



Antisemitism overview - Hungary

Overview of antisemitic incidents recorded in Hungary in 2014-2024

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1. Hungary

The country overview provides a descriptive analysis of the available official and unofficial data. ‘Official data’ refers to those collected by law enforcement agencies, authorities that are part of criminal justice systems and relevant state ministries. ‘Unofficial data’ refers to those collected by civil society organisations, including Jewish community organisations. All data presented are based on the countries and organisations’ own definitions and categorisations of antisemitism. Some of these draw on the IHRA Working definition of antisemitism, which was endorsed by all EU member states, except Malta. Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia also adopted the IHRA Working definition on antisemitism. (i) Where available, the country overview provides a breakdown of the data by month following 7 October 2023, showing stark increases in recorded antisemitic incidents following the Hamas attacks and the and the ensuing military intervention in Gaza.

This publication is part of a larger series of overviews of antisemitic incidents. FRA and its predecessor (the EU Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia) have monitored antisemitism since 2004.

1.1. Official data

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

Table 1 – Registered hate crimes retrieved from the Prosecution Service of Hungary, 2023

Violence against member of community	Incitement against a community	Public denial of the crimes of national socialist and communist regime	Out of these: public denial of crimes of national socialist regimes	Use of symbols of totalitarianism
26	2	3	3	15

Source: National Prosecution Service.

Table 2 – Registered hate crimes retrieved from the Prosecution Service of Hungary, 2024

Violence against member of community	Incitement against a community	Public denial of the crimes of national socialist and communist regime	Out of these: public denial of crimes of national socialist regimes	Use of symbols of totalitarianism
28	3	2	2	27

Source: National Prosecution Service.

As far as crime statistics are concerned, data on the type of hatred cover the following groups/categories: hatred because of belonging to a national group, ethnic group, racial group, religious group, another group of population, hatred because of disability, gender identity, and sexual orientation.

Due to the specificities of the Prosecutor's Service's statistical databases, it is not possible to disaggregate statistical data for the period before and after 7 October 2023, nor to disaggregate by the groups affected by the crime.

Notwithstanding, according to official data of the National Office for the Judiciary, in 2023, Hungarian courts convicted 12 men for antisemitic offences, the database does not contain any convictions for online incidents. There is no similar data for the year 2024.

Table 3 – Antisemitic hate crimes retrieved from the Hungarian National Office for the Judiciary 2023

Violence against a member of a community		Decisions establishing criminal responsibility for the given type of crime in this period.	Number of acquittals in the category and time period	Number of procedures ended without establishing criminal responsibility for such crimes in the given time period	Total
	Adults	10	0	0	10
	Juveniles	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	0	0	10
Incitement against a community	Adults	1	0	0	1
	Juveniles	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	1
Use of symbols of totalitarianism	Adults	1	0	0	1
	Juveniles	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	1
	Adults	12	0	0	12
	Juveniles	0	0	0	0

Source: *National Prosecution Service*.

Table 4 – Hate crimes retrieved from the Hungarian National Office for the Judiciary 2024

Violence against a member of a community		Decisions establishing criminal responsibility for the given type of crime in this period.	Number of acquittals in the category and time period	Number of procedures ended without establishing criminal responsibility for such crimes in the given time period	Total
Violence against a member of a community	Adults	8	5	0	13
	Juveniles	2	0	0	2
	Total	10	5	0	15
Incitement against a community	Adults	4	0	0	4
	Juveniles	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	0	0	4
Use of symbols of totalitarianism	Adults	2	0	0	2
	Juveniles	3	0	0	3
	Total	5	0	0	5
	Adults	14	5	0	19
	Juveniles	5	0	0	5

Source: *National Prosecution Service*.

1.2. Unofficial data

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

In 2023, APF recorded 128 antisemitic incidents, and in 2024 a total of 644 incidents (Table 5). When looking at 2014–2024, the overall trend shows that the number of recorded antisemitic incidents is increasing from 2021, (Figure 1) becoming more than the double in 2023 considering the incidents recorded in 2016. The number of incidents in 2024 is a 5-fold increase from the previous year, which is due to a very high number of incidents of antisemitic discourse on social media platforms. Most of these incidents involve hate speech, followed by vandalism (Table 6).

Table 5: Number of recorded antisemitic hate crimes in Hungary, APF, 2014–2024

Year	Recorded antisemitic incidents
2014	37
2015	52
2016	48
2017	37
2018	32
2019	35
2020	30
2021	37
2022	45
2023	128
2024	644

(^a) Between May 2013 and December 2013.

Source: APF, 2014–2024 (provided by NLO).

According to the 2023 annual report of Action and Protection Foundation, the number of antisemitic hate incidents has increased since October 2023, particularly on social media. According to the organisation's 2023 and 2024 research data, most incidents are recorded online.

In collecting statistics on property damage, no distinction was made between the display of slogan on buildings and the commission of more disruptive offences.

Table 6: Number of recorded antisemitic hate incidents in Hungary, APF, monthly statistics from 2023

Month	Assault	Damage to property	Threat	Hate Speech	Discrimination	Total	Further hate incidents (a)
January	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
February	0	1	2	1	0	4	2
March	0	0	1	2	0	3	0
April	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
May	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
June	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
July	0	0	2	1	0	3	0
August	0	1	0	1	0	2	3
September	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
October	0	12	5	15	0	32	3
November	0	8	6	34	0	48	0
December	0	4	3	23	0	30	0
First half year total	0	1	3	8	0	12	7
Annual total	1	26	19	82	0	128	16

(a) "Further hate incidents" is not included in the "Total" column.

Source: APF, [annual report 2023](#)

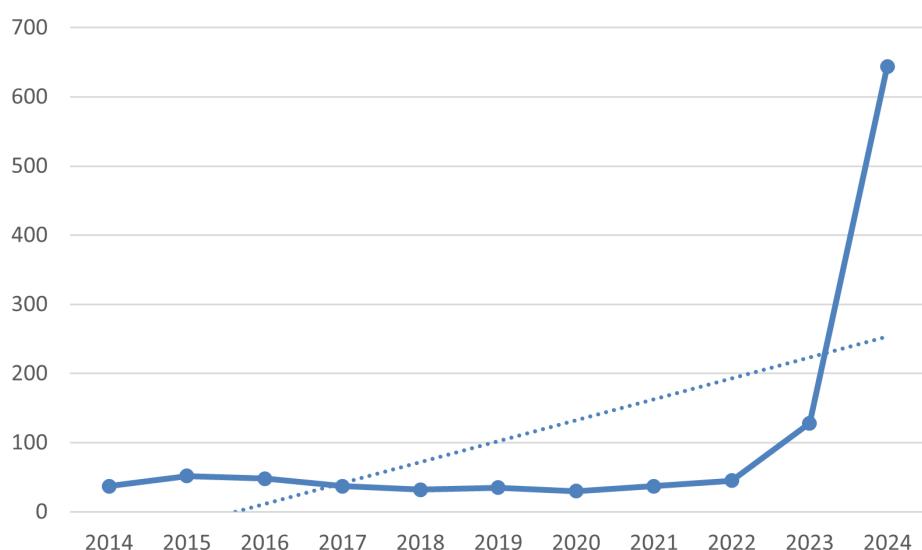
Table 7: Number of recorded antisemitic hate incidents in Hungary, APF, monthly statistics from 2024

Month	Assault	Damage to property	Threat	Hate Speech	Discrimination	Total
January	0	1	0	6	0	7
February	0	1	0	6	0	7

Month	Assault	Damage to property	Threat	Hate Speech	Discrimination	Total
March	0	0	0	18	0	18
April	0	1	0	10	0	11
May	0	0	0	29	0	29
June	0	0	0	13	0	13
July	0	0	0	12	0	12
August	0	2	0	13	0	15
September	0	1	0	24	0	25
October	0	5	0	144	0	149
November	0	7	0	194	0	201
December	0	5	0	152	0	157
Annual total	0	23	0	621	0	644

Source: APF, Number of recorded antisemitic hate incidents as communicated to the NLO but not yet published.

Figure 1 – Recorded antisemitic incidents in Hungary, APF, 2014–2024



Alternative text: A line chart shows the evolution of antisemitic incidents recorded by APF between 2014 and 2024. The number of incidents per year ranges from just above 37 in 2014 to 644 in 2024. It must be noted with regard to the steep rise of the numbers of incidents that the newly launched system of APF

that analyses antisemitic discourse on social media platforms using quantitative tools only became fully operational later in the year. The dotted line represents a trend line. See Box B1 below for details.

Source: APF, 2014–2024.

Table 8: Numbers and types of antisemitic incidents recorded in Hungary, APF, 2014–2024

Year	Attack	Threats	Vandalism	Hate speech	Discrimination
2014	1	2	2	32	0
2015	2	2	5	43	0
2016	0	1	10	37	0
2017	0	0	13	24	0
2018	3	0	10	19	0
2019	1	1	6	27	0
2020	0	1	6	22	1
2021	1	2	5	29	0
2022	1	4	12	25	3
2023	1	19	26	82	0
2024	0	0	23	0	621

Source: APF, 2014–2024

Box B 1 – Identifying trends in antisemitic incidents

To identify trends that underlie annual changes in the number of recorded incidents, linear regression lines (trend lines) were fitted to the data. This country overview presents trend lines where the following two conditions are fulfilled:

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

If the number of recorded incidents is low, the direction and magnitude of the trend is likely to be highly susceptible to change from one year to the next, making reliable trend analysis difficult. The number of recorded incidents is considered to be low if there were under 20 cases per year in all or most of the years between 2014 and 2024, resulting in the mid-point of the trend line falling under 20 cases.

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 may mean, for example, that more people are reporting incidents in a given year or that the police are becoming more efficient in recording incidents as antisemitic.

(i) See an overview of EU Member States and accession countries that adopted the [working definition of antisemitism](#) by the 2016 International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance.

(ii) FRA (2018), [Hate crime recording and data collection practice across the EU](#), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, p. 77.