

Antisemitism overview - Slovakia

Overview of antisemitic incidents recorded in Slovakia in 2014-2024

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1. Slovakia

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 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

The National Crime Agency records cases in which criminal proceedings have been initiated. In 2023, the agency recorded 14 cases of antisemitic incidents in which perpetrators were charged in criminal proceedings. This includes online and offline incidents and all types of criminal offences of extremism (12 cases) and two crimes of terrorism that were committed with a specific antisemitic motive, not just incidents under Article 422(d) of the Criminal Code. In 2022, there were 18 cases in which perpetrators were charged with incidents of antisemitism involving either a specific victim (or group of victims) or an unidentifiable victim (27 cases in 2021) (Table 1).

In 2024, the NLO informed that the Ministry of Interior has explained that following organizational restructuring within the Police Force (PZ), only statistical data collected in the Police Force information systems will be available going forward, and the data on antisemitic incidents that FRA requested does not fall within this category. The data currently available to the Presidium of the Police Force (PTC PPZ) is only partial in nature and cannot be used to present the real situation regarding this type of criminal

activity, as it could result in fundamentally misleading outputs. Therefore, there is no official data on antisemitism for 2024 provided.

Table 1 – Antisemitic incidents recorded by the National Crime Agency, 2020–2023

Year	Total number of recorded antisemitic incidents (includes all criminal offences of extremism with antisemitic hatred)
2020	28
2021	27
2022	18
2023	14
2024	n.a.

Source: Data NLO provided to FRA, 2023 and 2024.

n.a. not available.

The Ministry of Justice in Slovakia collects data on the number of people sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism. These data are based on information submitted by judges whose judgments mention bias motivation for the crimes. In 2022, three people, in 2023 zero and in 2024 two people were sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism under Section 422(d) of the Criminal Code, ‘Denial and approval of the Holocaust and the crimes of political regimes’. The number of people sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism in 2014–2024 varies between 0 and 7 per year (Table 2).

Table 2: People sentenced for crimes motivated by antisemitism under Section 422(d) of the Criminal Code, ‘Denial and approval of the Holocaust and the crimes of political regimes’, 2014–2024

Year	Number sentenced
2014	1
2015	0
2016	2
2017	1

Year	Number sentenced
2018	7
2019	3
2020	0
2021	4
2022	3
2023	0
2024	2

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2014–2024.

1.2. 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.