Committee is concerned about the reported high level of hate speech against Roma, asylum seekers, refugees and migrants, Muslims, Jews and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including by politicians and high-level officials and in the media and online, and attacks motivated by hatred. The Committee is particularly concerned that senior officials in the State party reportedly encourage the public perception of migration as a threat to public security and that the media has been used to instil fear of migrants and asylum seekers and to strengthen stereotypical prejudices based on ethnicity or religion (arts. 2, 7, 18, 20 and 26).	CCPR CCPR/C/CZE/CO/4 (CCPR, 2019)
NL	15. While acknowledging the clear denunciation of racial discrimination, hate speech and hate crimes by the Government of the European Netherlands, the Committee remains concerned at the persistent racist hate speech used against migrants, refugees, Muslims, Jews and other ethnic and religious minorities in the Netherlands by politicians and high-level public officials, through social media and at public events, such as football matches. It is also concerned that hate speech has not only led to significant harm to the rights or reputations of persons and groups of persons subjected to it, but has also contributed to a growing climate of intolerance and to hate crimes. It is further concerned that persons belonging to ethnic minority groups continue to face discrimination in the labour market in the Netherlands. The Committee regrets the lack of information on the prosecution of hate crimes in recent years (arts. 2, 19, 20 and 26).	CCRP CCPR/C/NLD/CO/5 (CCRP, 2019)
SK	121.37 Continue efforts against discrimination and on the prevention and elimination of racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance; UPR Recommending State/Entity – Romania  121.52 Take measures to apply effectively the Law against Discrimination and Plan of Action on Preventing and Eliminating Racism, Xenophobia, Antisemitism and other Forms of Intolerance; UPR Recommending State/Entity – Honduras	UPR A/HRC/41/13 (UPR, 2019)

Source: FRA, 2019 (based on data extracted from the *Universal Human Rights Index* on 31 March 2020)

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGAINST RACISM AND INTOLERANCE (ECRI) – COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Since its inception, ECRI has included the issue of antisemitism in its country monitoring work. This work proceeds by cycles to examine “the situation concerning manifestations of racism and intolerance in each of the Council of Europe member states”.<sup>34</sup>

In 2019, ECRI published country reports for six EU Member States: Finland, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Romania and Slovenia. These reports include a broad overview of the situation regarding antisemitism in the particular country under examination. ECRI also makes recommendations on what it considers the main issues to be addressed by the authorities. All EU Member States are covered by ECRI’s country monitoring work.



<sup>34</sup> For more information on ECRI’s country monitoring work, see the Council of Europe’s [webpage](#) on the topic.

The Annual Report on ECRI's Activities in 2019<sup>35</sup> notes the following concerning antisemitism in the Council of Europe member states as well as the measures taken by ECRI:

*"Previous years had already seen a marked increase in antisemitic hatred. This dangerous trend continued in several member states during 2019. Violence, including extreme forms, against Jews and Jewish institutions is still a shocking reality. As already described in previous annual reports, violence is often triggered by a poisonous rhetoric spread by neo-Nazis and other political and religious extremists. When it comes to the Middle East conflict specifically, ECRI has repeatedly underlined that criticism of Israel cannot be considered per se antisemitic, as long as it is expressed in the same way as criticism against other states. It is, however, unacceptable when criticism of the Israeli government is used to stir up hatred against all Jewish people in Israel and elsewhere, including by allegations of a 'Jewish conspiracy' at a global level. This image, which builds on century-old stereotypes, fuels resentment against all Jewish persons. In this context, ECRI is planning to initiate a revision of its General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on the fight against antisemitism."*

ECRI's report also notes that, at its 80th plenary meeting in December 2019, ECRI established a working group tasked with the revision of its General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on the fight against antisemitism.

## OSCE OFFICE FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS (ODIHR)

ODIHR's online hate crime reporting database covers all 27 EU Member States and includes nine 'bias motivations', one of which is antisemitism. The data presented in the online database stem from governmental sources (national points of contact on hate crimes), civil society organisations and intergovernmental organisations. National points of contact on hate crimes are requested to fill out a questionnaire on the basis of ODIHR's definition of a hate crime:

*"Hate crimes are criminal acts motivated by bias or prejudice towards particular groups of people. To be considered a hate crime, the offence must meet two criteria: first, the act must constitute an offence under criminal law; second, the act must have been motivated by bias."*

*Bias motivations can be broadly defined as preconceived negative opinions, stereotypical assumptions, intolerance or hatred directed to a particular group that shares a common characteristic, such as race, ethnicity, language, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, gender or any other fundamental characteristic. People with disabilities may also be victims of hate crimes.*

*Hate crimes can include threats, property damage, assault, murder or any other criminal offence committed with a bias motivation. Hate crimes don't only affect individuals from specific groups. People or property merely associated with – or even perceived to be a member of – a group that shares a protected characteristic, such as human rights defenders, community centres or places of worship, can also be targets of hate crimes."<sup>36</sup>*

<sup>35</sup> European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2020), **Annual report on ECRI's activities** covering the period 1 January–31 December 2019.

<sup>36</sup> Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) (2019), **What is hate crime**.

At the time of writing, the latest available data in ODIHR's online hate crime reporting database covered the year 2018. Fourteen EU Member States (Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden) provided ODIHR with data on antisemitic crimes for the purposes of the database, as can be seen in Table 2.

**TABLE 2: ANTISEMITIC HATE CRIMES IN THE OSCE REGION IN 2018; OFFICIAL DATA SUBMITTED BY EU MEMBER STATES**

EU Member State	Number of antisemitic hate crimes recorded	National points of contact for hate crime
AT	49	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, Austrian Federal Chancellery, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Agency for State Protection and Counter Terrorism
CZ	15	Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy Department
DE	307	Federal Ministry of the Interior
DK	26	Danish National Police
EL	8	Prosecutor of Court of First Instance of Athens
ES	9	Observatory for Racism and Xenophobia in Spain
FI	21	National Police Board
FR	588	Ministry of Justice, European and International Affairs Department
HR	2	Office for Human Rights and National Minority Rights
IE	1	Ireland's National Police Service, Garda Community Relations Bureau
LT	1	Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Public Security and Migration Policy Department
NL	275	Ministry of Security and Justice
PL	197	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration of Poland, Department of Analysis and Migration Policy
SE	151	National Council for Crime Prevention

Source: *ODIHR online hate crime reporting database*, data current as of June 2020

# National data on antisemitism

In this section, each country is considered separately, given that national-level data are not comparable. After presenting official data on antisemitism, the country sections include available information on the types of incidents and the characteristics of the victims and perpetrators of antisemitic incidents.

Official data on antisemitism are followed by unofficial data published by relevant civil society organisations. At the time of writing, six Member States (Belgium, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary and the Netherlands) and the United Kingdom had established cooperation mechanisms with civil society organisations. These cooperation mechanisms include signing an agreement on data sharing and establishing a regular contact framework and communication channels with the authorities.

## How to read the national data

For each country, the available data are presented based on the national definitions and classifications. Differences in the statistics from one year to the next indicate that the number of recorded antisemitic incidents has changed, but does not necessarily mean that there has been an increase or decrease in the number of such incidents.

The number of recorded antisemitic incidents does not necessarily reflect accurately the prevalence or nature of antisemitism in any given country. For example, the higher numbers of antisemitic incidents recorded can demonstrate considerable efforts by a state to make antisemitic incidents visible in their recording and reporting of crime data. High numbers can also reflect improvement and efficiency of the recording system set in place, increased willingness and ability of victims and witnesses to report such incidents, or improved capacity of different organisations or authorities to deal with such incidents accordingly. Specific discrepancies in the annual data (e.g. summing to different totals if data are disaggregated by type of incident) can be due to the complexity of the recorded incidents or frequency of updating the statistics.

Official data collection mechanisms alone do not capture the situation on the ground. The antisemitic incidents recorded by the civil society organisations contribute significantly to the full picture. People may choose various channels to report antisemitic incidents, depending on victims' awareness of various organisations to which incidents can be reported, or the degree of trust victims feel in the authorities or organisations to deal with such incidents appropriately.

Even in countries with relatively high numbers of police recorded antisemitic incidents, there is significant under-reporting by victims. The evidence from FRA's second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews shows that the majority of experienced antisemitic incidents remain unreported, either to the police or to any other institution or organisation.

### **Measuring trends in recorded incidents of antisemitism**

It is not possible to compare the number of recorded incidents of antisemitism between countries examined in this report, as the official statistics collected in each country are based on different criteria and methodologies. Instead, the reader should consider the national trends and assess the increase or decrease in recorded antisemitic incidents from one year to the next, and over a number of years, on the basis of percentage changes in collected data.

In addition to tables containing the official data pertaining to antisemitism, trend data are presented in this report in the form of line graphs if both of the following two conditions were fulfilled:

- the data were collected using the same methodology for at least three years in a row during the period 2009–2019;
- the mid-point of the trend line for the series was not below 20 cases.

The assessed time period depends on the number of years for which data were collected without major changes to the recording system or definitions used – this varies from 10 years to three years, the latter being the minimum needed for trend analysis.

EU Member States with few recorded incidents of antisemitism were excluded from the graphical trend analysis, but these data are presented in the text and tables in the relevant sections of this report. The number of recorded incidents is considered to be low if there were under 20 cases per year in all or most of the years between 2009 and 2019, resulting in a mid-point of the trend line falling under 20 cases. If the number of recorded incidents is low, the direction and magnitude of the trend is likely to be highly susceptible to changes from one year to the next, making reliable trend analysis difficult.

To identify trends that underlie annual changes in the number of recorded incidents, linear regression lines (trend lines) were fitted to the data. The slopes of the linear regression lines were used to determine the direction and magnitude of the trends. For some countries this methodology produced trend lines that are very close to the actual data, as in the case of Germany (Figure 13). However, for other countries, such as France (Figure 11), the data show a high degree of variability (fluctuations) between consecutive years. This may limit the explanatory value of a linear regression line.

It should also be emphasised that ascending or descending trend lines should not be interpreted as actual growing or declining antisemitism. The increase or decrease in recorded incidents might mean, for example, that more people are reporting incidents or that police are becoming more efficient at recording incidents.

# AUSTRIA

## Official data

The main source of official data on antisemitic offences in Austria is the Federal Agency for State Protection and Counter-Terrorism (*Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung*, BVT). The BVT collects data submitted to it on a monthly basis by the Regional Agencies for State Protection (*Landesämter für Verfassungsschutz*, LVT). These data are published annually in a report on the protection of the constitution (*Verfassungsschutzbericht*), which pertains to right-wing extremism, left-wing extremism, Islamist extremism and terrorism, espionage and weapons proliferation.<sup>37</sup> Data on antisemitism (Table 3) are subsumed under the category of right-wing extremism.

**TABLE 3: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM IN AUSTRIA, 2009-2019**

Recorded antisemitic offences	
2009	12
2010	27
2011	16
2012	27
2013	37
2014	58
2015	41
2016	41
2017	39
2018	49
2019	30

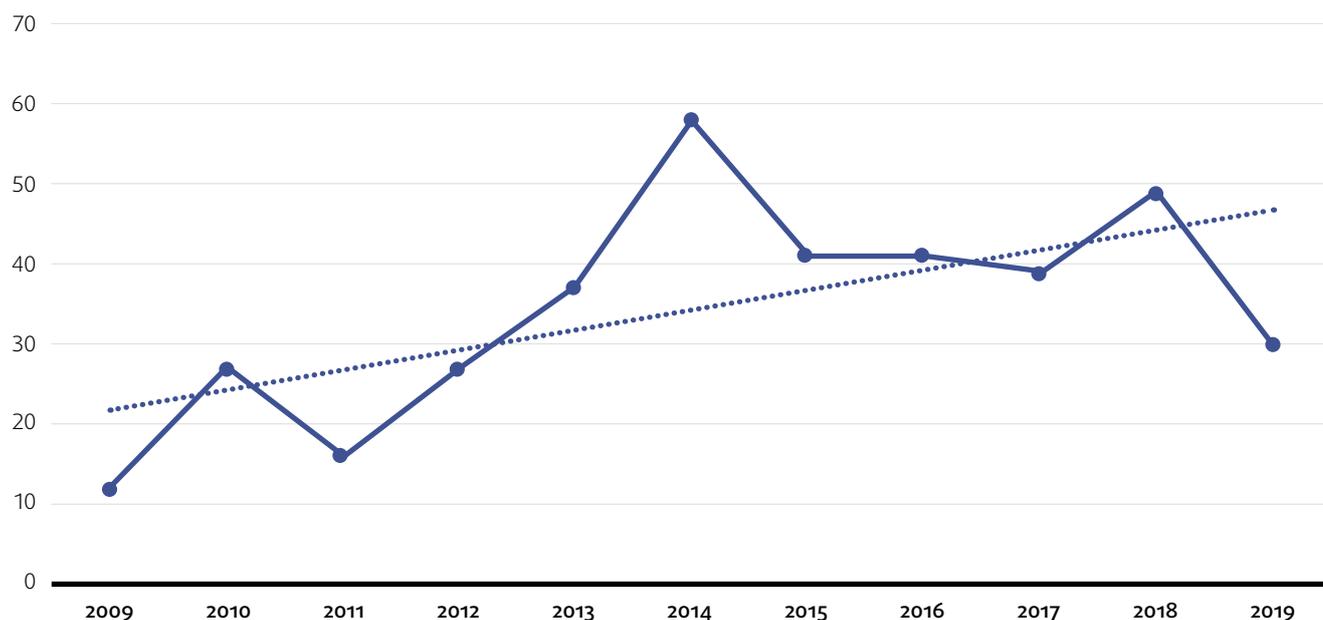
Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior, BVT, 2009-2019

As Figure 3 shows, the 2009-2019 overall trend for recorded antisemitic offences motivated by right-wing extremism in Austria is increasing, despite the decrease in the number of offences from 49 in 2018 to 30 in 2019. In the period 2009-2019, recorded antisemitic offences reached a peak in 2014, with 58 cases recorded.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium für Inneres*) provided FRA with data on the nature of these recorded offences, covering the period 2009-2019 (Table 4). These data show that recorded antisemitic offences generally consist of verbal expressions or damage to property and tend not to target individual persons or organisations.

<sup>37</sup> For the latest available report, see Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium für Inneres*) (2018), *Verfassungsschutzbericht*.

**FIGURE 3: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM IN AUSTRIA, 2008-2018**



Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior, BVT, 2009-2019

▲  
Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009-2019.

**TABLE 4: NATURE OF RECORDED ANTISEMITIC OFFENCES IN AUSTRIA, 2009-2019**

	Verbal expressions (including on the internet) or damage to property	Against an individual person or an organisation	Total
<b>2009</b>	9	3	<b>12</b>
<b>2010</b>	24	3	<b>27</b>
<b>2011</b>	15	1	<b>16</b>
<b>2012</b>	26	1	<b>27</b>
<b>2013</b>	35	2	<b>37</b>
<b>2014</b>	53	5	<b>58</b>
<b>2015</b>	40	1	<b>41</b>
<b>2016</b>	41	0	<b>41</b>
<b>2017</b>	39	0	<b>39</b>
<b>2018</b>	45	4	<b>49</b>
<b>2019</b>	30	0	<b>30</b>

Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior, BVT, 2009-2019

### Unofficial data

Non-governmental organisation Civil Courage and Anti-Racism Work (*Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit*, ZARA) publishes an annual racism report. In its annual reports on racism in Austria until 2017, ZARA included data on the number of racist graffiti reported to it in the preceding calendar year. These data are not available in ZARA's racism report. However, the latest report by ZARA describes some of the antisemitic incidents that have come to its attention.<sup>38</sup> For the most recent year for which data on racist graffiti is available, 89 such reports were made to ZARA in 2017. Out of these, 47 reports (53 %) involved swastikas or antisemitic graffiti (Table 5).



**TABLE 5: UNOFFICIAL DATA ON ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN AUSTRIA, ZARA, 2009-2019**

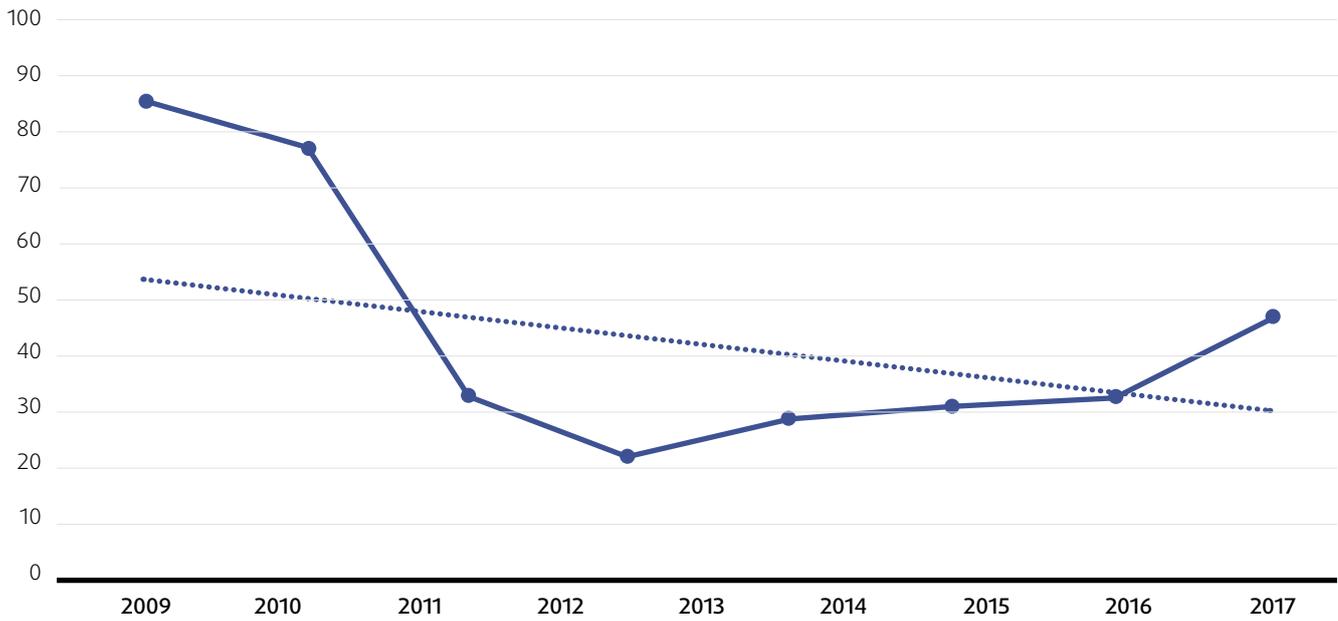
	Reported swastikas or antisemitic graffiti
2009	86
2010	78
2011	33
2012	22
2013	29
2014	31
2015	33
2016	27
2017	47
2018	n.a.
2019	n.a.

Source: ZARA, *Racism reports 2009-2019*

The 2008-2017 overall trend was a decrease in the number of reported depictions of swastikas and antisemitic graffiti. After a peak in 2009, when 86 incidents were recorded, a sharp decline followed. However, the number of reported incidents started increasing again after 2012, with 47 incidents recorded in the year 2017. This is the highest number of reported depictions of swastikas and antisemitic graffiti in the past five years for which data are available.

<sup>38</sup> Civil Courage and Anti-Racism Work (*Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit*, ZARA) (2020), *Rassismus Report 2019*.

**FIGURE 4: RECORDED SWASTIKAS OR ANTISEMITIC GRAFFITI IN AUSTRIA, ZARA, 2009–2017**



Source: ZARA, Racism reports 2009–2017

▲  
 Note:  
 The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009–2017.

The Forum Against Antisemitism (*Forum gegen Antisemitismus*, FGA) reports annually on antisemitic incidents through its own data collection.<sup>39</sup> This includes antisemitic incidents reported to it by email, phone or in person, and through media monitoring. For the period examined in this report, data collected by FGA are available for 2009–2017. No statistics are available for 2018. The number of antisemitic incidents recorded in 2019 is based on incidents reported to FGA and the Jewish Community of Vienna (*Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien*, IKG), as published by IKG.<sup>40</sup> The number of recorded antisemitic incidents has been increasing since 2012, reaching its peak in 2019 with 550 recorded incidents (Table 6, Figure 5).

**TABLE 6: UNOFFICIAL DATA ON ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN AUSTRIA; FGA AND IKG, 2009–2019**

FGA: recorded antisemitic incidents	
2009	200
2010	70
2011	71
2012	135
2013	137
2014	255
2015	465
2016	477
2017	503
2018	n.a.
2019	550

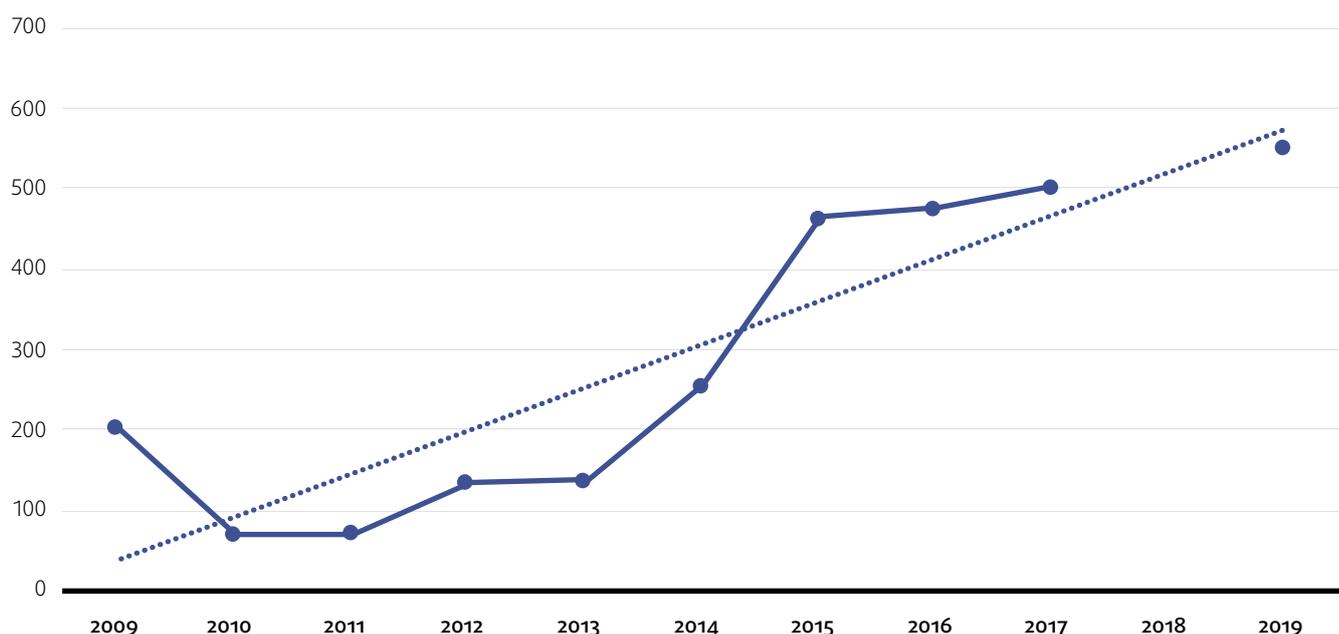
► Note:  
 n.a.: not available.

Sources: FGA, 2009–2017; IKG, 2019

<sup>39</sup> Forum Against Antisemitism (*Forum gegen Antisemitismus*, FGA) (2018), **Reports 2013–2017**.

<sup>40</sup> Jewish Community of Vienna (*Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien*, IKG) (2020), **Antisemitische Vorfälle 2019**.

**FIGURE 5: UNOFFICIAL DATA ON ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN AUSTRIA; FGA AND IKG, 2009–2019**



Sources: FGA, 2009–2017; IKG, 2019

Reports from FGA and IKG provide additional details concerning the nature of recorded incidents (Table 7). The categories used in data collection in 2019 differ from the categories used in previous years. In addition to the trend data by incident category, as shown in Table 7, IKG notes that the 550 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2019 include 209 incidents of antisemitic writing (online and offline, including in newspapers and magazines) and 239 incidents of antisemitic harassment.



Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009–2019.

**TABLE 7: NATURE OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN AUSTRIA; FGA AND IKG, 2009–2019**

	Insults/threats	Internet	Letters and calls	Vandalism	Attacks	Other
2009	33	n.a.	n.a.	47	7	n.a.
2010	19	n.a.	n.a.	23	4	n.a.
2011	18	n.a.	n.a.	20	4	n.a.
2012	26	18	38	34	6	13
2013	21	0	52	54	7	3
2014	21	83	85	57	9	n.a.
2015	18	205	185	50	2	5
2016	24	153	198	68	7	27
2017	28	171	203	51	5	45
2018	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2019	18	n.a.	n.a.	78	6	n.a.

Sources: FGA, 2009–2017; IKG, 2019

◀ Notes:

n.a.: not available.

From 2008 to 2011 some of the categories used when reporting the data were different from the categories used from 2012 onwards. Categories for data collection in 2019 differ from the categories used in the previous years. In addition to the categories listed above, in 2019 FGA and IKG recorded 209 incidents of antisemitic writing and 239 incidents of antisemitic harassment.

## BELGIUM

### Official data

The Federal Police records and publishes data on Holocaust denial and revisionism, which are reproduced in Table 8.<sup>41</sup> The 12 cases recorded in 2017 represent the highest number of cases in 2009–2019. At the time the data for this report were compiled, the data for the full year 2019 were not available. However, in the first semester of 2019, five cases of approving of or justifying the Holocaust were recorded, as well as one case classified as ‘Not specified’.

**TABLE 8: CASES OF HOLOCAUST DENIAL AND REVISIONISM RECORDED BY THE BELGIAN FEDERAL POLICE, 2009–2019**

	Holocaust denial or trivialisation	Approving of or justifying the Holocaust	Not specified	Total
<b>2009</b>	4	7	0	<b>11</b>
<b>2010</b>	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
<b>2011</b>	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>2012</b>	1	6	0	<b>7</b>
<b>2013</b>	0	7	1	<b>8</b>
<b>2014</b>	1	4	0	<b>5</b>
<b>2015</b>	4	4	0	<b>8</b>
<b>2016</b>	1	3	1	<b>5</b>
<b>2017</b>	3	9	0	<b>12</b>
<b>2018</b>	4	6	0	<b>10</b>
<b>2019</b>	2	11	1	<b>14</b>

Source: Federal Police, 2009–2019

The national equality body in Belgium (Unia, formerly the Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities) has a mandate to receive and handle complaints from members of the public pertaining to discrimination on many grounds. In 2019, it recorded 79 complaints of antisemitism, which shows a decrease from 101 complaints in 2018 (Table 9).<sup>42</sup>

<sup>41</sup> Belgium, Federal Police (2018), *Statistiques policières de criminalité, Belgique 2000-2019 (French); Politiele Criminaliteitsstatistieken (Dutch)*.

<sup>42</sup> Unia (2019), *Rapport chiffres 2019*.

**TABLE 9: COMPLAINTS OF ANTISEMITISM RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL EQUALITY BODY (UNIA), 2009-2019**

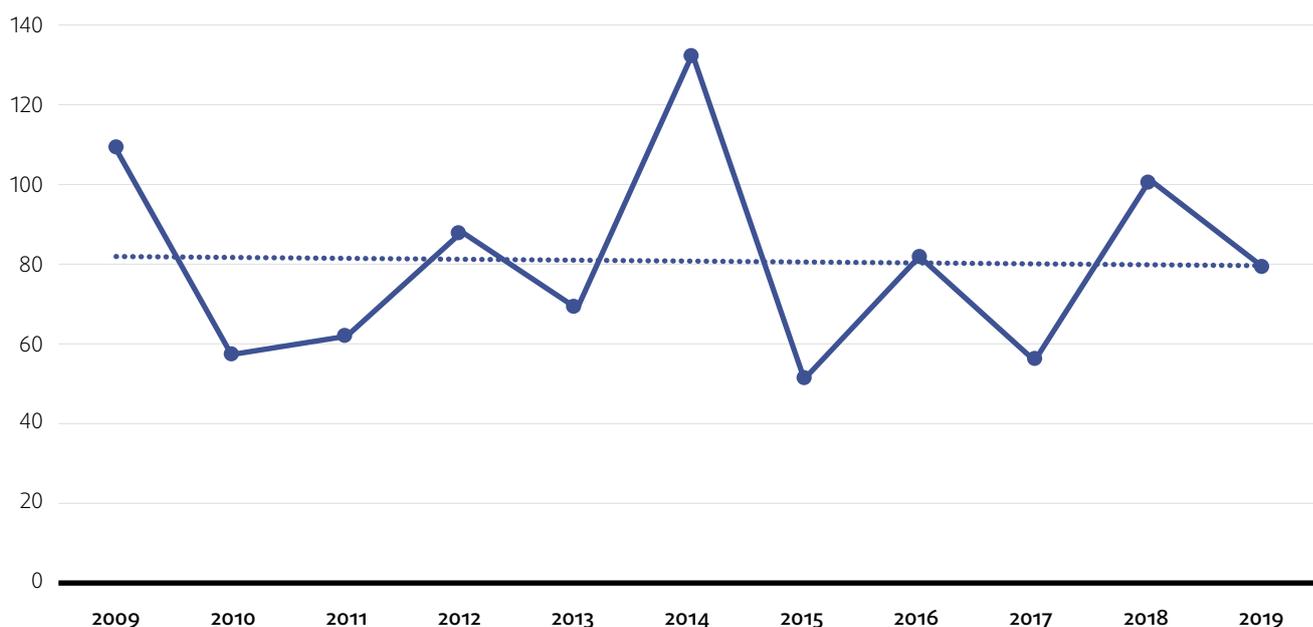
Complaints of antisemitism	
2009	109
2010	57
2011	62
2012	88
2013	69
2014	133
2015	51
2016	82
2017	56
2018	101
2019	79

Source: Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities and Unia, annual report

After the sharp increase in the number of complaints of antisemitism filed to Unia in 2014, reaching 133 complaints, the number of complaints remained below this level in the subsequent years. The number of complaints almost doubled from 2017 to 2018, but has since decreased from 101 complaints in 2018 to 79 complaints in 2019 (Figure 6). The overall trend of reported complaints of antisemitism for the period 2008-2018 is stable, with regular fluctuation in the number of complaints year-on-year.

Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009-2019.

**FIGURE 6: COMPLAINTS OF ANTISEMITISM RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL EQUALITY BODY (UNIA), 2009-2019**



Source: Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities and Unia, annual report; data provided to FRA upon request

Compared with 2018, Unia – the national equality body – received fewer complaints of antisemitism in most recorded categories (Table 10) in 2019. As an exception to this, in 2019, Unia received one complaint concerning antisemitic violence (compared with zero cases in 2018), five complaints related to education (three in 2018) and 14 complaints with respect to other reasons (eight in 2018). Data for the category ‘Holocaust denial’ are not available for 2019.

**TABLE 10: COMPLAINTS OF ANTISEMITISM RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL EQUALITY BODY (UNIA), 2009–2019**

	Verbal aggression and threats	Letters and articles	Media	Internet	Violence	Vandalism	Holocaust denial	Education	Others
2009	24	1	1	35	10	18	11	n.a.	9
2010	8	3	2	31	7	5	1	n.a.	0
2011	9	6	0	32	6	2	4	n.a.	3
2012	15	5	5	28	4	11	13	n.a.	7
2013	15	9	0	28	5	2	21	1	6
2014	18	8	1	62	7	6	34	6	19
2015	2	5	1	23	3	2	11	1	7
2016	8	4	2	47	4	4	20	4	6
2017	8	3	3	22	1	7	21	1	5
2018	20	3	1	52	0	10	31	3	8
2019	5	2	0	46	1	6	n.a.	5	14

Source: Unia (formerly, Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities), annual report; data provided to FRA upon request

▲  
Note:  
n.a.: not available.

### Unofficial data

Antisemitisme.be is the main civil society organisation that records data on antisemitism in Belgium. It records acts of antisemitism through a dedicated telephone line, online contact form and email address, and through regular contact with the national equality body. Antisemitisme.be is run by volunteers and works in close association with the Executive Office of Community Surveillance (*Bureau exécutif de surveillance communautaire*) and the Coordination Committee of the Jewish Municipalities of Antwerp (*Coördinatie Comité van de Joodse Gemeenten van Antwerpen*), with the support of the Israelite Central Consistory of Belgium (*Consistoire Central Israélite de Belgique*).

Data collected by Antisemitisme.be<sup>43</sup> show that, in 2019, the organisation recorded 75 antisemitic incidents, compared with 92 incidents in 2018 (Table 11). In 2009–2019, the highest number of antisemitic incidents was recorded in 2009 and 2014 (109 incidents in both years).

<sup>43</sup> Antisemitisme.be, [Antisemitisme en Belgique](#). At the time the data for this report were compiled, the report containing the 2019 statistics was not yet available. Data for 2019 were provided to FRA by the national liaison officer.

**TABLE 11: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORTED TO ANTISEMITISME.BE, 2009-2019**

Reported antisemitic incidents	
2009	109
2010	52
2011	65
2012	80
2013	64
2014	109
2015	70
2016	64
2017	35
2018	92
2019	75

Source: Antisemitisme.be, annual report on antisemitism in Belgium

As Table 12 shows, there is a great degree of variance in the types of antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be. After the shooting on 24 May 2014 at the Jewish Museum of Belgium, when four people were killed, the category 'attack' was added to the types of antisemitic incidents in the 2014 Antisemitisme.be report. According to Antisemitisme.be ideological antisemitism often translates into the expression of sentiments against the State of Israel and also includes other written or verbal expressions of antisemitism as well as the use of antisemitic symbols. Ideological antisemitism and antisemitic incidents on the internet have accounted for the largest proportions of reported incidents in most years. Compared with 2018, there was an increase in recorded antisemitic incidents in 2019 in two categories: 'desecration/property damage' and 'ideological'.

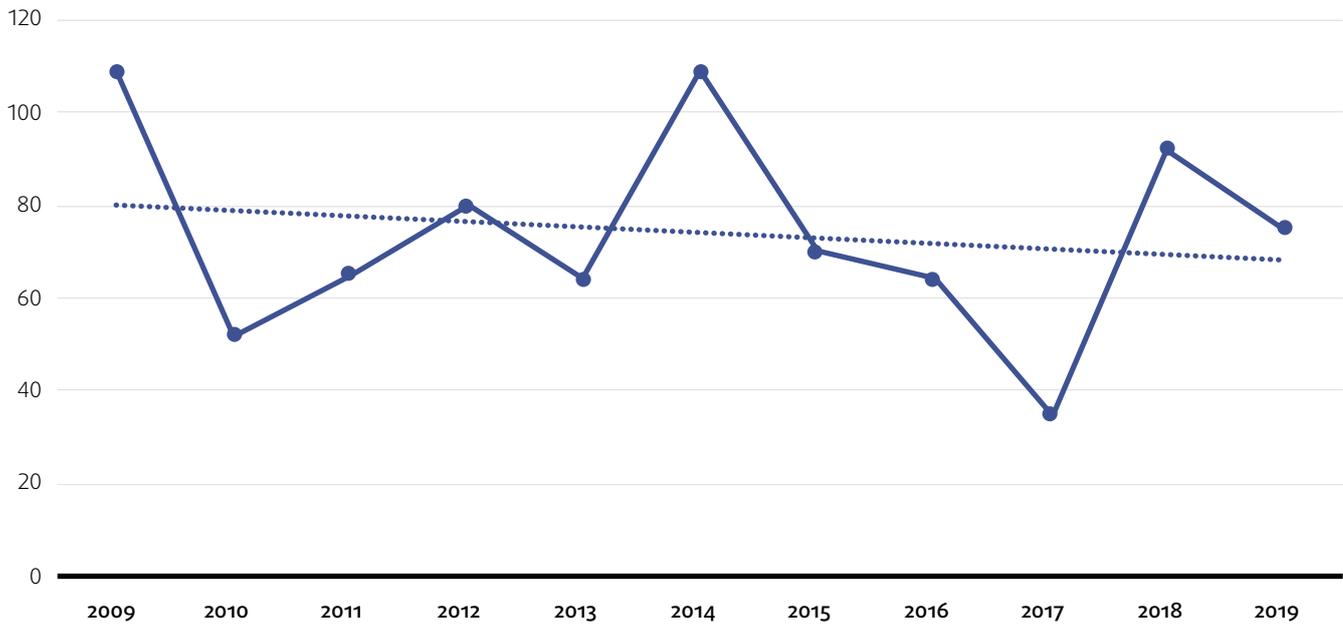
**TABLE 12: TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORTED TO ANTISEMITISME.BE, 2009-2019**

	Violence	Threats	Desecration/ Property damage	Ideological	Internet	Attack
2009	11	13	22	29	34	n.a.
2010	7	3	5	12	25	n.a.
2011	7	5	3	23	27	n.a.
2012	5	6	13	26	30	n.a.
2013	6	4	5	28	21	n.a.
2014	6	11	11	33	36	1
2015	3	11	3	24	29	0
2016	7	2	7	25	23	0
2017	1	6	8	13	7	0
2018	6	33	7	16	30	0
2019	0	4	11	34	26	0

◀ Note: n.a.: not available.

Source: Antisemitisme.be, annual report on antisemitism in Belgium. At the time the data for this report were compiled, the report containing the 2019 statistics was not yet available. Data for 2019 were provided to FRA by the national liaison officer

**FIGURE 7: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORTED TO ANTISEMITISME.BE, 2009-2019**



Source: Antisemitisme.be, annual report on antisemitism in Belgium

▲  
Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2008-2017.

After 2014, the number of incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be declined for three consecutive years. However, the number of incidents returned to a higher level in 2018, decreasing again somewhat in 2019 (Figure 7). The highest figures were reported in 2009 and 2014 (both 109 incidents).

## BULGARIA

### Official data

In Bulgaria, no persons were convicted of antisemitic crimes in 2019 (Table 13). During the year, the National Coordinator on Combating antisemitism and the Organisation of the Jews in Bulgaria 'Shalom' informed the Ministry of Interior of nine antisemitic incidents, six of which were reported to the relevant prosecutor's office. In one case the prosecution filed the file of charges on Article 162(1) of the Criminal Code concerning hate crime on the basis of ethnicity.

**TABLE 13: PERSONS CONVICTED OF ANTISEMITIC CRIMES, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, 2009-2019**

Persons convicted of antisemitic crimes	
2009	1
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	1
2014	1
2015	2
2016	1
2017	1
2018	0
2019	0

Source: *Computing Centre to the Chief Directorate of Implementation of Penal Sanctions at the Ministry of Justice*

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

## CROATIA

### Official data

The Ministry of the Interior of Croatia recorded two criminal offences motivated by antisemitism in 2019. Both recorded offences were committed online.

**TABLE 14: CRIMINAL OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 2012-2019**

Recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism	
2012	1
2013	0
2014	0
2015	2
2016	2
2017	0
2018	8
2019	2

Source: Ministry of the Interior of Croatia, 2012-2019

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

## CYPRUS

### **Official data**

The Cyprus police records antisemitic incidents under the category 'Motive in Incidents and/or Cases of Racial Nature and/or with Racial Motive'. No antisemitic incidents were recorded in 2019. There have been no antisemitic incidents recorded since 2015, which is the first year for which the information is available.

### **Unofficial data**

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

## CZECHIA

### Official data

Every year, the Ministry of the Interior publishes a report on the issue of extremism in Czechia, as part of the government's strategy on combating extremism.<sup>44</sup> These reports also provide data on the number of recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism (Table 15).

**TABLE 15: RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM IN CZECHIA, 2009–2019**

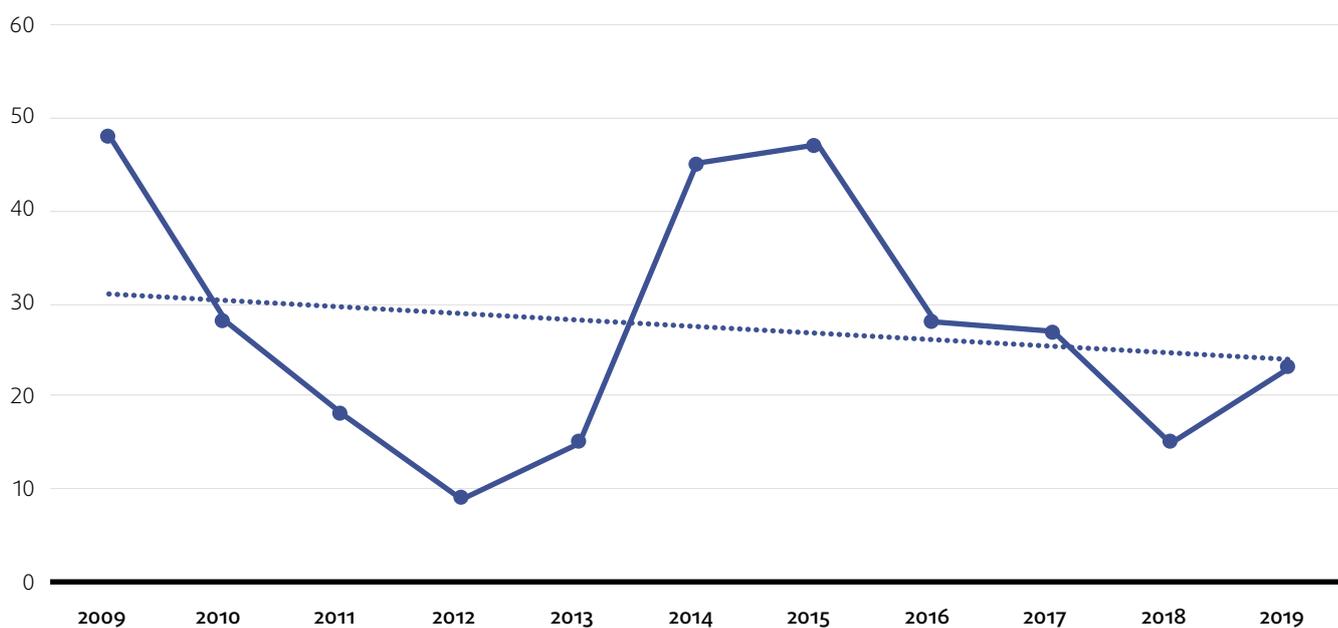
Year	Recorded criminal offences
2009	48
2010	28
2011	18
2012	9
2013	15
2014	45
2015	47
2016	28
2017	27
2018	15
2019	23

*Source: Ministry of the Interior, annual report on the issue of extremism in Czechia; information provided to FRA*

After recording more than 40 antisemitic offences for two consecutive years (2014–2015), the number of recorded offences has decreased. In 2019, the number of offences increased to 23, compared with 15 offences recorded in 2018 (Figure 8).

<sup>44</sup> Czechia, Ministry of the Interior (2019), *Výroční zprávy o extremism a koncepcie boje proti extremismu*.

**FIGURE 8: RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM IN CZECHIA, 2009–2019**



Source: Ministry of the Interior, 2009–2019

### Unofficial data

The Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic (*Federace židovských obcí v ČR*) reports annually on antisemitic incidents in Czechia.<sup>45</sup> This includes incidents reported to it by members of the public as well as incidents that the Federation identifies itself through its own data collection. In 2018, the Federation launched its **online reporting form**. The Federation uses the **International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism**.



Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009–2019.

In 2019, the Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic registered 694 antisemitic incidents. This is more than twice the number of incidents registered in 2018 (347 incidents) and the highest number of registered incidents in 2009–2019. Almost all of the incidents registered in 2019 concern antisemitic texts, illustrations or speeches disseminated in the media or online – 685 out of 694 incidents – whereas the number of incidents in other categories remained close to those from the same category in 2018. Because of the large increase in registered antisemitic incidents in the category ‘media/web’, the overall trend for the period 2009–2019 shows an increase in antisemitic incidents in Czechia (Table 16, Figure 9). The report by the Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic notes that the increase in the number of recorded incidents between 2018 and 2019 may be partly due to more effective recording of antisemitism on the internet, as opposed to these incidents becoming more widespread.

<sup>45</sup> Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic (*Federace židovských obcí v ČR*) (2016), *Výroční zpráva o projevech antisemitismu v České republice za rok 2018*; also available in English: **Annual Report on Manifestations of Antisemitism in the Czech Republic in 2018**.

**TABLE 16: NUMBERS AND TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN CZECHIA, 2009–2019**

	Attacks		Threats, insults and harassment*	Harassment	Media/web	Total
	Physical	Property				
2009	0	6	1	4	16	27
2010	0	5	3	8	31	47
2011	1	5	4	7	26	43
2012	0	6	0	10	82	98
2013	1	3	3	6	162	175
2014	1	5	9	29	209	253
2015	0	4	3	31	193	231
2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2018	2	3	9**	n.a.	333	347
2019	0	3	6	n.a.	685	694

► Notes:

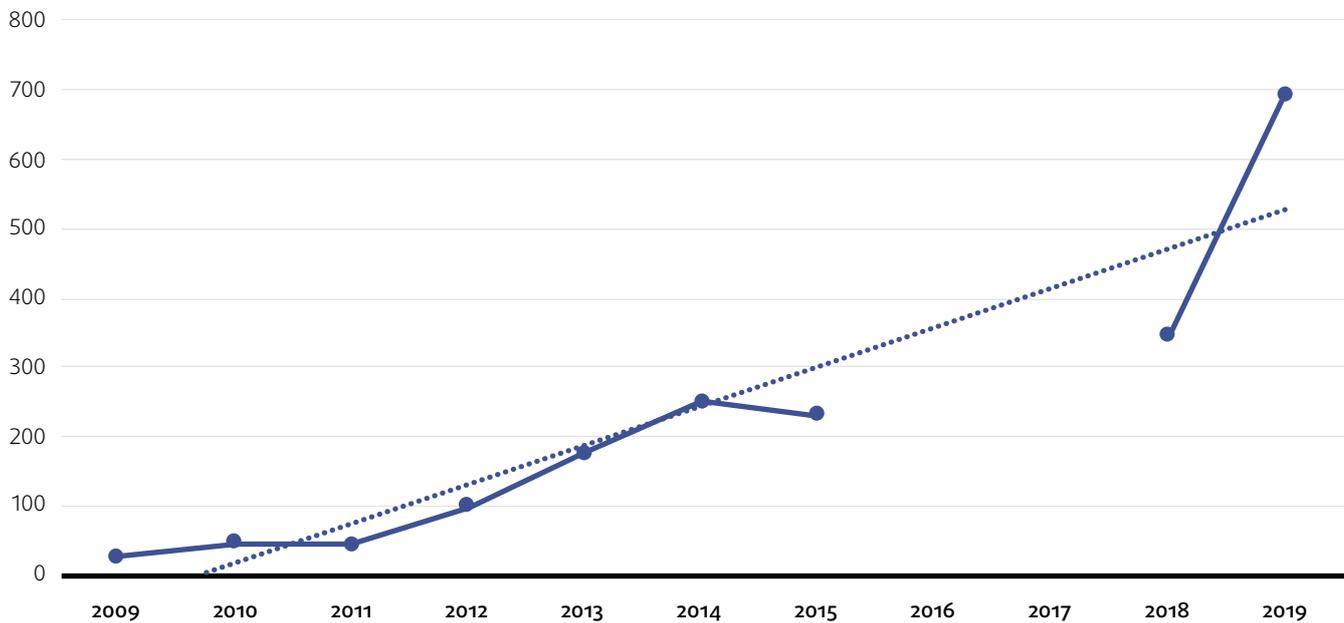
n.a.: not available.

\* The category 'Threats, insults and harassment' was created only in 2018. Until 2015, the data included in this category only concerned 'threats'; 'harassment' was treated as a separate category.

\*\* Not comparable to previous years because of changes in categorisation.

Sources: Forum Against Antisemitism, 2009–2010; Jewish Community of Prague, 2011–2018; Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic, 2018–2019

**FIGURE 9: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED BY FEDERATION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, 2009–2019**



Source: Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic, 2009–2019



Note:

Data for 2016 and 2017 are not available.

## DENMARK

### Official data

As of 1 January 2015, the overall responsibility for hate crime data collection was transferred from the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (*Politiets Efterretningstjeneste*, PET) to the Danish National Police. Because of this change and a number of changes in the method used to identify and record hate crimes in the system, the data before and after 2015 are not fully comparable. In 2019, the Danish National Police recorded 52 crimes motivated by antisemitism; in 2018, it recorded 26 crimes and in 2017 38 crimes.<sup>46</sup>

**TABLE 17: EXTREMIST CRIMES TARGETING JEWS RECORDED BY PET, 2011-2013, AND CRIMES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM RECORDED BY THE DANISH NATIONAL POLICE, 2015-2019**

	Recorded crimes
2011	5
2012	15
2013	10
2014	n.a.
2015	13*
2016	21
2017	38
2018	26
2019	51

Sources: PET, 2011-2013; Danish National Police, 2015-2018; data provided to FRA

◀ Notes:

n.a.: not available.

\* Not comparable to previous years because of changes in methodology.

### Unofficial data

Unofficial data on antisemitism in Denmark are available from the Mosaic Religious Community (*Det Mosaiske Trossamfund*, MT). The most recent report available concerns incidents recorded in 2018, when the Mosaic Religious Community recorded 45 antisemitic incidents, compared with 30 incidents in 2017 (Table 18).<sup>47</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Denmark, Danish Security and Intelligence Service (*Politiets Efterretningstjeneste*, PET) (2015), **Kriminelle forhold I 2013 med mulig ekstremistisk baggrund**; Danish National Police (2018), **Statistik**.

<sup>47</sup> Denmark, Mosaic Religious Community (*Det Mosaiske Trossamfund*, MT) (2019), **Rapport om antisemitiske hændelser i Danmark 2018**.

**TABLE 18: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED BY THE MOSAIC RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY, 2009-2019**

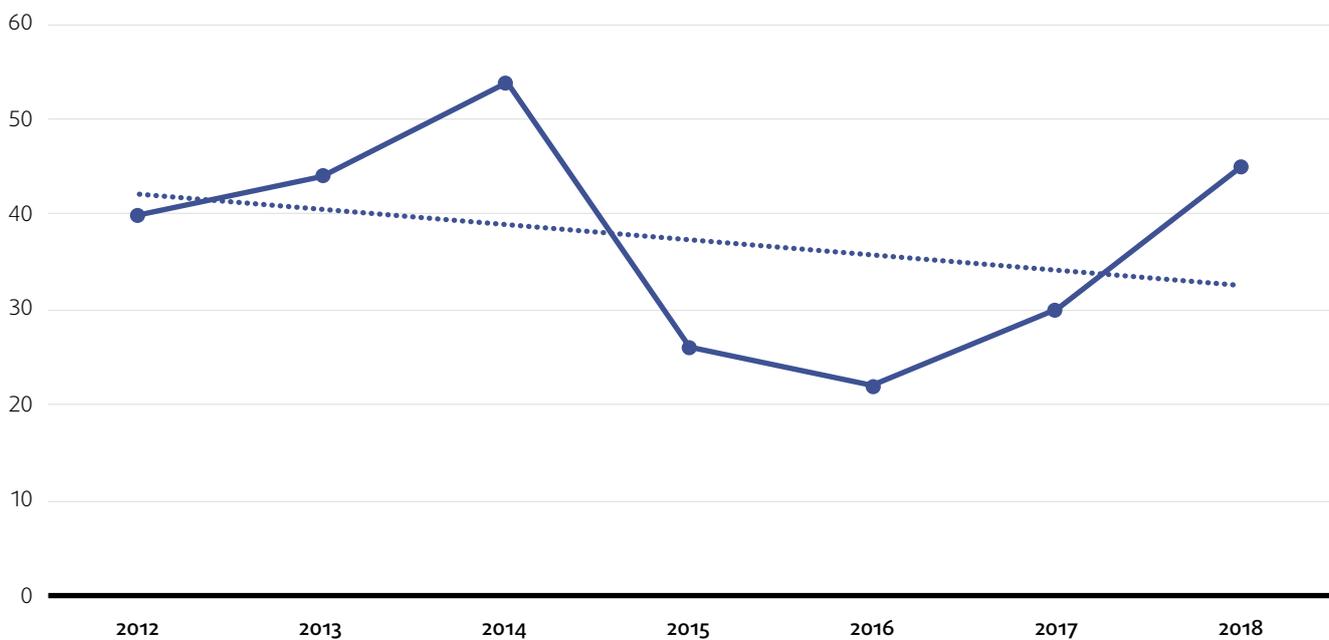
	Recorded incidents
2009	22
2010	n.a.
2011	n.a.
2012	40
2013	44
2014	54
2015	26
2016	22
2017	30
2018	45
2019	n.a.

► Note:  
n.a.: not available.

Source: Mosaic Religious Community, 2009-2018

After the number of recorded antisemitic incidents dropped to 22 incidents in 2016, there was an increase in reported antisemitic incidents, with 30 cases reported in 2017 and 45 in 2018. However, the overall trend line is decreasing, despite the increase in incidents in 2017 and 2018. The year 2014 still represents the year with the highest number of reported antisemitic incidents, with 54 incidents recorded (Figure 10).

**FIGURE 10: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN DENMARK BY THE MOSAIC RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY, 2012-2018**



Source: Mosaic Religious Community, 2012-2018

▲ Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2012-2018.

## ESTONIA

### Official data

The Estonian government informed FRA that, in 2019, the authorities recorded two crimes motivated by antisemitism (the motivation behind the incidents was recorded when the crimes were reported). No reported antisemitic incidents or crimes were recorded in 2015–2018.

In 2016 and 2017, the Ministry of Justice of Estonia published a chapter on suspected hate crimes reported to the police as a part of its *Crime in Estonia* crime statistics yearbook.<sup>48</sup> The 2018 statistics concerning suspected hate crimes were published as a separate document.<sup>49</sup>

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

<sup>48</sup> The reports are available at [kriminaalpoliitika.ee](http://kriminaalpoliitika.ee).

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/vaenukuritegude-statistika-2018>

## FINLAND

### Official data

Every year, the Police University College of Finland (*Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu*) publishes a report on suspected hate crimes reported to the police.<sup>50</sup> The data for this publication are based on crimes classified as hate crimes at the recording stage, specific crime categories and keyword searches of police reports, enabling the identification of hate crimes. Since 2008, the report has covered religiously motivated hate crimes, including antisemitic crimes (Table 19). Data for 2019 were not yet published at the time of writing this report.

**TABLE 19: NUMBERS AND TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, 2009-2019**

	Verbal insult, threat, harassment	Physical assault (unilateral)	Property crime	Physical assault (mutual)	Crime after verbal provocation	Discrimination	Homicide	Total
2009	4	3	1	1	1	0	n.a.	10
2010	2	1	1	0	0	0	n.a.	4
2011	0	4	2	0	0	0	n.a.	6
2012	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
2013	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	11
2014	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	7
2015	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
2016	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	10
2017	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	9
2018	15	2	4	0	0	0	0	21
2019	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Police University College of Finland, 2009-2019



Note:

n.a.: not available.

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

<sup>50</sup> Rauta, Jenita (2019), *Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2018*, Tampere, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu.

## FRANCE

### Official data

The French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (*Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme*, CNCDH) compiles a detailed report on the fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia on an annual basis. The report gathers official data on racist and antisemitic acts, submitted by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice.<sup>51</sup> In addition, it includes verified information broadcasted in the media.

The reports published by the CNCDH cover antisemitic actions and threats. Antisemitic actions are defined as homicides and attempted homicides, terror attacks and attempted terror attacks, arson and attempted arson, defacing and vandalising, and physical violence and assault. Antisemitic threats cover speech acts, threatening gestures and insults, graffiti (inscriptions), pamphlets and emails.

The number of recorded antisemitic actions and threats increased for two consecutive years, from 311 actions and threats in 2017 to 541 in 2018 and 687 in 2019. The highest number of antisemitic actions and threats in 2009–2019 was recorded in 2014 (851 cases) (Figure 9).



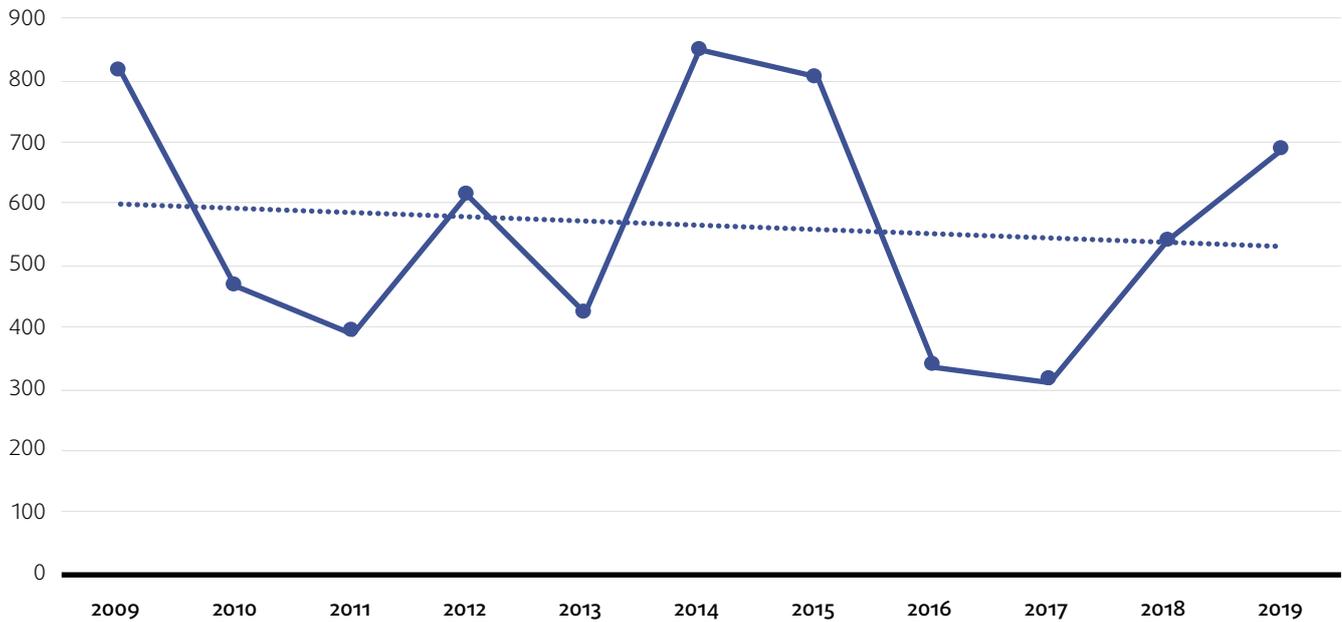
**TABLE 20: ANTISEMITIC ACTIONS AND THREATS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2009–2019**

Antisemitic actions and threats	
2009	815
2010	466
2011	389
2012	614
2013	423
2014	851
2015	808
2016	335
2017	311
2018	541
2019	687

Source: CNCDH annual reports

<sup>51</sup> National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (*Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme*, CNCDH) (2019), **Racism reports**.

**FIGURE 11: ANTISEMITIC ACTIONS AND THREATS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2009-2019**



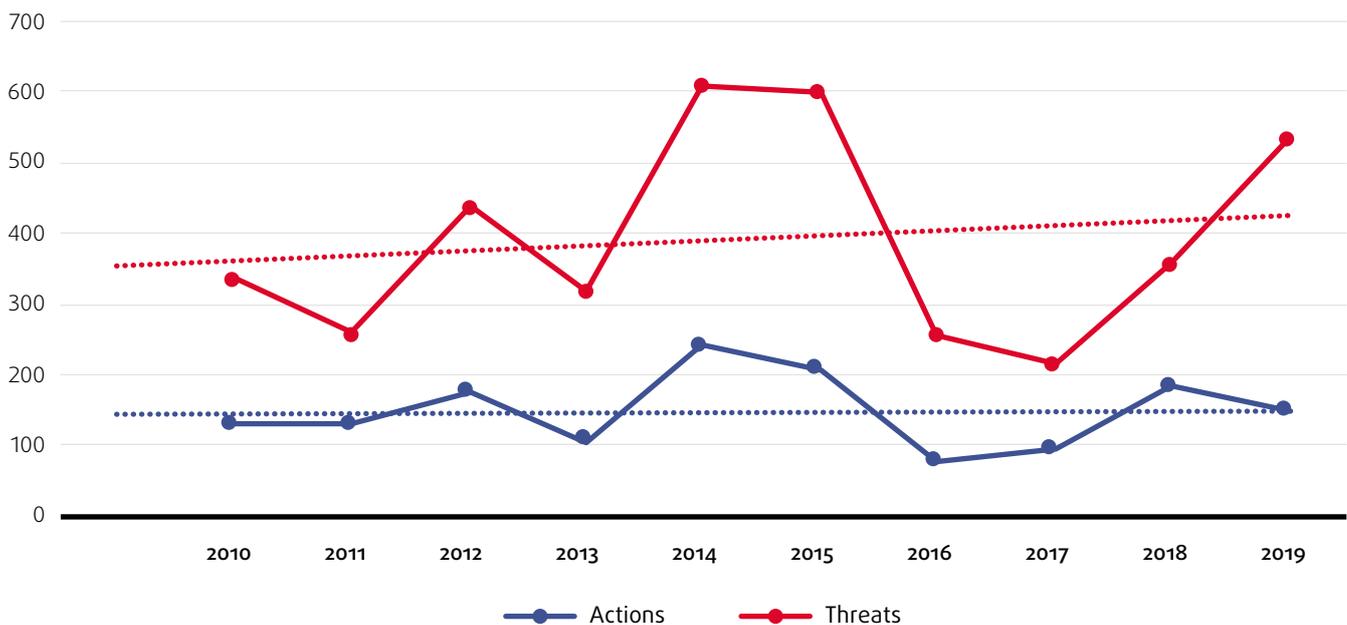
Source: CNCDH, 2009-2019

▲  
 Note:  
 The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009-2019.

Note:  
 The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2010-2019.

A separate trend analysis for actions and threats over the 2010-2019 period shows that threats (536 in 2019) are consistently reported in higher numbers than actions (151 in 2019). This also shows that the increase in the total number of antisemitic incidents is due to the increase in the number of antisemitic threats, whereas the number of antisemitic actions decreased slightly from 183 in 2018 to 151 in 2019 (Figure 12).

**FIGURE 12: ANTISEMITIC ACTIONS AND THREATS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2010-2019**



Source: CNCDH, 2010-2019

No data for a further breakdown of antisemitic threats by category are available for 2018. Instead of the five categories used in other years for statistics on antisemitic actions, the 2018 statistics by the CNCDH combine some categories, as shown in Table 21. Disaggregated statistics according to type of antisemitic actions and threats in 2019 were not available at the time when this report was compiled.

**TABLE 21: TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC ACTIONS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2010-2019**

	Homicides or attempts	Physical violence	Terror attacks or attempts	Arson or attempts	Defacing and vandalising	Total
2010	1	56	–	8	66	131
2011	0	57	0	7	65	129
2012	6	96	2	2	71	177
2013	1	49	0	3	52	105
2014	0	108	2	5	126	241
2015	31	66	1	0	109	207
2016	2	40	0	0	35	77
2017	1	29	0	3	64	97
2018		81			102	183
2019		n.a.			n.a.	151

Source: CNCDH, 2010-2019

**TABLE 22: TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC THREATS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2010-2019**

	Threatening words and gestures, insults	Flyers and hate mail	Graffiti	Total
2010	110	57	168	335
2011	114	46	100	260
2012	219	46	172	437
2013	152	38	128	318
2014	261	60	289	610
2015	259	92	250	601
2016	136	36	86	258
2017	94	34	86	214
2018	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	358
2019	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	536

Source: CNCDH, 2010-2019

### **Unofficial data**

The Service for the Protection of the Jewish Community (*Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive*, SPCJ) records complaints of antisemitism. Since 2010, it cooperates with the Ministry of the Interior in an effort to paint a more accurate picture of the situation of antisemitism in France. The data presented in its annual report on antisemitism are aligned with data presented by the CNCDH.<sup>52</sup>

In addition to the data contained in the reports published by the CNCDH, according to a report by SPCJ the 183 antisemitic actions in 2018 include the following: one homicide or attempted homicide, 80 incidents of physical violence, three incidents of arson or attempted arson, 99 incidents of defacing or vandalising. Similarly, SPCJ breaks down the 151 antisemitic actions in 2019 into 45 incidents of physical violence, five incidents of arson or attempted arson and 101 incidents of defacing or vandalising. With respect to antisemitic threats, SPCJ notes that in 2018, the 358 recorded incidents entail 151 incidents of threatening words, gestures and insults, 62 incidents of flyers or hate mail and 276 incidents of graffiti. The 536 antisemitic threats in 2019 contain 196 incidents of threatening words, gestures and insults, 64 incidents of flyers or hate mail and 275 incidents of graffiti.

<sup>52</sup> Jewish Community Security Service (*Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive*, SPCJ) (2020), **Report on Antisemitism in France, 2019. Excerpt.**

## GERMANY

### Official data

In Germany, official data on antisemitism are collected by the Criminal Police Notification Service – Politically Motivated Crimes (*Kriminalpolizeilicher Meldedienst – Politisch motivierte Kriminalität, KPMD PMK*).

Data on the number of antisemitic crimes (Table 23) and on the number of antisemitic acts of violence (Table 24) are collected under the separate subheading ‘antisemitism’ of the main topic ‘hate crime’. The data are also subdivided into right-wing crime, left-wing crime, crime based on foreign ideology, religious ideology and ‘not attributable’. This is to get a multi-dimensional view on the motivation and background of the perpetrators. These five categories have been in place since January 2017. Until December 2016, the separate category ‘religious ideology’ did not exist. Until then the respective crimes had been part of the category ‘foreign ideology’.

In 2019, 2,032 politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive were recorded; this was the highest number recorded in 2009–2019 (Table 23). This follows 1,799 incidents recorded in 2018, which also represented the highest number of incidents recorded until then.

**TABLE 23: NUMBER OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMES WITH A PRESUMED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE BY CATEGORY OF PERPETRATOR RECORDED IN GERMANY, 2009–2019**

	Right wing	Left wing	Foreign ideology	Religious ideology*	Not attributable	Total
2009	1,520	4	101	n.a.	65	1,690
2010	1,192	1	53	n.a.	22	1,268
2011	1,188	6	24	n.a.	21	1,239
2012	1,314	3	38	n.a.	19	1,374
2013	1,218	0	31	n.a.	26	1,275
2014	1,342	7	176	n.a.	71	1,596
2015	1,246	5	78	n.a.	37	1,366
2016	1,381	2	48	n.a.	37	1,468
2017	1,412	1	41*	30	20	1,504
2018	1,603	14	102	52	28	1,799
2019	1,898	6	57	24	47	2,032

Source: KPMD PMK, 2009–2019

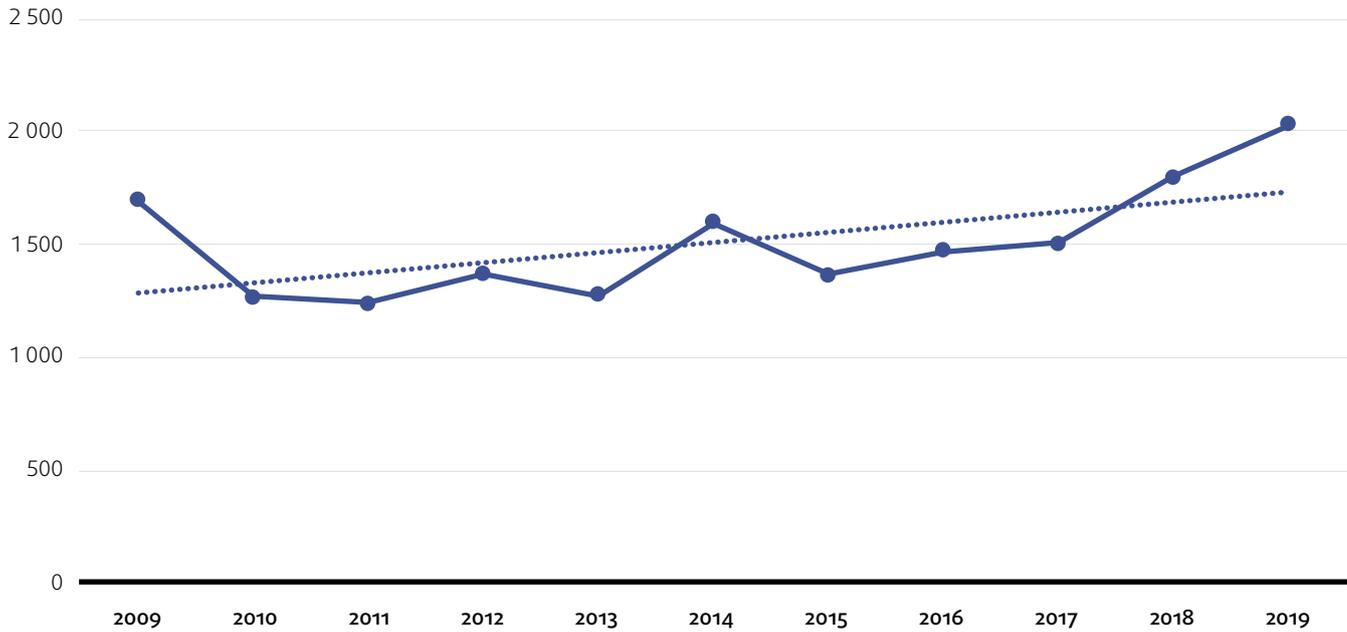
#### ◀ Notes:

n.a.: not available.

\* The categories were changed in 2017. Before this, ‘religious ideology’ was included in the category ‘foreign ideology’.

After the year-on-year increases in the number of crimes recorded in 2018 and 2019, the direction of the overall trend suggests an overall increasing trend between 2009 and 2019 (Figure 13).

**FIGURE 13: POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMES WITH AN ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE RECORDED IN GERMANY, 2009–2019**



Source: KMPD PMK, 2009–2019

▲  
Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009–2019.

**TABLE 24: NUMBER OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ACTS OF VIOLENCE WITH A PRESUMED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE BY CATEGORY OF PERPETRATOR RECORDED IN GERMANY, 2009–2019**

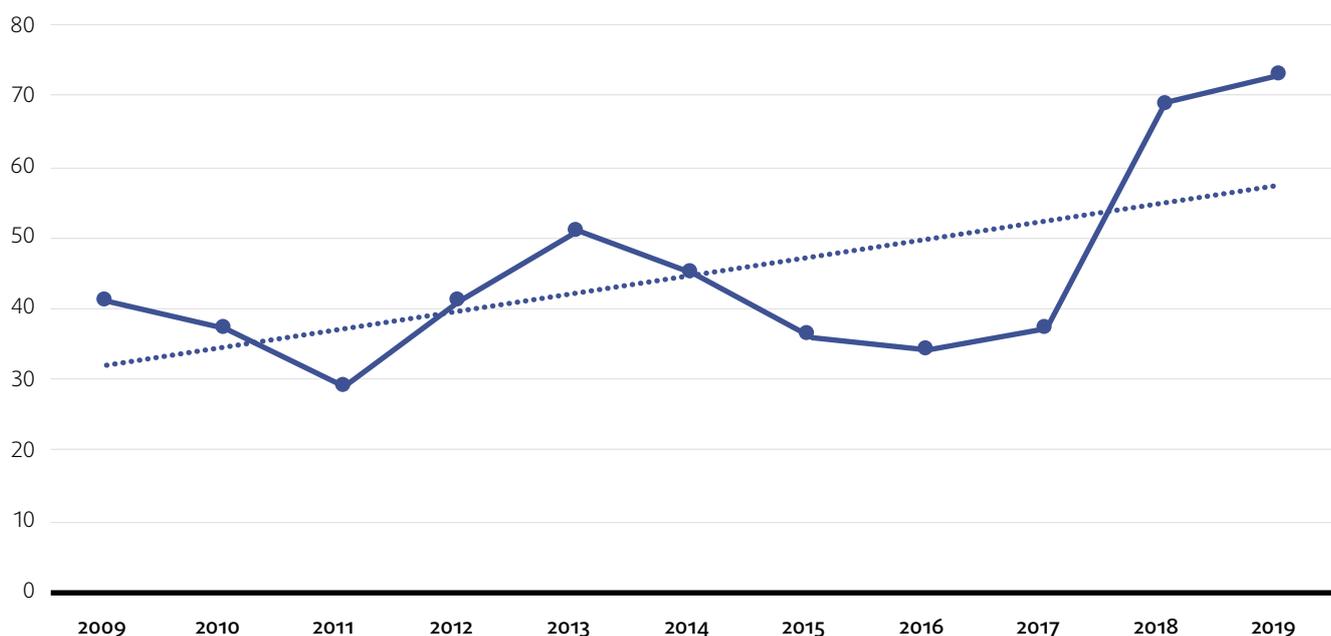
	Right wing	Left wing	Foreign ideology	Religious ideology*	Not attributable	Total
2009	31	0	9	n.a.	1	41
2010	31	0	6	n.a.	0	37
2011	26	1	2	n.a.	0	29
2012	37	0	4	n.a.	0	41
2013	46	0	4	n.a.	1	51
2014	32	1	12	n.a.	0	45
2015	30	1	4	n.a.	1	36
2016	32	0	1	n.a.	1	34
2017	29	0	5*	1	2	37
2018	49	3	10	4	3	69
2019	62	0	6	3	2	73

► Notes:  
n.a.: not available.  
\* The categories were changed in 2017. Before this, 'religious ideology' was included in the category 'foreign ideology'.

Source: KMPD PMK, 2009–2019

The overall trend in recorded antisemitic acts of violence tended to decline or stabilise for the period 2009–2017. However, the increases in the number of incidents in 2018 and 2019 contribute to an overall increasing trend for the period 2009–2019 (Figure 14).

**FIGURE 14: POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ACTS OF VIOLENCE WITH AN ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE RECORDED IN GERMANY, 2009–2019**



Source: KMPD PMK, 2009–2019

### Unofficial data

The Department for Research and Information on Antisemitism (RIAS) operates a network consisting of Jewish organisations and civil society organisations for reporting antisemitic incidents. RIAS collects the data from its reporting website [www.report-antisemitism.de](http://www.report-antisemitism.de), using phone and social media, from Jewish communities and other civil society organisations, and from the anti-discrimination commissioner in the Berlin Senate Department for Education, Youth and Family. RIAS has regular meetings with the Berlin state police and their statistics department to discuss individual incidents and receives police data on a quarterly basis. Relevant incidents are also included in RIAS database.

The latest annual report by RIAS presents the statistics concerning reported incidents in four German states that have local organisations that collect data on antisemitic incidents – Bayern (178 antisemitic incidents in 2019), Berlin (881 incidents), Brandenburg (138 incidents) and Schleswig-Holstein (56 incidents). In addition, the report notes that RIAS received information concerning a total of 200 incidents from the other 12 German states in 2019.<sup>53</sup> The report includes further details concerning the recorded incidents, including incident type and motivation.

The Amadeu Antonio Foundation in Germany has been collecting data on antisemitic incidents from the German press and from projects and initiatives concerned with antisemitism since 2002. These data are presented as a chronology, which is updated on a continual basis.<sup>54</sup> The foundation notes that this chronology is not exhaustive and gives people the possibility to report and reference other antisemitic incidents of which they may be aware.

Table 26 shows a great degree of fluctuation in the number of antisemitic incidents recorded by the Amadeu Antonio Foundation between 2009 and 2019. In this period, the highest number of incidents was recorded in 2017



Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2008–2018.

<sup>53</sup> RIAS (2020), *Bericht dokumentierter antisemitischer Vorfälle 2019*.

<sup>54</sup> Antonio Amadeu Foundation, *Chronik antisemitischer Vorfälle*.

(257 incidents). At the time that data for this report were compiled, the data on the Foundation's website included 64 recorded cases in 2019.

**TABLE 26: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN GERMANY RECORDED BY THE ANTONIO AMADEU FOUNDATION, 2009–2019**

Recorded antisemitic incidents	
2009	59
2010	87
2011	47
2012	32
2013	66
2014	178
2015	105
2016	176
2017	257
2018	210
2019	64

Source: Amadeu Antonio Foundation, 2009–2019

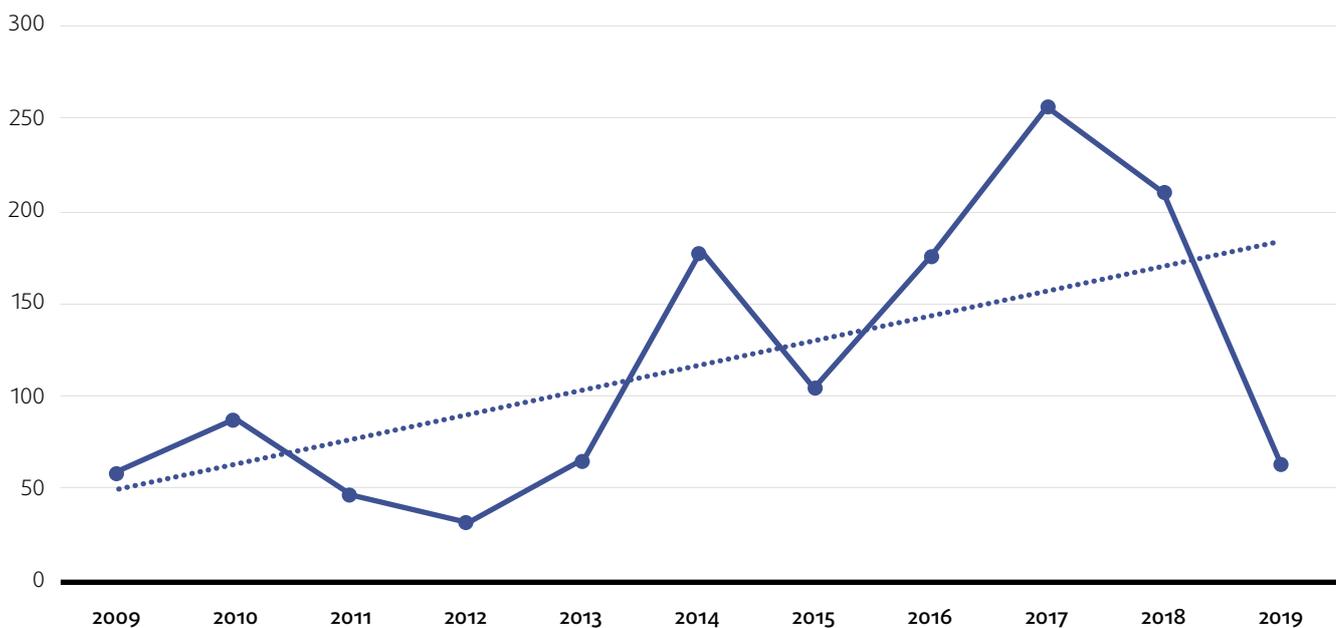
Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009–2019.



Despite the great range in numbers of recorded antisemitic incidents between 2009 and 2019, the data suggest an overall increasing trend in the period 2009–2019 (Figure 15).

**FIGURE 15: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN GERMANY RECORDED BY THE ANTONIO AMADEU FOUNDATION, 2009–2019**



Source: Amadeu Antonio Foundation, 2009–2019

## GREECE

### Official data

The Directorate of State Security informed FRA that the Hellenic police services recorded and referred to the Ministry of Justice 10 incidents motivated by antisemitism in 2019. The same number of incidents were recorded in 2018, whereas seven incidents were recorded in 2017. The cases recorded in 2019 concern vandalism of memorial sites and a synagogue, desecration of a Jewish cemetery, antisemitic hate speech and trivialisation of the Holocaust. In 2019, prosecution was initiated in nine of the 10 cases.

**TABLE 27: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM RECORDED BY POLICE AND NUMBER OF PROSECUTED CASES PERTAINING TO ANTISEMITISM IN GREECE, 2010-2019**

	Incidents motivated by antisemitism	Prosecuted cases
2010	5	5
2011	3	3
2012	1	1
2013	0	0
2014	4	2
2015	1	1
2016	3	1
2017	7	4
2018	10	5
2019	10	9

Sources: Hellenic Police Headquarters; District Attorneys' Offices to the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, 2010-2019

In addition, the General Secretariat for Religious Affairs of the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs compiles and publishes data concerning acts against religious sites in Greece.<sup>55</sup> These data are collected from religious communities, the police, the public prosecutor and other state authorities. In 2019, the data included five incidents of acts against Jewish religious sites, compared with 20 incidents in 2018.

### Unofficial data

In 2019, the Racist Violence Recording Network (RVRN) recorded two incidents of desecration of Holocaust memorials, in Thessaloniki and Trikala.<sup>56</sup> In 2018, the network recorded nine antisemitic incidents, which targeted Jewish sacred or symbolic places and the Jewish community. RVRN was created by the Greek office of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the National Commission for Human Rights to monitor and record hate crime in Greece. RVRN consists of 42 civil society organisations.



<sup>55</sup> Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, *Report on Acts against Religious Sites in Greece*; also available in [English](#).

<sup>56</sup> Racist Violence Recording Network (2020), *Annual report 2019*.

# HUNGARY

## Official data

No official data on antisemitism are recorded in Hungary.

## Unofficial data

The Action and Protection Foundation (*Tett és Védelem Alapítvány*, TEV) monitors and analyses antisemitism in Hungary. Since 2013, TEV, through its Brussels Institute, has collaborated with the Prime Minister's Office to exchange and coordinate data on antisemitism nationwide.

In 2019, TEV recorded 35 antisemitic incidents. Among these, one incident was categorised as assault, one as a threat, six as vandalism and 27 as hate speech.<sup>57</sup>

**TABLE 28: NUMBER OF RECORDED ANTISEMITIC HATE CRIMES IN HUNGARY, TEV, 2013-2019**

	Recorded antisemitic incidents
<b>2013</b>	61*
<b>2014</b>	37
<b>2015</b>	52
<b>2016</b>	48
<b>2017</b>	37
<b>2018</b>	32
<b>2019</b>	35

Source: TEV, 2013-2019

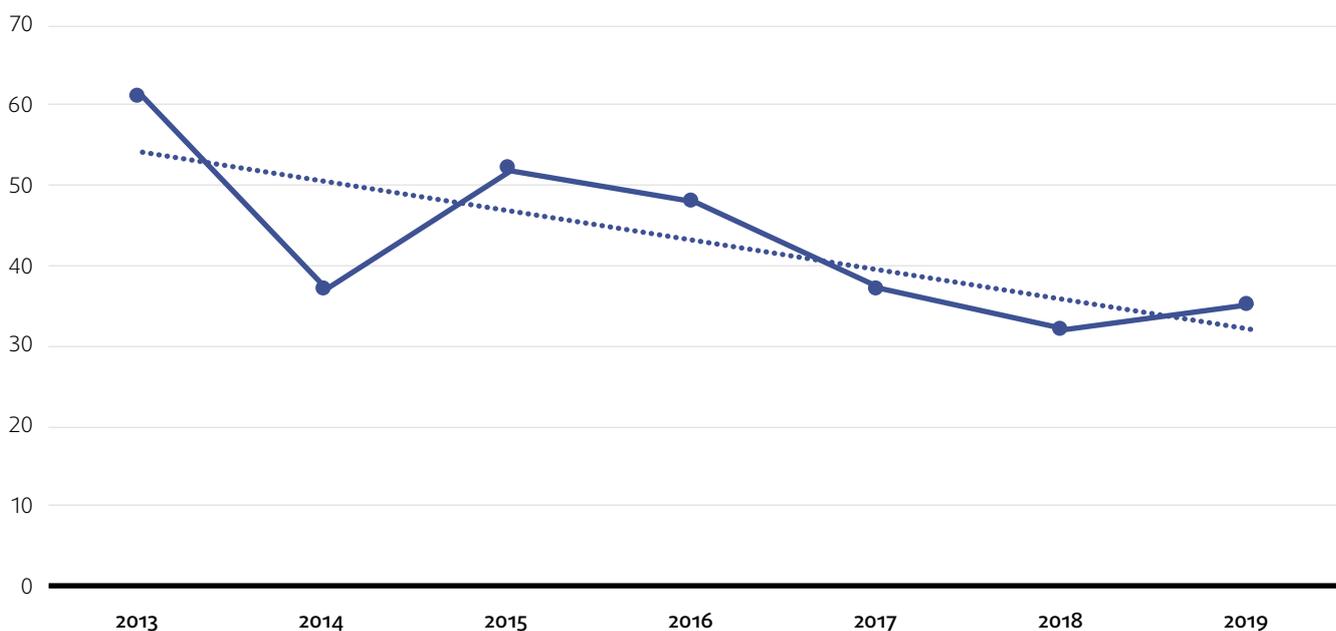
► Notes:

\* Between May 2013 and December 2013.

When looking at the 2013-2019 period, the overall trend is that the number of recorded antisemitic incidents is decreasing. This results in an overall decreasing trend (Figure 16). Most of these incidents involve hate speech, followed by vandalism (Table 29).

<sup>57</sup> Action and Protection Foundation (TEV) (2020), *Annual reports*.

**FIGURE 16: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN HUNGARY, TEV, 2013-2019**



Source: TEV, 2013-2019

**TABLE 29: NUMBERS AND TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN HUNGARY, TEV, 2014-2019**

	Attack	Threats	Vandalism	Hate speech	Discrimination
<b>2014</b>	1	2	2	32	0
<b>2015</b>	2	2	5	43	0
<b>2016</b>	0	1	10	37	0
<b>2017</b>	0	0	13	24	0
<b>2018</b>	3	0	10	19	0
<b>2019</b>	1	1	6	27	0

Source: TEV, 2014-2019



Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2013-2019.

## IRELAND

### Official data

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) in Ireland published the number of antisemitic incidents reported to the police between 2007 and 2015. No data were available for 2017 or 2016 at the time this report was compiled. However, the data collected by ODIHR shows one police recorded hate crime involving antisemitic motivation in 2018.<sup>58</sup> No data are available concerning the number of recorded incidents in 2019 at the time when this report was being compiled. The report of the country visit (24–25 June 2019) to Ireland by the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism notes that “[t]he small number of recorded anti-Semitic incidents thus precludes specific data being made public” while also noting the perception of authorities that hate crimes are being under-reported.<sup>59</sup> As a part of the implementation of the Diversity and Integration Strategy 2019–2021, Garda Síochána (police authorities) will record both hate crimes and non-crime hate incidents.

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

<sup>58</sup> ODIHR (2020), [Hate crime reporting – Ireland](#).

<sup>59</sup> OSCE (2020), Country visit: Ireland. Report of the Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Anti-Semitism (24 and 25 June 2019), CIO.GAL/106/20, 30 June 2020.

## ITALY

### Official data

In Italy, the official inter-agency database (System of Investigation – ‘Sistema di Indagine’, SDI) was used by the police during the investigation; it is based on the provisions of the criminal law. The system was not designed for statistical purposes and therefore cannot deliver official statistics on antisemitic incidents.<sup>60</sup>

The Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD)<sup>61</sup> has developed a new model for collecting data on antisemitic incidents and the new approach has been applied when compiling the data for 2019. The data provided by OSCAD include the data from the Division for General Investigations and Special Operations (DIGOS), which has been the data source for the statistics from earlier years. The change in the recording methodology means that the data for 2019 may not be fully comparable with data from previous years.

In 2019, OSCAD observed 73 cases of antisemitism, which were investigated by either the National Police or the Carabinieri Corps. These 73 cases involved a total of 91 antisemitic hate crimes (Table 30).

**TABLE 30: RECORDED INCIDENTS OF ANTISEMITIC CRIMINAL CONDUCT IN ITALY, 2010–2019**

	Cases total
2010	16
2011	23
2012	28
2013	50
2014	68
2015	50
2016	35
2017	32
2018	56
2019	91*

◀ Note:

*\*Not comparable with previous years because of a change in data collection methodology.*

Sources: DIGOS, 2010–2018; OSCAD, 2019

In the data collection by DIGOS in 2010–2018, it is possible to identify the number of persons cited and those arrested for antisemitic criminal conduct (Table 31).

<sup>60</sup> The system does take into account the existing legislation that provide protection to people based on ‘race’, ethnicity, nationality, religion and linguistic minorities all together.

<sup>61</sup> OSCAD was established, within the Ministry of Interior – Department of Public Security – Central Directorate of Criminal Police, in late 2010, with the purpose to improve the action of the Italian Police agencies (in particular National Police – ‘Polizia di Stato’ and Carabinieri Corps – ‘Arma dei Carabinieri’) in preventing and combating hate crimes.

**TABLE 31: CITED PERSONS AND ARRESTED PERSONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANTISEMITIC CRIMINAL CONDUCT IN ITALY, 2010-2018**

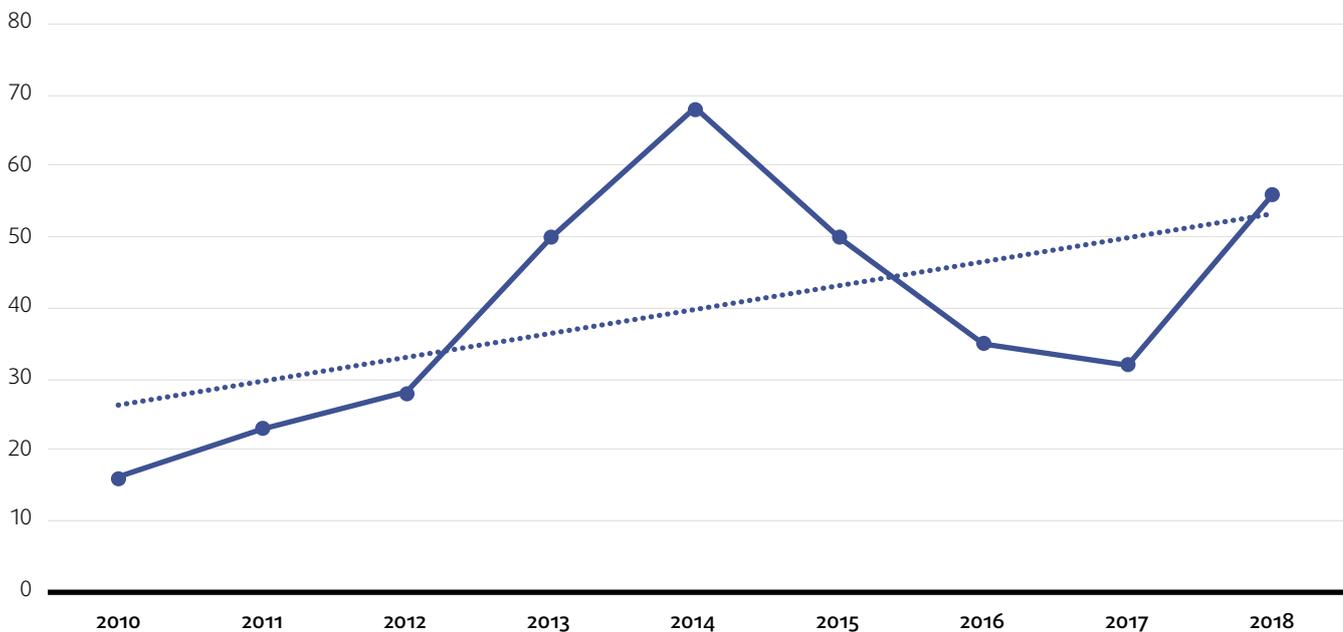
	Cited persons	Arrested persons
2010	9	0
2011	1	1
2012	20	6
2013	43	0
2014	25	0
2015	23	0
2016	27	0
2017	19	0
2018	19	0
2019	n.a.	n.a.

Source: DIGOS, 2010-2018

Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010-2018.

According to statistics collected by DIGOS in 2010-2018, the number of recorded incidents of antisemitic criminal conduct decreased slightly in 2015-2017. However, the higher number of recorded incidents in 2018 contributes to an overall increasing trend (Figure 17).

**FIGURE 17: RECORDED INCIDENTS OF ANTISEMITIC CRIMINAL CONDUCT IN ITALY, 2010-2018**



Source: DIGOS, 2010-2018

The statistics collected by OSCAD for 2019 allow for a further disaggregation by type of crime involved. Overall in 2019, one person was arrested and 22 persons were cited for acts related to antisemitism.

**TABLE 32: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS AND ANTISEMITIC CONDUCT, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 2019**

Type of Crime	Number of crimes
Homicide	0
Physical assault	1
Incitement to violence*	62
Theft/robbery	1
Damage to property	5
Arson	0
Desecration of graves	1
Attacks against places of worship	0
Disturbance of the peace	1
Vandalism	10
Threats/threatening behaviour	9
Other	1

Source: OSCAD, 2019

### Unofficial data

The Observatory of Contemporary Anti-Jewish Prejudice (*Osservatorio sul pregiudizio antiebraico contemporaneo*) records incidents of antisemitism in Italy, with a particular focus on the internet.<sup>62</sup> As Table 32 shows, the number of antisemitic incidents recorded in 2019 (251) is the highest number recorded between 2009 and 2019.

**TABLE 32: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN ITALY, 2009–2019**

	Recorded incidents
2009	47
2010	31
2011	58
2012	87
2013	49
2014	86
2015	61
2016	130
2017	111
2018	181
2019	251

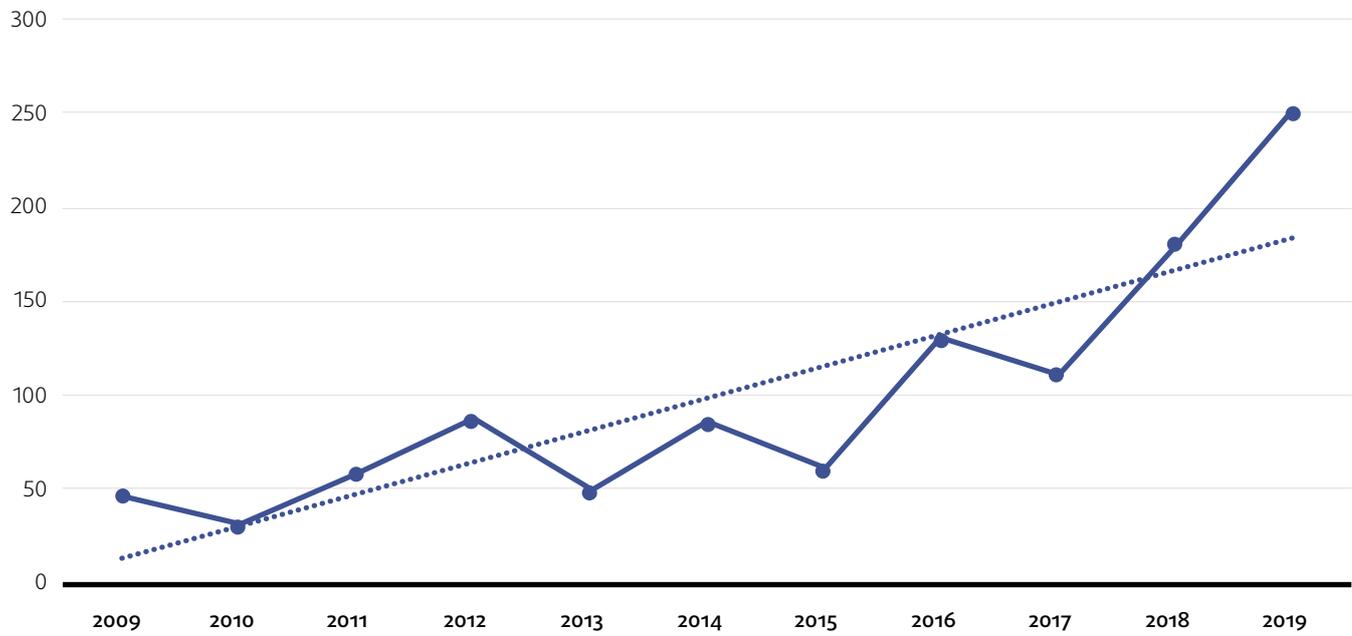
Source: Observatory of Contemporary Anti-Jewish Prejudice, 2009–2019

<sup>62</sup> Osservatorio antisemitismo, **Episodi di antisemitismo in Italia**.

Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates  
the trend based on data for 2009–2019.

After several years of alternately increasing and decreasing numbers, the recorded antisemitic incidents increased for two consecutive years, in 2018 and 2019. The overall trend for the period 2009–2019 shows an increase in antisemitic incidents in Italy (Figure 18).

FIGURE 18: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN ITALY, 2009–2019



Source: Observatory of Contemporary Anti-Jewish Prejudice, 2009–2019

## LATVIA

### Official data

The Latvian government informed FRA that no antisemitic crimes were recorded in 2018 and 2017. Data for 2019 were not available at the time this report was compiled. In 2016, one case related to the desecration of Jewish graves was successfully prosecuted. No antisemitic crimes were recorded in 2015.

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.



## LITHUANIA

### Official data

In 2019, the Lithuanian State Security Department (*Valstybės saugumo departamentas*) recorded five antisemitic incidents. In one case out of these five it was possible to identify the perpetrators and initiate criminal proceedings.

In contrast, the State Security Department recorded one antisemitic incident in 2018 (against an object related to the Jewish community). According to the data from the Prosecutor General's Office, one pre-trial investigation was initiated in 2018 under Article 169 of the Criminal Code. This alleges discrimination of a person on the grounds of their Jewish ethnicity; it was discontinued in the absence of a criminal act.

In 2014–2017, three pre-trial investigations under Article 312(2) of the Criminal Code were initiated. These concerned incidents where places of public respect had been desecrated for antisemitic reasons. All of these pre-trial investigations were discontinued because the offenders liable for the criminal offence were not identified.<sup>63</sup>

The Lithuanian State Security Department recorded two antisemitic incidents in 2009 and one incident between January and July 2010.

The Prosecutor General's Office reports on pre-trial investigations initiated under Article 170 of the Criminal Code (incitement against any national, racial, religious or other group). In 2009, 20 % of pre-trial investigations under Article 170 involved an antisemitic motive, but the report does not provide the number of cases.<sup>64</sup>

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

<sup>63</sup> UN CERD (2018), [CERD/C/LTU/9-10, 23/5/2018](#), paras. 37–51.

<sup>64</sup> Lithuania (2011), [Collegiate Council of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Lithuania](#).

## LUXEMBOURG

### Official data

The Luxembourg government informed FRA that in 2018 no cases pertaining to antisemitism were dealt with by the criminal justice system and that no antisemitic incidents were recorded by the police. No information concerning the number of recorded antisemitic incidents in 2019 was available at the time the data for this report were compiled. Two cases pertaining to antisemitism (negationism) were recorded by the police in 2016 and the judgments were issued in 2017. In 2015, no cases pertaining to antisemitism were dealt with by the criminal justice system and no antisemitism incidents were recorded by the police.

### Unofficial data

In 2018, the Activity Report by the organisation Research and Information on Antisemitism in Luxembourg (*Recherche et Information sur l'Antisémitisme au Luxembourg*, RIAL)<sup>65</sup> recorded 26 antisemitic incidents, consisting of revisionism, harassment and written and oral hate speech. According to RIAL, the organisation recorded 47 antisemitic incidents in 2019.<sup>66</sup> RIAL collects data on antisemitic incidents based on reporting to the organisation's online database, from social networks and media. The incidents are then validated and analysed. In 2017, RIAL recorded 13 antisemitic incidents.

As Table 33 shows, among the recorded incidents, written hate speech was the most prevalent type of antisemitic incident in Luxembourg in 2017-2019.

**TABLE 33: NUMBER OF RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN LUXEMBOURG, RIAL, 2017-2018**

	Revisionism	Harassment	Written hate speech	Oral hate speech	Acts of violence	Total
2017	1	3	7	1	1	13
2018	2	2	20	2	0	26
2019	3	1	43	0	0	47

Source: *Research and Information on Antisemitism, 2017-2019*

<sup>65</sup> Research and Information on Antisemitism in Luxembourg (*Recherche et Information sur l'Antisémitisme au Luxembourg - RIAL*), *Activity Report 2018*.

<sup>66</sup> Research and Information on Antisemitism in Luxembourg (*Recherche et Information sur l'Antisémitisme au Luxembourg - RIAL*), *Rapport RIAL 2019*.

## MALTA

### **Official data**

The Maltese government informed FRA that no cases pertaining to antisemitism were reported to the police in 2019.

### **Unofficial data**

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

## THE NETHERLANDS

### Official data

The main source of official data on antisemitic incidents in the Netherlands is the annual report on discrimination statistics (*Discriminatiecijfers*), which includes incidents reported to the police, anti-discrimination bureaus and other organisations. The latest report was prepared by the organisation Art.1, at the request of the police and the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. Until 2015, data on antisemitic incidents were presented in the report on criminal discrimination (*Criminaliteitsbeeld discriminatie – Poldis*), outsourced to the Verwey-Jonker Institute by the National Expertise Centre on Diversity of the police (*Landelijk Expertisecentrum Diversiteit van de politie*, LECD-Police).

Table 34 summarises the data on antisemitism published in *Poldis* between 2008 and 2014 and since 2015 in the report *Discriminatiecijfers in 2015*.<sup>67</sup> In 2019, the data collection methodology changed and the latest report does not present the number of criminal discriminatory antisemitic incidents that would be comparable with previous years.<sup>68</sup> In total, the police in the Netherlands recorded 768 antisemitic incidents in 2019, which included 148 incidents of vandalism, 498 incidents of verbal abuse and 45 incidents of violence. The total includes incidents reported by the public as well as incidents against public officials. In 2018, a total of 275 antisemitic incidents were reported to the police (the number of incidents indicated in Table 34) and 324 incidents were committed against public officials, leading to a total of 599 incidents in 2018. For 2019, only the total number of incidents is published, without disaggregation into incidents reported by the public and incidents committed against public officials.

**TABLE 34: NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMINAL DISCRIMINATORY ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2009-2019**

	Antisemitic incidents	As a % of all criminal discriminatory incidents
2009	209	9
2010	286	11
2011	294	13
2012	859*	26*
2013	717	21
2014	358**	6**
2015	428	8
2016	335	8
2017	284	8
2018	275	8
2019	n.a.	n.a.

#### ◀ Notes:

\* Not comparable with previous years because of a change in the police reporting template. The total number of criminal discriminatory incidents recorded in the Netherlands increased from 2,802 to 3,292 between 2011 and 2012. This increase is attributed to two regions in the Netherlands where the RADAR anti-discrimination agency was subcontracted to manage the registration process.

\*\* Not comparable with previous years because of a change in the recording procedure, from regional to national data collection.

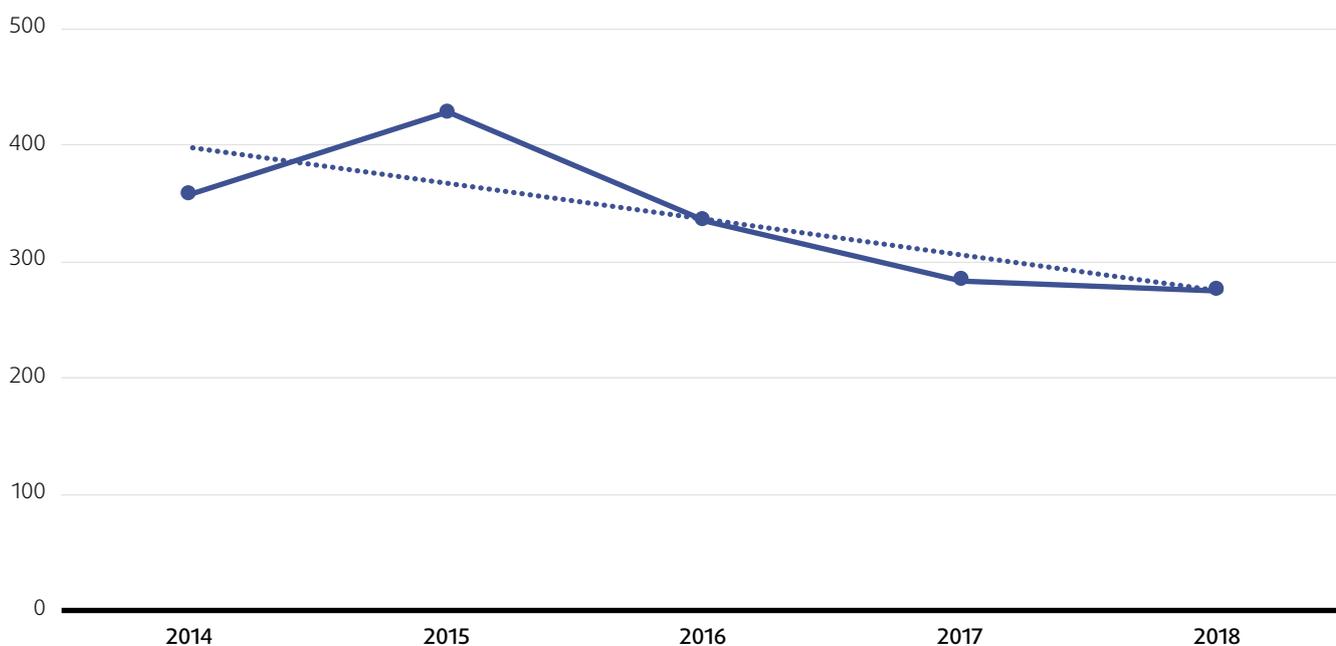
Sources: LECD-Police and Verwey-Jonker Institute, 2009-2014; Art.1, 2015-2019

<sup>67</sup> See Rijksoverheid (2011), *Poldis 2010: Criminaliteitsbeeld discriminatie*; Rijksoverheid (2012), *Poldis rapportage 2011*; Tierholf, B., Hermens, N., Drost, L. and van der Vos, L. (2013), *Poldis rapportage 2012 – Met themarapportage antisemitisme*; Tierholf, B., Hermens, N., Drost, L. and Scheffelaar, A. (2014), *Poldis rapportage 2013 – Met themarapportage moslimdiscriminatie*; Tierholf, B., Hermens, N. and Drost, L. (2015), *Discriminatiecijfers Politie 2014*; Art.1 (2016), *Discriminatiecijfers in 2015: Landelijk overzicht van klachten en meldingen over discriminatie*.

<sup>68</sup> Art.1 (2020), *Discriminatiecijfers in 2019*.

With respect to trend analysis, there were some changes in data collection between 2014 and 2015. However, according to the authors of the *Poldis* report, the numbers could still be compared with those from other years to give a sense of the evolution of the phenomenon of discrimination that is recorded. As Figure 19 shows, in the period 2014–2018, the overall trend is decreasing, whereas the peak number was recorded in 2015 with 428 incidents with antisemitic connotations.<sup>69</sup>

**FIGURE 19: NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMINAL DISCRIMINATORY ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2014-2018**



Source: Police's National Expertise Centre on Diversity – *Criminaliteitsbeeld discriminatie, 2014–2018*

▲  
Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2014–2018.

As Table 35 shows, there is fluctuation in the number of incidents of antisemitic discrimination reported to anti-discrimination bureaus in the Netherlands.

**TABLE 35: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF ANTISEMITIC DISCRIMINATION REPORTED TO ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BUREAUS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2009-2019**

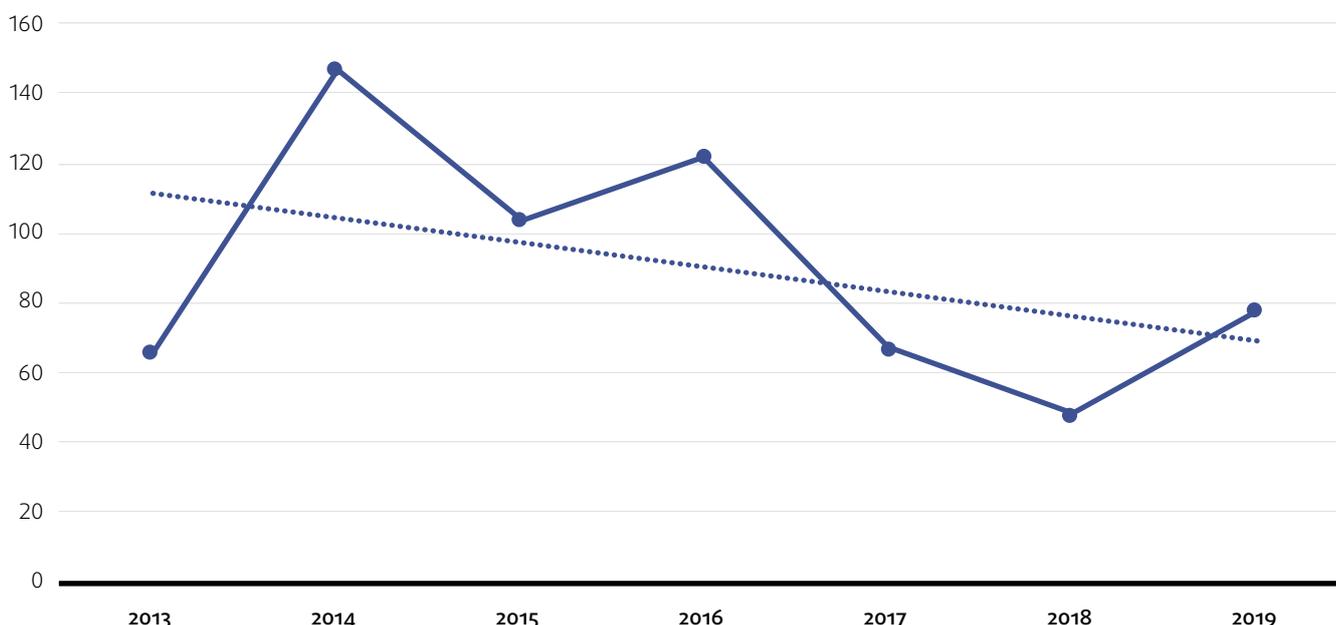
Number of incidents of antisemitic discrimination	
2009	129
2010	124
2011	134
2012	91*
2013	66*
2014	147
2015	104
2016	122
2017	67
2018	48
2019	78

Source: Art.1, 2008–2019

► Note:  
\* Not comparable with the previous year, as not all anti-discrimination bureaus provided data on reported incidents of antisemitism to the national organisation of anti-discrimination bureaus (Landelijke Brancheorganisatie van Antidiscriminatiebureaus), which is responsible for compiling these data.

<sup>69</sup> Art.1 (2016), *Discriminatiecijfers in 2015: Landelijk overzicht van klachten en meldingen over discriminatie*, p. 62.

**FIGURE 20: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF ANTISEMITIC DISCRIMINATION REPORTED TO ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BUREAUS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2013-2019**



Source: National organisation of anti-discrimination bureaus (Landelijke Brancheorganisatie van Antidiscriminatiebureaus), 2013-2019

In 2019, 78 incidents of antisemitic discrimination were reported to anti-discrimination bureaus in the Netherlands, compared with 48 incidents recorded in 2018. There were some changes in the data collection practices in 2013 and therefore figures for earlier years (available in Table 35) have been left out of the trend analysis. As Figure 20 shows, between 2013 and 2019, the overall trend is decreasing despite the increase in 2019 compared with the previous year. The peak number was recorded in 2014, with 147 incidents of antisemitic discrimination.

▲  
Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2013-2019.

The Netherlands Public Prosecution Service (*Openbaar Ministerie*) publishes annual data on punishable discriminatory offences.<sup>70</sup> In 2019, 123 offences were registered with the public prosecutor (Table 36). Out of these 123 specific discrimination cases, antisemitism was the second largest category for discrimination (40%), after the category 'race', which accounts for 41% of the cases.

**TABLE 36: NUMBER OF PROSECUTED DISCRIMINATORY ANTISEMITIC OFFENCES IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2013-2019**

	Antisemitic offences	As a % of all criminal discriminatory offences
2013	34	39
2014	43	30
2015	40	28
2016	36	22
2017	59*	41
2018	15	19
2019	49	40

Source: *Openbaar Ministerie (2020), Cijfers in Beeld*

◀ Note:  
\* Not comparable to previous years because of a change in the recording procedure. The increase in 2017 is a result of the police and the Public Prosecution Service in Rotterdam dealing with discrimination cases immediately (on the spot) during events around football matches. It should be noted that this figure does not mean that more people are discriminated against in the Netherlands, or more specifically in the Rotterdam area, than in previous years.

<sup>70</sup> Openbaar Ministerie (2018), *Bijlage 5 Strafbare discriminatie in beeld 2017*.

### Unofficial data

In addition to the Anne Frank Foundation, which replicates data from the police in its periodic reporting on racist, antisemitic and extremist violence in the Netherlands,<sup>71</sup> the Information and Documentation Centre Israel (*Centrum Informatie en Documentatie Israël*, CIDI) monitors and collects data on antisemitic incidents.

Every year, CIDI publishes data on the number of antisemitic incidents reported to it through the hotlines it operates throughout the Netherlands.<sup>72</sup> In 2019, there were 182 antisemitic incidents reported by the Information and Documentation Centre Israel (CIDI) in the Netherlands, compared with 135 incidents recorded in 2018 (Table 37). The number of incidents recorded in 2019 is the highest figure in the period 2009–2019, higher than 171 recorded incidents in 2014 (Figure 21).

**TABLE 37: DATA ON ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS COLLECTED BY CIDI IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2009–2019**

	Reported incidents
2009	167
2010	124
2011	112
2012	96
2013	100
2014	171
2015	126
2016	109
2017	113*
2018	135
2019	182

Source: CIDI, 2009–2019

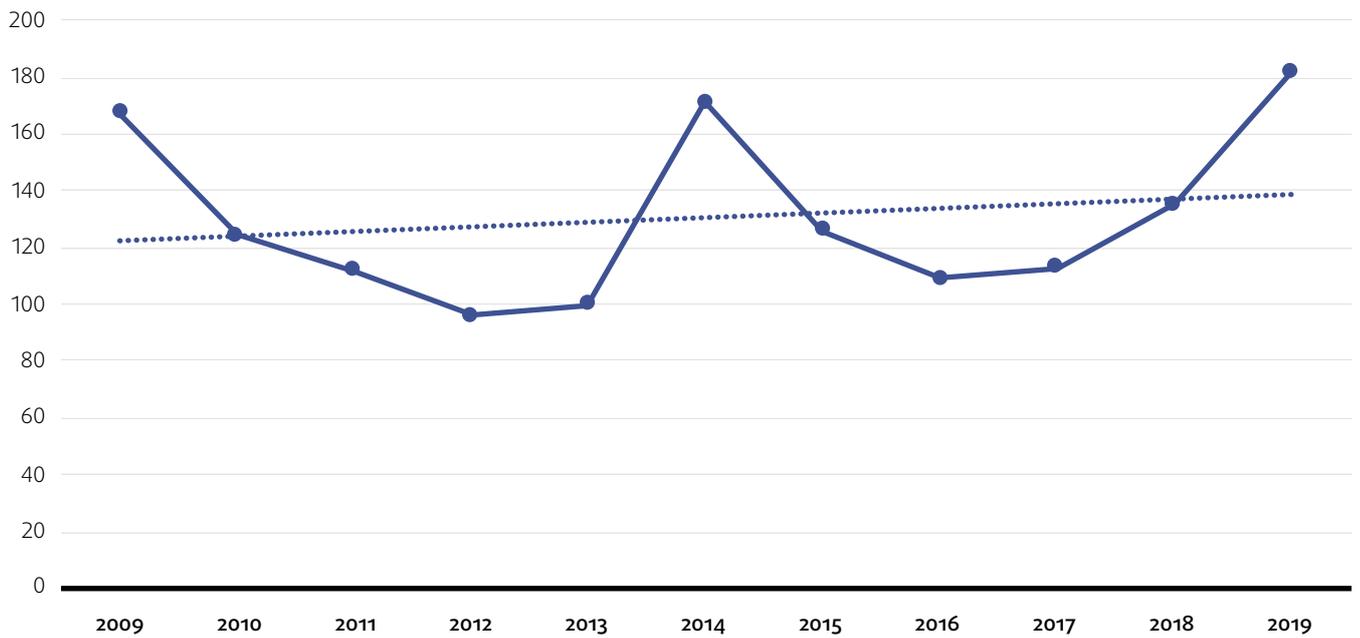
► Note:

\*Excluding internet.

<sup>71</sup> Anne Frank Foundation (2018), *Zevende rapportage racisme, antisemitisme en extreemrechts geweld in Nederland*.

<sup>72</sup> Information and Documentation Centre Israel (*Centrum Informatie en Documentatie Israël*, CIDI) (2019), *Antisemitismerrapporten*.

**FIGURE 21: DATA ON ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS COLLECTED BY CIDI IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2009-2019**



Source: Information and Documentation Centre Israel (CIDI), 2009-2019

▲  
Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009-2019.

## NORTH MACEDONIA

### **Official data**

The Government of North Macedonia informed FRA that no cases pertaining to antisemitism were registered in 2009–2019.

### **Unofficial data**

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.



## POLAND

### Official data

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration collects data on racist incidents brought to its attention, including antisemitic incidents. Up until October 2016, the unit responsible for these tasks in the Ministry was the Human Rights Protection Team. Since November 2016, the responsibility lies with the Unit for European Migration Network and Combating Human Trafficking of the Department for Migration Analyses and Policy.

In 2015, a new hate crime recording system was introduced, with the aim of ensuring that the Ministry of the Interior and Administration has the complete picture of hate crime cases in Poland and is able to produce detailed and diverse analyses. The new system refers all hate crime investigations in Poland led by the police to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. Statistics on hate crime are produced using an analytical system that is based on cases entered into the National Police Information System. These statistics include both crimes identified as hate crimes as their legal qualification as well as other crimes that included a hate crime feature and that were committed against persons because of their national, ethnic, racial, political, religious or non-denominational affiliation.

In 2019, a total of 128 antisemitic hate crime incidents were registered (Table 38). Among these, 112 concerned various forms of hate speech, graffiti, inscriptions, posters and gestures, including 55 committed via the internet; 13 cases involved insults and unlawful threats against a person of Jewish origin; four cases concerned physical attacks; and one case involved damage to property.

**TABLE 38: NUMBER OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN POLAND, 2010–2019**

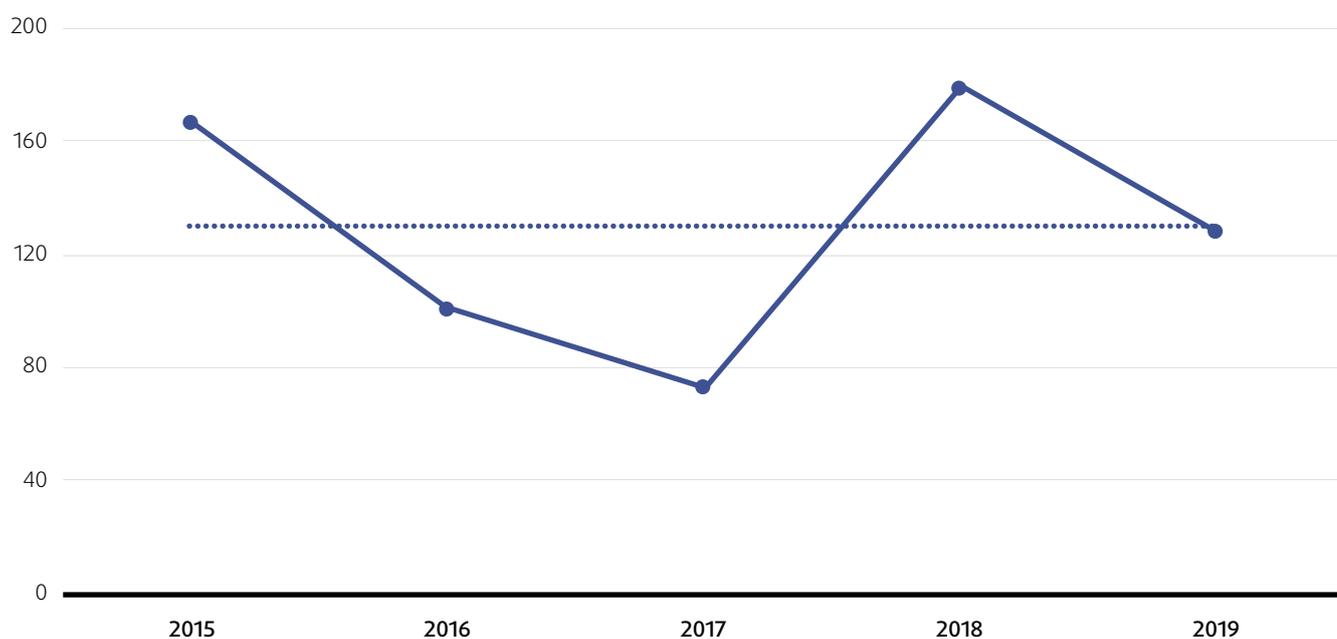
Number of antisemitic incidents	
2010	30
2011	25
2012	21
2013	25
2014	39
2015	167*
2016	101
2017	73
2018	179
2019	128

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration, 2010–2019

◀ Note:

\* Not comparable to previous years because of changes in data collection methodology.

**FIGURE 22: POLAND: NUMBER OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS, 2015–2019**



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administration, 2015–2019

▲  
Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2015–2019.

As Figure 22 shows, the 2015–2017 period marked a decrease in the number of antisemitic incidents, followed by an increase to 179 incidents in 2018. After the peak in 2018, the number of incidents decreased to 128 in 2019.

#### Unofficial data

The Foundation for the Preservation of the Jewish Heritage in Poland (*Fundacja Ochrony Dziedzictwa Żydowskiego*, FODZ) reports to the local and national authorities antisemitic incidents that come to its attention. The organisation provides information concerning its role in identifying antisemitic incidents in its annual reports.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>73</sup> Foundation for the Preservation of the Jewish Heritage in Poland (FODZ) (2019), *Annual report 2018*.

## PORTUGAL

### **Official data**

No official data pertaining to antisemitism are available in Portugal.

### **Unofficial data**

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

## ROMANIA

### Official data

Since 2018, the General Prosecutor's Office in Romania has been collecting statistical data that reflect the bias motivation.

The General Prosecutor's Office indicated that 16 antisemitic incidents were registered by the prosecutor's office and the police in 2019, compared with 13 in 2018.

**TABLE 40: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PERTAINING TO ANTISEMITISM IN ROMANIA, 2009-2019**

	Antisemitic incidents
2009	4
2010	7
2011	6
2012	6
2013	9
2014	12
2015	13
2016	14
2017	22
2018	13
2019	16

Source: Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, 2008-2018

According to data provided by the Directorate of Criminal Investigations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there were two cases concerning antisemitic bias in 2019, compared with seven cases in 2018.

As reported by the Superior Council of Magistracy, in 2018, a total number of 76 files with an 'antisemitism motive' and 'first instance case' as their procedural stage were registered in the courts' files. Of these, 55 cases were solved and 34 persons were sentenced. In 2017, a total number of 41 files with the 'antisemitism attribute' were registered in the courts' files. The number of cases with the 'antisemitism attribute' registered in 2019 was not available at the time data for this report were compiled.

The National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD) monitors, investigates and sanctions cases of discrimination based on antisemitism. Most of the discrimination cases concern the use or the intent to use fascist symbols (Table 41).

**TABLE 41: NUMBER OF DISCRIMINATION CASES BASED ON ANTISEMITIC BEHAVIOUR IN ROMANIA, 2009–2019**

	Number of filed cases	Outcome			Cases closed during the year	Ongoing cases
		Discrimination proved	Discrimination not proved	NCCD did not have competence		
2009	4	0	3	0	1	0
2010	6	2	3	0	1	0
2011	5	3	1	0	1	0
2012	11	6	1	2	2	0
2013	5	1	1	0	3	0
2014	12	2	4	2	2	2
2015	4	4	0	0	4	0
2016	1	0	0	1	0	0
2017	6	1	1	1	1	2
2018	4	2	1	1	4	0
2019	14	4	1	3	6	6

Source: National Council for Combating Discrimination of Romania, 2008–2018

#### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

## SERBIA

### Official data

In 2009, one antisemitic incident was recorded by the authorities in Serbia (Table 42). The authorities involved in collecting data on antisemitic incidents include the Ministry of the Interior, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality and the Regulatory Body for Electronic Media.

**TABLE 42: NUMBER OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN SERBIA, 2009–2019**

Number of antisemitic incidents	
2009	9
2010	3
2011	7
2012	1
2013	0
2014	4
2015	0
2016	1
2017	2
2018	2
2019	1

Source: Ministry of Interior and Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, 2009–2019

Overall, between 2009 and 2019, 30 antisemitic incidents were registered. Out of these, 11 incidents resulted in criminal charges being raised. These included seven charges for inciting national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance, and four charges for destruction and damage to property. The number of antisemitic incidents can be further divided into incidents involving anonymous threats, graffiti and damage to Jewish community buildings (Table 43).

**TABLE 43: NUMBER OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN SERBIA, BY TYPE OF INCIDENT, 2009–2019**

	Anonymous threats	Grffiti	Damage to Jewish community buildings
2009	1	6	2
2010	0	2	1
2011	0	7	0
2012	0	1	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	3	1
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	1	0
2017	0	2	0
2018	0	2	0
2019	1	0	0

Source: Ministry of Interior and Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, 2009–2019

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

## SLOVAKIA

### Official data

The Ministry of Justice in Slovakia collects data on the number of persons sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism (Table 44). These data are based on information submitted by judges who indicate bias motivation when rendering their judgments. In 2019, three persons were sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism. The number of persons sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism in the period 2009–2019 varies between zero and seven persons per year.

**TABLE 44: NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED FOR CRIMES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM, 2009–2019**

	Number of sentenced persons
2009	2
2010	3
2011	1
2012	4
2013	2
2014	1
2015	0
2016	2
2017	1
2018	7
2019	3

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2009–2019

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

## SLOVENIA

### Official data

FRA was informed by the Slovenian government that the Slovenian police recorded one antisemitic incident in 2019. After collecting further information about the incident and its circumstances, the police sent a report concerning the incident to the public prosecutor (in accordance with Article 148, paragraph 10, of the Criminal Procedure Act). Slovenian police did not record any antisemitic incidents with elements of an offence or a crime in 2018, 2017, 2016 or 2015.

### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.



## SPAIN

### Official data

The Crime Statistics System (SEC) registers incidents from all police bodies. The database recorded nine antisemitic incidents in 2018, six in 2017, seven in 2016, nine in 2015, 24 in 2014 and three in 2013 (Table 45). The number of antisemitic incidents recorded in 2019 was not available at the time data for this report were compiled. The increase in 2014 was the result of improvements made to the recording system that is part of the Spanish approach to combating hate crime.<sup>74</sup>

**TABLE 45: NUMBER OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN THE SPANISH CRIME STATISTICS SYSTEM, 2013–2019**

Recorded antisemitic incidents	
2013	3
2014	24
2015	9
2016	7
2017	6
2018	9
2019	n.a.

◀ Note:  
n.a.: not available.

Source: Ministry of the Interior, 2013–2019

### Unofficial data

The Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain (*Observatorio de antisemitismo en España*) records antisemitic events that occur in Spain and presents its findings in the form of a chronology.<sup>75</sup> This chronology covers a number of categories, including antisemitic events related to the internet and the media, attacks against property, attacks against persons, trivialisation of the Holocaust, delegitimising Israel, incidents (such as property damages or graffiti) and the instigation of antisemitism (Table 46). The number of antisemitic events recorded by the observatory in 2019 was not available at the time data for this report were compiled.

<sup>74</sup> See Ministry of the Interior (*Ministerio del Interior*) (2018), *Informe sobre incidentes relacionados con los delitos de odio en España*.

<sup>75</sup> For more information, see the website of the [Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain](#).

**TABLE 46: ANTISEMITIC EVENTS IN SPAIN RECORDED BY THE OBSERVATORY OF ANTISEMITISM IN SPAIN, 2009-2019**

	Internet	Media	Attacks on property	Attacks on persons	Trivialisation of the Holocaust	Delegitimising Israel	Incidents [Incidentes]	Instigation of antisemitism
2009	0	10	4	5	0	0	0	0
2010	1	3	1	4	1	0	1	1
2011	2	7	2	2	3	5	1	2
2012	3	6	9	4	4	7	4	4
2013	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	3
2014	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	1
2015	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	3
2016	1	3	0	1	1	1	3	3
2017	3	1	4	0	3	0	4	2
2018	2	2	2	1	5	2	1	3
2019	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: *Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain, 2009-2019*



Notes:

*n.a.: not available.*

*The same event may be included in several categories.*

## SWEDEN

### Official data

The National Council for Crime Prevention (*Brottsförebyggande rådet*, Brå) publishes a report that includes statistics on police reports in which Brå has identified crimes motivated by ethnicity, religion or faith, sexual orientation and gender identity. Brå is an agency of the Ministry of Justice and acts as a centre for research and development within the judicial system.

Up until 2016, Brå reported annually on the number of crimes with an antisemitic motive reported to the police. However, from 2016 onwards Brå has been publishing these statistics every other year. Therefore, the latest reference year for which statistics on crime with an antisemitic motive are available is 2018. Data for 2019 are not available (Table 47). It should be noted that from 2012 onwards, numbers are estimated based on a sample taken from all cases recorded in the police database, without affecting the comparability of the data.

**TABLE 47: POLICE REPORTS OF CRIMINAL ACTS WITH AN IDENTIFIED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE, 2009–2019**

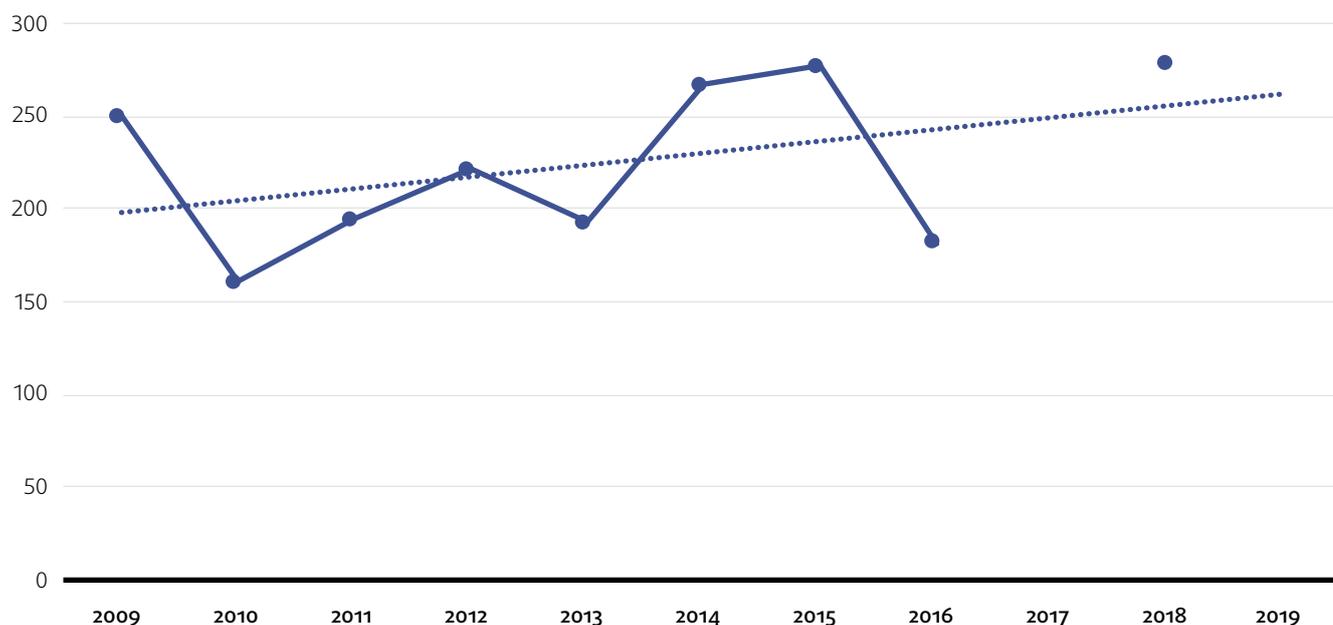
Crimes reported to the police	
2009	250
2010	161
2011	194
2012	221
2013	193
2014	267
2015	277
2016	182
2017	n.a.
2018	278
2019	n.a.

◀ Note:  
n.a.: not available.

Source: Brå, 2009–2019

The general trend in the number of criminal acts with an identified antisemitic motive is increasing (Figure 23). The latest year for which data are available, 2018, involved the highest number of reported incidents in 2009–2019.

**FIGURE 23: POLICE REPORTS OF CRIMINAL ACTS WITH AN IDENTIFIED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE IN SWEDEN, 2009–2019**



Source: Brå, 2009–2019

▲  
Notes:  
The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2008–2016.  
No data are available for 2017 or 2019.

As Table 48 shows, most crimes with an antisemitic motive targeted persons as opposed to property.

#### Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available at the time this report was compiled.

**TABLE 48: POLICE REPORTS OF CRIMINAL ACTS WITH AN IDENTIFIED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, 2009–2019**

	Violent crime	Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	Defamation	Criminal damage/graffiti	Agitation against a population group	Unlawful discrimination	Other crimes	Total
2009	20	90	20	36	75	n.a.	9	250
2010	15	63	20	22	34	n.a.	7	161
2011	14	77	14	31	54	n.a.	4	194
2012	14	87	10	27	79	n.a.	4	221
2013	4	61	20	12	93	n.a.	2	193*
2014	12	80	26	54	92	n.a.	2	267**
2015	8	127	16	14	102	n.a.	10	277
2016	10	90	10	18	50	n.a.	4	182
2017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2018	6	95	22	22	125	2***	6	278
2019	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Brå, 2009–2019

▲  
Notes: n.a.: not available.

\* The sum of types of crimes with antisemitic motive is 192; however, Brå reports a total of 193 crimes with an antisemitic motive. As the figures have been extrapolated based on a sample of cases, the sum of the categories may differ slightly from the total, which is because of a rounding error.

\*\* The sum of types of crimes with an antisemitic motive is 266. However, Brå reports a total of 267 crimes with an antisemitic motive.

\*\*\* Before 2018, incidents of 'Unlawful discrimination' were included in the category 'Other crimes'.

## UNITED KINGDOM<sup>76</sup>

### Official data

In April 2016, the Home Office began collecting information from the police on the perceived religion of victims of religious hate. 'Perceived' refers to the religion targeted by the offender. Although in the majority of offences the perceived and actual religion of the victim will be the same, in some cases this will differ. The collection of these data in 2016/2017 was on a voluntary basis and became mandatory in 2017/2018.

In the past, the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC – Formerly the Association of Chief Police Officers) published official data on hate crimes, including antisemitic crimes, reported in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, collating data from regional police forces.<sup>77</sup> The data published by the NPCC related to 'recordable crimes'. According to the Home Office counting rules these are incidents that victims or any other person perceive as a hate crime.<sup>78</sup>

Although the NPCC statistics included data on hate crime in Northern Ireland, the more recent Home Office data do not. The Police Service of Northern Ireland publishes statistics on hate motivated incidents recorded by the police in Northern Ireland. However, their latest annual bulletin on trends in hate motivated incidents does not separately present the number of incidents committed with antisemitic motivation.<sup>79</sup>



According to the Home Office, in 2018/2019, there were 1,326 recorded hate crime offences with an antisemitic motive. This is almost double the number of hate crime offences recorded in 2017/2018 (672) (Table 49). However, the Home Office notes that the statistics concerning the perceived religion of victims of religious hate crimes in 2017/2018 did not include data from the Metropolitan police (Greater London area) and Lancashire police forces. This makes year-on-year comparisons difficult. With respect to data for other years it must be noted that "improvements in the way forces collect and record hate crime data mean that direct year-on-year comparisons can be misleading. Individual forces are better placed to reflect on statistical variation in their geographical areas."<sup>80</sup> Nevertheless, the number of hate crime offences motivated by antisemitism in 2018/2019 is the highest figure recorded in 2009–2019.

<sup>76</sup> Data concerning the United Kingdom are included here, as the report refers to the situation in 2019, when the United Kingdom was still a Member State of the EU.

<sup>77</sup> United Kingdom, National Police Chief's Council (NPCC), *Hate crime data*.

<sup>78</sup> NPCC, *Definitions in collecting these data*.

<sup>79</sup> Police Service of Northern Ireland (2019), Trends in hate motivated incidents and crimes recorded by the police in Northern Ireland 2004/05 to 2018/19.

<sup>80</sup> True Vision, ACPO (2013), *Total of recorded hate crime in England, Wales and Northern Ireland by police force area, 2012/2013*.

**TABLE 49: RECORDED HATE CRIMES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM IN ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND, 2009–2019**

	Recorded hate crimes
2009	703
2010	488
2011	440
2012	307
1 April 2012–31 March 2013	385*
1 April 2013–31 March 2014	318
1 April 2014–31 March 2015	629
1 April 2015–31 March 2016	786
1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017	n.a.
1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018	672**
1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019	1,326**

► Notes:

n.a.: not available.

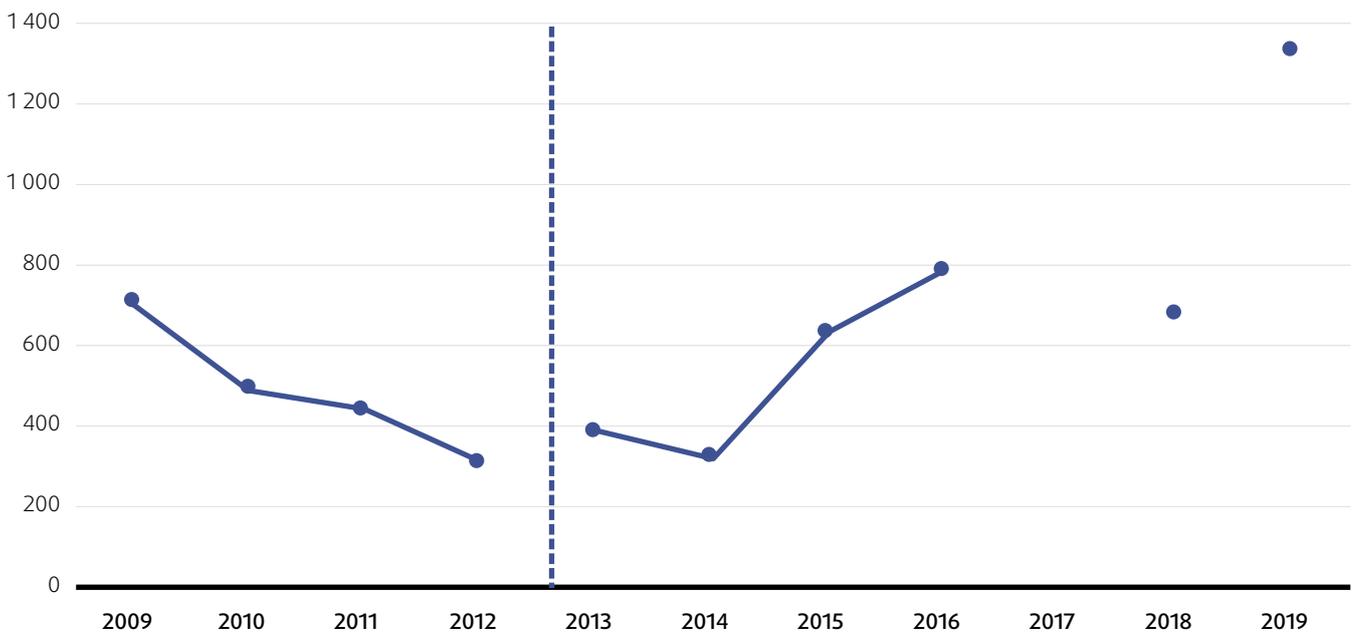
\* Data are not comparable to the previous year.

\*\* England and Wales only. Statistics for 2017/2018 do not include data from Metropolitan and Lancashire police forces.

Sources: NPCC, 2009–2018; Home Office 2017/2018, 2018/2019

A change in the recording methodology in England, Wales and Northern Ireland limits the extent to which trend analysis is feasible (Figure 24). After a decrease in the number of recorded hate crimes between 2013 and 2014, the data for 2016 continued the sharp increase already observed in 2015 in the number of antisemitic incidents. The number of incidents recorded 2018 is somewhat lower than in 2016.

**FIGURE 24: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC CRIMES UNDER HOME OFFICE COUNTING RULES IN ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND, 2009–2019 (FISCAL YEARS)**



Sources: NPCC, 2009–2018; Home Office 2017/2018, 2018/2019

Notes: The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2009–2018. The dotted vertical line indicates a change in the recording methodology. The gap in the series between 2016 and 2018 does not involve changes that would have affected the comparability of the data.

Data for 2017 are not available.

Data for financial year 2017/2018 – shown in the figure above as a value for 2018 – do not include data from Metropolitan and Lancashire police forces.

The Scottish Government has reported the number of charges for religiously aggravated offences for the financial years from 2010–2011 to 2017–2018 (Table 50).<sup>81</sup>

*“Information about the nature of the religiously offensive conduct which related to the aggravation was taken from the police report of the incident. There is no separate section within police reports for the police to state which religious belief in their view was targeted and an assessment was made by the researchers involved in this work on the religion which appeared to be targeted based on a description of the incident and the details about what was said or done by the accused.”<sup>82</sup>*

The majority of recorded religiously aggravated offences targeted Roman Catholics and Protestants. Statistics for 2018–2019 were not available at the time when data for this report were compiled.

**TABLE 50: NUMBER OF CHARGES FOR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED OFFENCES RELATED TO JUDAISM IN SCOTLAND, 2010–2019**

	Number of charges	As a % of all religiously aggravated charges
2010–2011	16	2
2011–2012	14	1
2012–2013	27	4
2013–2014	9	2
2014–2015	25	4
2015–2016	18	3
2016–2017	23	3
2017–2018	21	3
2018–2019	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Scottish Government, 2010–2019

◀ Notes:

n.a.: not available.

Fiscal year (1 April–31 March).

### Unofficial data

The Community Security Trust (CST) is a charity that works at national level in the United Kingdom to provide advice and to represent the Jewish community in matters of antisemitism, terrorism, policing and security. CST has been recording antisemitic incidents that occur in the United Kingdom since 1984. “In 2015, CST signed a national information sharing agreement with the National Police Chiefs’ Council [...], that allows for the systematic sharing of antisemitic incident reports between CST and the Police, so that both agencies have sight of incidents that had not otherwise been reported to them.”<sup>83</sup>

CST “classifies as an antisemitic incident any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence that the act has antisemitic motivation or content, or that the victim was targeted because they are (or are believed to be) Jewish”.<sup>84</sup> The data it collects are published annually in a report on antisemitic incidents.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>81</sup> Scottish Government (2018), *Religiously aggravated offending in Scotland 2017–18*.

<sup>82</sup> Scottish Government (2013), *Religiously aggravated offending in Scotland 2012–13*, p. 14.

<sup>83</sup> Community Security Trust (CST) (2020), *Antisemitic incidents report 2019*.

<sup>84</sup> CST, *Definitions of Antisemitic Incidents*, p. 2.

<sup>85</sup> CST, *CST Publications*.

CST registered 1,805 antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom in 2019, the highest ever total in a single calendar year (Table 51). This is an increase compared with 1,690 in 2018, which was the previous record annual total. Abusive behaviour – verbal and written antisemitic abuse – accounts for the largest proportion (80 %) of the total incidents in 2019.

**TABLE 51: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM RECORDED BY THE COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST, 2009–2019**

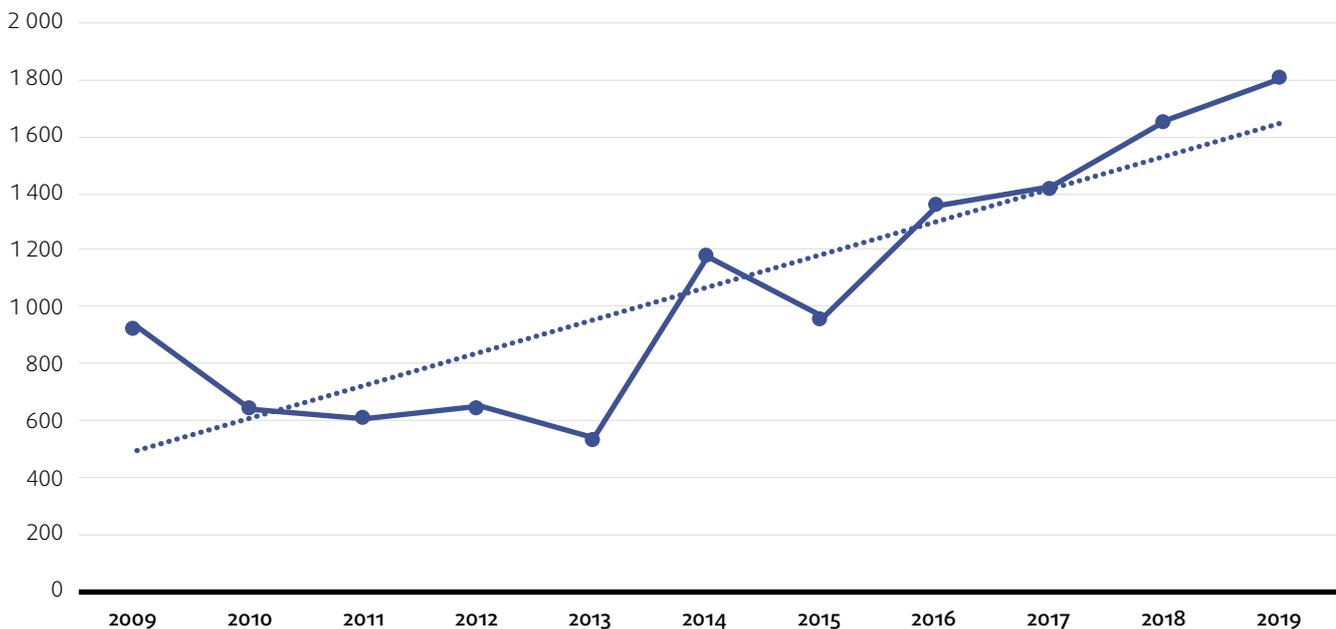
Recorded antisemitic incidents	
2009	931
2010	646
2011	609
2012	650
2013	535
2014	1,182
2015	960
2016	1,375
2017	1,420
2018	1,690
2019	1,805

Source: CST, 2009–2019

Note:  
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2009–2019.

The numbers of incidents recorded in 2016–2019 represent a sustained pattern of increasing antisemitic incident totals, which is reflected in the overall increasing trend (Figure 25). Some 39 % of the recorded incidents in 2019 involved antisemitism online (697 incidents).

**FIGURE 25: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM RECORDED BY THE COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST, 2009–2019**



Source: CST, 2009–2019

The CST also publishes data on the category of recorded incidents, as Table 52 shows. The most common types of antisemitic incidents consist of abusive behaviour, followed by assault, threats, damage and desecration, and literature.

Within the category of abusive behaviour (1,443 incidents in 2019), in 295 incidents the victim was a randomly selected Jewish person in a public setting and at least 117 of these incidents concerned a visibly Jewish individual. Some 46 % of the abusive behaviour incidents (667 incidents) concerned antisemitism online. Of the 157 incidents of assault in 2019, at least 72 incidents (46%) involved a visibly Jewish victim(s).

In addition, 122 antisemitic incidents in 2019 took place at schools or involved Jewish schoolchildren or teaching staff. Of these, 54 incidents took place at Jewish schools, 43 affected Jewish schoolchildren on their journeys to and from school and 25 involved Jewish children or teachers at non-faith schools.

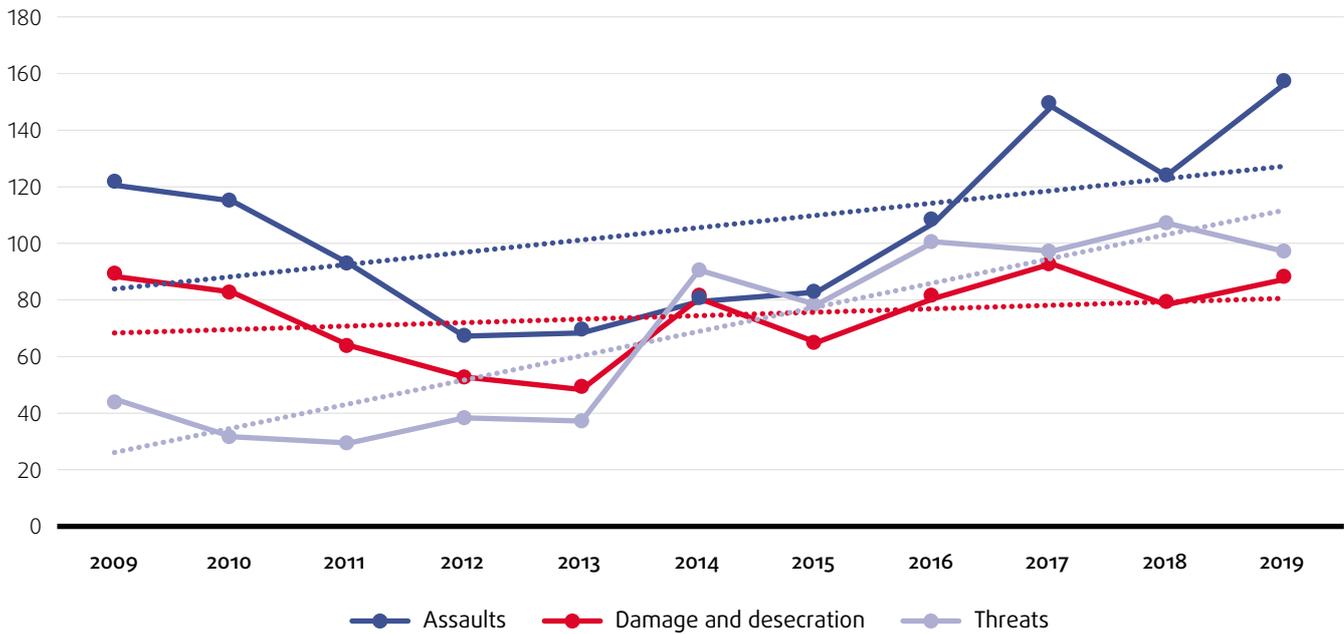
**TABLE 52: TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM RECORDED BY THE COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST, 2009-2019**

	Extreme violence	Assault	Damage and desecration	Threats	Abusive behaviour	Literature
2009	3	121	89	45	611	62
2010	0	115	83	32	391	25
2011	2	93	64	30	413	7
2012	2	67	53	39	477	12
2013	0	69	49	38	374	5
2014	1	80	81	91	899	30
2015	4	83	65	79	717	12
2016	0	108	81	107	1,039	19
2017	0	149	93	98	1,065	15
2018	2	124	79	108	1,334	43
2019	1	157	88	98	1,443	18

Source: CST, 2009-2019

Two of the six incident categories in Table 50 saw an increase in 2018 compared with the previous year. Although the number of recorded antisemitic threats decreased from 2018 to 2019, there was an increase in the number of assaults and damage and desecration incidents (Figure 26).

**FIGURE 26: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY CATEGORY RECORDED BY THE COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST, 2009-2019**

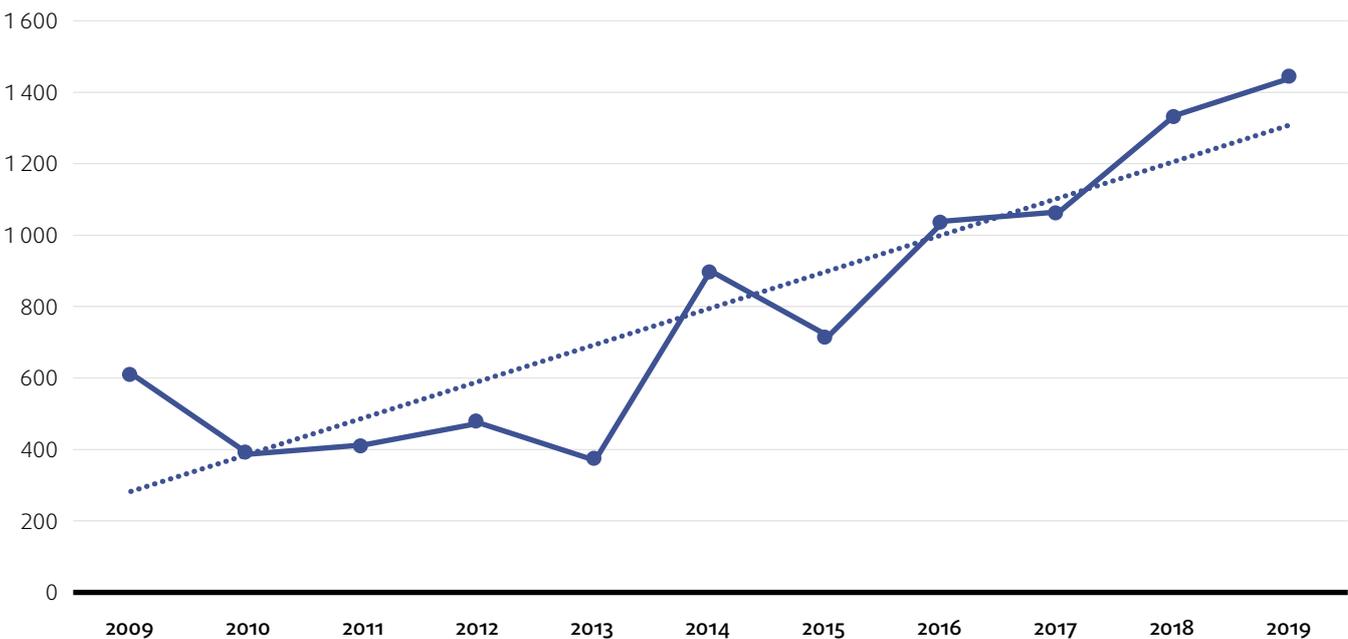


Source: CST, 2009-2019

▲  
 Note:  
 The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2009-2019.  
 ▼

Abusive behaviour incidents are the largest component in the total number of antisemitic incidents recorded by CST and therefore the 2009-2019 trend in abusive behaviour incidents closely resembles the increasing trend in antisemitic incidents overall in the same period (Figure 27).

**FIGURE 27: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS – ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM RECORDED BY THE COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST, 2009-2019**



Source: CST, 2009-2019

Concerning perpetrators, physical descriptions were available for 560 (30 %) of the 1,805 incidents reported by the CST in 2019. Of these, 356 offenders (64 %) were described as 'White – North European'; 17 offenders (3 %) were described as 'White – South European'; 73 offenders (13 %) were described as 'Black'; 50 offenders (9 %) were described as 'South Asian'; five offenders (1 %) were described as 'East or South-east Asian'; and 59 offenders (10 %) were described as 'Arab or North African'.

The gender of the perpetrator could be identified in 952 incidents (53 %) of the 1,805 incidents. The incidents are broken down as follows: 783 incidents were perpetrated by men (82 %), 150 by women (16 %) and 19 (2 %) by mixed groups of men and women.

The approximate age of the perpetrators could be recorded in 836 antisemitic incidents. In 718 incidents (86%) the perpetrators were described as adults, in 115 incidents (14 %) as minors and in three incidents as groups of minors and adults together.

# National strategies and other measures to prevent and combat antisemitism

On 6 December 2018, the Council of the European Union unanimously adopted the **Council Declaration** on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe. The **European Council** welcomed the adoption of the declaration on 13–14 December 2018. In the declaration, the Council of the European Union “invites the Member States to adopt and implement a holistic strategy to prevent and fight all forms of antisemitism as part of their strategies on preventing racism, xenophobia, radicalisation and violent extremism.”

For the first time, FRA collected information from the governments concerning their action plans or, in cases where an action plan does not exist yet, plans to establish one. Table 53 shows that seven EU Member States report that they had national strategies or action plans against antisemitism in place by the end of 2019, with a further six stating that they are in the process of developing such a strategy or action plan. No information was available for six Member States at the time of writing. The information was not collected for the United Kingdom, as the information was collected after the United Kingdom’s departure from the EU and no liaison officer for the United Kingdom was available.

**TABLE 53: STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS TO COMBAT ANTISEMITISM**

	Adopted	Standalone strategy or action plan	Duration	Information on the strategy or action plan or related measures	Key actions to combat antisemitism included in the strategy or action plan
AT	Under development	Yes	2020–2024	The Austrian federal government is developing a national strategy against antisemitism in line with the Council Declaration*	-
BE	No	-	-	<p>The Belgian federal government is preparing a national plan against racism, which will contain measures against antisemitism</p> <p>The Flemish government is developing a horizontal policy plan on integration and equal opportunities (2020–2024), which will cover antisemitism under the fight against racism and discrimination</p>	-
BG	Under development	Yes	2021–2025	In October 2017, the Bulgarian government adopted the IHRA working definition of antisemitism and appointed a national coordinator on combating antisemitism, tasked with the coordination, development and implementation of an action plan on combating antisemitism. The elaboration of this plan will be preceded by the first-ever dedicated public opinion survey and study of attitudes towards Jews in Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing learning resources for secondary schools</li> <li>- Strengthening research</li> <li>- Recording antisemitism as a motive for hate crimes</li> <li>- Regular surveys of public attitudes towards Jews</li> <li>- Monitoring antisemitism online</li> </ul>
CY	No	-	-	Antisemitism is implicitly covered under broader measures to combat racism and xenophobia, particularly regarding police training	-
CZ	Yes	No	2020 – renewed every year	<p><b>Concept on the Fight against Extremism</b></p> <p>Developed by the Ministry of the Interior, the <i>concept</i> covers all forms of hatred, including antisemitism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness raising</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Prevention</li> <li>- Expertise</li> <li>- Assistance to victims</li> </ul>
DE	Yes	No	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2016–present</li> <li>2. 2017–present</li> <li>3. 2020–2025</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy</b></li> <li>2. <b>National Action Plan against Racism</b></li> <li>3. <b>Federal Programme “Live Democracy”</b></li> </ol> <p>The Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy was adopted in 2016 and is still in use. The National Action Plan against Racism was adopted in 2017 and is still in use. The first phase of the Federal Programme “Live Democracy” started in 2015 and ended in 2019. The second phase of “Live Democracy” also covers a timespan of five years and started in January 2020. Further policy commitments addressing antisemitism are under development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy, the National Action Plan against Racism and the Federal Programme “Live Democracy” are not standalone measures against antisemitism but are part of a broader measure, which includes the prevention of racism, antigypsyism, LGBTIQ* hatred and Islamophobia.</li> <li>- “Live Democracy!” programme aims to promote civic participation among children and young people, their parents, relatives and reference persons, as well as volunteer, part-time and full-time childcare workers, multipliers and governmental and civil society actors</li> </ul>

	Adopted	Standalone strategy or action plan	Duration	Information on the strategy or action plan or related measures	Key actions to combat antisemitism included in the strategy or action plan
DK	Under development	Yes	-	In January 2020, the Danish government initiated work on a national action plan against antisemitism. For this purpose, a ministerial working group has been set up, composed of representatives from seven ministries, with the aim of ensuring a holistic approach	The action plan will, among other things, focus on disseminating information about Jewish life and educating about the Holocaust in order to counteract prejudices about Jews. The action plan will be developed in close cooperation with the Jewish Community in Denmark and is expected to be finalised in the course of 2020
EE	Under development	Yes	-	The Estonian Government, led by the Ministry of the Interior, is developing a policy commitment with a focus on combating and preventing antisemitism. The document is expected to be finalised by the end of 2020	The policy document in development is holistic in its approach and involves the competences of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education and Research, and the Ministry of Justice. There is a close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the work in the IHRA. The strategy is developed in close cooperation with the Estonian Jewish Community
EL	No	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs has put in place educational policies against antisemitism, which have been operational since the school year 2012/2013</li> <li>- In 2020, the Ministry of Justice is expected to establish a national action plan against racism and intolerance</li> </ul>	Educational activities promoted by the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs include an annual video-making contest for students on the topic of the Holocaust, as well as seminars on Holocaust education for teachers
ES				No information available	
FI	Yes	No	2019–2023	<p><b>National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism</b></p> <p>Actions to combat antisemitism are included under the section on promoting the safety and security of religious communities and their premises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigating threats imposed on the premises of religious communities and organising training to improve their preparedness for security threats and crises</li> <li>- Preparing a premises safety manual for use by religious communities</li> <li>- Investigating how procedures for funding security measures for religious communities (excluding the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland) should be reformed in view of the elevated threat level</li> </ul>
FR	Yes	Yes	2018–2020	<p><b>National Plan against Racism and Antisemitism 2018–2020</b></p> <p>Specific measures to combat antisemitism are included in the national plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fighting online hatred</li> <li>- Educating against prejudice</li> <li>- Protecting citizens and providing support to victims</li> <li>- Strengthening country-wide networks and dialogue with civil society</li> </ul>
HR	Yes	No	2017–2022	<p><b>National Plan for Combating Discrimination</b></p> <p>The national plan covers discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnicity or skin colour, gender, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national or social background, wealth, union membership, education, social status, marital or family status, age, health status, disability, genetic inheritance, gender identity, expression or sexual orientation</p>	Key activities relating to combating antisemitism relate to the education of professionals working in the public administration and/or public services (teachers, police officers, public servants, local and regional administration, etc.)

	Adopted	Standalone strategy or action plan	Duration	Information on the strategy or action plan or related measures	Key actions to combat antisemitism included in the strategy or action plan
HU	Under development	Yes	-	The strategy under development will apply the IHRA working definition of antisemitism	-
IE				No information available	
IT	No	No	-	The Italian legislative framework includes a set of ad hoc measures to counter antisemitism, within the broader framework of the fight against racial discrimination, intolerance and xenophobic attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission "Jo Cox" on intolerance, xenophobia, racism and hate phenomena - established in 2016 by the Chamber of Deputies - examined the phenomenon of antisemitism in Italy, with the final report of the Commission issued in 2017</li> <li>- Extraordinary Commission to combat intolerance, racism, antisemitism and incitement to hatred and violence established in 2019</li> <li>- Yearly plan of institutional memorial ceremonies and events to raise awareness of the Holocaust</li> <li>- Regional and local initiatives to celebrate the Holocaust Memorial Day.</li> <li>- Institution of cultural centres and museums for the memory of the Holocaust and the fight against antisemitism</li> <li>- Initiatives for the school system at the level of the Ministry of Education</li> </ul>
LT	No	-	-	-	-
LU				No information available	
LV				No information available	
MK	No	-	-	The government supported the initiative of the Jewish Community to amend the Criminal Code of North Macedonia in three main areas: (a) prohibiting the use of National Socialist symbols, (b) Holocaust denial and distortion and (c) spreading antisemitism	-
MT	No	-	-	-	-
NL	No information available	-	-	-	-
PL	Yes	No	2018-2021	<p>Title: 'Police Action Plan in the field of counteracting the propagation of fascism and other totalitarian regimes as well as hate crimes based on national, ethnic, racial, denominational or religious differences'</p> <p>Activities relevant to combating antisemitism are subsumed under the broader Police Action Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevention of hate crime</li> <li>- Focusing on potential victims of hate crimes through information and education about the rights of the victim</li> <li>- Awareness raising through trainings, discussions, debates, workshops, conferences, seminars, radio and television programmes, diffusion of information on police websites, etc.</li> </ul>
PT				No information available	

	Adopted	Standalone strategy or action plan	Duration	Information on the strategy or action plan or related measures	Key actions to combat antisemitism included in the strategy or action plan
RO	Under development	Yes	2021–2023	<p>Title: ‘National Strategy for Combatting Antisemitism, Xenophobia, Radicalization and Hate Speech’</p> <p>The strategy is under development, with a view to being adopted in 2020. The strategy will apply the IHRA definition of antisemitism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Educational measures in schools and continuous education programmes designed for judges, prosecutors, police officers, etc.</li> <li>- Cultural measures, including promoting knowledge about Jewish culture and its contribution to Romanian society</li> <li>- Data collection, with the purpose of integrating the databases administered by the Police and prosecutor’s offices with data gathered by the National Council for Combatting Discrimination, the Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania, the Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania</li> <li>- Security measures developed by law enforcement agencies, in cooperation with the Federation of Jewish Communities to ensure the safety of Jewish communities</li> </ul>
RS	No	-	-	-	-
SE	Yes	No	2016–current	<p><b>National plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime</b></p> <p>The plan states the importance of working on a broad front against racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime, while taking into account the specificities of different forms of racism, such as antisemitism.</p> <p>A range of measures to combat antisemitism and to increase security have already been implemented or are ongoing under the plan</p>	<p><b>Measures to combat antisemitism and increase security</b> in Sweden include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education and training for school staff and public sector employees</li> <li>- Dialogue with civil society</li> <li>- Preventing online hate speech</li> </ul>
SI	No	-	-	-	-
SK	Under development	No	2020–2023	<p><b>Concept on the fight against extremism</b></p> <p>The concept on the fight against extremism does not explicitly address antisemitism. It focuses on preventive measures to be performed in cooperation with civil society organisations, in the following areas: human rights education; prevention of negative stereotypes; fight against disinformation; de-radicalisation; social integration.</p>	-

\***Council Declaration** on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe of 6 December 2018.

# Use of IHRA working definition of antisemitism

For this update, FRA has collected information from EU Member States on how national, regional or local authorities use or intend to use the **non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism** adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) in May 2016.<sup>86</sup> In a declaration adopted in December 2018, the Council of the European Union called on the Member States to endorse the non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism developed by the IHRA.<sup>87</sup>

According to the IHRA working definition, '[a]ntisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred towards Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.' The definition is accompanied by illustrative examples of manifestations of antisemitism.

FRA addressed all EU Member States, North Macedonia and Serbia, receiving replies from 19 countries to the question of if – and how – the national, regional or local authorities use (or intend to use) the IHRA definition.<sup>88</sup> In the following, the information provided by the countries is summarised, with further details included based on the information collected by the IHRA.

In 2017, the governments of Austria, Bulgaria, Germany and Romania adopted or endorsed the IHRA definition. According to the information provided to FRA, in Romania the definition was used in the seminars organised by the Auschwitz Institute for the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the national network for the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities in September 2019. Furthermore, a Bulgarian edition of 'Addressing Anti-Semitism Through Education – Guidelines for Policymakers' developed by UNESCO and ODIHR was published in January 2020. The edition acknowledges the instrumental role of the IHRA's working definition of antisemitism in the field of education on the matter.

In 2018, the IHRA definition was adopted or endorsed by the governments of Belgium, Lithuania, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Slovakia, Slovenia



<sup>86</sup> See the IHRA's [webpage on working definitions and charters](#).

<sup>87</sup> Council of the European Union (2018), [Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism and the development of a common security approach to better protect Jewish communities and institutions in Europe – Council conclusion \(6 December 2018\)](#).

<sup>88</sup> FRA did not request the information from the United Kingdom since the requests were sent when the United Kingdom was no longer an EU Member State and there was no national liaison officer available.

and Sweden. In 2019, in North Macedonia, the translated texts of the IHRA working definition with the examples on antisemitism and of the IHRA working definition on Holocaust Denial and Distortion were uploaded on the webpage of the Bureau for Development of Education with instructions for the schools to make use of it in their educational process.

In 2019, the governments of Cyprus, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary and Luxembourg adopted or endorsed the IHRA definition. In Greece, an inter-ministerial committee is being set up to propose a legal framework for using the IHRA definition in education, justice and public administration.

In 2020, at the time of writing, the governments of Italy and Serbia had adopted or endorsed the IHRA definition.<sup>89</sup> In Italy, the National coordinator for the fight against antisemitism is establishing a Technical Group at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to study the ways in which the IHRA definition has been applied. In Serbia, the text of the Working Definition of Antisemitism is published on the official website of the Office for Human and Minority Rights and was used for educational and informative purposes.

Other countries that provided information to FRA but have not been listed by the IHRA as countries that have adopted or endorsed the IHRA definition are Croatia, Denmark and Estonia. In Estonia, the IHRA definition has been discussed and endorsed by the relevant national institutions as a valuable tool and all relevant officials have signalled their readiness to use the definition as appropriate. To date, there have been meetings to raise awareness and inform representatives of various state institutions in Estonia concerning the working definition. The definition has been included into the curricula of the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences. Further awareness raising meetings for municipal police services are planned. In Denmark, as a part of the national action plan currently under development, a national definition of antisemitism will be adopted. In this context, the IHRA working definition is expected to form the basis of the national definition. The Croatian version of the IHRA working definition of antisemitism is published on the website of the Ministry of Science and Education. Teachers have been informed about the adoption of the working definition as well as recommendations on its application during their regular professional trainings and in annual national seminars on teaching about the Holocaust. They have also been instructed to apply it in Croatian educational institutions.

<sup>89</sup> <http://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-and-charters>

# Concluding remarks – persisting gaps in data collection

Antisemitism remains a concern that needs to be tackled through concerted efforts by government and civil society at all levels. To tackle antisemitism effectively, relevant stakeholders need to be able to rely on robust data on antisemitic incidents to enable more efficient targeting of interventions. This report shows, as indicated in Table 54, that there are large gaps in data collection on antisemitism in the EU, that Member States collect different types of data and that they apply different definitions and recording practices when antisemitic incidents are recorded. This prevents the meaningful comparison of officially collected data between Member States and increases the relevance of, and need for, surveys on perceptions and experiences of antisemitism among self-identified Jews, such as the surveys conducted by FRA. Table 54 excludes two EU Member States – Hungary and Portugal – as it has not been possible to find a source of official data on antisemitic incidents.

**TABLE 54: OFFICIAL DATA ON RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN EU MEMBER STATES, 2009–2019**

Recorded data		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
AT	Antisemitic offences committed by right-wing extremists	12	27	16	27	37	58	41	41	39	49	30
BE	Cases of Holocaust denial and revisionism	11	2	2	7	8	5	8	5	12	10	6
BG	Convictions of antisemitic crimes	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
CY	Antisemitic incidents	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CZ	Criminal offences motivated by antisemitism	48	28	18	9	15	45	47	28	27	15	23
DE	Politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive	1,690	1,268	1,239	1,374	1,275	1,596	1,366	1,468	1,504	1,799	2,032
DK	Extremist crimes targeting Jews	–	–	5	15	10	–	13*	21	38	26	51
EE	Antisemitic crimes	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	2
EL	Incidents motivated by antisemitism	–	5	3	1	0	4	1	3	7	10	10
ES	Antisemitic incidents	–	–	–	–	3	24	9	7	–	6	–
FI	Antisemitic crimes	10	4	6	8	11	7	8	10	9	21	–
FR	Antisemitic actions and threats	815	466	389	614	423	851	808	335	311	541	687
HR	Criminal acts motivated by antisemitism	–	–	–	1	0	0	2	2	0	8	2
IE	Antisemitic incidents	5	13	3	5	2	4	2	–	–	1	–
IT	Antisemitic criminal conduct	–	16	23	28	50	68	50	35	32	56	–
LT	Antisemitic incidents	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
LU	Antisemitic incidents	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	2	0	0	–
LV	Antisemitic incidents	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	0	0	0	–
MK	Antisemitic incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	Antisemitic incidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
NL	Criminal discriminatory antisemitic incidents	209	286	294	859*	717	358*	428	335	284	275	–
PL	Antisemitic incidents	–	30	25	21	25	39	167*	101	73	179	128
RO	Incidents pertaining to antisemitism	4	7	6	6	9	12	13	14	22	13	17
RS	Antisemitic incidents	9	3	7	1	0	4	0	1	2	2	1
SE	Crimes with an antisemitic motive	250	161	194	221	193	267	277	182	–	278	–
SI	Antisemitic incidents	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	1
SK	Persons sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism	2	3	1	4	2	1	0	2	1	7	3

Recorded data		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
UK – EN, NI, WAL**	Hate crimes motivated by antisemitism	703	488	440	385*	318	629	786	–	–	672	1,362
UK – SCO **	Charges referring to conduct derogatory towards Judaism	–	16	14	27	9	25	18	23	–	21	–

Source: FRA, 2019

In order to properly appreciate the present report, it is essential to recall that in many EU Member States the number of officially recorded incidents is so low that it is difficult to assess the long-term trends. Low numbers of recorded incidents is not a reliable indicator that antisemitism is not an issue of concern in these EU Member States. The evidence from FRA's second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews shows that the overwhelming majority of the antisemitic incidents remain unreported, either to the police or any other authority, institution or organisation.

Likewise, it cannot be assumed that antisemitism is necessarily more of a problem in Member States where the highest numbers of incidents are recorded than in those where relatively few incidents are recorded. In addition to the size of the Jewish population in any given Member State, a number of other factors affect how many incidents are recorded, including the willingness and ability of victims and witnesses to report such incidents, and to trust that the authorities can deal with such incidents appropriately. The higher numbers of incidents recorded could also reflect improvements to, and the increased efficiency of, the recording system set in place.

Not only do victims and witnesses need to be encouraged to report antisemitic incidents, but the authorities need to have systems in place that enable the recording and comparison of such incidents. Policy actors at both EU and Member State levels need to share this commitment if antisemitism is to be countered effectively. If data on the characteristics of incidents, victims and perpetrators are missing, policy responses can often only be very general. More comprehensive and accurate data on the victims of antisemitic incidents, but also on perpetrators, would allow measures to be targeted at those who hold antisemitic views or have undertaken antisemitic acts.

FRA's **Compendium of practices for combating hate crime** includes the practices of Member States on the recording of hate crimes. FRA also coordinates a dedicated Working Group of professionals to support Member States to improve their recording and data collection of hate crime as well as encouraging reporting, within the EU High Level Group on combating Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of Intolerance.



Notes:

Comparisons are not possible between Member States.

"–" denotes that no data are available at Member State level, because these data were not collected, communicated and published at the time of writing or did not cover the entire year.

\* Data not comparable to the previous year.

\*\* Fiscal year (1 April – 31 March).  
EN: England; NI: Northern Ireland;  
WAL: Wales; SCO: Scotland. From 2018 onwards the data on row 'UK – EN, NI, WAL' do not include statistics for Northern Ireland.

## Eye on hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU

The proper recording of hate crime by law enforcement authorities can lead to a better understanding of the nature and prevalence of the phenomenon, and of its impact on victims and their communities. This, in turn, can assist the authorities in developing and monitoring policies and measures they put in place to combat prejudice and to offer support to victims of hate crime.

FRA's 2018 report aims to assist police investigators, managers, hate crime officers and policymakers working on hate crime by providing rich and detailed information on hate crime recording and data collection practices in the EU. It helps to identify gaps and inconsistencies, and provides illustrative practices from other Member States. A detailed look at the practices, including step-by-step descriptions, offers insights to help identify which elements could be adapted for use in national contexts. **FRA and ODIHR workshops in the EU Member States** can also support national authorities when conducting these assessments.

See *FRA (2018), Hate crime recording and data collection practices across the EU, Publications Office, Luxembourg.*



When it comes to countering phenomena as complex as antisemitism, the data that are collected and the policy responses that are implemented on that basis need to reflect and respond to such complexity. Therefore, sustained efforts are needed at national and international levels to improve data collection on antisemitism and other forms of hatred and prejudice, to enable EU Member States to combat such phenomena more effectively. These efforts must concentrate on official and unofficial data collection alike, so as to provide a more complete and accurate picture of the situation of antisemitism in the EU.

Given the lack of (high-quality) data on the manifestations of antisemitism, EU Member States could also conduct regular victimisation surveys that include questions on the experiences of Jewish people of hate crime, hate speech and discrimination. Such surveys could provide insights into the impact of antisemitism on Jewish populations, as well as into the effectiveness of measures taken to combat antisemitism. New methods, data sources and data processing techniques could be considered to better measure the incidence and impact of antisemitism.

Antisemitic and intolerant attitudes can lead to behaviour that is punishable by law, but antisemitism needs to be countered beyond the criminal justice system. The results presented earlier in this report from FRA's Fundamental Rights Survey provide evidence of the attitudes that people in the EU have towards Jews, and show that some people would not feel comfortable having a Jewish person as a neighbour or having

someone from one's family marry a Jew. These results also show notable differences in attitudes between EU Member States.

Education is essential to prevent intolerant attitudes. Through education that fosters socialisation, tolerance and universal values, and encourages critical thinking, children and young people can bring change to their families and communities, and ultimately to the broader society.







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# PROMOTING AND PROTECTING YOUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ACROSS THE EU

Antisemitic incidents and hate crimes violate fundamental rights, especially the right to human dignity, the right to equality of treatment and the freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This report provides an overview of data on antisemitism as recorded by international organisations and by official and unofficial sources in the European Union Member States, the United Kingdom, North Macedonia and Serbia.

This is the 16th edition of FRA's report on the situation of data collection on antisemitism in the EU, including reports published by FRA's predecessor, the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia. It provides an update on the most recent figures on antisemitic incidents, covering the period 1 January 2009 – 31 December 2019, where data are available.



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