



Antisemitism overview - Luxembourg

Overview of antisemitic incidents recorded in Luxembourg in
2014-2024

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1. Luxembourg

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

In Luxembourg, crime statistics are collected about crimes related to discrimination, racism and xenophobia. Crimes related to antisemitism would be recorded in this more general category, but disaggregated statistics on crimes related to antisemitism are not available. In October 2023, when this report was compiled, no official institution was gathering data on antisemitic crimes and incidents.

However, some information is available on the prosecution and investigation of antisemitic incidents. In 2022, one incident motivated by antisemitism was prosecuted and one was under investigation. In 2021, antisemitic incidents related to the wearing of the yellow star and to COVID-19 vaccines were particularly pertinent. Six incidents were prosecuted, and another one was under investigation in 2021. No data were available for 2019 or 2020.

Table 1: Number of incidents motivated by antisemitism that were under investigation or prosecuted, 2015–2024

Year	Number of incidents motivated by antisemitism under investigation	Number of incidents motivated by antisemitism prosecuted
2015	0	0
2016	2	0
2017	0	2
2018	0	0
2019	n.a.	n.a.
2020	n.a.	n.a.
2021	1	6
2022	1	1
2023	n.a.	n.a.
2024	n.a.	n.a.

NB: n.a., not available.

Source: Data from NLO, 2016-2024.

1.2. Unofficial data

In 2024, the report by the organisation Research and Information on Antisemitism in Luxembourg (Recherche et Information sur l’Antisémitisme au Luxembourg (RIAL)) (ii) identified 177 antisemitic incidents, compared with 144 incidents in 2023 and 76 incidents in 2022 (Table 2). It is not known how many of the 177 incidents in 2024 took place online; in 2021, 65 of the 80 incidents were online. RIAL collects data on antisemitic incidents based on reporting to the organisation’s online database, from social networks and media, and from [BEE Secure](#), a Luxembourg government initiative that enables people to report incidents of hate speech. (iii)

Among the recorded incidents, written hate speech was the most prevalent type of antisemitic incident in Luxembourg in 2017–2021, as Table 2 shows. The number of antisemitic incidents recorded by RIAL shows an upward trend in the period for which data are available (Figure 1).

The total number of recorded incidents for 2022, 2023 and 2024 was not disaggregated using the format of incident classification used in the previous years.

Consequently, only the total number of incidents could be included (Table 2). This was more than doubled in 2024 compared to 2022 (177 versus 76 incidents).

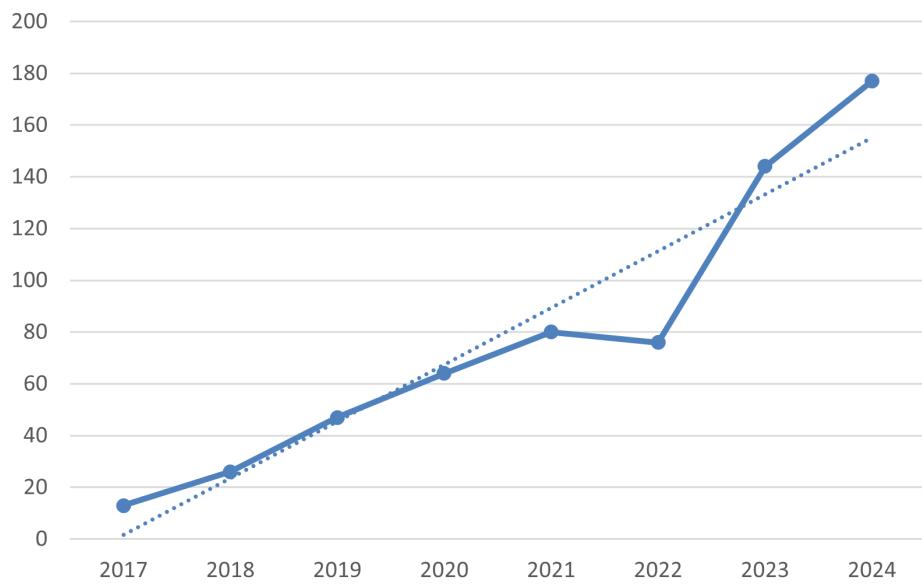
Table 2: Recorded antisemitic incidents in Luxembourg, RIAL, 2017–2023

Year	Revisionism/negationism	Harassment	Written hate speech	Oral hate speech	Acts of violence	Vandalism	Total
2017	1	3	7	1	1	n.a.	13
2018	2	2	20	2	0	n.a.	26
2019	3	1	43	0	0	n.a.	47
2020	6	1	52	1	4	n.a.	64
2021	4	4	69	2	0	1	80
2022	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	76
2023	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	144
2024	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177

NB: n.a., not available.

Source: RIAL, 2018–2024.

Figure 1 – Recorded antisemitic incidents in Luxembourg, RIAL, 2017–2023



Alternative text: A line chart shows the evolution of antisemitic incidents recorded between 2017 and 2024. The number of incidents recorded per year rose from 13 in 2017 to 177 in 2024. The dotted line represents a trend line. See Box B1 below for details.

Source: RIAL, 2018–2024.

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) RIAL (2023), *Rapport RIAL 2022*, Luxembourg.

(iii) See the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg web page for the [BEE Secure helpline – telefonisch kostenlose Beratung](#).