



FRA

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY
FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

ANTISEMITISM

OVERVIEW OF ANTISEMITIC
INCIDENTS RECORDED IN
THE EUROPEAN UNION

2010-2020

ANNUAL UPDATE

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Country codes

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

Introduction

Antisemitism can manifest itself in the form of verbal and physical attacks, threats, harassment, discrimination and unequal treatment, property damage and graffiti or as abusive speech or text, including on the internet.¹ 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 antisemitic incidents as recorded by official and unofficial sources in the European Union (EU) Member States and by international organisations. '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.

Efforts have been made to present the available statistics for the latest full calendar year, 2020. Since the United Kingdom left the EU on 31 January 2020, the report does not include data on the situation in the United Kingdom. However, the report presents available statistics and other information concerning Serbia, which participates as an observer in the work of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). The statistics that the national authorities collect in Albania and North Macedonia do not show any antisemitic incidents in 2020 – both these countries also have observer status in the work of FRA.

This report provides an update on the latest figures on antisemitic incidents available at the time of writing, as well as an overview of trends covering the period 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2020, or the period for which data are available at the country level. No official data sources were identified for two EU Member States.² In some of the countries where data are collected, the statistics for 2020 were not yet available when this report was compiled in July 2021.³

All data presented in the report are based on the respective countries' own definitions and categorisations of antisemitism. At the same time, an increasing number of countries are using the working definition of antisemitism developed by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), as outlined in a dedicated section of this report.

¹ For a detailed definition of antisemitism, see the non-legally binding working definition that the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) adopted in 2016. More information concerning the IHRA working definition is provided later in this report, in the section 'Use of IHRA working definition of antisemitism'.

² No official data on reported antisemitic incidents are available for Hungary and Portugal.

³ In Finland and Sweden, data for 2020 are published at the end of 2021 and therefore could not be included in this report.



The report starts with a section that presents the legal framework and evidence from international organisations, followed by a country-by-country presentation of available data. The report also provides an overview of national action plans and other measures to prevent and combat antisemitism. It further provides information on how countries have adopted or endorsed the **non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism** that the IHRA developed in 2016, and details on how they use or intend to use the working definition.

This is the 17th 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).

Data collection on antisemitism

Evidence that FRA collects shows consistently that few EU Member States record antisemitic incidents in a way that allows them to publish adequate official data. This is true despite the serious negative consequences of antisemitism for Jewish populations in the EU, as FRA's second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews showed.⁴ These negative consequences extend to and are evident in society at large, as a number of surveys addressing antisemitism among the general population have evidenced.⁵

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 underestimate of the extent, nature and characteristics of antisemitism in the EU. This limits the ability of policymakers and other relevant stakeholders at local, national and international levels to take measures and implement courses of action to combat antisemitism effectively and decisively, or 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 between countries, not least because they are collected using different methodologies and stem from different sources across countries. In several countries, the data collection systems that exist have undergone changes in the course of the report's reference period (2010-2020), in some cases limiting comparability over time. Furthermore, although official data collection systems are generally based on police records and/or criminal justice data and sometimes on data that the national equality bodies collect, authorities do not always categorise incidents motivated by antisemitism under that heading. In some cases, statistics are collected under broad categories that do not allow for disaggregating the data to examine antisemitic incidents specifically.

⁴ 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).

⁵ Last year's edition of this report presented the results of FRA's Fundamental Rights Survey, which included questions concerning the general population's perceptions with respect to Jews – for details, see FRA (2020), **Antisemitism – Overview of data available in the European Union 2009-2019**, Luxembourg, Publications Office. Other surveys with relevant data include 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, available on **CNN's website**, and the Special Eurobarometer survey carried out by the European Commission – see European Commission (2019), **Perceptions of antisemitism**, Special Eurobarometer 484.

European Union's commitment to combating antisemitism

Since being appointed in 2015, the European Commission's **Coordinator on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life** has led the EU's efforts to tackle antisemitism.

Following the unanimous adoption of the 2018 **Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism**,^a the European Commission established a **working group on combating antisemitism**, to follow up on the implementation of this declaration. In 2020, the Council of the European Union adopted a further **declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy areas**.^b In this declaration, the Council emphasised that "[t]he fight against antisemitism is a cross-cutting issue involving various levels of government and policies at local, national and European level." It also reiterated its call on Member States to endorse the IHRA's non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism.

The European Commission's **working group** on combating antisemitism met twice during 2020. The overall aim of the working group is to support Member States to adopt holistic strategies to prevent and fight all forms of antisemitism. The meetings – attended by representatives of Member States and Jewish communities, as well as experts, including FRA – focused on the use of the IHRA definition of antisemitism in the areas of data collection, training and support for victims of antisemitism, and on the development of national strategies, practical guidance on the IHRA definition and addressing antisemitic prejudice as part of civic orientation measures.^c

In January 2021, the European Commission and the IHRA published a handbook for the practical use of the IHRA working definition of antisemitism, which draws on evidence that FRA has collected.^d In its **work programme**^e for 2021, the European Commission announced that it will "present a comprehensive strategy on combating antisemitism, to complement and support Member States' efforts" – the strategy was published on 5 October 2021 (for more details see the box 'EU strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life' in section 'National strategies, action plans and other measures to prevent and combat antisemitism' of this report).

The **EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020–2025**^f published in September 2020 notes how various forms of racism – including antisemitism – undermine the value of a person based on stereotypes and prejudice. The action plan refers to data from FRA's second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews to illustrate the extent of the issue.

In 2019, the European Commission set up a **working group on hate crime recording, data collection and encouraging reporting** – which FRA facilitates – under the **EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and others forms of intolerance**. In 2019–2021, the working group has the task of further improving hate crime data collection, including as regards antisemitism.

Following the launch of the **Code of conduct on countering illegal online hate speech** in May 2016 signed by major information technology (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 results of the **fifth evaluation exercise** show the predominance of hatred on the grounds of sexual orientation, with antisemitism comprising around 7 % of the reported grounds of hatred (e.g. out of 4,364 notifications submitted in November and December 2019 to the IT companies that have adopted the code of conduct).

In December 2020, the European Commission presented a proposal for a **Digital Services Act**, aimed at creating a safe and accountable online environment in which fundamental rights are protected. It contains responsibilities for providers of digital services in relation to illegal content, which can further help counter online hatred.

^a *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, Brussels.*

^b *Council of the European Union (2020), Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across policy-areas, Brussels.*

^c *More information concerning the topics discussed in the working group meetings can be found on the European Commission's website.*

^d *European Commission and International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (2021), Handbook for the practical use of the IHRA working definition of antisemitism, Luxembourg, Publications Office.*

^e European Commission (2020), **Commission Work Programme 2021**, COM(2020) 690 final, Brussels, 19 October 2020.

^f European Commission (2020), **A Union of equality: EU anti-racism action plan 2020–2025**, COM(2020) 565 final, Brussels, 18 September 2020.

^g European Commission (2016), **Code of conduct on countering illegal hate speech online**, Brussels.

The current state of official data collection is such that the present report can provide only an overview of the variety of 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.

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 situations in different countries.

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.

Information concerning the way countries develop and implement national strategies, action plans and other instruments aimed at combating antisemitism can be used to further assess measures taken to counter antisemitism (see Table 47 in this report for an overview of strategies and action plans).

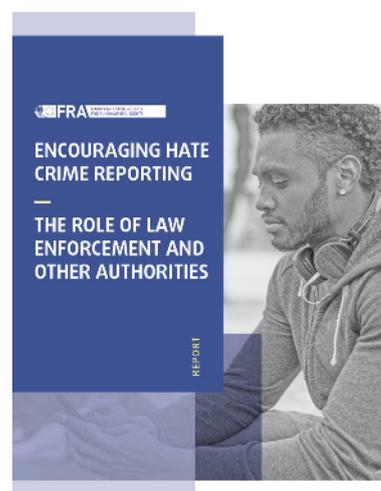
FRA ACTIVITY

Removing barriers to reporting hate crime

In July 2021, FRA published the report **Encouraging hate crime reporting: The role of law enforcement and other authorities**. The report examines the existing data, including results from a number of FRA's large-scale surveys – such as FRA's second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews – to demonstrate the extent of bias-motivated violence and harassment, the degree of under-reporting, reasons for not reporting incidents, and challenges faced by groups at risk of hate crime victimisation when reporting their experiences.

Some ways to tackle non-reporting include fostering a social environment that encourages reporting hate crime incidents; setting up enabling structures, such as making diverse reporting options available to people to report incidents; or establishing processes that facilitate reporting, including partnerships between the various authorities and civil society. Such measures are necessary for countries to deliver on their legal duty to ensure access to justice for all, to protect and support victims of hate crime, and to investigate and punish hate crime.

See FRA (2021), **Encouraging hate crime reporting: The role of law enforcement and other authorities**, Luxembourg, Publications Office.



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

As noted in last year's report, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had a profound impact on Jewish communities across Europe. The differential impact of the pandemic has been evidenced in **FRA's regular bulletins** on the impact of the pandemic on fundamental rights, which show the unequal ways in which it has affected different population groups. In particular, during the pandemic 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." In April 2020, the United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ahmed Shaheed, **called for tougher measures** to counter the alarming rise in antisemitic hatred during the COVID-19 pandemic. On 8 May 2020, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres made **an appeal to address and counter COVID-19 hate speech**, highlighting the spread of antisemitic conspiracy theories.

In June 2021, the fifth meeting of the European Commission's working group on the implementation of the Council Declaration on the fight against antisemitism (**meeting report**) dedicated a panel session to a discussion on online antisemitism. The discussions were informed by the report **The rise of antisemitism online during the pandemic**, published by the European Commission in June 2021.

The report examines the issue in the French and German contexts, based on an analysis of content on Facebook, Telegram and Twitter. In addition, the third meeting of the working group, in June 2020, included a discussion on online disinformation, conspiracies and antisemitism. **The report of the working group meeting** refers to the establishment of the **EU Observatory against disinformation** and efforts of the European External Action Service to counter state-made disinformation, including the **EUvsDisinfo platform**.

Against this backdrop, it should be noted that periods of confinement during lockdowns may have led to fewer incidents of antisemitism in public spaces. However, 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 ACTIVITY

FRA's survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews

In 2018, FRA conducted its 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**. 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 that the survey covers. The results of the survey with respect to 16- to 34-year-old respondents were further analysed in the report FRA (2019), **Young Jewish Europeans: perceptions and experiences of antisemitism** (published jointly by FRA, European Commission and the Institute for Jewish Policy Research).*

Legal framework

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.⁶ The protection and promotion of these rights is intimately linked with the fight against antisemitism.

The **Racial Equality Directive** (2000/43/EC)⁷ 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)⁸ prohibits discrimination in employment on the ground of religion or belief, among other things. Both directives set out specific measures for EU Member States to take, in order to implement the relevant fundamental rights in practice.

The **Victims' Rights Directive** (2012/29/EU)⁹ 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.

The revised **Audiovisual Media Services Directive** ((EU) 2018/1808) obliges EU Member States to ensure that audiovisual media services do not contain incitement to violence or hatred.¹⁰

Through the 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,¹¹ EU Member States are required to punish the condoning, denying or gross trivialising of certain crimes¹² against a person or persons defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national

⁶ For example, see Art. 21 (1) and Art. 22 of the Charter. See also Art. 2 and Art. 3 (1) of the Treaty on European Union, and Art. 19 (1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

⁷ **Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin (Racial Equality Directive)**, OJ 2000 L 180.

⁸ **Council Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000 establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation (Employment Equality Directive)**, OJ 2000 L 303.

⁹ **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, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA (Victims' Rights Directive)**, OJ 2012 L 315.

¹⁰ **Directive (EU) 2018/1808 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 amending Directive 2010/13/EU 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) in view of changing market realities (Audiovisual Media Services Directive)**, OJ 2018 L 303.

¹¹ **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.

¹² As defined in Art. 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, appended to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945.



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 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 penalties.

In 2020, when monitoring the transposition and the application of the framework decision, the European Commission initiated infringement procedures against **Estonia and Romania**. The Commission noted, among other things, that Estonia had failed to transpose the criminalisation of public condoning, denying or gross trivialisation of international crimes and the Holocaust, and to correctly transpose the criminalisation of public incitement to violence or hatred against groups. Romania criminalised incitement to hatred only against a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin, but not when directed towards an individual member of such a group. Furthermore, it failed to correctly define hate speech and did not criminalise incitement to violence.¹³ The procedures were ongoing at the time of writing.

The Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities contains provisions on, among other things, non-discrimination and freedoms of assembly, association, expression, thought, conscience and religion. It has been ratified by 23 EU Member States, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia.¹⁴ 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 justification of genocide or crimes

¹³ European Commission (2020), 'October infringements package: Key decisions', press release, 30 October 2020.

¹⁴ Council of Europe (1995), **Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities**.

against humanity”¹⁵ as criminal offences under their domestic laws. The additional protocol has been ratified by 18 EU Member States, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia.

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*,¹⁶ *Garaudy v. France*¹⁷ and *Udo Walendy v. Germany*.¹⁸

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”.¹⁹

FRA ACTIVITY

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 to effectively 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.



¹⁵ 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.

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

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

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

¹⁹ United Nations (UN), Human Rights Committee (CCPR) (2011), **General Comment No. 34**, UN Doc. CCPR/C/GC/34, para. 49.

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, as well as Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia.²⁰ 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 IHRA.
3. Data on antisemitism published by civil society organisations were consulted.²¹

This report presents only data specifically concerning antisemitism. Those interested in data regarding incidents committed with other bias motivations – as well as comparing the number of incidents recorded across various categories with respect to the incidents’ bias motivation – are encouraged to access **ODIHR’s online database on hate crime**.

²⁰ See FRA’s **list of national liaison officers**.

²¹ For more information on global trends on antisemitism, see Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry (2021), **Antisemitism worldwide 2020**; Anti-Defamation League (2019), **ADL Global 100: An index of anti-Semitism**.

Reports and evidence from international organisations

European Fundamental Rights Information System – relevant mechanisms reporting on antisemitism

FRA's European Fundamental Rights Information System (EFRIS) is an online human rights gateway 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 the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or 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 [EFRIS's website](#).

The screenshot displays the EFRIS search interface. At the top, the FRA logo and the text 'EU FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS INFORMATION SYSTEM' are visible. Below this, a blue banner contains the text: 'The European Union Fundamental Rights Information System EFRIS is a Human Rights Gateway, bringing together data and information from existing human rights databases, and enables viewing and analysis of relevant assessments of fundamental rights in the EU.' The interface features two tabs: 'TREATIES' and 'MECHANISMS'. The 'SEARCH BY:' section includes two radio buttons: 'INSTRUMENT' (selected) and 'RIGHTS AREAS'. Below this, there are five filter sections, each with a dropdown menu and a list icon: 'Instrument' (Selected: Treaties, Council...), 'Country' (Selected: All countries), 'Rights areas' (Selected: All Rights areas), 'Sustainable Development Goal(s)' (No Sustainable Development Goal(s) available), and 'Reference period' (All years since creation d, - Select start date -, - Select end date -). A blue 'Search' button is located at the bottom right of the search area.

UNITED NATIONS

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 to the respective expert committees (treaty bodies) for their review. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) examines each report and addresses concerns and recommendations to the parties to the ICERD in the form of ‘concluding observations’, including as regards antisemitism.²² Similarly, in relation to the ICCPR, the Human Rights Committee monitors the implementation of the instrument.²³

Antisemitism is also addressed within the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), which supplements the expert assessments by the treaty bodies.²⁴ 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 (**which include 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 2020.²⁵

The table lists the observations and recommendations made in the context of the UPR in which reference was made to ‘Jews’ and/or ‘antisemitism’. Such references could not be identified in observations and recommendations made in the context of the CERD and the CCPR in 2020, with respect to EU Member States, as well as Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia.

²² UN, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (2020), **Concluding observations**.

²³ UN, CCPR (2020), **Concluding observations**.

²⁴ UN, Human Rights Council (HRC) (2020), **Universal Periodic Review**.

²⁵ 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 EU MEMBER STATES BY UN MEMBER STATES THROUGH UPRS WITH REGARD TO COMBATING ANTISEMITISM, 2020

	Observations and recommendations	Source
BG	134.53 Ensure the investigation, prosecution and punishment of offences related to racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, including the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, against minority groups such as Roma, Muslims, Jews, people of African descent, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and members of sexual minorities; UPR recommending state/entity – Brazil	A/HRC/46/13 (UPR, 2020)
	156.117 Further enhance its efforts to combat all forms of antisemitism, including through the full implementation of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism, in policy and in practice; UPR recommending state/entity – Israel	A/HRC/44/12 (UPR, 2020)
	156.118 Strengthen efforts to combat antisemitism at all levels of government by engaging with civil society, and by instituting training for law enforcement and prosecutors; UPR recommending state/entity – United States of America	A/HRC/44/12 (UPR, 2020)
SE	156.143 Effectively investigate and prosecute ethnically and religiously motivated hate crimes, including hate speech and physical attacks against Muslims and Jews, thoroughly implement the current legislation and update its national plan with clear targets; UPR recommending state/entity – Turkey	A/HRC/44/12 (UPR, 2020)
	156.157 Strengthen current legislation and undertake all necessary measures to combat, investigate and punish hate speech and the various expressions of religious intolerance and racist and xenophobic violence, particularly against Muslims, Roma, Jews and Swedes of African descent, paying particular attention to the influence of political groups and the media in the creation of racist and xenophobic prejudices and stigmas; UPR recommending state/entity – Costa Rica	A/HRC/44/12 (UPR, 2020)

Source: FRA, 2020 (based on data extracted from the [Universal Human Rights Index](#) on 21 June 2021)

EUROPEAN COMMISSION AGAINST RACISM AND INTOLERANCE – 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”.²⁶ All EU Member States, as well as Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia, are covered by ECRI’s country-monitoring work.

In 2020, ECRI published country reports for five EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Germany and Slovakia) and Albania. These reports include a broad overview of the situation regarding antisemitism in the country under examination. ECRI also makes recommendations on what it considers the main issues that the authorities need to address.

ECRI also published in 2020 conclusions concerning the implementation of its earlier recommendations – these conclusions were published for three EU Member States (Denmark, Luxembourg, Sweden) and Serbia.

The annual report on ECRI’s activities in 2020²⁷ notes the following on antisemitism in the Council of Europe member states as well as on the measures taken by ECRI:

²⁶ For more information on ECRI’s country-monitoring work, see the Council of Europe’s [web page](#) on the topic.

²⁷ European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2021), [Annual report on ECRI’s activities covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020](#).

“At the same time, like in previous years, Jewish people in Europe have also continued to experience antisemitic hatred, including violence. Extremist groups, especially Neo-Nazis and Islamists, pose particular threats to the safety of Jewish communities and their members. Jewish religious places, such as synagogues and cemeteries, remain the main targets of vandalism. Certainly, the tragic antisemitic attacks in Halle, Germany, in October 2019 revealed in the eye of the general public that antisemitic violence needs to be tackled urgently. However, a series of serious antisemitic incidents in member states during 2020 suggest that the Jewish communities continue to face persistent problems, including insufficient police responses to meet their security needs in some countries. Moreover, ECRI observed that criticism of Israeli government policies is still being used by some antisemitic elements to stir up hatred against all Jewish people in Israel and elsewhere, including by allegations of a ‘Jewish conspiracy’ at a global level. ECRI believes that the Jewish communities and their institutions must not be made targets for opposition to Israeli government actions.”



ECRI further recognises that hate speech online often incites and aggravates antisemitic violence, and calls on member states to take further action in this area, in the light of its General Policy Recommendations on combating racism while fighting terrorism (No. 8) and on combating hate speech (No. 15).

ECRI’s report also notes that, in 2020, the working group tasked with the revision of ECRI’s General Policy Recommendation on the fight against antisemitism (No. 9) held a number of meetings, including one on the IHRA’s working definition of antisemitism. The meeting supported the development of ECRI’s Opinion on the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, adopted at ECRI’s 84th plenary meeting on 2 December 2020.²⁸ In the opinion, ECRI considers the definition a positive tool and encourages the Council of Europe member states to consider it, especially in the areas of data collection, education and awareness raising. On 14 September 2021, **ECRI published the revised General Policy Recommendation No. 9 on preventing and combating antisemitism.**

²⁸ European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2020), **ECRI’s Opinion on the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism.**

OSCE OFFICE FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ODIHR's online hate crime reporting database covers all 27 EU Member States, as well as Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia. The database includes nine 'bias motivations', one of which is antisemitism. It therefore allows for a comparison between the numbers of officially recorded incidents based on various bias motivations within a country, to the extent that OSCE participating states have provided relevant data to ODIHR, and within the general limitations of statistics on recorded hate crimes in terms of under-recording and under-reporting, as discussed earlier in this report. Besides data stemming from governmental sources (national points of contact on hate crimes), ODIHR's online database also includes data from 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."²⁹

At the time of writing, the latest available data in ODIHR's online hate crime reporting database covered 2019. Twelve EU Member States (Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain) provided ODIHR with data on antisemitic crimes for the purposes of the database, as can be seen in Table 2. ODIHR's database also indicates one antisemitic hate crime in Serbia in 2019, whereas there are no disaggregated data available on antisemitic hate crimes for Albania or North Macedonia.

²⁹ Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) (2019), 'What is hate crime'.

TABLE 2: ANTISEMITIC HATE CRIMES IN THE OSCE REGION IN 2019; OFFICIAL DATA SUBMITTED BY EU MEMBER STATES

EU Member State	Number of antisemitic hate crimes recorded	National points of contact for hate crime
AT	30	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	273	Federal Ministry of the Interior
DK	51	Danish National Police
ES	5	Observatory for Racism and Xenophobia in Spain
FI	9	National Police Board
FR	690	Ministry of Justice, European and International Affairs Department
HR	2	Office for Human Rights and National Minority Rights
IE	3	Ireland's National Police Service, Garda Community Relations Bureau
LT	4	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, Public Security and Migration Policy Department
NL	257	Ministry of Security and Justice
PL	136	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration of Poland, Department of Analysis and Migration Policy

Source: [ODIHR online hate crime reporting database](#), data current as of July 2021

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) 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.

Measuring recorded antisemitic incidents and interpreting the trend data

For each country, the available data are presented based on the national definitions and classifications. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the number of recorded incidents of antisemitism between countries examined in this report, because of differences in the definitions used between countries. 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 for a single country. Trend data at national level are presented in this report in the form of line graphs if both of the following two conditions are fulfilled:

- the data were collected using the same methodology for at least three years in a row during the period 2010–2020;
- 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.

Countries 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 2010 and 2020, resulting in the 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. For some countries, this methodology produced trend lines that are very close to the actual data, as in the case of Germany (Figure 11). However, for other countries, such as France (Figure 9), 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 may mean, for example, that more people are reporting incidents in a given year or that the police are becoming more efficient in recording incidents as antisemitic.

In some countries, periods of heightened tensions in Israel and Palestine are followed by an increase in the number of antisemitic incidents. In terms of the period 2010–2020 examined in this report, for example, a peak in recorded antisemitic incidents in Austria and France in 2014 coincides with a conflict in Israel and Gaza in July to August 2014. In some cases, an increase in the number of recorded incidents can also reflect improvement and efficiency of the recording system 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.

Official data collection mechanisms alone do not capture the situation on the ground. Antisemitic incidents that civil society organisations record 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 antisemitic incidents recorded by the police, there is significant under-reporting by victims. The evidence from FRA's second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews shows that the vast majority of antisemitic incidents that people experience remain unreported, either to the police or to any other institution or organisation.

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 compiles data that the Regional Agencies for State Protection (*Landesämter für Verfassungsschutz*) submit to it on a monthly basis.

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.³⁰ The BVT's report provides data on antisemitic offences (*Tathandlungen*) in its section on right-wing extremism, under a broader category of right-wing extremist, xenophobic or racist, Islamophobic, antisemitic and other offences. Table 3 shows the total number of recorded antisemitic offences in 2010-2020.

TABLE 3: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM IN AUSTRIA, 2010-2020

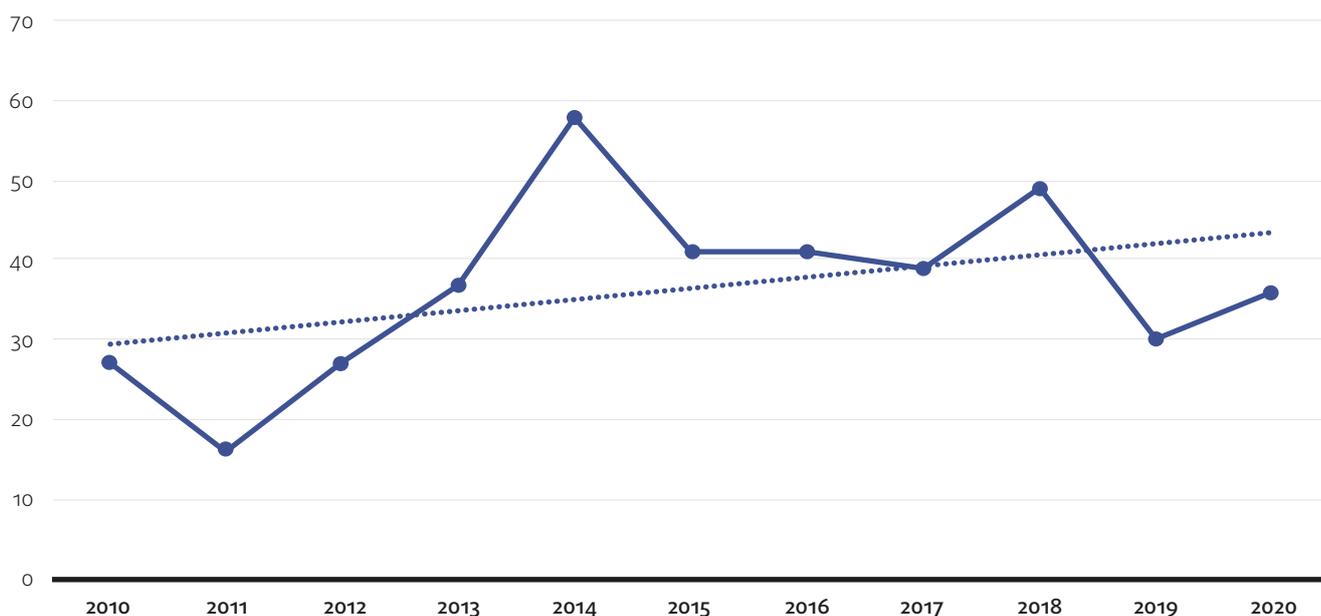
	Recorded antisemitic offences
2010	27
2011	16
2012	27
2013	37
2014	58
2015	41
2016	41
2017	39
2018	49
2019	30
2020	36

Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium für Inneres*), BVT, 2011-2021

As Figure 1 shows, the 2010-2020 overall trend for recorded antisemitic offences motivated by right-wing extremism in Austria is increasing. At the same time, the numbers of incidents recorded in both 2019 and 2020 are the lowest in this report's reference period, except for the years 2010-2012 when the numbers of annually recorded incidents were lower still. In the period 2010-2020, the number of offences reached a peak in 2014, with 58 cases recorded.

³⁰ For the latest available report, see Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium für Inneres*) (2020), *Verfassungsschutzbericht*.

FIGURE 1: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM IN AUSTRIA, 2010-2020



Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior (Bundesministerium für Inneres), BVT, 2010-2021

The Federal Ministry of the Interior (Bundesministerium für Inneres) provided FRA with data on the nature of these offences, covering the period 2010-2020 (Table 4). These more detailed data show that recorded antisemitic offences generally consist of verbal expressions or damage to property, with relatively few acts targeting individual persons or organisations.

▲
Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010-2020.

TABLE 4: NATURE OF RECORDED ANTISEMITIC OFFENCES IN AUSTRIA, 2010-2020

	Verbal expressions (including on the internet) or damage to property	Against an individual person or an organisation	Total
2010	24	3	27
2011	15	1	16
2012	26	1	27
2013	35	2	37
2014	53	5	58
2015	40	1	41
2016	41	0	41
2017	39	0	39
2018	45	4	49
2019	30	0	30
2020	34	2	36

Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior (Bundesministerium für Inneres), BVT, 2011-2021

Unofficial data

The non-governmental organisation Civil Courage and Anti-Racism Work (*Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit*, ZARA) publishes an annual report on racism. The most recent report³¹ includes descriptions of some of the antisemitic incidents brought to the attention of ZARA. Earlier reports included statistics on the number of swastikas and antisemitic graffiti reported to ZARA, but such data have not been available since the reference year 2018.

The Jewish Community of Vienna (*Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien*, IKG) operates a service that allows people to report antisemitic incidents (*Antisemitismus Meldestelle*). IKG publishes the data concerning the incidents reported to it in annual reports, which were published in 2019 and 2020.³²

The statistics in the report by IKG for 2019 include the antisemitic incidents recorded by the **Forum Against Antisemitism** (*Forum gegen Antisemitismus*, FGA). FGA collected comparable data concerning antisemitic incidents in 2010–2017, whereas no report is available for 2018. The number of antisemitic incidents recorded by IKG and FGA increased every year over the period 2010–2020, reaching 585 recorded incidents in 2020. The largest increase in recorded incidents took place in 2013–2015, with smaller increases in other years (Table 5 and Figure 2).

TABLE 5: UNOFFICIAL DATA ON ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN AUSTRIA; FGA AND IKG, 2010–2020

	Recorded antisemitic incidents
2010	70
2011	71
2012	135
2013	137
2014	255
2015	465
2016	477
2017	503
2018	n.a.
2019	550
2020	585

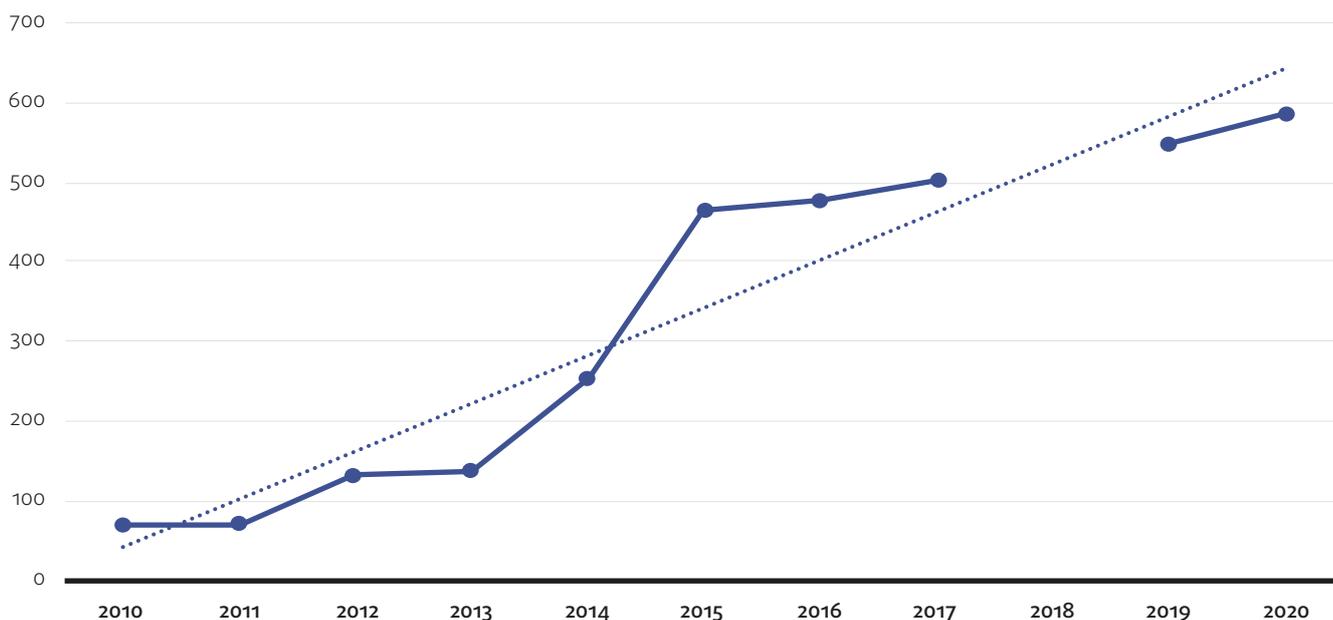
► Note:
n.a.: not available.

Sources: FGA, 2011–2018; IKG, 2020–2021

³¹ Civil Courage and Anti-Racism Work (*Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit*, ZARA) (2020), **Rassismus Report 2019**.

³² Jewish Community of Vienna (*Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien*, IKG) (2021), **Antisemitische Vorfälle 2020**.

FIGURE 2: UNOFFICIAL DATA ON ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN AUSTRIA PUBLISHED BY FGA (2010–2017) AND IKG (2019–2020)



Sources: FGA, 2011–2019; IKG, 2020–2021

Reports from FGA (reference years 2010–2017) and IKG (reference years 2019–2020) provide additional details concerning the nature of recorded incidents (Table 6). The categories used in data collection in 2019 differ from the categories used in previous years.

Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010–2020.

TABLE 6: NATURE OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN AUSTRIA – DATA PUBLISHED BY FGA (2010–2017) AND IKG (2019–2020)

	Insults/threats	Internet	Letters and calls	Vandalism	Attacks	Other
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.
2020	22	n.a.	n.a.	53	11	n.a.

Sources: FGA, 2011–2018; IKG, 2020–2021

Notes:
n.a.: not available.
From 2010 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 and 2020 differ from the categories used in the previous years. In addition to the categories listed above, in 2020 IKG recorded 135 incidents of antisemitic written materials and 364 incidents of antisemitic harassment.

In addition to the incident categories shown in Table 6, in 2020 the IKG recorded 135 incidents of antisemitic written material (online and offline, including in newspapers and magazines; in 2019, 209 incidents) and 364 incidents of antisemitic harassment (in 2019, 239 incidents). These two categories of incidents cover some 85 % of the total recorded incidents (585 incidents).

BELGIUM

Official data

The Federal Police records and publishes data on Holocaust denial and revisionism, which are reproduced in Table 7.³³ In 2020, the Federal Police recorded, in total, 27 incidents in this category, which is the highest number of incidents recorded in the period 2010–2020.

TABLE 7: CASES OF HOLOCAUST DENIAL AND REVISIONISM RECORDED BY THE BELGIAN FEDERAL POLICE, 2010–2020

	Holocaust denial or trivialisation	Approving of or justifying the Holocaust	Not specified	Total
2010	1	1	0	2
2011	0	2	0	2
2012	1	6	0	7
2013	0	7	1	8
2014	1	4	0	5
2015	4	4	0	8
2016	1	3	1	5
2017	3	9	0	12
2018	4	6	0	10
2019	2	11	1	14
2020	8	18	1	27

Source: Federal Police, 2011–2021

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 2020, it recorded 115 complaints of antisemitism, which shows an increase from 79 complaints in 2019 (Table 8).³⁴

³³ Belgium, Federal Police (2021), *Statistiques policières de criminalité, Belgique 2000–2020 (French); Politiele Criminaliteitsstatistieken (Dutch)*.

³⁴ Unia (2019), *Rapport chiffres 2020*.

TABLE 8: COMPLAINTS OF ANTISEMITISM RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL EQUALITY BODY (UNIA), 2010-2020

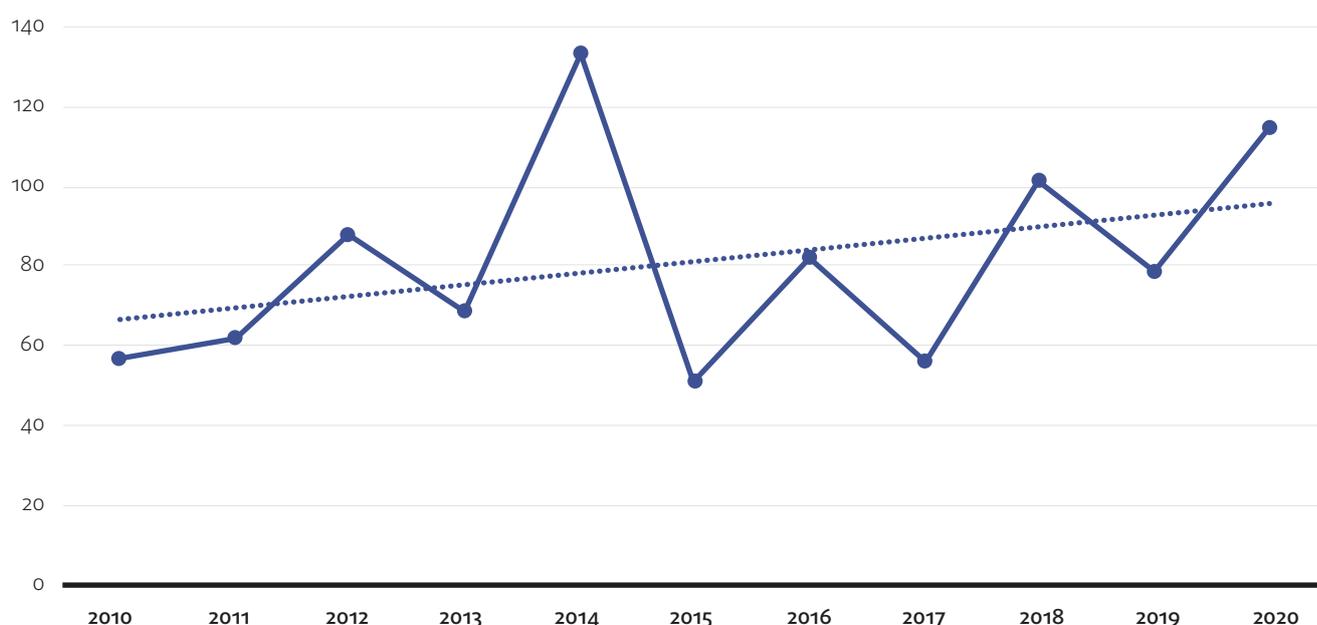
Complaints of antisemitism	
2010	57
2011	62
2012	88
2013	69
2014	133
2015	51
2016	82
2017	56
2018	101
2019	79
2020	115

Source: *Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities and Unia, annual reports; Rapport chiffres 2020*

Although the number of complaints received by Unia has fluctuated from year to year, the overall trend points to an increase in recorded complaints in 2010-2020. The number of complaints recorded in 2020 – 115 complaints – is the highest number recorded since 2014, when Unia recorded 133 complaints (Figure 3).

Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010-2020.

FIGURE 3: COMPLAINTS OF ANTISEMITISM RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL EQUALITY BODY (UNIA), 2010-2020



Source: *Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities and Unia, annual reports; Rapport chiffres 2020 and data provided to FRA upon request*

Table 9 presents the number of complaints disaggregated by type of acts in 2013–2020. During this time, only small changes were made to the categories used. Data for earlier years are also available in Unia’s reports, but changes to the categories used make comparisons more challenging.

Since 2018, Unia’s statistics have also been disaggregated by the legal category of the complaints. In 2020 – out of the 115 complaints recorded in total – 81 concerned hate speech, 15 hate-motivated acts, 10 Holocaust denial and nine discrimination.

TABLE 9: COMPLAINTS OF ANTISEMITISM RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL EQUALITY BODY (UNIA), 2013–2020

	Verbal aggression and threats	Harassment	Media	Internet	Violence	Vandalism	Education	Workplace	Others
2013	15	3	9	28	5	2	1	n.a.	6
2014	18	5	10	62	7	6	6	n.a.	19
2015	2	7	6	23	3	2	1	n.a.	7
2016	8	3	6	47	4	4	4	n.a.	6
2017	8	6	6	22	1	7	1	n.a.	5
2018	20	4	4	52	0	10	3	n.a.	8
2019	5	0	2	46	1	6	5	4	10
2020	4	3	12	56	0	4	0	4	32

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.be³⁵ show that, in 2020, the organisation recorded 64 antisemitic incidents, compared with 74 incidents in 2019 (Table 10). In 2010–2020, the highest number of antisemitic incidents was recorded in 2014 (109 incidents).

³⁵ Antisemitisme.be (2019), **Antisemitisme en Belgique**. At the time the data for this report were compiled, the report containing the 2020 statistics was not yet available. The national liaison officer provided the data for 2020 to FRA.

TABLE 10: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORTED TO ANTISEMITISME.BE, 2010-2020

Reported antisemitic incidents	
2010	52
2011	65
2012	80
2013	64
2014	109
2015	70
2016	64
2017	35
2018	92
2019	74
2020	64

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

As Table 11 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.

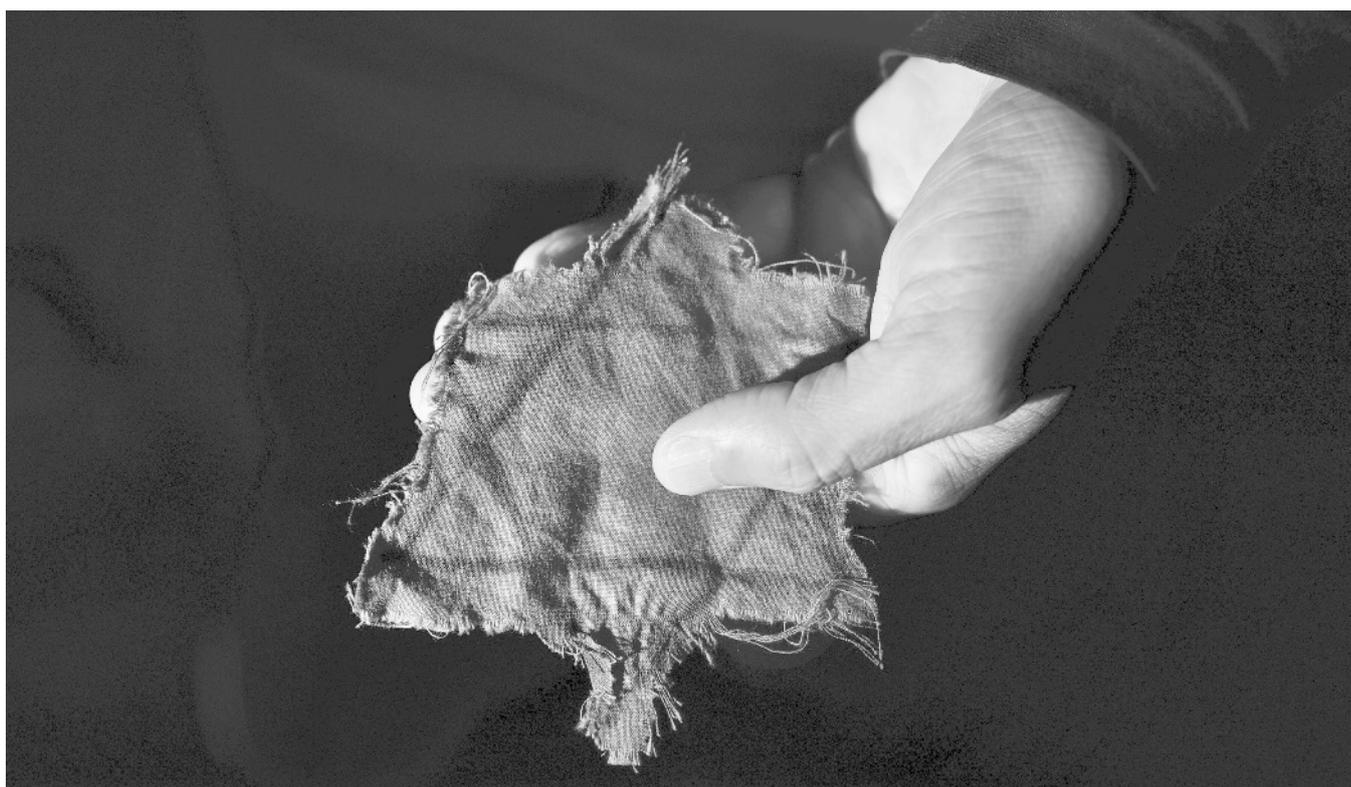


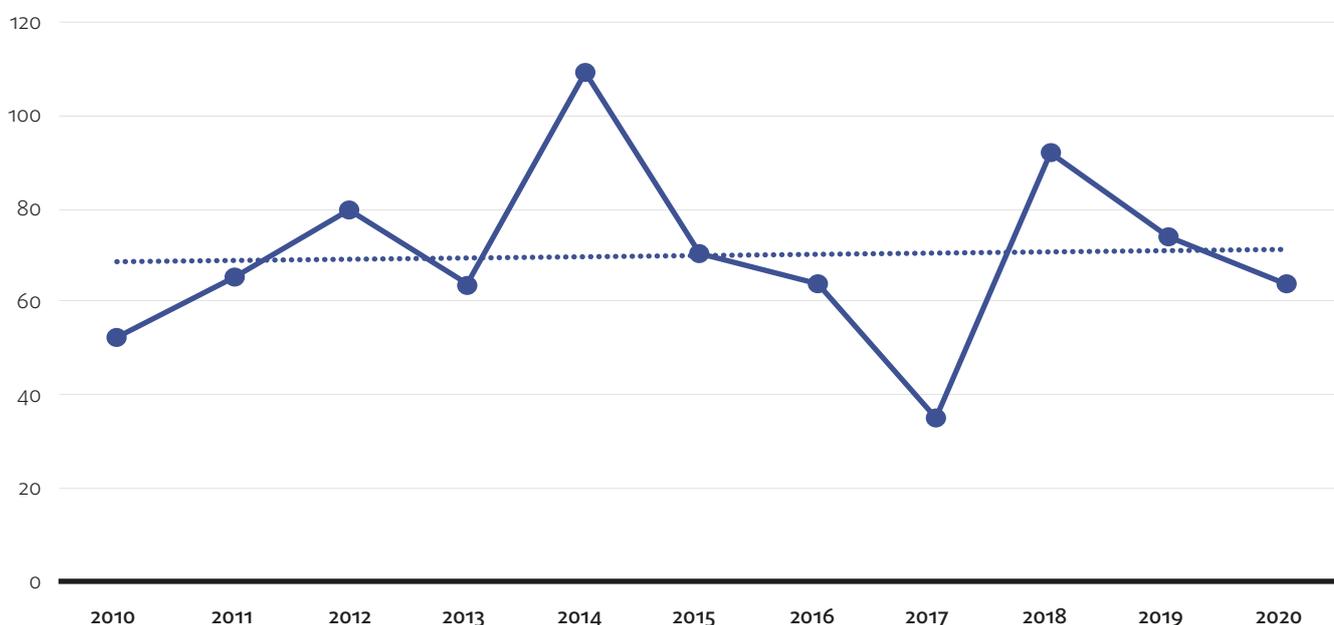
TABLE 11: TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORTED TO ANTISEMITISME.BE, 2010-2020

	Violence	Threats	Desecration/property damage	Ideological	Internet	Attack
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	47	1
2015	3	11	3	24	29	0
2016	7	7	25	2	23	0
2017	1	8	13	6	7	0
2018	6	7	16	33	30	0
2019	1	1	11	28	33	0
2020	3	6	3	20	32	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 2020 statistics was not yet available. The national liaison officer provided the data for 2020 to FRA.

FIGURE 4: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORTED TO ANTISEMITISME.BE, 2010-2020



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

▲ Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010-2020.

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 and 2020 (Figure 4). The highest figures were reported in 2014 (109 incidents).

BULGARIA

Official data

In 2020, the National Coordinator on Combating Antisemitism and the Organisation of the Jews in Bulgaria 'Shalom' informed the Ministry of Interior of five antisemitic incidents, two of which were reported to the relevant prosecutor's office. In addition, the national coordinator reported to the Council of Electronic Media one case of antisemitic content involving Nazi symbolism in a music video. No persons were convicted of antisemitic crimes in 2020 (Table 12).

TABLE 12: PERSONS CONVICTED OF ANTISEMITIC CRIMES, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, 2010–2020

Persons convicted of antisemitic crimes	
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	1
2014	1
2015	2
2016	1
2017	1
2018	0
2019	0
2020	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 statistics of the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia on criminal offences motivated by antisemitism show that the ministry recorded no offences motivated by antisemitism in 2020 (Table 13).

TABLE 13: CRIMINAL OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, 2012-2020

Recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism	
2012	1
2013	0
2014	0
2015	2
2016	2
2017	0
2018	8
2019	2
2020	0

Source: Ministry of the Interior of Croatia, 2013-2021

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'. The statistics for this category are available from 2015 onwards; in 2015-2020 no antisemitic incidents were recorded.

Unofficial data

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



CZECHIA

Official data

The Ministry of the Interior publishes annually a report on the issue of extremism in Czechia, as part of the government's strategy on combating extremism.³⁶ These reports also provide data on the number of recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism (Table 14).

TABLE 14: RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM IN CZECHIA, 2010-2020

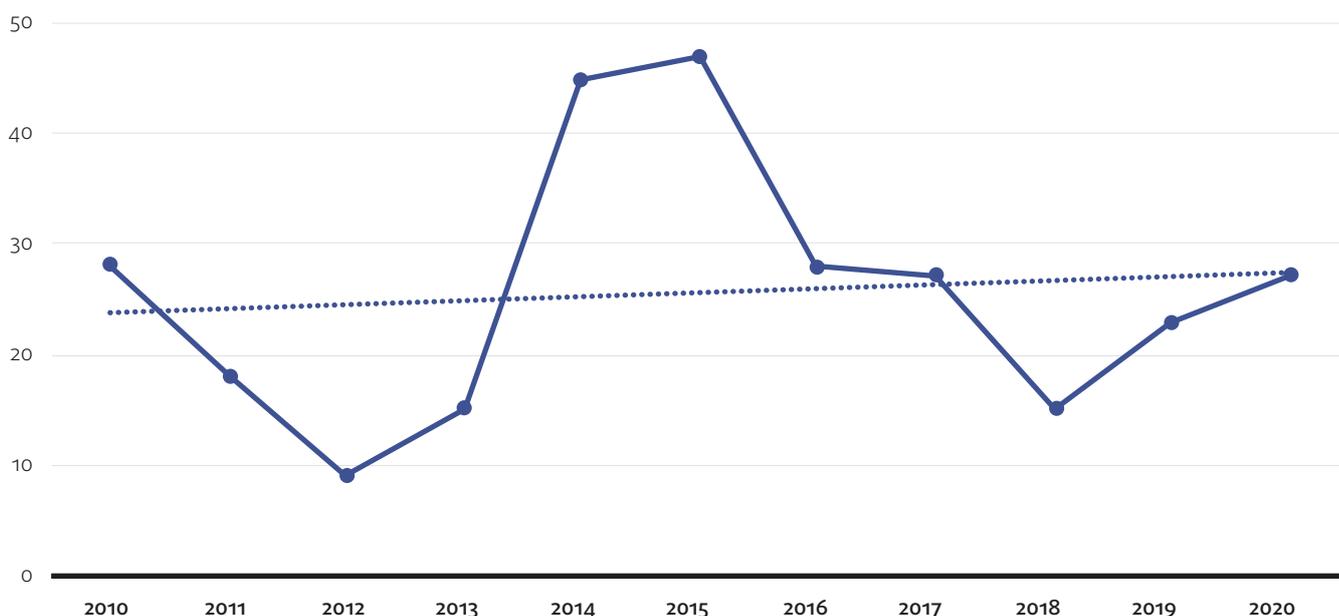
Year	Recorded criminal offences
2010	28
2011	18
2012	9
2013	15
2014	45
2015	47
2016	28
2017	27
2018	15
2019	23
2020	27

Source: Ministry of the Interior, annual report on the issue of extremism in Czechia

In 2020, the number of offences increased to 27, compared with 23 offences recorded in 2019 (Figure 5). Despite the increase in two consecutive years, from 2018 to 2020, the number of recorded offences remains below the level recorded in 2014–2015 (over 40 incidents per year).

³⁶ Czechia, Ministry of the Interior (2021), **Výroční zprávy o extremismu a koncepcie boje proti extremismu**.

FIGURE 5: RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM IN CZECHIA, 2010–2020



Source: Ministry of the Interior, 2011–2021

Unofficial data

The Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic (*Federace židovských obcí v ČR*) reports annually on antisemitic incidents in Czechia.³⁷ 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 **IHRA working definition of antisemitism**.

In 2020, the Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic registered 874 antisemitic incidents. This is an increase compared with 694 incidents registered in 2019 and 347 incidents in 2018. It is also the highest number of incidents recorded in 2010–2020.

Almost all of the incidents registered in 2020 concern antisemitic texts, illustrations or speeches disseminated in the media or online – 866 out of 874 incidents – whereas the numbers of incidents in other categories remained close to those from the same categories in 2019. Because of the large increase in registered antisemitic incidents in the category ‘media/web’, the overall trend for the period 2010–2020 shows an increase in antisemitic incidents in Czechia (Table 15 and Figure 6).

An earlier 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.³⁸ However, the report published by the federation in 2021 notes that, as a result of



Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010–2020.

³⁷ Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic (*Federace židovských obcí v ČR*) (2021), **Výroční zpráva o projevech antisemitismu v České republice za rok 2020**; also available in English: **Annual Report on Manifestations of Antisemitism in the Czech Republic in 2020**.

³⁸ Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic (*Federace židovských obcí v ČR*) (2020), **Annual report on manifestations of antisemitism in the Czech Republic**, p. 7.

the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, for many people the focus of social life moved to the online environment, and there was also an increase in the circulation of manifestations of hatred in the online sphere, as well as antisemitic conspiracy theories specifically related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

TABLE 15: NUMBERS AND TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN CZECHIA, 2010–2020

	Attacks		Threats, insults and harassment*	Harassment	Media/web	Total
	Physical	Property				
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
2020	1	1	6	n.a.	866	874

► 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 with previous years because of changes in categorisation.

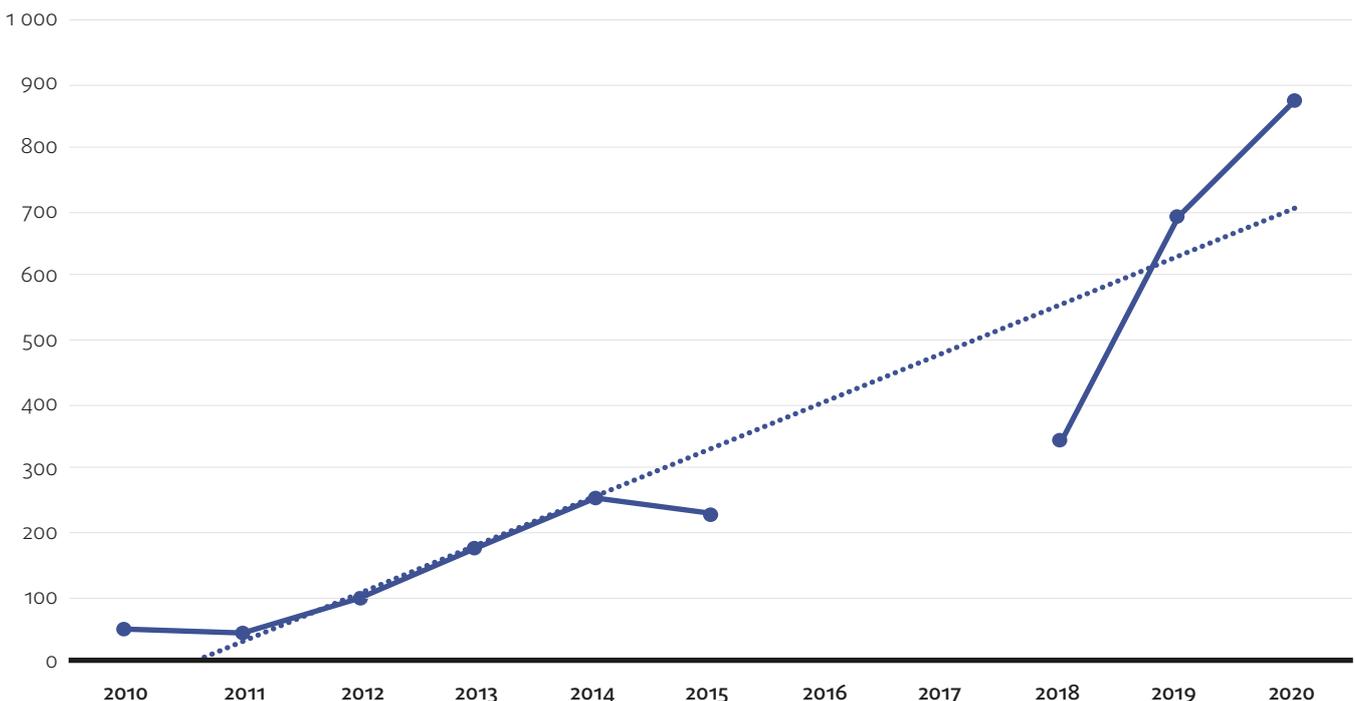
Notes:

Data for 2016 and 2017 are not available.

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010–2015 and 2018–2020.

Sources: Forum Against Antisemitism, 2011–2012; Jewish Community of Prague, 2012–2016; Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic, 2019–2021

FIGURE 6: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED BY THE FEDERATION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, 2010–2020



Sources: Forum Against Antisemitism, 2011–2012; Jewish Community of Prague, 2012–2016; Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic, 2019–2021

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 2017, the methods used to identify hate crime were changed again, and therefore the data before and after 2017 are not entirely comparable. In 2020, the Danish National Police recorded 79 crimes motivated by antisemitism, compared with 51 crimes recorded in 2019 (Table 16).³⁹



TABLE 16: EXTREMIST CRIMES TARGETING JEWS RECORDED BY PET, 2011–2013, AND CRIMES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM RECORDED BY THE DANISH NATIONAL POLICE, 2015–2020

	Recorded crimes
2011	5
2012	15
2013	10
2014	n.a.
2015	13*
2016	21
2017	38*
2018	26
2019	51
2020	79

Sources: PET, 2012–2014; Danish National Police, 2016–2021; data provided to FRA

◀ Notes:

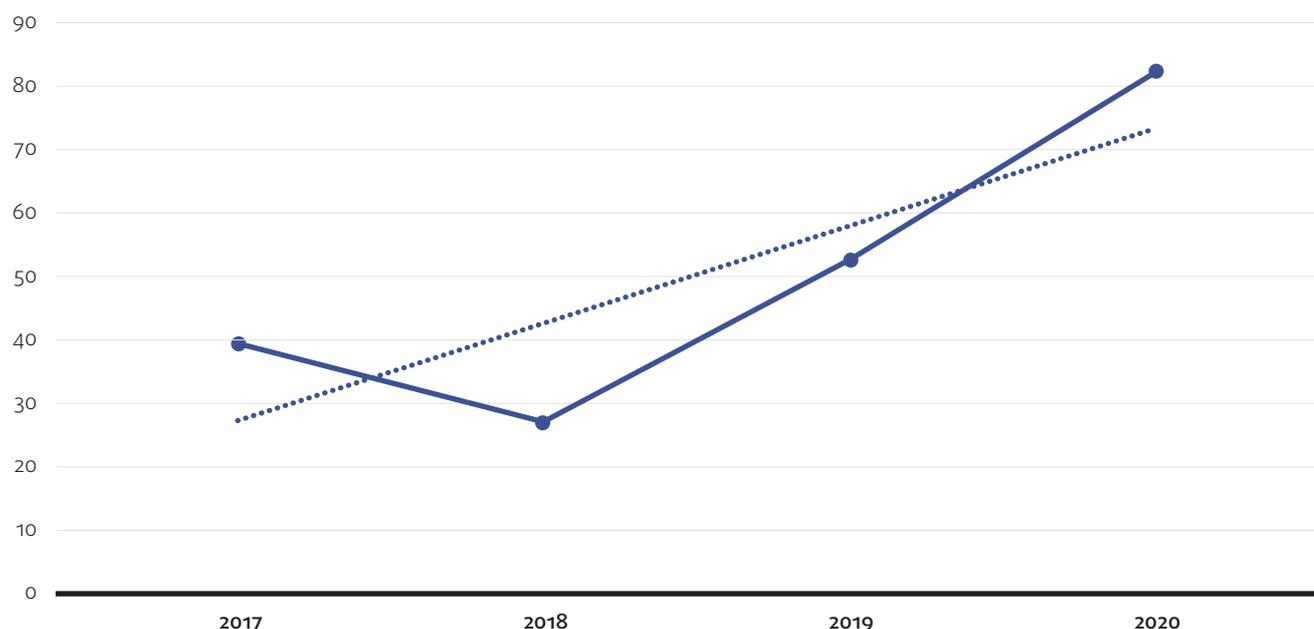
n.a.: not available.

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

Comparable data are available to examine the trends in crimes motivated by antisemitism in 2017–2020 (Figure 7). During this time, an increasing trend can be observed, with the number of crimes recorded in 2019 and 2020 notably exceeding the numbers recorded in 2017 and 2018.

³⁹ Danish police service (Rigspolitiet) (2020), *Hadforbrydelser i 2019*.

FIGURE 7: CRIMES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM RECORDED BY THE DANISH NATIONAL POLICE, 2017-2020



Sources: Danish National Police, 2018–2021; data provided to FRA

▲
Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2017–2020.

Unofficial data

Unofficial data on antisemitism in Denmark are based on incidents reported to the Jewish Community in Denmark (*Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark*) and its reporting point for antisemitic incidents (Anmeldelse af Antisemitiske Hændelser, AKVAH). The most recent report available concerns incidents recorded in 2019, when AKVAH recorded 37 antisemitic incidents, compared with 45 incidents in 2018 (Table 17).⁴⁰

TABLE 17: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED BY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN DENMARK, 2012-2020

	Recorded incidents
2012	40
2013	44
2014	54
2015	26
2016	22
2017	30
2018	45
2019	37
2020	n.a.

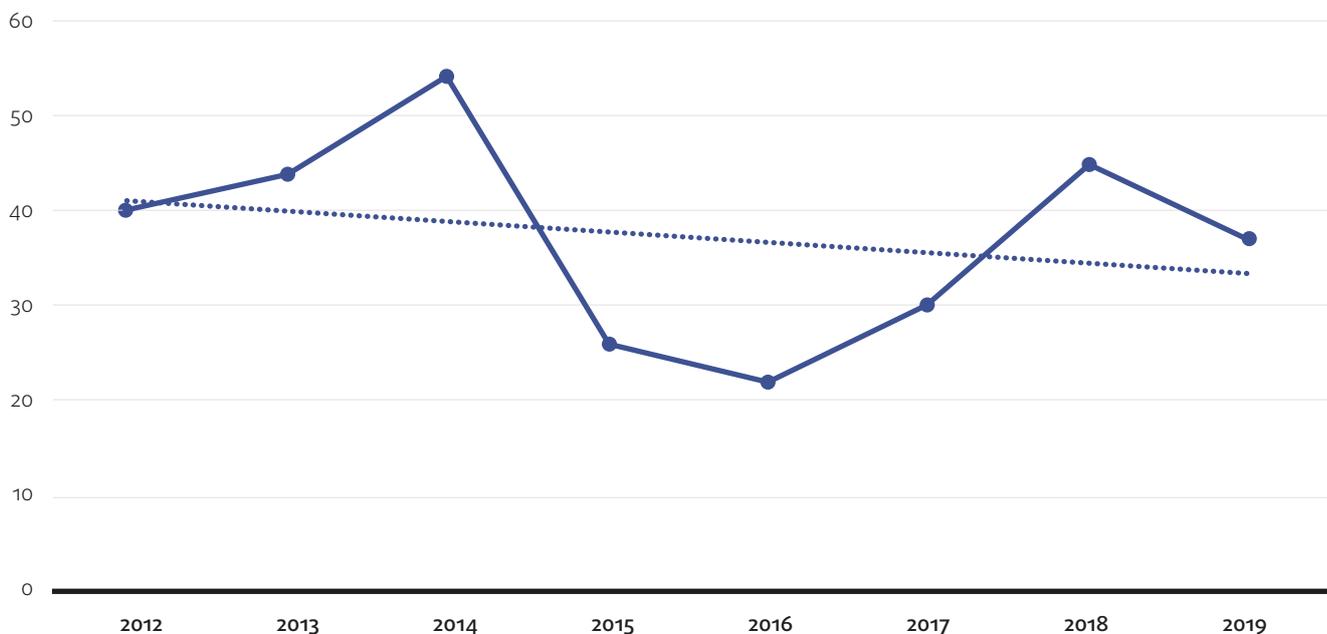
Sources: Mosaic Religious Community, 2013; Jewish Community in Denmark, 2014–2020

► Note:
n.a.: not available.

⁴⁰ Denmark, Jewish Community in Denmark (*Det Jødiske Samfund i Danmark*) (2020), *Rapport om antisemitiske hændelser i Danmark 2019*.

After the number of recorded antisemitic incidents decreased to 22 incidents in 2016, there was an increase in reported antisemitic incidents, with 30 cases reported in 2017 and 45 in 2018, followed by a decrease to 37 incidents in 2019. The year 2014 still represents the year with the highest number of reported antisemitic incidents, with 54 incidents recorded (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN DENMARK BY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN DENMARK, 2012-2019



Sources: Mosaic Religious Community, 2013; Jewish Community in Denmark, 2014-2020

▲
Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2012-2019.

ESTONIA

Official data

The Estonian government informed FRA that there had been no antisemitic crimes recorded in 2020. 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.

Unofficial data

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

FINLAND

Official data

The Police University College of Finland (*Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu*) publishes annually a report on suspected hate crimes reported to the police.⁴¹ 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, which enables the identification of hate crimes. Since 2008, the report has covered religiously motivated hate crimes, including antisemitic crimes (Table 18). Data for 2020 were not yet published at the time of writing this report.

TABLE 18: NUMBERS AND TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, 2010–2020

	Verbal insult, threat, harassment	Physical assault (unilateral)	Property crime	Physical assault (mutual)	Crime after verbal provocation	Discrimination	Homicide	Other	Total
2010	2	1	1	0	0	0	n.a.	0	4
2011	0	4	2	0	0	0	n.a.	0	6
2012	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
2013	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	11
2014	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
2015	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
2016	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
2017	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
2018	15	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	21
2019	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12
2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Police University College of Finland, 2011–2021

Compared with the 21 incidents recorded in 2018, the number of incidents decreased to 12 in 2019. In 2010–2019, the highest number of incidents was recorded in 2018. Most of these incidents are in the category of verbal insults, threats and harassment.



Note:

n.a.: not available.

Unofficial data

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

⁴¹ Rauta, J. (2019), *Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2019, 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 antisemitic acts, submitted by various sources, including the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice.⁴²

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 2017 to 2019, before a drop from 687 antisemitic actions and threats in 2019 to 339 in 2020 (Table 19). The highest number of antisemitic actions and threats in 2010–2020 was recorded in 2014 (851 cases) (Figure 9).

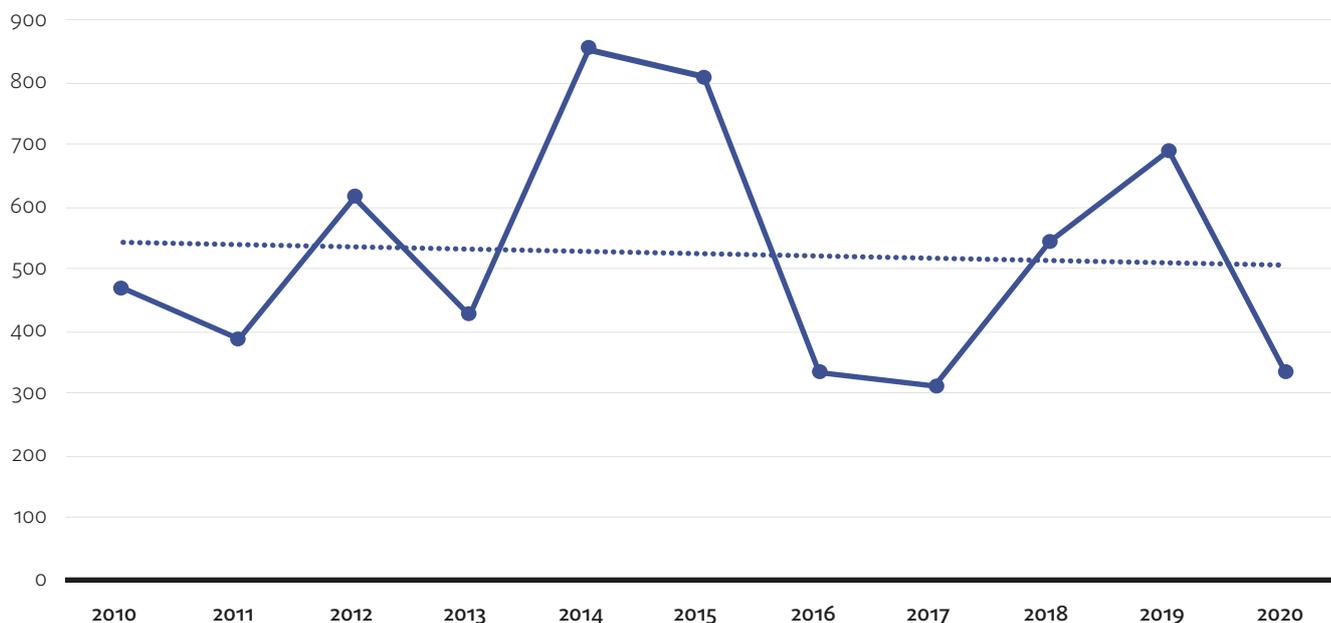
TABLE 19: ANTISEMITIC ACTIONS AND THREATS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2010–2020

Antisemitic actions and threats	
2010	466
2011	389
2012	614
2013	423
2014	851
2015	808
2016	335
2017	311
2018	541
2019	687
2020	339

Source: CNCDH annual reports

⁴² For the latest annual report on combating racism, antisemitism and xenophobia, see National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (*Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme*, CNCDH) (2021), **Rapport 2020 sur la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et la xénophobie**.

FIGURE 9: ANTISEMITIC ACTIONS AND THREATS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2010-2020



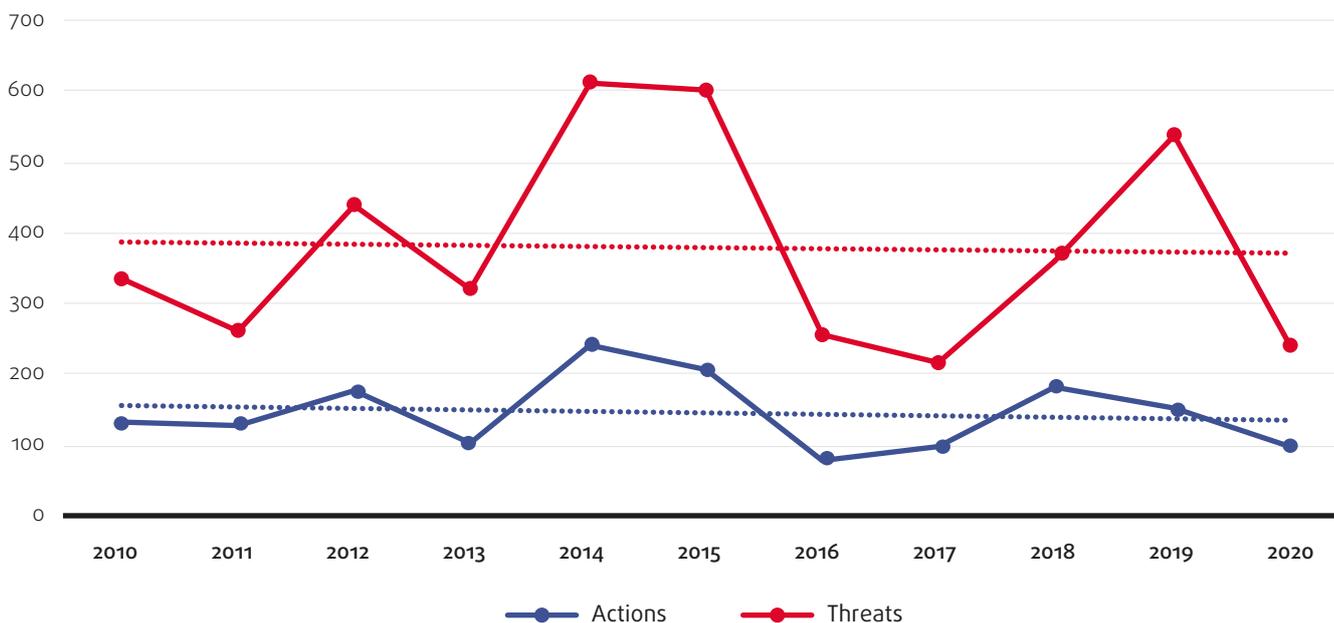
Source: CNCDH, 2011-2021

A separate trend analysis for actions and threats over the 2010-2020 period shows that threats (239 in 2020) are consistently reported in higher numbers than actions (100 in 2020). However, the overall trend for both actions and threats was relatively stable in 2010-2020 despite notable fluctuations in the number of incidents, particularly concerning antisemitic threats (Figure 10).

▲
Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010-2020.

▼
Note:
The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2010-2020.

FIGURE 10: ANTISEMITIC ACTIONS AND THREATS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2010-2020



Source: CNCDH, 2011-2021

Owing to changes in the way data on antisemitic actions and threats are published, the categories available for disaggregating the actions and threats by type of incident differ between the period 2010–2017 and the years since 2018. For antisemitic actions, the latest statistics subdivide the incidents into two categories: incidents against a person and incidents against property (Table 20). There are no data available for 2018–2020 to further break down antisemitic threats by type of incident using the same categories as those for 2010–2017 (Table 21). However, the CNCDH indicates that 43 of the 536 antisemitic threats in 2019 involved incidents committed on the internet or using social media.

TABLE 20: TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC ACTIONS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2010–2020

	Homicides or attempts	Physical violence	Terror attacks or attempts	Arson or attempts	Defacing and vandalising	Total
2010	1	56	n.a.	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*			50		104	151**
2020*			n.a.		n.a.	100

► Notes:

n.a.: not available.

* In the statistics published since 2018, the incident type is divided into two categories: incidents against a person and incidents against property.

** In the statistics published for 2019, the incidents against a person (50) and those against property (104) do not sum up to the total number of recorded incidents (151). This could be due to incidents that involved attacks against both persons and property being counted in both categories.

Source: CNCDH, 2010–2020

TABLE 21: TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC THREATS RECORDED IN FRANCE, 2010–2020

	Threatening words and gestures, and 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
2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	239

► Note:

n.a.: not available.

Source: CNCDH, 2010–2020

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 published by SPCJ are aligned with data presented by the CNCDH.⁴³

In addition to the details published by the CNCDH, according to SPCJ the 151 antisemitic actions in 2020 include the following: 44 incidents of physical violence, two incidents of arson or attempted arson, and 54 incidents of defacing or vandalising. Similarly, SPCJ breaks down the 239 antisemitic threats in 2019 into 123 incidents of threatening words and gestures or insults, 26 incidents of flyers or hate mail, and 90 incidents of graffiti.

⁴³ Jewish Community Security Service (*Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive*, SPCJ) (2021), **Rapport sur l'antisémitisme en France 2020**; also available in English: **Report on Antisemitism in France 2020**.

GERMANY

Official data

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

Data on the number of antisemitic crimes (Table 22) and on the number of antisemitic acts of violence (Table 23) 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, crime based on religious ideology and crime that is ‘not attributable’. This is to get a multidimensional 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 2020, police recorded 2,351 politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive; this is the highest number recorded in 2010–2020 and the fifth consecutive year of increase in the number of recorded crimes with an antisemitic motive (Table 22). This follows 2,032 incidents recorded in 2019, which also represented the highest number of incidents recorded until then. In addition, the overall trend in crime recorded in 2010–2020 suggests an increasing trend (Figure 11).

TABLE 22: NUMBER OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMES WITH A PRESUMED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE BY CATEGORY OF PERPETRATOR RECORDED IN GERMANY, 2010–2020

	Right wing	Left wing	Foreign ideology	Religious ideology*	Not attributable	Total
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
2020	2,224	10	40	31	46	2,351

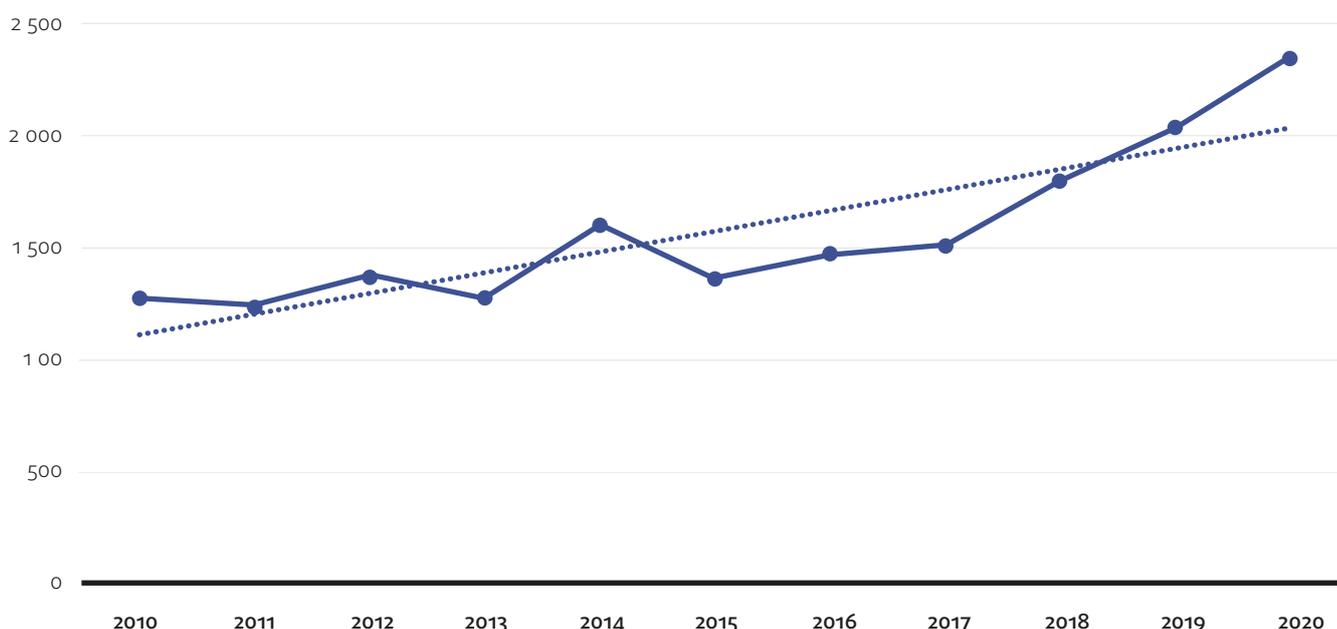
Source: KPMD PMK, 2011–2021

► Notes:

n.a.: not available.

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

FIGURE 11: POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMES WITH AN ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE RECORDED IN GERMANY, 2010-2020



Source: KMPD PMK, 2011-2021

Published statistics do not fully disaggregate the types of politically motivated crimes committed with an antisemitic motive, besides the numbers of acts of violence recorded. Overall, the 2021 report by the Federal Criminal Policy Office (*Bundeskriminalamt*) notes that, among all politically motivated crimes (that is, antisemitic crime as well as other crimes), the largest category involves dissemination of offensive material (*Propagandadelikte*), which accounts for 57.87 % of all crimes. Harassment accounts for 13.85 % of all politically motivated crimes and incitement to hatred accounts for 9.23 %.⁴⁴

▲ Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010-2020.

TABLE 23: NUMBER OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ACTS OF VIOLENCE WITH A PRESUMED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE BY CATEGORY OF PERPETRATOR RECORDED IN GERMANY, 2010-2020

	Right wing	Left wing	Foreign ideology	Religious ideology*	Not attributable	Total
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
2020	50	0	4	1	2	57

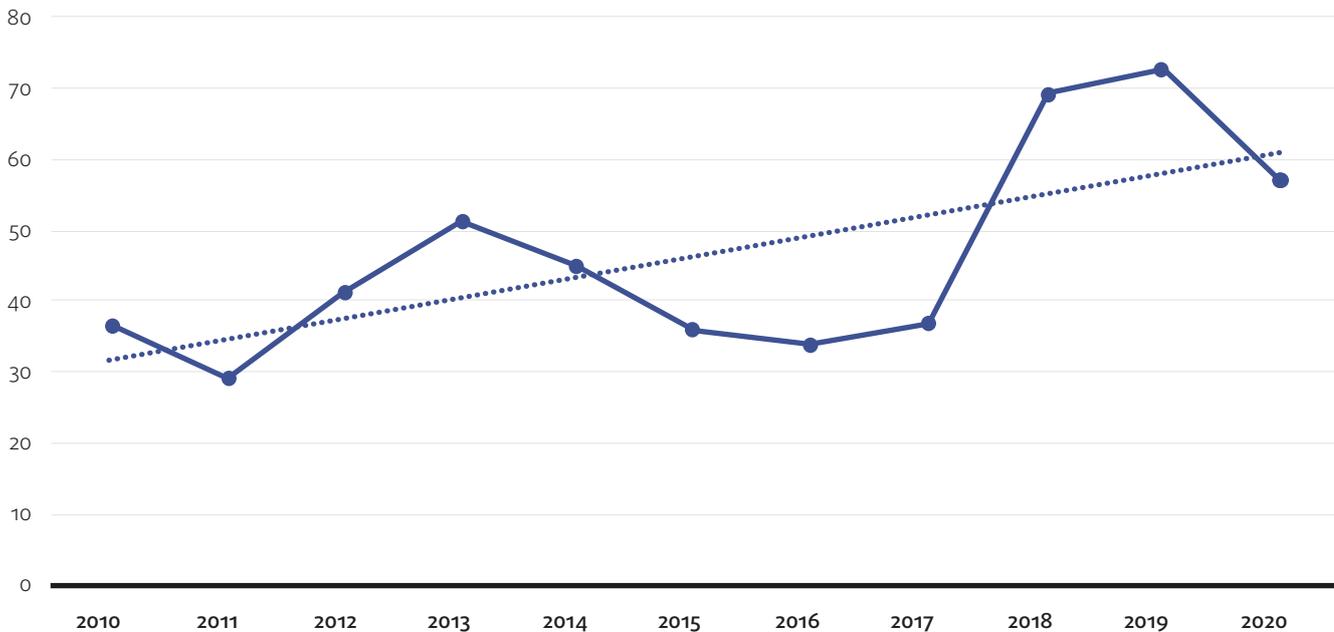
Source: KMPD PMK, 2011-2021

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

⁴⁴ *Bundeskriminalamt* (2021), *Politisch motivierte Kriminalität im Jahr 2020*.

Following a period of decrease in the number of recorded acts of violence with an antisemitic motive in 2013–2016, the number of acts of violence increased from 2016 to 2019. The 57 acts of violence with an antisemitic motive recorded in 2020 represent the first decrease in cases since 2016. The overall trend in 2010–2020 nevertheless shows an increase in recorded acts of violence with an antisemitic motive (Figure 12).

FIGURE 12: POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ACTS OF VIOLENCE WITH AN ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE RECORDED IN GERMANY, 2010–2020



Source: KMPD PMK, 2011–2021

▲
 Note:
 The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010–2020.

Unofficial data

The Federal Association of Departments for Research and Information on Antisemitism (*Bundesverband der Recherche- und Informationsstellen Antisemitismus e.V.*, 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, 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 the RIAS database.

In 2020, the RIAS network recorded 1,909 antisemitic incidents, which consisted of one incident of serious violence, 39 physical attacks, 167 incidents of damage to property, 96 incidents involving threats, 1,449 incidents of offensive acts and 157 incidents involving mass distribution of materials.

Most of these incidents were recorded in the four German states where RIAS has local organisations. In total, 239 were recorded in Bayern (178 in 2019), 1,004 in Berlin (881 in 2019), 141 in Brandenburg (138 in 2019) and 53 in Schleswig-Holstein (56 in 2019). In addition, RIAS recorded 472 in the other 12 German states in 2020 (200 incidents in 2019).⁴⁵ The annual report by RIAS includes further details concerning the recorded incidents, including incident type and motivation.

In 2020, RIAS also published a special report on antisemitism in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁶ Out of the antisemitic incidents that RIAS recorded in the early months of the pandemic, 44 % were associated with COVID-19. RIAS and its network of local organisations have continued to collect data on antisemitic conspiracy theories related to COVID-19.

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.⁴⁷ The foundation notes that this chronology is not exhaustive and gives people the opportunity to report and reference other antisemitic incidents of which they may be aware.

Table 24 shows a great degree of fluctuation in the number of antisemitic incidents identified by the Amadeu Antonio Foundation between 2010 and 2020. In this period, the highest number of incidents was recorded in 2017 (257 incidents). At the time that data for this report were compiled, the data on the foundation's website included 201 recorded cases in 2020.

TABLE 24: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN GERMANY RECORDED BY THE AMADEU ANTONIO FOUNDATION, 2010-2020

Recorded antisemitic incidents	
2010	87
2011	47
2012	32
2013	66
2014	178
2015	105
2016	176
2017	257
2018	210
2019	64
2020	201

Source: Amadeu Antonio Foundation, 2011-2021

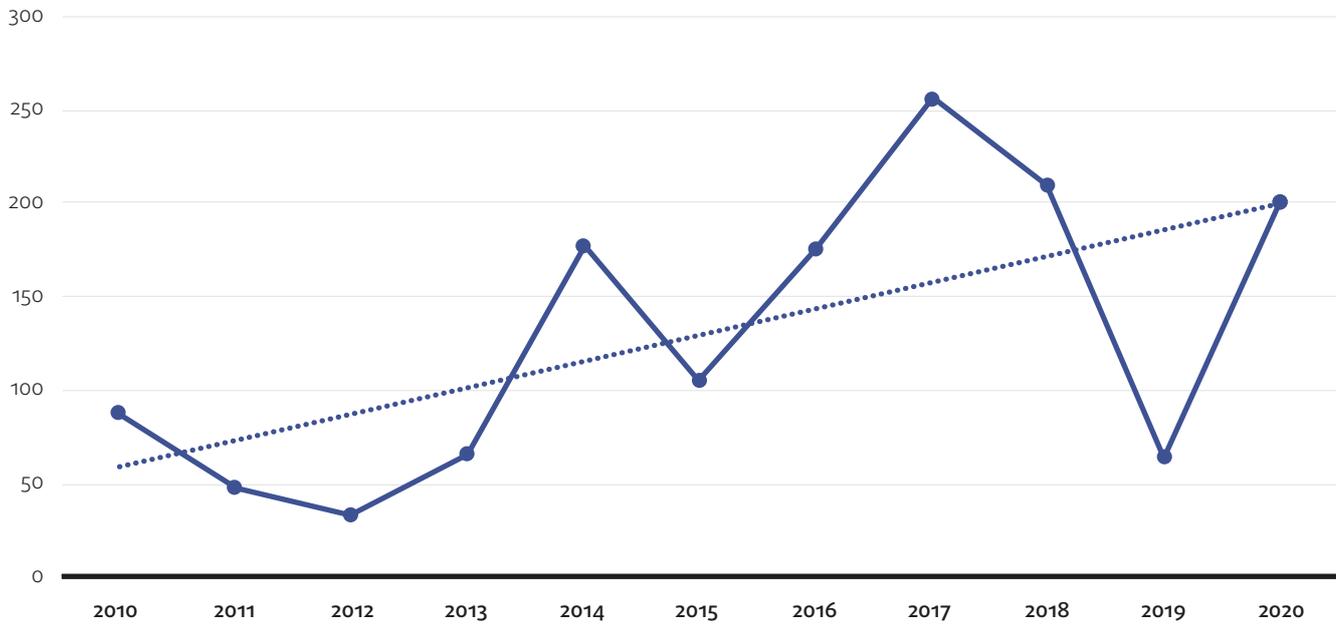
⁴⁵ Federal Association of Departments for Research and Information on Antisemitism (Bundesverband der Recherche- und Informationsstellen Antisemitismus e.V, RIAS) (2021), **Antisemitische Vorfälle in Deutschland 2020**.

⁴⁶ RIAS (2021), **Antisemitismus im Kontext der Covid-19-Pandemie**.

⁴⁷ Amadeu Antonio Foundation, '**Chronik antisemitischer Vorfälle**'.

Despite the great range in numbers of recorded antisemitic incidents between 2010 and 2020, the data suggest an overall increasing trend in the period 2010–2020 (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN GERMANY RECORDED BY THE AMADEU ANTONIO FOUNDATION, 2010–2020



Source: Amadeu Antonio Foundation, 2011–2021

▲
Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010–2020.

GREECE

Official data

The Directorate of State Security informed FRA that the Hellenic Police Services recorded and referred to the Ministry of Justice nine incidents motivated by antisemitism in 2020 (Table 25). This follows 10 incidents recorded in both 2019 and 2018. The cases recorded in 2020 concern vandalism of memorial sites and a Jewish community building, and disseminating antisemitic and xenophobic information in the media, as well as the use of antisemitic language in a newspaper and Holocaust denial on social media. In 2020, prosecution was initiated in eight cases.

TABLE 25: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM RECORDED BY POLICE AND NUMBER OF PROSECUTED CASES PERTAINING TO ANTISEMITISM IN GREECE, 2010-2020

	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
2020	9	8

Sources: Hellenic Police Headquarters; District Attorneys' Offices to the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, 2011-2021

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.⁴⁸ These data are collected from religious communities, the police, the public prosecutor and other state authorities. In 2020, the data included 10 incidents against Jewish religious sites, compared with five incidents in 2019 and 20 incidents in 2018.

Unofficial data

In 2020, the Racist Violence Recording Network, which consists of 42 civil society organisations, did not record any antisemitic incidents, whereas in 2019 it recorded two incidents of desecration of Holocaust memorials.⁴⁹ In 2018, the network recorded nine antisemitic incidents, which targeted Jewish sacred or symbolic places and the Jewish community. The network 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.



⁴⁸ Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, [Acts against religious sites in Greece; also available in English](#).

⁴⁹ Racist Violence Recording Network (2021), [Annual report 2020](#).

HUNGARY

Official data

No official data on antisemitism are recorded in Hungary. FRA's 2018 report *Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU* notes that available official hate crime statistics refer to crimes recorded in the category 'violence against a member of the community', but these data cannot be disaggregated further to determine the number of antisemitic incidents.⁵⁰

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 2020, TEV recorded 30 antisemitic incidents (Table 26). Among these, one incident was categorised as threat, one as discrimination, six as vandalism and 22 as hate speech.⁵¹

TABLE 26: NUMBER OF RECORDED ANTISEMITIC HATE CRIMES IN HUNGARY, TEV, 2013-2020

Recorded antisemitic incidents	
2013	61*
2014	37
2015	52
2016	48
2017	37
2018	32
2019	35
2020	30

Source: TEV, 2014-2021

► Note:

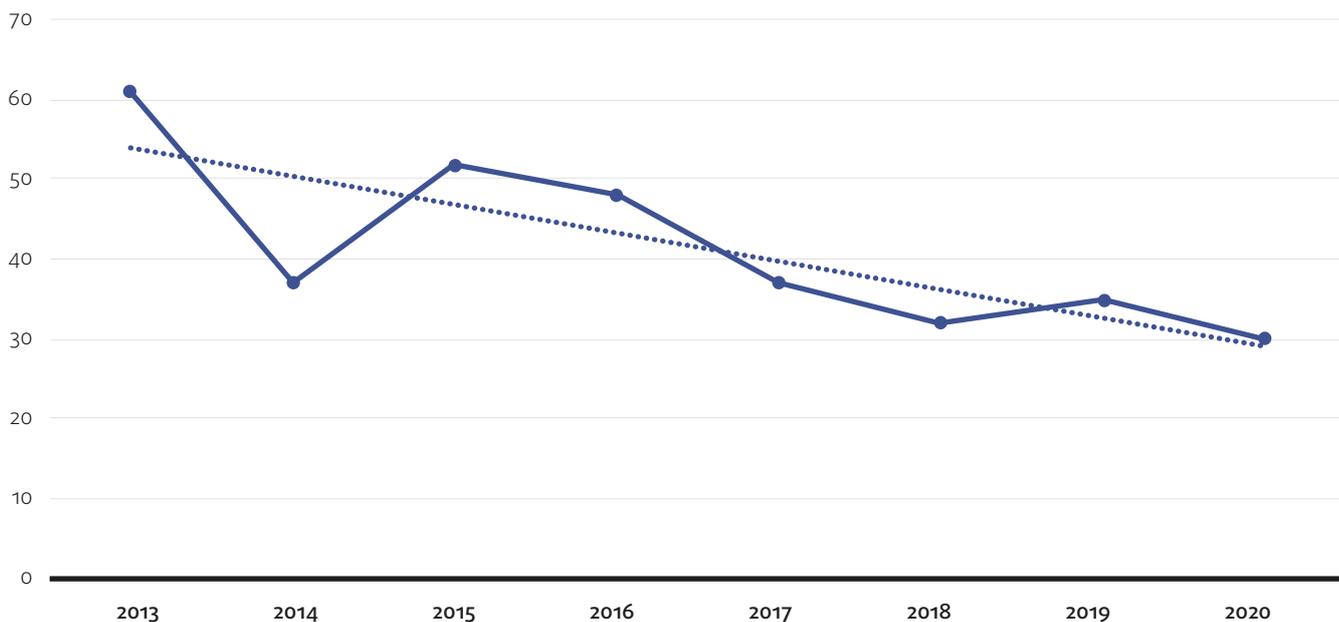
* Between May 2013 and December 2013.

When looking at the 2013-2020 period, the overall trend is that the number of recorded antisemitic incidents is decreasing. This results in an overall decreasing trend (Figure 14). Most of these incidents involve hate speech, followed by vandalism (Table 27).

⁵⁰ FRA (2018), **Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU**, Luxembourg, Publications Office, p. 77.

⁵¹ Action and Protection Foundation (*Tett és Védelem Alapítván*, TEV) (2020), **Annual reports**.

FIGURE 14: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN HUNGARY, TEV, 2013-2020



Source: TEV, 2014-2021

TABLE 27: NUMBERS AND TYPES OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN HUNGARY, TEV, 2014-2020

	Attack	Threats	Vandalism	Hate speech	Discrimination
2014	1	2	2	32	0
2015	2	2	5	43	0
2016	0	1	10	37	0
2017	0	0	13	24	0
2018	3	0	10	19	0
2019	1	1	6	27	0
2020	0	1	6	22	1

Source: TEV, 2015-2021



Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2013-2020.

IRELAND

Official data

According to the data Ireland has provided to ODIHR, three hate crimes with antisemitic motivation were recorded by the police in 2019, whereas there was one police-recorded hate crime involving antisemitic motivation in 2018.⁵² No data were available concerning the number of recorded incidents in 2020 at the time this report was 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.⁵³ 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. A new baseline for hate-related incidents is being established in 2021, along with the introduction of training and other measures to improve recording.

Unofficial data

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

⁵² ODIHR (2021), ‘[Hate crime reporting – Ireland](#)’.

⁵³ 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.

ITALY

Official data

The national inter-agency crime recording database (System of Investigation – *Sistema di Indagine, SDI*) does not currently provide data specifically on antisemitic incidents. The system is aimed to support police officers during an investigation, and it is based on the provisions of the criminal law. The system collects data based on criminal law categories, including a broad category of incidents related to race, ethnicity, nationality, religion and linguistic minorities.

The Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD)⁵⁴ collects data on antisemitic incidents as part of its hate crime monitoring activities. In 2020, OSCAD identified 101 cases involving antisemitism based on investigations conducted by either the National Police or the Carabinieri Corps (Table 28). The recorded 101 cases contain 112 antisemitic hate crimes.⁵⁵ Before 2019, data on recorded antisemitic incidents were obtained from the Division for General Investigations and Special Operations (DIGOS), which is part of the National Police and assigned various tasks, including the collection of information concerning the activities carried out by the police and antiterrorism work.

TABLE 28: RECORDED INCIDENTS OF ANTISEMITIC CRIMINAL CONDUCT IN ITALY, 2010–2020

	Cases total
2010	16
2011	23
2012	28
2013	50
2014	68
2015	50
2016	35
2017	32
2018	56
2019	91*
2020	101

Sources: DIGOS, 2011–2019; OSCAD (including data from the National Police and Carabinieri Corps), 2020–2021.

◀ Note:

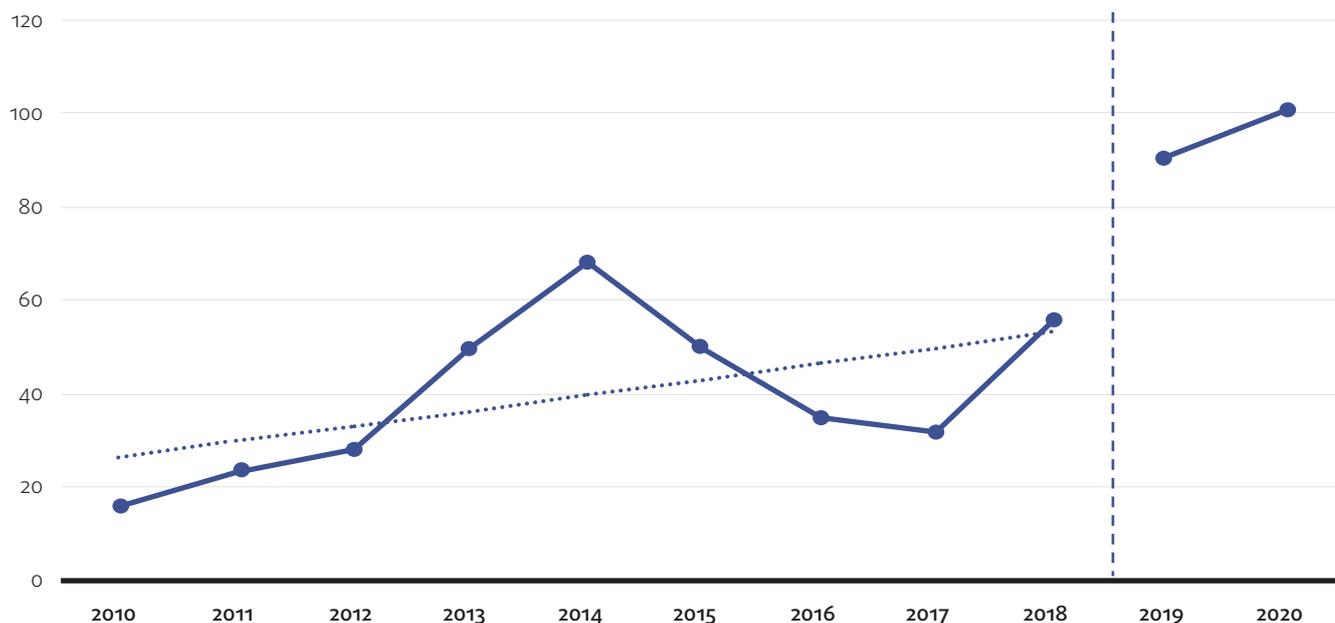
* Data for 2019 and 2020 are not comparable with previous years because of a change in data collection methodology.

The change in data collection methodology between 2018 and 2019 means that it is not possible to make an assessment of the trends in recorded antisemitic cases in 2010–2020. Statistics collected by DIGOS in 2010–2018 point to an overall increasing trend in this period. (Figure 15). According to the authorities, the changes introduced to the data collection methods in 2019 have improved OSCAD’s monitoring of antisemitic crime. Improvements in the data sharing mechanism between OSCAD and the Union of the Italian Jewish Communities (*Unione delle Comunità Ebraiche Italiane*) have also contributed to better data.

⁵⁴ OSCAD was established within the Ministry of Interior – Department of Public Security, Central Directorate of Criminal Police – in late 2010, with the purpose of improving the action of the Italian Police agencies (in particular the National Police (*Polizia di Stato*) and Carabinieri Corps (*Arma dei Carabinieri*)) in preventing and combating hate crimes.

⁵⁵ That is, one case may involve several crimes – for example when a case involves multiple victims.

FIGURE 15: RECORDED INCIDENTS OF ANTISEMITIC CRIMINAL CONDUCT IN ITALY, 2010–2020



Sources: DIGOS, 2011–2019; OSCAD (including data from the National Police and Carabinieri Corps), 2020–2021.

▲
Notes:
The dashed vertical line indicates a break in the time series due to a change in data collection methodology.
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010–2018, before the break in the time series.

In the data collected by DIGOS in 2010–2018 and by OSCAD for 2019–2020, it is possible to identify the number of persons cited and those arrested for antisemitic criminal conduct (Table 29).

TABLE 29: CITED PERSONS AND ARRESTED PERSONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANTISEMITIC CRIMINAL CONDUCT IN ITALY, 2010–2020

	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	22	1
2020	11	0

Sources: DIGOS, 2011–2019; OSCAD (including data from the National Police and Carabinieri Corps), 2020–2021

The statistics collected by OSCAD for 2019 and 2020 allow for a further disaggregation by type of crime involved (Table 30). Overall in 2020, the most recorded crime involved incitement to violence – 86 crimes, which includes 53 crimes related to antisemitic writings, symbols, banners or leaflets, and 30 crimes related to antisemitism online.

TABLE 30: ANTISEMITIC CRIMES, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 2019 AND 2020

Type of crime	Number of crimes	
	2019	2020
Homicide	0	0
Physical assault	1	1
Sexual assault	n.a.	0
Incitement to violence*	62	86
Theft/robbery	1	0
Damage to property	5	3
Arson	0	0
Desecration of graves	1	0
Attacks against places of worship	0	2
Disturbance of the peace	1	1
Vandalism	10	14
Threats/threatening behaviour	9	5
Other	1	0

Source: OSCAD, 2020–2021

◀ Notes:

n.a.: not available.

* Category 'Incitement to violence' includes, among other things, racist writings, symbols, banners and leaflets.

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.⁵⁶ In 2020, the observatory recorded 230 antisemitic incidents, after 251 incidents were recorded in 2019, which was the highest number of incidents recorded in 2010–2020 (Table 31).

TABLE 31: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN ITALY, 2010–2020

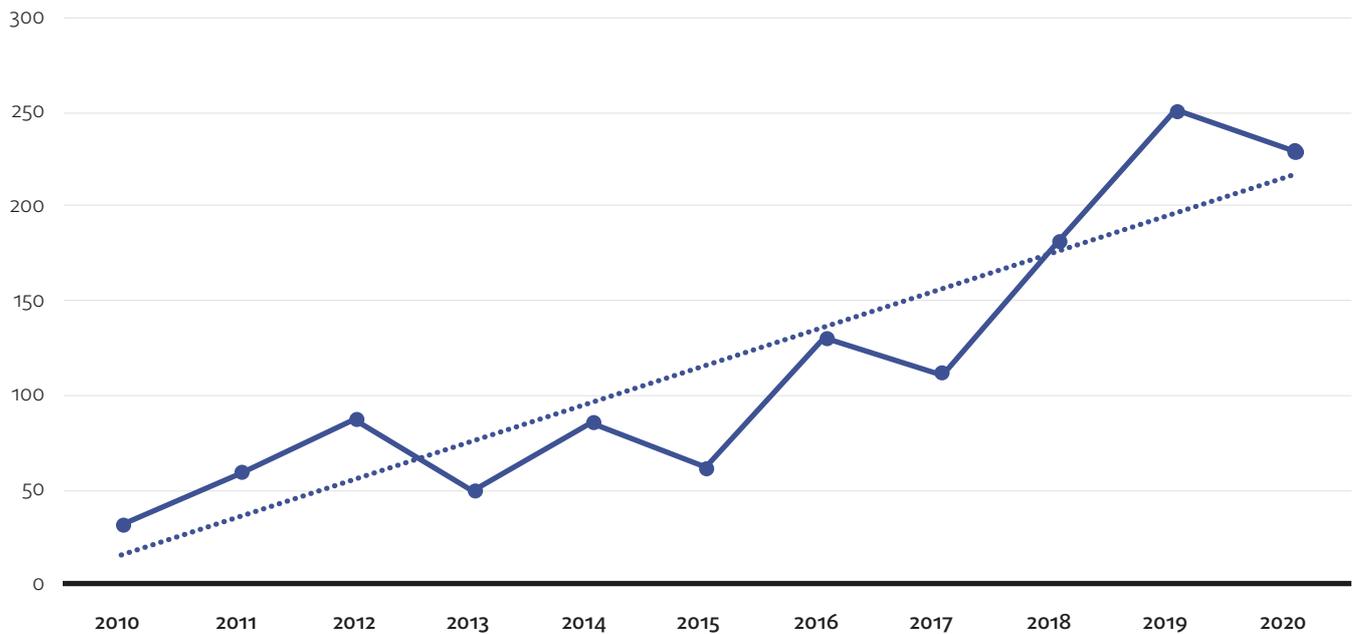
Recorded incidents	
2010	31
2011	58
2012	87
2013	49
2014	86
2015	61
2016	130
2017	111
2018	181
2019	251
2020	230

Source: Observatory of Contemporary Anti-Jewish Prejudice, 2011–2021

⁵⁶ Osservatorio antisemitismo, **Episodi di antisemitismo in Italia**.

After several years of alternately increasing and decreasing numbers, the recorded antisemitic incidents increased for two consecutive years, in 2018 and 2019, before falling slightly in 2020. The overall trend for the period 2010–2020 shows an increase in the number of recorded antisemitic incidents (Figure 16).

FIGURE 16: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN ITALY, OBSERVATORY OF CONTEMPORARY ANTI-JEWISH PREJUDICE, 2010–2020



Source: *Observatory of Contemporary Anti-Jewish Prejudice, 2011–2021*

▲
Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates
the trend based on data for 2010–2020.

LATVIA

Official data

According to data from the Ministry of Interior, in 2020 criminal proceedings were started in one instance of crimes related to antisemitism, whereas two criminal proceedings were started in 2019. No antisemitic crimes were recorded in 2018 and 2017. In 2016, one case related to the desecration of Jewish graves was successfully prosecuted, whereas 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 2020, the Lithuanian State Security Department (*Valstybės saugumo departamentas*) recorded three antisemitic incidents, whereas five incidents were recorded in 2019. 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, 13 pre-trial investigations were launched in 2020 related to incitement to antisemitic hatred. Out of these, one investigation is being examined by a court as a criminal case, one has resulted in a criminal court order against the perpetrator, one investigation is in progress, and the other investigations have been completed without leading to court cases.

Unofficial data

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

LUXEMBOURG

Official data

In Luxembourg, crime statistics are collected for crimes related to discrimination, racism and xenophobia. Crimes related to antisemitism would be recorded in this category, but disaggregated statistics on crimes related to antisemitism are not available for 2019 and 2020.

The Luxembourg government previously 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. 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 2020, the Activity Report by the organisation Research and Information on Antisemitism in Luxembourg (*Recherche et Information sur l'Antisémitisme au Luxembourg*, RIAL)⁵⁷ recorded 64 antisemitic incidents, consisting of revisionism, harassment, written and oral hate speech, and acts of violence (Table 32). RIAL recorded 47 antisemitic incidents in 2019.⁵⁸ RIAL collects data on antisemitic incidents based on reporting to the organisation's online database, from social networks and the media.

As Table 32 shows, among the recorded incidents, written hate speech was the most prevalent type of antisemitic incident in Luxembourg in 2017–2020. The number of antisemitic incidents recorded by RIAL show an increasing trend in the period 2017–2020 for which data are available (Figure 17).

TABLE 32: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN LUXEMBOURG, RIAL, 2017–2020

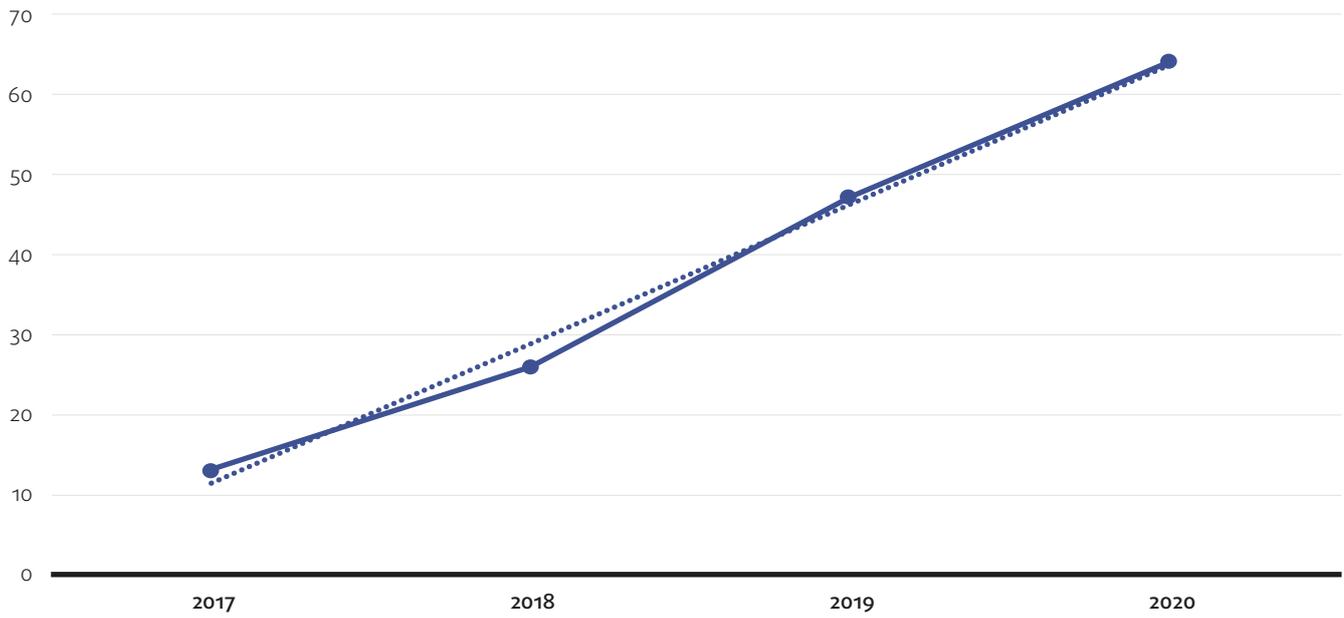
	Revisionism	Harassment	Written hate speech	Oral hate speech	Acts of violence	Total
2017	1	3	7	1	1	13
2018	2	2	20	2	0	26
2019	3	1	43	0	0	47
2020	6	1	52	1	4	64

Source: RIAL, 2018–2021

⁵⁷ Research and Information on Antisemitism in Luxembourg (*Recherche et Information sur l'Antisémitisme au Luxembourg* – RIAL), *Activity Report 2018*.

⁵⁸ RIAL, *Rapport RIAL 2019*.

FIGURE 17: RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN LUXEMBOURG, RIAL, 2017-2020



Source: RIAL, 2018-2021

▲
Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates
the trend based on data for 2017-2020.

MALTA

Official data

The Maltese government informed FRA that no cases pertaining to antisemitism were reported to the police in 2019 and 2020.

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 reports have been 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 33 summarises the data on antisemitism published in *Poldis* between 2008 and 2014⁵⁹ and since 2015 in the *Discriminatiecijfers* report series.⁶⁰ 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. In total, the police in the Netherlands recorded 517 antisemitic incidents in 2020 (Table 33). Some of the main incident categories included in this figure are antisemitic statements (395 incidents), threats (56 incidents) and violence (27 incidents). The total includes incidents reported by the public as well as incidents against public officials. In 2019, a total of 768 antisemitic incidents were reported to the police.

TABLE 33: NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMINAL DISCRIMINATORY ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2010–2020

	Antisemitic incidents
2010	286
2011	294
2012	859*
2013	717
2014	358**
2015	428
2016	335
2017	284
2018	275
2019	768***
2020	517

Sources: LECD-Police and Verwey-Jonker Institute, 2011–2015; Art.1, 2016–2021

► 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.
- *** Not comparable with previous years because of a change in the data collection methodology.

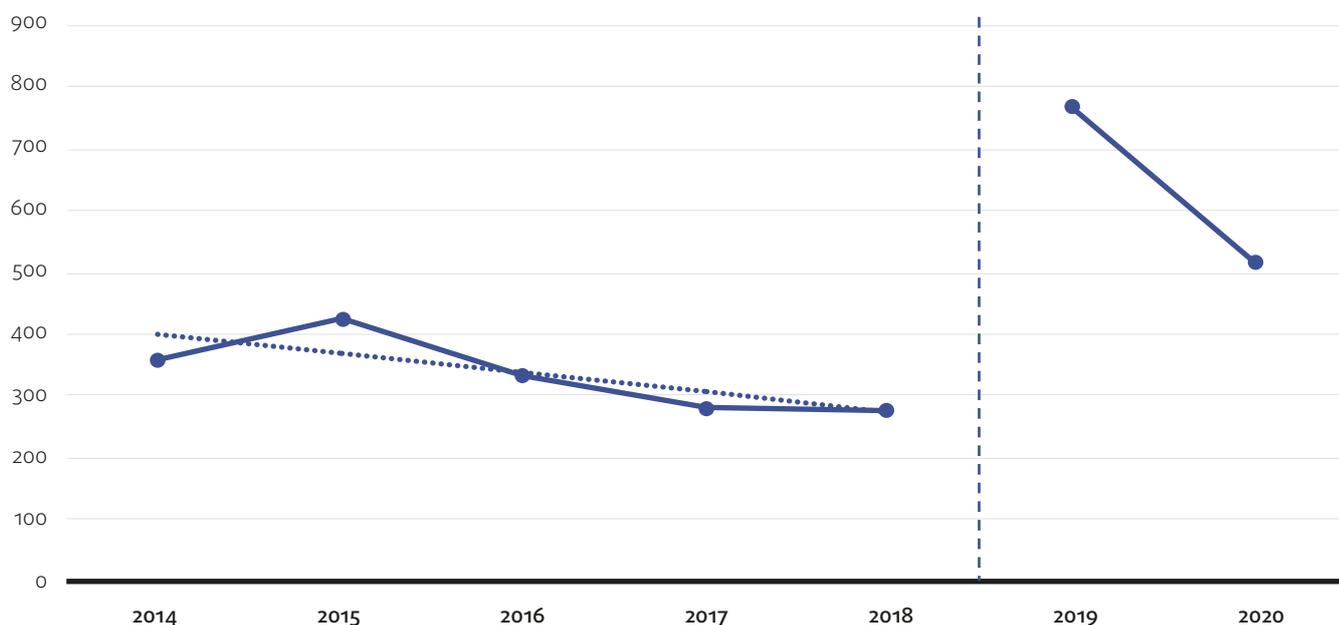
⁵⁹ See Rijksoverheid (2011), *Poldis 2010: Criminaliteitsbeeld discriminatie*; Rijksoverheid (2012), *Poldis rapportage 2011*; Tierholf, B., Hermens, N., Drost, L. and van der Vos, L. (2013), *Poldis rapportage 2012 – Met themarapportage antisemitisme*; Tierholf, B., Scheffelaar, A., Hermens, N. and Drost, L. (2014), *Poldis rapportage 2013 – Met themarapportage moslimdiscriminatie*, Utrecht, Verwey-Jonker Instituut.

⁶⁰ Latest report in this series is Art.1 (2021), *Discriminatiecijfers in 2020*.

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 18 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. Owing to changes in the data collection methodology between 2018 and 2019, it is not possible to assess the trend for the full period 2014–2020 presented in Figure 18.

FIGURE 18: NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMINAL DISCRIMINATORY ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2014–2020



Sources: *Poldis*, 2015; *Discriminatiecijfers 2016–2021*

In 2020, 82 incidents of antisemitic discrimination were reported to anti-discrimination bureaus in the Netherlands, compared with 78 incidents recorded in 2019. There were some changes in the data collection practices in 2013, and therefore figures for earlier years (available in Table 34) have been left out of the trend analysis (Figure 19). Between 2013 and 2020, the overall trend in recorded incidents of antisemitic discrimination is decreasing despite the increase in 2019 and 2020, compared with the number of incidents recorded in 2018. The peak number was recorded in 2014, with 147 incidents of antisemitic discrimination.



Notes:

The dashed vertical line indicates a break in the time series due to a change in data collection methodology.

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2014–2018, before the break in the time series

TABLE 34: INCIDENTS OF ANTISEMITIC DISCRIMINATION REPORTED TO ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BUREAUS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2010-2020

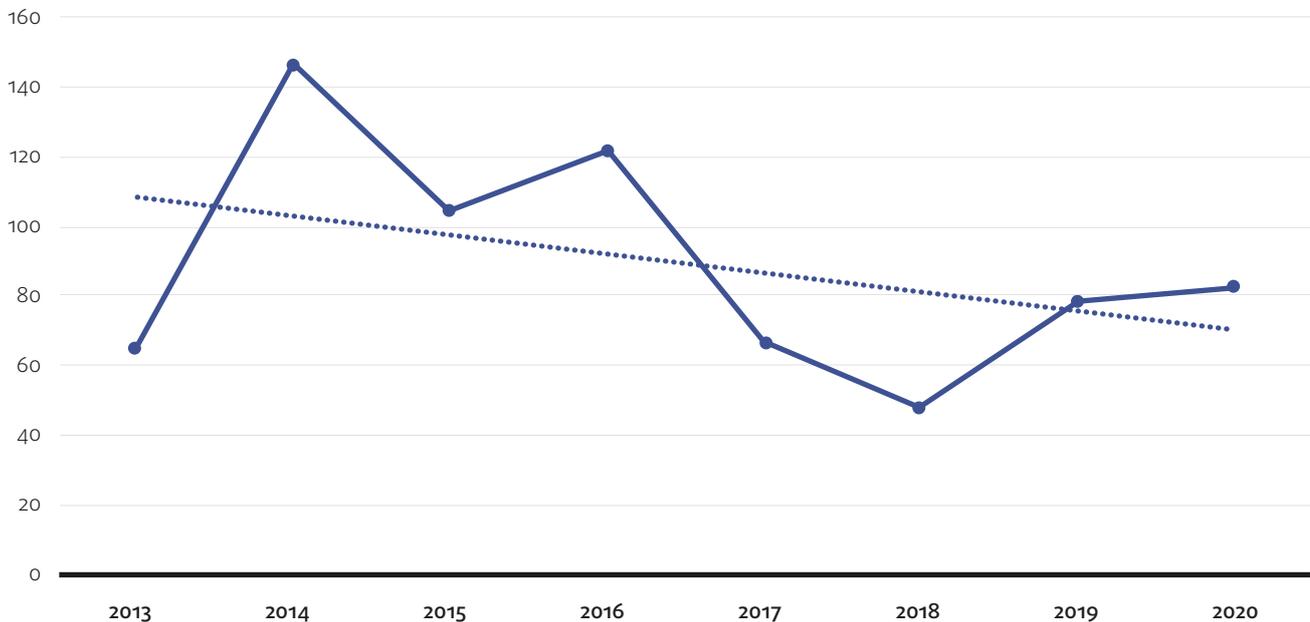
Number of incidents of antisemitic discrimination	
2010	124
2011	134
2012	91*
2013	66*
2014	147
2015	104
2016	122
2017	67
2018	48
2019	78
2020	82

► 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.

Source: Art.1, 2011-2021

FIGURE 19: INCIDENTS OF ANTISEMITIC DISCRIMINATION REPORTED TO ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BUREAUS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2013-2020



Source: National organisation of anti-discrimination bureaus (Landelijke Brancheorganisatie van Antidiscriminatiebureaus), 2014-2021



Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2013-2020.

The Netherlands Public Prosecution Service (*Openbaar Ministerie*) publishes annual data on punishable discriminatory offences.⁶¹ In 2019, 123 offences were registered with the public prosecutor (Table 35). 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 35: NUMBER OF PROSECUTED DISCRIMINATORY ANTISEMITIC OFFENCES IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2013-2020

	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
2020	30**	19

Source: *Openbaar Ministerie (2021), Cijfers in Beeld 2020*



Notes:

- * Not comparable with 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.
- ** Based on a total of 157 discriminatory offences in 2020, of which antisemitic discriminatory offences account for 19 %.

Unofficial data

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.⁶² In 2020, CIDI recorded 135 antisemitic incidents, down from 182 incidents recorded in 2019 (Table 36). During the reference period 2010-2020, the highest number of incidents was recorded in 2019 (182 incidents), followed by 171 recorded incidents in 2014 (Figure 20).

⁶¹ Openbaar Ministerie (2021), *Cijfers in Beeld 2020*.

⁶² Information and Documentation Centre Israel (*Centrum Informatie en Documentatie Israël*, CIDI) (2021), *Antisemitismerrapporten*.

TABLE 36: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS COLLECTED BY CIDI IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2010-2020

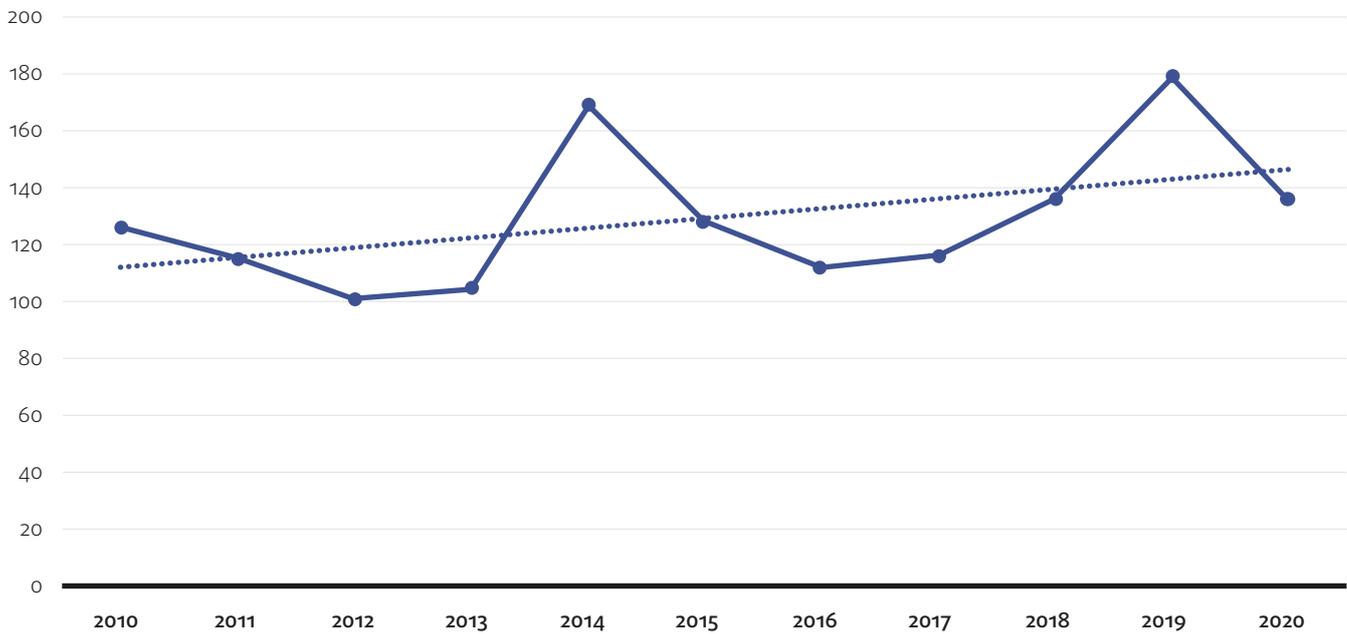
	Reported incidents
2010	124
2011	112
2012	96
2013	100
2014	171
2015	126
2016	109
2017	113*
2018	135
2019	182
2020	135

► Note:

* Excluding internet.

Source: CIDI, 2011-2021

FIGURE 20: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS COLLECTED BY CIDI IN THE NETHERLANDS, 2010-2020



Source: CIDI, 2011-2021



Note:

The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010-2020.

POLAND

Official data

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration collects data on racist incidents brought to its attention, including antisemitic incidents. The unit responsible for these tasks in the ministry was the Human Rights Protection Team until October 2016, when the task was taken over by the Unit for European Migration Network and Combating Human Trafficking of the Department for Migration Analyses and Policy. Since 2020, following organisational changes, the responsibility for data collection has lain with the Unit for Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings and Hate Crimes of the Department for Migration Analysis 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 had the complete picture of hate crime cases in Poland and was able to produce detailed and diverse analyses. The new system refers all hate crime investigations that the police lead 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 at the recording stage as hate crimes when entering the case's legal category into the system, and 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 2020, the hate crime recording system registered 81 antisemitic hate crime incidents (Table 37). Among these, 67 concerned various forms of hate speech, graffiti, inscriptions, posters and gestures, including 38 committed via the internet, and 18 cases involved insults and unlawful threats against a person of Jewish origin. One case concerned violation of physical integrity, and one case involved damage to property.

TABLE 37: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN POLAND, 2010–2020

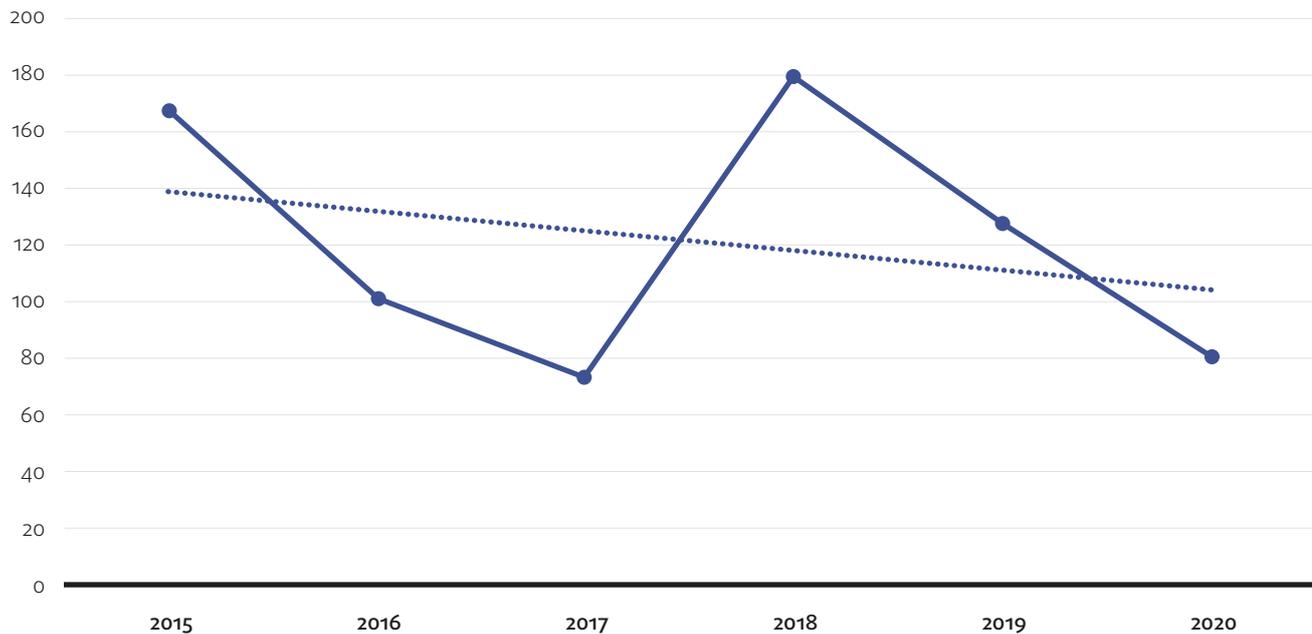
Number of antisemitic incidents	
2010	30
2011	25
2012	21
2013	25
2014	39
2015	167*
2016	101
2017	73
2018	179
2019	128
2020	81

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration, 2011–2021

◀ Note:

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

FIGURE 21: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN POLAND, 2015-2020



Source: Ministry of Interior and Administration, 2016-2021

▲
Note:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2015-2020.

As Figure 21 shows, the 2015-2017 period marked a decrease in the number of recorded antisemitic incidents and was followed by an increase to 179 incidents in 2018. After the peak in 2018, the number of incidents decreased to 128 in 2019 and even further to 81 in 2020. Based on these data, the overall trend in recorded incidents between 2015 and 2020 – the period for which comparable data are available – is decreasing.

Unofficial data

The Foundation for the Preservation of the Jewish Heritage in Poland (Fundacja Ochrony Dziedzictwa Żydowskiego) 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.⁶³ The latest data published by the foundation concerns the situation in 2016, when the foundation reported three antisemitic incidents to the police, prosecution services or other authorities in Poland.

⁶³ For the latest available report, see Foundation for the Preservation of the Jewish Heritage in Poland (*Fundacja Ochrony Dziedzictwa Żydowskiego*) (2019), **Annual report 2018**.

PORTUGAL

Official data

No official data pertaining to antisemitism are available in Portugal. FRA's 2018 report *Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU* notes that the Criminal Information System allows keyword searches of entries concerning the description of the incident, but statistical data based on this information are not published.⁶⁴

Unofficial data

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



⁶⁴ FRA (2018), *Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU*, Luxembourg, Publications Office, p. 77.

ROMANIA

Official data

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

The General Prosecutor's Office and the police registered 18 antisemitic incidents in 2020, compared with 16 incidents in 2019 (Table 38).

TABLE 38: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PERTAINING TO ANTISEMITISM IN ROMANIA, 2010-2020

	Antisemitic incidents
2010	7
2011	6
2012	6
2013	9
2014	12
2015	13
2016	14
2017	22
2018	13
2019	16
2020	18

Source: *General Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, 2011-2021*

According to data provided by the Directorate of Criminal Investigations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there were three cases concerning antisemitic bias in 2020, compared with two cases in 2019 and seven cases in 2018.

The National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD) monitors, investigates and sanctions cases of discrimination based on antisemitism. Most of the discrimination cases that involve antisemitic behaviour concern the use of or the intent to use fascist symbols (Table 39).

TABLE 39: DISCRIMINATION CASES BASED ON ANTISEMITIC BEHAVIOUR IN ROMANIA, 2010-2020

	Number of filed cases	Outcome			Cases closed during the year	Ongoing cases
		Discrimination proved	Discrimination not proved	NCCD did not have competence		
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
2020	15	4	10	0	14	1

Source: NCCD, 2011-2021

Unofficial data

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

SERBIA

Official data

In 2020, the authorities recorded three incidents against the Jewish community in Serbia (Table 40). The authorities involved in collecting data on antisemitic incidents include the Ministry of Interior, the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality and the Regulatory Body for Electronic Media.

TABLE 40: NUMBER OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN SERBIA, 2010–2020

Number of antisemitic incidents	
2010	3
2011	7
2012	1
2013	0
2014	4
2015	0
2016	1
2017	2
2018	2
2019	1
2020	3

Source: Ministry of Interior and Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, 2011–2021



The number of antisemitic incidents can be further divided into incidents involving anonymous threats, graffiti and damage to Jewish community buildings (Table 41). All three incidents in 2020 involved antisemitic graffiti.

TABLE 41: NUMBER OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN SERBIA, BY TYPE OF INCIDENT, 2010–2020

	Anonymous threats	Graffiti	Damage to Jewish community buildings
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
2020	0	3	0

Source: Ministry of Interior and Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, 2011–2021

Unofficial data

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

SLOVAKIA

Official data

The National Crime Agency records cases in which criminal proceedings have been initiated. In 2020, the agency recorded three antisemitic incidents against identifiable victims, and 28 cases in which perpetrators were charged for incidents of antisemitism when there was either a specific victim (or group of victims) or an unidentifiable victim.

The Ministry of Justice in Slovakia collects data on the number of persons sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism (Table 42). 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. The number of persons sentenced in 2020 was not available at the time data for this report were compiled.

TABLE 42: PERSONS SENTENCED FOR CRIMES MOTIVATED BY ANTISEMITISM, 2010–2020

	Number of sentenced persons
2010	3
2011	1
2012	4
2013	2
2014	1
2015	0
2016	2
2017	1
2018	7
2019	3
2020	n.a.

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2011–2021

Unofficial data

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

►
Note:
n.a.: not available.

SLOVENIA

Official data

Slovenian police did not record any antisemitic incidents in 2020, whereas one antisemitic incident was recorded in 2019. 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 registers incidents from all police bodies. The database recorded three antisemitic incidents in 2020 (Table 43). Considering the period 2013–2020 for which data are available, the highest number of incidents was recorded in 2014. However, 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.⁶⁵

TABLE 43: NUMBER OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS RECORDED IN THE SPANISH CRIME STATISTICS SYSTEM, 2013–2020

Recorded antisemitic incidents	
2013	3
2014	24
2015	9
2016	7
2017	6
2018	8
2019	5
2020	3

Source: Ministry of the Interior (*Ministerio del Interior*), **Informe sobre evolución de los delitos de odio en España, 2014–2021**

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.⁶⁶ 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 44). At the time data for this report were compiled, the most recent available chronology of antisemitic incidents concerned 2019 and covered a total of 13 incidents across various incident categories.

⁶⁵ See Ministry of the Interior (*Ministerio del Interior*) (2021), **Informe sobre evolución de los delitos de odio en España**.

⁶⁶ For more information, see the website of the **Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain**.

TABLE 44: ANTISEMITIC EVENTS IN SPAIN RECORDED BY THE OBSERVATORY OF ANTISEMITISM IN SPAIN, 2010–2020

	Internet	Media	Attacks on property	Attacks on persons	Trivialisation of the Holocaust	Delegitimising Israel	Incidents (Incidentes)	Instigation of antisemitism	Other
2010	1	3	1	4	1	0	1	1	n.a.
2011	2	7	2	2	3	5	1	2	n.a.
2012	3	6	9	4	4	7	4	4	n.a.
2013	2	0	3	0	4	0	2	3	n.a.
2014	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	n.a.
2015	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	n.a.
2016	1	3	0	1	1	1	3	3	n.a.
2017	3	1	4	0	3	0	4	2	n.a.
2018	2	2	2	1	5	2	1	3	n.a.
2019	1	3	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7
2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain, 2011–2020



Notes:

n.a.: not available.

The same event may be included in several categories. The statistics for 2019 are based on the incidents listed in the chronology published by the Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain and the headings under which the incidents are listed. These headings do not fully correspond to the categories used in this table for incidents recorded in 2010–2018. In 2019, the category 'Other' includes incidents listed in the chronology under the headings 'Political and institutional sphere', 'Graffiti' and 'Other'.

SWEDEN

Official data

The National Council for Crime Prevention (*Brottsförebyggande rådet*, Brå) analyses 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. At the time of compiling data for this report, the latest reference year for which statistics on crime with an antisemitic motive were available was 2018 (Table 45). It should be noted that, from 2012 onwards, numbers are estimated based on a sample taken from cases recorded in the police database, as opposed to analysing all cases. However, this methodological change is not expected to affect the comparability of the data.

TABLE 45: POLICE REPORTS OF CRIMINAL ACTS WITH AN IDENTIFIED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE, 2010–2020

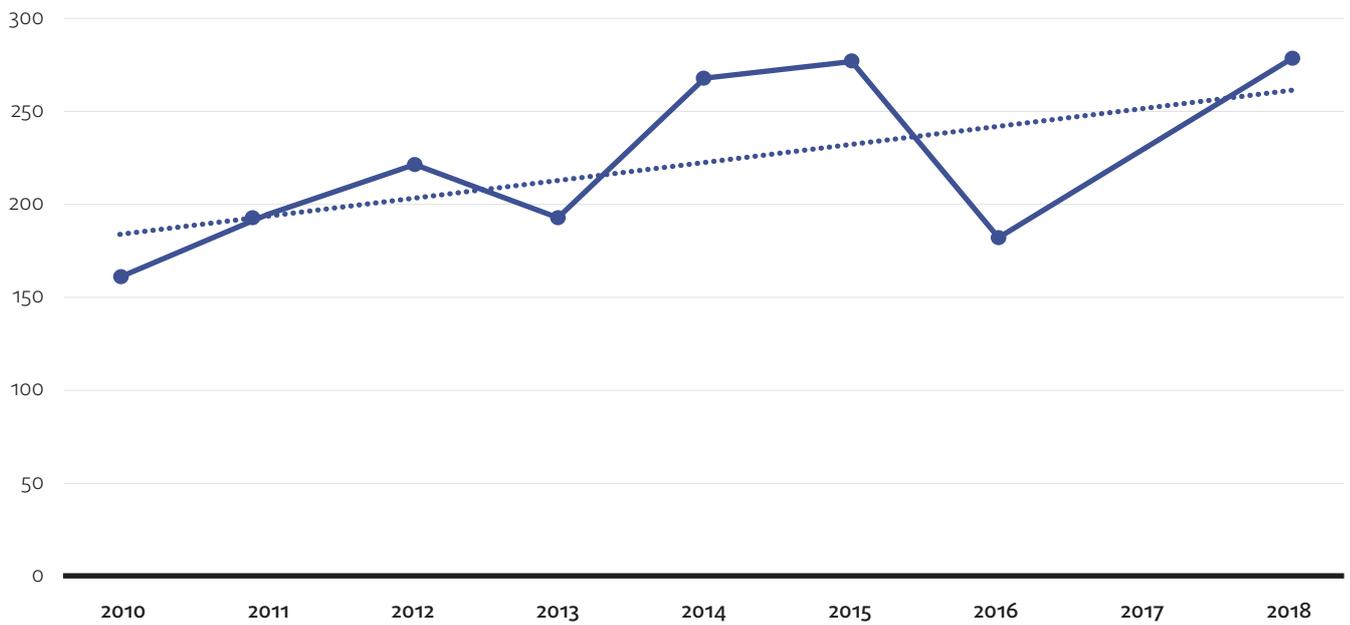
Crimes reported to the police	
2010	161
2011	194
2012	221
2013	193
2014	267
2015	277
2016	182
2017	n.a.
2018	278
2019	n.a.
2020	n.a.

► Note:
n.a.: not available

Source: Brå, 2011–2019

The general trend in the number of criminal acts with an identified antisemitic motive is increasing (Figure 22). The latest year for which data are available (2018) involved the highest number of reported incidents in 2010–2018.

FIGURE 22: POLICE REPORTS OF CRIMINAL ACTS WITH AN IDENTIFIED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE IN SWEDEN, 2010-2018



Source: Brå, 2011-2019

As Table 46 shows, most crimes with an antisemitic motive targeted persons as opposed to property.

▲
Notes:
The dotted linear regression line indicates the trends based on data for 2010-2018.
No data are available for 2017 or 2019.
Data for 2020 were not yet published at the time data for this report were compiled.

TABLE 46: POLICE REPORTS OF CRIMINAL ACTS WITH AN IDENTIFIED ANTISEMITIC MOTIVE CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL OFFENCE, 2010-2020

	Violent crime	Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	Defamation	Criminal damage/graffiti	Agitation against a population group	Unlawful discrimination	Other crimes	Total
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.
2020	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Brå, 2011-2019



Notes:

n.a.: not available.

* The sum of types of crimes with an 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 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'.

Unofficial data

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

National strategies, action plans and other measures to prevent and combat antisemitism

On 6 December 2018, the Council of the European Union unanimously adopted a **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.” In December 2020, the Council of the European Union reaffirmed the commitment made in 2018 in the **Council Declaration on mainstreaming the fight against antisemitism across all policy areas**.

Table 47 and Table 48 present a summary of information that FRA received from national governments on strategies, action plans and other policy commitments of a similar type they had put in place to combat antisemitism. In cases in which such strategies or action plans are not yet in place, the tables note the state of play at the time of writing.

Based on the information received from national governments, 13 EU Member States had national strategies or action plans against antisemitism in place when this information was collected in 2021. In 2020, seven EU Member States had such strategies or action plans in place. A further six EU Member States have stated that they are in the process of developing such a strategy or action plan. No information was available for two Member States at the time of writing.

EU strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life

The European Commission presented on 5 October 2021 its first-ever EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life. Generations after the end of the Shoah, antisemitism is worryingly on the rise, in Europe and beyond. Nine out of ten Jews consider that antisemitism has increased in their country, with 85 % considering it to be a serious problem. The strategy is the EU's commitment to a future for Jewish life in Europe and beyond. It marks the Commission's political engagement for a European Union free from antisemitism and any form of discrimination; for an open, inclusive and equal society in the EU.

The strategy is articulated around three pillars. Some of the key measures in the strategy include:

1 – Preventing and combating all forms of antisemitism

The Commission will mobilise EU funds and support Member States to design and implement national strategies. To counter the rise in online antisemitism, the Commission will support organisations to develop counter-narratives and establish a Europe-wide network of trusted flaggers and Jewish organisations for the removal of illegal online hate speech. It will cooperate with industry and IT companies to prevent the illegal displaying and selling of Nazi-related symbols, memorabilia and literature online.

2 – Protecting and fostering Jewish life in the EU

For Jews to participate fully in European life, it is essential that they feel safe. To combat violent extremism and terrorism targeting Jews, the Commission will provide EU funding for projects aiming to better protect places of worship. Member States are also encouraged to make use of Europol's support regarding counter terrorism activities, both online and offline. To foster Jewish life, the Commission will take measures to safeguard Jewish heritage and raise awareness around Jewish life, culture and traditions.

3 – Education, research and Holocaust remembrance

To keep the memory of the Holocaust alive, the Commission will support the creation of a network of places where the Holocaust happened, but which are not always known, for instance hiding places or shooting grounds. The Commission will also support a new network of Young European Ambassadors to promote remembrance of the Holocaust. With EU funding, the Commission will support the creation of a European research hub on contemporary antisemitism and Jewish life, in cooperation with Member States and the research community. To highlight Jewish heritage, the Commission will invite cities applying for the title of European Capital of Culture to address the history of their minorities, including Jewish community history.

Leading the global fight against antisemitism

The EU will use all available tools to call on partner countries to combat antisemitism in the EU neighbourhood and beyond, including through cooperation with international organisations. It will ensure that EU external funds may not be misallocated to activities that incite hatred and violence, including against Jewish people. The EU will strengthen EU-Israel cooperation in the fight against antisemitism and promote the revitalisation of Jewish heritage worldwide.

Implementation and monitoring

The strategy will be implemented over the period 2021-2030, and comprehensive implementation reports will be published in 2024 and 2029. Member States have in the 2018 and 2020 Council Declarations on combating antisemitism committed to prevent and fight all forms of antisemitism through new national strategies or measures under existing national strategies and/or action plans on preventing racism, xenophobia, radicalisation and violent extremism. National strategies should be adopted by the end of 2022 and will be assessed by the European Commission by end 2023.

TABLE 47: STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS TO COMBAT ANTISEMITISM IN EU MEMBER STATES

	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	Yes, National Strategy against Antisemitism (Nationale Strategie gegen Antisemitismus)	Yes	No specific time period	<p>The Jewish community was closely involved and regularly consulted in the development of the strategy.</p> <p>The first evaluation report on the strategy is planned to be published in 2024, and annual reports on its implementation will also be published</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The strategy applies the IHRA working definition - The National Strategy against Antisemitism is based on six strategic pillars: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. education, training, research 2. security and protection of Jewish communities and institutions 3. effective law enforcement 4. framework conditions in the area of integration 5. documentation and Europe-wide data comparison 6. societal approach
BE	No	-	-	<p>The Belgian federal government is preparing a national plan against racism, which will contain measures against antisemitism. The preparatory activities include a broad-based consultation, including with Jewish organisations and communities. The aim is for the action plan to be adopted by the end of 2021.</p> <p>Information provided in 2020 indicated the intention of the Flemish government to develop a horizontal policy plan on integration and equal opportunities, which would cover antisemitism under the fight against racism and discrimination</p>	-
BG	Under development	Yes	2021–2025	<p>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 development of this plan will be preceded by the first-ever dedicated public opinion survey and study of attitudes towards Jews in Bulgaria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing learning resources for secondary schools - Strengthening research - Recording antisemitism as a motive for hate crimes - Regular surveys of public attitudes towards Jews - Monitoring antisemitism online
CY	No	-	-	<p>Antisemitism is implicitly covered under broader measures to combat racism and xenophobia, particularly regarding police training</p>	-
CZ	Yes, Concept on the fight against extremism 2021–2026 (Koncepce boje proti projevům extremismu a předsudečné nenávisti 2021–2026)	No	2020 – renewed every year	<p>Developed by the Ministry of the Interior, the concept covers all forms of hatred, including antisemitism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising - Education - Prevention - Expertise - Assistance to victims

	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
DE	Yes, 1. Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy (Strategie der Bundesregierung zur Extremismusprävention und Demokratieförderung) 2. National Action Plan Against Racism (Nationaler Aktionsplan gegen Rassismus) 3. Catalogue of measures adopted by the federal cabinet to combat right-wing extremism and racism (Pressemitteilung; Abschlussbericht des Kabinettsausschusses zur Bekämpfung von Rechtsextremismus und Rassismus) 4. Federal programme 'Live Democracy' (Bundesprogramm "Demokratie leben!")	No	1. 2016 to present 2. 2017 to present 3. 2021 onwards 4. 2020–2025	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 In 2020, the federal cabinet adopted a catalogue of measures to combat right-wing extremism and racism, including measures against antisemitism 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	- The Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy, the National Action Plan against Racism, the catalogue of measures adopted by the federal government, 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 - The catalogue of measures adopted in 2020 assigns responsibilities to a number of federal ministries and bodies, including on issues such as security, justice and education. Representatives of the Jewish community were invited to take part in the development of the measures. The federal government will provide over €1 billion in 2021–2024 for implementing the listed measures - The '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
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 providing education about the Holocaust in order to counteract prejudices about Jews. The action plan will be developed in close cooperation with the Jewish community
EE	Yes, Concept of measures targeting antisemitism (Antisemitismivastaste meetmete kontseptsioon)	Yes	2021 onwards	The 'Concept of measures targeting antisemitism' was prepared in the form of a policy paper, by the Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with other ministries and the Jewish community in Estonia	The policy paper includes measures related to: - ensuring the security of the Jewish community (law enforcement training, improved cooperation of authorities) - enhanced criminal justice response (training on countering antisemitic hate crime) - school education The measures fall under the jurisdictions of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education and Research, and the Ministry of Justice. The policy paper applies the IHRA working definition of antisemitism. Funding has been allocated to physical security measures for the Jewish community
EL	Yes, National Action Plan against Racism and Intolerance (Εθνικό Σχέδιο Δράσης κατά του Ρατσισμού και της Μισαλλοδοξίας)	No	2020–2023	The first national action plan, adopted by the National Council against Racism and Intolerance in December 2020, covers antisemitism and applies the IHRA working definition of antisemitism	The aim of the national action plan is the elimination of every kind of racism

	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
ES	Yes, Ministry of the Interior's Action Plan to combat hate crimes (Plan de Acción de lucha contra los delitos de odio del Ministerio del Interior)	No	2019 to present	The Ministry of the Interior's Action Plan to combat hate crimes is a broader measure that aims to combat not only antisemitism but also racism, xenophobia and all types of hate crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of the state security forces and bodies - Prevention of hate crimes and incidents - Attention to victims of hate crimes - Effective and rigorous response to hate-motivated incidents and hate crimes
FI	Yes, National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism 2019-2023 (Kansallinen väkivaltaisen radikalisoitumisen ja ekstremismin ennalta ehkäisyn toimenpideohjelma 2019-2023)	No	2019-2023	Actions to combat antisemitism are included under the section on promoting the safety and security of religious communities and their premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigating threats imposed on the premises of religious communities and organising training to improve their preparedness for security threats and crises - Preparing a premises safety manual for use by religious communities - 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
FR	Yes, National Plan against Racism and Antisemitism (Plan national de lutte contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme)	Yes	2018-2020	Specific measures to combat antisemitism are included in the national plan. A new national plan is under development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fighting online hatred - Educating against prejudice - Protecting citizens and providing support to victims - Strengthening country-wide networks and dialogue with civil society
HR	Yes, National Plan for Combating Discrimination (Nacionalni plan za borbu protiv diskriminacije za razdoblje od 2017. do 2022. godine)	No	2017-2022	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	Key activities on 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.)
HU	Under development	Yes	-	The strategy under development will apply the IHRA working definition of antisemitism	-
IE	No information available				
IT	Under development	No	No duration specified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The strategy still needs to be approved by the government - The proposed strategy suggests interventions in different policy and social areas to prevent, combat and repress discriminatory phenomena as a whole - The strategy will apply the IHRA working definition of antisemitism - Representatives of Jewish organisations participate in drafting the strategy as members of the technical working group for the recognition of the IHRA definition, which was established by a prime ministerial decree in June 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination and cooperation between all relevant stakeholder groups - Possible reforms to the criminal code to specifically cover antisemitic discrimination, hatred or prejudice - Create a single point for the collection of data on acts of 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
LT	No	-	-	-	-
LU	Under development	Yes	-	The Jewish community will be involved in developing the strategy	-
LV	No	-	-	-	-
MT	Under development	No	-	Malta is preparing an anti-racism strategy, which will address various manifestations of racism and include measures to prevent racism	-
NL	No information available				
PL	Yes, 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 (<i>Planu działań Policji na lata 2018-2021 w zakresie przeciwdziałania propagowaniu faszyzmu i innych ustrojów totalitarnych oraz przestępstwom nawoływania do nienawiści na tle różnic narodowościowych, etnicznych, rasowych, wyznaniowych albo ze względu na bezwyznaniowość</i>)	No	2018-2021	Activities relevant to combating antisemitism are subsumed under the broader Police Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of hate crime - Focusing on potential victims of hate crimes through information and education about the rights of the victim - Awareness raising through training, discussions, debates, workshops, conferences, seminars, radio and television programmes, diffusion of information on police websites, etc.
PT	Under development	No	2021-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fight against antisemitism is covered under the upcoming National Action Plan Against Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025 - The national action plan will make use of the IHRA definition of antisemitism 	<p>The action plan sets out 10 areas of intervention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. governance, information and knowledge for a non-discriminatory society 2. education and culture 3. higher education 4. work and employment 5. housing 6. health and social action 7. justice, security and rights 8. participation and representation 9. sports 10. media and digital

	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	Yes, National strategy for preventing and combating antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalisation and hate speech for the period 2021–2023 (Strategia națională pentru prevenirea și combaterea antisemitismului, xenofobiei, radicalizării și discursului instigator la ură aferentă perioadei 2021 – 2023)	No	2021–2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is an action plan for the implementation of the national strategy for preventing and combating antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalisation and hate speech for the period 2021–2023 - The strategy applies the IHRA definition of antisemitism - The Jewish community was involved in the development of the strategy 	<p>General objective No. 1: Protect vulnerable groups</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <p>1.1: Ensure physical protection of vulnerable groups</p> <p>1.2: Improve data protection mechanisms regarding incidents associated with antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalisation and hate speech</p> <p>1.3: Evaluate and upgrade training programmes for law enforcement agents and magistrates</p> <p>General objective No. 2: Promote tolerance, civic education and resilience of the society against antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalisation and hate speech</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <p>2.1: Evaluate and upgrade school, university and life-long training programmes</p> <p>2.2: Increase the resilience of young people</p> <p>2.3: Promote programmes that encourage tolerance and mutual respect</p> <p>2.4: Promote museums and memorials to prevent antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalisation and hate speech</p> <p>2.5: Improve the resilience of cultural institutions.</p> <p>2.6: Support cultural and inter-religious dialogue</p> <p>General objective No. 3: Promote international initiatives for preventing and combating antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalisation and hate speech</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <p>3.1: Promote multilateral cooperation and initiatives</p> <p>3.2: Promote bilateral cooperation and initiatives</p> <p>3.3: Encourage and support international initiatives of academic institutions and civil society</p>
SE	Yes, National plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Nationell plan mot racism, liknande former av fientlighet och hatbrott)	No	2016 to present	<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 are implemented under the plan</p>	<p>Measures to combat antisemitism and increase security in Sweden include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - education and training for school staff and public sector employees - dialogue with civil society - preventing online hate speech
SI	No	-	-	-	-

	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
SK	Yes, (Conceptual Framework for Countering Radicalisation and Extremism by 2024 (Koncepcia boja proti radikalizácii a extrémizmu do roku 2024))	No	2021–2025	Measures to counter antisemitism are a part of a broader concept of tackling racism and intolerance	The framework aims to create an environment free from manifestations of extremism and hate speech based on the ground of national, racial, ethnic, religious or other intolerance, including antisemitism

Source: Information supplied to FRA by national governments



Notes: n.a.: not available.

* Strategies and action plans are considered here to be ‘standalone’ measures if they focus specifically on countering antisemitism, as opposed to strategies and action plans in which measures against antisemitism are included in a broader scope of measures against all forms of racism, for example.

** LGBTIQ: lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex and queer.

TABLE 48: STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS TO COMBAT ANTISEMITISM IN FRA OBSERVER COUNTRIES

	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
AL	No	-	-	-	-
MK	No	-	-	The government has supported the initiative of the Jewish community, proposing to amend the Criminal Code of North Macedonia in three main areas: (i) prohibiting the use of national socialist symbols, (ii) Holocaust denial and distortion, and (iii) spreading antisemitism.	-
RS	No	-	-	-	-

Source: Information supplied to FRA by national governments.



Notes: n.a.: not available.

* Strategies and action plans are considered here to be ‘standalone’ measures if they focus specifically on countering antisemitism, as opposed to strategies and action plans in which measures against antisemitism are included in a broader scope of measures against all forms of racism, for example.

‘-’ denotes that no data are available.

Use of the IHRA working definition of antisemitism

The following section summarises information FRA received on how national, regional or local authorities (intend to) use the **non-legally binding IHRA working definition of antisemitism**.⁶⁷ FRA approached its **national liaison officers** in all 27 EU Member States and Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia to provide this information.

In its **2018 declaration**, the Council of the European Union called on Member States to endorse the working definition, which states that “[a]ntisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward 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 a non-exhaustive list of examples that illustrate different types of manifestations of antisemitism.

In 2017, the governments of **Austria, Bulgaria, Germany** and **Romania** adopted or endorsed the IHRA definition.

According to the information provided to FRA, a **Bulgarian** edition of **Addressing anti-semitism through education – Guidelines for policymakers** developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and ODIHR was published in January 2020. The edition acknowledges the instrumental role the IHRA working definition can play in the field of education against antisemitism.

In **Germany**, a number of state authorities and agencies, non-governmental organisations and companies adopted the definition in 2021 to apply it in their work. The German Federal Foreign Office has also issued a directive for its staff to confront antisemitism based on the IHRA definition. Furthermore, the definition is included in the handouts of the Police Reporting Service for cases of politically motivated crime.

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

In 2019, the governments of **Czechia, Greece** and **Hungary** adopted or endorsed the IHRA definition.

In **France**, the president endorsed the IHRA definition in February 2019, and the French national assembly adopted a resolution on the fight against antisemitism in January 2020, endorsing the IHRA definition. The **resolution** states that the IHRA definition is a useful educational and training tool that can help law enforcement and judicial authorities in their efforts to identify and prosecute antisemitic attacks.

⁶⁷ See the IHRA’s **web page on working definitions and charters**.

In **Belgium**, Unia (formerly the Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities) published in January 2021 the results of an analysis in which it applied the IHRA definition to incidents recorded in 2018, to assess the impact of using the IHRA definition in its work, compared with its current incident-recording criteria.⁶⁸ Belgian authorities have taken note of Unia's study as they prepare a position paper concerning the application of the IHRA definition.

In 2020, the governments of **Italy**, **Luxembourg** and **Serbia** adopted or endorsed the IHRA definition.⁶⁹ In October 2020, the **Albanian** parliament adopted the IHRA definition when it voted unanimously for a resolution on the matter. In this resolution, the parliament calls on the government to apply the definition, enhance the fight against antisemitism and improve awareness raising and educational measures to fight antisemitism.

In **Italy**, the national coordinator for the fight against antisemitism established a technical group at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to study the ways in which the IHRA definition had been applied.

The **Luxembourg** government adopted the IHRA working definition in January 2020. Following a **parliamentary question** on the matter, the prime minister clarified in May 2021 that **Luxembourg** had adopted the IHRA definition, without the examples that accompany it.

In **Serbia**, the text of the Working Definition of Antisemitism was published on the official website of the Office for Human and Minority Rights and used for educational and information purposes.

Other countries that provided information to FRA on measures they had taken to apply the IHRA definition include **Croatia**, **Denmark** and **Estonia**.

In January 2020, the Committee for Education, Science and Culture of the Croatian parliament adopted the conclusion on encouraging the institutions of **Croatia** to promote the working definition of antisemitism, in accordance with the **European Parliament Resolution of 1 June 2017 on combating antisemitism**. The Croatian version of the IHRA working definition has been published on the website of the Ministry of Science and Education. Teachers were informed about the adoption of the working definition and about recommendations on its application during their regular professional training sessions, as well as during annual national seminars on teaching about the Holocaust. They were also instructed to apply the definition in Croatian educational institutions.

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.

In **Estonia**, the IHRA definition was 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. The IHRA definition has been applied in the governmental policy paper 'Concept of measures targeting antisemitism', which the government is set to adopt in 2021. The Estonian Academy of Security Sciences has been using the IHRA working definition in its study programme 'Internal Security and Crisis Management' since February 2020. This training programme is mandatory for all first-year cadets at the academy.

⁶⁸ Unia (2021), **Analyse et propositions d'Unia sur la définition de l'antisémitisme de l'IHRA**, Brussels, Unia.

⁶⁹ <http://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-and-charters>

Concluding remarks – persisting gaps in data collection

Despite efforts by the EU and its Member States, antisemitism remains a serious 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 49, that large gaps remain in data collection on antisemitism in the EU, with Member States collecting different types of data and applying different definitions and recording practices when dealing with antisemitism. This prevents a 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 49 excludes two EU Member States – Hungary and Portugal – as it has not been possible to identify a source of official data on recorded antisemitic incidents in these countries. Official data on antisemitic incidents recorded in FRA observer countries – Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia – from 2010 to 2020 are presented in Table 50.

TABLE 49: OFFICIAL DATA ON RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN EU MEMBER STATES, 2010–2020

Recorded data		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
AT	Antisemitic offences committed by right-wing extremists	27	16	27	37	58	41	41	39	49	30	36
BE	Cases of Holocaust denial and revisionism	2	2	7	8	5	8	5	12	10	14	23
BG	Convictions of antisemitic crimes	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
CY	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	1	0	0	2	2	0	8	2	0
CZ	Criminal offences motivated by antisemitism	28	18	9	15	45	47	28	27	15	23	27
DE	Politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive	1,268	1,239	1,374	1,275	1,596	1,366	1,468	1,504	1,799	2,032	2,351
DK	Extremist crimes targeting Jews	-	5	15	10	-	13*	21	38*	26	51	79
EE	Antisemitic crimes	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	2	0
EL	Incidents motivated by antisemitism	5	3	1	0	4	1	3	7	10	10	9
ES	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	3	24	9	7	6	8	5	3
FI	Antisemitic crimes	4	6	8	11	7	8	10	9	21	12	-
FR	Antisemitic actions and threats	466	389	614	423	851	808	335	311	541	687	339
HR	Criminal acts motivated by antisemitism	-	-	1	0	0	2	2	0	8	2	0
IE	Antisemitic incidents	13	3	5	2	4	2	-	-	1	3	-
IT	Antisemitic criminal conduct	16	23	28	50	68	50	35	32	56	91*	101
LT	Antisemitic incidents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
LU	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	0	0	-	-
LV	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	0	2	1
MT	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
NL	Criminal discriminatory antisemitic incidents	286	294	859*	717	358*	428	335	284	275	768*	517
PL	Antisemitic incidents	30	25	21	25	39	167*	101	73	179	128	81
RO	Incidents pertaining to antisemitism	7	6	6	9	12	13	14	22	13	16	18
SE	Crimes with an antisemitic motive	161	194	221	193	267	277	182	-	278	-	-
SI	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SK	Persons sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism	3	1	4	2	1	0	2	1	7	3	-

Source: FRA, 2021

▲
Notes:

Comparisons are not possible between Member States.

* Data not comparable with the previous year.

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

TABLE 50: OFFICIAL DATA ON RECORDED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN FRA OBSERVER COUNTRIES, 2010–2020

	Recorded data	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
AL	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
MK	Antisemitic incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS	Antisemitic incidents	3	7	1	0	4	0	1	2	2	1	3

Source: FRA, 2021

◀ Notes:

Comparisons are not possible between countries.

'-' denotes that no data are available at the country level, because these data were not collected, communicated and published at the time of writing or did not cover the entire year.

In many EU Member States, the number of officially recorded incidents is very low and does not allow any assessment of trends. A low number of recorded incidents does not mean that antisemitism is not a concern. The evidence from FRA's second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews (2018) shows that the overwhelming majority of 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 levels of 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 be only 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 report **Encouraging hate crime reporting: The role of law enforcement and other authorities**, published in 2021, examines the barriers that keep people from reporting incidents of hate crime (see also the box 'Removing barriers to reporting hate crime' in this report). Building on the **Key guiding principles on encouraging reporting of hate crime** endorsed by the EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, this report notes the need to remove barriers to reporting, to put in place structures that can facilitate reporting and to implement enabling processes to encourage reporting of hate crime. EU Member States' measures to record hate crimes are included, among other information, in FRA's **Compendium of practices for combating hate crime**.

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 European Commission's EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance.

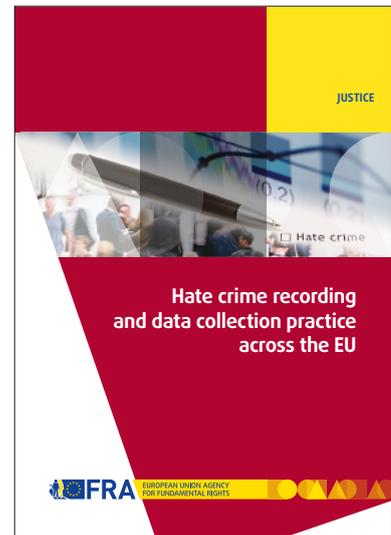
FRA ACTIVITY

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*, Luxembourg, Publications Office.



When it comes to countering phenomena as complex as antisemitism, it is essential to have reliable and adequate data. 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 take into account both official and unofficial data, so as to provide a more complete and accurate picture of the situation of antisemitism in the EU.

Given the lack of adequate 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.

Education is essential to prevent such intolerant attitudes – including antisemitism. Through education that fosters universal fundamental rights 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 available data on antisemitism as recorded by official and unofficial sources in the EU Member States as well as Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia. The data provided by the countries are supplemented with information from international organisations.

This is the 17th 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 2010 to 31 December 2020, where data are available.



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