

Antisemitism

Summary overview of the situation in the
European Union 2001–2011

Working paper

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Introduction

This working paper is the eighth update of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) overview of *Manifestations of antisemitism in the EU*.¹ It outlines the broad contours of antisemitism in the European Union (EU).

The update assembles statistical data covering the period 1 January 2001–31 December 2011 (where available) on antisemitic incidents collected by international, governmental and non-governmental sources. Notable antisemitic incidents that occurred in 2011 are highlighted throughout the update to reveal the reality behind the figures. No data were available for Estonia, Luxembourg (where no data are collected), Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia at the time this working paper was compiled.

Historical background

Antisemitism is an old and deeply rooted prejudice, the devastating effects of which continue to be acutely felt to this day. The murder of three Jewish children and one of their teachers (who was also the father of two of these children) on 19 March 2012 at a Jewish school in Toulouse, France, was a brutal reminder of this state of affairs.

During the course of the 19th century, anti-Jewish sentiments began to move away from more or less exclusively religious considerations. Instead, the focus of anti-Jewish sentiment came to be articulated more in terms of assumed negative and pernicious biological traits thought to be shared by Jewish populations as a whole.

This process of racialisation of Jewish populations came to be expressed in openly antisemitic political agendas across Europe from the late 19th century onwards. Next to deadly anti-Jewish pogroms carried out in the Russian Empire at the end of that century, the worst excesses of antisemitism are exemplified by the National Socialist (that is, Nazi) regime's atrocities carried out during the Second World War.

After the war, a transformation occurred in the public expression of antisemitism. While open manifestations of antisemitism generally came to be seen and treated as socially unacceptable and punishable by law, and thereby, seemingly, were banished to society's fringes, there arose what is known as 'secondary antisemitism'. Drawing on older, openly antisemitic stereotypes, a typical claim of secondary antisemitism is, for example, that 'Jews' manipulate Germans or Austrians by exploiting their feelings of guilt about the Second World War. Characteristic of all forms of secondary antisemitism is that they relate directly to the Holocaust and that they allow speakers to avoid expressing open(ly) antisemitic sentiments. Another example of secondary antisemitism is

¹ The first such update was published in 2004 by the predecessor of the FRA, the former European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC).

manifested in claims that ‘Jews’ are responsible for the economic crisis that has been gripping the EU since 2008.

The ongoing political conflict between Israel and Palestine has played an important role in the development and expression of antisemitism in the contemporary period, leading some to speak of a ‘new antisemitism’, sometimes also referred to as anti-Zionism. This form of antisemitism is expressed in a system of beliefs, convictions and political activities focused around the conflict in the Middle East.

In this belief system, Israeli Jews are charged with the ultimate responsibility for the fate of the peace process, with the conflict presented as embodying the struggle between good and evil, with Israeli Jews allocated the latter role. This credo has repercussions for Jewish people elsewhere, with the Jewish population as a whole sometimes becoming the target of this new form of antisemitism. Other contemporary manifestations of antisemitism include the denial and/or trivialisation of the Holocaust.

Antisemitism can be expressed in the form of verbal and physical attacks, threats, harassment, property damage, graffiti or other forms of text. In all these instances, perpetrators may at times, when they mistake identities, attack non-Jewish as well as Jewish persons.

The present working paper relates to all the manifestations of antisemitism outlined above, as they are recorded by official and unofficial sources in the 27 EU Member States. ‘Official data’ is understood here as that collected by law enforcement agencies, criminal justice systems and relevant state ministries at the national level. ‘Unofficial data’ refers to data collected by non-governmental and civil society organisations.

Limited data collection on antisemitism

Despite the negative effects of antisemitism on Jewish populations in particular and civil society at large, work carried out by the FRA over the years consistently shows that only a few EU Member States operate official data collection mechanisms that record the incidence of antisemitism in any great detail. This continued lack of systematic data collection leads to gross underreporting of the nature and characteristics of antisemitic incidents that occur in the EU.

The lack of data also limits the ability of policy makers and other relevant stakeholders at national and international levels to take measures and implement courses of action to combat antisemitism effectively and decisively. This blind spot in the policy field means that offenders are able to carry out attacks with relative impunity and Jewish populations continue to face antisemitic violence.

Where data exist, they are generally not comparable, not least because they are collected using different definitions, methodologies and sources across EU Member States. Furthermore, while official systems of data collection are

generally based on police records and/or criminal justice data, authorities do not always categorise incidents motivated by antisemitism under that heading.

A number of reasons exist why incidents motivated by antisemitism are not recorded as such. Perhaps the main reason is that the relevant provisions are often lacking in the criminal codes of EU Member States, which means that the category of ‘antisemitic incidents’ is not included in police reporting forms. In addition, front-line police officers often lack the training necessary to recognise incidents as being motivated by antisemitism. An additional limitation of official data collection is that victims or witnesses of antisemitic incidents sometimes do not report them to the authorities.

The FRA survey on Jewish people’s experiences and perceptions of antisemitism, launched in May 2012, will bring to light the reasons underlying this non-reporting of antisemitic incidents. The survey results, which are expected to be published in 2013, will cover several issues, including: experiences and perceptions of antisemitism; experiences and perceptions of hate crime and hate speech; experiences and perceptions of discrimination (direct, indirect, harassment) in key areas of social life, such as education, housing, health and employment; and awareness of available legal remedies.²

Jewish and other civil society organisations (CSOs) also collect data on antisemitism, which offers an important supplement to official data. They rarely collect them, however, in a systematic way. As a result, doubts remain as to the validity and reliability of the collected data, and therefore also as to their comparability.

The lack of reliability of unofficial sources is compounded by the fact that data on antisemitism collected by CSOs and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are often presented as lists of cases drawn from news reports. The issue here is that the news media tend to report only on high-profile cases, largely ignoring ‘everyday’ expressions of antisemitism.

Some CSOs and NGOs do, however, collect and publish data on cases brought to their attention by victims or witnesses of antisemitic incidents. Where these are not collected in a systematic way, there is an added risk that the same incident will be recorded several times under different categories, for example, under both ‘defamation’ and ‘damage to property’. These limitations severely restrict the accuracy and completeness of the picture of antisemitism that can be drawn from unofficial sources.

The actual state of official and unofficial data collection is such that the present paper can only provide a limited, yet essential, overview of the situation of antisemitism in EU Member States. The data presented in this report therefore cannot and should not be taken at face value, nor should they be taken as an

² For more information on the survey, see the FRA factsheet at: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/research/publications/publications_per_year/2012/pub-factsheet-antisemitism-survey_en.htm and the project webpage at: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/research/projects/proj_survey_jews_en.htm.

indication of the prevalence of antisemitism in any given EU Member State. This is due to both gaps in data collection and high levels of underreporting.

This update incontestably shows, however, that antisemitism remains an issue of serious concern for Jewish populations in particular and for civil society as a whole. It demands decisive and targeted policy responses. The effective implementation of these responses would not only afford Jewish communities better protection against antisemitism, but it would also ensure that EU Member States (as the duty bearers) guarantee that the fundamental rights of the general population (as the rights holders) are protected and safeguarded.

Continued and sustained efforts at the national and international levels, as well as at the level of civil society, need to be exerted if data collection on the matter is to be improved. The ready and regular availability of robust and comparable data on the situation of antisemitism in the EU would enable policy makers and relevant stakeholders to develop targeted interventions to combat antisemitism. This working paper contributes to providing such data to all relevant stakeholders.

Legal framework

The legal framework underlying this update relates to 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, which sets out to define a common EU-wide criminal law approach in the field. The Framework Decision aims to ensure that the same behaviour constitutes an offence in all EU Member States and that effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties (including the possibility of imprisonment) are provided for natural and legal persons who have committed or are liable for offences motivated by racism or xenophobia.

The Framework Decision requires EU Member States to take measures to punish public incitement to violence or hatred directed against a person or persons belonging to a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin, as well as the commission of such acts by public dissemination or distribution of tracts, pictures or other material.

It also requires EU Member States to take measures to punish any conduct publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivialising crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (as defined in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court) against a person or persons defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin, when the conduct is carried out in a manner likely to incite to violence or hatred against such a group or a member of such a group.

Under the terms of the Framework Decision, EU Member States are further required to take measures to punish condoning, denying or grossly trivialising crimes (as defined in Article 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal appended to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945) against a person or persons defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or

ethnic origin, when the conduct is carried out in public and in a manner likely to incite to violence or hatred against such a group or a member of such a group.

Instigating, aiding or abetting in the commission of any of the conduct described above is also punishable under the terms of the Framework Decision. Concerning legal persons, penalties include criminal or non-criminal fines and may also include other penalties, such as exclusion from entitlement to public benefits or aid; temporary or permanent disqualification from the practice of commercial activities; placement under judicial supervision; or a judicial winding-up order, which allows for a company to be liquidated.

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

Data collection for this update

To obtain the most complete and accurate picture of the situation of antisemitism in the EU, a variety of data sources were consulted. The data in this working paper cover all 27 EU Member States. They were collected through the means of desk research, implementing the following three steps.

1. All official sources of data on antisemitism available in the public domain were consulted, both at international and national levels. The former includes the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) at the Council of Europe. At the national level, data published by relevant governmental offices, equality bodies, police forces and criminal justice systems were consulted.
2. Specific requests were made to governmental offices through the National liaison officers system in place at the FRA (see Table 1). This step was taken to ensure that the latest available official data on the situation of antisemitism would be taken into consideration in drafting this update.

Table 1: FRA national liaison offices, by country

Country	National liaison office	
	Name in English	Name in national language
AT	Federal Chancellery Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs	<i>Bundeskanzleramt Österreich Außenministerium der Republik Österreich</i>
BE	Ministry of Justice	<i>Service public federal justice / Federale Overheidsdienst Justitie</i>
BG	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<i>МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ВЪНШНИТЕ РАБОТИ</i>
CY	Ministry of Justice and Public Order	<i>Υπουργείου Δικαιοσύνης και Δημοσίας Τάξεως</i>

Country	National liaison office	
	Name in English	Name in national language
CZ	Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, Council for Human Rights	<i>Vláda České Republiky, Rada vlády pro lidská práva</i>
DE	Federal Ministry of Justice	<i>Bundesministerium der Justiz</i>
DK	Ministry of Justice	<i>Justitsministeriet</i>
EE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<i>Välisministeerium</i>
EL	Hellenic Ministry of Interior	<i>Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών</i>
ES	Spanish Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia	<i>Observatorio Español del Racismo y la Xenofobia</i>
FI	Ministry of Justice	<i>Oikeusministeriö</i>
FR	Ministry of Justice and Freedoms	<i>Ministère de la justice et des libertés</i>
HU	Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement	<i>Igazságügyi és Rendészeti Minisztérium</i>
IE	Department of Justice, Diversity and Equality Law Division	
IT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<i>Ministero degli affari esteri</i>
LT	Ministry of Justice	<i>Teisingumo ministerija</i>
LU	Ministry of Justice Government Commission for Foreigners, Ministry for Family and Integration	<i>Ministère de la justice Office luxembourgeois de l'accueil et de l'intégration du Ministère de la famille et de l'intégration</i>
LV	Ministry of Justice	<i>Tieslietu ministrijas</i>
MT	Office of the Attorney General	
NL	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations	<i>Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties</i>
PL	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<i>Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych</i>
PT	High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue	<i>Alto Comissariado para a Imigração e Diálogo Intercultural (ACIDI)</i>
RO	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<i>Ministerul Afacerilor Externe</i>
SI	Government Office for Development and EU Affairs	<i>Služba Vlade Republike Slovenije za razvoj in evropske zadeve (SVREZ)</i>
SK	Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic	<i>Úrad vlády Slovenskej republiky</i>
SE	Ministry of Employment	<i>Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet</i>
UK	Ministry of Justice	

Source: FRA, 2012

3. Data on antisemitism available in the public domain and published by CSOs and NGOs active in the field were consulted.

Data from international organisations

ODIHR compiles official data on antisemitism, which it publishes in its annual report on *Hate crimes in the OSCE region – incidents and responses*. ECRI includes considerations on antisemitism in the country reports that are part of its monitoring cycles.

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

ODIHR's annual report on hate crime covers all 27 EU Member States and includes 13 bias motivations, one of which is antisemitism. The data presented in the report stems from governmental sources (National points of contact on hate crime, NPCs), NGOs and international governmental organisations. NPCs are requested to fill out a questionnaire on the basis of ODIHR's definition of what constitutes a hate crime:

“a criminal act motivated by bias towards a certain group. For a criminal act to qualify as a hate crime, it must meet two criteria: The act must be a crime under the criminal code of the legal jurisdiction in which it is committed. The crime must have been committed with a bias motivation. ‘Bias motivation’ means that the perpetrator chose the target of the crime on the basis of protected characteristics. A ‘protected characteristic’ is a fundamental or core characteristic that is shared by a group, such as ‘race’, religion, ethnicity, language or sexual orientation. The target of a hate crime may be a person, people or property associated with a group that shares a protected characteristic.”³

ODIHR's latest annual report on hate crime covers the year 2010 and was published in November 2011.⁴ Thirteen EU Member States reported collecting data on hate crime motivated by antisemitism, including Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, of these 13, only France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom provided ODIHR with data on such crimes (see Table 2).⁵

³ ODIHR (2012), *Hate crime*, available at: <http://tandis.odihr.pl/?p=ki-hc>.

⁴ ODIHR (2011), *Hate crimes in the OSCE region: incidents and responses – Annual report for 2010*, Warsaw, ODIHR/OSCE, available at: http://tandis.odihr.pl/hcr2010/pdf/Hate_Crime_Report_full_version.pdf.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 58.

Table 2: Antisemitic hate crimes in the OSCE region in 2010, official data submitted by EU Member States

	Antisemitic hate crimes recorded	National point of contact on hate crime
DE	1,268 antisemitic hate crimes	Federal Ministry of the Interior
FR	125 convictions for crimes committed with an antisemitic motive	Ministry of Justice
IT	30 antisemitic hate crimes	Ministry of the Interior, Office for Coordination and Planning of Police Forces
SE	161 antisemitic hate crimes	National Council for Crime Prevention
UK	488 antisemitic hate crimes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Office for Criminal Justice Reform

Source: ODIHR, 2011

European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

ECRI includes considerations on antisemitism in its country monitoring work. This work proceeds by cycle to examine

“the situation concerning manifestations of racism and intolerance in each of the Council of Europe member States.”⁶

These considerations include a broad overview of the situation of antisemitism in the country under examination, with ECRI also making recommendations on what it considers to be the main issues the country under examination needs to address. All 27 EU Member States have been covered in the last two monitoring cycles, with country reports published between 2005 and 2012.

The main conclusions that can be drawn from ECRI’s monitoring work in relation to its considerations on antisemitism are as follows.

- EU Member States actively implement programmes aimed at combating antisemitism, including education programmes and initiatives to support Jewish culture.
- EU Member States attempt to combat antisemitism through the courts.
- Antisemitic stereotyping continues to be a reality in EU Member States.
- Antisemitic incidents continue to occur in EU Member States, whether expressed in terms of verbal and physical violence, hate speech, or through damage to or desecration of property. Orthodox Jewish people are the most likely to be targeted.
- Denial and trivialisation of the Holocaust are becoming more common.
- The expression of antisemitism on the internet is on the rise.
- Links are sometimes made between policies taken by the State of Israel and members of Jewish communities at the local level.
- Antisemitic incidents intensify in periods when conflict in the Middle East flares up, with the nature and tone of news coverage of the conflict a contributing factor.

⁶ ECRI (2012), *Country monitoring work*, available at: www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/countrybycountry_en.asp.

- Antisemitic demonstrations are sometimes organised by far-right groups to coincide with events in the Jewish calendar or with the anniversary of historical events of significance to Jewish communities, especially as regards World War II.
- Antisemitic material continues to be published in some EU Member States, with few or no consequences for those who do so.
- Some political parties in EU Member States are openly antisemitic.
- The main perpetrators of antisemitic incidents are neo-Nazis, sympathisers of the far right and far left, Muslim fundamentalists and the younger generation.

National data on antisemitism

This section on national data on antisemitic incidents takes each country in turn, given that the national level data are not comparable.

The country sections begin by presenting official data on antisemitism. They then present data from unofficial sources and conclude by describing notable antisemitic incidents that occurred in the year 2011. Where available, the country sections provide data on the types of incidents that are recorded and on the characteristics of victims and perpetrators of antisemitic incidents.

Austria

Official data

The main source of official data on antisemitic incidents in Austria is the Federal office for the protection of the constitution and counter-terrorism (*Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung*, BVT). The BVT collects data submitted to it on a quarterly basis by the Regional offices for the protection of the constitution and counter-terrorism (*Landesämter für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung*, LVG). These data are published annually in a report on the protection of the constitution (*Verfassungsschutzbericht*), which pertains to right-wing extremism, left-wing extremism, animal rights activism, terrorism, espionage and weapons proliferation. Data on antisemitism (Table 3) are subsumed under the category of right-wing extremism. Official statistics show that the number of antisemitic offences recorded in Austria decreased to 16 in 2011 from 27 in 2010.

Table 3: Recorded antisemitic offences committed by right-wing extremists in Austria, 2001–2011

	Recorded antisemitic offences
2001	3
2002	20
2003	9
2004	17
2005	8
2006	8
2007	15
2008	23
2009	12
2010	27
2011	16

Sources: 2001–2010: BVT; 2011: Federal Chancellery

The legal and constitutional service of the Federal Chancellery (*Bundeskanzleramt Verfassungsdienst*) communicated data on the nature of these recorded offences to the FRA, covering the period 2009–2011 (Table 4). These data show that recorded antisemitic offences generally consist of verbal expressions or damage to property and tend not to target individual persons or organisations.

Table 4: Nature of recorded antisemitic offences in Austria, 2009–2011

	Verbal expressions (incl. on the internet) or damage to property	Against a person or an organisation	Total
2009	9	3	12
2010	24	3	27
2011	15	1	16

Source: Federal Chancellery, Legal and constitutional service, 2012

Although not all the activities of right-wing extremists and of neo-Nazi sympathisers are antisemitic in nature, the increase to 1,040 from 791 in the number of cases brought to the courts in relation to these activities between 2009 and 2010 must still be noted (Table 5).

Table 5: Cases brought to the courts, right-wing extremism, 2008–2010

Legal provision	2008	2009	2010
Prohibition Statute (<i>Verbotsgesetz</i>)	360	396	522
Criminal law on incitement to hatred (<i>Verhetzung – §283 Strafgesetzbuch</i>)	73	33	79
Other criminal offences (<i>Sonstige StGB-Delikte</i>)	304	253	380
Insignia Law (<i>Abzeichengesetz</i>)	21	40	20
Nazi ideology (<i>Art. III Abs. 1 Ziff. 4 EGVG</i>)	77	69	39
Total	835	791	1,040

Source: Austrian Ministry of the Interior, Verfassungsschutzbericht 2011, p. 20

The legal and constitutional service of the Federal Chancellery (*Bundeskanzleramt Verfassungsdienst*) also communicated data on the clearance rates of cases relating to incitement to hatred and the Prohibition Statute to the FRA for the purposes of the present report on antisemitism (Table 6). These data show marked increases in cases relating to the Prohibition Statute, which relates to the banning of Nazism in Austria, with indictments rising to 78 in 2011 from 25 in 2008, and convictions climbing to 45 from 32 over the same time period.

Table 6: Cases relating to incitement to hatred and the Prohibition Statute: clearance rates, 2008-2011

Year	Offence	Cases brought to the courts (<i>Anzeigen</i>)	Charges/ indictments (<i>Anklagen/ Strafanträge</i>)	Convictions (<i>Verurteilungen</i>)	Acquittals (<i>Freisprüche</i>)
2008	Incitement to hatred	73	14	3	3
	Prohibition Statute	360	25	32	5
2009	Incitement to hatred	33	13	5	4
	Prohibition Statute	396	46	36	7
2010	Incitement to hatred	79	7	9	1
	Prohibition Statute	522	73	43	6
2011	Incitement to hatred	n/a	10	6	1
	Prohibition Statute	n/a	78	45	7

Source: Federal Chancellery, Legal and constitutional service, 2012

Unofficial data

Two main NGOs in Austria record antisemitic incidents: the Forum against antisemitism (*Forum gegen Antisemitismus*) and Civil courage and anti-racism work ZARA (*Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit*, ZARA). The data recorded by these two NGOs are reported in Table 7. The website of the Forum against antisemitism had been hacked into at the time of data collection.

In its annual report on racism in Austria, ZARA reports on the number of racist graffiti reported to it in the preceding year. Although the number of antisemitic graffiti decreased from 86 to 33 between 2009 and 2010, they still accounted for 61% of the 54 racist graffiti that were recorded in 2010. These 33 graffiti were either openly antisemitic in nature or consisted of swastikas.

Table 7: Unofficial data on antisemitic incidents in Austria, 2003-2010

Year	Forum against antisemitism	ZARA: antisemitic graffiti
2003	134	18
2004	122	17
2005	143	10
2006	125	9
2007	62	60
2008	46	33
2009	200	86
2010	n/a	33

Sources: Forum against antisemitism; ZARA, Racism reports 2004-2011

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Austria in 2011

On 4 April 2011, the *Tiroler Tageszeitung* reported that a young man who was wearing, visibly, a Star of David was attacked while sitting on a bus in Innsbruck by two men he thought were of Turkish origin.⁷ The young man was not himself Jewish but wore the Star of David as a show of his support for Israel. The aggressors, after punching the young man twice in the face, allegedly told him that “Hitler should have finished the Jews off, Israelis are child murderers and Turkey will sweep Israel away”.

⁷ Tiroler Tageszeitung, ‘Rassistische Attacke wegen Davidstern’, 5 April 2011, available in German at: www.tt.com/Nachrichten/2521177-6/rassistische-attacke-wegen-davidstern.csp.

Belgium

Official data

The national equality body in Belgium, the Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism (CEOR) (*Centrum voor gelijkheid van kansen en voor racismebestrijding* (CGKR) / *Centre pour l'égalité des chances et la lutte contre le racisme* (CECLR)) reports yearly on data recorded by the Federal Police on Holocaust denial and revisionism. These data are published in CEOR's annual report on the situation of discrimination in Belgium and are reproduced in Table 8.

Table 8: Cases of Holocaust denial and revisionism recorded by the Belgian Federal Police, 2006–2011

	Holocaust denial or trivialisation	Approving of or justifying the Holocaust	Not specified	Total
2006*	-	1	-	1
2007*	2	2	-	4
2008*	3	5	1	9
2009*	4	7	-	11
2010*	1	1	-	2
2011**	-	1	-	1

Sources: *CEOR, Federal Police data as published in its annual report on discrimination; **Federal Police

As the national equality body, CEOR is competent to receive and handle complaints from members of the public pertaining to discrimination on all grounds. In 2011, CEOR was competent to deal with 82 cases of antisemitism that were lodged with it, compared with 57 in 2010 and 108 in 2009 (Table 9).

Table 9: Complaints of antisemitism received by the Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism for which it was competent, 2002–2011

Year	Complaints of antisemitism
2002	30
2003	30
2004	69
2005	58
2006	64
2007	67
2008	66
2009	108
2010	57
2011	82

Source: CEOR

The most common complaints CEOOR receives in relation to antisemitic incidents concern the internet, followed by verbal aggressions, as outlined in Tables 10 and 11. The number of verbal aggressions with an antisemitic character was relatively stable between 2004 and 2009, with a drop in such aggressions observed after 2009. In contrast, there appears to be a rising tendency to antisemitic content on the internet, which in 2010 and 2011 accounted for about half of all the complaints on antisemitism for which CEOOR was competent.

Table 10: Complaints of antisemitism received by the Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism for which it was competent, by category, 2004-2011

	Verbal aggression	Letters, articles	Media	Internet	Violence	Vandalism	Genocide denial	Other
2004	23	14	5	10	9	3	3	2
2005	18	9	2	11	6	6	6	0
2006	14	16	1	21	3	3	3	3
2007	17	8	3	25	0	9	1	4
2008	16	3	0	26	5	7	8	1
2009	24	1	1	35	10	18	11	8
2010	8	3	2	31	7	5	1	0
2011	11	6	0	41	6	2	7	9

Source: CEOOR

Table 11: Proportion of antisemitic complaints received by the Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism, verbal aggression and internet content, 2004-2011 (%)

	Verbal aggression	Internet
2004 (n = 69)	33.3	14.5
2005 (n = 58)	31	19
2006 (n = 64)	21.9	32.8
2007 (n = 67)	25.4	37.3
2008 (n = 66)	24.2	39.4
2009 (n = 108)	22.2	32.4
2010 (n = 57)	14	54.4
2011 (n = 82)	13.4	50

Source: CEOOR

Unofficial data

Antisemitisme.be is the main NGO recording data on antisemitism in Belgium. It records acts of antisemitism through a dedicated telephone and fax hotline and email address, and through regular contact with CEOOR. 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 published annually by Antisemitisme.be show that 65 incidents were reported to it in 2011, compared with 52 in 2010. The number of reported incidents would therefore appear to have declined to the average number of incidents preceding 2009, when a peak of 109 incidents was reported (Table 12). In addition, Antisemitisme.be collects data on incidents of Holocaust denial on the internet, 38 of which were reported to it in 2009 compared with 27 in 2010 and 30 in 2011.

Table 12: Antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be, 2000–2011

	Reported antisemitic incidents
2000	36
2001	30
2002	62
2003	28
2004	46
2005	60
2006	66
2007	69
2008	73
2009	109
2010	52
2011	65

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

The largest numbers of incidents of antisemitism in 2011 were reported in Brussels (19) and Antwerp (14), as was the case in 2010, when 14 incidents were reported in Brussels and nine in Antwerp. The same pattern emerges for 2009, when 35 incidents were reported in Brussels and 23 in Antwerp.

As Table 13 shows, there is a great degree of variability in the types of antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be. Ideological antisemitism, which is often translated into the expression of anti-Israel sentiments, and incidents on the internet account for the largest proportions of reported incidents.

Table 13: Types of antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be, 2009–2011

	Violence	Threats	Ideological	Desecration/ Property damage	Internet
2009 (n = 109)	11	13	29	22	34
2010 (n = 52)	7	3	12	5	25
2011 (n = 65)	7	5	23	3	27

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

As noted in the 2011 FRA update on the situation of antisemitism in the EU, the higher number of incidents reported in 2009 corresponds with Israel's Cast Lead military operation, which took place in the winter of 2008–2009.

Although no statistical data are provided on the perpetrators of antisemitic incidents, Antisemitisme.be reports that the seven violent acts reported to it in both 2010 and 2011 were carried out by what it describes as persons of 'Arab-Muslim origin' and 'persons originating from eastern Europe'. Antisemitisme.be does not provide details on how the origins of perpetrators are ascertained. For that reason, these data must be interpreted with care and caution, especially considering that the reports of Antisemitisme.be appear to use the terms 'person of Arab-Muslim origin', 'person of North African origin' and 'person of Moroccan origin' interchangeably.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Belgium in 2011

All 65 antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be are described in detail in its annual report on antisemitism in Belgium.⁸ Notable examples include the following, which cover a range of expressions of antisemitism:

On 1 March 2011 in Antwerp, two Orthodox Jewish men and an Orthodox Jewish woman were refused service upon entering a café. The bartender shouted "No Jews!" at them and said that the café was closed although it was full of customers.

On 16 June 2011, a local Flemish newspaper published an article with antisemitic content, referring to the 'Yiddos' of Belgium. The article compared Jews and Israelis to Nazis and to the *Übermensch*, while making disparaging references to Jews as the 'chosen people'.

On 15 August 2011, a 14-year-old girl was the subject of insults and received antisemitic text messages from her ex-boyfriend who was also 14 years old. One of the messages read: "Go to Auschwitz and get fucked by Jews".

Upon leaving the synagogue in Antwerp on 30 December 2011, two Orthodox Jewish men came across two other men described by Antisemitisme.be as being of 'Arab-Muslim origin'. One of these men lit a firecracker and dropped it on the traditional hat (*shtreimel*) of one of the Jewish men, which was damaged as a result.

⁸ The annual report is available in French and Dutch at: www.antisemitisme.be.

Bulgaria

Official data

No official data on antisemitism are available for Bulgaria.

Unofficial data

In May 2011, the Organization of Jews in Bulgaria Shalom published its first newsletter on *Anti-Semitic Manifestations in Bulgaria*, covering the period 2009–2010.⁹ The newsletter reports incidents of antisemitism in a chronological form and includes a number of examples of internet antisemitic content. It lists nine events for 2009 and 10 for 2010.

No data are available for antisemitic incidents that occurred in 2011.

⁹ Organization of Jews in Bulgaria Shalom (2011), *Anti-Semitic manifestations in Bulgaria: 2009–2010*, available at: http://shalompr.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/BULETIN_2011-ENG_ALL.pdf.

Cyprus

Official data

The Office for Combating Discrimination, part of the Police Headquarters in Cyprus, reported to the FRA that one antisemitic incident was recorded in the police registry of racial offences/incidents during the period 2009–2011. This incident occurred on 1 December 2010 in Larnaca, when an unknown perpetrator spray painted a Menorah – the symbol of Hanukkah – putting a swastika next to it.

Czech Republic

Official data

Every year, the Ministry of the Interior publishes a report on the issue of extremism in the Czech Republic, as part of the government's strategy on combating extremism.¹⁰ These reports also provide data on the number of recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism (Table 14). These data show that the number of such offences decreased to 18 recorded offences in 2011 from their 2009 peak of 48 recorded offences.

Table 14: Recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism in the Czech Republic, 2005-2011

	Recorded criminal offences
2005	23
2006	14
2007	18
2008	27
2009	48
2010	28
2011	18

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

Unofficial data

The Jewish Community of Prague (*Židovská obec v Praze*) reports annually on antisemitic incidents in the Czech Republic.¹¹ This report shows that antisemitic incidents take place predominantly on the internet, as outlined in Table 15.

Table 15: Numbers and types of antisemitic incidents recorded in the Czech Republic, 2004-2011

	Attacks: physical	Attacks: property	Threats	Harassment	Media/ Web	Total
2004	5	9	3	27	13	57
2005	1	13	0	12	24	50
2006	1	5	2	10	16	34
2007	0	4	0	10	12	26
2008	1	2	2	15	28	48
2009	0	6	1	4	16	27
2010	0	5	3	8	31	47
2011	1	5	4	7	26	43

Sources: 2004-2010: Fórum proti Antisemitismu, Zpráva o stavu antisemitismu v ČR za rok 2010, available at: www.fzo.cz/projekty-fzo/forum-proti-antisemitismu; 2011: Jewish Community of Prague

¹⁰ The annual reports are available at: www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/documents-on-the-fight-against-extremism.aspx.

¹¹ Židovská obec v Praze, Výroční zpráva o projevech antisemitismu v České republice za rok 2011, available in Czech at: www.kehilapraq.cz/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=264&Itemid=276&lang=cs.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in the Czech Republic in 2011

In its annual report on antisemitic incidents in the Czech Republic, the Jewish Community of Prague notes that the one reported attack against a person consisted of a physical and verbal assault in a public space in July 2011. As concerns attacks on property, these consisted of swastikas and other graffiti being painted on synagogues or Holocaust memorials or damage done to these. The report also provides a list of antisemitic content in the media and on web forums.

Denmark

Official data

Little official data relating specifically to antisemitic incidents are available in Denmark. The Danish Security and Intelligence Service (*Politiets Efterretningstjeneste*, PET) does, however, publish data annually on criminal offences with a possible extremist background,¹² which includes a category covering religiously motivated crime. This category mainly relates to criminal offences targeting religious symbols or buildings.

The latest available data, which were published in December 2011, show that 21 such offences were recorded in 2009, compared with 10 in 2010. Although no disaggregated statistical data on religiously motivated crimes are provided in the report, it does note that there is an even distribution of offences targeting Muslims, Christians and Jews.

The Ministry of Justice communicated data to the FRA on cases relating to Section 266b of the Criminal Code on racially discriminating statements submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions in 2010 and 2011. Three cases related to antisemitism, with one being the subject of a prosecution. In this case, the perpetrator was sentenced by the High Court of Western Denmark to pay 20 fines of DKK 500 (about € 68 as of May 2012) for antisemitic statements made in a newspaper.

In one of the other cases, the charges were withdrawn as the Director of Public Prosecutions could not prove that the statements had been made in public or with the intention of wider dissemination. The case concerned statements made in a closed Facebook group.

In the third case, concerning antisemitic statements made at a public demonstration in 2009, the investigation was discontinued because the police were not able to identify the perpetrators.

Unofficial data

Unofficial data on antisemitism are collected by two NGOs in Denmark: the Mosaic Religious Community (*Det Mosaiske Trossamfund*, MT), and the Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination (DACoRD; *Dokumentations- og rådgivningscentret om racediskrimination*). No data for either 2010 or 2011 were available when this report went to print (Table 16).

¹² Denmark, PET (2011), *Kriminelle forhold i 2010 med mulig ekstremistisk baggrund*, available in Danish at: www.pet.dk/~media/Nyheder/RACI2010.ashx.

Table 16: Antisemitic incidents recorded by *Det Mosaiske Trossamfund* and the Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination, 2003–2011

	MT	DACoRD
2003	1	29
2004	6	37
2005	3	37
2006	4	40
2007	1	10
2008	3	4
2009	21	22
2010	n/a	n/a
2011	n/a	n/a

Sources: MT and DACoRD

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Denmark in 2010

PET's annual report for the year 2010, published in December 2011, provides three examples where a Jewish person was the target of a criminal offence:

- on 2 April 2010, a man reported to the police that two 'Arabic men' had thrown stones at his dog, threatened to shoot him and made disparaging remarks about his Jewish background;
- on 1 May 2010, a Jewish man reported to the police that he had been hit in the face by two 'Arabic men' who had called him a "Jewish pig";
- on 21 December 2010, a man of undefined religious affiliation reported to the police that a swastika had been drawn on his front door along with the following caption: "We hate Jews."

Finland

Every year, the Police College of Finland (*Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu*) publishes a report on suspected hate crimes reported to the police.¹³ The data for this publication are based on keyword searches of police reports enabling the identification of hate crimes. Since 2008, the report has covered religiously motivated hate crimes, including antisemitic crimes. One such crime was reported to the police in 2008, 10 in 2009, and four in 2010. Data for crimes reported in 2011 will be published in October 2012. Although few antisemitic crimes are reported, the most common types include defamation, verbal threats and damage to property.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Finland in 2011

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that Ben Zyskowitz, Parliamentary Speaker and the only Jewish Member of Parliament in Finland, was attacked by a man who shouted “Jew” at him on 3 June 2011.¹⁴

¹³ Finland, Police College (2011), *Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2010*, available in Finnish at: [www.poliisiammattikorkeakoulu.fi/poliisi/poliisioppilaitos/home.nsf/files/DB54AA1FE9A222B9C2257925004A8CDA/\\$file/Raportteja95_Niemi_web.pdf](http://www.poliisiammattikorkeakoulu.fi/poliisi/poliisioppilaitos/home.nsf/files/DB54AA1FE9A222B9C2257925004A8CDA/$file/Raportteja95_Niemi_web.pdf).

¹⁴ Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, ‘The Jewish speaker of the parliament attacked’, available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/65341/jewish-speaker-parliament-attacked>.

France

Official data

The national human rights institution for France, the 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.¹⁵

This report covers antisemitic actions and threats (Table 17). Antisemitic actions are defined as homicides, attacks and attempted attacks, arson, degradations, and violence and assault and battery. Antisemitic threats are defined as covering speech acts, threatening gestures and insults, graffiti (*inscriptions*), pamphlets and emails.

Table 17: Antisemitic actions and threats recorded in France, 2001–2011

	Antisemitic actions and threats
2001	219
2002	936
2003	601
2004	974
2005	508
2006	571
2007	402
2008	459
2009	815
2010	466
2011	389

Source: CNCDH

In 2011, 129 violent actions were recorded in France, with 60.5 % of those (78 cases) occurring in the Île-de-France region. The CNCDH notes that in 19 cases, these violent actions could be imputed to persons of 'Arab origin or Muslim confession', with 15 others relating to neo-Nazi ideology, mainly consisting of displaying swastikas. In relation to these violent actions 36 persons were arrested, 28 of whom were minors. Of the 129 violent actions recorded, 50.4 % were for degradations, 44.2 % for violence and assault and battery, and the remaining 5.4 % for arson.

In France in 2011, 260 threats were recorded, with 53 % of those (138 cases) occurring in the Île-de-France region. Of these threats, 15 % related to neo-Nazi ideology, with another 14 % imputable to persons of 'Arab origin or Muslim confession'. Thirty-two persons were arrested in relation to these threats, nine of whom were minors. Of the 260 threats, 44 % consisted of speech acts and threatening gestures and insults, 38 % of graffiti and the remaining 18 % of pamphlets and emails.

¹⁵ The CNCDH's annual report is available at: www.cncdh.fr/rubrique70f8.html?id_rubrique=27.

Concerning prosecutions, the Criminal Code in France does not contain specific provisions relating to antisemitism as it does not distinguish between offences motivated by religion and/or race. That is because the rules governing the collection of statistical data do not permit classifications based on race, ethnicity or religion.

Nevertheless, data are available from the Criminal Affairs and Pardon Board at the Ministry of Justice (*Direction des affaires criminelles et des grâces*, DACG) on the number of indictments pronounced in the calendar year in relation to racist, antisemitic and discriminatory offences. These data are provided in Table 18.

Table 18: Number of indictments pronounced in the calendar year in relation to racist, antisemitic and discriminatory offences in France, 2001–2010

	Indictments relating to offences relating to racism	Indictments relating principally to racist offences	Indictments relating exclusively to racist offences
2001	211	152	115
2002	228	158	115
2003	208	145	105
2004	345	236	165
2005	573	380	253
2006	611	364	275
2007	577	423	306
2008	682	469	344
2009	579	397	288
2010	567	397	298

Source: DACG, Ministry of Justice

Since 8 February 2005, the DACG has been using a statistical tool whereby prosecution services are required to register acts of delinquency motivated by racism or antisemitism on a monthly basis. While this tool allows for differentiation between racist and antisemitic incidents, prosecution services have been unable to fulfil this obligation in the last few years, as a result of their heavy caseloads. This renders comparisons with previous years unreliable, which is why these data are not presented here. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Justice is involved in analysing the available data, which will be facilitated by the progressive roll-out of software used to collect data on the judicial process, called *Cassiopée*. When the system is in place, French authorities will be able to provide more detailed statistical data on delinquency motivated by racism and antisemitism.

Unofficial data

The Service for the Protection of the Jewish Community (*Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive*, SPCJ) records complaints of antisemitism and cooperates with the Ministry of the Interior in an effort to paint a more accurate picture of the extent of antisemitism in France.

“The SPCJ was born from a common decision by the Representative Council of the Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF), the United Jewish

*Social Fund (Fonds Social Juif Unifié, FSJU, the main Jewish charity), and Jewish Consistories, the bodies in charge of the religious needs of the Jewish community to protect the entire Jewish community.*¹⁶

In its annual report on antisemitism, the SPCJ replicates the data from the CNCDH presented earlier. In addition, it provides detailed descriptions of antisemitic incidents, as described below.

The International League against Racism and Antisemitism (*Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme*, LICRA) collects notifications of racist and antisemitic content on the internet. LICRA recorded a total of 687 notifications of racist and antisemitic content in 2009 and 454 notifications for the period from 20 January to November 2008. In 2009, of these 687 notifications, 147 concerned comments on web sites, 93 on blogs, 278 in forums, 64 on social networks and 105 referred to racist video content. In 2008, 44 % of the notifications were of antisemitic content and 33 % of xenophobic content.¹⁷ No data were available for 2010 and 2011.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in France in 2011

On 11 February 2011 in Saint-Etienne, four individuals broke into the home of a Jewish person and daubed antisemitic graffiti on the walls, including: "SS – Heil Hitler – My father is Adolf – White power – Son of a Yiddo".

On 7 April 2011 in Villeurbanne, a young Jewish man was accosted by two men upon leaving Torah class. They asked him for his first name and told him: "You don't have the look of someone who's called Benoit, you look like a Jew, you are well and truly a Jew." The young man confirmed that he was Jewish, after which the two men shot at him with an air rifle. After he defended himself against his aggressors, they beat him with the rifle, from which he sustained injuries to the stomach and the head.

On 5 August 2011 in Levallois-Perret, graffiti of swastikas were found on the walls and grounds of the synagogue, along with a letter addressed to the rabbi.

On 2 October 2011 in Gonesse in the Île-de-France region, an advertising leaflet was found in the mailbox of the synagogue to which the following handwritten text was added: "Death to Jews. Long live Palestine."

¹⁶ SPCJ, *Annual report on anti-Semitism in France 2010*, p. 2, available at: [http://spcj.org/SPCJ - Publications du Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive en France.html](http://spcj.org/SPCJ_-_Publications_du_Service_de_Protection_de_la_Communaute_Juive_en_France.html).

¹⁷ LICRA, *Rapport d'activités, 2009* and *Rapport d'activités, 2008*.

Germany

Official data

In Germany, official data on antisemitism are collected through the criminal police notification service – politically motivated crimes (*Kriminalpolizeilicher Meldedienst – Politisch motivierte Kriminalität*, KMPD PMK). Data are collected on the number of politically motivated antisemitic crimes (Table 19) and on the number of politically motivated antisemitic acts of violence (Table 20) perpetrated by right-wing extremists, left-wing extremists, foreigners and others. The category of ‘foreigners’ subsumes antisemitic incidents stemming from the ‘Muslim environment’, even when the perpetrators themselves are German citizens.

The data show that there has been a decline in the number of politically motivated antisemitic crimes and acts of violence recorded in Germany since 2009. The overwhelming majority of these are committed by right-wing extremists.

Concerning antisemitic crimes recorded in 2011, 692 consisted of incitement against a people (*Volksverhetzung*) compared with 696 in 2010, with another 267 cases relating to crimes relating to antisemitic propaganda in 2011, compared with 264 in 2010. A similar pattern emerges when considering antisemitic acts of violence, with a decline in recorded acts observed since 2008.

Table 19: Number of politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive by category of perpetrator recorded in Germany, 2001-2011

	Right-wing	Left-wing	Foreigner*	Other	Total
2001	1,629	2	31	29	1,691
2002	1,594	6	89	82	1,771
2003	1,226	6	53	59	1,344
2004	1,346	4	46	53	1,449
2005	1,682	7	33	26	1,748
2006	1,662	4	89	54	1,809
2007	1,561	1	59	36	1,657
2008	1,496	5	41	17	1,559
2009	1,520	4	101	65	1,690
2010	1,192	1	53	22	1,268
2011	1,188	6	24	21	1,239

Note: *This category includes Germans who are Muslims.

Source: KMPD PMK

Table 20: Number of politically motivated acts of violence with an antisemitic motive by category of perpetrator recorded in Germany, 2001–2011

	Right-wing	Left-wing	Foreigner*	Other	Total
2001	27	0	1	0	28
2002	30	1	7	1	39
2003	38	0	7	1	46
2004	40	1	3	1	45
2005	50	1	3	2	56
2006	44	0	7	0	51
2007	61	0	3	0	64
2008	44	2	1	0	47
2009	31	0	9	1	41
2010	31	0	6	0	37
2011	26	1	2	0	29

Note: *This category includes Germans who are Muslims.

Source: KMPD-PMK

Unofficial data

The Amadeu Antonio Foundation in Germany collects data on antisemitic incidents from the German press and from projects and initiatives concerned with antisemitism. These data are presented as a chronology of events, which is updated on a continual basis.¹⁸ The foundation notes that this chronology is not exhaustive and therefore gives individuals the possibility to report and reference other antisemitic incidents of which they may be aware.

¹⁸ Antonio Amadeu Foundation, *Chronik antisemitischer Vorfälle*, available in German at: www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de/die-stiftung-aktiv/gegen-as/antisemitismus-heute/chronik-antisemitischer-vorfaelle.

As Table 21 shows, there is a great degree of fluctuation in the number of antisemitic incidents recorded by the Amadeu Antonio Foundation. While 42 incidents were recorded in 2011, 71 were recorded in 2010.

Table 21: Recorded antisemitic incidents in Germany, 2002–2011

	Recorded antisemitic incidents
2002	49
2003	81
2004	36
2005	60
2006	113
2007	80
2008	83
2009	56
2010	71
2011	42

Source: Amadeu Antonio Foundation

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Germany in 2011

The following examples all come from the Amadeu Antonio Foundation.

On 23 January 2011 in Gosen (Brandenburg), a bungalow was burnt in an antisemitic arson attack. Before the building was set to flames, it had been daubed with graffiti representing a red Star of David with the word “Out” written under it. The occupier of the bungalow had emigrated from Israel to Germany some years ago and was widely known to be Jewish.

In February 2011, the police in Herne (North-Rhine Westphalia) arrested hockey fans after a hockey game for singing the following song: “In Buchenwald, in Buchenwald, that is where we kill the Jews” (*In Buchenwald, in Buchenwald, da machen wir die Juden kalt*).

During the night of 21 April 2011, three young adults between 18-and-20 years of age desecrated 30 gravestones with Nazi symbols in a Jewish cemetery in Essen (North-Rhine Westphalia).

During the night of 25 August 2011, a group of 10 youths attacked a 15-year-old boy in the Jewish community of Stuttgart (*Baden-Württemberg*). Two of the youths, one a 12-year-old, kicked the boy in the head and stomach, calling him a “dirty Jew” (*Scheiss Jude*). The boy had to be hospitalised.

Greece

Official data

According to data sent by local District Attorneys' Offices to the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, which was communicated to the FRA, few prosecutions are initiated per year in Greece for crimes covered by Law 927/1979, which refers to acts or activities aiming at racial discrimination.

Five cases pertaining to antisemitism were nevertheless recorded in 2010 and another three were recorded in 2011 (see the section on examples of antisemitic incidents for a description of these three cases).

Taken together, these eight cases concern arson, damage to property and aggravated damages against synagogues, Holocaust memorials or Jewish cemeteries. The damages include those caused by the fires, as well as antisemitic graffiti.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Greece in 2011

During the night of 19 April 2011 in Corfu, unidentified perpetrators broke into the synagogue of the Jewish community and set fire to a number of items on its doorstep. The fire brigade was able to intervene to limit the damage.

During the night of 14 May 2011 in Volos, unidentified perpetrators painted antisemitic graffiti on the inside and outside walls and doors of the synagogue of the Jewish community.

On 18 June 2011 in Thessaloniki, the police were made aware of a press clipping reporting that the Holocaust memorial on Eleftheria Square had been desecrated with swastikas and slogans denigrating Jewish people. Upon being made aware of this, the police contacted the prosecutor, who initiated a case on the matter. Although a suspect was arrested on 16 July 2011, he was acquitted of all charges on 20 July 2011.

Hungary

Official data

The Hungarian authorities do not collect data specifically relating to antisemitism. Instead, data are collected for ‘violence against a member of a community’, from which data could be extracted on the number of recorded incidents relating to a member of a religious community. These data were not available at the time of publication.

Unofficial data

The Hungarian Athena Institute is an NGO that monitors extremist activity in Hungary. It has been recording incidents of hate crime since 2009, including the antisemitic incidents reflected in Table 22, using a variety of sources. These include press accounts and reports published by the government and NGOs.¹⁹

Table 22: Number of recorded antisemitic incidents in Hungary, 2009–2011

	Recorded incidents
2009	9
2010	8
2011	10

Source: Athena Institute

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Hungary in 2011

On 9 June 2011 in Tamási, swastikas, pro-Hitler and anti-Roma slogans were drawn on the walls of the Rosalia Chapel.

On 18 November 2011 in Nagykanizsa, a swastika was painted on the building of the Assembly of Faith and a banner commemorating the establishment of Israel was torn down.

¹⁹ Athena Institute, *Hate crime record*, available at: www.athenainstitute.eu/en/hatecrimerecord.

Ireland

The Central Statistics Office in Ireland records the number of antisemitic incidents reported to the police. As Table 23 shows, the number of reported antisemitic incidents peaked in 2010, before declining again in 2011.

Table 23: Antisemitic incidents reported to the police, 2006–2011

	Reported incidents
2006	1
2007	2
2008	7
2009	5
2010	12
2011	2

Source: Central Statistics Office

Italy

Unofficial data

The Observatory of contemporary anti-Jewish prejudice (*L'Osservatorio sul pregiudizio antiebraico contemporaneo*) records incidents of antisemitism in Italy, with a particular focus on the internet.²⁰ As Table 24 shows, the number of incidents it recorded declined between 2009 and 2010, then, in 2011, rose to reach a new peak.

Table 24: Recorded antisemitic incidents in Italy, 2005–2011

	Recorded incidents
2005	49
2006	45
2007	45
2008	35
2009	47
2010	31
2011	58

Source: *Observatory of contemporary anti-Jewish prejudice*

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Italy in 2011

These examples are drawn from the incidents reported by the Observatory of contemporary anti-Jewish prejudice.

On 26 April 2011 in Pignano, a four-metre wide replica of the banner at the gates of Auschwitz was found hanging at a railway underpass. The banner was an exact replica of the Auschwitz original, except that the slogan *Arbeit macht Frei* was written in English.

On 24 November 2011 in Rome, excrement and fruit were thrown at the doorstep of the Monteverde Vecchio kosher restaurant – the seventh time in five months that the restaurant had suffered an antisemitic attack. On one of the earlier occasions, stickers with the swastika and the “White Power!” slogan on them had also been stuck to the restaurant’s window.

On 2 December 2011 in Milan, a number of Jewish organisations received an antisemitic email with the following content, among others: “‘Israeli’ criminals and assassins have got their headquarters in Milan!!!!!!!!!!”; “The Mossad in Milan is protected by the police stationed beneath their office. Bastard assassins to be punished in Milan.” The author of this message has been sending violently antisemitic messages like this one to Jewish organisations in Milan for years.

²⁰ *Observatory of contemporary anti-Jewish prejudice*, ‘Episodi - elenco dei documenti’, available in Italian at: www.osservatorioantisemitismo.it/tipologie.asp?idtipo=59&idmacro=1&n_macro=2&pagina=Episodi&documento=Episodi.

Latvia

Official data

The Criminal Code in Latvia does not contain provisions relating specifically to antisemitism. Instead, it contains provisions relating to national, ethnic and racial hatred (Section 78) and to the violation of discrimination prohibitions (Section 149-1), which would subsume cases pertaining to antisemitism. Data from the Ministry of the Interior communicated to the FRA (Table 25) show that while no cases were registered in relation to Section 149-1 in either 2010 or 2011, a number of criminal offences were recorded under Section 78 in those years.

Table 25: Data on criminal triggering of national, ethnic and racial hatred (Section 78), 2010-2011

	2010	2011
Registered criminal offences	5	11
Initiated criminal procedures	4	10
Victims	1	0
Suspects	4	6
Defendants	0	1
Convicted persons	3	2

Source: Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior

Data from the Court Administration show that while two persons were prosecuted in relation to Section 78 in 2010 and another four in 2011, none of these prosecutions had to do with crimes relating to antisemitism.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Latvia in 2011

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that on 23 March 2011, Uldis Freimanis (described as a prominent leader of the far right in Latvia) called for Jews to be hanged and shot, while also referring on national television to Jews as “clowns” and blaming them for bankrupting the country.²¹

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that a Jewish cemetery was desecrated in the town of Valdemārpils on 28 June 2011.²²

²¹ Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, ‘Antisemitic incitement of right-wing leader’, available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/63899/antisemitic-incitement-right-wing-leader>.

²² Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, ‘Jewish cemetery desecrated’, available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/65938/jewish-cemetery-desecrated>.

Lithuania

Official data on antisemitic incidents are scarce in Lithuania. The 2010 report of the Special Investigation Division of the Prosecutor General's Office (*Lietuvos Respublikos Prokuratūra*) notes that 36 pre-trial investigations in 2010 pertained to the incitement of antisemitism and hostility towards people of various minority groups, such as Jews, Roma, Poles or Russians. After these pre-trial investigations were completed, 23 cases under Article 170 of the criminal code (incitement against any national, racial, religious or other group) were transferred to the courts in 2010. During the course of that year, 13 persons were found guilty and sentenced under Article 170.

Specifically concerning antisemitism, the Procurator's Office says that nine pre-trial investigations were initiated in the first four months of 2011 in relation to cases of antisemitism²³ following the 2010 launch of six such pre-trial investigations.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Lithuania in 2011

On 20 April 2011 in Kaunas, the synagogue was desecrated with antisemitic graffiti: "Hitler was right ... Jews out!" (*Hitleris buvo teisus ... Juden raus*).²⁴

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that on 18 July 2011 the Holocaust memorial for the Ponary massacres near Vilnius was desecrated with swastikas and antisemitic slogans such as "Hitler was right." The main monument was desecrated with a drawing of a penis, a phrase about oral sex and the inscription "128 million", which refers to the sum in Lithuanian litas (about € 37 million) – restitution agreed in June 2011 for Jewish property lost during the Holocaust.²⁵

²³ Prosecutor General's Office, 'Daugėja nusikalstamų veikų asmens lygiateisiškumui ir sąžinės laisvei', available in Lithuanian at: www.prokuraturos.lt/Naujienos/Prane%C5%A1imaispaudai/tabid/71/ItemID/4018/Default.aspx.

²⁴ 15min.lt, 'Kaune padaugėjo mįslingų išpuolių prieš žydus', available in Lithuanian at: www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/nusikaltimaiirnelaimes/kaune-padaugejo-mislingu-ispuoliu-pries-zydus-59-146984.

²⁵ Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, 'Holocaust memorial desecrated', available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/66248/holocaust-memorial-desecrated>.

The Netherlands

Official data

There are two main sources of official data on antisemitic incidents in the Netherlands. The first is the annual report on the situation of criminal discrimination (*Criminaliteitsbeeld discriminatie*), published by the National Diversity Expertise Centre at the Police (*Landelijk Expertisecentrum Diversiteit van de politie*, LECD-Police). The second source is the National Discrimination Expertise Centre at the Public Prosecution Service (*Landelijk Expertise Centrum Discriminatie bij het Openbaar Ministerie*, LECD-OM), which collects and publishes data on criminal discriminatory acts brought to the courts (*Cijfers in Beeld: Discriminatiecijfers*).

Table 26 summarises the data on antisemitism published in LECD-Police's annual report (*Poldis*) between 2008 and 2010.²⁶ It shows a steady increase in the number of reported criminal discriminatory antisemitic incidents in the Netherlands, which have come to account for about one in every 10 such criminal discriminatory incidents recorded by the police.

Table 26: Number of reported criminal discriminatory antisemitic incidents in the Netherlands, 2008–2010

	Antisemitic incidents	As a % of all criminal discriminatory incidents
2008	141	6.3
2009	209	9.4
2010	286	11.4

Source: LECD-Police, *POLDIS*

It is remarkable that 137 (or 42.3 %) of the 286 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2010 targeted police officers, with the remaining 149 incidents targeting members of the general public.

Of the 286 incidents, 165 (or 57.7 %) were recorded in the Rotterdam Rijnmond region, with a further 44 incidents (or 15.4 %) recorded in the Amsterdam-Amstelland region. Taken together, these regions account for about three quarters of all recorded incidents.

While there were fewer than five such incidents recorded in the Rotterdam Rijnmond region in 2008, this figure jumped to 51 (or 24.4 %) in 2009 and hit a new peak at 165 in 2010. The rapid rise was attributed to the fact that police officers in this region are often called 'Jews' while local football fans frequently use the epithet 'Jew'. According to the LECD-Police, this raises the question of whether these numbers effectively measure antisemitic incidents or whether the high numbers reflect instead "ordinary shouting matches" (*scheldpartijen*) where the words 'Jew' or 'Jews' are used.

²⁶ Rijksoverheid, *Poldis 2010: criminaliteitsbeeld discriminatie*, available in Dutch at: www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2011/07/08/poldis-2010-criminaliteitsbeeld-discriminatie.html.

Concerning prosecutions, the LECD-OM considers the following as antisemitic in nature: incidents where Jews themselves and their integrity are directly targeted, meaning that anti-Israeli comments in and of themselves cannot be prosecuted, unless they also specifically target Jews; and Nazi symbols, unless they evidently target another group.

As Table 27 shows, although there is a great degree of fluctuation in the absolute number of acts brought to the courts, the overall percentage of acts relating to antisemitism appears to be relatively stable, except for the years 2007 and 2008. The peak in the percentage of acts brought to the courts in 2009 can be explained by operation Cast Lead.

The peak observed in 2010 can be explained by the dozens of cases of football supporters in the Rotterdam region who shouted antisemitic slogans (such as “Hamas, Hamas, Jews to the gas!”) when the Ajax Amsterdam football team went to play Feyenoord Rotterdam.

Table 27: Number of antisemitic criminal acts brought to the courts in the Netherlands, 2005–2010

	Criminal acts brought to the courts	As a % of all cases
2005	65	23
2006	108	33
2007	50	19
2008	49	17
2009	67	35
2010	78	36

Source: LECD-OM

There were marked differences concerning perpetrators of acts of antisemitism between 2009 and 2010 (Table 28). As noted, the Feyenoord-Ajax football match explains the rise to 73 % of white perpetrators in 2010 from 30 % in 2009. In parallel, there was a marked decrease in the proportion of perpetrators of Turkish or Moroccan origin, who accounted for 25 % of perpetrators in 2009 against 9 % in 2010. Similarly, antisemitic acts carried out by right-wing extremists decreased sharply to 1 % in 2010 from 15 % in 2009.

Table 28: Perpetrators of antisemitic acts of criminal discrimination, 2009–2010

Group	2009		2010	
	<i>No. perpetrators</i>	<i>% of perpetrators</i>	<i>No. perpetrators</i>	<i>% of perpetrators</i>
White	20	30	57	73
Unknown	13	19	8	10
Turkish/ Moroccan	17	25	7	9
Other non-White			2	3
Political conviction			1	1
Religion/ beliefs	6	9		
Extreme-right	10	15	1	1
Other non-White			1	1
Surinamese/ Antillean	1	1	1	1
Total	67		78	

Source: LECD-OM

Whereas acts of antisemitism were mainly perpetrated on the street or in public spaces in 2009, they were mainly carried out in the context of sports in 2010, for the reasons just explained (Table 29).

Table 29: Locations where criminal discriminatory acts of antisemitism are perpetrated in the Netherlands, 2009–2010

	2009		2010	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Street/public place	55	37	21	27
Internet	17	25	6	8
Sport/educational institutions	8	11	33	42
Directed to criminal investigation officers	2	3	12	15
Housing environment	2	3	1	1
Service industry			2	3
Press/media			1	1
Other	1	1	2	3

Source: LECD-OM

Unofficial data

A number of civil society organisations in the Netherlands collect data on antisemitic incidents. These data are summarised in Table 30.

The Information and Documentation Centre Israel (*Centrum Informatie en Documentatie Israël*, CIDI) publishes data every year on the number of antisemitic

incidents reported to it through hotlines it operates throughout the Netherlands.²⁷ The number of reported incidents fell to 124 in 2010 from 167 in 2009.

Up until 2010, the Anne Frank House published a *Racism and Extremism Monitor*, an annual report on the situation of racism and extremism in the Netherlands.²⁸ This report also focuses on antisemitism. The data provided show that the number of recorded violent antisemitic incidents increased in 2009, although it remained lower than in the period from 2002 to 2007.

The Magenta Foundation – with the support of the ministries of Justice and of the Interior – hosts the Complaints Bureau for Discrimination on the Internet (*Meldpunt Discriminatie Internet*, MDI). The MDI publishes an annual report on complaints reported to it of discrimination relating to internet content.²⁹

The latest available data show that the number of complaints it received increased from 399 in 2009 to 414 in 2010, before falling back to 252 in 2011.

Of the complaints received in 2011, 165 were punishable by law, compared with 212 in 2010. In 2011, 56 complaints related to Holocaust denial, of which 48 were punishable by law, against 82 complaints related to Holocaust denial in 2010.

Table 30: Data on antisemitism collected by civil society organisations in the Netherlands, 2001–2011

	Reported incidents CIDI	Violent incidents Anne Frank House	Internet-related complaints MDI
2001	168	18	197
2002	359	46	533
2003	334	39	477
2004	327	n/a	531
2005	159	40	302
2006	261	35	463
2007	81	21	371
2008	108	14	296
2009	167	18	399
2010	124	n/a	414
2011	n/a	n/a	252

Sources: CIDI; Anne Frank House; MDI; Art1

Examples of antisemitic incidents in the Netherlands in 2011

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that on 17 May 2011 in Leek (Groningen), antisemitic graffiti were found at a Jewish school.³⁰ The

²⁷ CIDI, *Monitor antisemitische incidenten in Nederland*, available in Dutch at: www.cidi.nl/Monitor-incidenten.html.

²⁸ Anne Frank House, *Racism and extremism monitor*, available at: www.annefrank.org/en/Worldwide/Monitor-Homepage/Research.

²⁹ MDI, *Jaarverslag*, available in Dutch at: www.meldpunt.nl/publicaties.

³⁰ Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, 'Antisemitic graffiti at Jewish school', available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/64996/antisemitic-graffiti-jewish-school>.

graffiti consisted of a swastika and the text “C18”, or Combat 18, a neo-Nazi organisation active throughout Europe. The number 18 refers to the initials of Adolf Hitler, A and H being the first and eight letters of the alphabet, respectively.

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that on 26 September 2011, two young supporters of the FC Twente football team chanted antisemitic slogans following a match against Ajax Amsterdam and were arrested in Twente.³¹ Both men were later released and ordered to pay a fine.

³¹ Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, ‘Two FC Twente fans arrested due to antisemitic calls’, available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/67393/two-fc-twente-fans-arrested-due-antisemitic-calls>.

Poland

The Ministry of Justice and the General Public Prosecutor's Office collect data on proceedings concerning offences with racist or xenophobic motives, without distinction as to whether these motives are of an antisemitic or another nature. These data are available on their internet sites.

In December 2011, after the division of the Ministry of Interior and Administration into two separate ministries, a special Section for the Protection of Human Rights (*Zespół do Spraw Ochrony Praw Człowieka*) was created within the Ministry of the Interior, replacing the previous Monitoring Team on Racism and Xenophobia (*Zespół Monitorowania Rasizmu i Ksenofobii*).

The section, among other things, collects data on racist incidents brought to its attention, including antisemitic incidents, and takes preventive action. It recorded 30 incidents related to antisemitism in 2010, compared with 25 in 2011.

When it was still in existence, the Monitoring Team on Racism and Xenophobia recorded seven incidents related to antisemitism in 2005, two in 2006, 14 in 2007, 13 in 2008, and 16 in 2009.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Poland in 2011

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that on 14 August 2011 in Chmielink, antisemitic pamphlets were distributed in the town prior to the start of a Jewish festival there.³²

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that on 12 September 2011, a Jewish memorial site in Białystok was vandalised.³³ At the site, bushes in the shape of a Star of David commemorate the existence of a former Jewish cemetery. The vandals rearranged the bushes into the shape of a swastika instead.

³² Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, 'Antisemitic pamphlets', available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/66674/antisemitic-pamphlets>.

³³ Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, 'Another Jewish memorial vandalized', available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/67105/another-jewish-memorial-vandalized>.

Spain

Unofficial data

The Observatory of antisemitism in Spain (*Observatorio de antisemitismo en España*) records antisemitic events that occur in Spain, which it presents in the form of a chronology.³⁴ This chronology covers a number of categories, including the internet, media, attacks against property, attacks against persons, trivialisation of the Holocaust, delegitimising Israel, and others (Table 31).

Table 31: Antisemitic events in Spain recorded by the *Observatorio de antisemitismo en España*, 2009–2011

	2009	2010	2011
Internet		1	2
Media	10	3	7
Attacks on property	4	1	2
Attacks on persons	5	4	2
Trivialisation of the Holocaust		1	3
Delegitimising Israel			5
Incidents		1	1
Instigation to antisemitism		1	2
Legal decisions		6	
Total	19	12	30

Note: The same event can be included in several categories.

Source: Observatory of antisemitism in Spain

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Spain in 2011

On 10 May 2011, the Observatory of antisemitism in Spain reported receiving information about antisemitic insults shouted during Euroleague basketball matches.³⁵ These insults targeted the Maccabi Tel Aviv team as well as other Israeli or Jewish players playing with other teams.

³⁴ The Observatory of antisemitism in Spain, available in Spanish at: <http://observatorioantisemitismo.fcje.org/>.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, available in Spanish at: <http://observatorioantisemitismo.fcje.org/?cat=6>.

Sweden

Official data

The National Council for Crime Prevention (*Brottsförebyggande rådet*, Brå) publishes an annual report on statistics of police reports of crimes motivated by ethnicity, religion or faith, sexual orientation and gender identity.³⁶ Brå is an agency of the Ministry of Justice and acts as a centre for research and development within the judicial system.

Changes in the counting rules or in the definition of what constitutes a hate crime are such that the data presented in Table 32 are only comparable between the years 2001 and 2003; between the years 2004 and 2007; and for the years from 2008 onwards.

A sharp increase in the number of crimes with an antisemitic motive reported to the police is observed between 2008 and 2009, followed by a sharp decline between 2009 and 2010.

Table 32: Crimes with an antisemitic motive reported to the police in Sweden, 2001-2010

	Crimes reported to the police
2001	115
2002	131
2003	128
2004	151
2005	111
2006	134
2007	118
2008	159
2009	250
2010	161

Sources: Brå, *Hatbrott-reports 2005-2010*; Sweden, Security Police, *Brottslighet kopplad till rikets inre säkerhet 2003-2005*

As Table 33 shows, most crimes with an antisemitic motive target persons. This table also indicates that the large increase in crimes reported to the police in 2009 was due to higher numbers of reported crimes against persons, crimes of hate speech and, to a lesser extent, crimes against property (vandalism/graffiti) than was the case in previous years.

³⁶ Brå, *Hatbrott 2010*, available in Swedish at: www.bra.se/download/18.744c0a913040e4033180001276/2011_8_hatbrott_2010.pdf.

Table 33: Categories of crimes with an antisemitic motive reported to the police in Sweden, 2005–2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crimes against the person	35	51	45	80	110	78
Defamation	12	16	12	17	20	20
Vandalism/graffiti	12	14	12	21	36	22
Hate speech	48	50	45	37	75	34
Other offences	4	3	4	4	9	7
Total	111	134	118	159	250	161

Source: Brå, *Hatbrott 2010*

Examples of antisemitic incidents in Sweden in 2011

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that on 15 March 2011 in Malmö, a Jewish family received death threats in the form of a letter with the following content: "Hello and welcome to the final destruction [...] You have been selected to be annihilated [...] We cannot take all the Jews but those we have decided on cannot escape. Filthy Jews like you are not allowed to exist".³⁷

The Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism reports that on 13 April 2011 in Gothenburg, two men who appeared to be of Middle Eastern origin harassed a Jewish man wearing a skullcap (kippa).³⁸ While standing outside the Jewish community centre, the two men approached him in an aggressive and threatening manner, asking him what he was staring at. They stayed for a few moments, before eventually walking away.

³⁷ Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, 'Jewish family receives death threats in Malmö' available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/63721/jewish-family-receives-death-threats-malmö>.

³⁸ Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism, 'Harassment of a Jewish man' available at: <http://antisemitism.org.il/article/64332/harassment-jewish-man>.

United Kingdom

Official data

The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) publishes official data on hate crimes reported in England, Northern Ireland and Wales, collating data from regional police forces, including antisemitic crimes; Scotland is not (yet) part of that scheme.³⁹

The data published by ACPO relate to ‘recordable crimes’ according to the Home Office counting rules, that is, incidents that victims or any other person perceive as a hate crime.⁴⁰

As Table 34 shows, 703 hate crimes motivated by antisemitism were recorded in 2009, compared with 488 in 2010. In both years, most of these crimes were recorded in the London Metropolitan area (2009: 385; 2010: 270); in the Greater Manchester area (2009: 198; 2010: 131); and to a lesser extent in Hertfordshire (2009: 51; 2010: 29). It must be noted, however, that “improvements in the way forces collect and record hate crime data mean that direct year-on-year comparisons can be misleading. Individual forces are better placed to reflect on statistical variation in their geographical areas.”⁴¹

Table 34: Recorded hate crimes motivated by antisemitism in England, Northern Ireland and Wales, 2009–2010

	2009	2010
Recorded hate crimes	703	488

Source: True Vision, ACPO

Unofficial data

The Community Security Trust (CST) is a charity that works at the national level in the United Kingdom to provide advice and represent the Jewish community in matters of antisemitism, terrorism, policing and security. The CST has been recording antisemitic incidents that occur in the United Kingdom since 1984. It

“classifies as an antisemitic incident any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence that the act has antisemitic motivation or content, or that the victim was targeted because they are (or are believed to be) Jewish.”⁴²

³⁹ True Vision, ACPO, ‘Total of recorded hate crime from regional forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland during the calendar year 2010’, available at: http://report-it.org.uk/hate_crime_data1.

⁴⁰ For more on definitions used by ACPO in collecting these data, see: ‘The agreed definition of “monitored hate crime” for England, Wales and Northern Ireland’, available at: www.report-it.org.uk/files/hate_crime_shared_definitions.pdf.

⁴¹ True Vision, ACPO, ‘Total of recorded hate crime from regional forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland during the calendar year 2010’, available at: http://report-it.org.uk/hate_crime_data1.

⁴² CST, *Antisemitic incidents report 2011*, p. 8, available at: www.thecst.org.uk/docs/Incidents%20Report%202011.pdf.

The data it collects are published in an annual report on antisemitic incidents.⁴³

As Table 35 shows, the number of antisemitic incidents recorded by the CST in 2010 and 2011 dropped to pre-2009 levels, when the number of recorded incidents peaked.

Table 35: Antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom recorded by the Community Security Trust, 2001–2011

	Recorded antisemitic incidents
2001	310
2002	350
2003	375
2004	532
2005	459
2006	598
2007	561
2008	546
2009	926
2010	639
2011	586

Source: CST

The CST also publishes data on the category of incidents that are recorded, as Table 36 shows. The most common types of antisemitic incidents consist of abusive behaviour, followed by assaults and then damage and desecration of property.

In 2011, the most common targets of antisemitic incidents were random Jewish individuals in public (170), followed by synagogues and their congregants (84).

Table 36: Categories of antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom recorded by the Community Security Trust, 2004–2011

	Extreme violence	Assault	Damage and desecration	Threats	Abusive behaviour	Literature
2004	4	79	53	93	272	31
2005	2	79	48	25	278	27
2006	4	110	70	28	366	20
2007	1	116	65	24	336	19
2008	1	87	76	28	317	37
2009	3	121	89	45	606	62
2010	0	114	83	32	385	25
2011	1	91	63	29	394	8

Source: CST

Concerning perpetrators, physical descriptions were available for 218 of the 586 incidents reported by the CST in 2011: “111 of the perpetrators were described as white – north European (51 per cent); 21 as white – south European (10 per cent);

⁴³ CST, *Antisemitic incidents report*, available at: www.thecst.org.uk/index.cfm?content=7&Menu=6.

11 as black (5 per cent); 59 as south Asian (27 per cent); none as southeast Asian; and 16 as Arab or north African (7 per cent)."⁴⁴

The gender of the perpetrator could be identified for 310 incidents, broken down as follows: 264 incidents perpetrated by men, 30 by women and 16 by mixed groups of women and men.

Examples of antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom in 2011

The 2011 annual report of the CST provides examples of antisemitic incidents that occurred in the United Kingdom during that year, some of which are quoted below.

In February in London, a Jewish family was returning home on the Underground. A south Asian youth in the carriage, who appeared to be drunk, started shouting that he would destroy Israel and the Jews, and that he supported Al-Qaeda. He then threatened to attack the family unless they got off the train, which they did at the next stop.

In February in Hertfordshire, a Jewish schoolgirl was at a bus stop on her way home from school. She was approached by three older girls who slapped her on the arm and said, "It's Slap a Jew Day", the name of an event organised on Facebook.

In March in Bournemouth, a man was heard shouting "F***ing Jewish b****ds" outside a local synagogue. The security team on duty called the police, who came and arrested the perpetrator. He admitted the offence and was fined £85 and given a 12-month conditional discharge, suspended for 12 months.

In London in June, a visibly Jewish man was walking to his car when the driver of an approaching vehicle spat at him and said, "You Jew". The perpetrator drove off but then turned around and came back, and said, "Free Palestine" to the victim.

In July in London, people calling themselves "GoyHackers" hacked into the website of a kosher shop..

In July in Salford, An eight-year-old boy shouted at a Jewish man, "You Jewish c***, shut up".

In September in Salford, a Jewish man was walking along the pavement when a car containing a white couple drove past him. The man in the car jumped out, knocked off the victim's skullcap (*yarmulke*) and punched him several times, breaking his glasses and giving him a black eye and a small cut to the face.

⁴⁴ CST, *Antisemitic incidents report 2011*, p. 22, available at: www.thecst.org.uk/docs/Incidents%20Report%202011.pdf.

Concluding remarks: improving data collection on antisemitism

This report has shown that no clear-cut conclusions can be drawn on the situation of antisemitism in the EU on the basis of the data that are currently available from Member States. While decreases in the number of recorded incidents are observed in most Member States that collect data, this should not be taken to mean that there has been a corresponding decline in the manifestation of antisemitism in the EU. Rather than a fall, the data indicate that the number of recorded incidents in most Member States tends to go back to levels that were recorded prior to operation Cast Lead in 2009.

This is a strong indicator reinforcing the notion that events in the Middle East often act as trigger events, whereby people are emboldened to express antisemitic sentiments more openly. Hence, these trigger events are often translated into anti-Israeli sentiment targeting Jewish populations as a whole.

Furthermore, the report also shows that antisemitism remains a problem for Jewish populations in particular and for civil society as a whole across the EU. It is therefore imperative that policy and civil society actors at all levels remain vigilant and pursue efforts to combat antisemitism.

That is also why more robust and reliable data need to be collected at the national level, by all parties involved. Indeed, the present report has shown that there remain serious gaps in data collection on antisemitic incidents in the EU. A small minority of Member States operate official data collection mechanisms that are robust enough to provide a picture of the situation of antisemitism there: France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, Belgium.

Although official data can be complemented by those collected by NGOs and CSOs, few such organisations have sufficient human and financial resources available to collect robust and reliable data on antisemitism. As a result, much reporting by these types of organisations remains anecdotal and can only provide a glimpse of the reality of antisemitism in EU Member States.

Sustained efforts need to be made at the national and international levels to improve data collection on antisemitism and other forms of prejudice to enable EU Member States to combat them more effectively. These efforts must concentrate on official and unofficial data collection alike, so as to enable the drawing of a more complete and accurate picture of the situation of antisemitism in the EU to be drawn.

One such initiative has been taken under the 2007–2013 Fundamental Rights and Citizenship programme of the European Commission, addressing racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerances, such as Islamophobia and anti-Roma racism. The programme provides funding for transnational projects aimed at fighting traditional and new stereotypes whose persistence or diffusion are at the root of racist attitudes and speech, discriminatory action and violent incidents.

Under this programme, a two-year grant (JUST/2010/FRAC/AG1075) was thus provided to the *Facing Facts!* Project whose main objective is to improve monitoring and recording of hate crimes and incidents throughout the EU.⁴⁵ It is led by CEJI – A Jewish contribution to an inclusive Europe, in partnership with the CST, the CIDI, the Federation of Dutch Associations for the Integration of Homosexuality, and the International Lesbian and Gay Association in Europe.

The aims of this project are to “standardize criteria for comparable hate crime/incident data collection; train civil society organizations representing victims to gather, analyse and report data in order to advocate; hold governments accountable to existing international agreements at national/local level so that civil society and public authorities work together; [and] improve cooperation between different socio-cultural groups.”⁴⁶ The project will produce a training manual to help train the trainers in monitoring and recording hate crimes, based on the organisations’ expertise and that of outside experts.

In addition, the FRA launched a survey in May 2012, which will provide essential data on the situation of antisemitism in the EU. While one such survey in and of itself cannot serve as a substitute for robust official criminal justice data on antisemitism, it will offer a solid base of evidence to policy actors and both NGOs and CSOs throughout the EU, which will support all actors to continue combating antisemitism effectively and decisively

⁴⁵ For more information on the project, see: www.ceji.org/facingfacts.

⁴⁶ Facing Facts! ‘Projects goals’, available at: www.ceji.org/facingfacts/?page_id=102.

Annex: FRA work on the Holocaust and human rights education

In 2006, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) launched a project on Holocaust and human rights education, which runs until the end of 2012.⁴⁷ In the framework of the project, the FRA developed a close cooperation with several memorial sites and museums and with the European Commission, providing direct input to the 2014–2020 EU for Citizens Programme.

This project brought together practitioners from a variety of fields with the aim to inform policy makers and funding institutes about the role that visits to original sites and historical exhibitions can play in school education.

As a whole, the project highlights the need to pay closer attention to the Holocaust and human rights. The project also highlights the need to provide teachers, memorial sites and museums with resources and tools to ensure that learning about the Holocaust remains a solid foundation upon which to base teaching about human rights and about the fight against racism and antisemitism.

In the long run, the project will assist school teachers and operators of commemoration sites, original sites and historical museums in their work on human rights education. This will be achieved through developing guiding materials for school teachers and operators of commemoration sites, original sites and historical museums.

A number of activities targeting educators, young people, memorial sites and museums and policy makers at the national and European levels have been carried out since the inception of the project in 2006. Several tools relating to Holocaust and human rights education at memorial sites have also since been developed.⁴⁸

Another aspect of the project is that it provided enabling spaces for discussion, knowledge sharing and creativity for practitioners of different professional backgrounds involved in the fields of Holocaust education, memory and remembrance, and human rights education.

Between 2005 and 2011, the FRA also cooperated closely with Yad Vashem (the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority) on a range of activities relating to Holocaust and human rights education.

These activities included virtual meetings through video conferencing between Austrian school pupils and Holocaust survivors; facilitating a network of teachers in EU Member States to implement projects on Holocaust and human rights education in schools; working with educators and other practitioners on a

⁴⁷ For more detailed information on the project, see: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/research/projects/proj_holocausteducation_en.htm.

⁴⁸ For products that have been developed thus far, see: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/research/projects/proj_holocausteducation_en.htm.

methodology for Holocaust and human rights education; or jointly launching an on-line *Toolkit on Holocaust and Human Rights Education*.

During the course of 2010 and 2011, the FRA also worked in partnership with the European Commission, the Terezin memorial in the Czech Republic and the Anne Frank House in the Netherlands, organising conferences on the Holocaust and human rights education.⁴⁹

In March 2012, the FRA and the Mauthausen Memorial in Austria jointly hosted a workshop on boosting the learning experience of visitors to memorial sites through interactive Holocaust and human rights education techniques. During the workshop, participants tested the educational methodology developed by the Mauthausen Memorial, an important Austrian holocaust historical site and a reminder of the crimes against humanity committed by the Nazi regime.⁵⁰

The results of the workshop fed into a conference held on 26-27 April 2012 in Copenhagen on *Remembering for the Future*, co-organised by the FRA, the European Commission and the Danish Institute for International Studies. This conference contributed to the EU for Citizens Programme and its policy of lifelong learning.⁵¹ In a follow up to the conference, the European Commission opened a funding opportunity to provide financial assistance to projects in the field of Active European Memory.⁵²

On 27 January 2010, the FRA also published a report on the role of historical sites and museums in teaching about the Holocaust and human rights.⁵³ The study found that Holocaust education, and in particular the linking of education about the Holocaust with education about human rights, remains a challenge for memorial sites, as well as for schools.

In November 2010, the FRA published a handbook for teachers – entitled *Excursion to the past, teaching for the future* – on how to make best use of visits to Holocaust-related sites and support material for those working at memorial sites.⁵⁴

⁴⁹ FRA, European Commission and Memorial Terezin Conference on the Holocaust and Human Rights Education; the documentation of the conference is available at: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/news_and_events/events_archive/2010events/evt10-1910_en.htm; FRA, European Commission and Anne Frank House Conference on the Holocaust and Human Rights Education; the documentation of the conference is available at: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/news_and_events/news-archive/news-archive-2011/infocus11_2010_en.htm.

⁵⁰ For more information, see: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/news_and_events/2011-events/evt12_1403_en.htm.

⁵¹ For more information, see: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/media/pr-250412_en.htm.

⁵² For more information on Action 4 – Active European Memory, see: http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/citizenship/funding/2012/call_action4_2012_en.php.

⁵³ FRA (2010), *Discover the past for the future – Role of historical sites and museums in Holocaust education and human rights education in the EU (Main results report)*, Luxembourg, Publications Office, available at: <http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/Main-Results-Discover-the-Past-for-the-Future.pdf>.

⁵⁴ FRA (2010), *Excursion to the past – teaching for the future: Handbook for teachers*, Luxembourg, Publications Office, available at: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/research/publications/publications_per_year/2010/holocaust-humanrights-handbook_en.htm.

Every year, the FRA also updates its *5'Cool Agenda*, a calendar aimed at raising young people's awareness of fundamental rights and combating prejudice and discrimination, including awareness of antisemitism and of the Holocaust. The content on Holocaust education and antisemitism was developed in partnership with Yad Vashem, the Mémorial de la Shoah, and other relevant organisations.