



Antisemitism overview - Serbia

Overview of antisemitic incidents recorded in Serbia in 2014-2024

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1. Serbia

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 2024, the authorities recorded 1 graffiti incident, compared to 2 graffiti incidents and 1 case of harassment in 2023 and one graffiti incident and 1 case of harassment via social media in 2022. (Table 1). The authorities involved in collecting data on hate crimes include the Ministry of Interior, the Republic Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality and the Regulatory Body for Electronic Media.

One hate crime, motivated by antisemitic bias, that took place in 2021 was prosecuted, and a verdict was reached in 2022. Another case of antisemitism, an online offence, reached a verdict in 2023. There were no official accounts of antisemitic incidents, online or offline, for 2022, according to the NLO. However, the system for disaggregating incidents according to bias motivation, including antisemitism, remains in place. For 2023, and 2024 no data was provided.

The Commissioner for the Protection of Equality stated that three complaints were submitted during the period from 2022 to 2025, all concerning graffiti. The

Commissioner issued statements regarding each case, along with instructions for the removal of the graffiti, which was carried out accordingly.

The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office does not maintain separate records of cases specifically related to antisemitism. However, following the instruction of the Supreme Public Prosecutor, special records were established for hate crimes in accordance with Article 54a of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia. These records contain information about the perpetrator, the injured party, the nature of the crime, actions taken, decisions of the prosecutor and courts, as well as data on the motives for the offense.

In the context of this article, two cases involving hatred against members of the Jewish community resulted in verdicts:

In 2022 - a case of threats and harassment via social media

In 2023 - a case of harassment

A verdict was reached in 2023 regarding a previously reported online offence with an antisemitic motive, according to information from the NLO.

The number of antisemitic incidents can be further disaggregated into incidents involving anonymous threats, graffiti and damage to Jewish community buildings (Table 1). Of the four cases recorded in 2021, one case resulted in criminal charges for inciting national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance.

Table 1: Number of antisemitic incidents in Serbia, by type of incident, 2014–2024

Year	Anonymous threats	Graffiti	Damage to Jewish community buildings
2014	0	3	1
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	1	0
2017	0	2	0
2018	0	2	0
2019	1	0	0
2020	0	3	0
2021	1	2	1

Year	Anonymous threats	Graffiti	Damage to Jewish community buildings
2022	0	1	0
2023	0.	2	0
2024	0	1	0

Source: Ministry of Interior, 2014–2024.

2. Unofficial data

No unofficial data were available when this report was compiled.

(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.