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Antisemitism

Overview of data available
in the European Union 2006–2016

November 2017



EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY
FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



Country codes

Country code	EU Member State
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SK	Slovakia
SI	Slovenia
UK	United Kingdom

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Introduction

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

The present report provides an overview of data on antisemitism as recorded by international organisations and by official and unofficial sources in the 28 European Union (EU) Member States, based on their own definitions and categorisations. ‘Official data’ are understood here as those collected by law enforcement agencies, other authorities that are part of criminal justice systems and relevant state ministries at the national level. ‘Unofficial data’ refers to data collected by civil society organisations.

This annual overview compiles the available evidence on antisemitic incidents collected by governmental and non-governmental sources, covering the period 1 January 2006–31 December 2016, where data are available. In addition, it includes a section that presents evidence from international organisations. No official data on reported antisemitic incidents in 2016 were available for 11 Member States by the time this report was compiled in September 2017.

Limited data collection on antisemitism

Despite the serious negative consequences of antisemitism for Jewish populations in particular, as a FRA survey showed,¹ and also for society at large, evidence collected by FRA consistently shows that few EU Member States record antisemitic incidents in a way that allows them to collect adequate official data.² The inadequate recording of hate crime incidents, including those of an antisemitic nature, coupled with victims’ hesitance to report incidents to the authorities, contributes to the gross under-reporting of the extent, nature and characteristics of the antisemitic incidents that occur in the EU. It also limits the ability of policymakers and other relevant stakeholders at national and international levels to take measures and implement courses of action to combat antisemitism effectively and decisively, and to assess the effectiveness of existing policies. Incidents that are not reported are also not investigated or prosecuted, allowing offenders to think that they can carry out such attacks with relative impunity. Victims who do not report their experiences to authorities may also not receive relevant information about assistance available to them.

The data that do exist are generally not comparable, not least because they are collected using different methodologies and from different sources across EU Member States. Furthermore, although official data collection systems are generally based on police

¹ FRA (2013), [Discrimination and hate crime against Jews in EU Member States: experiences and perceptions of antisemitism](#), Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union (Publications Office).

² For example, FRA (2013), [Antisemitism: Summary overview of the situation in the European Union 2001–2012](#), Luxembourg, Publications Office.

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

The EU’s commitment to combating antisemitism

In December 2015, the European Commission appointed a [coordinator on combating antisemitism](#). The coordinator, a contact point for the Jewish communities, works together with EU Member States, the European Parliament and civil society to contribute to the European Commission's policymaking in the area of combating antisemitic hate crime, discrimination and hate speech online.

In June 2016, the European Commission launched [the High Level Group on combating Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of Intolerance](#) to step up cooperation and coordination between EU Member States and relevant stakeholders, such as international organisations and civil society, to better prevent and combat hate crime and hate speech online, including antisemitism.

As of September 2016, FRA coordinates a dedicated subgroup of experts and professionals to assist Member States with the development of a common methodology for data collection and the recording of hate crime within the European Union High Level Group on combating Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of Intolerance. The objective of the subgroup for its initial two-year period (2017–2018) is to suggest and to test core common elements for a methodology that can record and collect data on hate crime, thus enhancing national recording systems and improving data comparability across the Member States. EU Member States, the European Commission, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) are members of the subgroup.

For more information on FRA’s work on hate crime, see [FRA's webpage on the issue](#).

The current state of official data collection is such that the present report can only provide an overview of the data available on antisemitism in EU Member States. Due to gaps in data collection and high levels of under-reporting, the data presented here cannot be taken as an accurate portrayal of the prevalence of antisemitism in any given EU Member State, nor should these data be used to compare the situation in different countries.

Nevertheless, the data that do exist show that antisemitism remains an issue of serious concern and that decisive and targeted policy responses are needed to tackle this phenomenon. The effective implementation of these responses would not only afford Jewish communities better protection against antisemitism, but it would also give a clear signal that, across the EU, the fundamental rights of all people are protected and safeguarded.

FRA’s surveys on discrimination and hate crime against Jews

In 2012, FRA conducted its first survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews, thereby producing the first comparable data set on Jewish people’s experiences and perceptions of antisemitism. The survey covered Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The results report, published in 2013, revealed worrying levels of

discrimination, particularly in employment and education, a widespread fear of victimisation and heightening concern about antisemitism online.

In 2017, the European Commission asked FRA to repeat and expand the survey, allowing for the assessment of changes in Jewish people’s experiences and perceptions of antisemitism between the two surveys. The survey will cover thirteen Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The findings of the survey will be available in 2018 and will assist policymakers and other stakeholders in tackling discrimination and hate crime against Jews in the EU. The findings will also serve to raise rights awareness among Jewish people and to address the under-reporting of antisemitic incidents.

In some EU Member States, surveys have sought to analyse the experiences and opinions of Jews across a variety of issues and based on a range of methods. Examples of selected surveys can be found in Table 1.

Table 1: Selected surveys among Jewish populations in EU Member States

EU Member State	Author	Year and name of the survey	Methodology
24 EU MSs	JDC International Centre for Community Development, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee	2016, Third survey of European Jewish Leaders and Opinion Formers 2015	An online survey with 314 respondents in 29 countries, in five languages; conducted every three or four years using the same format. Questions about major challenges and issues that concern European Jewish communities in 2015, and about future expectations.
BG, HU, LV, PL, RO	JDC International Centre for Community Development	2011, Identity à la Carte. Research on Jewish identities, participation and affiliation in five Eastern European countries	A questionnaire survey of the urban Jewish population, aged 18–60 years. 1,270 face-to-face, hour-long interviews based on a standardised questionnaire. The respondents, who were identified through respondent-driven sampling, were asked questions regarding various aspects of Jewish identity.
FR	IPSOS France, commissioned by La Fondation du Judaïsme Français	2016, Perceptions et attentes de la population juive : le rapport à l’autre et aux minorités	1,005 quantitative interviews with a sample among the French general population, 45 qualitative interviews with Jewish people, and 313 quantitative interviews of self-identified Jewish people and 500 Muslims.
HU	András Kovács	2004, Jews and Jewry in contemporary Hungary: results of a sociological survey	Survey among 2,015 self-identified Jews. The study examined a wide variety of demographic, economic, social and cultural issues, including Jewish identity and practices.
IT	JDC International Centre for Community Development, Hans Jonas Association for Jewish Culture	2012, Cosmopolitan but slightly worried. Survey of young Italian Jews	An online questionnaire with 144 respondents aged 18–35 from communities all over Italy.
SE	Lars Dencik and Karl Marosi	2000, Judiskt liv i Sverige: Levnadsvanor och attityder bland	2,227 questionnaires filled in by members of Jewish congregations in Gothenburg and Stockholm. An examination of how Jews in Sweden see themselves and their future.

EU Member State	Author	Year and name of the survey	Methodology
		medlemmarna i de judiska församlingarna i Göteborg och Stockholm	
UK	Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR)	2014, Jews in the United Kingdom in 2013: Preliminary findings from the National Jewish Community Survey	A national survey of the UK Jewish community; data on 3,736 Jewish people and their households. Online self-completion questionnaire by self-identified Jews. Respondents were contacted primarily through a large number of 'seed' organisations, representing a broad cross-section of the Jewish community.
UK	Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR)	2011, Home and away: Jewish journeys towards independence. Key findings from the 2011 National Jewish Student Survey	The first national study of Jewish student identity in Britain. Online questionnaire completed by 925 Jewish students from different Jewish backgrounds, based at 95 different academic institutions. Outreach to respondents through Jewish organisations.
UK Scotland	The Scottish Council of Jewish Communities, funded by the Scottish government	2016, What's changed about being Jewish in Scotland	Combination of online and paper surveys (119 respondents) and focus groups (195 participants) throughout Scotland.

Source: FRA, 2017

In addition to surveys which have collected data concerning Jewish people's experiences and opinions, a number of general population surveys have asked questions to assess the extent of antisemitic opinions and attitudes, or stereotypical thinking about Jews, in the general population.

For instance, the 2017 Pew Research Center survey on religious belief and national belonging in Central and Eastern Europe asked its respondents in the general population whether they would be willing to accept Jews as members of their families, and found that 53 % of respondents in Greece and in Romania, 48 % of respondents in Lithuania, 37 % in the Czech Republic, 32 % in Bulgaria, 30 % in Poland and 26 % in Hungary answered negatively.³ In 2015, the Eurobarometer survey on discrimination was conducted on a representative sample of Europeans.⁴ The results show that most people (81 %) in the EU would be more at ease working with Jewish colleagues and 69 % of respondents say that they would be comfortable if their adult children had a relationship with a Jew.

³ Pew Research Center (2017), [Religious Belief and National Belonging in Central and Eastern Europe](#).

⁴ European Commission (2015), [Eurobarometer on discrimination 2015: Social acceptance and discrimination on the grounds of religion and ethnicity](#).

Legal framework

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

At the EU level, the Racial Equality Directive (2004/43/EC)⁵ prohibits discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin in employment and beyond, and the Employment Equality Directive (2000/78/EC)⁶ prohibits discrimination, among others, in employment on the ground of religion or belief. The Victims' Rights Directive (2012/29/EU)⁷ establishes minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. It refers explicitly to victims of hate crime, their protection and the specific needs related to their recognition, respectful treatment, support and access to justice.

Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law⁸ sets out to define a common EU-wide criminal law approach in the field of countering severe manifestations of racism. This framework decision aims to ensure that the same behaviour constitutes an offence in all EU Member States, and that effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties (including the possibility of imprisonment) are provided for natural and legal persons who have committed or who are liable for offences motivated by racism or xenophobia, and therefore, also antisemitism.

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

Under the terms of the framework decision, EU Member States are further required to punish the condoning, denying or gross trivialising of crimes⁹ against a person or persons defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic

⁵ Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, OJ 2000 L 180.

⁶ Council Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000 establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation, OJ 2000 L 303.

⁷ Council Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, OJ 2012 L 315.

⁸ Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law, OJ 2008 L 328.

⁹ As defined in Article 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, appended to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945.

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

Instigating or aiding and abetting in the commission of the acts described above is also punishable under the framework decision. For legal persons, penalties shall include criminal or non-criminal fines and may 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; and a judicial winding-up order.

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

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), in its consolidated case law, has consistently upheld the exclusion of the denial of the Holocaust from the protection of Article 10 (freedom of expression) of the ECHR. For example, in *Lehideux and Isorni v. France*¹⁰ and *Garaudy v. France*,¹¹ the ECtHR stated that “denying the reality of clearly established historical facts, such as the Holocaust [...] undermines the values on which the fight against racism and anti-Semitism are based and constitutes a serious threat to public order. Such acts are incompatible with democracy and human rights because they infringe the rights of others”. In *Udo Walendy v. Germany*,¹² the ECtHR stated that Holocaust denial is a “continuation of the former discrimination of the Jewish people” and “a serious threat to public order” and could not be considered as covered by freedom of expression under Article 10 of the ECHR.

In 2015, the ECtHR confirmed this point of view in *M’Bala M’Bala v. France*.¹³ The court held that, since the acts at issue were unmistakably negationist and antisemitic in nature, the humourist Dieudonné M’Bala M’Bala had sought to deflect Article 10 from its real purpose by using his right to freedom of expression for ends incompatible with the letter and spirit of the ECHR, which, if allowed, would contribute to the destruction of convention rights and freedoms.

The Council of Europe’s Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities sets out principles to be respected as well as goals to be achieved by the State Parties, to ensure the protection of persons belonging to national minorities, while fully respecting the principles of territorial integrity and the political independence of States. This convention contains provisions on, among others, non-discrimination and freedoms of assembly, association, expression, thought, conscience and religion, and has been ratified by 24 EU Member States.¹⁴

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (ICERD) obliges all State Parties to take measures to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms. At Council of Europe level, and beyond the ECHR and its protocols, the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the Criminalisation of Acts of a

¹⁰ ECtHR, [Lehideux and Isorni v. France](#), No. 24662/94, 23 September 1998.

¹¹ ECtHR, [Garaudy v. France](#), No. 65831/01, 24 June 2003.

¹² ECtHR, [Walendy v. Germany](#), No. 21128/92, 11 January 1995.

¹³ ECtHR, [M’Bala M’Bala v. France](#), No. 25239/13, 20 October 2015.

¹⁴ Council of Europe (1995), [Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities](#).

Racist and Xenophobic Nature Committed through Computer Systems, obliges State Parties to establish denial, gross minimisation, approval or justification of genocide or crimes against humanity as criminal offences under their domestic laws.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) does “not permit general prohibition of expressions of an erroneous opinion or an incorrect interpretation of past events”.¹⁵ However, although Article 19 of the ICCPR states that everyone shall have a right to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression,¹⁶ these can be also subjected to certain necessary restrictions provided by the law. According to Article 19(3) of the ICCPR, such restrictions may relate to the rights or reputations of others and to the protection of public order or morals. When invoking such restrictions, the precise nature of the threat to the enumerated grounds must be specifically demonstrated.¹⁷ Furthermore, Article 20¹⁸ declares that any propaganda for war as well as any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

Data collection for this overview

To obtain the most complete and accurate data available on antisemitism in the EU, FRA consults a variety of sources in all 28 EU Member States and employs the same methodology every year. The data presented here were collected through desk research, using the following three steps:

1. Sources of data on antisemitism available in the public domain were consulted, both at international and national levels. The former includes the United Nations (UN), the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) of the Council of Europe and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). At the national level, official data published by relevant governmental offices, equality bodies, police forces and authorities within criminal justice systems were consulted.
2. Specific requests were made to governmental offices through the national liaison officers system in each of the Member States at the disposal of FRA.¹⁹ This step was taken to ensure that the latest available official data on antisemitism were taken into consideration when drafting this report.
3. Data on antisemitism published by civil society organisations were consulted.²⁰

¹⁵ United Nations (UN), Human Rights Committee (CCPR) (2011), [General Comment No. 34](#), UN Doc. CCPR/C/GC/34, para. 49.

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

¹⁷ UN, CCPR (2011), [General Comment No. 34](#), UN Doc. CCPR/C/GC/34, para. 35–36.

¹⁸ ICCPR, Art. 20.

¹⁹ See FRA’s [list of national liaison officers](#).

²⁰ For more information on global trends on antisemitism, see Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry (2015), [Moshe Kantor Database for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism: Antisemitism Worldwide 2015](#); Anti-Defamation League (2015), [ADL Global 100: An index of anti-Semitism](#).

Reports and evidence from international organisations

United Nations (UN)

The issue of countering antisemitism is present in much of the work of the UN. State Parties to the ICERD are obliged to submit regular reports on the implementation of the Convention to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). The committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State Party in the form of ‘concluding observations’.²¹ The concluding observations highlight, among others, the issue of antisemitism in the State Parties and provide adequate recommendations.

The Human Rights Committee (CCPR) is a body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the ICCPR by its State Parties. The State Parties are obliged to submit to the CCPR regular reports on how the rights are being implemented. The CCPR examines the report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State Party as ‘concluding observations’.²²

Antisemitism is also addressed within the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), which complements the work of the treaty bodies in the area of the promotion and protection of human rights.²³ The UPR is a state-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council (HRC), which provides the opportunity for each state to provide information on what actions they have taken to fulfil their human rights obligations. Its reviews are based on a number of documents, such as reports by governments and treaty bodies, as well as reports from national human rights institutions and non-governmental organisations. States are responsible for implementing the recommendations included in the final outcome report.

Table 2 summarises some of the relevant observations and recommendations that were published in 2016.²⁴

Table 2: Observations and recommendations made to Member States of the European Union by the Human Rights Committee (CCPR), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and by UN Member States through Universal Period Reviews (UPR) with regard to combating antisemitism, 2016

	Observations and recommendations	Source
BE	138.108 Continue efforts to ensure that Jews and Muslims can practice their religion freely; UPR Recommending State/Entity – United States of America	UPR A/HRC/32/8 (UPR, 2016)
EE	123.35 Stop the participation of members of the Estonian armed forces in annual so called remembrance events glorifying the former legionaries of “Waffen SS” and Nazi collaborators; UPR Recommending State/Entity – Russian Federation	UPR A/HRC/32/7 (UPR, 2016)

²¹ UN, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (2016), [Concluding observations](#).

²² UN, CCPR (2016), [Concluding observations](#).

²³ UN, Human Rights Council (HRC) (2016), [Universal Periodic Review](#).

²⁴ For Observations and recommendations published between 2005 and 2015, see [Antisemitism – Overview of data available in the European Union 2005–2015](#).

	Observations and recommendations	Source
EL	136.10 Actively investigate and condemn instances of discrimination against non-citizens and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and condemn anti-Semitic statements made by public officials; UPR Recommending State/Entity – United States of America	UPR A/HRC/33/7 (UPR, 2016)
HU	128.103 Implement effectively its legislation and policies against hate speech and hate crimes with particular focus on the human rights protection of Roma, Jews, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and other vulnerable groups; UPR Recommending State/Entity – Czech Republic	UPR A/HRC/33/9 (UPR, 2016)
PL	Hate crime, hate speech and incitement to national, racial or religious hatred: 16. The State party should continue strengthening its efforts to prevent and eradicate all acts of racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and homophobia by, inter alia: (a) Amending the Penal Code so that crimes motivated by discrimination on any grounds under the Covenant are investigated and prosecuted as aggravated forms of criminal conduct; (b) Taking measures to prevent and swiftly and effectively respond to any incidents of hate speech, discrimination, violence or alleged hate crime, including through the Internet, by banning the operation of racist associations and facilitating civil lawsuits by victims pursuant to article 24 (1) of the Civil Code; (c) Thoroughly investigating alleged hate crimes, prosecuting perpetrators and, if convicted, punishing them, and providing victims with adequate remedies; (d) Renewing the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment, which is due to expire in the near future; (e) Reviewing the legal status of same-sex couples and parents with a view to ensuring their enjoyment of the right to non-discrimination in law and in fact; (f) Continuing work on awareness-raising and educational campaigns aimed at promoting respect for human rights and tolerance for diversity.	CCPR CCPR/C/POL/CO/7 (CCPR, 2016)

Source: FRA, 2017 (with data compiled from the [Universal Human Rights Index](#))

European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) – Council of Europe

ECRI includes a consideration of antisemitism in its country-monitoring work. This work proceeds by cycles to examine “the situation concerning manifestations of racism and intolerance in each of the Council of Europe member States”.²⁵

These considerations include a broad overview of the situation regarding antisemitism in the particular country under examination, and ECRI also makes recommendations on what it considers the main issues to be addressed by the country under examination. All 28 EU Member States have been covered under ECRI’s country-monitoring work.²⁶

²⁵ European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (2016), [Country monitoring work](#).

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

According to ECRI, the following conclusions can be drawn concerning antisemitism in the EU:

- The situation concerning antisemitism is very diverse across different countries: levels vary considerably from one country to another and so do types, forms and expressions of antisemitism.
- Antisemitic incidents continue to occur in EU Member States and include violence; threats; insults directed at Jews going to the synagogue; harassment of rabbis; repeated attacks on Jews wearing symbols of their religion; hate speech; antisemitic bullying in schools; and damage to or desecration of property, including arson.
- Jewish people wearing visible symbols of their religion are the most likely to be targeted by antisemitic incidents.
- The main perpetrators of antisemitic incidents are 'Islamists' and radicalised young Muslims, including schoolchildren, as well as neo-Nazis and sympathisers of extreme-right and extreme-left groups. There have also been incidents of public antisemitic discourse on university campuses.
- Antisemitic stereotyping continues to be a reality in EU Member States.
- Antisemitism is often openly expressed, including in the media and in the context of sporting events.
- Some political parties in EU Member States are openly antisemitic.
- Antisemitic material continues to be published in some EU Member States, often with few or no consequences for those who publish it.
- Expressions of antisemitism on the internet are on the rise, as evidenced by the open expressions of antisemitism in online forums.
- Denial and trivialisation of the Holocaust are becoming more visible in general, and more common in some countries; glorification of the Nazi past is also still in evidence.
- Discussions surrounding property restitution laws sometimes spur antisemitic sentiments in some EU Member States because the general public does not understand why such laws are needed.
- Links are often made between policies taken by the State of Israel and members of Jewish communities at the local level, as well as Jews in general.
- Antisemitic incidents intensify during periods of increased conflict in the Middle East, and the nature and tone of the news coverage of the conflict are contributing factors.
- Antisemitic demonstrations are sometimes organised by far-right groups to coincide with events in the Jewish calendar or with anniversaries of historical events of significance to Jewish communities, especially in relation to the Second World War and the Holocaust.

- EU Member States actively implement programmes to combat antisemitism, including education programmes and initiatives to support Jewish culture.
- Representatives of Jewish communities report that these communities are well integrated into society.
- There are forums for dialogue to bring together members of Jewish and Muslim communities and local government representatives to promote mutual understanding and take joint action to combat intolerance. More such initiatives are needed.
- Several EU Member States have added education about the Holocaust to school curricula, but there is a need for more in-depth and good-quality teaching about the Holocaust.

OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

ODIHR's online hate crime reporting database covers all 28 EU Member States and includes six 'bias motivations', one of which is antisemitism. The data presented in the online database stem from governmental sources (national points of contact on hate crimes), civil society organisations and intergovernmental organisations. National points of contact on hate crimes are requested to fill out a questionnaire on the basis of ODIHR's definition of a hate crime:

*"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."*²⁷

At the time of writing, ODIHR's latest available online hate crime reporting database covered the year 2015. Eleven EU Member States (Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) provided ODIHR with data on antisemitic crimes for the purposes of the database, as can be seen in Table 3.

²⁷ Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) (2012), [Hate crime](#).

Table 3: Antisemitic hate crimes in the OSCE region in 2015, official data submitted by EU Member States

EU Member State	Number of antisemitic hate crimes recorded	National points of contact for hate crime
AT	41	Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs; Austrian Federal Chancellery; Federal Ministry of the Interior; Federal Agency for State Protection and Counter Terrorism
CZ	1	Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy Department
DE	192	Federal Ministry of the Interior
DK	13	Danish National Police
ES	9	Observatory for Racism and Xenophobia in Spain
FR	715	Ministry of Justice
HR	2	Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities
NL	428	Ministry of Security and Justice
PL	50	Ministry of the Interior, Department of Control, Complaints and Petitions
SE	149	National Council for Crime Prevention
UK	786	Ministry of Justice

Source: ODIHR online [hate crime reporting database](#)

To help policymakers and practitioners understand antisemitic hate crime, ODIHR published “Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities: A Practical Guide”.²⁸ The guide addresses various stakeholders, such as policymakers, law enforcement officials, community leaders and teachers, by suggesting practical steps and recommendations related to improving the security of Jewish communities and combating antisemitic hate crime. These recommendations include advice on how to assess security risks and prevent attacks, build trust between governments and Jewish communities, recognise and record antisemitic motivated hate crime and provide support to victims of antisemitic attacks.

National data on antisemitism

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

Unofficial data published by civil society organisations are then presented, with seven Member States (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, France, Hungary, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) having established cooperation mechanisms

²⁸ ODIHR (2017), [Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crime and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities: A Practical Guide](#).

with civil society organisations. These include signing an agreement on data sharing and establishing a regular contact framework and communication channels with the authorities.

Measuring trends in recorded incidents of antisemitism

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

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

- the data were collected using the same methodology for at least three years in a row during the period 2006–2016;
- the mid-point of the trend line for the series was not below 20 cases.

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

EU Member States with few recorded incidents of antisemitism were excluded from the trend analysis, but these data are presented in tables in the relevant sections of this report. If the number of recorded incidents is low (in this case, under 20 cases per year in all or most of the years between 2006 and 2016, resulting in a mid-point of the trend line falling under 20 cases), the direction and magnitude of the trend is likely to be highly susceptible to changes from one year to the next, making reliable trend analysis difficult.

To identify trends that underlie annual changes in the number of recorded incidents, linear regression lines were fitted to the data. The slopes of the linear regression lines were used to determine the direction and magnitude of the trends. Although for some countries this methodology produced trend lines that are very close to the actual data, as in the case of the United Kingdom (Figure 19), for other countries, such as France (Figure 8), the data show a high degree of variability (fluctuations) between consecutive years, which might limit the explanatory value of a linear regression model.

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

In accordance with the criteria presented above, trend lines based on official data were developed for eight Member States (Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom). Trend lines based on unofficial data were developed for seven Member States (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Hungary, Italy and the United Kingdom).

Austria

Official data

The main source of official data on antisemitic offences in Austria is the Federal Agency for State Protection and Counter Terrorism (*Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung*, BVT). The BVT collects data submitted to it on a monthly basis by the Provincial Agencies for State Protection (*Landesämter für Verfassungsschutz*, LVT). These data are published annually in a report on the protection of the constitution (*Verfassungsschutzbericht*), which pertains to right-wing extremism, left-wing extremism, animal rights activism, terrorism, espionage, and weapons proliferation.²⁹ Data on antisemitism (Table 4) are subsumed under the category of right-wing extremism.

Table 4: Recorded antisemitic offences motivated by right-wing extremism in Austria, 2006–2016

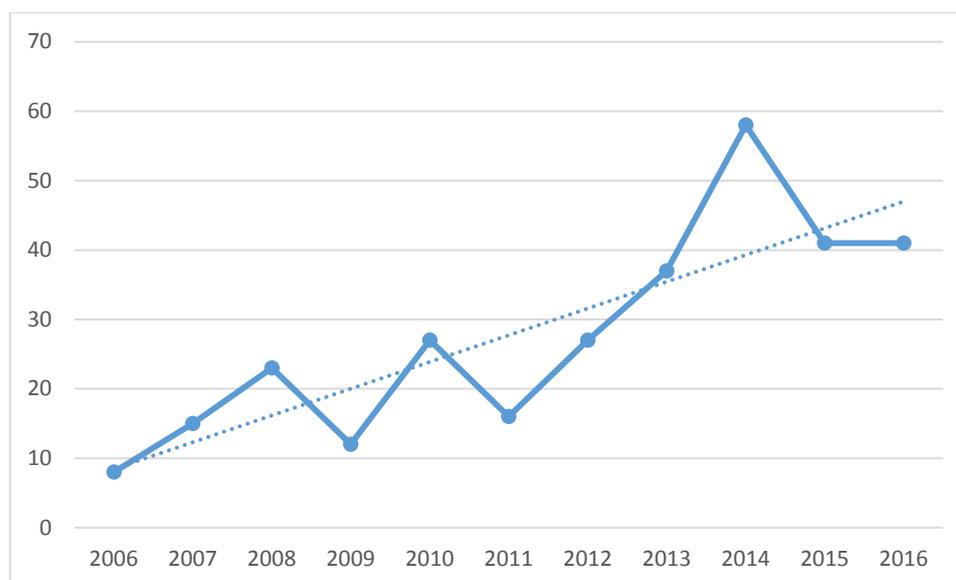
	Recorded antisemitic offences
2006	8
2007	15
2008	23
2009	12
2010	27
2011	16
2012	27
2013	37
2014	58
2015	41
2016	41

Sources: BVT, 2006–2010; Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2011–2016

Statistics show (Figure 1) that the number of antisemitic offences recorded in Austria remain the same in 2016 as in 2015 (41 offences). The number of offences recorded in 2014 is the highest annual number of incidents when considering the period 2006–2016. The overall trend is increasing.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium für Inneres*) communicated data to FRA on the nature of these recorded offences, covering the period 2009–2016 (Table 5). 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.

²⁹ Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium für Inneres*) (2017), [Verfassungsschutzbericht](#).

Figure 1: Recorded antisemitic offences motivated by right-wing extremism in Austria, 2006–2016

Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Sources: BVT, 2006–2010; Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2011–2016

Table 5: Nature of recorded antisemitic offences in Austria, 2009–2016

	Verbal expressions (including on the internet) or damage to property	Against an individual person or an organisation	Total
2009	9	3	12
2010	24	3	27
2011	15	1	16
2012	26	1	27
2013	35	2	37
2014	53	5	58
2015	40	1	41
2016	41	0	41

Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2009–2016

Unofficial data

In its annual reports on racism in Austria, Civil Courage and Anti-Racism Work (*Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit*, ZARA) publishes data on the number of racist graffiti reported to it in the preceding calendar year.³⁰ Sixty-one such reports were made to ZARA in 2016, out of which 27 reports (44 %) consisted of swastikas or antisemitic graffiti (Table 6).

³⁰ Civil Courage and Anti-Racism Work (*Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit*, ZARA) (2017), [Rassismus Report 2016](#).

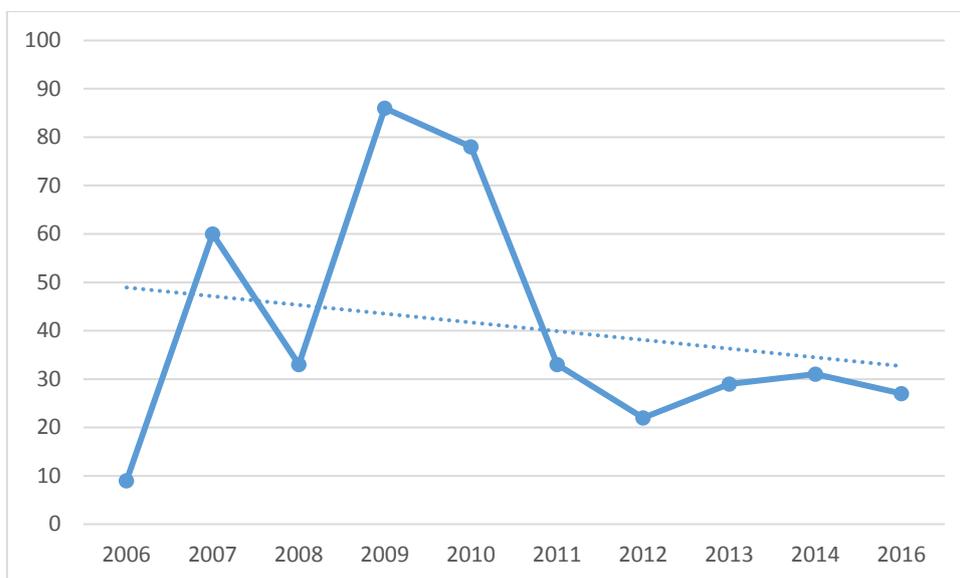
Table 6: Unofficial data on antisemitic incidents in Austria, ZARA, 2006–2016

	Reported swastikas or antisemitic graffiti
2006	9
2007	60
2008	33
2009	86
2010	78
2011	33
2012	22
2013	29
2014	31
2015	33
2016	27

Source: ZARA, Racism reports 2006–2016

The 2006–2016 overall trend for reported swastikas or antisemitic graffiti seems to be decreasing (Figure 2). After a peak in 2009, when 86 incidents were recorded, a sharp decline followed. The year 2016, with 27 recorded incidents, is continuing this decreasing trend.

Figure 2: Recorded swastikas or antisemitic graffiti in Austria, ZARA, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: ZARA, Racism reports 2006–2016

The Forum Against Antisemitism (*Forum gegen Antisemitismus*, FGA) reports annually on antisemitic incidents through its own data collection.³¹ This includes antisemitic incidents reported to it through emails, phone calls or in person and through media monitoring. The number of recorded antisemitic incidents has been increasing since 2012, reaching its peak in 2016 with 477 recorded incidents (Table 7).

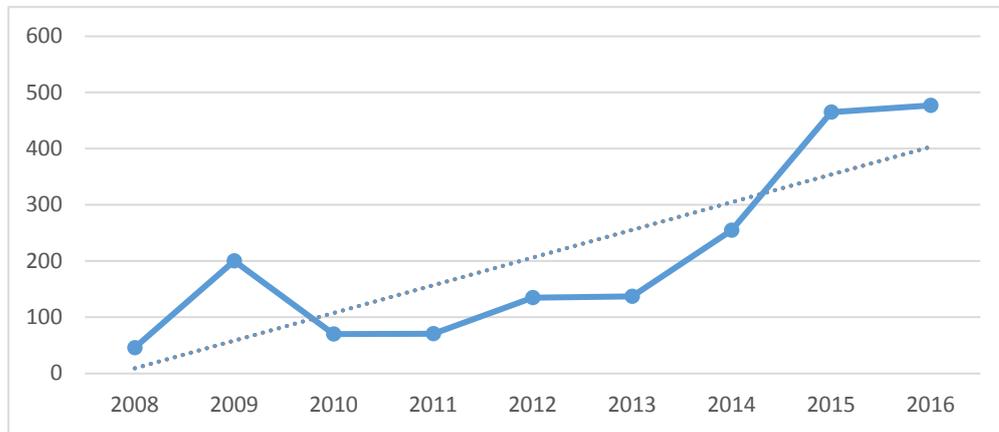
³¹ Forum Against Antisemitism (*Forum gegen Antisemitismus*, FGA) (2017), [Reports 2013–2016](#).

Table 7: Unofficial data on antisemitic incidents in Austria, FGA, 2008–2016

	FGA: recorded antisemitic incidents
2008	46
2009	200
2010	70
2011	71
2012	135
2013	137
2014	255
2015	465
2016	477

Source: FGA, 2008–2016

Figure 3: Unofficial data on antisemitic incidents in Austria, FGA, 2008–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: FGA, 2009–2016

Table 8: Nature of antisemitic incidents recorded in Austria, FGA, 2008–2016

	Insults/ threats	Internet	Letters and calls	Vandalism	Attacks	Other
2008	7	n.a.	n.a.	28	1	n.a.
2009	33	n.a.	n.a.	47	7	n.a.
2010	19	n.a.	n.a.	23	4	n.a.
2011	18	n.a.	n.a.	20	4	n.a.
2012	26	18	38	34	6	13
2013	21	0	52	54	7	3
2014	21	83	85	57	9	n.a.
2015	18	205	185	50	2	5
2016	24	153	198	68	7	27

Notes: n.a.: not available. Between 2008 and 2011 other categories that differed from year to year were recorded. These are not listed individually in the current table.

Source: FGA, 2008–2016

Belgium

Official data

The Federal Police record and publish data on Holocaust denial and revisionism, which are reproduced in Table 9.³²

Table 9: Cases of Holocaust denial and revisionism recorded by the Belgian Federal Police, 2006–2016

	Holocaust denial or trivialisation	Approving of or justifying the Holocaust	Not specified	Total
2006	0	1	0	1
2007	2	2	0	4
2008	3	5	1	9
2009	4	7	0	11
2010	1	1	0	2
2011	0	2	0	2
2012	1	6	0	7
2013	0	7	1	8
2014	1	4	0	5
2015	4	4	0	8
2016	1	3	1	5

Source: Federal Police, 2006–2016

The national equality body in Belgium (Unia, formerly the Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities) is competent to receive and handle complaints from members of the public pertaining to discrimination on many grounds. In 2016, it recorded 109 cases related to antisemitism, more than a 50 % increase from 2015, when it dealt with 53 cases relating to antisemitism (Table 10).³³ According to Unia, the increase can be explained by greater awareness of Unia among the population thanks to an awareness-raising campaign and through its increased presence in the media.

³² Belgium, Federal Police (2017), *Statistiques policières de criminalité, Belgique 2000–2016 (French); Politiele Criminaliteitsstatistieken (Dutch)*.

³³ Unia (2017), *Cijferslag 2016*.

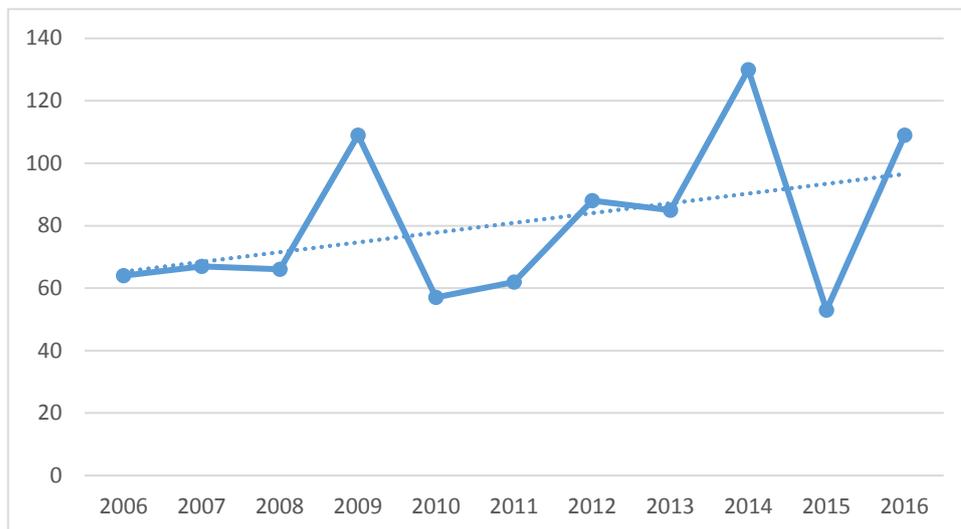
Table 10: Complaints of antisemitism received by the national equality body, 2006–2016

	Complaints of antisemitism
2006	64
2007	67
2008	66
2009	109
2010	57
2011	62
2012	88
2013	85
2014	130
2015	53
2016	109

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

After the sharp decrease in the number of complaints of antisemitism filed in 2015, the number sharply increased again in 2016, contributing to a generally increasing overall trend for the 2006–2016 period. The year 2014 still exceeds the figures recorded in 2009 and 2016, marking the peak of recorded complaints in this period (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Complaints of antisemitism received by the national equality body, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

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

The number of cases in all categories, except for Media, increased in 2016, compared with 2015 (Table 11). In 2016, the most significant increase in complaints the national equality body received in relation to antisemitic incidents concerned complaints related to the internet (51) and Holocaust denial (22), as Table 11 shows.

Table 11: Complaints of antisemitism received by the national equality body, 2006–2016

	Verbal aggression and threats	Letters, articles	Media	Internet	Violence	Vandalism	Holocaust denial	Others
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	5	26	0	7	8	1
2009	24	1	1	35	10	18	11	9
2010	8	3	2	31	7	5	1	0
2011	9	6	0	32	6	2	4	3
2012	15	5	5	28	4	11	13	7
2013	20	4	0	23	4	2	25	7
2014	26	6	3	41	6	5	31	12
2015	9	0	3	20	3	2	12	4
2016	12	9	0	51	4	3	22	8

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

Unofficial data

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

Data published annually by Antisemitisme.be³⁴ show that 64 incidents were recorded in 2016, compared to 70 incidents in 2015 (Table 12).

The number of incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be in the observed period (Figure 5) decreased again in 2016 from 2015 and 2014. The highest figures were reported in 2009 and 2014 (both 109 incidents).

As Table 13 shows, there is a great degree of variance in the types of antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be. Following the shooting on 24 May 2014 at the Jewish Museum of Belgium, where four people were killed, the category 'attack' was added to the types of antisemitic incidents in the 2014 Antisemitisme.be report. Ideological antisemitism – which according to Antisemitisme.be often translates into the expression of sentiments against the State of Israel – and antisemitic incidents on the internet account for the largest proportions of reported incidents.

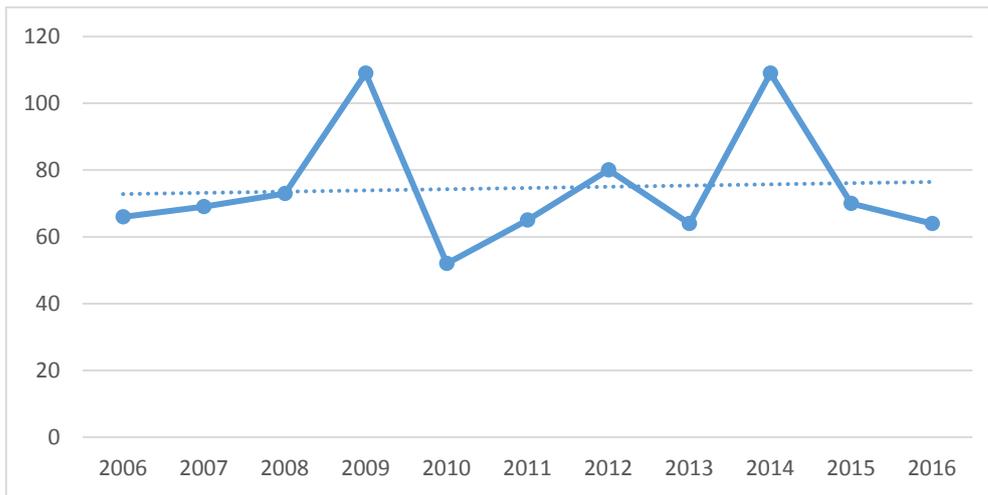
³⁴ Antisemitisme.be, [Reports \(French\)](#); [Reports \(Dutch\)](#).

Table 12: Antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be, 2006–2016

	Reported antisemitic incidents
2006	66
2007	69
2008	73
2009	109
2010	52
2011	65
2012	80
2013	64
2014	109
2015	70
2016	64

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

Figure 5: Antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

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

Table 13: Types of antisemitic incidents reported to Antisemitisme.be, 2009–2016

	Violence	Threats	Desecration/ Property damage	Ideological	Internet	Attack
2009	11	13	22	29	34	n.a.
2010	7	3	5	12	25	n.a.
2011	7	5	3	23	27	n.a.
2012	5	6	13	26	30	n.a.
2013	6	4	5	28	21	n.a.
2014	6	11	11	33	47	1
2015	3	11	3	24	29	0
2016	7	2	7	25	23	0

Note: n.a.: not available.

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

Bulgaria

Official data

The Bulgarian government has informed FRA that between 2009 and 2011 three persons were convicted on charges that concerned spreading antisemitism and National Socialism. No data were available for the period 2012–2014. There have been no documented cases of antisemitism for the years 2015 and 2016.

Unofficial data

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

Croatia

Official data

The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia recorded two criminal offences motivated by antisemitism in 2016. In 2012, one criminal offence motivated by antisemitism was recorded, in 2013 and 2014, no antisemitic criminal offences were recorded by the police in Croatia, and in 2015, two criminal offences motivated by antisemitism were recorded.

Both antisemitic motivated criminal offences registered by the Ministry of the Interior in 2016 were committed by the same offender and the incidents involved the writing of antisemitic graffiti.

Table 14: Criminal offences motivated by antisemitism recorded by the Ministry of the Interior, 2012–2016

	Recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism
2012	1
2013	0
2014	0
2015	2
2016	2

Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia, 2012–2016

Unofficial data

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

Cyprus

Official data

The Cyprus Police records antisemitic incidents under the category "Motive in Incidents and/or Cases of Racial Nature and/or with Racial Motive." No antisemitic incident was recorded by the police in 2015 and in 2016.

Unofficial data

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

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.³⁵ These reports also provide data on the number of recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism (Table 15).³⁶ These data show a 40 % decrease in recorded antisemitic offences in 2016 (28) as compared with 2015 (47).

Table 15: Recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism in the Czech Republic, 2006–2016

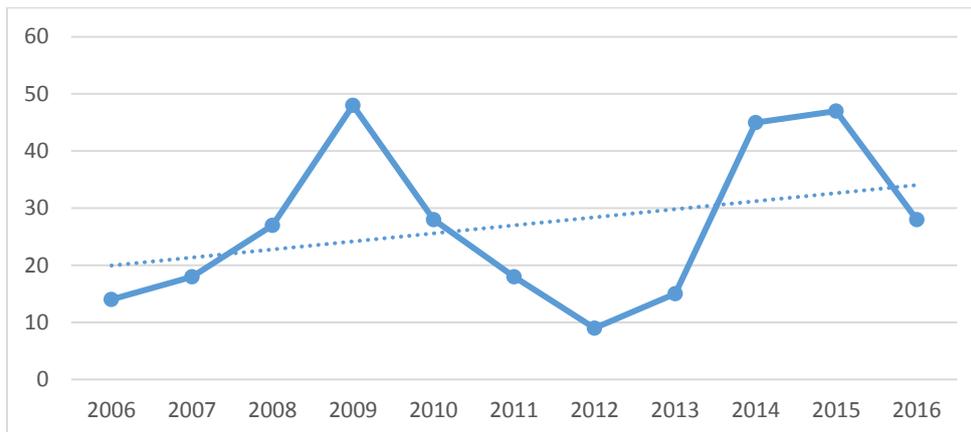
Year	Recorded criminal offences
2006	14
2007	18
2008	27
2009	48
2010	28
2011	18
2012	9
2013	15
2014	45
2015	47
2016	28

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

After recording more than 40 antisemitic offences for two consecutive years (2014–2015), the number of recorded offences in 2016 decreased again (Figure 6). The years 2009, 2014 and 2015 represent the peaks in the analysed period and contribute towards the overall increasing trend in the period of 2006 to 2016.

³⁵ Czech Republic, Ministry of the Interior (2017), [Výroční zprávy o extremismu a koncepcie boje proti extremismu](#).

³⁶ Czech Republic, Ministry of the Interior (2017), [Zpráva o extremismu na území České republiky v roce 2016](#).

Figure 6: Recorded criminal offences motivated by antisemitism in the Czech Republic, 2006–2016


Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: Ministry of the Interior, 2006–2016

Unofficial data

The Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic (*Federace židovských obcí v ČR*) reports annually on antisemitic incidents in the Czech Republic.³⁷ This includes incidents reported to it by members of the public, as well as incidents the Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic identifies itself through its own data collection. No data were available for 2016 by the time this report was prepared.

Table 16: Numbers and types of antisemitic incidents recorded in the Czech Republic, 2006–2016

	Attacks: physical	Attacks: property	Threats	Harassment	Media/ web	Total
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
2012	0	6	0	10	82	98
2013	1	3	3	6	162	175
2014	1	5	9	29	209	253
2015	0	4	3	31	193	231
2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: n.a.: not available.

Sources: Forum Against Antisemitism, 2006–2010; Jewish Community of Prague, 2011–2014; Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic, 2015

³⁷ Federation of the Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic (*Federace židovských obcí v ČR*) (2016), [Výroční zpráva o projevech antisemitismu v České republice za rok 2015](#).

Denmark

Official data

As of 1 January, 2015 the overall responsibility for hate crime data collection was transferred from the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (*Politiets Efterretningstjeneste*, PET) to the Danish National Police. Due to this change and a number of changes in the method used to identify and record hate crimes in the system, the data before and after 2015 are not fully comparable. In 2016, the Danish National Police recorded 21 crimes motivated by antisemitism and in 2015, it recorded 13 crimes.³⁸

Table 17: Extremist crimes targeting Jews recorded by PET, 2011–2013, and crimes motivated by antisemitism recorded by the Danish National Police, 2015–2016

	Recorded crimes
2011	5
2012	15
2013	10
2014	not available
2015	13*
2016	21

Note: * Not comparable to previous years due to changes in methodology.

Sources: PET, 2011–2013; Danish National Police, 2015–2016

The Ministry of Justice communicated data to FRA on cases relating to Section 266b of the Criminal Code on racially discriminating statements submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions in 2016. The Director of Public Prosecutions decided to endorse the recommendation of the Regional Public Prosecutor to prosecute in two cases concerning antisemitic statements. So far, one of these cases has led to a conviction. In 2015, five such cases were prosecuted, and in 2014 and 2013, two cases were prosecuted.

Unofficial data

Unofficial data on antisemitism in Denmark are available from the Mosaic Religious Community (*Det Mosaiske Trossamfund*, MT). MT recorded 22 antisemitic incidents in 2016, compared with 26 incidents in 2015 (Table 18).³⁹

³⁸ Denmark, Danish Security and Intelligence Service (*Politiets Efterretningstjeneste*, PET) (2015), [Kriminelle forhold i 2013 med mulig ekstremistisk baggrund](#); Danish National Police (2017), [Statistik](#).

³⁹ Denmark, Mosaic Religious Community (*Det Mosaiske Trossamfund*, MT) (2017), *Rapport om antisemitiske hændelser i Danmark 2016*.

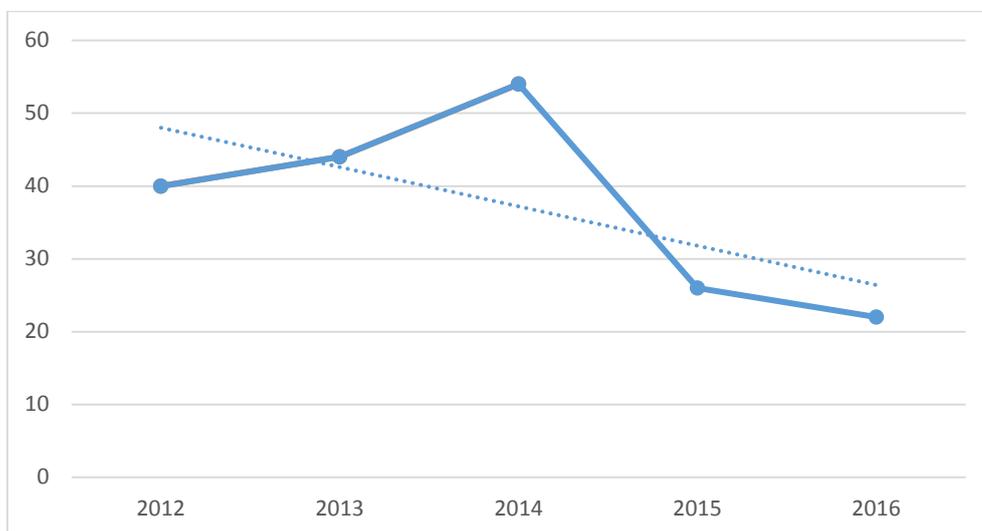
Table 18: Antisemitic incidents recorded by the Mosaic Religious Community, 2006–2016

	Recorded incidents
2006	40
2007	10
2008	4
2009	22
2010	not available
2011	not available
2012	40
2013	44
2014	54
2015	26
2016	22

Source: MT, 2006–2016

After the number of recorded antisemitic incidents dropped from 54 in 2014 to 26 in 2015, the decreasing trend seems to continue with 22 incidents recorded in 2016 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Antisemitic incidents recorded by the Mosaic Religious Community, 2012–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2012–2016.

Source: MT, 2012–2016

Estonia

Official data

The Estonian government informed FRA that there has been no reported antisemitic incidents or crimes in 2015 and in 2016.

Unofficial data

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

Finland

Official data

Every year, the Police College of Finland (*Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu*) publishes a report on suspected hate crimes reported to the police.⁴⁰ 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 (Table 19).

Table 19: Numbers and types of antisemitic crimes reported to the police, 2008–2016

	Verbal insult, threat, harassment	Physical assault (unilateral)	Property crime	Physical assault (mutual)	Crime after verbal provocation	Discrimination	Homicide	Total
2008	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1
2009	4	3	1	1	1	0	n.a.	10
2010	2	1	1	0	0	0	n.a.	4
2011	0	4	2	0	0	0	n.a.	6
2012	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
2013	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	11
2014	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	7
2015	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: n.a.: not available.

Source: Police College of Finland, 2008–2016

Unofficial data

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

⁴⁰ Finland, Police College of Finland (*Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu*) (2016), [Poliisin tietoon tullut viharikollisuus Suomessa 2015](#).

France

Official data

The French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (*Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme*, CNCDH), compiles a detailed report on the fight against racism, antisemitism and xenophobia on an annual basis.⁴¹

This report covers antisemitic actions and threats (Table 20). Antisemitic actions are defined as homicides and attempted homicides, terror attacks and attempted terror attacks, arson and attempted arson, defacing and vandalising, and physical violence and assault. Antisemitic threats cover speech acts, threatening gestures and insults, graffiti (inscriptions), pamphlets and emails.

After the highest ever recorded number of antisemitic actions and threats in France in 2014 (851) their number slightly decreased in 2015 (808) and in 2016 the number dropped sharply by 58 % (to 335).⁴² According to the report, this decrease is due in particular to the protective measures that were put in place by the public authorities within the framework of France's security system Plan Vigipirate.

Table 20: Antisemitic actions and threats recorded in France, 2006–2016

	Antisemitic actions and threats
2006	571
2007	402
2008	459
2009	815
2010	466
2011	389
2012	614
2013	423
2014	851
2015	808
2016	335

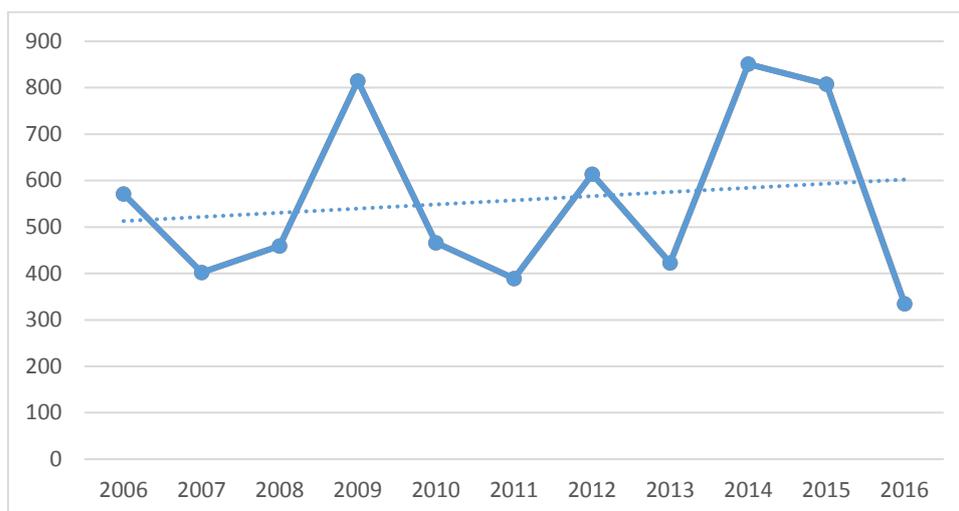
Source: CNCDH annual reports

The recorded antisemitic incidents show that the number of recorded incidents in 2009, 2014 and 2015 represent noteworthy departures from the volume of incidents recorded in other years during the period of observation. The number of recorded actions and threats decreases sharply from 2015 to 2016, reaching the lowest amount of recorded antisemitic incidents in the period from 2006–2016 (Figure 8).

⁴¹ France, National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (*Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme*, CNCDH) (2017), [Racism reports](#).

⁴² France, CNCDH (2017), [La Lutte contre le Racisme, l'Antisémitisme et la Xénophobie : les Essentiels, p. 11](#).

Figure 8: Antisemitic actions and threats recorded in France, 2006–2016

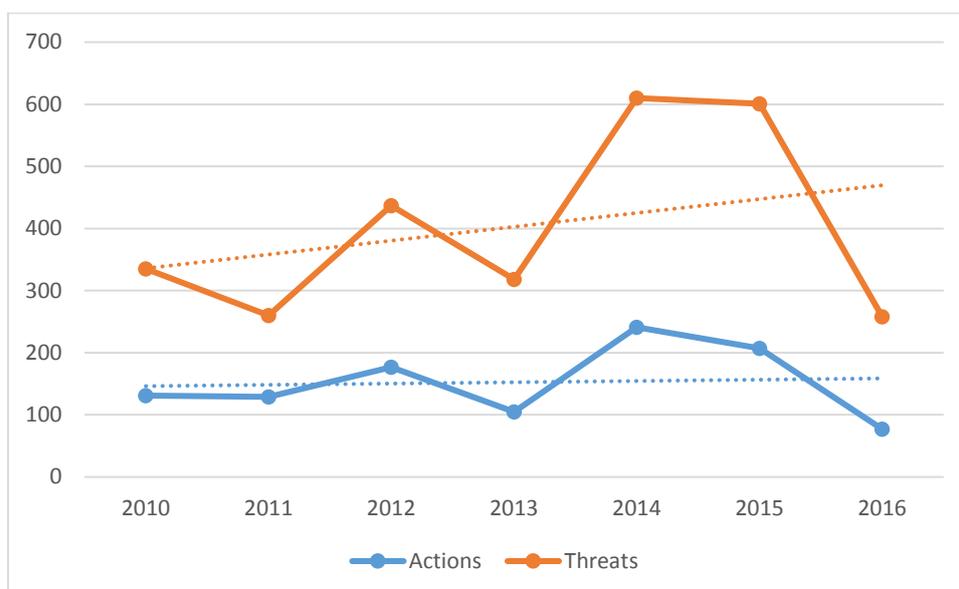


Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: CNCDH, 2006–2016

Separate trend analysis for actions and threats over the 2010–2016 period shows that threats (601 in 2015 and 258 in 2016) are consistently reported in higher numbers than actions (207 in 2015 and 77 in 2016). Although antisemitic actions show an intense decrease in 2016 compared with 2015, the trend line for antisemitic threats retains a steeper rise over the seven-year period. The number of antisemitic actions decreased by 63 % in 2016 compared with 2015 and presents the lowest point over the seven-year period. The corresponding trend line indicates a more moderate increase compared with recorded antisemitic threats (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Antisemitic actions and threats recorded in France, 2010–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2010–2016.

Source: CNCDH, 2010–2016

Breaking down the 77 violent actions recorded, two concern homicides or attempted homicides, 40 concern physical violence against persons and 35 concern acts of vandalism and defacing.

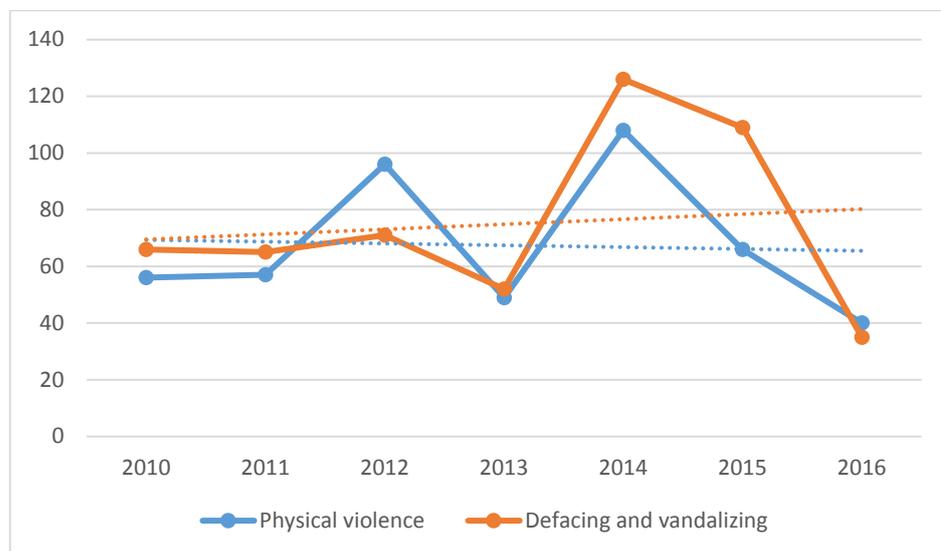
Table 21: Types of antisemitic actions recorded in France, 2010–2016

	Homicides or attempts	Physical violence	Terror attacks or attempts	Arson or attempts	Defacing and vandalising	Total
2010	1	56	-	8	66	131
2011	0	57	0	7	65	129
2012	6	96	2	2	71	177
2013	1	49	0	3	52	105
2014	0	108	2	5	126	241
2015	31	66	1	0	109	207
2016	2	40	0	0	35	77

Source: CNCDH, 2010–2016

When looking at the two types of violent antisemitic actions (physical violence and defacing and vandalising) recorded over the 2010–2016 period, the trend line for physical violence actions slightly decreases over the analysed period and the trend line for defacing and vandalising actions slightly increases between 2010 and 2016 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Types of violent antisemitic actions recorded in France, 2010–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2010–2016.

Source: CNCDH, 2010–2016

The remaining 258 incidents in 2016 concern antisemitic threats, which is a 57 % decrease from 601 incidents in 2015. Of the 258 antisemitic threats in 2015, 86 were in the form of writings and inscriptions (graffiti), 136 were in the form of threatening words, gestures and insults, while 36 threats were delivered in the mail or through leaflets (Table 22).

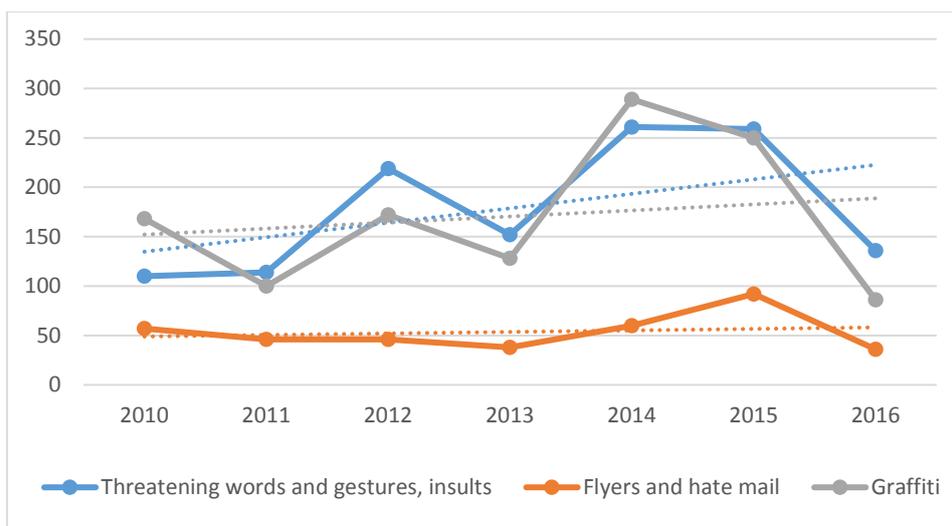
Table 22: Types of antisemitic threats recorded in France, 2010–2016

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

Source: CNCDH, 2010–2016

Breaking down antisemitic threats by category, ‘threatening words and gestures, insults’ and ‘graffiti’ show a similar development over the 2010–2016 period (Figure 11). In both cases, the corresponding trend lines show an increase and the data recorded in 2014 constitute the highest points in the series. The long term trend for ‘flyers and hate mail’ is stable.

Figure 11: Types of antisemitic threats recorded in France, 2010–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2010–2016.

Source: CNCDH, 2010–2016

Unofficial data

The Service for the Protection of the Jewish Community (*Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive*, SPCJ) records complaints of antisemitism, and since 2010 cooperates with the Ministry of the Interior in an effort to paint a more accurate picture of the situation of antisemitism in France. In its annual report on antisemitism, the SPCJ replicates the data from the CNCDH presented above.⁴³ No report was available for 2016 at the time this report was compiled.

⁴³ For more information on the Service for the Protection of the Jewish Community (SPCJ), see [the website of Antisémisme en France](#).

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*, KPMD PMK).

Data on the number of antisemitic crimes (Table 23) and on the number of antisemitic acts of violence (Table 24) are collected under separate subheadings of the main topic ‘hate crime’. The data are also subdivided into right-wing crime, left-wing crime, crime based on foreign ideology and other, to get a multi-dimensional view on the motivation and background of the perpetrators.

After a slight decrease in the recorded politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive (Table 23) in 2015 (1,366) compared to 2014 (1,596), there has been an increase in recorded crimes in 2016 (1,468).

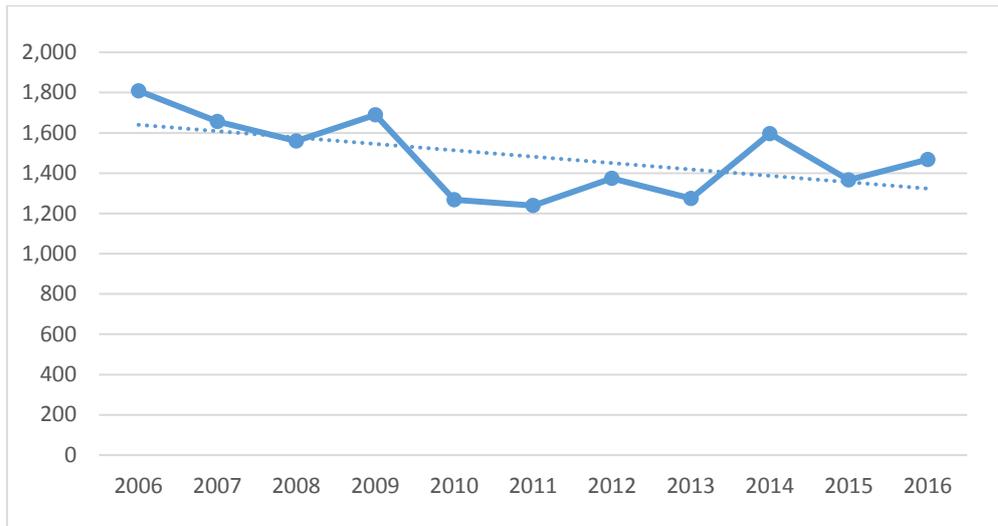
Table 23: Number of politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive by category of perpetrator recorded in Germany, 2006–2016

	Right-wing	Left-wing	Foreign ideology	Other	Total
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
2012	1,314	3	38	19	1,374
2013	1,218	0	31	26	1,275
2014	1,342	7	176	71	1,596
2015	1,246	5	78	37	1,366
2016	1,381	2	48	37	1,468

Source: KPMD PMK, 2006–2016

The data on politically motivated antisemitic crimes for 2014 interrupt a four-year stretch marked by lower figures, recording a number of antisemitic crimes which is more in line with official records for the 2006–2009 period. The number of crimes recorded in 2016 is slightly higher compared to 2015. However, the overall trend in recorded crimes appears to be declining (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive recorded in Germany, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: KMPD PMK, 2006–2016

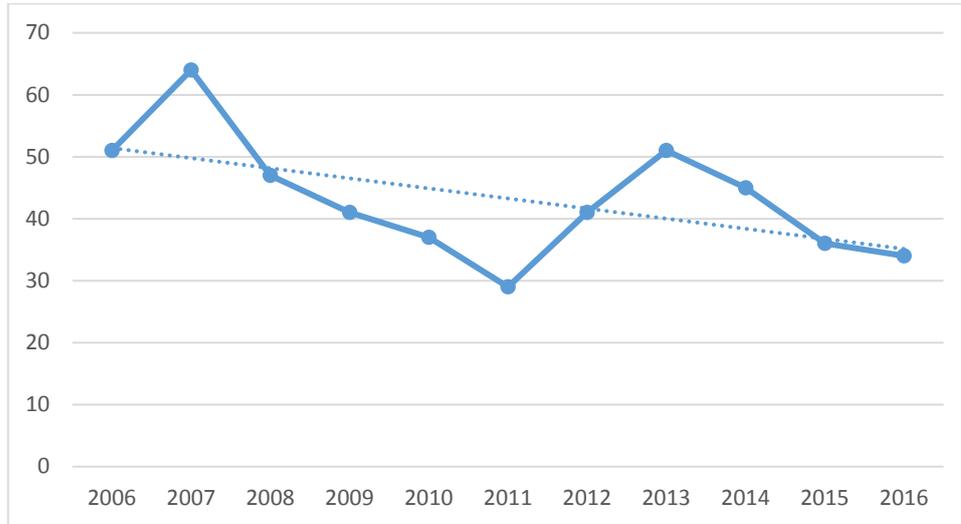
Table 24: Number of politically motivated acts of violence with an antisemitic motive by category of perpetrator recorded in Germany, 2006–2016

	Right-wing	Left-wing	Foreign ideology	Other	Total
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
2012	37	0	4	0	41
2013	46	0	4	1	51
2014	32	1	12	0	45
2015	30	1	4	1	36
2016	32	0	1	1	34

Source: KMPD PMK, 2006–2016

As for antisemitic acts of violence (Figure 13), the trend also appears to be declining. Although reports are still higher compared with the 29 recorded acts of violence in 2011, the data for 2016 continue the trend of the two previous years with a decreasing number of violent acts.

Figure 13: Politically motivated acts of violence with an antisemitic motive recorded in Germany, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: KMPD PMK, 2006–2016

Unofficial data

The Amadeu Antonio Foundation in Germany has been collecting data on antisemitic incidents from the German press and from projects and initiatives concerned with antisemitism since 2002. These data are presented as a chronology of events, which is updated on a continual basis.⁴⁴ The foundation notes that this chronology is not exhaustive and gives people the possibility to report and reference other antisemitic incidents of which they may be aware.

Table 25 shows a great degree of fluctuation in the number of antisemitic incidents recorded by the Amadeu Antonio Foundation between 2006 and 2016. In 2016, the highest number of incidents (174) was recorded since 2006.

⁴⁴ Antonio Amadeu Foundation, [Chronik antisemitischer Vorfälle](#).

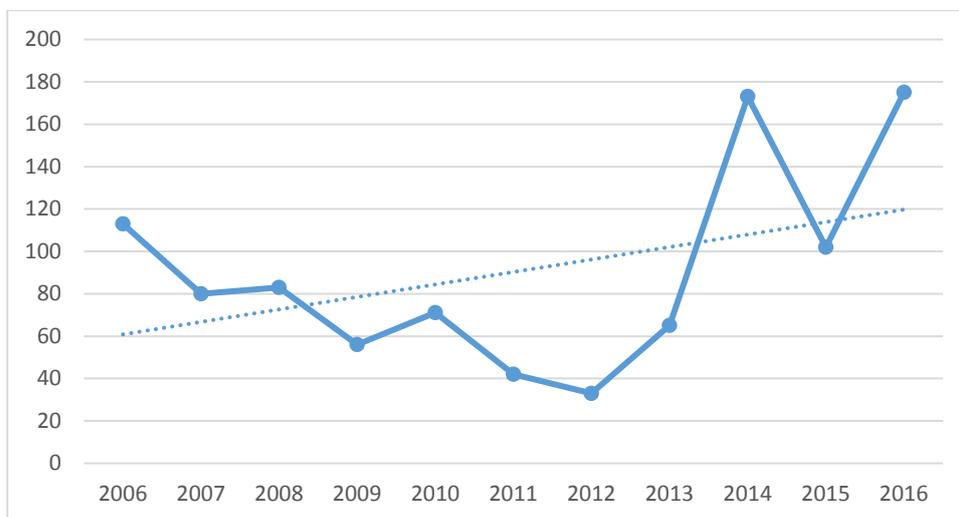
Table 25: Antisemitic incidents in Germany recorded by the Antonio Amadeu Foundation, 2006–2016

	Recorded antisemitic incidents
2006	113
2007	80
2008	83
2009	56
2010	71
2011	42
2012	33
2013	65
2014	173
2015	102
2016	174

Source: Amadeu Antonio Foundation, 2006–2016

Despite the great range in numbers of recorded antisemitic incidents between 2006–2016, the peak number of incidents recorded in 2016 adds to an overall increasing trend in the period of 2006–2016 (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Antisemitic incidents in Germany recorded by the Antonio Amadeu Foundation, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: Amadeu Antonio Foundation, 2006–2016

Greece

Official data

The Directorate of State Security informed FRA that the Hellenic police services recorded and referred to the Ministry of Justice four incidents motivated by antisemitism in 2014, one in 2015 and three in 2016. The cases concern antisemitism online, putting up an antisemitic sign at the workplace, daubing antisemitic slogans at a Holocaust remembrance monument, desecration of a Jewish cemetery and hate speech during a public meeting.

Table 26: Number of incidents motivated by antisemitism recorded by police and number of prosecuted cases pertaining to antisemitism in Greece, 2010–2016

	Incidents motivated by antisemitism	Prosecuted cases
2010	5	5
2011	3	3
2012	1	1
2013	0	0
2014	4	2
2015	1	1
2016	3	1

Source: *Hellenic Police Headquarters; District Attorneys' Offices to the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights, 2010–2016*

As Table 26 shows, two cases were prosecuted in 2014 – one case was closed as the perpetrator remained unknown and in the second case the defendant was sentenced to 16 months imprisonment and to a € 2,500 fine. The case from 2015 was closed as the perpetrator remained unknown and prosecution of the case from 2016 is ongoing.

Unofficial data

In 2016 the Racist Violence Recording Network, consisting of 40 civil society organisations and created by the UNHCR and the National Commission for Human Rights to monitor and record hate crime in Greece, recorded five antisemitic incidents, compared to four incidents recorded in 2015, consisting of desecration of Jewish property and symbolic places and antisemitic graffiti.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Racist Violence Recording Network (2017), [Annual report 2016](#).

Hungary

Official data

No official data on antisemitism are recorded in Hungary.

Unofficial data

The Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary (MAZSIHISZ) prepared its first annual report on antisemitism in Hungary in 2013. In 2015, there was a 50 % decrease in the number of recorded incidents compared to 2013. No data were available for 2016 at the time this report was compiled.

Table 27: Numbers and types of antisemitic incidents recorded in Hungary, the Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary, 2013–2016

	Physical assaults	Threats	Vandalism	Political antisemitism	Hate speech	Other	Total
2013	6	9	25	21	21	13	95
2014	7	4	28	13	21	n.a.	73
2015	2	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47
2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: n.a.: not available.

Source: *The Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary, 2013–2016*

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

In 2016, TEV recorded 48 antisemitic incidents. Among these were three cases of vandalism, one case of a threat and 41 cases of hate speech.⁴⁶

Table 28: Number of recorded antisemitic incidents in Hungary, TEV, 2013–2016

	Recorded antisemitic incidents
2013	61*
2014	37
2015	52
2016	48

Note: * Between May 2013 and December 2013.

Source: *TEV, 2013–2016*

⁴⁶ Action and Protection Foundation (TEV) (2017), [Annual reports](#).

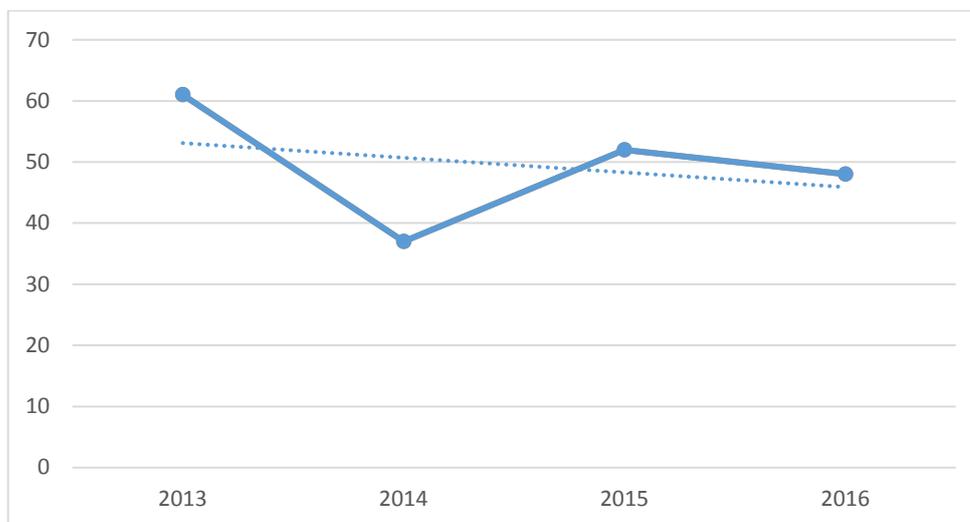
Table 29: Numbers and types of antisemitic incidents recorded in Hungary, TEV, 2014–2016

	Attack	Threats	Vandalism	Hate speech	Discrimination
2014	1	2	2	32	0
2015	2	2	5	43	0
2016	0	1	10	37	0

Source: TEV, 2013–2016

When looking at the 2013–2016 period, in 2016, the number of recorded antisemitic incidents dropped again slightly after rising from the lowest point in 2014. This results in an overall slightly decreasing trend (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Recorded antisemitic incidents in Hungary, TEV, 2013–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2013–2016.

Source: TEV, 2013–2016

Ireland

Official data

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) in Ireland publishes the number of antisemitic incidents reported to the police. Two antisemitic incidents were reported in 2015 and no data were available for 2016.

Table 30: Antisemitic incidents reported to the police in Ireland, 2006–2016

	Reported incidents
2006	2
2007	2
2008	9
2009	5
2010	13
2011	3
2012	5
2013	2
2014	4
2015	2
2016	not available

Source: CSO, 2006–2016

Unofficial data

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

Italy

Official data

The Division for General Investigations and Special Operations (DIGOS) collect data on antisemitic criminal conduct, which the Ministry of the Interior communicated to FRA. Table 31 shows that the number of incidents of antisemitic criminal conduct recorded in Italy increased from 16 in 2010 to 58 in 2014 and slightly decreased in 2015 (50). No data were available for 2016 at the time this report was compiled.

Table 31: Recorded incidents of antisemitic criminal conduct in Italy, 2010–2016

	Cases total
2010	16
2011	23
2012	28
2013	32
2014	58
2015	50
2016	not available

Source: DIGOS, 2010–2016

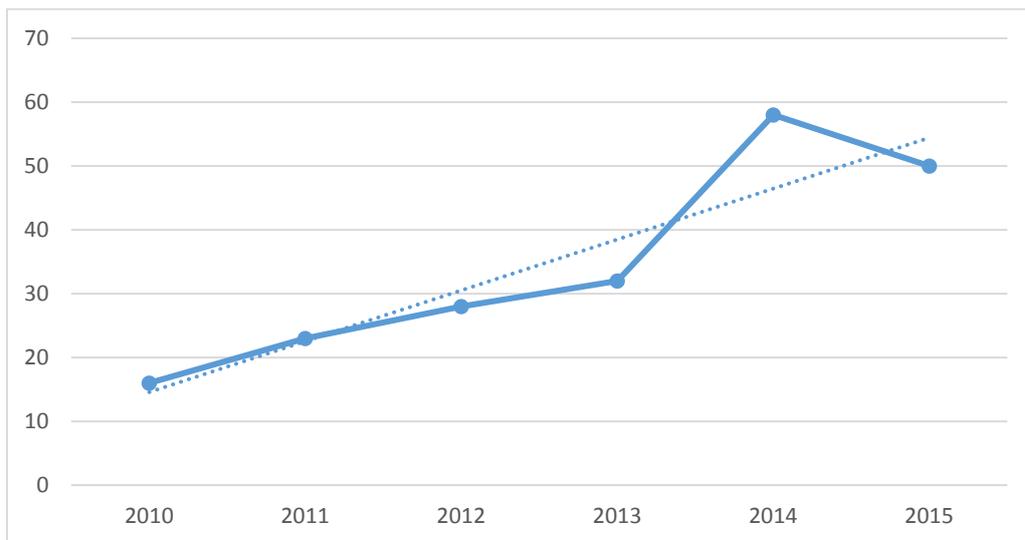
Table 32: Cited and arrested persons in regards to antisemitic criminal conduct in Italy, 2010–2016

	Cited persons	Arrested persons
2010	9	0
2011	1	1
2012	20	6
2013	43	0
2014	23	0
2015	23	0
2016	not available	not available

Source: DIGOS, 2010–2016

After four consecutive years of increase, the number of recorded incidents of antisemitic criminal conduct decreased slightly in 2015. The overall trend, however, seems to be continuously increasing (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Recorded incidents of antisemitic criminal conduct in Italy, 2010–2015



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2010–2015.

Source: DIGOS, 2010–2016

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.⁴⁷ As Table 33 shows, the number of antisemitic incidents recorded in 2016 (130) is the highest number recorded since 2006, and has more than doubled from 2015 (61).

Table 33: Recorded antisemitic incidents in Italy, 2006–2016

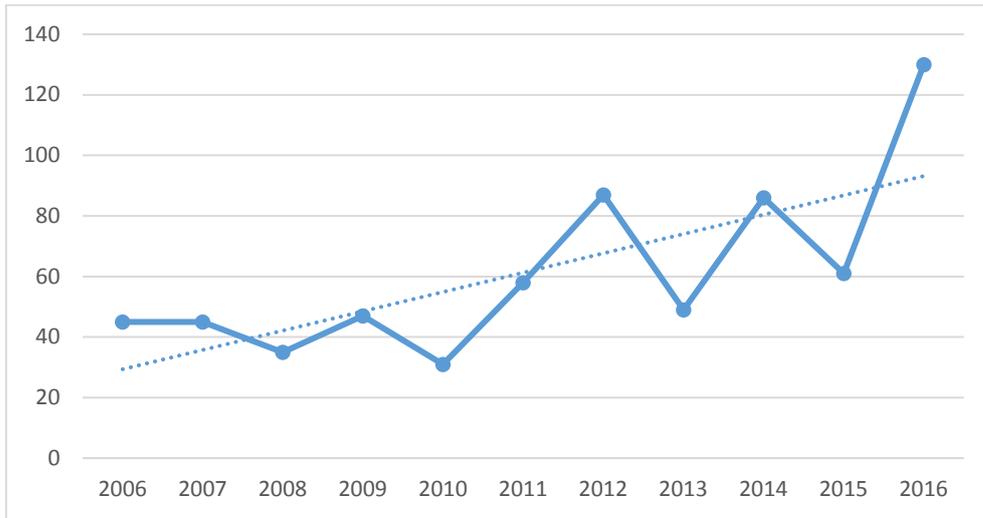
	Recorded incidents
2006	45
2007	45
2008	35
2009	47
2010	31
2011	58
2012	87
2013	49
2014	86
2015	61
2016	130

Source: Observatory of Contemporary Anti-Jewish Prejudice, 2006–2016

After three years of alternately increasing and decreasing figures, the recorded antisemitic incidents increased sharply again in 2016. The year 2016 marks the peak of the series and adds to the overall increasing trend of the period of 2006–2016.

⁴⁷ Osservatorio antisemitismo, [Episodi di antisemitismo in Italia](#).

Figure 17: Recorded antisemitic incidents in Italy, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: Observatory of Contemporary Anti-Jewish Prejudice, 2006–2016

Latvia

Official data

The Latvian government informed FRA that in 2016, one case related to desecration of Jewish graves was successfully prosecuted. In 2015, 10 incidents concerning antisemitism were recorded, and these were perpetrated by five different men. All 10 incidents were referred to the prosecution. The prosecution made a decision to prosecute in one of the cases and was successful in convicting the offender. In 2014, one case concerning antisemitism was investigated but not prosecuted, as no offence was found.

Unofficial data

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

Lithuania

Official data

No official data on antisemitism since 2011 were available for Lithuania at the time of compiling this report.

Unofficial data

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

Luxembourg

Official data

The Luxembourgian government informed FRA that no cases pertaining to antisemitism were dealt with by the criminal justice system and no antisemitism incidents were recorded by the police in 2015. The data for 2016 were not available at the time this report was compiled.

Unofficial data

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

Malta

Official data

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

Unofficial data

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

The Netherlands

Official data

The main source of official data on antisemitic incidents in the Netherlands is the annual report on the situation of criminal discrimination (*Criminaliteitsbeeld discriminatie – Poldis*), currently outsourced to the Verwey-Jonker Institute by the National Expertise Centre on Diversity of the police (*Landelijk Expertisecentrum Diversiteit van de politie*, LECD-Police). Another source of official data is the annual report on incidents of discrimination reported to anti-discrimination bureaus (*Antidiscriminatiebureaus* and *antidiscriminatievoorzieningen*), published by the National Association against Discrimination (*Landelijke Vereniging tegen Discriminatie*).

Table 34 summarises the data on antisemitism published in *Poldis* between 2008 and 2016.⁴⁸ The number of antisemitic incidents recorded in the Netherlands in 2012 is not comparable with that of previous years due to a change in the police reporting template: “On the old form, police officers could indicate if an incident is related to antisemitism. On the new form, police officers can tick the subcategory ‘Jewish’ under the main categories of ‘race’ and ‘religion’.”⁴⁹ According to *Poldis*, this change led to fewer antisemitic incidents being recorded under the generic categories of ‘race’, ‘religion’ or ‘belief’, with a commensurate increase of incidents reported under the subcategory ‘Jewish’.

Table 34: Number of reported criminal discriminatory antisemitic incidents in the Netherlands, 2008–2016

	Antisemitic incidents	As a % of all criminal discriminatory incidents	Intentionally antisemitic incidents
2008	141	6	n.a.
2009	209	9	n.a.
2010	286	11	n.a.
2011	294	13	30
2012	859*	26*	38*
2013	717	21	34
2014	358**	6**	76**
2015	428	8	n.a.
2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes: n.a.: not available.

* Not comparable with previous years due to a change in the police reporting template. The total number of criminal discriminatory incidents recorded in the Netherlands increased from 2,802 to 3,292 between 2011 and 2012. This increase is attributed to two regions in the

⁴⁸ See Rijksoverheid (2011), [Poldis 2010: Criminaliteitsbeeld discriminatie](#); Rijksoverheid (2012), [Poldis rapportage 2011](#); Tierhof, B., Hermens, N., Drost, L. and van der Vos, L. (2013), [Poldis rapportage 2012 – Met themarapportage antisemitisme](#); Tierhof, B., Hermens, N., Drost, L. and Scheffelaar, A. (2014), [Poldis rapportage 2013 – Met themarapportage moslimdiscriminatie](#). Tierhof, B., Hermens, N. and Drost, L. (2015), [Discriminatiecijfers Politie 2014](#); Art. 1 (2016), [Discriminatiecijfers in 2015: Landelijk overzicht van klachten en meldingen over discriminatie](#).

⁴⁹ Tierhof, B., Hermens, N., Drost, L. and van der Vos, L. (2013), [Poldis rapportage 2012 – Met themarapportage antisemitisme](#), p. 12.

Netherlands where the RADAR anti-discrimination agency was subcontracted to manage the registration process.

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

Source: LECD-Police and Verwey-Jonker Institute, 2008–2016

In 2015, the police recorded 428 incidents with antisemitic connotations compared to 358 incidents recorded in 2014. There were some changes in data collection between 2014 and 2015. However, according to the authors of the report, the numbers could still be compared to give a sense of the evolution of the phenomenon of discrimination that is recorded.⁵⁰

As Table 35 shows, there is fluctuation in the number of incidents of antisemitic discrimination reported to anti-discrimination bureaus in the Netherlands.⁵¹

Table 35: Number of incidents of antisemitic discrimination reported to anti-discrimination bureaus in the Netherlands, 2006–2016

	Number of incidents of antisemitic discrimination
2006	132
2007	72
2008	123
2009	129
2010	124
2011	134
2012	91*
2013	66*
2014	147
2015	104
2016	not available

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

Source: Art.1, 2006–2016

Unofficial data

Two civil society organisations in the Netherlands collect data on antisemitic incidents (see Table 36), with the Anne Frank Foundation also replicating data from the police

⁵⁰ Art.1 (2016), [Discriminatiecijfers in 2015: Landelijk overzicht van klachten en meldingen over discriminatie](#), p. 62.

⁵¹ Art.1 (2016), [Kerncijfers 2015: Landelijk overzicht van klachten en meldingen over discriminatie](#).

in its periodic reporting on racist, antisemitic and extremist violence in the Netherlands.⁵²

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. No report was available for 2016 at the time this report was compiled.⁵³

The Magenta Foundation – with the support of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior – hosts the Complaints Bureau for Discrimination on the Internet (*Meldpunt Discriminatie Internet*, MDI). The MDI publishes an annual report on complaints of discrimination relating to internet content reported to it, however, no report was available covering the year 2016 at the time this report was compiled.⁵⁴

Table 36: Data on antisemitism collected by civil society organisations in the Netherlands, 2006–2016

	Reported incidents CIDI	Internet-related complaints MDI
2006	261	463
2007	81	371
2008	108	296
2009	167	399
2010	124	414
2011	112	252
2012	96	285
2013	100	250
2014	171	328
2015	126	142
2016	not available	not available

Sources: CIDI, 2006–2016; MDI, 2006–2016

⁵² Anne Frank Foundation (2016), [Vijfde rapportage racisme, antisemitisme en extreemrechts geweld](#).

⁵³ Information and Documentation Centre Israel (*Centrum Informatie en Documentatie Israël*, CIDI) (2017), [Antisemitismerrapporten](#).

⁵⁴ Complaints Bureau for Discrimination on the Internet (*Meldpunt Discriminatie Internet*, MDI) (2017), [Annual reports](#).

Poland

Official data

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

In 2015, a new hate crime recording system was introduced, with the aim to ensure that the Ministry of the Interior and Administration has the complete picture of hate crime cases in Poland and would be able to elaborate diverse analysis. The new system refers all hate crime investigations in Poland led by the police to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. In 2015, 167 antisemitic cases were registered in the system database (Table 37). Among these, 165 concerned various forms of hate speech, graffiti and inscriptions, including 106 committed via the internet, four cases involved insults and unlawful threats in a direct contact against a person of Jewish origin, and three cases concerned damage to property. For comparison, had the old hate crime recording system been used, this would have resulted in 22 cases collected for 2015.

In 2016, 101 antisemitic cases were registered in the database. Among these, 89 concerned various forms of hate speech, graffiti and inscriptions, including 53 committed via the internet, six cases involved insults and unlawful threats in a direct contact against a person of Jewish origin, and three cases concerned damage to property. In addition, one case of physical attack and one interrupting a religious act were recorded.

Table 37: Number of antisemitic incidents in Poland, 2010–2016

	Number of antisemitic incidents
2010	30
2011	25
2012	21
2013	25
2014	39
2015	167*
2016	101

Note: * Not comparable to previous years due to changes in data collection methodology.

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration, 2010–2016

Due to changes in the methodology, trend analysis is limited to the 2010–2014 period. A trend for the 2015–2017 period will be calculated when the data for 2017 is available and the criteria of three years of consecutive and comparable data is met.

Unofficial data

The Foundation for the Preservation of the Jewish Heritage in Poland (FODZ) informs annually on antisemitic incidents it reports to prosecution services, the police or other authorities (Table 38).⁵⁵

Table 38: Antisemitic incidents reported by the Foundation for the Preservation of Jewish Heritage in Poland to prosecution services, police or other authorities, 2006–2016

	Incidents reported to the authorities
2006	13
2007	14
2008	7
2009	13
2010	11
2011	7
2012	5
2013	10
2014	5
2015	3
2016	not available

Source: Foundation for the Preservation of the Jewish Heritage in Poland, 2006–2016

⁵⁵ Foundation for the Preservation of the Jewish Heritage in Poland (FODZ) (2017), [Monitoring of Antisemitism in Poland](#).

Portugal

Official data

No official data pertaining to antisemitism are available in Portugal.

Unofficial data

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

Romania

Official data

Antisemitic crimes are not recorded separately in the centralised police statistics in Romania. Nevertheless, the Romanian Ministry of Internal Affairs informed FRA that in 2014 two cases of antisemitic incidents were recorded by the police and referred to the prosecution and in 2015, one antisemitic incident was recorded by the police and was prosecuted. In 2016, two criminal offences of an antisemitic nature were referred to the prosecution.

The Ministry of Justice received complaints about antisemitic incidents from police and other bodies. The Ministry communicated to FRA that it has received and recorded a total of 44 antisemitic criminal cases between 2006 and 2016, as Table 39 shows.

Table 39: Number of criminal cases pertaining to antisemitism in Romania, 2006–2016

	Antisemitic criminal cases
2006	2
2007	1
2008	0
2009	1
2010	1
2011	0
2012	3
2013	3
2014	5
2015	7
2016	21

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2006–2016

Since 1 October 2015, antisemitic crimes are separately recorded at court level. In 2015, 11 cases were solved and six persons were sentenced in cases in which the crime pertained to antisemitism. During 2016, 36 cases were solved and 27 persons were sentenced in cases in which antisemitism was held. The 36 cases include those open in the previous years and continued in 2016, when they were solved.

The National Council for Combating Discrimination (NCCD) monitors, investigates and sanctions cases of discrimination based on antisemitism, with data on cases available from 2007 onwards. Most of the cases concern the use or the intent to use fascist symbols (Table 40).

Table 40: Number of discrimination cases based on antisemitic behaviour in Romania, 2007–2016

	Number of filed cases	Discrimination proved	Discrimination not proved	NCCD did not have competence	Closed cases	On-going cases
2007	4	2	0	0	2	0
2008	8	3	2	1	2	0
2009	4	0	3	0	1	0
2010	6	2	3	0	1	0
2011	5	3	1	0	1	0
2012	11	6	1	2	2	0
2013	5	1	1	0	3	0
2014	12	2	4	2	2	2
2015	4	4	0	0	4	0
2016	1	0	0	1	0	0

Source: National Council for Combating Discrimination of Romania, 2007–2016

Unofficial data

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

Slovakia

Official data

The Ministry of Justice in Slovakia collects data on the number of persons sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism (Table 41). These data are based on information submitted by judges who indicate bias motivation when rendering their sentences.

Table 41: Number of persons sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism, 2006–2016

	Number of sentenced persons
2006	0
2007	2
2008	5
2009	2
2010	3
2011	1
2012	4
2013	2
2014	1
2015	0
2016	not available

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2006–2016

Unofficial data

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

Slovenia

Official data

FRA has been informed by the Slovenian government that the Slovenian police did not record any antisemitic incidents with elements of offence or crime in 2015 or 2016.

Unofficial data

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

Spain

Official data

The Crime Statistics System (SEC) registers incidents from all police bodies. The database recorded seven antisemitic incidents in 2016, nine in 2015, 24 in 2014 and three antisemitic incidents in 2013 (Table 42). This increase is the result of an improved recording system that is part of the new, comprehensive approach to combating hate crime in Spain.⁵⁶ The seven cases recorded in 2016 include, one case of threat, one case of damage to property, one case of discrimination and four cases of crimes against the Spanish Constitution rights – specifically, antisemitism in online social networks.

Table 42: Number of recorded antisemitic incidents recorded in the Spanish Crime Statistics System, 2013–2016

	Recorded antisemitic incidents
2013	3
2014	24
2015	9
2016	7

Source: Ministry of the Interior, 2013–2016

In 2014, the Attorney General opened 15 cases pertaining to crimes motivated by antisemitism. Seven cases were dismissed, six criminal proceedings were opened by the court and two cases were closed with perpetrators convicted. Fourteen perpetrators were charged for crimes of incitement to violence, justification of genocide and/or the Holocaust; one of them was charged with disseminating antisemitic material.

In 2015, the Attorney General opened eight cases dealing with crimes motivated by antisemitism. Most of them concerned antisemitism in social networks on the internet and one case was an open letter containing antisemitic expressions published in a paper.

In 2016, the Attorney General has registered 13 cases pertaining to crimes motivated by antisemitism. Four cases were dismissed, seven criminal proceedings were opened by the court and two cases were closed with perpetrators convicted. One perpetrator was charged for crimes of incitement to violence, justification of genocide and/or the Holocaust and the other perpetrator was charged for property damage.

⁵⁶ See Ministry of the Interior (*Ministerio del Interior*) (2017), [Informe sobre incidentos relacionados con los delitos de odio en España](#).

Unofficial data

The Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain (*Observatorio de antisemitismo en España*) records antisemitic events that occur in Spain and presents its findings in the form of a chronology.⁵⁷ This chronology covers a number of categories, including the internet, the media, attacks against property, attacks against persons, trivialisation of the Holocaust, delegitimising Israel, incidents (such as property damages or graffiti) and others (Table 43).

Table 43: Antisemitic events in Spain recorded by the Observatory of Antisemitism in Spain, 2009–2016

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

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

Source: Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain, 2009–2016

⁵⁷ For more information, see the website of the [Observatory on Antisemitism in Spain](#).

Sweden

Official data

The National Council for Crime Prevention (*Brottsförebyggande rådet*, Brå) publishes an annual report, which includes statistics on police reports where Brå has identified crimes motivated by ethnicity, religion or faith, sexual orientation and gender identity.⁵⁸ 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 44 are only comparable between the years 2006 and 2007, and for the years from 2008 onwards. The year 2015 presents the highest number of reports with an identified antisemitic motive since 2008.⁵⁹

Table 44: Police reports with an identified antisemitic motive, 2006–2016

	Crimes reported to the police
2006	134
2007	118
2008	159*
2009	250
2010	161
2011	194
2012	221
2013	193
2014	267
2015	277
2016	not available

Note: * Not comparable to previous years due to changes in the counting rules.

Source: Brå, 2006–2016

After a change in recording data, there was a sharp increase between 2008 and 2009 in the number of police reports with an identified antisemitic motive. This was followed by a sharp decline between 2009 and 2010, before increasing again and reaching a new peak in 2015 (Figure 18).

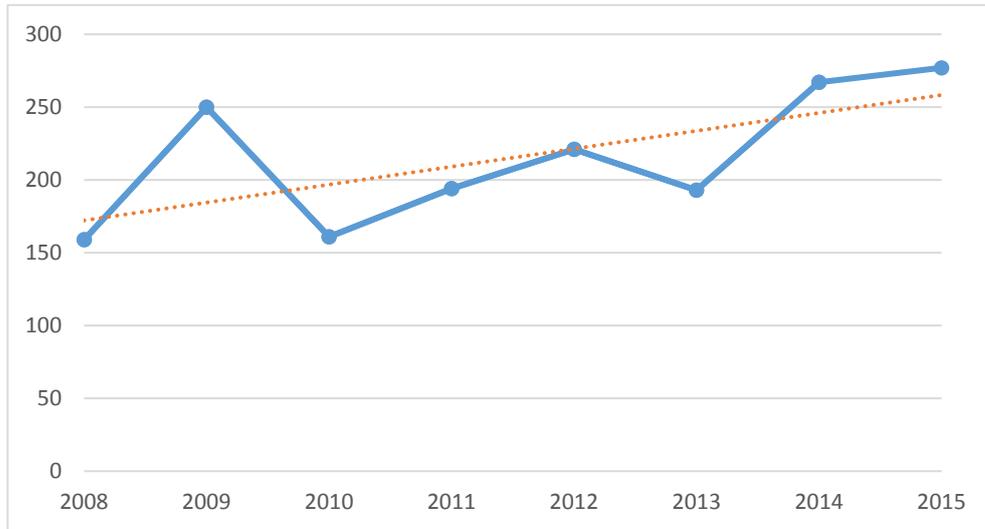
It should be noted that from 2012 onwards, numbers are estimated based on a sample taken from all of the cases recorded in the police database, without affecting the comparability of the data.

As Table 45 shows, most crimes with an antisemitic motive target persons.

⁵⁸ Sweden, National Council for Crime Prevention (*Brottsförebyggande rådet*, Brå) (2017), [Annual Reports](#).

⁵⁹ Brå (2015), [Hatbrott 2014: Statistik över självrapporterad utsatthet för hatbrott och polisanmälningar med identifierade hatbrottsmotiv](#).

Figure 18: Police reports with an identified antisemitic motive in Sweden, 2008–2015



Notes: The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2008–2015. The dotted vertical lines indicate changes in the recording methodology and gaps in the series indicate where those changes affect the comparability of the data.

Source: Brå, 2008–2015

Table 45: Police reports with an identified antisemitic motive by principal offence, 2008–2016

	Violent crime	Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	Defamation	Criminal damage /graffiti	Agitation against a population group	Other crimes	Total
2008	17	63	17	21	37	4	159
2009	20	90	20	36	75	9	250
2010	15	63	20	22	34	7	161
2011	14	77	14	31	54	4	194
2012	14	87	10	27	79	4	221
2013	4	61	20	12	93	2	193*
2014	12	80	26	54	92	2	267**
2015	8	127	16	14	102	10	277
2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes: n.a.: not available.

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

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

Source: Brå, 2008–2016

Unofficial data

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

United Kingdom

Official data

Every year the National Police Chief’s Council (NPCC – Formerly the Association of Chief Police Officers) publishes official data on hate crimes, including antisemitic crimes, reported in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, collating data from regional police forces.⁶⁰

The data published by NPCC 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.⁶¹

As Table 46 shows, the number of recorded hate crimes motivated by antisemitism has been receding since 2009, with 307 such crimes recorded in 2012. 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.”⁶² The data recorded in 2014/2015 (629) present a two-fold increase compared to the previous year. The 786 antisemitic hate crimes recorded in 2015/2016 present the peak number recorded since 2009.

Table 46: Recorded hate crimes motivated by antisemitism in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2009–2016

	Recorded hate crimes
2009	703
2010	488
2011	440
2012	307
1 April 2012–31 March 2013	385*
1 April 2013–31 March 2014	318
1 April 2014–31 March 2015	629
1 April 2015–31 March 2016	786

Note: * Data not comparable with the previous year.

Source: NPCC, 2009–2016

A change in the recording methodology in England, Wales and Northern Ireland limits the extent to which trend analysis is feasible. Following a decrease between 2013 and 2014, the data for 2016 continue the sharp increase in the number of antisemitic incidents already observed in 2015.

⁶⁰ UK, National Police Chief’s Council (NPCC), [Hate crime data](#).

⁶¹ NPCC, [definitions in collecting these data](#).

⁶² True Vision, ACPO (2013), [Total of recorded hate crime in England, Wales and Northern Ireland by police force area, 2012/2013](#).

Figure 19: Recorded antisemitic crimes under Home Office counting rules in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2009–2016 (fiscal years)



Notes: The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2009–2016. The dotted vertical line indicates a change in the recording methodology and gap in the series indicates where those changes affect the comparability of the data.

Source: NPCC, 2009–2016

Concerning Scotland, the Scottish government reports every year on the number of charges for religiously aggravated offences, covering the financial year (Table 47).⁶³ “Information about the nature of the religiously offensive conduct which related to the aggravation was taken from the police report of the incident. There is no separate section within police reports for the police to state which religious belief in their view was targeted and an assessment was made by the researchers involved in this work on the religion which appeared to be targeted based on a description of the incident and the details about what was said or done by the accused.”⁶⁴ The majority of recorded religiously aggravated offences targeted Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Table 47: Number of charges referring to derogatory conduct towards Judaism in Scotland, 2010–2016

	Number of charges	As a percentage of all religiously aggravated charges
2010–2011	16	2
2011–2012	14	1
2012–2013	27	4
2013–2014	9	2
2014–2015	25	4
2015–2016	18	3

Note: Fiscal year (1 April–31 March).

Source: Scottish Government, 2010–2016

⁶³ Scottish Government (2016), [Religiously aggravated offending in Scotland](#).

⁶⁴ Scottish Government (2013), [Religiously aggravated offending in Scotland 2012–13](#), p. 14.

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. “In 2015, CST signed a national information sharing agreement with the National Police Chiefs’ Council [...], that allows for the systematic sharing of antisemitic incident reports between CST and the Police, so that both agencies have sight of incidents that had not otherwise been reported to them.”⁶⁵

CST “classifies as an antisemitic incident any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence that the act has antisemitic motivation or content, or that the victim was targeted because they are (or are believed to be) Jewish”.⁶⁶ The data it collects are published annually in a report on antisemitic incidents.⁶⁷

As Table 48 shows, after reaching a peak in antisemitic incidents recorded by the CST in 2014 (1,179), a 22 % decrease in recorded antisemitic incidents (924) can be observed in 2015.⁶⁸ The 1,309 antisemitic incidents recorded in 2016 represent a 36 % increase from 2015 and is the highest number recorded since 2006. According to the report, “There is no obvious single cause for the record total of antisemitic incidents in 2016. Previously, record high incident totals have been caused by antisemitic reactions to sudden, specific ‘trigger events’ leading to temporary ‘spikes’ in incidents. In contrast, there was no single, sudden trigger event in 2016, and the high number of incidents was spread uniformly through most of the year.”⁶⁹

Table 48: Antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom recorded by the Community Security Trust, 2006–2016

	Recorded antisemitic incidents
2006	598
2007	561
2008	546
2009	931
2010	646
2011	609
2012	650
2013	535
2014	1,182
2015	960
2016	1,309

Source: CST, 2006–2016

⁶⁵ Community Security Trust (CST) (2017), [Antisemitic incidents report 2016](#), p. 10.

⁶⁶ CST, [Definitions of Antisemitic Incidents](#), p. 2.

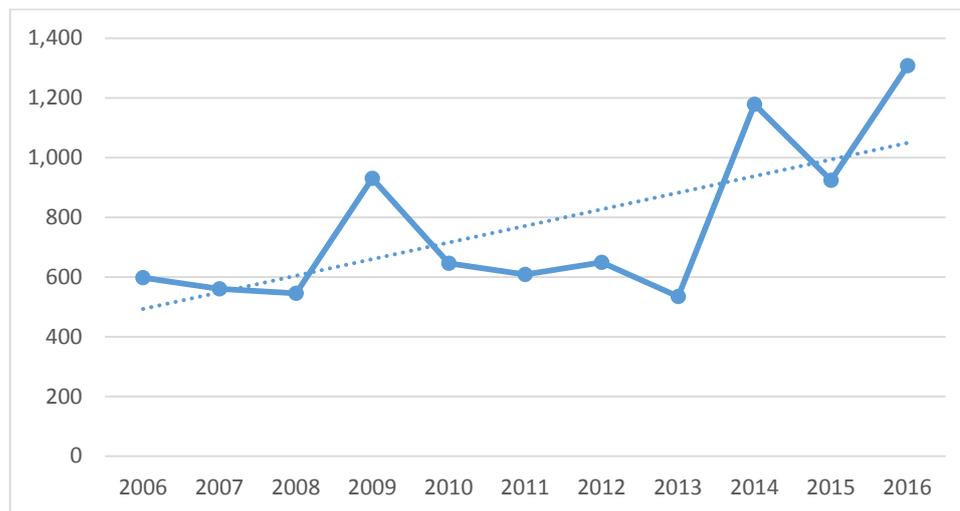
⁶⁷ CST, [CST Publications](#).

⁶⁸ CST, (2017), [Antisemitic incidents report 2016](#).

⁶⁹ CST, (2017), [Record number of antisemitic hate incidents in UK in 2016](#).

The number of recorded incidents in 2016 reaches the highest peak over the period from 2006 to 2016, continuing the overall increasing trend (Figure 20). Although the number of incidents decreased in 2015 compared with 2014, the 2015 level was higher than the number of incidents recorded between 2006 and 2013.

Figure 20: Antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom recorded by the Community Security Trust, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: CST, 2006–2016

The CST also publishes data on the category of recorded incidents, as Table 49 shows. The most common types of antisemitic incidents consist of abusive behaviour, followed by assault, threats, damage and desecration, and literature.

In 2016, the most common antisemitic incidents were directed at random Jewish people in public (385), out of which 186 were visibly Jewish individuals, followed by incidents targeting Jewish organisations, companies and events (118), and homes, including people and vehicles at their homes (96). The available data further show a number of incidents targeting synagogues (64) and high profile public figures (51). In 41 incidents, victims were students, academics or other student bodies.

In addition, 83 antisemitic incidents in 2016 took place at schools or involved Jewish schoolchildren or teaching staff, compared to 86 in 2015. Of these 83 incidents, 37 took place at Jewish schools, 16 at non-faith schools and 30 affected Jewish schoolchildren on their journeys to and from school. Fourteen of the 83 school-related incidents were in the category of assault, two involved damage and desecration of Jewish property, eight were in the category of threats, 58 were in the category of abusive behaviour and one was in the category of literature.

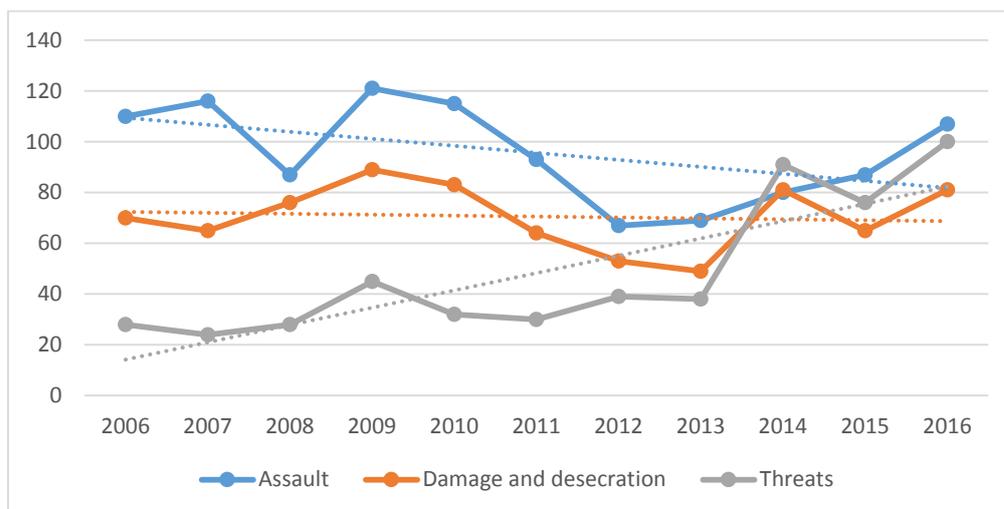
Table 49: Types of antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom recorded by the Community Security Trust, 2006–2016

	Extreme violence	Assault	Damage and desecration	Threats	Abusive behaviour	Literature
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	611	62
2010	0	115	83	32	391	25
2011	2	93	64	30	413	7
2012	2	67	53	39	477	12
2013	0	69	49	38	374	5
2014	1	80	81	91	896	30
2015	4	82	65	76	685	12
2016	0	107	81	100	1006	15

Source: CST, 2006–2016

Five of the six incident categories in Table 49 saw an increase in 2016 compared with the previous year. Separately examining the various incident types shows that the number of incidents of assaults, damage and desecration, threats, abusive behaviour, and literature increased from 2015, while extreme violence decreased from four to zero cases. The peak values were recorded in 2009 for both assaults and damage and desecration incidents and in 2016 for abusive behaviour and threats. Based on the recorded incidents in 2006–2016, the trend lines show a long-term decline in the case of assaults, an increase in threats and an overall stable trend in damage and desecration incidents (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom recorded by the Community Security Trust, 2006–2016

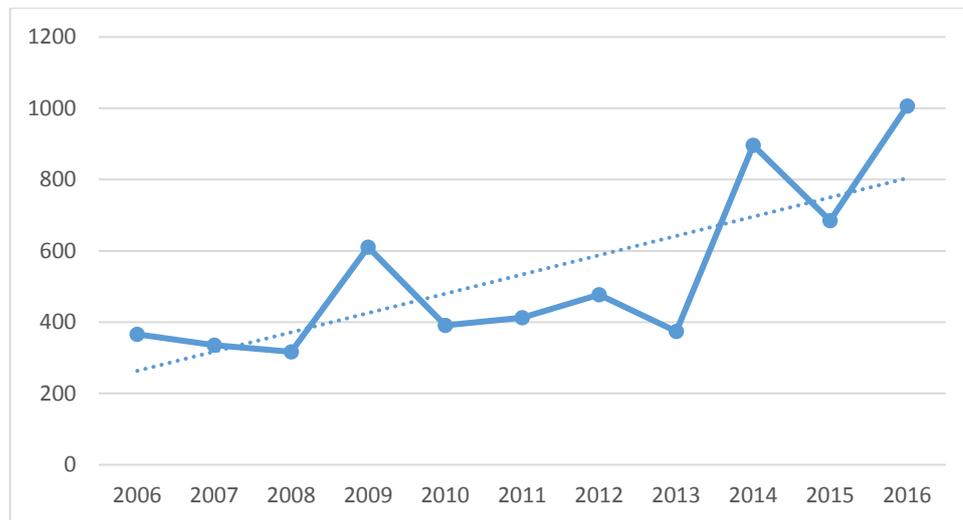


Note: The dotted linear regression lines indicate the trends based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: CST, 2006–2016

Abusive behaviour incidents are the largest component in the total number of antisemitic incidents recorded by CST and the biggest contributor to the increase in the total number of incidents between 2015 and 2016; the trend line for this category (Figure 22), plotted separately to better highlight the different order of magnitude involved, is very similar to the aggregated trend line.

Figure 22: Antisemitic incidents – abusive behaviour in the United Kingdom recorded by the Community Security Trust, 2006–2016



Note: The dotted linear regression line indicates the trend based on data for 2006–2016.

Source: CST, 2006–2016

Concerning perpetrators, physical descriptions were available for 499 (38 %) of the 1,309 incidents reported by the CST in 2016: “274 offenders were described as ‘White – North European’ (55 %); 21 offenders were described as ‘White – South European’ (4 %); 75 offenders were described as ‘Black’ (15 %); 96 offenders were described as ‘South Asian’ (19 %); 2 offenders were described as ‘Far East or South East Asian’ (0.4 %); and 31 offenders were described as being ‘Arab or North African’ (6 %).”

The gender of the perpetrator could be identified for 707 incidents (54 %) of the 1,309 incidents recorded in 2016. The incidents are broken down as follows: 575 incidents were perpetrated by men (81 %), 111 by women (16 %) and 21 (3 %) by mixed groups of men and women.

The age of the perpetrators could be estimated in 438 cases (33 %), with 355 (81 %) of these adults and 83 of these minors (19 %), and no incidents consisting of groups of minors and adults together. According to CST, 52 % of assaults can be attributed to perpetrators who were minors.

The CST recorded 287 antisemitic incidents that involved the use of internet-based social media in 2016 (22 % of the 1,309 incidents), compared with 185 in 2015 (19 % of the 960 incidents). The number of social media incidents reported to CST in 2016 increased by 55 % compared to 2015, while the overall total of 1,309 increased by 36 %. According to CST, despite these numbers being only indicative, the social media incidents increased disproportionately compared to other types of incidents.

Concluding remarks – persisting gaps in data collection

The phenomenon of antisemitism remains a concern that needs to be tackled through concerted efforts by government and civil society at all levels. To tackle antisemitism effectively, relevant stakeholders need to be able to rely on robust data on antisemitic incidents to enable the more efficient targeting of interventions. This report shows, as indicated in Table 50, that there are large gaps in data collection on antisemitism in the EU, and that Member States collect different types of data. This prevents the meaningful comparison of officially collected data between Member States, and increases the relevance of, and need for, surveys on perceptions and experiences of antisemitism among self-identified Jews, such as those conducted by FRA.

Table 50: Official data on recorded antisemitic incidents in EU Member States, 2006–2016

	Recorded data	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AT	Antisemitic offences committed by right-wing extremists	8	15	23	12	27	16	27	37	58	41	41
BE	Cases of Holocaust denial and revisionism	1	4	9	11	2	2	7	8	5	8	5
CY	Antisemitic incidents	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	Criminal offences motivated by antisemitism	14	18	27	48	28	18	9	15	45	47	28
DE	Politically motivated crimes with an antisemitic motive	1,809	1,657	1,559	1,690	1,268	1,239	1,374	1,275	1,596	1,366	1,468
DK	Extremist crimes targeting Jews	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	10	-	13	21
EL	Prosecutions pertaining to antisemitism	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	0	4	1	3
ES	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	9	7
FI	Antisemitic crimes	-	-	1	10	4	6	8	11	7	8	-
FR	Antisemitic actions and threats	571	402	459	815	466	389	614	423	851	808	335
HR	Criminal acts motivated by antisemitism	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	2	2
IE	Antisemitic incidents	2	2	9	5	13	3	5	2	4	2	-
IT	Antisemitic criminal conduct	-	-	-	-	16	23	28	32	58	50	-
LV	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	0
LU	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
NL	Criminal discriminatory antisemitic incidents	-	-	141	209	286	294	859*	717	358	428	-
PL	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	30	25	21	25	39	167*	101
RO	Criminal cases pertaining to antisemitism	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	5	7	21
SE	Crimes with an antisemitic motive	134	118	159*	250	161	194	221	193	267	277	-
SI	Antisemitic incidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0

	Recorded data	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SK	Persons sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism	0	2	5	2	3	1	4	2	1	0	-
UK – EN, NI, WAL **	Hate crimes motivated by antisemitism	-	-	-	703	488	440	307	385*	318	629	786
UK – SCO **	Charges referring to conduct derogatory towards Judaism	-	-	-	-	16	14	27	9	25	18	-

Notes: Comparisons are not possible between Member States.

"-" denotes where no data are available at Member State level, either because these data were not collected, not communicated, not published at the time of writing or not covering the entire year.

* Data not comparable with the previous year.

** Fiscal year (1 April – 31 March). EN: England; NI: Northern Ireland; WAL: Wales; SCO: Scotland.

Source: FRA, 2017

Another issue of concern is that, in many EU Member States, the number of officially recorded incidents is so low that it is difficult to assess the long-term trends. Low numbers of recorded incidents should not, however, be taken as an indication that antisemitism is not an issue of concern in these EU Member States.

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

Not only do victims and witnesses need to be encouraged to report antisemitic incidents, but the authorities need to have systems in place that enable the recording of such incidents. In the words of the British Association of Chief Police Officers: "The Police Service is committed to reducing the under-reporting of hate crime and would view increases in this data as a positive indicator, so long as it reflects an increase in reporting and not an increase in the actual incidence of crime which we strive to reduce".⁷⁰

Policy actors at both EU and Member State level need to share this commitment if antisemitism is to be countered effectively. If data on the characteristics of incidents, victims and perpetrators are missing, policy responses can often only be very general. More comprehensive and accurate data on the victims of antisemitic incidents, but also on perpetrators – disaggregated by ethnic origin and religion – would allow interventions to be targeted at those who hold antisemitic views or have undertaken antisemitic acts.

⁷⁰ True Vision, ACPO (2012), [Total of recorded hate crime from police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland during the calendar year 2011](#).

FRA's [Compendium of practices for combating hate crime](#) includes the practices of Member States on the recording of hate crimes. FRA also coordinates a dedicated subgroup of professionals on assisting Member States in improving the recording and data collection of hate crime, within the European Union High Level Group on combating Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of Intolerance.

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

Given the lack of data on the manifestations of antisemitism, EU Member States could also encourage repeated victimisation surveys that include questions on the experiences of Jewish people of hate crime and discrimination. Such surveys could provide insights into the different forms and impacts of antisemitic hate crimes, as well as the effectiveness of measures taken to combat antisemitism.

Antisemitic and intolerant attitudes can lead to behaviour that is punishable by law, but antisemitism needs to be countered beyond the criminal justice system. Two thirds of respondents to FRA's survey on Jewish people's experiences and perceptions of antisemitism consider antisemitism to be a problem in their country, and 76 % believe that antisemitism has increased in their country over the last five years. Education is essential to prevent intolerant attitudes. Through education that fosters socialisation, tolerance, universal values and encourages critical thinking, children and young people can bring change to their families and communities, and ultimately to the broader society.



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FRA – European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

Schwarzenbergplatz 11 ■ 1040 Vienna ■ Austria ■
Tel +43 158030-0 ■ Fax +43 158030-699

fra.europa.eu ■ info@fra.europa.eu ■ [facebook.com/fundamentalrights](https://www.facebook.com/fundamentalrights)
■ [linkedin.com/company/eu-fundamental-rights-agency](https://www.linkedin.com/company/eu-fundamental-rights-agency) ■
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