

# ANTISEMITISM 2024

## General Review and Summary Report



## OPENING REMARKS

### Dr. Raheli Baratz

The year 2024 will be remembered as an exceptional year in Jewish history due to the unprecedented scope of antisemitic incidents documented worldwide. The extent of monitored antisemitic incidents has raised significant concern among Jewish communities and allies of the Jewish people globally. Social media platforms have become a central arena for the dissemination of hatred and prejudice, with algorithms and the ease of spreading malicious content amplifying the proliferation rate of antisemitic messages.

It is crucial to understand that antisemitism is not merely a phenomenon of 'isolated incidents' but rather a deeply complex issue, where visible manifestations represent only the tip of the iceberg, while its core and roots remain largely obscured beneath the surface. The rising tide of antisemitism poses a substantial threat not only to Jewish communities but to the very foundations of democratic society as a whole. When hatred of Jews becomes an accepted norm, it undermines the fundamental values of equality, human dignity, and religious freedom that constitute the cornerstones of any democratic society. Ignoring or denying the severity of antisemitism signals the beginning of the erosion of basic democratic values.

This publication presents the primary trends in antisemitism over the past year through the Three D's model developed by former Jewish Agency Chairman, Mr. Natan Sharansky. This model provides an analytical framework for understanding how modern antisemitism manifests in relation to the State of Israel and the Jewish people, highlighting three central phenomena: **Demonization, Delegitimization, and Double Standards**. Following the events of October 7th, the demonization of Israel intensified, manifesting in its portrayal as a malevolent entity in educational materials and media, utilizing traditional antisemitic imagery integrated with contemporary political narratives, which created **the fourth D - Dehumanization of Israel**. Simultaneously, the BDS movement leads efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel, with significant expansion of boycott activities in academic institutions, sports, and cultural spheres. Academia has become a central battleground, with student organizations and faculty members leading initiatives to sever ties with Israeli academic institutions, thereby hampering research collaborations and Israeli scholars' participation in the international arena.

The double standard applied to Israel is reflected in the vast disparity between the global response to Israel's self-defense actions and the disregard for severe crimes occurring elsewhere in the world. For example, while thousands of demonstrations were held against Israel in the past year, the genocide that occurred in Syria received only minimal response, with no intervention from the International Court of Justice or condemnation from other UN institutions. This phenomenon reflects a distinct imbalance in media coverage and global public response. The double standard and discriminatory treatment of Israel in the international arena does not exist in a vacuum - it provides fertile ground for justifying terrorist actions and violence against Jews, where the

deliberate disregard for Israel's right to self-defense serves as a pretext for terrorist organizations to morally justify harming Jewish communities worldwide.

Moreover, it is important to emphasize that there exists a complex historical connection between antisemitism and terrorism, where hatred of Jews has frequently served as an ideological motivation for acts of violence against Jewish communities. Over the years, various terrorist organizations have employed antisemitic propaganda to justify their actions, utilizing ancient stereotypes and conspiracy theories against Jews. This phenomenon manifests in the establishment of dedicated infrastructures and operational cells worldwide, including intelligence systems for gathering information about Jewish institutions, logistical networks for transferring weapons, and financing mechanisms that exploit charitable organizations or legitimate businesses. This activity targets Jewish institutions such as synagogues, Jewish community centers, embassies, and educational institutions, with antisemitism serving as a tool for incitement and gaining support among extremist groups. Frequently, terrorist organizations opposing the State of Israel conflate their opposition to the state with attacks on Jewish communities worldwide, necessitating security forces in every country to place special emphasis on protecting Jewish institutions and developing dedicated intelligence systems to thwart such terrorist activity. It is thus important to understand that the connection between antisemitism and terrorism constitutes part of a broader cycle of xenophobia and violence based on religious and ethnic grounds, threatening the values of democracy and tolerance.

The dangerous reality of hostile activity against Jews becomes more disturbing due to the phenomenon of gradual normalization of antisemitism in public and social discourse. The general public develops indifference and desensitization toward antisemitic phenomena; what once shocked the foundations of society has become an integral part of daily discourse. This worrying process is particularly prominent among the younger generation, who have grown up in the era of social media and are exposed daily to antisemitic messages presented as legitimate opinions. On social media platforms, antisemitic content receives widespread distribution, and the rate of its dissemination is particularly alarming – consider what would have happened if Hitler had TikTok?!

Concurrently, in mainstream media, the use of ancient antisemitic stereotypes in modern guise has become a common phenomenon, and the boundary between legitimate policy criticism and overt antisemitism continues to blur. This is reflected in a significant decline in the nature of public response to antisemitic events - what once provoked emphatic condemnation and extensive media coverage is now perceived as almost routine news. This situation indicates dangerous erosion and damage to the fundamental values of democratic society and the failure of educational and media systems in addressing the phenomenon.

The World Zionist Organization and The Jewish Agency lead comprehensive activities to combat antisemitism and strengthen Jewish communities worldwide. Educational activities include training young leadership, developing explanatory materials in various languages, and conducting seminars and workshops in communities. Simultaneously, collaborations are being formed with non-Jewish organizations to fight hatred and racism.

At the core of this work is strengthening community resilience, expressed through programs for shaping and consolidating Jewish identity and providing tools for dealing with antisemitic events. Strong and united communities have been and remain the backbone in dealing with the challenges facing us.

Looking toward 2025, the complex reality necessitates expanding the fight against antisemitism in all dimensions. Integration of new forces from legal, welfare, educational, and media systems is required, alongside the incorporation of diplomatic, economic, and business sectors. The combination of these, together with advocacy and bridge-building between communities, will enable successful confrontation with the rising wave of antisemitism.

The World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency invite all Jewish communities and their friends worldwide to join the shared effort. Only through united and determined action can we ensure that antisemitism will not find a foothold in modern 21st-century society, and secure a safe and prosperous future for the Jewish people and the State of Israel.

I wish to thank the Chairman of the World Zionist Organization, Mr. Yaakov Hagoel, and the Chairman of The Jewish Agency, Major General [Res.] Doron Almog, for their work on this issue. Special thanks to the Department for Combating Antisemitism team and the International Relations Unit at The Jewish Agency.

With wishes for quieter and better days,

**Dr. Raheli Baratz**

**Head of Department for Combating Antisemitism and Community Resilience  
World Zionist Organization  
Co-Chairwoman, Task Force on Combating Antisemitism  
The Jewish Agency for Israel**



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## INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

### Mr. Yaakov Hagoel

2024 has been one of the most difficult and challenging years for the Jewish people since the end of World War II. More than a year of war and security challenges, alongside the intensification of antisemitism worldwide, have led to a sharp rise in antisemitic attacks of all types – social media incitement, expressions of hatred at demonstrations, threats, and physical violence against Jews and Israelis. Social media, which has become a central part of all our daily lives, continues to serve as fertile ground for antisemitic incitement. Content spreading hatred against Jews, antisemitic conspiracies, and even calls for violence receives widespread exposure and translates into actual violence.

We are witnessing an inconceivable surge in antisemitism on prestigious world campuses. Jewish students experience alienation, fear, and insecurity, while university leaders knowingly avoid taking a clear and unequivocal stance against these phenomena.

Even after the October 7th massacre, the murder of our children, the rape of our women, the abuse of our elderly, and the attacks against us from all fronts, the disturbing incitement in Arab textbooks continues, including antisemitic narratives and the glorification of terrorism against Jews, all under international funding. This year, we have again witnessed how many international institutions not only fail to act against antisemitism but actively promote it. The delusional decisions of the antisemitic organization calling itself "The International Criminal Court" and the UN organization, which has betrayed its very right to exist for 76 years, as well as the participation of UNRWA personnel in the October 7th massacre, emphasize the fact and duty that we, only we, must take our fate into our own hands.

In the face of all this, the World Zionist Organization stands at the forefront of the fight against antisemitism. We work tirelessly to fight this sick evil, to protect the security of Jews worldwide, and to promote uncompromising advocacy and action. As part of this struggle, we must continue to advance IHRA's work plan, which sets a clear standard in fighting antisemitism and provides practical tools for dealing with this growing phenomenon. The adoption of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's definition of antisemitism by Israeli academic institutions will mark a clear path in fighting this phenomenon and position Israel as a beacon in this field.

This report is not just a documentation of trends – it is a call to action. Against the growing forces of hatred, we are committed to continue fighting until we secure a safe future for all Jews, in Israel and worldwide. I thank the Zionist Executive member Dr. Raheli Baratz, head of the Department for Combating Antisemitism at the World Zionist Organization, for preparing this important report.

"Do not trust in the help of strangers, do not trust in philanthropists or in the softening of stones – for philanthropists give at most alms, which degrade man, and stones never soften. A people wanting to rise must charge everything to its own account" (Herzl, 1901).

As a people and a nation – we will continue to place our trust in the Rock of Israel, in ourselves, in our strength and our power.

**Yaakov Hagoel**

**Chairman of the World Zionist Organization**

## INTRODUCTION BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

### Major General (Res.) Doron Almog

A year has passed since the most horrific tragedy the State of Israel has known since its establishment. The brutal attack of October 7th was aimed at annihilating us and undermining our legitimacy as a state and as a people. Since then, we have been engaged in a prolonged war on multiple fronts and relentless terror, accompanied by a disturbing trend of rising antisemitic incidents around the world. This increase serves as a reminder that while antisemitism has been a constant throughout history, its visibility and prominence today are unprecedented in modern times.

The connection between Israel and world Jewry is a partnership that becomes crucial in challenging times. In these days, as we face a growing wave of hatred, it is more important than ever to work towards strengthening the relationship between Israel and the Diaspora, and to continue fostering mutual responsibility among all segments of the Jewish people, as was felt most acutely over the past year.

In the efforts to combat antisemitism and strengthen Jewish communities, the Jewish Agency is leading two prominent initiatives. One of them, JReady, has served as a platform for resilience since the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a versatile tool that connects professionals from Israel and around the world, local government leaders, community managers, and heads of communities, to share expertise and best practices aimed at addressing challenges and managing crises.

In addition to this initiative, this year we are seeing an unprecedented deployment of Jewish Agency emissaries in Jewish communities across the globe. In these communities, schools, youth movements, and especially on the tumultuous university campuses, our presence is exceptional. We are empowering students and providing a meaningful response to expressions of antisemitism.

During a recent visit to Yale University, I saw firsthand the impact of our emissaries. I witnessed how the Jewish Agency's presence on campus provides crucial support.

The attached report reveals antisemitic incidents throughout 2024. It has been a difficult and complex year, but now more than ever, the mission of the Jewish Agency is clear: to strengthen the bond and mutual commitment between Israel and world Jewry. We are not only fighting

antisemitism, but we are also striving to ensure a better and more inclusive reality. Our task is to build a society of excellence that does not forget the vulnerable. This is Tikkun Olam [Repairing the World].

We will continue to fight courageously to ensure our existence—not out of hatred for our enemies, but out of love and concern for our people.

*"The Lord shall give strength to His people; the Lord shall bless His people with **peace.**"*

**Major General (Res.) Doron Almog**  
**Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Israel**

## REMARKS BY THE HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS UNIT AT THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

### Mr. Yigal Palmor

#### The New Antisemitism And How To Fight It

Since it was coined as a term for use in sociology and politics, Antisemitism used to be identified with exacerbated nationalism, ultra conservative religious practice, hard left universalism, and conspiracism in general (such as the Judeo-masonic plot, the protocols of the Elders of Zion etc.). It used to be propagated by political and social movements, by governments, by newspapers and authors and sometimes by certain scientists (or rather "scientists").

It was based on xenophobia, rejection of diversity and difference, political extremism and intransigence and the search for "purity", sometimes sustained by religion and sometimes sustained by scientific ideas.

After WW2, the Nazi horrors became the most feared and loathed example of antisemitic theory and practice. This brought about the urgent need to educate about the dangers of xenophobia, racism and nationalist extremism.

In the 21st century, antisemitism has taken new forms (whose roots, however, were perceived already in the eighties). It often confuses and mixes Jews worldwide with the policies of the Israeli government, making all Jews collectively responsible for the political and military measures of the State of which they're not citizens.

It evolves from Holocaust denial ("the Holocaust is Jewish fabrication") to Israel denial ("Israel is a fake state, it should not exist under any form or borders"), and to Jewish denial ("there is no such thing as a Jewish people, only a religion"). These new forms of denial can be attested in pamphlets and videos circulating on the internet, but also in the discourse of certain movements and even governments. We have recently seen an additional development in the form of October 7 denial ("there was no massacre, no massive rapes and torture, there's no proof, it's all Israeli propaganda").

Very important in this new phase of antisemitism is the power of social media: not only does it propagate antisemitic slur and abuse with record speed, but it makes it more attractive and cool in the eyes of youngsters around the world, especially those who reject mainstream media and take their information from the likes of TikTok. This phenomenon is, of course, not limited to antisemitism: it concerns all sorts of conspiracy theories and distorted fake news. But it is very relevant to our case because it amplifies the hate messages which then translate into actual violence on the streets.

The conclusion from all this is the urgent need in legislation, enforcement and education in order to block the turbid wave coming our way. Education may prove to be the most decisive of all: providing them a deep and wide understanding of History and teaching tolerance can provide the youth with tools to challenge present day hate and antisemitism, and fight them in forms adapted to current trends. They need to be taught critical consumption of anything the social networks vehiculate and magnify, so as not to fall into the hate trap. This is the great challenge facing anyone who wishes to efficiently fight antisemitism as it is expressed in this day and age, beyond slogans and without holding on to the past. Because The Times They Are A-Changin', and we are changing with them.

#### Yigal Palmor

**Head of the International Relations Unit  
and Foreign Policy Advisor to the Chairman at the Jewish Agency for Israel**



## JReady ACTIVITY IN 2024

**The October 7th events and the ensuing war led to a dramatic rise in antisemitic incidents worldwide, presenting Jewish communities with unprecedented challenges. These communities, experiencing the war and its consequences directly despite the geographic distance, now face an increasing wave of anti-Israel sentiment and antisemitism. This reality has further emphasized the importance of the JReady platform, which works to develop and strengthen the resilience of Jewish communities worldwide and their preparedness for emergency and crisis situations through a hybrid system – digital and human. The platform, established about four years ago with the blessing of President Isaac Herzog, represents a unique example of inter-institutional cooperation.**

**JReady** operates under the foundation of the Jewish Agency in strategic partnership with the Ministry of Diaspora Affairs, and in close cooperation with the Department for Combating Antisemitism and Community Resilience in the World Zionist Organization, with the support of KKL-JNF which enables the expansion of the organization's activities and deepening its impact among communities. The activity is led by Ms. Yael Raz, Director of the Resilience and Emergency Division at the Jewish Agency.

In 2024, **JReady** operated in more than 50 countries worldwide, encompassing hundreds of communities. The main activities focused on building local capacity and training key community roles - developing emergency leadership and enrichment through training, courses, seminars, and delegations to help community leaders respond effectively in times of crisis. Knowledge sharing and development - developing emergency management protocols for Jewish communities in collaboration with experts from Israel and focus groups from Jewish communities worldwide. Professional networking - building an international Jewish network through joint learning processes,

deepening cooperation between community leaders and local community and institutional factors, and strengthening interface with Jewish Agency representatives worldwide to provide rapid responses to emerging needs in their regions. **JReady** deepened its human response to complex issues that communities face while strengthening digital presence - upgrading digital platforms with emphasis on current emergency situations affecting the Jewish world, while making unique knowledge and tools accessible in multiple languages.

As part of training key community roles, emergency management courses were conducted this year, with approximately 80 community leaders from about 15 different countries in Europe and Canada participating. The course included: practical tools for providing emotional support in traumatic situations, models for emergency response, community and team management, emergency communications, and more. Professional webinars were conducted to provide tools for dealing with the challenges of the "Iron Swords" war, followed by the second series "Dealing with Antisemitic Events" - a series of six online meetings on topics related to community resilience and dealing with antisemitic incidents.

The **JReady** platform focuses on promoting emergency preparedness among communities, and online training was conducted for many communities including: the Zionist Federation of Ukraine, a student seminar where participants were trained as "Resilience Trustees," and a coordinators' seminar in Kiev in cooperation with NATAL, during which participants received significant tools to support the local community due to the ongoing fighting in the region and to strengthen community resilience.

In Australia, training on resilience and emergency management was held this year for about 400 educators from Jewish communities, and in Italy, a status report was developed to improve and expand community volunteer infrastructure. In England, two workshops on leadership during ongoing crisis were conducted, in light of the lessons from "Iron Swords," as part of the "Limmud" conference held in December 2024. Simultaneously, work is being done to develop resilience together with additional community organizations, and another resilience project was held in Argentina with the

support of the Jewish Federation of Chicago.

A delegation from the Jewish community of South Africa came to Israel to deepen their knowledge of community security and resilience. In Hungary, a resilience workshop was held for social workers and educational staff from "Parasolka" organization working with Ukrainian refugee children. In Sweden, a seminar for community security leaders and key figures in Jewish communities was held this year, and in November, training on resilience and emergency management was held in Chisinau for representatives of organizations from the Jewish community in Moldova.

The **JReady** platform continues to expand and deepen its activities together with Jewish communities worldwide. In light of the continuing rise in antisemitic events worldwide, we see ourselves as significant partners in creating change in Jewish communities, as a source of knowledge for supporting and strengthening community resilience in a changing reality. We see a deep commitment to the security and prosperity of communities and will continue to cooperate with all factors for the success of the communities.

**Ayelet Nahmias-Verbin**

**Chairwoman of JReady**

**Chairperson of the fund of the victims of terror of the Jewish Agency**





## 2024 GLOBAL ANTISEMITISM WAVE

### Summary

**2024 is shaping up to be a record year in the number of antisemitic events worldwide, with a 340% increase in antisemitic incidents worldwide compared to 2022 and nearly a 100% increase compared to the previous year. Hamas's deadly attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, led to widespread global reactions. While many expressed shock at the attack, large segments of the global public, especially those supporting the Palestinian struggle, often responded in ways that tend toward antisemitic directions. Since the start of the war, there has been a sharp and concerning rise in antisemitic cases in the United States and Europe, both in public spaces and in the digital sphere. Updated data shows that since the start of the conflict, over 10,000 cases of antisemitic incidents have been recorded in the United States, including physical attacks, graffiti, and harassment, with most cases concentrated on university campuses and in large cities like New York and Los Angeles<sup>1</sup>.**



Source: LinkedIn/DavidRayek

**The number of documented incidents in 2024 was 4.4 times higher compared to 2022, and 1.8 times higher compared to 2023.**

The choice of 2022 as a methodological reference year was due to it being a year without exceptional events affecting global

antisemitism levels, unlike 2023, which was extremely impacted by the October 7 events and their implications.

**10 Jews were murdered in antisemitic incidents worldwide since October 7, 2023, 3 of them in 2024.**

On social media, the phenomenon of antisemitism has taken on significant dimensional changes, with algorithms on various platforms contributing to the widespread distribution of antisemitic propaganda, including messages of hatred toward Jews mixed with anti-Israel rhetoric. In this context, hundreds of posts were recorded with hashtags calling for violence against Jews, using social justice and human rights rhetoric to justify the hatred<sup>2,3</sup>.

**In France, there was an increase of over 350% in antisemitic incidents, with 28%**

**being cases of violence.** A comprehensive public opinion poll showed that 64% of French people believe Jews have reason to fear for their lives in the country.

Antisemitic incidents took on a particularly threatening character: yellow Star of David symbols were sprayed on Jewish homes, reminiscent of the markings made during Nazi rule. In France, home to Europe's largest Jewish community, about 2,000 antisemitic incidents were recorded within two months since the start of the conflict. In Germany, calls of "Death to Jews" were heard at many anti-Israel demonstrations, and these calls were not limited to extreme margins but were heard in wider circles<sup>4,5</sup>.

In Berlin alone, over 1,300 incidents were documented in the first half of the year, due to changes in government attitude and incidents that were previously unreported now being reported. We believe there is a bias in measuring data in Germany due to legislative changes - however, it cannot be concluded that there is an increase in antisemitism, which aligns with statements from the Jewish community in Germany.

**In Britain, there was an increase of approximately 450% in antisemitic incidents, with almost 2,000 incidents in the first half of 2024.**

One of the central difficulties in modern antisemitism is the blurring of boundaries between criticism of the State of Israel and hatred toward Jews as such. Since the start of the war, seemingly legitimate calls for ceasefire or ending the conflict often cross into clear antisemitic hatred, which makes

use of familiar antisemitic imagery from history, such as accusations of Jewish world control or conspiracies about "Zionist plots"<sup>6</sup>.

**In the United States, there was a 288% increase in antisemitic incidents, with a peak in April 2024.** Over 50% of U.S. Jews indicated they experienced antisemitism in the past year, though most did not report it. More than 10,000 antisemitic incidents were documented in the U.S. since October<sup>7</sup>, with more than 1,200 incidents occurring on university campuses across the U.S.

According to NYPD data, there was a concerning upward trend in antisemitic hate crimes in the city between 2022-2024, showing a dramatic 32% jump in two years - from 261 incidents in 2022 to 345 incidents in 2024. The significant jump occurred in 2023,



Source: X/Ryo\_238

with 323 reported incidents representing a 24% increase from 2022, and continued with a further 7% rise in 2024.

Antisemitic incidents constituted 54% of all hate crimes in the city, significantly higher than any other group. Simultaneously, there was also a significant 65% increase in hate crimes against Muslims, from 26 incidents in 2023 to 43 incidents in 2024. The rise in hate crimes occurred against the backdrop of the Israel-Hamas conflict and pro-Palestinian demonstrations in the city, with critics arguing that local and federal authorities' response was insufficient to protect Jewish residents. Despite the increases in reported incidents, it's important to note that total hate crimes in the city decreased by 4% compared to the previous year.

The 'Iron Swords' war led to an exacerbation of the crisis for Jewish students, especially on university campuses. Some reported feelings of isolation and insecurity due to the tense atmosphere. For example, many cases were recorded of intimidation and



Source: Alamy Stock Photo/ Frances Roberts

harassment toward Jewish students who expressed support for Israel, and even cases where they were boycotted or excluded from university organizations. Even outside campuses, Jewish communities had to deal with a significant rise in threats, mainly through social media, with many feeling there isn't sufficient distinction between hatred for Israel and hatred toward Jews. The data in April 2024 showed that the struggle on U.S. campuses has transformed from a drizzle or handful of protesters to a sweeping phenomenon. The students' struggle spilled beyond U.S. campuses<sup>7</sup> and leaked to universities in Europe<sup>8</sup> and in Australia<sup>9</sup> and the Far East<sup>10,11</sup>, even in places where there is no Jewish population demonstrations were held<sup>12</sup>.

**In Australia, there was a sharp 387% increase in antisemitic incidents,** with emphasis on anti-Israel propaganda and antisemitic demonstrations. The incidents included synagogue arsons, property destruction, and physical attacks.

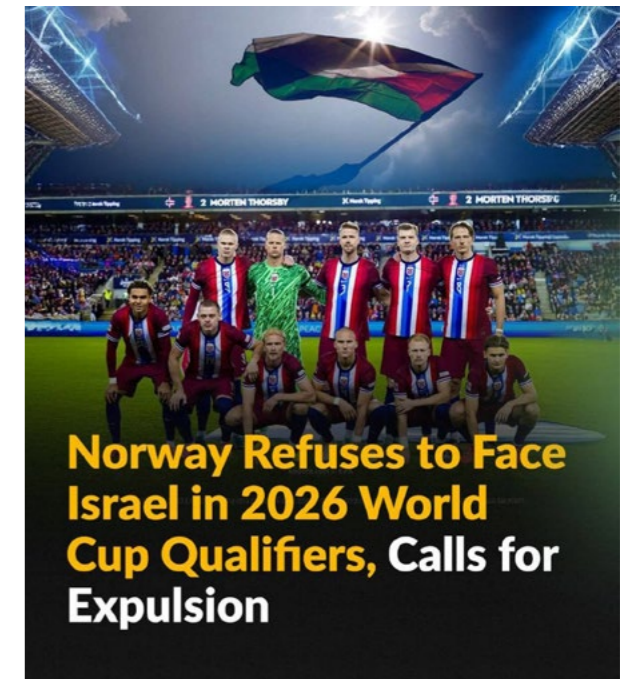
In China, social networks were flooded with antisemitic content and conspiracy theories, including Holocaust denial and Hitler comparisons. The Israeli Embassy in China described the situation as a "tsunami" of hostility. In Japan and Taiwan, anti-Israel demonstrations and Nazi gestures were recorded, a new phenomenon in the region.

Modern antisemitism is characterized by new features that distinguish it from the old hatred toward Jews, which was mainly based on direct racist stereotypes. Today, many expressions of antisemitism include the use of political arguments and seemingly

human rights messages to fuel hatred. Thus, the attack on Israel – sometimes legitimate as political criticism – is given a tone that turns Jews themselves into enemies of the public<sup>13</sup>. The escalation in this rhetoric also reaches classical conspiracy theories in the history of antisemitism – including pulling out the Protocols of the Elders of Zion or accusations that Jews have unlimited global influence<sup>14,15</sup>. These images, which were prevalent in Nazi Germany and elsewhere, now make use of new elements such as accusations of "media control" or capital, which are mistakenly identified with the State of Israel, thus connecting Jews worldwide to Israel's actions in a way that leads to blind hatred toward them<sup>16,17,18</sup>.

**In the digital space, 2024 shows an increase of over 300% in antisemitic content compared to 2023.**

In the former Soviet Union space, 2024 was characterized by a significant escalation of anti-Jewish and anti-Israel discourse, manifested in both physical events and online incitement. The tragic event at the Crocus City Hall near Moscow, where 145 people were murdered, quickly became fertile ground for spreading antisemitic conspiracy theories on social networks, especially on Telegram. Rumors linking the attack to Purim due to the Jewish connections of the venue owners spread rapidly through various propaganda channels. Meanwhile, the violent series of attacks in Dagestan in June 2024, where synagogues and churches were burned and 22 people were murdered, was accompanied by a widespread online incitement campaign. The cultivation of antisemitic images in traditional Ukrainian



Source: X/Eyakoby

Christmas celebrations [Vertep] leads annually to physical and verbal violence against Jewish institutions during Hanukkah.

Another phenomenon is the combination of social media incitement with institutional support throughout the former USSR. On one hand, Belarusian blogger Olga Bondareva attacked the memory of Chaim Weizmann on her Telegram channel, while simultaneously an antisemitic party in Lithuania won third place in parliament and even received ministerial portfolios. Official propagandists, like Vladimir Solovyov, adopted extreme anti-Israel rhetoric and spread it on social networks, especially during Iranian attacks on Israel. The significant lack of enforcement against antisemitic content online, especially when it comes to public and media figures, may indicate growing legitimization of this hate speech in the post-Soviet space.

**In South Africa, there was a 185% increase in antisemitic incidents** in the past year compared to 2022, with emphasis on calls for boycotts against Israel and anti-Israel propaganda (noting that there is likely underreporting of incidents and the actual number of antisemitic incidents is likely higher). The involvement of Iran and Qatar in providing economic support to the ruling party raises questions about external influences on policy toward Israel. Antisemitism in South Africa in recent years has been manifested in increasing hostility toward Israel and the local Jewish community. The South African government, led by the African National Congress (ANC) party, takes distinct anti-Israel positions, manifested among other things in filing a lawsuit against Israel at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, claiming genocide in Gaza. We believe that in South Africa there is underreporting of antisemitic incidents, however 2.1 times more incidents were documented representing a 108% increase in the number of antisemitic incidents in 2024.

A report by the Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP) points to economic and political involvement of Iran and Qatar in this move. According to the report, the ANC party, which was on the verge of bankruptcy, received a massive donation from these countries days after filing the lawsuit, raising suspicion of external influence on its policy toward Israel. Additionally, cases of antisemitism were recorded in local sports. For example, the under-19 cricket team captain, David Tiger, was removed from his position following his support for Israel and dedicating a prize to Israeli soldiers. Events of this type increase the sense of insecurity among



the Jewish community in the country. The hostile attitude toward Israel and Jews in South Africa reflects a concerning trend of antisemitism, combining anti-Israel political positions with manifestations of hatred toward Jews, and requires serious attention from the international community.

**Calls for boycott of Israel constitute about 32.5% of all documented antisemitic events in the past year. Anti-Israel propaganda and demands to bring Israeli figures to trial constitute close to 50% of antisemitic events reported during 2024.**

#### Arab and Muslim World

Antisemitism in the Arab and Muslim world in 2024 was heavily influenced by the 'Iron Swords' war and led to changes in narratives among regional countries. Some regimes, led by Iran, lead an antisemitic line combining extreme rhetoric and denial of Israel's right

to exist, alongside military actions and extensive anti-Jewish propaganda. Iran is a key factor in radicalizing the antisemitic narrative in the region, as it supports and funds organizations like Hezbollah and Hamas and promotes Holocaust denial and calls for Israel's elimination. The struggle against Israel has become central in shaping Iranian identity and has also influenced the street in Arab countries, which has been swept up in extreme rhetoric and acted to radicalize anti-Israel protests.

However, there are other Arab countries that take a more pragmatic approach toward Israel, such as Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and the UAE. These countries see importance in maintaining ties with the West and even with Israel, and therefore their regimes avoid spreading overt antisemitism despite internal pressure. In contrast, countries like



Source: X/Rusty1\_1

Turkey and Qatar lead a more hostile line combining harsh criticism of Israel, but usually avoid direct antisemitic expressions. As the Iranian axis continues to deepen its influence among Shiite-majority countries like Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen, there is growing concern about a continued wave of antisemitism that will exacerbate regional conflicts. The tension between hostile street positions and regime policies, which must maneuver between domestic and international interests, exposes the complexity of contemporary antisemitism in the Muslim world that moves between hatred of Jews and denial of Israel's right and existence to exist as a Jewish state. One example among many can be seen in the publication of a video by comedian Mustafa Al-Mamari showing Jews crushed under a truck, using the war in Gaza to deny the Holocaust and compare to it, as well as admiration and glorification of Hitler as a cultural hero.

## 20 NOTABLE ANTISEMITIC EVENTS OF 2024

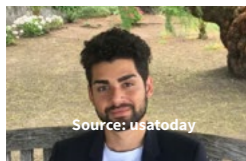
This year was characterized by an unprecedented number of antisemitic events, making the task of selecting the most notable incidents particularly complex. Out of thousands of antisemitic events, including physical violence, we focused on 20 cases that represent significant turning points. We selected events that undoubtedly crossed red lines and serve as clear warning signs for all of human society.

### United Arab Emirates - Murder of Chabad emissary Zvi Kogan z"l



On November 21, Chabad emissary Zvi Kogan was kidnapped and murdered by terrorists in the UAE. His body was found near the border with Oman, and 3 Uzbekistan citizens were arrested for questioning.

### USA - Murder of Dr. Benjamin Harouni z"l



Dr. Benjamin Harouni, a 28-year-old dentist, was murdered in his San Diego clinic by a Muslim patient - Mohammed Abdul-Kareem. During the pre-planned incident, another person present at the scene and the clinic's receptionist were also injured.

### Egypt - Murder of Israeli-Canadian Ziv Kiper z"l



Canadian businessman Ziv Kiper, a Jewish-Israeli, was murdered by a terrorist cell "Liberation Pioneers - Muhammad Salah" who claimed responsibility for the murder. At the same time, they released a video with the message "Greetings from the children of Gaza" showing Kiper's execution by close-range shooting.

### France - 12-year-old Jewish girl raped by three teenagers because of her Judaism



A 12-year-old Jewish girl was raped by three boys her age in Boulogne-Billancourt (a suburb of Paris), France. The boys beat her, called her a "dirty Jew," threatened to burn her because of her Judaism, and raped her. They also demanded that she swear "by Allah" and convert to Islam.

### Switzerland - 50-year-old Jew stabbed in Zurich by 15-year-old Muslim teen while shouting "Death to Jews"



Meir Tzevin Sarah, a member of Zurich's Orthodox community, was stabbed in the streets of Zurich. He was seriously injured and rushed for medical treatment. The attacker, a 15-year-old Muslim boy, reportedly shouted "Death to Jews" during the attack.

### USA - Jewish man shot on his way to synagogue in Chicago, shooter yelled "Allahu Akbar"



A 39-year-old Jewish man was shot in the shoulder on Saturday morning while walking to synagogue. The attacker, 23-year-old Sidi Mohammed Abdallahi, shouted "Allahu Akbar" before opening fire at the victim and confronting police officers who were called to the scene.

### England - Group of Jewish girls violently attacked, glass bottle thrown at 14-year-old girl who was hospitalized with head injury



A 14-year-old Jewish girl was severely injured in her head and face after several glass bottles and plates were thrown at her and her friends. The investigation revealed that the glass bottles were prepared in advance to harm the girls.

### Austria - Neo-Nazis attacked a Haredi man who accidentally stumbled into a far-right demonstration in Vienna



The Haredi man, who was on his way to synagogue, was attacked by members of the "Vienna Dance Brigade" who snatched his shtreimel and kippah and fled.

### Netherlands - Amsterdam - Israelis attacked after football match



Maccabi Tel Aviv football fans were ambushed by rioters who beat, stabbed, and even ran them over after the match against Ajax. The fans were attacked at several locations in the city by pro-Palestinian groups who had waited for them after the game and planned to harm them because they were Israelis.

### Australia - 'Adat Israel' synagogue set on fire in Melbourne



Two masked individuals broke the synagogue's windows, poured gasoline, and set the synagogue on fire. Worshippers who were present called emergency services. Part of the synagogue was completely destroyed and significant damage was caused to the building.

**Russia (Dagestan) - Burning of synagogues in Derbent and Makhachkala**



As part of a coordinated attack on an Orthodox church in Derbent, locals set fire to a church and synagogue while shooting at them and shouting 'Allahu Akbar'. Simultaneously, a fire broke out at a synagogue on Armoshkina Street in Makhachkala. According to the Russian state news agency TASS, the attackers were "supporters of an international terrorist organization", and about 15 local police officers were killed in the clashes.

**Poland - Molotov cocktail thrown at Warsaw synagogue**



An attempt to set fire to the Nożyk Synagogue, the only synagogue in Warsaw that survived the Holocaust. The main structure, made of wood, did not catch fire but minor damage was caused to the synagogue's external wall.

**Iran - Molotov cocktail thrown at the tomb complex of Mordechai and Esther in Hamadan**



Unknown individuals threw a bottle and attempted to set fire to the tomb structure, which is declared as a private preservation site, and also burned an Israeli flag at the tomb complex.

**Canada - Shooting incidents at Jewish schools in Toronto and Montreal**



Several shooting incidents occurred at a school in Montreal, located in the Côte-des-Neiges neighborhood. While there were no casualties, bullet holes and casings were found in front of the building. Additionally, three shooting incidents took place at the Jewish school Beit Chai Mushka in Toronto.

**Sweden - Israeli journalists attacked while covering Eurovision Song Contest in Malmö**



During Eurovision coverage in Malmö, several Israeli reporters were attacked throughout the city. One claimed he was struck in the head with a blunt object, while others reported being attacked with punches and kicks, along with shouts of "child killers."

**Ireland - Mohel arrested for performing circumcision**



Rabbi Jonathan Abraham from Britain was arrested on July 30 in Dublin and charged with performing a "surgical procedure" - circumcision on children - without being a doctor. The rabbi was detained for about three and a half weeks before being released on bail.

**Armenia - Neo-Nazi march commemorating the birthday of Garegin Nzhde - father of extreme Armenian nationalism and Nazi Germany collaborator**



Participants marched through the streets of Yerevan with flags bearing swastikas.

**Demonstrations at U.S. universities under the slogan "Burn Tel Aviv"**



In April 2024, anti-Israeli protests across U.S. campuses reached a peak. At the height of one protest, a Jewish law student was punched in the face by a pro-Palestinian activist. Numerous protests were recorded across the U.S. and later spread to Europe and Australia.

**Desecration of monuments worldwide**

In the past year, numerous memorial tombstones and Holocaust memorials were desecrated:

In Amsterdam, Anne Frank's statue was vandalized for the second time that year, with "Free Gaza" sprayed in red paint and Frank's hands painted in the same color.

During November, the Warsaw Ghetto Heroes Memorial in Poland was desecrated when activists poured red paint on it, and in another incident, unknown individuals spray-painted graffiti and swastikas in a Jewish cemetery.

In Berlin, a memorial to children evacuated during World War II was vandalized. The memorial, commemorating the stories of about 10,000 Jewish children, was spray-painted with a mosque, and painted white.

In Moldova, a Holocaust victims memorial in Soroca city was vandalized with pro-Palestinian liberation graffiti.



**USA - CAIR (Council on American-Islamic Relations) presented anti-Israel propaganda and stated that the organization "was happy to see Hamas attacking Israel"**



The organization encouraged and provided local libraries with children's books presenting propaganda against the Jewish state and explanations that "all of Israel belongs to Palestine."

**These are just some examples from thousands of reports received....**

## THE GORDIAN KNOT BETWEEN THE WAR IN ISRAEL AND GLOBAL ANTISEMITISM

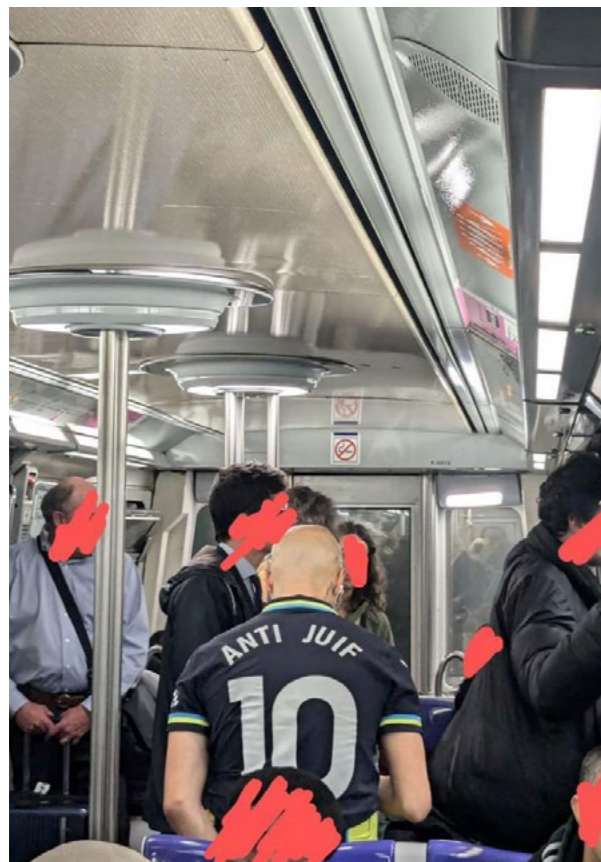
The 'Iron Swords' war exposed, at high intensity, a disturbing and important phenomenon of the tight link between conflicts in Israel and outbreaks of antisemitism across the globe. Analyzing this phenomenon reveals that the historical signs of antisemitism are permeating current wars and manifesting in social discourse, political discourse, and on campuses. What began as a public debate on the war in Israel quickly degenerated into attacks on Jews worldwide. This phenomenon presents challenges to global public opinion and Jewish communities in trying to distinguish between legitimate criticism of Israel and disguised antisemitism.

One of the most complex challenges in current public discourse is the inextricable link between the war in Israel and the rise

of antisemitism worldwide. What started as criticism of Israeli policy quickly escalates into age-old hatred of Jews, finding new expressions in the digital age. This dangerous dynamic is amplified through social media and traditional media, with the immediate documentation of war events serving as a catalyst for antisemitic outbursts. The failure to distinguish between government policy and Jews as a whole, combined with the tendency to automatically side with one side in the conflict, creates a reality where any attempt to separate legitimate criticism of Israel from antisemitism becomes an impossible task. This phenomenon became especially pronounced since the outbreak of the Iron Swords war on October 7, 2023, with a sharp increase in antisemitic incidents worldwide, undermining the ability of Jewish communities to maintain a balanced discussion on events in the Middle East.

### Antisemitism in the West: The Historical Link to Middle Eastern Conflicts

Historically, every significant conflict between Israel and Palestinian or Arab



Anti-Jewish t-shirt on the metro in France

Source: X/s\_sebbane



Source: X/OnlinePalEng

forces has led to a rise in antisemitism worldwide. This volatile tension arises from the deep, yet erroneous connection made between the actions of the State of Israel and Jews worldwide. Many supporters of the Palestinian cause argue that Israel oppresses the Palestinian people, and thus, they translate their anger and rage towards Israel into hatred of Jews in general. This connection manifests in recurring patterns of hate over the past decades, particularly after large military operations or prolonged conflicts.

**The power of social media to document and spread shocking images from these conflicts has increased the spread of prejudices and strengthened the erroneous connection between what happens in Israel and Jews around the world.**

Following the attack on Israel in the 'Iron Swords' war, there were widespread waves of antisemitism recorded around the world,

including in regions previously considered relatively safe for Jewish populations, such as Australia and Canada, which saw a significant rise in antisemitic incidents. These incidents included physical violence, such as the desecration of synagogues, verbal violence against the public, and antisemitic graffiti.

### Historical Examples of Antisemitism Following Conflicts in Israel

The connection between antisemitism and conflicts in the Middle East is not a new phenomenon. Historically, every significant conflict between Israel and its neighbors has led to a rise in antisemitic incidents worldwide. Key examples from recent history illustrate this connection: **The Six-Day War (1967)**: The Israeli victory in the Six-Day War triggered a wave of anger among Arab states, but also among pro-Palestinian groups and anti-Israeli activists worldwide. Jews in Arab countries were vilified, and in

some cases, they were banned from freely conducting business or holding certain jobs. Additionally, Jewish communities in the West had to contend with a rise in threats and antisemitic incidents<sup>19,20</sup>.

**The Yom Kippur War (1973):** The surprise attack on Israel by a coalition of Arab states led to significant geopolitical and economic changes, which were felt in the realm of antisemitism. Following the war, particularly due to the oil embargo imposed by Arab states on countries supporting Israel, a global energy crisis emerged, leading to dramatic increases in oil prices and deep economic recessions in Western countries like the United States and European nations. The economic and political tension created an environment in which Jews were openly and implicitly blamed for the oil crisis and accompanying economic hardships. Antisemitism, which had been present in certain areas beforehand, significantly intensified following the war and its consequences. On university campuses in the U.S. and Europe, widespread anti-Israel propaganda included overtly antisemitic expressions. Many pro-Palestinian protests crossed the line from political criticism of Israel to slurs directed at Jews in general. Simultaneously, in the media and among political groups, particularly those associated with radical leftist or nationalist movements, stereotypical portrayals of Jews as controlling global energy and finance circulated.

**Jewish Communities in Arab Countries:** Jewish communities in Arab nations, which had already faced oppression and

# האנטישמיות החדשה בעולם

## זיקה בין יחס ביקורתי לישראל לבין שנאת יהודים

### מיוחד לדבר מאת בן ג. פרינק, נירייווק

האנטישמיות החדשה היא גישה (שמה) של ספר חדש שחיבר ארנולד פרינק. סגן המנהל והיועץ הכללי של הליגה נגד השמצה של בני ברית ובני ימין ר. אפ"ר, ראש ה"הנהלה הכלל-ארצית של הליגה, הספר עומד להודיע בקרוב בהוצאת מקור. הוא פרי עבודתו שנמשכה שלוש וחצי שנים, ו"עיקרו – ניתוח הסערת הרוחות ורמת התגלותה של האנטישמיות בעולם בתקופה שלאחר קום מדינת ישראל.

אירנולד פרינק עוסק זה שנים רבות בחקר האנטישמיות וצורתה החדשה, ובחינתה לנו עמל במשך שנים. כמנהל ה"הנהלה הכלל-ארצית של הליגה נגד השמצה של בני ברית ובני ימין ר. אפ"ר, ראש ה"הנהלה הכלל-ארצית של הליגה, הספר עומד להודיע בקרוב בהוצאת מקור. הוא פרי עבודתו שנמשכה שלוש וחצי שנים, ו"עיקרו – ניתוח הסערת הרוחות ורמת התגלותה של האנטישמיות בעולם בתקופה שלאחר קום מדינת ישראל.

יש יהודים באמריקה הסבורים שהליגה נגד השמצה של בני ברית מפריחה בחיפוסיות אחי אנטישנים מים תחת כל אבן ובהון כל שיה. על כך משיב פרינק, כי אלמנטים שגורר רדיפות יהודים מחייבות גורמים מיושנים ומעדיקות בתחילת אום ה"הנהלה הכלל-ארצית של הליגה נגד השמצה של בני ברית ובני ימין ר. אפ"ר, ראש ה"הנהלה הכלל-ארצית של הליגה, הספר עומד להודיע בקרוב בהוצאת מקור. הוא פרי עבודתו שנמשכה שלוש וחצי שנים, ו"עיקרו – ניתוח הסערת הרוחות ורמת התגלותה של האנטישמיות בעולם בתקופה שלאחר קום מדינת ישראל.

האנטישמיות החדשה היא תוצאה של תהליכים שונים, והיא נובעת מן היחסים בין ישראל לבין העולם. היא נובעת מן היחסים בין ישראל לבין העולם. היא נובעת מן היחסים בין ישראל לבין העולם.

Source: "Davar" Paper from 31.03.74

discrimination before the war, came under increasing pressure. Following the war and the oil embargo, hostile actions against them increased, leading to a wave of Jewish emigration from countries like Iraq, Syria, and Egypt. Many sought refuge in Israel or the West. Thus, the Yom Kippur War not only left a significant mark on the international arena but also exacerbated expressions of hatred against Jews worldwide, combining political, economic, and social factors<sup>21</sup>.

**The First and Second Intifadas (1987–1993, 2000–2005):** Another wave of antisemitism spread across Europe, particularly in France and the UK, where dozens of antisemitic attacks were recorded. Different groups attempted to pressure local Jews by associating them with the actions of the Israeli government<sup>22,23</sup>.

**Operation Protective Edge and Operation Pillar of Cloud (2012, 2014):** These relatively short, focused military operations in Gaza led to widespread anti-Israel protests in Europe and the U.S. In many cases, these protests included direct antisemitic chants such as "Death to the Jews" or "Israel is a terrorist state." These calls went far beyond political criticism of Israel and pointed to hatred of Jews in general<sup>24,25,26,27</sup>.

**Operation Guardian of the Walls (May 2021):** This operation resulted in a brief surge in antisemitic incidents for a month, particularly focused on protests against Israel in Europe. However, the seeds of these eruptions were sown immediately with the outbreak of the 'Iron Swords' war<sup>28,29</sup>.

## Conclusion

Antisemitism and the war in Israel remain inextricably linked, feeding, and amplifying each other in the digital age. Addressing this complex reality requires a multi-system approach: strengthening the physical security of Jewish communities, deepening education, and awareness to distinguish legitimate criticism from Jew-hatred and fostering close cooperation with law enforcement and governmental bodies. However, the real challenge lies in maintaining a balanced and respectful public discourse on the Middle East conflict without it descending into hatred against Jews. Only through a collective effort by communities, governments, and civil society organizations can the troubling rise of antisemitism following events in Israel be addressed, ensuring the safety and well-being of Jewish communities worldwide.



Source: X/Hen Mazig

## WHEN SEMANTICS CREATE REALITY OR REALITY CREATES PUBLIC OPINION - WHEN DID "FREE PALESTINE" BECOME ANTISEMITIC?!

### Anti-Zionism as Modern Antisemitism

**The phrase "free Palestine" has undergone a dramatic transformation! What began as legitimate criticism of Israeli policy turned during Operation Iron Swords into a clear antisemitic symbol. We tracked this change through a wide variety of examples - from football fields to street protests, from social media to cultural events. We'll show how the phrase, which once indicated support for a two-state solution, has become an explicit call for Israel's erasure and harm to Jews. This is a clear example of how modern antisemitism hides behind the guise of "criticism of Israel," using new words to convey old hatred.**

The "Swords of Iron" war period marked the emergence of a contemporary manifestation of antisemitism, increasingly expressed through various forms of anti-Israel sentiment, establishing new narratives and semantic adaptations. While traditional antisemitic expressions have been relatively marginalized in public discourse, their position has been supplanted by anti-Israeli and anti-Zionist rhetoric aimed at targeting Jewish communities, both within Israel and globally, under the guise of ostensibly legitimate linguistic reformulation.

In the preceding century, Voloshinov (1895-1936) established the correlation between linguistic perception and ideological formation. Diverging from traditional Marxist interpretation, Voloshinov conceptualized language not merely as an ideological transmission mechanism but as a fundamental component and material reality in itself. He posited that language, as a social semiotic system, enables the very existence of human consciousness. Voloshinov emphasized the necessity of examining language within its socio-historical context

rather than abstractly, asserting that words function as dynamic social signs whose meanings evolve according to social status, historical context, and the dialectical relationship between speaker and listener.

While periods of social transformation traditionally reveal the polysemy of linguistic expressions, reflecting tensions between diverse social forces, this phenomenon became particularly pronounced during this year. Most significantly, the semantic veil was completely lifted from the expression "Free Palestine." Although until 2023 it represented a legitimate political position, albeit one uncomfortable for Israel, worldwide demonstrations - occurring across university campuses, street rallies, mosques, and within both leftist and radical right strongholds - transformed the statement into one with genocidal implications. Unlike previous discourse where "liberating Palestine" was contextually understood within the framework of a two-state solution, contemporary manifestations predominantly appear alongside demands for establishing a Palestinian state

superseding Israel - articulated as "from the river to the sea" - frequently accompanied by calls for physical violence against Jewish communities.

Beyond advocating for Israel's cartographic erasure, this rhetoric constitutes explicit antisemitism according to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) framework, widely adopted across Western nations. The IHRA's millennial determination classified statements incorporating Jewish demonization, implementation of double standards toward Jews or Israelis, or denial of Jewish national self-determination rights as antisemitic rather than legitimate criticism of Israeli governmental policy. The contemporary iteration of "Free Palestine," particularly when articulated as "from the river to the sea," effectively implements this denial while applying a discriminatory standard that presupposes universal national sovereignty rights while excluding the Jewish people.

The perception of Israel's illegitimacy predicated on its Jewish character is not

novel; rather, it has gained unprecedented momentum since October 7th's outbreak of hostilities. The terminology of antipathy has undergone semantic evolution - while explicit antisemitism has become socially unacceptable, anti-Zionist rhetoric provides a more palatable vehicle for similar sentiments. This represents a semantic transformation that has both created and shaped a troubling contemporary reality.

Empirical manifestations of this phenomenon proliferate globally. A particularly illustrative case emerged when the Coalition to Free Palestine spokesperson, Samah Tansis, offered a public defense of Hassan Nasrallah on Australian television following his elimination in Beirut, advocating for his commemoration. During this same discourse, she defended Shiite mosques in Sydney displaying Nasrallah memorabilia while refusing to condemn the "Khaybar, Khaybar" chants - historically associated with anti-Jewish pogroms dating to the Prophet Muhammad's era<sup>30</sup>.

The entertainment industry's engagement with this discourse has manifested through various cultural figures employing identical terminology. American recording artist Melanie Martinez concluded her London performance by displaying the PLO flag while encouraging audience participation in "Free Palestine" chants<sup>31</sup>. More nuanced but equally impactful manifestations include NBA athlete Kyrie Irving's pre-season photographic appearance wearing prominently displayed bracelet bearing the identical phrase<sup>32</sup>. The American media's immediate recognition and amplification of this symbolic gesture ensures its visibility to a global audience of tens of millions



Source: X/angelkisser



throughout the athletic season.

Furthermore, calls for Israel's dissolution have been accompanied by transnational advocacy for intifada, amplifying the statement's violent implications beyond the Israeli-Palestinian conflict's geographical boundaries. A representative instance occurred during a Berlin gallery opening, where approximately 50 keffiyeh-adorned protesters prevented the Cultural Affairs Commissioner from speaking, employing pyrotechnics and physical confrontation while vocalizing "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free" and "there is only one solution - intifada revolution"<sup>33</sup>.

Concurrent quantitative research has yielded significant empirical data, with multiple transnational surveys indicating elevated percentages of individuals demographically unaffiliated with the Middle Eastern conflict expressing security concerns regarding the potential importation of intifada methodologies to Western nations. An IPSOS survey demonstrated that by October 2023, in the immediate aftermath of the Gaza envelope communities massacre and subsequent anti-Israel protest emergence, approximately 63 percent of British respondents expressed apprehension regarding the Middle East conflict's societal implications and potential threats to British civilian security<sup>34</sup>.

The manifestation of localized implications within Western societies has been documented across diverse contexts. Pro-Palestinian activists implemented transportation infrastructure disruption in the Los Angeles metropolitan area while articulating the "Free Palestine" narrative<sup>35</sup>. Montreal, Canada witnessed an escalation

of these tactics through the manipulation of electronic traffic signage systems, displaying messages such as "Free Palestine, escalation now" and "export the intifada"<sup>36</sup>. These societal disruptions extended into the athletic sphere, with some instances, such as the anticipated responses to Israeli athletic participation in the Paris 2024 Olympics, representing predictable manifestations<sup>37</sup>. However, similar rhetorical expressions emerged even in contexts lacking Israeli participation, exemplified by the Wimbledon tennis tournament, where spectators encountered demonstrators vocalizing demands to free Palestine "from the river to the sea" en route to the venue<sup>38</sup>.

Within alternative athletic contexts, spectators actively demonstrated Palestinian solidarity while propagating unsubstantiated genocide allegations regarding Israeli operations in Gaza. This phenomenon was particularly evident at Celtic Football Club's stadium, where supporters displayed numerous PLO flags, expressed support for October 7th events, and exhibited pro-Palestinian signage during matches<sup>39</sup>. The European football governing body, UEFA, imposed a notably minimal financial penalty of \$19,000, which proved insufficient as a deterrent, as evidenced by subsequent similar actions by Galatasaray supporters during Champions League qualification matches. These supporters juxtaposed stadium signage declaring "humanity lost its conscience in Gaza" with larger displays proclaiming "Free Palestine"<sup>40</sup>.

The Far East, particularly Japan, witnessed an intensification of anti-Israel demonstrations and petitions correlating with the prolongation of Gaza hostilities. Notable manifestations included Japanese

demonstrators demanding Palestinian liberation while displaying PLO-flagged keys, symbolically referencing the 1948 Palestinian refugee exodus and perpetual right of return advocacy. This represents another iteration demonstrating that contemporary "Free Palestine" rhetoric transcends advocacy for bilateral state coexistence, instead demanding Israel's replacement or termination as a Jewish state.

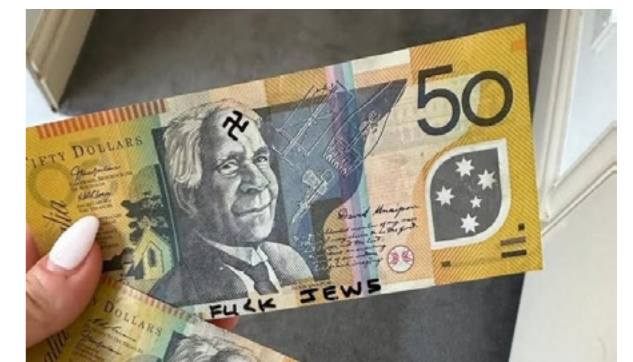
The "Free Palestine" rhetoric has demonstrated remarkable transferability across disparate sociopolitical contexts, manifesting even in demonstrations ostensibly unrelated to Middle Eastern geopolitics. A notable example emerged during London's central pride parade, where participants synthesized LGBTQ+ advocacy with Palestinian solidarity, incorporating PLO flag displays and liberation rhetoric<sup>41</sup>. This intersection of seemingly discrete social movements exemplifies the phrase's evolving function as a broader ideological signifier.

The transition from rhetorical violence to physical manifestations becomes particularly evident when examining metropolitan centers of the United States. Staten Island, New York, documented summer incidents involving an individual combining traditional antisemitic symbols (swastikas) with contemporary anti-Israel rhetoric, while disseminating explicit calls for violence against Jewish communities<sup>42</sup>. Brooklyn witnessed a more direct manifestation of this ideology-to-violence progression when an individual perpetrated a stabbing near a Chabad house while vocalizing "Free Palestine"<sup>43</sup>. Another incident involved the violent assault of a Jewish family attending an academic commemoration, accompanied by aggressive articulations including "Free

Palestine," "Gaza is ours," and explicit death threats against Israel<sup>44</sup>.

The post-October transformation of this expression from governmental critique to eliminationist rhetoric has become globally ubiquitous in antisemitic contexts. However, this represents merely one facet of contemporary antisemitism's integration with anti-Israel sentiment. The BDS movement, previously assessed as having diminished global influence, has demonstrated renewed vitality through economic warfare initiatives designed to delegitimize Israel's sovereign status and normalize economic aggression, occasionally manifesting in physical violence. It bears noting that boycott tactics maintain historical resonance with National Socialist Germany's initial methodologies upon achieving political power.

Australian manifestations of economic warfare included pro-Palestinian activists' attempts to prevent Zim maritime operations at Sydney's port during the conflict's initial phase<sup>45</sup>. Concurrently, the boycott movement attempted to leverage American administrative pressure regarding military support, employing genocide allegations. The timing of these efforts, coinciding with the U.S. electoral cycle, suggests calculated political pressure on



Source: X/RonenStauber

the Democratic administration<sup>46</sup>. Belfast, Northern Ireland, witnessed BDS activists employing "genocidal state" rhetoric to discourage retail consumption of Israeli products<sup>47</sup>. French activism included a Carrefour boycott campaign predicated on alleged profiteering from purported genocide<sup>48</sup>. The Starbucks corporation encountered widespread vandalism and violence following their disavowal of employee organization statements expressing Palestinian solidarity during the conflict's early stages<sup>49</sup>.

A distinct manifestation of institutional discrimination emerged in the Netherlands, where Amsterdam law enforcement personnel cited "ideological considerations" in their refusal to provide security for Jewish community events. This development, documented by local Jewish media, was particularly noteworthy for the reported absence of administrative censure from Amsterdam's police command structure<sup>50</sup>.

The cultural sphere has witnessed parallel developments in boycott activism, prominently featuring former Pink Floyd member Roger Waters' continued advocacy for comprehensive Israeli isolation. When Australian musician Nick Cave (noted for frequent Israeli performances) expressed opposition to the boycott, Waters' social media response exemplified the movement's rhetorical strategy: "Dear Nick Cave, we - the indigenous Palestinians - request your adherence to BDS protocols regarding Israeli engagements. The simplicity is self-evident. Error acknowledgment is acceptable. Your genocide opposition deficit is significant. However, perfection remains elusive. Palestinian apology and BDS adherence would facilitate resolution"<sup>51</sup>. Cultural boycott

initiatives intensified following the conflict, evidenced by December 2023's declaration from over 300 LGBTQ+ artists advocating Israeli isolation "until Palestinian liberation"<sup>52</sup> extending to opposition against Israeli artists internationally, including attempts to boycott the Snow White film featuring Israeli actress Gal Gadot<sup>53</sup>.

Contemporary discourse occasionally attempts to differentiate between anti-Zionist sentiment and antisemitism through reference to organizations like Jewish Voice for Peace [JVP], which self-identifies as the Jewish component of Palestinian advocacy. The argument suggests that Jewish organizational identity precludes antisemitic classification, despite demonstrable hostility toward Israel and its global allies. However, financial documentation provides alternative analytical frameworks. While JVP's donor transparency remains limited, U.S. tax records indicate substantial funding from progressive foundations - including the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and George Soros's Open Society Center - whose operational objectives include opposition to Israel's Jewish state status rather than specific policy critique<sup>54</sup>.

The conceptualization of Israel's illegitimacy predicated on its Jewish character predates current events but has gained unprecedented momentum following October 7th's hostilities. Contemporary hate rhetoric demonstrates semantic evolution - direct antisemitic expression faces increased social sanctions while anti-Zionist articulation provides more acceptable vehicle for similar sentiments. This semantic transformation has both generated and shaped contemporary sociopolitical reality.

## ANTISEMITISM 2024: NUMBERS AND TRENDS

The Department for Combating Antisemitism and Community Resilience at the World Zionist Organization continuously monitors antisemitic incidents worldwide. The data presented in this chapter represents information collected over the past year. It should be noted that this data is based on incidents that were either reported to or monitored by the World Zionist Organization, or published in global media through public reports. Additionally, it should be noted that as of the publication of this report, not all annual summary reports from organizations and communities have been published, therefore the final absolute number of antisemitic incidents recorded in 2024 is expected to increase.

2022 was chosen as the "standard" year [comparison year] in the study of global antisemitic incidents for methodological reasons. This year was chosen primarily because it did not feature exceptional antisemitic events that dramatically affected the global level of antisemitism, in stark contrast to 2023, which was extremely affected by the October 7th events and their implications.

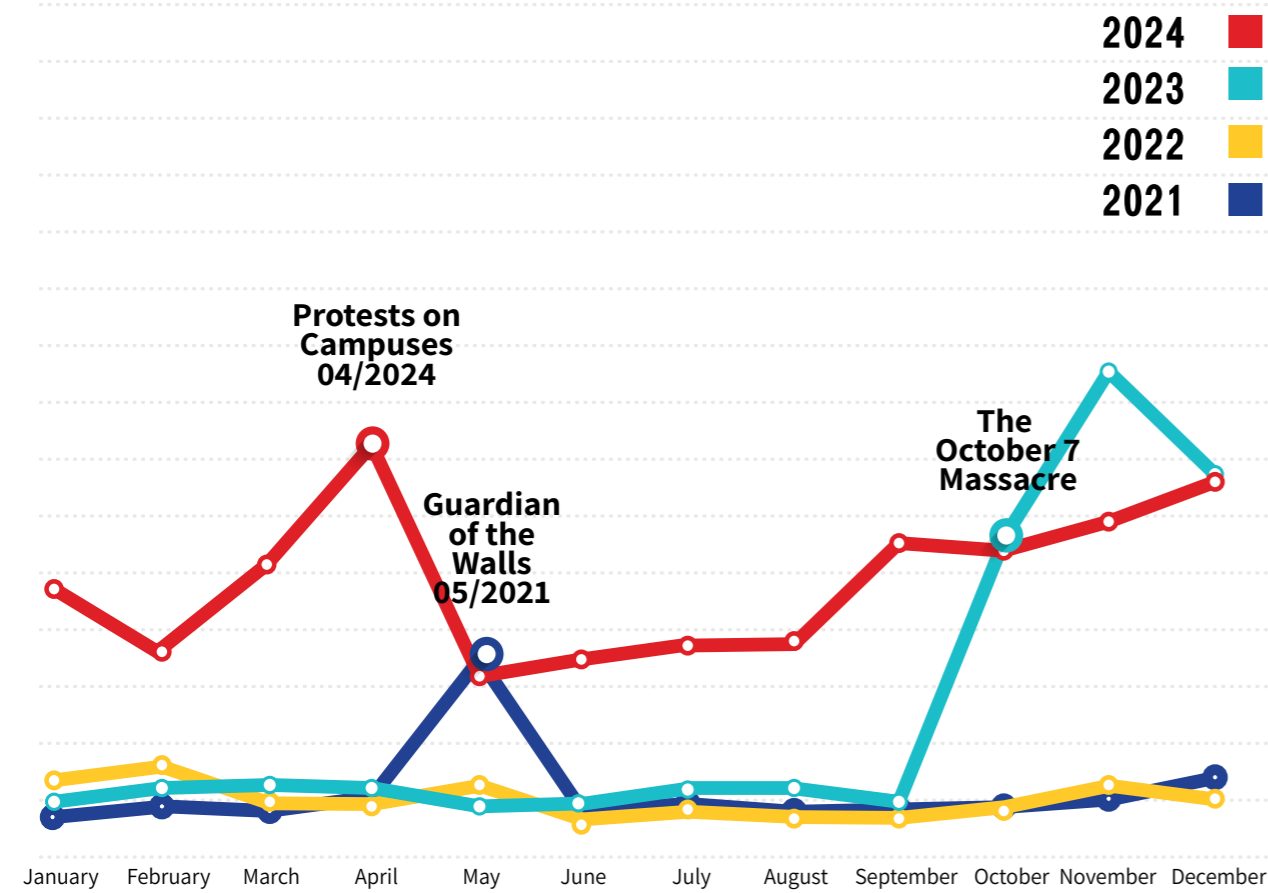
Using 2023 data as a basis for comparison would have created significant research bias, which would have compromised the reliability of the findings and blurred the trends. Research bias in this context refers to the distortion that could occur in data analysis when using a year that included an extreme event as a basis for comparison.

In October - November - December 2023, six times more antisemitic incidents were reported compared to these three months in 2022. Additionally, the 2023 report noted [1] that there was an increase of over 1000% in antisemitic incidents on social media between October 7-28. Later in-depth research conducted by private companies concluded that a significant portion of these incidents stemmed from 'bot' activity operated by hostile entities. Using this data as a basis for comparison would have led to an underestimation of the true rise in antisemitism and made it difficult to identify long-term trends.

Choosing 2022 as the comparison year allows for more accurate analysis of trends and better understanding of real changes in the scope of antisemitism. It should be noted that in the decade preceding 2022, there was a consistent upward trend in antisemitic incidents, with each year recording more incidents than the previous year, but 2022 provides a more stable reference point for comparison than 2023. This methodology enables a more accurate assessment of global antisemitism trends and provides a solid basis for determining policies and strategies to address the phenomenon.

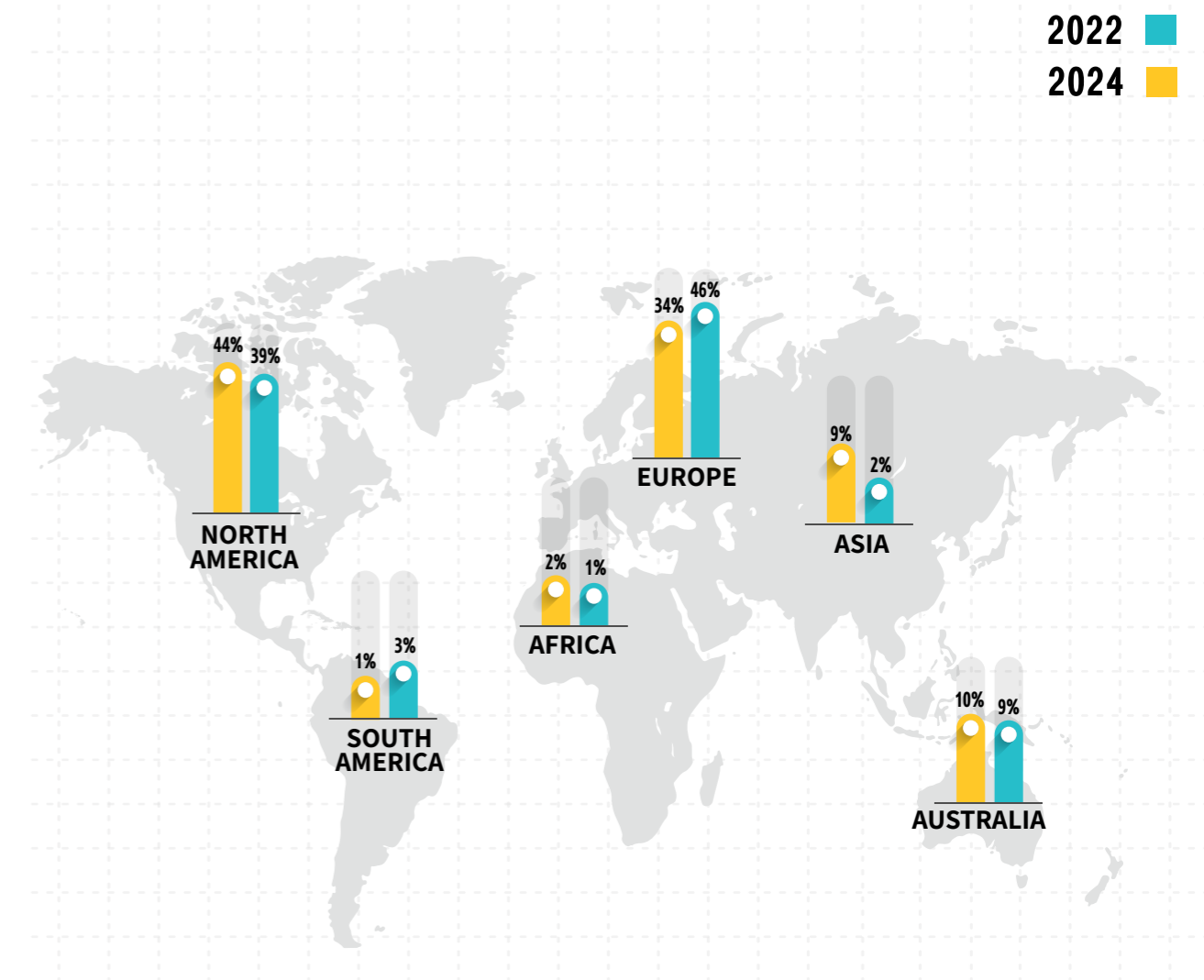
**Analysis of the data in 2024 shows that there is a 4.4-fold increase in the number of documented antisemitic incidents compared to 2022.**

## ANTISEMITISM EVENTS BY MONTHS (UPDATED TO 01.01.25)



## DISTRIBUTION OF EVENTS IN A GEOGRAPHICAL CROSS-SECTION

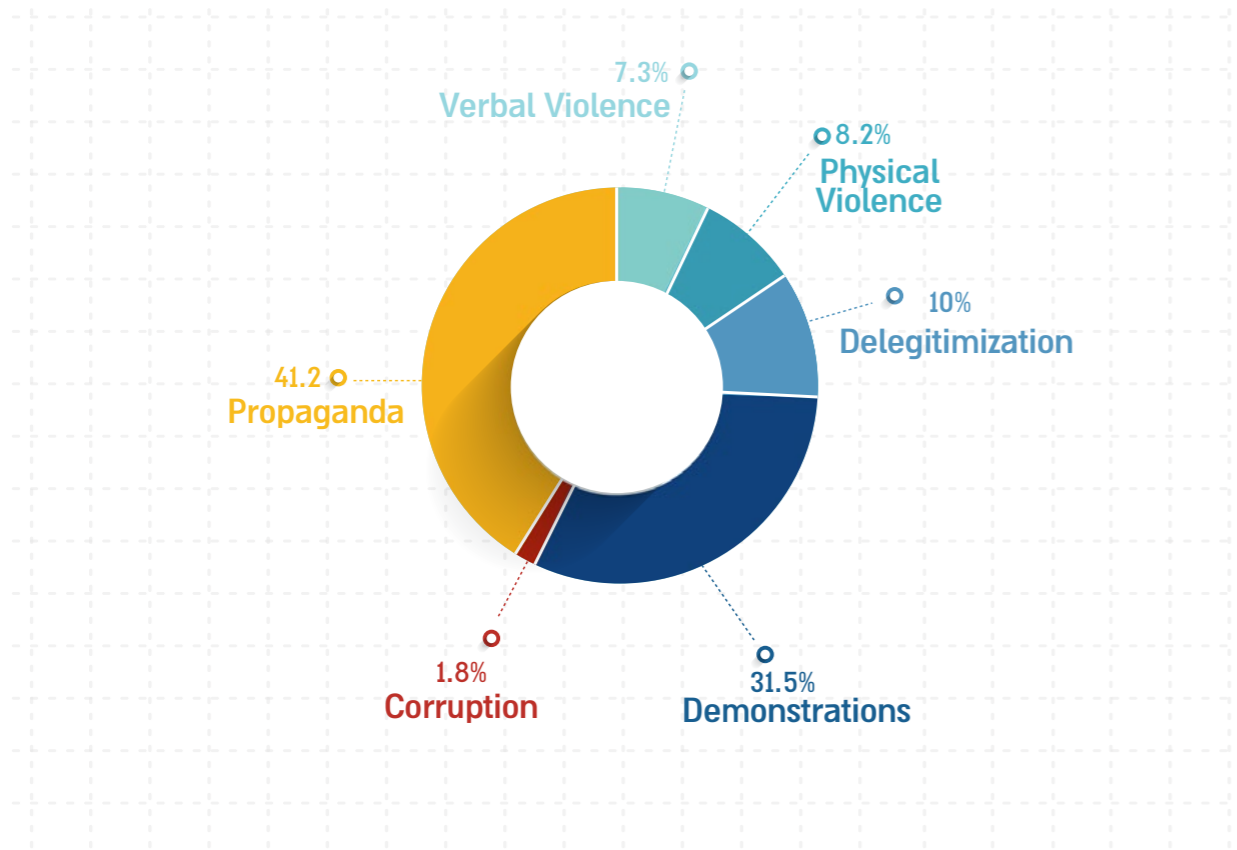
In 2024, antisemitic incidents were recorded worldwide, with a geographic analysis of all monitored incidents showing **an increase in the number of antisemitic incidents in North America compared to Europe, as well as a significant increase in the number of incidents in Australia.**



**It should be noted that the decrease in the relative percentage of antisemitic incidents recorded in Europe does not indicate a decrease in the scope of incidents recorded on the continent, but rather reflects a more dramatic intensification in other regions of the world, or alternatively, under-reporting of antisemitic incidents that occurred there.**

## BREAKDOWN OF EVENTS 2024

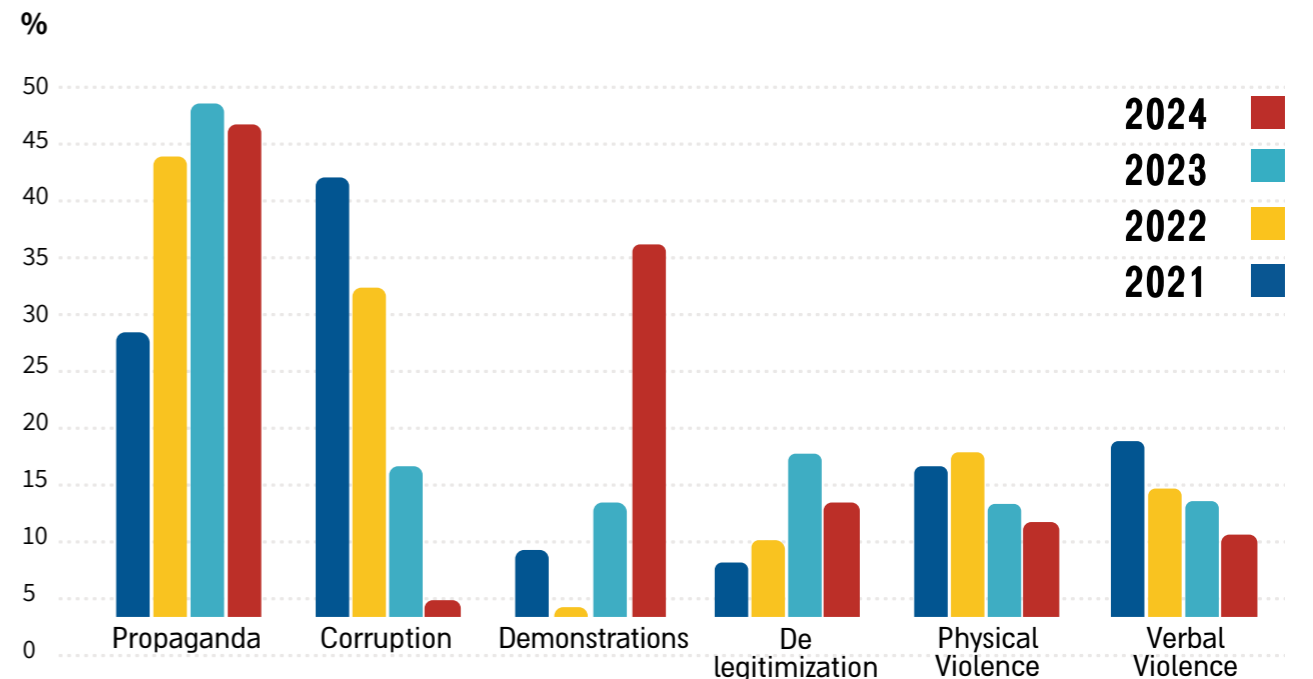
All monitored incidents were divided into six categories: Physical violence (such as shootings and physical attacks), verbal violence (such as harassment, curses, antisemitic letters), propaganda (such as posting posters in streets, distribution of antisemitic flyers, and antisemitic expressions in media), demonstrations, vandalism (such as desecration of cemeteries, burning of Jewish public buildings, etc.), and delegitimization (such as antisemitic events with direct connection to the State of Israel).



2024 was characterized by a concerning trend of increased antisemitic expressions across various arenas, with the most significant phenomena identified being a substantial increase in physical violence against Jews and Jewish institutions, anti-Israeli demonstrations, and propaganda on social media. The severity of the situation is reflected in the documentation of nearly 1,000 cases of violence, with estimates suggesting that the true number is significantly higher due to under-reporting to authorities. Alongside physical attacks, approximately 1,500 mass demonstrations occurred carrying distinct antisemitic messages, while analysis of documented antisemitic incidents indicates that a quarter of them were directly related to Israeli policy and the Middle East conflict. In terms of the distribution of antisemitic incidents, antisemitic propaganda continued to lead this year with 41.2% of all incidents, while violent events, both verbal and physical, constituted 15.5% of all documented incidents

## DISTRIBUTION OF ANTISEMITIC EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE YEARS 2021-2024

Analysis of event types during 2021-2024 indicates significant trends in the development of protest and public activity. In 2023 and 2024, there was a significant increase in the absolute number of events compared to previous years.



In the propaganda field, despite a slight percentage decrease in 2024, the absolute number of these events actually increased due to significant growth in total overall events. Similarly, in the vandalism field, a significant decrease was observed in percentage terms in 2024, but due to the increase in total events, the absolute number of vandalism incidents grew.

**The demonstrations field shows the most dramatic change, with a sharp rise in the percentage of demonstrations in 2024. Considering the general increase in the number of events, this means a particularly sharp rise in the actual number of demonstrations - mostly against Israel, indicating intensifying social tensions and the use of demonstrations as a tool for expressing political and ideological positions.**

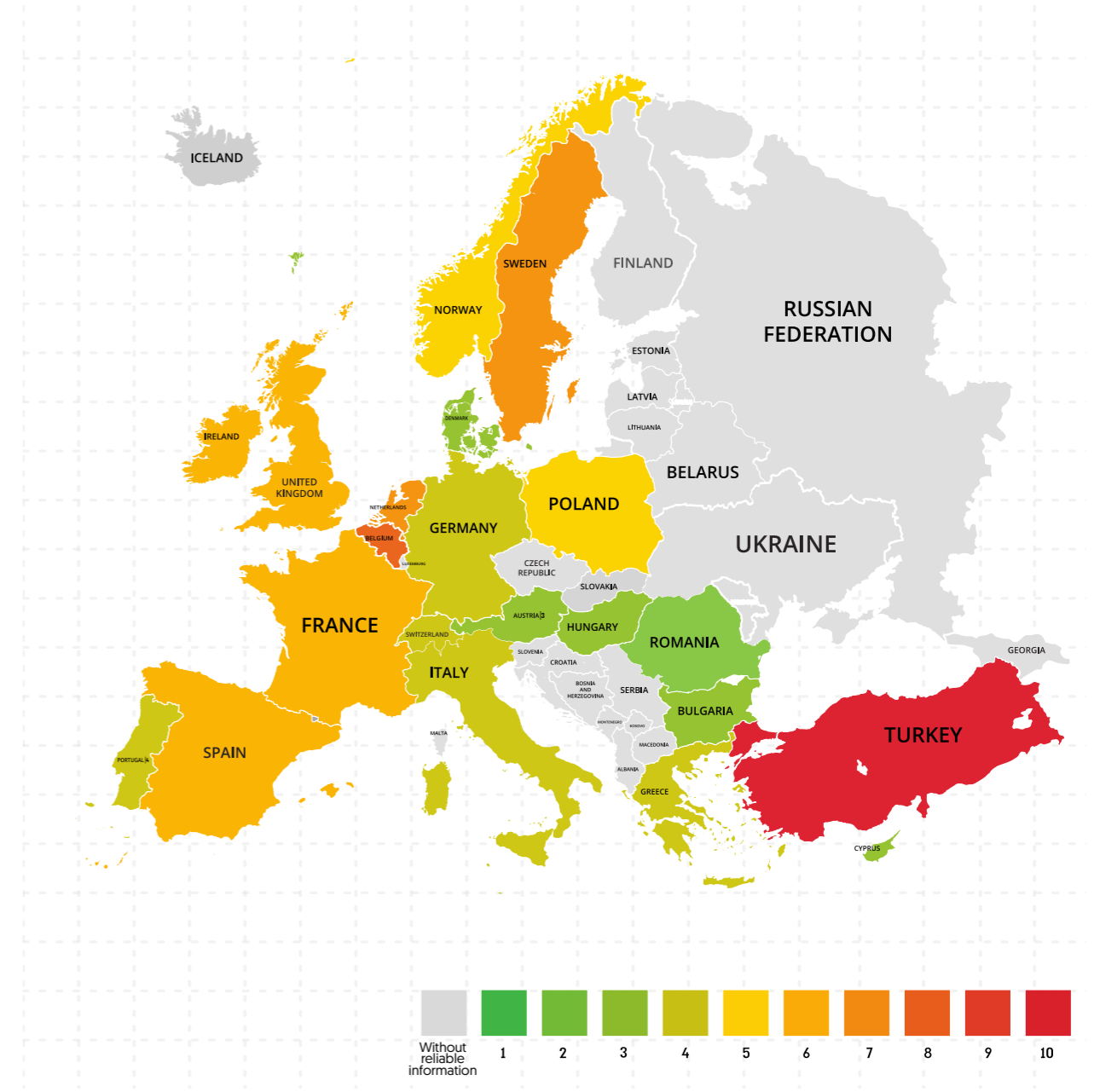
De-legitimization events also showed a significant increase in 2024, and considering the general growth in the number of events, there is a notable rise in the absolute number of such events, mostly against Israel and American corporations marketing in Israel. Meanwhile, the percentages of physical and verbal violence remained relatively stable over the years, but the absolute number of violent events increased in correlation with the general rise in the number of events.

## MAP OF ANTISEMITISM IN EUROPE FOR 2022

The Global Antisemitism Index was constructed based on several parameters: the number of antisemitic incidents that occurred in the past year, their severity and intensity, public opinion surveys conducted, and conversations held to formulate a picture of local sentiments, as well as actions taken by local governments to prevent antisemitic incidents, with emphasis on legislation and enforcement to ensure Jewish community prosperity. Based on these parameters, countries were divided into different color categories, representing the level of antisemitism within their territories. The index refers to changes in antisemitism levels over the past year alongside changes that occurred in the last two years (2024 compared to 2022).



## MAP OF ANTISEMITISM IN EUROPE FOR 2024



## EUROPE

A European Union report presents a complex picture of antisemitism, with significant variation between countries. Countries like France, Germany, and Britain demonstrate high governmental commitment to fighting antisemitism but face ongoing challenges on the ground. In France, for example, there is constant concern about terrorist attacks on Jewish institutions, and the Jewish community expresses disappointment about the removal of permanent security from Jewish institutions. In Belgium and the Netherlands, there is a significant gap between the severity of the situation and the governmental response, with Jewish communities bearing a heavy economic burden of funding security. In Poland, there are problems with recognizing and handling antisemitic events, with 89% of reported incidents classified as "undefined." In Russia and Ukraine, antisemitism is not perceived as a central problem by local Jewish leadership, although there is concern about vandalism against Jewish heritage sites. In Hungary, few antisemitic incidents are reported, but there is concern about political rhetoric and the inclusion of historical nationalist figures involved in antisemitism in textbooks. In Sweden, the Jewish community expresses concern from three main sources: extreme right-wing extremists, Islamist terrorism, and anti-Israeli activity from left-wing activists and Muslims.

The rise in power of extreme right-wing movements and parties in many European countries (Poland, Hungary, Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Netherlands) is based on anti-establishment characteristics, nationalism and separatism, xenophobia

expressed in clear positions against immigration (especially from Muslim countries), antisemitism, and rejection of liberalism, globalism, and multiculturalism values. This trend of strengthening the extreme right is mainly rooted in global changes, economic crises in some countries, and primarily stands against the issue of refugee migration from Africa and the Middle East since 2015 ('migration crisis'), sharp criticism of the European Union idea, and calls to cancel its centralized authority. Within the growing extremism in German streets and rising explicit antisemitism from extreme left and pro-Palestinian elements, it appears that the extreme right is also trying to utilize the Israeli-Palestinian conflict for its own antisemitic and racist propaganda. Activists are trying to exploit the current crisis in the Middle East with the aim of both inciting and diverting people from different camps in Germany against Israel, and this issue constitutes a significant part in elections.

### France

An increase of over 350% in documented antisemitic incidents in France in 2024 compared to 2022. Of these, over 28% are events defined as violence, including: rape of a 12-year-old girl due to her Judaism, stabbing of a Jewish woman in her throat, assault and stabbing of a man leaving synagogue while shouting "dirty Jew," assault of 3 students who were hanging posters of hostages. Vandalism events at a kosher restaurant in Paris and another restaurant in Villeurbanne, swastikas drawn on Jewish homes and institutions. Due to the situation



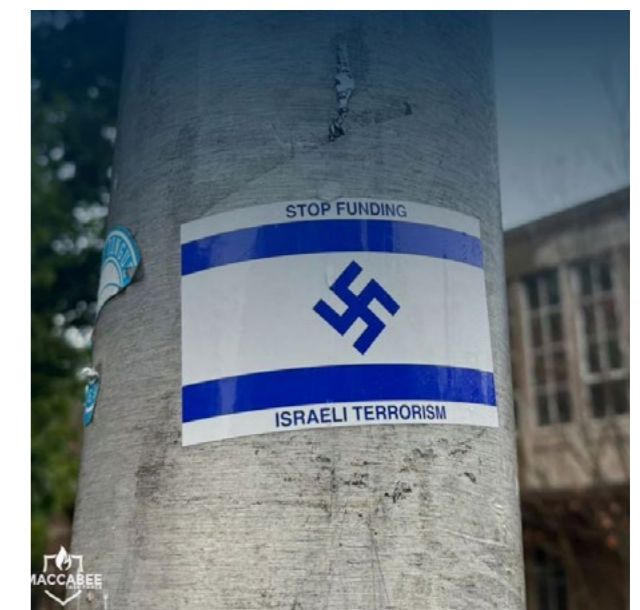
Source: X/avriogata

in France, security was increased around the Israeli delegation at the Paris Olympics. Additionally, numerous demonstrations against Israel were held throughout France and attempts to boycott it from significant events such as international weapons exhibitions held in Paris – attempts that failed with court intervention.

The CRIF organization presents a survey examining French public attitudes towards Jews, antisemitism, and Israel, revealing a complex situation. The findings show that a significant majority of French people (64%) believe Jews have reason to fear for their lives in France, with 79% of respondents viewing antisemitism as a common phenomenon in their country. Moreover, 70% of respondents believe antisemitism has increased compared to previous years. Particularly concerning is that about 46% of respondents hold six or more antisemitic prejudices, with the most common prejudices relating to the perception that Jews control the media or are wealthier than average. Regarding attitudes toward Israel and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the survey indicates complexity in French public perception. On one hand, 52% see Israel as a strong state pursuing aggressive policies

toward its neighbors, and 66% believe it should avoid harming civilian institutions even when Hamas hides in them. On the other hand, 77% recognize Hamas as a terrorist organization, and 58% report not feeling directly affected by the conflict.

The BDS movement is known to 54% of French people, with 62% of respondents believing its goal is to damage Israel's image, regardless of its government policies. The connection between the Middle East conflict and rising antisemitism in France is emphasized by 75% of respondents, with a significant gap between right-wing voters (88%) and left-wing voters (62%). The survey indicates high awareness of antisemitism and its rise in French society, including among youth and educated people. While there is broad support for defining Hamas as a terrorist organization, there is also significant criticism of Israeli policy in the region. These findings reflect the complexity of attitudes toward Jews and Israel in contemporary French society.



Source: Instagram/mactaskforce

## Britain

Britain recorded a record number of antisemitic incidents in 2024. Compared to 2022, there was an increase of nearly 450% in antisemitic incidents. Over 15% were violent incidents, 36% demonstrations containing antisemitic statements, and 46% propaganda. The incident of throwing glass bottles at Jewish schoolgirls is just one of dozens of assault incidents in the kingdom. The report on antisemitic incidents in Britain for the first half of 2024, published by the CST, presents a worrying picture of a sharp rise in antisemitism in the country. During this period, 1,978 antisemitic incidents were recorded, representing a 105% increase compared to the same period in 2023, when 964 incidents were recorded. This is the highest half-yearly peak ever recorded, reflecting a 44% increase even from the previous peak recorded in 2021. Regarding the nature of incidents, the report points to



Source: X/OliLondonTV

a wide range of antisemitic behaviors. One case of extreme violence was recorded, 121 cases of physical assault, 83 cases of property damage, and 142 cases of threats. The lion's share of incidents, 1,618 in number, was classified as abusive behavior, while 13 additional cases included distribution of antisemitic propaganda material.

Geographically, most incidents occurred in areas with high concentration of Jewish population. Greater London led with 1,037 incidents, followed by Greater Manchester with 268 incidents. Significant numbers were also recorded in West Yorkshire (115), Hertfordshire (60), and Thames Valley (47).

The sharp rise in the number of incidents is largely attributed to the impact of the war in Gaza and Hamas's attack on October 7, 2023. More than half of the incidents (52%) included direct reference to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Additionally, there was a significant increase in online incidents, which constituted 32% of all incidents with 630 cases, as well as an increase in incidents at educational institutions and universities.

These data reflect a worrying trend of escalation in antisemitism in Britain, where events in the Middle East directly affect the scope of antisemitic incidents in the country. The report emphasizes the need for continued monitoring, documentation, and action against these phenomena to ensure the security of the Jewish community in Britain.

## Germany

Despite the high number of incidents and incitement on social networks, it can be seen that the number of antisemitic incidents in

Germany that were reported and monitored was significantly higher at the beginning of the year, but nevertheless moderated during the year. The removal of the expression "from the sea to the river, Palestine will be free" and prosecution for this statement led to a decrease in the use of this expression during demonstrations and propaganda on networks.

Although the official reports for 2024 in Germany have not yet been published, the Berlin antisemitism report for the first half of 2024 shows a worrying picture. During this period, 1,383 antisemitic incidents were documented, a number higher than the total incidents in all of 2023. The data indicates a worrying average of 7-8 reported antisemitic incidents per day.

The geographical distribution of incidents shows a significant concentration in Berlin's central neighborhoods, with the Mitte district leading with 192 incidents, followed by Neukölln with 125 incidents, and Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg with 122 incidents. In educational institutions, 74 incidents were recorded, with 27 of them occurring in schools, a phenomenon observed in nine out of twelve districts of the city. The online space has become a significant arena for antisemitism, with 715 incidents constituting 52% of all incidents. This represents a 35% increase compared to the previous year, with 90% of online incidents directed against Jewish and Israeli institutions. In parallel, 96 demonstrations with antisemitic content were documented, with 80% of them related to anti-Israeli activism.

The characteristics of the incidents indicate an increase in the use of antisemitic symbols

in public space, combining traditional antisemitism with anti-Zionism. A particularly troubling phenomenon is the use of a red triangle as a sign of threat and intimidation, along with an increase in the desecration of memorials and commemoration sites.

The impact on the Jewish community is deep and comprehensive. There has been a significant reduction in community activities, increased security measures, and changes in daily life patterns such as changing prayer times in synagogues and hiding Jewish symbols in public space. Beyond that, there is a feeling of isolation and lack of solidarity from general society.

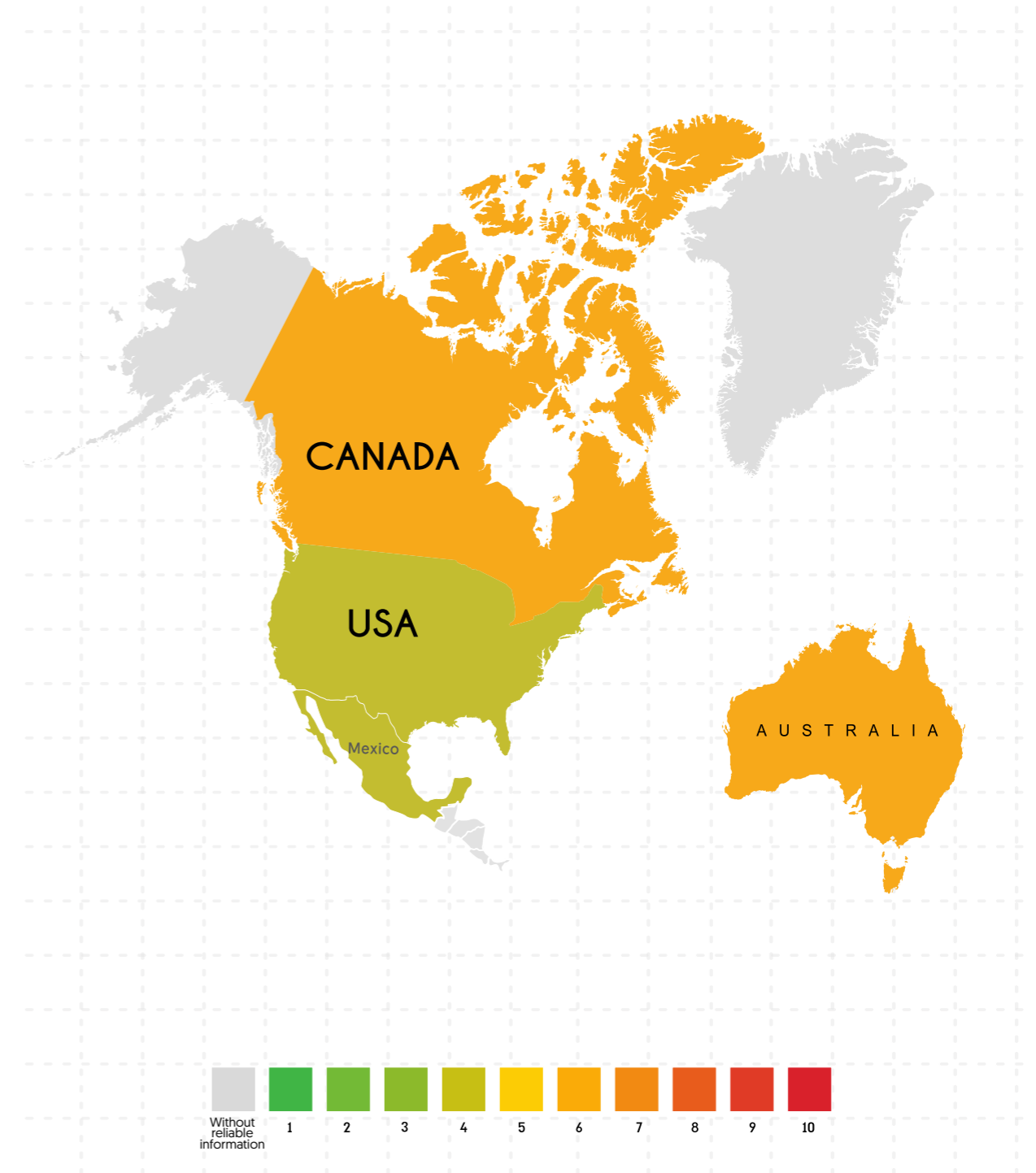


Source: X/ Heidi Bachram

## THE MAP OF ANTISEMITISM IN NORTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA FOR 2022



## THE MAP OF ANTISEMITISM IN NORTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA FOR 2024

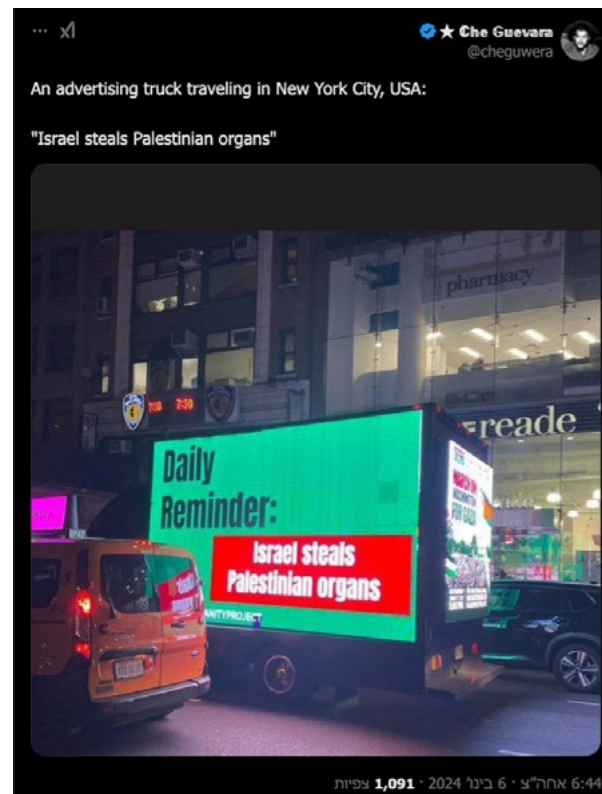




## USA

An unprecedented wave of antisemitism is sweeping the United States in 2024, with a 288% increase representing almost four times the number of antisemitic incidents compared to 2022. The peak of incidents was recorded in April, when propaganda against the State of Israel, spreading false information, and demonstrations led to unbridled physical and verbal violence.

A significant incident in the California community was the murder of dentist Dr. Ben Haroni in San Jose, an event that shocked the entire Jewish community. Meanwhile, additional violent incidents occurred, such as the attack at San Francisco City Hall during a pro-Israel rally, where rioters tried to violently disrupt the protest. Across the state, neo-Nazi gang marches were seen raising flags and



מקור: X/ Cheguwera

antisemitic signs, and spreading anti-Jewish conspiracies, especially around the election system.

The violence also reached educational institutions, as demonstrated by the attack on two Jewish students at DePaul University in Illinois. In New York, a series of violent incidents included an attack on a child in Crown Heights, shooting at a worshipper on his way to synagogue in Chicago, and a brutal attack in Manhattan accompanied by shouts of "dirty Jew". Meanwhile, Jewish businesses in California were vandalized in coordinated attacks. Religious institutions became preferred targets, as the historic "Mikveh Israel" synagogue in Philadelphia and "Bnei Yaakov" synagogue in California suffered vandalism and suspicious fires. In Michigan, a local rabbi was attacked with gun threats in his home, which illustrates the growing boldness of antisemitic attackers.

The political arena was not spared from antisemitic violence. Jewish candidates from both parties suffered from defamation and attacks: Republican Bruce Blakeman was drawn with horns, and Democrat Kate Galego was portrayed as a satanic figure on Yom Kippur. Todd Richman, chairman of the Democratic Majority for Israel, was physically attacked, and Congressman Greg Landsman's home was surrounded by protesters. The voting process was also affected, with harassment events at polling stations and campaign signs defaced with swastikas.

Law enforcement agencies are struggling to cope with the scope of incidents due to their wide geographical distribution. The fact that the violence affects all Jewish streams - Orthodox, Conservative, and Progressive - emphasizes the bipartisan challenge that



Source: X/ LucasGage

requires a unified response. The wave of antisemitism goes beyond individual hate crimes and poses a real threat to American democracy, as it undermines religious freedom and safe participation in the democratic process.

## CANADA

The most significant change in the increase (in percentage) in antisemitic incidents can be seen in Canada with a 562% increase in antisemitic incidents in 2024 compared to 2022. Violent incidents constitute close to 25% of reported incidents, including several attacks on synagogues across Canada, shooting at a synagogue in Toronto (3 times), window smashing, door arson in Vancouver, vandalism in Ontario, arson and Molotov cocktail throwing at a synagogue in Montreal. Repeated attacks on Jewish schools, including two shooting incidents and the burning of a student bus, assault of a Jewish woman during a pro-Palestinian demonstration. Additionally, vandalism of a menorah in Toronto, drawing of a swastika on tombstones in a Montreal cemetery, vandalism of Jewish-owned business, damage to an Israeli-owned restaurant, and anti-Israeli activity at the University of Toronto were documented.

## AUSTRALIA

In Australia, there was a 387% increase in antisemitic incidents compared to 2022. Close to 15% of documented cases are cases of violence, about 50% of cases are anti-Israeli propaganda, and 33% demonstrations containing antisemitic content as well as additional incidents of calls for boycott and vandalism.

This increase includes serious incidents such as: arson of a synagogue in Melbourne, vandalism of cars in Sydney, neo-Nazi protests outside Parliament House, firing of a Jewish radio host for refusing to support pro-Hamas positions, harassment of a Jewish tourist for having a Star of David sticker on her phone. Additional serious incidents documented this year include: assault of a Jewish doctor on New Year's Eve in Melbourne, throwing an explosive device at a rabbi pushing a baby stroller, banknotes with swastikas and antisemitic writings, attempted assault of diners at a kosher restaurant in Victoria. These events constitute only a small part of the events that occurred in the last year in Australia and represent a worrying trend change among the Jewish community.



Source: i24New

## THE MAP OF ANTISEMITISM IN LATIN AMERICA FOR 2022



## THE MAP OF ANTISEMITISM IN LATIN AMERICA FOR 2024



## LATIN AMERICA

In recent years, antisemitism has cast a troubling shadow over South America, a continent with a rich and diverse Jewish heritage. Despite a history of relative tolerance and integration, Jewish communities in countries such as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are dealing with an increase in discriminatory attitudes, incitement, and even physical attacks.

The events of October 7, 2023, were a significant turning point for antisemitism globally and especially in Latin America. The situation in the main countries in the region presents varied responses and emerging challenges.

In Brazil, President Lula sparked controversy in February 2024 when he compared Israel's military actions to Nazi actions. Israel declared Lula persona non grata until he retracts his statement and invited the Brazilian ambassador to visit Yad Vashem. Lula refused to correct his words and recalled Brazil's ambassador from Israel. The Jewish community found itself in a complex situation, between criticism of Lula and being perceived as supporting Bolsonaro. The Simon Wiesenthal Center promoted the adoption of IHRA's definition of antisemitism, with nine Brazilian states adopting it since February. The southern region of Brazil continues to show support for extreme right-wing and neo-Nazi movements.

In Chile, there is serious concern about identifying as Jewish in the street, with a 325% increase in documented antisemitic incidents compared to 2022. After the October 7 massacre, Israel is frequently attacked in local media channels. Jews are asked to avoid walking in certain places. Jewish institutions have faced threats from crowds, including an incident where a pregnant woman was accused of "carrying a future mass murderer". President

Boric's government banned Israeli companies from participating in a central defense forum. Chile joined South Africa in proceedings against Israel at the International Criminal Court.

In Colombia, President Petro severed relations with Israel and expelled the Israeli ambassador. Petro frequently posts content on social networks that has been criticized as antisemitic.

In Uruguay, the previous government (until November 2024) expressed support for Israel, but the elections held in November brought to power parties whose support for Israel is still not clear enough.

In Argentina, since October 7, 2023, most political parties recognized Hamas as a terrorist organization and approved Israel's right to self-defense. Calls for the release of hostages received broad support. Although the extreme left party promotes anti-Israeli rhetoric, its influence is limited. Legal steps were taken against extreme left leaders due to antisemitic discourse, and it is apparent that the new government shows strong support for Israel, leading to criticism from the opposition. DAIA's latest annual antisemitism report points to concerning attitudes towards Jews among young people, highlighting the need for educational initiatives. The Jewish community in Argentina experiences daily effects of global antisemitism waves, especially from supporters of extreme left parties. Public universities saw a rise in "new antisemitism" under the guise of anti-Zionism. However, it's worth noting that in 2024 there is a slight decrease in the number of reported incidents compared to 2022. This decrease is not significant but shows a trend of strong hand in the president's regime – however, it's worth noting that there is an institutional bias in Argentine journalism presenting President Milei's closeness to his rabbi. This closeness is heavily emphasized

and highlighted in economic and financial contexts and creates an association (even if subconscious) regarding the relationship between Jews and economy. This association could lead to future rise in antisemitism and creation of antagonism against Jews.

The diverse situation in Latin America emphasizes the importance of locally adapted approaches to fighting antisemitism. While challenges continue, the resilient spirit of Jewish communities in Latin America provides hope. By focusing on strengthening identity, fostering resilience, and engaging in broader social dialogue, these communities can not only withstand current pressures but emerge stronger and more united. Looking ahead, there is room for cautious optimism: increased awareness of antisemitism has sparked renewed efforts for interfaith dialogue, community solidarity, and educational initiatives, paving the way for a more tolerant and inclusive Latin America. The signing of many countries and provinces across Latin America on the IHRA convention represents the source of optimism along with the need for continued extensive activity.

*\*Part of this document was published on October 7, 2024 by Professor Daniel M. Schydrowsky, Member, Extended Zionist Executive for B'nai Brith International and Dr. Raheli Baratz as part of a conducted review.*

## THE FAR EAST

The Far East has recently experienced a wave of anti-Israeli and antisemitic activity in several central countries. In Japan, protests against Israel intensified and numerous anti-Israeli demonstrations were documented, with the most troubling event occurring outside the Israeli embassy in Tokyo, where a protester was seen performing a Nazi salute. A similar phenomenon was recorded in Taiwan, where a school student imitated the same disturbing

gesture. Additional demonstrations of a similar nature were held throughout the Far East.

The situation in China is particularly concerning, with social media being flooded with antisemitic content including conspiracy theories, support for terrorist actions, and comparisons to Nazis. The Israeli Embassy in China described the situation as a "tsunami" of hostility, which included Holocaust denial and Hitler comparisons. Large Chinese commerce companies went as far as deleting Israel from their search maps. Additionally, an Israeli film titled "This City" that was scheduled to be screened at the Beijing Film Festival was canceled on short notice.

The situation in South Korea is not much different, with hostile voices against Israel echoing Iranian rhetoric, particularly in accusations against Israel of attempting to eliminate a "resistance movement." The phenomenon of antisemitism in the Far East represents a concerning development of "new" anti-Jewish hatred in regions where it was not historically rooted, necessitating close monitoring and immediate intervention.



Source: X/IranNigeria

# ANTISEMITISM IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION SPACE IN 2024 - MAIN TRENDS

## Main Trends

**2024 was characterized by a significant rise in antisemitic and anti-Israeli discourse in the former Soviet Union space, especially following Operation "Iron Swords". In Russia and Belarus, there was a concerning return to Soviet-style anti-Zionist rhetoric, including blatant comparisons between Israel and Nazi Germany, alongside cynical use of Holocaust memory for political purposes while denying its Jewish character and silencing its uniqueness. Simultaneously, the region experienced a significant strengthening of radical Islam, manifested in attacks against Jewish institutions and growing influence of Iranian rhetoric in local media. Despite repeated declarations from law enforcement agencies about fighting antisemitism, most actions remained at the declaratory level only, with Ukraine being a notable exception in its willingness to enforce legislation against ethnic and religious discrimination.**

Israel's military response to the October 7 attack and the IDF's fighting against radical Islamic forces in Gaza, Lebanon, and Iran as part of Operation "Iron Swords" continued to be a central factor behind a notable rise in antisemitic and anti-Israeli discourse in the former Soviet Union space. The intensification of hate rhetoric not only characterizes fringe elements that continue to penetrate mainstream accepted discourse but has also become common among official entities (government and media). So far, hate speech has not translated into widespread violent events. However, if this trend continues, the likelihood of antisemitic and anti-Israeli violence spreading, similar to what is happening in the West, becomes more tangible.

The trends that emerged during 2023, such as: Soviet-style anti-Zionist discourse; denial of the Jewish aspect of the Holocaust, while expanding the desecration of victims' memory by using them for political

purposes; use of Jewish-antisemitic issues around the Russia-Ukraine war; adoption of radical Islamic discourse, particularly Iranian, by local official entities; and rise in general extreme nationalist-religious discourse, continued with greater intensity in 2024. \*\*It should be especially emphasized that antisemitism in the former Soviet Union space can be characterized as a combination of classical antisemitism (religious-nationalist-racist), Soviet anti-Zionist antisemitism that sees Jews as spiritual competitors, and hostile attitudes toward the West in general, of which Israel is perceived as an integral part.

### Leveraging Classical Antisemitic Discourse

The most common trend characterizing attitudes toward Jews in the former Soviet Union space is "classical antisemitism," which views Jews as disloyal elements undermining the normative, social, political, cultural, and economic foundations of the region's

countries. Jews are portrayed as regime opponents willing to betray their homeland not only for money and various fraudulent benefits but primarily to promote foreign interests, especially Western ones. This motif has become most prevalent in official media in Russia and Belarus. In contrast, in Ukraine, since the Russian invasion in February 2022, the negative image of the disloyal Jew has become common in traditional Christmas celebrations (Nativity scenes/Vertepy), where the Jew is portrayed not only as greedy but as someone willing to hand over the "fighting homeland" to its enemies. This motif, partly based on deeply rooted historical clichés, received propaganda momentum spreading both in Russia and Belarus and in Ukraine, blaming Jews for the war and conflict between Christian Slavic peoples. Thus, the negative focus on Ukrainian President Zelensky's Jewish origin continued to be a central theme for propaganda by senior Russian government officials, particularly around his decision to ban activities of religious organizations connected to the Russian Orthodox Church

(Moscow Patriarchate) in Ukraine. This move was often portrayed as Judaism's "war of annihilation" against Christianity

Traditional accusations against Jews of kidnapping children for using their blood, which surface around every Jewish holiday, gained renewed force in 2024. Following the attack carried out by Islamic extremists at the Crocus City Hall near Moscow on March 23, 2024, in which at least 145 people were killed and over 550 were injured, rumors spread that the victims were intended as sacrifices for Purim, due to the Jewish family connections of the venue's owners. Moreover, in Belarus, the veneration of



February 25, 2024 - "Death to the Yids" was sprayed on the memorial for Holocaust victims murdered in Stalag-328 camp in Lviv



Antisemitic meme: "Jews celebrate the attack at "?Crocus Hall. What's not clear

Gabriel of Bialystok continues; according to local belief, he was murdered by Jews in April 1690, and his relics constitute one of the region's most popular religious cults. In the program of Ryhor Azaronak, one of the leading propagandists of the Belarusian regime, broadcast on state television on July 17, 2024, another blood libel was promoted, accusing Jews of murdering Russian Tsar Nicholas II.

Media coverage of the U.S. presidential election also became a display of antisemitism that crossed the boundaries of peripheral media and penetrated official media. Many Russian commentators focused not only on the Jewish family connections of both candidates, Kamala Harris and Donald Trump, but emphasized that both are completely controlled by Jews, thus breathing new life into one of the most common antisemitic myths of Jewish world control.

Besides dual loyalty and world control, the myth about Jewish involvement in crime was also voiced. Belarusian President Alaksandr Łukašjenka, who occasionally makes statements with distinctly antisemitic undertones while consistently ignoring mentions of Jews among Nazi victims, chose to highlight the allegedly Jewish origin of those involved in corruption, a move that drew sharp criticism from official Israeli authorities and international Jewish organizations.

### The Holocaust as a Political Tool

For several years, we can point to the strengthening of a concerning trend of increasingly widespread use of the Holocaust for political and diplomatic purposes. This

is in addition to an almost complete return to practices that were common during the Soviet era, such as denying the anti-Jewish character of the "Final Solution," omitting mentions of Jews and replacing it with the abstract term "peaceful Soviet citizens," and more. In this trend, Russian Foreign Ministry spokesperson Maria Zakharova, who has previously made harsh statements both regarding Holocaust memory and with antisemitic undertones, received a series of sharp condemnations in 2024 from the Israeli government, international Jewish organizations, and even Yad Vashem, when she chose to repeat, again, the claim denying the Jewish connection to the Holocaust. This, alongside the clear attempt, rooted in Soviet perception, to create spiritual competition for the title of "victim of Nazism."

Furthermore, despite her claims about the importance of preserving Holocaust memory (even if viewed as a non-Jewish event), Zakharova chose to appear at an event of the "Tsargrad" association, where the podium she stood at displayed the name of the "Russian People's Union" – an extreme Russian nationalist organization from the early twentieth century, whose leaders later partly collaborated with Nazi Germany. This organization bears direct responsibility for antisemitic incitement that led to bloody pogroms against Jews in the Tsarist Empire, which Russian authorities try to disavow by placing responsibility on non-Russian local populations: Ukrainians, Belarusians, Moldovans, and others.

The spiritual competition for the victim role, based on the ongoing harm to the memory of Holocaust victims and its degradation, has been nurtured since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Ukraine. Political



Cartoon Comparing Israel to Nazi Germany.  
 Published in February 2024 on the visual  
 propaganda channel on Telegram @Klechaty

and public figures in Russia and Belarus have continued to draw comparisons between Holocaust victims and the current situation of Russia. Political commentator Sergei Markov, known for his antisemitic views, has turned the portrayal of the Russian people as the "new Jews" into one of the central motifs of his publications and discourse in the media.

Alongside the attempt to "nationalize Jewish memory" and deliberately silence discussions on the uniqueness of the Holocaust, politicians, public figures, and the media in Russia and especially in Belarus have chosen to blame rival nations, particularly Ukraine and Lithuania, for glorifying the murderers of Jews. Indeed, the construction of national identity is sometimes done in a comparative manner that sees, to a great extent, the Soviet period as a symbol of oppression and persecution. However, this is also done by glorifying national heroes and rewriting the historical narrative, which refuses to acknowledge their role in the destruction of minority populations, particularly the Jews, and their collaboration with the Nazis in Ukraine, Armenia, and the Baltic States. This is a complex issue that

requires attention. Meanwhile, in Russia and Belarus, cooperation with far-right groups in Western Europe and North America has grown, with these groups being portrayed as defenders of free speech, while their extreme antisemitic views are omitted from public discourse. In March 2024, the Belarusian state news agency BELTA published an interview with Šviataslaŭ Kulinok, deputy director of the Belarus National Archive, in which he emphasized, without any academic foundation, the role of Jews in collaborating with the Nazis. This was based on Kulinok's research from about ten years ago, which mentioned isolated cases of such collaboration, which he himself had qualified as "needing further examination and verification."



Yerevan (Armenia) Neo-Nazi Parade for the – 1.1.24  
 Birthday of Garegin Nzhdeh, Father of Armenian  
 Extreme Nationalism and Collaborator with Nazi  
 Germany

Another aspect of Holocaust memory distortion, which emerged shortly after the events of October 7 and expanded significantly throughout 2024, is the discourse originating from classical Holocaust denial, albeit in a different form. Allegations against Israel of "genocide," supposedly in Gaza and Lebanon, have become a sufficient pretext for "canceling the excessive focus

on the Holocaust and its uniqueness" due to "the transformation of the victims of the crime into perpetrators of the crime." This motif is advanced not only by figures with extreme nationalist views, staunch Hamas supporters, and well-known Holocaust deniers such as philosopher Aleksandr Dugin (one of the main ideologues of the current Russian regime), political commentators and journalists Maksim Shevchenko and Aleksandr Prokhanov, but has also been implicitly voiced by historian Vladimir Simindey, deputy director of the "Historical Memory" foundation—a Russian research institute dealing with World War II memory in Eastern Europe, which has been accused by Western officials of spreading false information, including "downplaying" and silencing the Holocaust, intended to damage the image of countries that Russia views as adversaries.

**"A Ghost Revived" – Anti-Zionism and Hostility Toward Israel**

For decades, the Soviet Union was the leading force in global anti-Zionist propaganda. After its dissolution in 1991, this motif became the domain of extreme political fringes with negligible influence. The post-Soviet governments deliberately suppressed its spread, and aside from a few cases, such as the 2018 Russian plane incident in Syria, it did not infiltrate mainstream public discourse. Since the outbreak of the "Iron Swords" war, however, the authorities have allowed the resurgence of anti-Israeli discourse, which quickly took the familiar form of Soviet anti-Zionist rhetoric bordering on blatant antisemitism. The only difference between the historic Soviet perception and the current discourse is Israel's position in the "scale of adversaries": currently, Israel

is presented as a Western puppet, while in the Soviet period, Zionism was portrayed as the primary driving force behind Western bourgeois imperialism.

The central motif of revived Soviet anti-Israeli propaganda, which emerged in October 2023, is the comparison between Israel and Nazi Germany. Israel is accused of committing alleged crimes against humanity by Russian and Belarusian media, public figures, and senior politicians. This discourse is also intertwined with another narrative surrounding the Russian invasion



An anti-Western cartoon depicting Israel as a parasite on the body of the American eagle, published in the Russian foreign intelligence service journal "Razvedchik" (Intelligence Officer), Issue 4(5) for December 2023

of Ukraine, where Jews are accused of allying with modern Nazi elements in the form of Ukrainians. On September 10, 2024, Belarusian blogger Olga Bondareva, a known regime supporter, criticized the decision to erect a monument in honor of Chaim Weizmann, a Belarusian-born figure. According to her, the monument to the "Nazi ally" and "perpetrator of crimes against humanity in Gaza" was an inappropriate act. In the post's conclusion, Bondareva even suggested building a monument to Hitler, "to the delight of the Ukrainians."

Another motif blending the hostile attitude toward Israel and the war in Ukraine is the "heavenly Jerusalem" motif, better known in the post-Soviet space as the "new Khazar

land." Since 2019, various figures in Russia have accused Ukrainian authorities of "selling Christian lands for Jewish settlement." The Iranian attack on Israel revived this motif, suggesting that Jews who are to be expelled from "Palestinian lands" (a distinctly Iranian statement) will join their people taking control of Ukrainian land and move there permanently. This notion of relocating Jews from Israel to new territories via forceful takeover and population cleansing has spread to other areas in the post-Soviet space, particularly in the Russian North Caucasus. Although the sources of this motif are external to Ukraine, it has found a receptive audience locally, occasionally expressed by public figures like retired Colonel Roman Svitan, a former fighter pilot turned military commentator. Svitan



A post published by senior official propagandist of Belarus, Ryhor Azeryonak, comparing the "Israeli brutality in Gaza" to the "Russian compassion in Kyiv," September 2024

frequently attacks Israel and Jews, accusing them of betraying Ukraine and attempting to take over the country.

The Holocaust is not the only issue around which the "spiritual competition" battle is being fought. Many speakers in Russia and Belarus have increasingly promoted a motif of "Israel as the evil perpetrator of crimes against the civilian population in Gaza" versus "Russia as the good nation fighting Nazism and caring for the civilian population in Ukraine." In addition to direct comparative statements between the two countries, this motif has extended into the realm of sports. Senior Russian and Belarusian officials have accused international sporting bodies, such as the "International Olympic Committee," FIFA, and others, of "double standards": Israel



The real danger to the Middle East," a Soviet-style" cartoon published on the Russian pro-government Telegram channel @VOX, August 2024

was allowed to participate in international sports competitions, such as the Paris Olympics or the FIFA World Cup qualifiers, while participation from Russia and Belarus was banned.

The year 2024 also marked the first year in which significant pro-Palestinian activity in the post-Soviet space could be distinctly observed, in contrast to previous years. Jewish communities in Lithuania and Moldova openly approached authorities after facing persistent harassment from pro-Palestinian activists, manifesting in attacks on Jewish community sites and institutions. Furthermore, the "Nemuno Aušra" party, led by the openly anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli politician Remigijus Žemaitaitis, won third place in the Lithuanian parliamentary elections in October 2024. In addition, despite assurances made by local politicians, the party was not only included in the governing coalition but was also granted permission to appoint two ministers from its ranks.

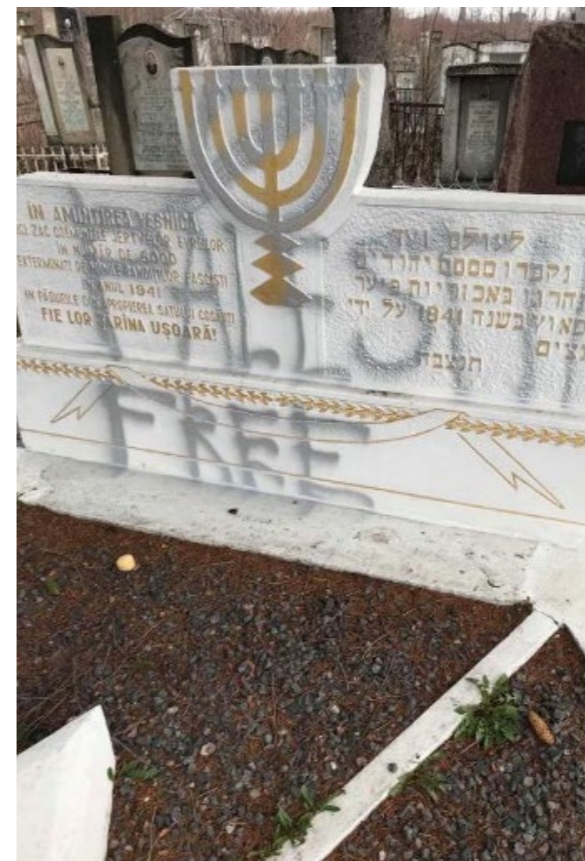
### A New-Old Player in the Arena – Radical Islam

The response to the events of October 7 revealed a new-old issue—the rise of radical Islam and the influence of Iranian elements on antisemitic discourse in the region. The violent events in the Russian North Caucasus in late October 2023, following prolonged anti-Israeli incitement, raised local authorities' awareness of the problem and contributed to increased security around Jewish institutions. Security forces in Russia and Kazakhstan also reported successful operations that prevented attacks on Jewish sites. However, the activities of radical

Islamic elements remain a central concern, posing a direct threat to Jewish institutions. The success of these extremists in recruiting new supporters led to a series of successful attacks in Dagestan (North Caucasus, Russia) on June 23, 2024, which resulted in 22 deaths, two synagogues being burned, and severe damage to two churches. The involvement of Uzbek nationals in the kidnapping and murder of Rabbi Tzvi Kogan in the Emirates serves as a clear warning regarding the activities of extremists and their ability to recruit supporters in the post-Soviet space, especially considering the antisemitic and anti-Israeli stances of local religious leaders such as the Mufti of the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia), Kamil Sämiğullin, who regularly publishes anti-Israeli content bordering on antisemitism. It is important to note that in many cases, punishment for involvement in extremist Islamic activities is not deterrent. As seen in the case of anti-Israeli riots at the airport in Makhachkala (October 29, 2023), some participants were prosecuted criminally and received long prison sentences, but for others—



Burned Synagogue in Derbent (Dagestan, Russia), June 23, 2024



Pro-Palestinian graffiti on a Holocaust victims memorial in Soroca, Moldova. March 2024

especially those facing administrative rather than criminal charges—an alternative was offered: complete dismissal of charges in exchange for enlistment in the military and participation in the fighting in Ukraine.

The extreme influences, particularly those of Iran, are also evident in the media and communications sectors, which are not directly related to the Islamic world. This issue, first identified in 2022, became significantly more prevalent in 2024. Not only have pro-Iranian discourse promoters, such as columnists Maxim Shevchenko, Alexander Prokhanov, and Abbas Jumaa (a Russian journalist of Syrian descent), gained platforms in official media, but the media outlets have also adopted Iranian-Hamas

anti-Israeli terminology. For instance, in reports on Middle Eastern events, such as on the Telegram channel of senior Russian regime propagandist Vladimir Soloviov (who presents himself as Jewish), in the newspaper Izvestia, or in the state news agency of Belarus, BELTA, Israel was referred to as the “Zionist entity” or “occupied Palestinian territory,” while the IDF was called the “army of occupation.” Moreover, during the Iranian attacks on Israel (on April 14, 2024, and October 1, 2024), senior propagandists from Russia and Belarus broadcast real-time anti-Israeli content based on Iranian media reports, and openly expressed joy over the alleged harm to Israel. Similar anti-Israeli rhetoric also appeared in the wake of attacks by Hezbollah or the Houthis. In the case of political commentator Sergei Kliuchenkov (Mardan), there was even a clear call for the Iranian military to destroy the “Nazi entity known as Israel.”

### The Battle Against Antisemitism

There has been no change in the fight against antisemitism. Statements by law enforcement, politicians, and public figures about combating the phenomenon rarely go beyond rhetorical levels. The handling of antisemitic content online is minimal and often ignores celebrities or media figures. The same goes for the legal field: law enforcement authorities are reluctant to apply the relevant provisions of local criminal law, and antisemitic incidents are usually dealt with under less severe charges, such as hooliganism or acts of bullying. However, Ukraine should be noted, as until a year ago, it almost entirely refrained from using Article 161 of the criminal code (which addresses harm to citizens based on their

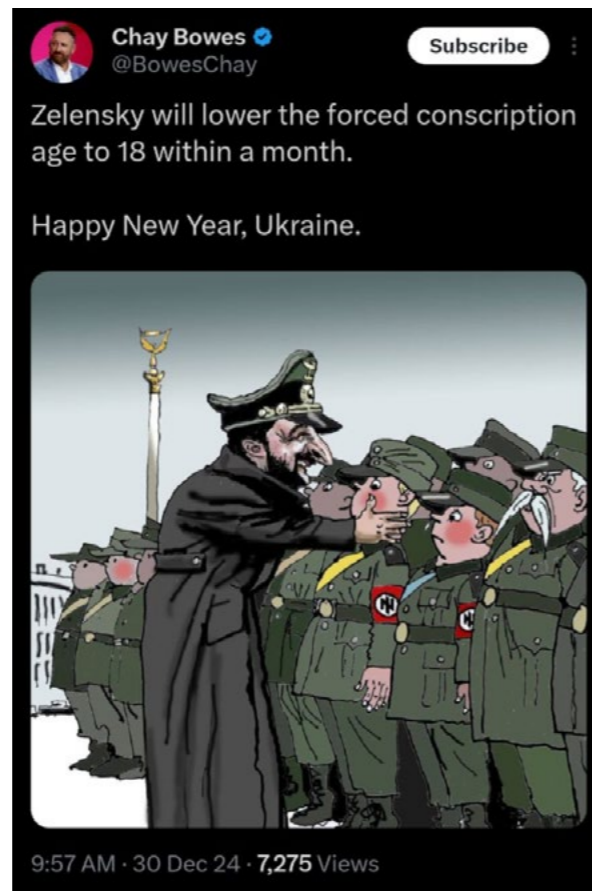
ethnic or religious origin]. In 2024, however, this article was applied multiple times, with significant penalties being imposed.

### Summary

The sharp increase in antisemitic discourse in the former Soviet republics continued throughout 2024, although a slight slowdown occurred in the last quarter. The main centers of antisemitic and anti-Israeli rhetoric remained Russia and Belarus, primarily through pro-government public figures and commentators. The situation in other countries, particularly Lithuania and Moldova, is of great concern, despite sincere and clear attempts by local authorities to address the phenomenon. It is also possible that in some cases, provocations from external forces aimed at discrediting these countries as not fighting antisemitism may be involved. The lenient attitude toward antisemitic discourse in Armenia, where it is managed by the same figures and organizations, such as political commentator and former senior government advisor Vladimir Pogosian or the neo-Nazi group Hosank, is also concerning, as no official bodies take steps to prevent it.

The exploitation of Holocaust memory for political purposes and the desecration of the memory of the victims continues, alongside a return to Soviet-era and Russian-nationalist-religious practices that view Jews as spiritual competitors. These two phenomena have created a dangerous combination, strengthening the negative image of Jews as "enemies," "subversives," and "disloyal," which could potentially escalate hostility and lead to violent actions in the near future.

There is also growing concern over the rise of radical Islam, particularly the extreme influences from Iran, which are not only affecting traditional Muslim regions in the Caucasus and Central Asia but have become an integral part of central, media, and official discourse, embracing explicitly antisemitic and anti-Israeli terminology and concepts, even more extreme than what was common during the Soviet period.



Source: X/Chay Bowes

**Our gratitude for writing the article goes to the research department in the "Nativ" unit in the Prime Minister's Office.**

## ANTISEMITISM IN THE ARAB AND MUSLIM WORLD

**The 'Iron Swords' War in 2024 exposed complex trends in the broader Middle East regarding the State of Israel and Jews. While some countries, led by Iran, maintain a distinctly antisemitic line that denies the very right of Israel's existence, other countries express opposition to Israeli policy while maintaining a distinction between political criticism and hatred of Jews. Simultaneously, there is a noticeable difference between the official government approach and the popular sentiment on the street, as in each country the local government calculates its pragmatic needs on one hand, alongside the need to respond to public sentiment on the other.**

In countries that base their character and aim to build their entire society around an anti-Western narrative that includes opposition to the Zionist idea - the regime sometimes acts more extremely than the public. In some cases, it does this through military means, for example, Iranian missile attacks on Israel, and in the diplomatic arena as Turkey does regularly.

However, in other countries such as Saudi Arabia and Morocco, for example, the government has an interest in maintaining good relations with the West in general and with Israel specifically. Moreover, in some of these countries, there is concern about the rise of extremist forces such as the Muslim Brotherhood - therefore their official statements against Israel are very moderate, certainly in relation to the more extreme voice that emanates from the street.



The Islamic Republic of **Iran**, where the regime openly opposes Israel, leads a

distinct state-sponsored antisemitic line, combining total denial of Israel's right to exist with historical antisemitic rhetoric. The Iranian regime has made the struggle against Israel and the West a central issue in shaping Shiite state identity. Beyond the military ring it organized around Israel through proxy organizations like Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Houthis, the regime refers to Israel as the "fake Zionist entity" and fundamentally denies its right to exist. Educational curricula include antisemitic content denying the Holocaust, and the government organizes mass demonstrations calling for "Death to Israel" while using traditional antisemitic symbols. The chants "Khaybar Khaybar ya Sahyun"<sup>55</sup> reflect the combination of modern Jewish hatred with religious-historical hatred and illustrate the Iranian government's attempt to present itself as merely opposing Zionism, although its call for the elimination of the Jewish state is inherently antisemitic. Iran has been acting in recent years, and more intensively since October 7, against Israel both at the international political level and militarily. Opposition to Israel stands, in the Revolutionary Guards' view, as a factor



preventing Iran's regional empowerment. To synchronize the regime's opposition to Israel with voices supposedly emanating from the street (and also to downplay opposition voices), Iran has highlighted a series of anti-Israeli actions, including organizing demonstrations calling for Israel's elimination and using media to spread anti-Israeli propaganda.



Another country whose relations with Israel have escalated in the past year and whose government expresses an extreme position regarding Israel is **Turkey**. It should be noted that Turkish public sentiment has also become much more extreme since the start of the war. Countless anti-Israeli demonstrations in major cities spread to additional cities, under the auspices of the Muslim Brotherhood and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - distinctly jihadist organizations. Israeli sports teams no longer visit the country for security reasons, and the peak of hostile activity was the attempt to set fire to the Israeli consulate in Istanbul<sup>56</sup>. Meanwhile, the Turkish government led by Erdogan continued to openly fight against Israel in both diplomatic and economic spheres. This escalation is even stronger than the demands of the "Turkish street," but unlike Iran, Turkey officially avoids explicit antisemitic rhetoric, although the president has spread lies about "crimes" committed by Israel, and has repeatedly compared



Doors of the Sinyora and Algazi Synagogues in Izmir

Source: [www.bianet.org](http://www.bianet.org)

Prime Minister Netanyahu to Adolf Hitler<sup>57</sup>. Unlike Iran, the country maintains diplomatic relations with Israel despite tensions and continues to maintain close ties with the West. The escalating crisis regarding the natural gas pipeline meant to run from Israel to Europe through Turkey, the reduction in air travel between the countries, and the ban on exporting 54 products to Israel including building materials, iron, glass, aircraft fuel, and plastic<sup>58</sup>, are presented as a response to Israel's refusal to allow Turkish air aid to Gaza. This boycott, as well as the establishment of the "FIDAM Boykot Market" chain in southern Turkey, which prides itself on avoiding selling products from companies supporting Israel<sup>59</sup>, is framed as opposition to Israel's specific policy in Gaza rather than a denial of the Jewish state's right to exist.



Source: i24NEWS



Similarly, another country where the government shows similar or even greater hostility toward Israel than its public is **Qatar**. The Qatari government invested billions before and during the war in diplomatic and media actions against Israel. The Al Jazeera network frames the fighting in Gaza as genocide, Hamas receives continuous funding, as do dozens of Western educational programs and funds that receive Qatari financing and exhibit clear anti-Israeli influence. However, due to the small nation's dual need to maintain proper relations with the West (an American military

base is located in its territory) and control over street activities - protests against Israel are actually given relatively limited space.

Alongside these three key countries, others stood out in the opposite trend: large public protests against Israel, while maintaining relatively normal relations between governments. One country where the gap between government and public was particularly notable is Morocco. A few years after signing the Abraham Accords and improving economic and diplomatic ties between Israel and Morocco, the war created a real rift. While during the 2022 World Cup, before the war, many Moroccan fans could be seen waving PLO flags in the stands expressing solidarity with the struggle against Israel, these sentiments accelerated in the past year amid events in Gaza. Many Moroccan cities saw demonstrations and riots against Israel and Jewish symbols, with calls to cancel the Abraham Accords<sup>60</sup>. Meanwhile, blocking ports where weapons ships pass en route to Israel became a symbolic act of resistance, along with numerous BDS organization activities.



The **Moroccan** government, which sees great importance in preserving agreements with Israel, restricted freedom of demonstration and imposed censorship to suppress antisemitic voices, while trying to protect the local Jewish community<sup>61</sup>.



Other countries that signed the Abraham Accords with Israel also present a complex picture, with a concerning gap between official policy and antisemitic manifestations on the ground. In the **UAE**, which led normalization efforts, serious violent incidents occurred including the murder of a Chabad emissary and another Israeli citizen due to their Jewish identity. In response, authorities had to establish a special police force to protect Israelis and Israeli businesses. The local government adopted a firm policy of suppressing antisemitic expressions, restricting anti-Israeli posts on social media and arresting activists organizing unauthorized demonstrations. In **Bahrain**, also a signatory to the accords, there is an absolute Shiite majority of 75 percent of the population, and in the Diraz district (a Shiite resistance stronghold), a significant demonstration took place including anti-Israeli and anti-American calls and flag burning. Clashes with security forces led to dozens of protesters being injured. In the capital Manama, protesters demanded closing the Israeli embassy and expelling the ambassador<sup>62</sup>. The Bahraini security forces' response was harsh, leading to escalated confrontations. The events expose the fundamental conflict between the Bahraini government's policy to maintain the Abraham Accords and the Shiite majority's opposition. Iran's influence over the Shiite public deepens the crisis and threatens governmental stability in the country.



**Jordan** and **Egypt**, signatories to historic peace agreements with Israel, face growing gaps between official policy and popular hostility. Jordan's Palestinian majority calls to cancel peace agreements, impose BDS sanctions, and boycott leading chains like McDonald's, Carrefour, Starbucks, and Pepsi<sup>63</sup>, claiming they cooperate with the "Zionist entity." Notable incidents included a young Jordanian self-immolating outside the royal palace protesting continued relations with Israel<sup>64</sup>, and a restaurant named "October 7th" celebrating the massacre of Israelis marking a new low in relations<sup>65</sup>. Violence against trucks transporting goods to Israel at Allenby Crossing has also recurred. This creates clear tension between people and government in Jordan, with many demanding complete severance of relations while the government balances public pressure with international commitments and diplomatic cooperation with Israel.

A similar situation exists in Egypt, where anti-Israeli sentiments predated the current war but intensified after October 7th, precisely when the Egyptian government needs restraint to mediate between Israel and Palestinians. Cultural and religious ties to Palestinians, along with Egypt's central position in the Arab world, led to widespread protests including mass demonstrations, social media activity, and economic boycotts, culminating in developing an

app to identify Israeli products<sup>66</sup>. Events peaked with the murder of Israeli-Canadian businessman Alberto Vivian in Alexandria<sup>67</sup>. Protest centers ranged from Al-Azhar Mosque to prominent campuses, alongside a broad campaign against President Sisi, including accusations of collaborating with Israel<sup>68</sup>. The regime attempted to limit antisemitic expressions, primarily for internal needs, fearing a new "Arab Spring." Notably, during Egypt's previous political revolution, the Muslim Brotherhood and Mohammed Morsi rose to power.



**Saudi Arabia** must navigate various interests. On one hand, its role as guardian of Islam's holy sites, and on the other, desires for internal stability, improved Western relations, and managing security risks from the Houthis to the south and the Iranians to the north. Under Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, the kingdom is undergoing rapid modernization, affecting traditional views on relations with Israel. Thus, the government officially maintains support for a two-state solution and moderately criticizes Israeli policy - but rarely allows public demonstrations that could inflame both governance and international interests.

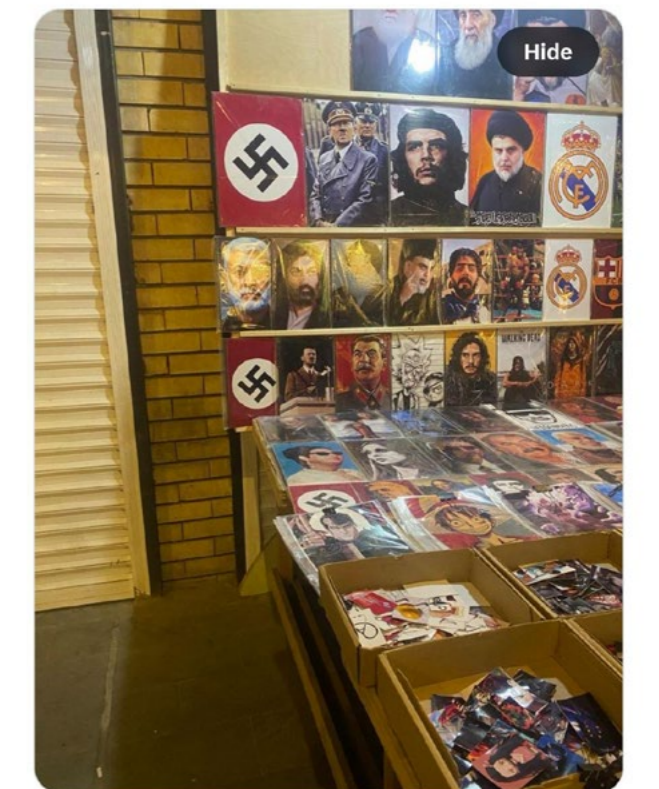
In enemy states engaged in warfare with Israel as Iranian proxies in the Iron Swords War, situations vary. Yemen deviates from the dichotomy of populace versus regime

stance on Israel, being divided between north and south. The sovereign south avoids unnecessary Western confrontations while allowing anti-Israel political protests, without escalating rhetoric or direct violent actions against Israel<sup>69</sup>. The north, controlled by Houthis, openly confronts Israel to advance ties with their Iranian sponsor. Northern protests feature extreme antisemitic rhetoric, including Israeli flag burning and "Death to Israel/America" chants, viewing Israel within a broader Western-Zionist conspiracy targeting the Muslim world<sup>70</sup>.

Lebanon became Israel's main war theater in



Average Iraqi shop:



Source: X/NiohBerg

2024, after Hezbollah opened a second front and gradually escalated attacks. Hezbollah, primarily Iranian-resourced, views Israel as illegal, seeks regional change, and attempts to draw Israeli forces northward. However, Lebanon itself has showed varied voices regarding the war with Israel. The Rashidieh refugee camp in Beirut held mass demonstrations calling for action<sup>71</sup>, alongside various boycott campaigns online. Yet, moderate Lebanese voices exist, seeking to avoid further escalation.

Iraq somewhat opened a front against Israel, with Shiite militias occasionally launching UAVs into Israeli territory. Meanwhile, Baghdad's Tahrir Square became a center for mass demonstrations including Israeli flag burning and firm protests against normalization<sup>72</sup>. Additionally, in southern Shiite cities, especially Najaf and Karbala, protests carried more religious character, with jihad calls and Palestinian struggle support. These protests intertwine with Iraq's internal politics, with various groups using the Israeli-Palestinian issue to pressure the government and advance internal interests, merging anti-Israel anger with broader frustration over the country's economic and social conditions.

Syria, in the midst of its renewed civil war, expressed unconditional support for Palestinians, though mainly through declarations. Damascus held controlled demonstrations and official events led by the Ba'ath Party and armed forces, emphasizing resistance to Israel. However, the civil war

and complex political situation significantly limited protest activities, with the Syrian regime using pro-Palestinian rhetoric to justify its policies and strengthen its image among supporters.

Kuwait, while maintaining no relations with Israel and supporting the Palestinian struggle, also prioritizes public order. The political establishment allows controlled protests, such as boycott campaigns against companies identified as supporting Israel, while maintaining order and preventing escalation. One example was a billboard campaign calling for boycotts of international companies supporting Israel and launching a provocative campaign titled "Did You Kill a Palestinian Today?"<sup>73</sup>

Tunisia has long identified with the Palestinian struggle and supports Pan-Arabism. The war sparked protests nationwide, opposing Arab normalization with Israel and boycotting international corporations identified with IDF support, like Carrefour and ZIM. Smaller demonstrations in peripheral cities led to moderate clashes with security forces involving tear gas. After Israel's ground invasion, President Kais Saied condemned Israel's actions in Gaza as crimes against humanity and called for international response. Tunisia initiated special discussions in the Arab League. The protests strengthened radical left parties and labor unions, widening the gap between public opinion and what they view as an overly moderate government policy.

Summary: Combating antisemitism in the extended Middle East's Muslim world requires distinguishing between legitimate criticism of Israeli policy and denial of Israel's right to exist or hatred toward Jews. While some countries maintain this distinction, others use political tension to promote an explicitly antisemitic agenda. The growing gap between official government policies and street-level antisemitism threatens regional stability and future Israeli-neighbor relations, requiring a more systematic and sophisticated response from all involved parties.

 **Janice Ridsdale** [Follow](#)    
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ALGERIA - Store called HITLER !



Source: X/JaniceRidsdale

## Message from the Community Representative in Germany

By Mr. Aron Schuster

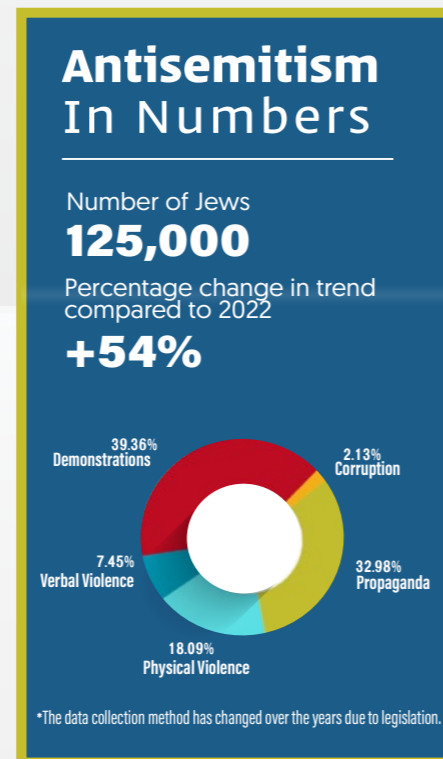


*Especially children, youth, young adults and seniors reported after the massacre of October 7, 2023, about increasing insecurity, isolation, psychological stress, anxieties about the future and restrictions in their everyday life, which arose from antisemitic incidents.*

*Jewish communities in Germany serve an essential function in social life. They are perceived as safe spaces, providing stability and empowerment to community members. Political leaders are visibly working to regain the lost confidence of Jewish children, youth, students and seniors by through a consistent course of action against antisemitism and the protection of Jewish life in Germany.*

*Recently, the Federal Parliament passed, with a wide majority, a resolution with the titled: "Never again is now: Protect, preserve and strengthen Jewish life in Germany." This resolution underlines these efforts. Specifically, it is intended to close gaps in the legal framework and to consequently utilize repressive measures, especially in criminal law, as well as in right of residence, right of asylum and citizenship law.*

**Aron Schuster**  
Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V.



## Message from the Community Representative in Argentina

By Mr. Amos Linetzky



*AMIA, as the main institution of the Jewish community in Argentina, consistently places antisemitism—its prevention, reporting, and combat—at the forefront of its agenda. For the past 14 years, in collaboration with the Latin American Jewish Congress and DAIA, we have established the Web Observatory. This initiative aims to combat all forms of discrimination across digital media.*

*In its daily activities, the Web Observatory works on education in the responsible use of various platforms, engaging with government authorities, internet companies, and civil society organizations. It identifies websites with content that incites hatred and discrimination, and regularly publishes follow-up analyses and reports that provide deeper insights into the extent of the issues. These reports have noted a significant rise in antisemitic expressions within the digital ecosystem since October 7, 2023, during Israel's ongoing defense war against terrorism on several fronts.*

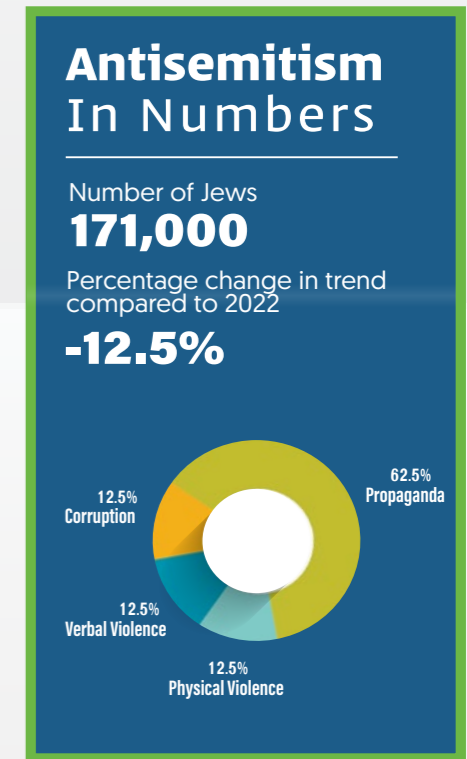
*Moreover, AMIA is a member of the local chapter of the IHRA (International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance), focusing specifically on educational projects that address this issue with teachers and students.*

*We have also been invited to partner with the CAM (Combat Antisemitism Movement), through which we engage in various forums and meetings to deliberate and act across Latin America.*

*It is important to highlight that, through ongoing conversations with leaders from different communities across the region, Argentina has managed to maintain a framework of peaceful coexistence and respect well above the average.*

*Despite the concerning global rise in antisemitism, Jewish life in our country thrives with complete freedom. The activities of the numerous institutions that comprise it, the connection with other civil society organizations, interreligious dialogue, and the building of relationships with public agencies and government authorities demonstrate a true example of integration.*

**Amos Linetzky**  
President of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association (AMIA)



## Message from the Community Representative in The United States

By Mr. Dov Ben-Shimon



*This isn't the path we expected,*

*but here we are, in 2024, with an unprecedented rise in hating Jews. There were 10,000 antisemitic incidents in the United States over the past year — the highest number since tracking began in 1979. This surge of hate has reached every corner of society, from college campuses to city streets. And it creates a chilling environment for Jewish communities.*

*These numbers underscore what we've all felt: the threat to Jewish safety is not just growing. It's evolving. As the new CEO of the Community Security Service (CSS), the National Jewish Defense and Security Agency, I'm focused on the security and resilience of Jewish communities across the United States. We see the challenges that Jewish communities face daily, but also the strength we have to confront them. Now we're working to empower Jewish communities to take their security into their own hands while fostering partnerships with law enforcement and educational institutions.*

*One area of growing concern is antisemitism on college campuses. Over 1,400 antisemitic incidents have been reported on U.S. campuses since October 2023. For young Jewish students, campuses should be spaces for growth and exploration, not fear. The normalization of Jew-hating rhetoric - often cloaked in political discourse - has left students vulnerable and administrators scrambling to address the problem. Institutions must adopt clear policies that define and combat antisemitism while providing safe spaces for Jewish students to express their identities without fear of backlash.*

*The rise of antisemitism is not confined to campuses - it's pervasive across all levels of society. Jewish businesses, synagogues, and individuals are targeted daily, from vandalism and harassment to physical violence. It's not enough to condemn these acts after they occur; we need to be proactive. At CSS, our goal is to build a network of trained volunteers in Jewish communities who can identify threats, coordinate with law enforcement, and create a culture of preparedness and resilience. Every synagogue, school, and community center deserves to be a safe place.*

*One of the most troubling aspects of this wave of antisemitism is the way hateful ideologies have gained traction among younger generations. Social media platforms have amplified and normalized rhetoric that denies Jewish history or trivializes the Holocaust. To combat this, we*

## Message from the Community Representative in The United States

By Mr. Dov Ben-Shimon



*must engage directly with young people, equipping them with the tools to understand and challenge these narratives. This isn't just about protecting the present—it's about ensuring the next generation is empowered to stand against hate.*

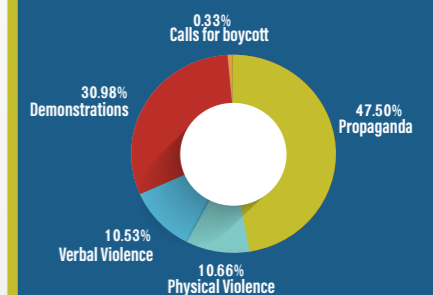
*I believe the solution lies in partnership. Jewish security isn't the sole responsibility of one organization or institution. It requires collaboration between community leaders, law enforcement, universities, and policymakers. Together, we can create an environment where Jewish individuals can live without fear, and where the broader community understands that antisemitism is not just a Jewish issue.*

*It's a societal issue. The work is urgent, but I am hopeful. Jewish communities have faced challenges before and emerged stronger. At CSS, we're committed to ensuring that in the face of today's threats, our communities remain resilient, vigilant, and united.*

**Dov Ben-Shimon**  
**Chief Executive Officer of the CSS, the national Jewish Defense and Security agency**

### Antisemitism In Numbers

Number of Jews  
**6,300,00**  
 Percentage change in trend compared to 2022  
**+288%**



## Message from the Community Representative in Australia

By Mr. Jeremy Leibler, Mr. Alon Cassuto



### Rising Trends and Challenges

Antisemitism in Australia has surged dramatically, with over 2,000 incidents reported in the past year, with the peak incidents including the burning of a Melbourne synagogue, car arson, and the spraying of anti-Israeli graffiti with slogans including "Kill Israel" [sic] in a Sydney suburb housing Australia's largest Jewish community. This rise reflects not just an increase in frequency but also heightened severity and brazenness, leaving the Jewish community feeling increasingly isolated and unsafe.

The scope of antisemitic incidents has been particularly concerning, spanning from the antisemitic riots at the Sydney Opera House on October 9th, 2023, to widespread vandalism, arson, and physical assaults targeting Jews in Melbourne and Sydney. The Jewish community has faced severe challenges, including the doxxing of 600 Jewish creatives which led to death threats, online harassment, and subsequent legal reforms. Additionally, there has been a marked surge of antisemitism on campuses, characterized by public support for Hamas and hostility toward Jewish students. The prevalence of graffiti and public hate speech, including Nazi salutes and an environment that excludes Jews from public spaces, further exemplifies the deteriorating situation.

In terms of frequency and severity, antisemitism has become increasingly violent and public. The occurrence of arson, vandalism, and open displays of extremist ideologies has created an atmosphere of intimidation, with weekly anti-Israel rallies and personal attacks underscoring the deteriorating security climate for Jews in Australia. The normalization of hate has become evident as antisemitic rhetoric and terrorist symbols have become commonplace at anti-Israel rallies and online, effectively desensitizing the public to extremist ideologies and offensive language.

A particularly troubling development has been the sectoral infiltration of antisemitism. Traditionally inclusive sectors, such as the arts and philanthropy, are now marked by hostility, leading to the alienation of Jewish participation.

The community response has been multifaceted, with grassroots activism mobilizing small groups to counter antisemitism and support Jewish causes. There has been increased engagement through higher participation in volunteering and financial support for communal initiatives. The government has

## Message from the Community Representative in Australia

By Mr. Jeremy Leibler, Mr. Alon Cassuto



taken significant steps, including banning Nazi symbols and salutes, implementing changes to anti-doxxing legislation following Jewish community advocacy, conducting parliamentary hearings regarding antisemitism at universities, and appointing Jillian Segal AO as Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism.

The Zionist Federation of Australia has maintained a strategic focus on several key areas. Their advocacy efforts aim to combat the delegitimization of Israel and ensure robust representation of Jewish perspectives in politics and civil society. Through empowerment initiatives, they work to amplify Jewish voices and foster alliances within progressive and mainstream spaces. Their grassroots mobilization strategy channels the community's energy into sustained advocacy and education efforts.

The rise of antisemitism demands an urgent and unified approach. The ZFA remains committed to safeguarding Jewish identity and promoting an inclusive future, rooted in resilience, advocacy, and partnership. This commitment becomes increasingly critical as the community faces these unprecedented challenges in contemporary Australia.

**Jeremy Leibler**  
**Chair of Zionist Federation of Australia**  
**&**  
**Alon Cassuto**  
**CEO of Zionist Federation of Australia**

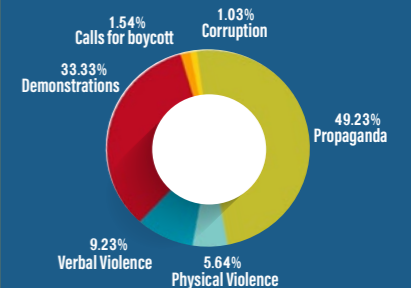
### Antisemitism In Numbers

Number of Jews

**117,000**

Percentage change in trend compared to 2022

**+387%**



## Message from the Community Representative in Canada

By Ms. Ariella Rohringer



Since October 7th, Canadian Jews have experienced a toxic and explosive mix of antisemitism and marginalization. Though it's global, it's particularly shocking to Canadian Jews, given the diverse culture of our country. Schools, universities, synagogues, and Jewish institutions, businesses, and neighbourhoods have been under assault. Despite being less than 1% of Canada's population, Jews are the target of 1/5th of all hate crimes and 70% of hate crimes motivated by religion.

There have been thousands of pro-Palestinian, pro-Hamas, antisemitic demonstrations across Canada designed to intimidate and threaten, by praising Hamas, Hezbollah, Iran, and Israel's destruction and glorifying October 7th. "Long live October 7th, long live the resistance" is a common refrain. The Iranian attack on Israel was met with cheers from protesters. Further samplings of the siege: in Montreal and Toronto gun shots and firebombings of Jewish schools; an arson attack at a major Vancouver synagogue; massive antisemitic graffiti in Winnipeg; and a shul vandalized in Fredericton.

University campuses are hothouses of antisemitism. While administrations, with some exceptions, did not give into BDS demands, protest encampments were tolerated for weeks on university property in Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver. We have issues with young people in their 20's and even 30's; the drivers are academic and campus woke culture, DEI, and disinformation promulgated by social media. While we have fought back successfully against BDS' initiatives, BDS has succeeded in spreading misinformation and promoting antisemitism. As an example, Jewish professionals (doctors, lawyers, etc...) are being trolled and professional conduct complaints filed in response to pro-Israel or pro-Jewish social media posts. "Anti-Palestinian Racism", promoted by the Arab community, advocates that anyone who challenges the Palestinian narrative is racist and Zionism is racist. We continue to successfully fight efforts to include "Anti-Palestinian Racism" in official anti-racism policies.

Many mayors ignore Jewish events such as Walks for Israel, October 7th memorials and community Hannukkiot lighting ceremonies. In a large municipality adjoining Toronto, with a large Muslim population, the Mayor, in response to a planned vigil (subsequently cancelled) commemorating Yahya Sinwar, (despite Canada having declared Hamas an illegal terrorist group), shockingly stated, "I just want to point out... Nelson Mandela was declared a terrorist by the United States of America until the year 2008. Your terrorist and somebody else's terrorist may be two different things."

Venues have cancelled Jewish cultural exhibitions, with the excuse of "security concerns". The head of our largest public sector union in Canada's largest province celebrated October 7th. Despite calls to resign, he retains his position.

## Message from the Community Representative in Canada

By Ms. Ariella Rohringer



The vast majority of Canadians polled are not antisemitic. Most know little about Israel, but favour the Israeli over the Palestinian position. Although Canadians are put off by our adversaries' tactics, many allies fear that comment will result in public condemnation and cancellation. Politicians, including our Prime Minister and federal government, have tried to be "even-handed". While calling out antisemitism, they have also been ultra-critical of Israel, contrary to IHRA, which Parliament adopted in 2019, and are prone to rhetorical coupling of antisemitism and Islamophobia.

There have been arrests of those planning acts of terror, but too few, and we must be vigilant. This situation won't be curbed until political leaders support strict enforcement of hate, trespassing, threat, and other laws by police.

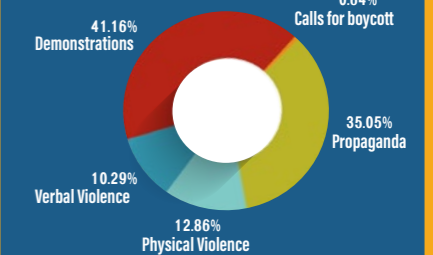
The Jewish community is overwhelmingly Zionist and deeply concerned. Engagement with Jewish identity, Israel, and the community has blossomed, especially among the young. Jews proudly marched at federation Walks for Israel in Toronto (50k) and Montreal (25k), and smaller cities like Calgary and Kitchener. Repeated bullying and antisemitic threats against Jewish children in public schools has resulted in a record increase in Jewish day school enrolment.

Canadian federations have raised over \$140M in Israel emergency campaigns (3 1/2 times greater than any other similar community campaign), and also major campaigns to address antisemitism and security needs. Canadian Jews, federations, and other organizations are actively working to turn the tide, including organizing our allies to recognize antisemitism as a threat to both Canada and Canadian values.

**Ariella Rohringer**  
**Chair of the Board, Jewish Federations**  
**of Canada – UIA**

### Antisemitism In Numbers

Number of Jews  
**398,000**  
 Percentage change in trend compared to 2022  
**+562%**



## Message from the Community Representative in England

By Mr. Phil Rosenberg



*This has been one of the most challenging years on record for antisemitism in the UK. In the wake of the awful events of 7th October, the UK Jewish community was subjected to a tsunami of antisemitism, with reported incidents of anti-Jewish racism increasing by some 500 percent. These included assault and damage and desecration of property, as well as direct threats and abusive behaviour, both in person and online.*

*The figures collected by the Community Security Trust - the organisation tasked with protecting the Jewish community – indicate that this high level of antisemitism has continued through into 2024.*

*The figures alone cannot in themselves explain the climate of anxiety in which the UK Jewish community now exists. In particular, children at Jewish schools have been targeted, as have students on campus. At the University of Leeds the Chaplaincy couple, who provide pastoral care to Jewish students, were forced to leave their post after death threats were made against them. There have been multiple instances of schools and synagogues being vandalised and incidents on public transport against people visibly identifiable as Jewish have also become more common. There has also been concern about the conduct of pro-Palestinian demonstrations which have been held on a regular basis in our major cities and towns since October 7th 2023.*

*These have often featured chants including “From the River to the Sea, Palestine will be Free”, which is widely interpreted as calling for Israel’s total destruction, as well as the call for an “Intifada”. There have also been multiple instances of support expressed for the actions of Hamas on October 7th – Hamas is proscribed as a terrorist organisation in this country. The authorities have not always prosecuted such cases as effectively as could have been and this is a matter we have taken up with the appropriate police authorities.*

*We have identified three main sources for this antisemitism, all of which predate 7th October – the far-right, far-left and Islamist antisemitism. Although there are subtle differences in the discourse, the messages from antisemites of all types have fused over this period, with ancient tropes and Holocaust inversion conflated with the situation in the Middle East to inflict maximum pain on UK Jews.*

*For this reason, the Board of Deputies of British Jews has just announced the launch of a Commission on Antisemitism, backed by both the Government and opposition and chaired by distinguished parliamentary figures Lord John Mann (the Government’s Independent Adviser on*

## Message from the Community Representative in England

By Mr. Phil Rosenberg



*Antisemitism) and Penny Mordaunt (the former Secretary of State for Defence). Antisemitism and extremism are not just problems that affect Jews, but our country as a whole.*

*The Commission will focus on four different tracks that we believe are necessary to alter the trajectory of increasing antisemitism. We will review all hate crime legislation, policing, and prosecution to ensure we have the toughest possible framework in place for offenders, including public order and online safety. We will pursue means of addressing the failings in civil society since October 7th, 2023, whether in the media, online, universities, the workplace, professional bodies, unions, culture, or sport. Moreover, we will tackle the threat of extremism from Islamists, the far right, and the far left against Jews and wider UK society, including both active terrorist groups and those who sow hatred and division. Lastly, we will boost education, training, and interfaith outreach to defeat ignorance and antisemitism. If we get this right, the changes will be of benefit to promoting better safety and cohesion for all.*

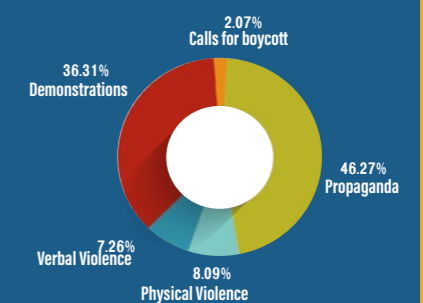
**Phil Rosenberg**  
President, Board of Deputies of British Jews

### Antisemitism In Numbers

Number of Jews  
**312,000**

Percentage change in trend compared to 2022

**+448%**





## Message from the Community Representative in The Netherlands

By Mr. Ruben Vis



*In the Netherlands, antisemitism has sharply increased since October 7th, 2023, marking a troubling shift in societal dynamics. This rise reflects a broader global trend observed across Western countries, where hostility toward Jewish communities has intensified. The surge stems from various groups, including far-left activists, Islamic migrant communities, and both Dutch and international students.*

*This rise has manifested through several deeply troubling developments. University campuses, once centers of intellectual exchange, have become arenas for antisemitic activity. Protests and occupations often feature inflammatory banners, chants equating Zionism with racism, and public calls to delegitimize the Jewish state. Jewish students report feeling unsafe, with some directly targeted for their support of Israel or their perceived Jewish identity. These incidents highlight growing intolerance, undermining academic spaces as inclusive environments.*

*The Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement and anti-Israel sticker campaigns have also proliferated. Stickers bearing inflammatory slogans are appearing in public spaces, fostering hostility toward Israel and, by extension, the Jewish community. Social media has further amplified this environment. Since October 7th, online antisemitic rhetoric has surged, with posts spreading stereotypes, and conspiracy theories, and inciting violence against Jews gaining traction. Anti-Jewish hashtags frequently trend, while Jewish leaders and activists attempting to counter this rhetoric face waves of online vitriol, discouraging advocacy and open discourse.*

*Demonstrations across the country, ranging from small gatherings to large protests, are often framed as anti-Israel but frequently devolve into overt antisemitic rhetoric. (Perceived) Zionist organizations face boycotts. It is a sad conclusion that the Zionist movement in the Netherlands seems so inactive that there is little to no organized counter-narrative from their side. However, there are some initiatives taken by other Jewish, Israel-oriented or other organizations.*

*One of the most shocking incidents occurred on November 7th, 2024, in Amsterdam, where pogrom-like violence targeted Jewish individuals, who were fans of the Israeli professional football team Maccabi Tel Aviv, which played the team of Ajax Amsterdam in the UEFA Europe League. This event, widely condemned, has extremely intensified fear and vulnerability within the Dutch Jewish community.*

## Message from the Community Representative in The Netherlands

By Mr. Ruben Vis



*Despite these challenges, the Dutch government has maintained a generally sympathetic stance toward Israel, balancing this with concerns about human rights in Gaza. This dual perspective has shaped its policies, reflecting support for Israel while advocating for humanitarian aid for Gaza. In response to rising antisemitism, the government announced in November 2024 an action plan, allocating €5.8 million annually to combat antisemitism, including €1.3 million for the security needs of the Jewish community. However, these measures remain largely generic, with few initiatives directly addressing the challenges faced by Jewish communities.*

*The Jewish community in the Netherlands continues to navigate these challenges with resilience. However, the rise in hostility underscores the urgent need for more targeted and effective interventions. By sharing these realities, we aim to contribute to a deeper understanding of antisemitism globally and advocate for stronger, more specific measures to protect Jewish communities worldwide.*

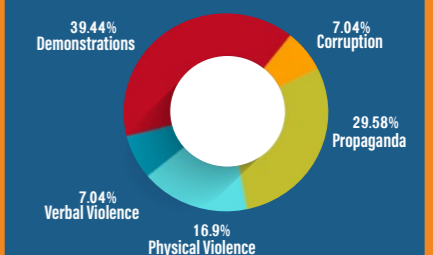
*Ruben Vis is Board Secretary of CJO, the council of Jewish organizations in the Netherlands, which represents the Jewish interests of the Jewish community towards the government and in the broader society.*

**Ruben Vis**  
**Secretary of the Central Jewish Organization in the Netherlands (CJO)**

### Antisemitism In Numbers

Number of Jews  
**29,700**

Percentage change in trend compared to 2022  
**+508%**



## Message from the Community Representative in South Africa

By Mr. Rowan Polovin



For the South African Jewish leadership, the trauma of learning about the events of 7 October was compounded by the sure knowledge that the local Jewish community would itself very soon be targeted. Past experience had shown that every serious upsurge in violence between Israel and its neighbours invariably resulted in an antisemitic backlash on the domestic front, and this time around things were indeed no different. Even before Israel's military response had gotten properly underway, reports of attacks on community members began streaming in, beginning for the most part on social media but soon escalating to more in-your-face abuse – verbal insults and threats, vandalism and, to a degree not seen for decades in South Africa, outright physical assault. The scope and intensity of the various boycott campaigns, mainly emanating from the Muslim community, launched against Jewish owned businesses and professionals was also different from previous occasions. Adding appreciably to the vulnerability the community was feeling was the stridently pro-Hamas position adopted from the outset by the South African government.

Through the data that our community organisations meticulously assemble, one is able to compare levels of antisemitism post-7/10 to equivalent periods in the past, and here the bald statistics speak for themselves. In the month of October 2023 alone, the number of antisemitic incidents recorded roughly equalled the average annual total over the previous three decades; the same was the case for November. While dropping off thereafter, antisemitism levels over the next several months continued to be strikingly higher than in the past. Only from around April could things be said to be more or less back to 'normal', and even then there continued to be occasional sharp spikes. This last October, for example, was an unusually busy month in terms of antisemitic activity (marked by a new trend of perpetrators driving through mainly Jewish residential areas and screaming abuse at community members walking in the streets).

Ultimately, just over 200 antisemitic incidents were logged by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies (SAJBD) during 2024, exceeding by some way the previous highest total of 170 recorded in 2014. As is now standard, the majority of attacks were on social media, where typically, community members posting comments supportive of Israel received hate mail, often including threats. Around 40% of attacks took this form, followed by face-to-face abusive behaviour including verbal insults, threats and offensive gestures and boycott campaigns targeting specific business establishments or individuals. There were six reported cases of assault, the most serious being an attack on a Johannesburg rabbi, whose motorcar was rammed after which the perpetrator (an identifiably Muslim male presumably returning from Friday prayers) pursued him through the streets and attempted to run him off the road. Damage to Jewish property included the vandalising of Jewish cemeteries in Pretoria and Durban. It was commonplace for posters calling for the release of hostages in Gaza to be torn down, usually in broad daylight.

Concerning though these figures are, it needs always to be stressed that compared with the situation in most other major Diaspora communities, South African Jewry is in fact comparatively well off. Long before 7/10, countries like Canada, the UK, France, Germany and others were measuring annual antisemitic incidents in the thousands rather than the low hundreds. The frequency with which such incidents include serious acts of assault or vandalism is another key factor that distinguishes the South African situation from what is happening abroad.

When measuring antisemitism levels in a society, one nevertheless needs to distinguish between antisemitic conduct and antisemitic discourse. Simply put, one can be defined as doing bad things to Jews while the

## Message from the Community Representative in South Africa

By Mr. Rowan Polovin



other is saying bad things about them. Long before 7/10, the electronic media was already a cesspool of antisemitic vitriol, and the environment since then has become even more poisonous. There is today a readiness on the part of many people to post openly racist comments about Jews, generally under the guise of being "anti-Zionist" or "pro-Palestine" but sometimes even without that convenient fig leaf. It is arguably this kind of more indirect antisemitism as opposed to actions aimed at causing harm and hurt to specific individuals that the average Jewish South African is feeling on the ground.

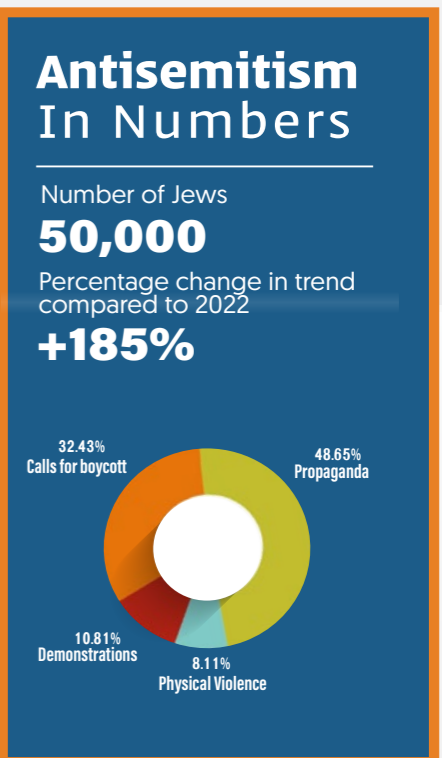
It is further important to note how Jewish communal institutions associated with Israel (they include the Beyachad centre in Johannesburg, which houses inter alia the SAJBD and SA Zionist Federation, its Cape Town counterpart the Cape Town Jewish Centre and the mainstream Jewish day schools in both cities) are increasingly becoming the targets of aggressive demonstrations, frequently accompanied by physical threats, intimidation and vandalization. Jewish communal events in support of Israel are likewise being regularly disrupted. As a recent example, at a memorial gathering held in Johannesburg on the first anniversary of the 7/10 atrocities, demonstrators were allowed to tear down banners put up by the organisers with impunity.

Such harassment is being experienced just as much by individuals who go on record in support of Israel, with boycotts, 'cancelling' and gaslighting impacting very negatively in their professional and social environments.

This was dramatically highlighted in January this year when a promising young cricketer, David Teeger, was stripped of his captaincy of the SA u19 cricket team for having expressed support for the soldiers of the IDF at a private Jewish function the previous year. It emerged that his removal ultimately came about through the direct intervention of the South African government. The Teeger affair underlined what has become perhaps the most serious threat to South African Jewry post-7/10. Across the board, massive pressure is being brought to compel the community to forgo a core part of its beliefs and identity, namely its traditional passionate adherence to Israel and to the Zionist cause in general. It may be true that the right of Jews to identify as Zionists is not in jeopardy – for all its shortcomings, South Africa remains a robust constitutional democracy. On the ground, however, their ability to actually do so, whether at the collective or individual level, is unquestionably coming into question.

Rowan Polovin

National Chairman of South African Zionist Federation



## Message from the Community Representative in Chile

By Ms. Dafne Englander



*The Jewish community in Chile, of nearly 20,000 people, has been an integral part of Chilean society for generations, making important contributions to the economic, social and cultural development of the country. However, in recent years, and especially after the tragic events of October 7, 2024 in Israel, we have witnessed a worrying increase in antisemitism. This resurgence of hate has manifested itself in acts such as graffiti, vandalism in synagogues, violent protests in front of our institutions, and an alarming increase in antisemitic speeches and acts.*

*The academic field has been particularly affected. There have been attempts of sabotage against Jewish academics and professionals, as well as attacks on social networks. An emblematic case was the professional boycott against a Jewish doctor, whose practice was closed for three weeks after her electronic scheduling system was manipulated with fictitious names, apparently by individuals linked to the Palestinian community.*

*Another worrying episode occurred at a prominent university, where students demanded the expulsion of a non-Jewish professor due to her opinions, which they considered contrary to their cause. Unfortunately, the university authorities did not take adequate measures to support her, forcing her to stop teaching classes for a semester to mitigate the situation. These situations are aggravated by the absence of a robust legal framework that condemns antisemitism and the insufficient government response to these events. The lack of a firm condemnation of attacks by terrorist groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah, as well as inaction in the face of antisemitic incidents, have undermined trust in institutions and left the Jewish community unprotected.*

*On the other hand, the media in Chile has played a biased role in addressing the conflict in the Middle East. Coverage frequently presents a narrative that demonizes the State of Israel, omitting acts of violence committed by terrorist groups such as Hamas. This lack of objectivity has contributed to a climate of hostility toward the Jewish community, promoting stereotypes and fueling prejudice. Instead of promoting understanding and coexistence, some media have amplified polarizing discourses, deepening social division. It is important to note that Chile is home to one of the largest Palestinian communities*

## Message from the Community Representative in Chile

By Ms. Dafne Englander



*outside the Middle East, and for decades, both communities lived together in relative peace. However, recent international events have exacerbated tensions, making dialogue and mutual respect difficult. This deterioration in relationships has affected coexistence and fostered an environment of mistrust.*

*Currently, many Jews in Chile are afraid to openly express their identity, which is unacceptable in a democratic society. Safety and the right to practice and express our faith and culture must be guaranteed for everyone, without exceptions.*

*Despite these difficulties, the Jewish community in Chile has responded with resilience. We have strengthened our security measures, reported acts of hate to the authorities and actively worked to improve legislation against antisemitism, seeking to have it recognized as a crime. Our commitment is to guarantee a safe environment for our community and contribute to the construction of a more inclusive, respectful and united society.*

**Dafne Englander**  
President of the Jewish Community  
in Chile

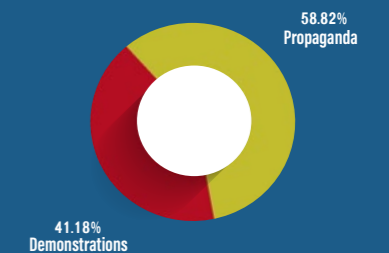
### Antisemitism In Numbers

Number of Jews

**15,700**

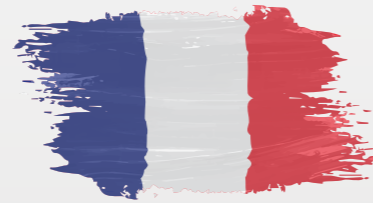
Percentage change in trend compared to 2022

**+325%**



## Message from the Community Representative in France

By CRIF Representative



*the conflict in the Middle East, which contains enlightening elements.*

*The first observation is that of an unprecedented rise in antisemitism, which finds its causes in the international context: the October 7 attack in Israel and the resumption of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict have triggered a wave of hostility towards Jews, well beyond Israeli borders. While this phenomenon does not represent something new in itself, the situation in the Middle East having always acted as a catalyst for hatred against Jews around the world, the novelty lies in the scale of the reaction.*

*Despite a peak reached in the last quarter of 2023, the number of acts recorded in 2024 remains at levels well above the pre-October 7 period, with an average of 133 acts per month. As of September 30, 2024, 1,194 antisemitic acts have been recorded, which indicates an increase of 176% compared to the previous year.*

*The majority of acts represent attacks on people, and include many acts committed with violence, which confirms the specificity of antisemitism as hatred of a violent nature. Indeed, the number of violent acts (86 acts as of September 30, 2024), represents an increase of 207% compared to 2023.*

*The most worrying situations, concerning both attacks on people and attacks on property, include in particular the rape of a 12-year-old schoolgirl in June 2024, the fire at the Rouen synagogue in May 2024 and the attempted attack on the La Grande-Motte synagogue in August 2024.*

*Beyond acts, a certain "atmosphere of antisemitism" has taken hold in different areas of society, particularly at school and university.*

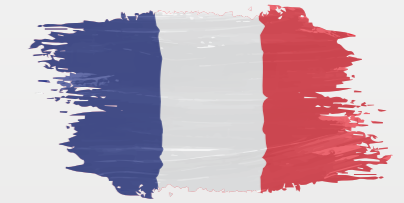
*A survey conducted in November 2024 by the public opinion polling institute Ipsos for the Crif is revealing in this regard.*

*While in 2020, 50% of the French population considered that there were reasons for Jews to be afraid of living in France, this share is now 64%. Similarly, 79% of the population considers that antisemitism is now a widespread phenomenon, and 70% recognize that it is a growing phenomenon.*

*The survey also measures the French population's adherence to a certain number of prejudices concerning Jews. The proportion of the population that adheres to more than 6 antisemitic opinions – a threshold indicating a structuring of thought – has increased from 38% in 2023 to 46% in 2024. Among the antisemitic views were the following statements: Jews are more connected to Israel than to France, Jews use the Holocaust and the genocide they were victims of to protect their interests, Jews aren't truly French like others, and nearly 50% responded that the vast majority of Jews support Israeli policy, including its worst aspects toward Palestinians.*

## Message from the Community Representative in France

By CRIF Representative



*The Ipsos survey also reveals a significant increase in prejudices against Jews among the youngest populations. Those aged 25 to 34 represent the age group most likely to hold anti-Jewish prejudices: 55% of them hold 6 or more prejudices. Moreover, only 53% of 18-24 year-olds believe most Jews are well integrated into France, compared to 69% for the rest of the population.*

*The Ipsos survey reveals a significant increase in prejudices against Jews on the part of the youngest populations. Those aged 25 to 34 represent the age category most likely to adhere to anti-Jewish prejudices: 55% of them adhere to 6 or more prejudices. Furthermore, only 53% of 18 to 24 year-olds consider that the majority of Jews are well integrated in France, compared to 69% for the rest of the population.*

*The measurement of antisemitic acts also reveals an increase in antisemitic incidents in schools. According to figures from the Ministry of Education, 1,671 antisemitic acts were reported for the year 2023-2024 compared to 389 the previous year.*

*Data from the SPCJ show a very worrying rejuvenation of the perpetrators and victims of antisemitic acts. The share of antisemitic acts committed in primary school (compared to middle school, high school and higher education) increased from 12% in 2023 to 21% in 2024.*

*General trends observed during 2024 include a greater desire to minimize or relativize the rise in antisemitism, a resurgence of conspiracy theories accusing Jews of constituting a caste influencing political and media circles;*

*There has been a massive instrumentalization of the issue of antisemitism in the context of the two electoral campaigns, The use of masks to normalize antisemitic speech, starting with the use of the term "Zionist" to designate Jews, The instrumentalization of marginal anti-Zionist Jewish groups to make all other Jews guilty by default of the crimes attributed to Israel.*

*We want to note that a particularly concerning trend is the feeling of the rise of feeling of isolation for the French Jews, who feel they are required to hide their identity and adapt their behavior in public spaces by fear of being targeted.*

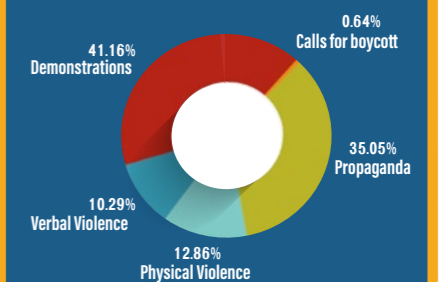
**Crif  
Representative Council of Jewish Institutions  
in France**

### Antisemitism In Numbers

Number of Jews  
**398,000**

Percentage change in trend compared to 2022

**+562%**



## Message from the Community Representative in Spain

By Mr. David Obadia / Mr. Mario Royo



*Antisemitism in Spain has skyrocketed since October 7, 2023, according to data collected by the Observatory of Antisemitism. In quantitative terms, we can confirm that antisemitic incidents in Spain have multiplied by five. In qualitative terms, attacks, events, expressions, etc. have occurred in all areas: political, media, educational, social networks and internet, public discourse, demonstrations, etc.*

*Due to their severity, we highlight personal attacks: attempted assault on the Melilla synagogue, assault on a Jewish-owned hotel in Barcelona, campaign calling for boycott of Melilla businesses, map marking Jewish and Israeli businesses in Barcelona, attack on a Jewish woman on the street (Madrid), attack on an Israeli (Barcelona), insults to a pro-Israeli (Madrid), spitting on a university student (Madrid), coercion and insults to students (Malaga, Ibiza) and children on the street (Melilla).*

*The two PSOE governments since October 7 have included far-left ministers who have shamelessly positioned themselves on the side of terrorist organizations: Yolanda Díaz, Ione Belarra, Irene Montero, Pablo Bustinduy and Sira Rego have justified the criminal actions of Hamas and Islamic Jihad on several occasions, have adopted the slogan "From the river to the sea," have participated in demonstrations against Israel and have promoted actions in Congress that justify terrorism. Incidentally, the National Court is investigating two activists invited by Ione Belarra to Congress for alleged apology of terrorism. Other politicians have also expressed themselves in this sense and have promoted demonizing actions against Israel. For example, the mayor of the Coruña municipality of Oleiros ordered screens to be put up in public calling Netanyahu a "beast and war criminal" and in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria urban buses there was a large poster with the slogan "Stop the Genocide," signed by Solidarity with Palestine.*

*In education, Jewish and Israeli students have faced significant pressure due to the position of some teachers and schools against Israel: extracurricular activities painting the Palestinian flag, stories where Israelis are the villains, graffiti and posters, calls for general strike against Israel and direct confrontations with Jewish students. In universities, since October 9, 2023, there have been posters criminalizing Israel, calls for strikes and demonstrations, meetings with figures who call Hamas crimes "resistance" and campus encampments with antisemitic slogans.*

*In the media sphere, El País newspaper dedicated 30 editorials against Israel in the first five months of the war. Most media have shown an anti-Israeli bias and in many cases antisemitic, using symbolism traditionally associated with the Jewish people to refer to Israel's actions. All types of journalistic resources have been used (editorials, opinion columns, four-column headlines, radio and*

## Message from the Community Representative in Spain

By Mr. David Obadia / Mr. Mario Royo



*television talk shows, interviews, cartoons, etc.) to blame and, in many cases, criminalize Israel and the Jewish people.*

*The realm where antisemitism is consistently and impudently present is the internet and social media. There seems to be no mediation or filters to stop certain messages loaded with antisemitic hatred, such as "Hitler should have finished the job" or "Jews with their money import immigrants to Europe and buy politicians and NGOs."*

*Posters, graffiti, stickers, etc. have appeared in practically all Spanish cities.*

*Demonstration posters have been dominated by maps where Israel does not exist. Everything is Palestine. The slogans go in the same direction: Israel has no right to exist and long live the Palestinian cause. In popular festivals like Carnival and Halloween, there have been people who have dressed up as Jewish demons or Jewish killers and songs and parades have been made against Israel.*

**David Obadia**  
**President of Spanish Jewish Communities and**  
**María Royo**  
**head of Communication in the FCJE**

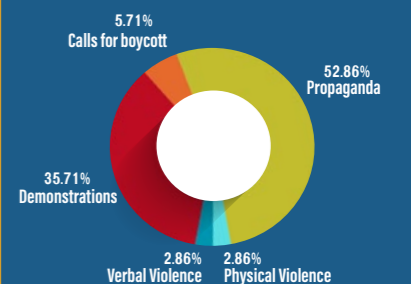
### Antisemitism In Numbers

Number of Jews

**13,000**

Percentage change in trend compared to 2022

**+347%**



## ANTISEMITISM ON CAMPUSES

**The fight against antisemitism in academia is not just a fight for Jewish rights. It is a struggle over the character of academia as an institution, over democratic values, and over the most basic human rights. When a Jewish professor fears wearing a Star of David, when a Jewish student must hide her identity, when a researcher is rejected from an academic conference due to their country of origin - it affects us all. Academia should be a beacon of enlightenment, acceptance of differences, and respectful dialogue. The 2,669 antisemitic incidents on U.S. campuses since October 7th indicate that lessons have not been learned and that ignorance occupies a broad space - a trend that must change.**

Antisemitism has emerged in recent years, in a disturbing way, in academic institutions worldwide, especially on North American and European campuses. This phenomenon not only affects Jewish students but undermines the values of tolerance, mutual respect, and equality that form the foundation of academic institutions in democratic countries. While in the past, antisemitism was expressed on the margins of society as an episodic event that could be ignored, today it penetrates learning centers and occupies a central place. Jewish Agency emissaries deployed across campuses worldwide report that antisemitism in its various forms can be felt and is mainly characterized by anti-Israeli demonstrations, attacks on Jews across campuses, and propaganda against students.



Source: Alamy Stock Photo/ ZUMA Press, Inc

### North American Campus Situation

According to 'Hillel International' data, from October 7, 2023, until the end of the 2023-2024 academic year (July 31, 2024), at least 1,853 antisemitic incidents occurred on campuses, indicating a significant increase in cases of hatred and violence against Jews in educational institutions<sup>74</sup>.

Even in the current academic year, which began in August 2024, we are witnessing "tent protests" of the kind that shook campuses last year, albeit at reduced intensity. Since August 1, 2024, and as of early December 2024, reports of 816 incidents have been received. It's clear that not only has antisemitism not decreased across campuses, but it has transformed and found new expressions that are consistently manifestin<sup>75</sup>.

## Message from the Community Representative in Portugal

By Mr. Gabriel Senderowicz



*During 2024, Portugal experienced a series of antisemitic events. The country's largest synagogue received bomb threats and was called "a den of rats," and the Holocaust Museum was verbally attacked and called "a brothel that teaches the lie of the 6 million." Hate messages were written on the facades of Jewish homes identifying Jews as "Zionist pigs," and newspapers even created a fictitious "Jews for Peace" group that published fabricated letters.*

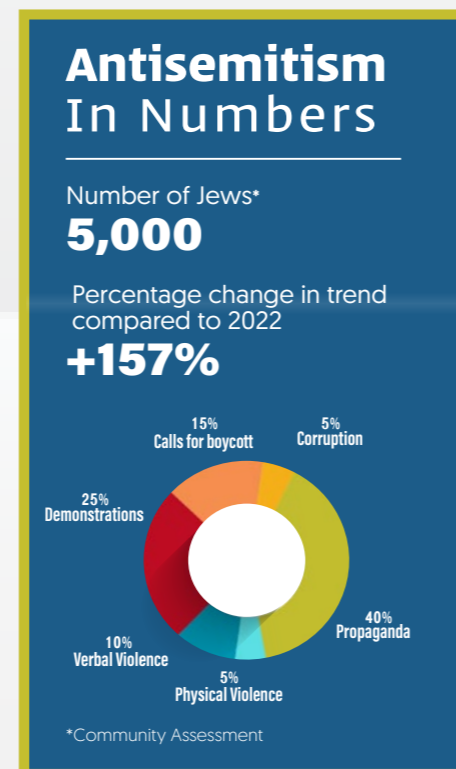
*In January, thousands of demonstrators in Oporto carried posters with slogans such as "Neither Gaza nor Boavista" and "We do not want to be tenants of Zionist murderers." A political newspaper published personal details of Jewish community members involved in real estate, which increased the sense of fear and isolation among Jewish families. In April, the Kadoorie Synagogue and Holocaust Museum received explicit bomb threats, including threats to place explosives and a booby-trapped car.*

*In June, another demonstration was held under the slogan "No bombs in Palestine, no evictions in Oporto." In September, the Portuguese media linked Israel to critical comments by the UN Secretary-General about a "world of impunity." In November, local media provided biased coverage of events in Amsterdam, emphasizing "Israeli hooliganism" and the spread of chaos. Later that month, a political newspaper invented a "Jews for Peace" group to disrespect the Israeli ambassador.*

*These facts are particularly grave considering that Portugal has no more than 5,000 Jews and only five synagogues. Political leaders maintain silence in the face of the growing wave of antisemitism, while the media and politicians, who emphasize protection of minorities, exclude Jews from their concerns and portray them as privileged plutocrats and child murderers.*

*The antisemitic strategy in Portugal is based on the distinction between "good Jew" and "bad Jew," where the "good Jews" are invented characters, while the "bad Jews" are real community members. It is particularly ironic that the Jewish Community of Oporto stands out as the strongest in Europe in cultural terms, with two museums, production of historical films, and success in attracting 20% of the country's youth to its cultural institutions. Nevertheless, these achievements are met with deafening silence and are even perceived as "discrimination" against other minorities.*

**Gabriel Senderowicz**  
**President of the Oporto Jewish Community**  
**Board Member of the European Jewish Association**



**Two particularly disturbing trends emerged in the second half of 2024:**

The first trend is the significant increase in the number of incidents involving violence or threats of violence. While 227 incidents were reported last year, in the current academic year 285 incidents have already been reported before the end of the school year. This represents a sharp increase of over 25% in cases of violence or threats, and at this rate, we are expected to end the academic year with even higher percentages, indicating significant escalation in the severity of attacks against Jews on campuses.

The second trend is a sharp rise in 'targeting' (direct marking/referring to entities with defined characteristics) of Jewish institutions, particularly 'Hillel organizations'. The targeting isn't limited to the institutions themselves but extends to Jewish students and employees at universities. Since August 2024, we have already witnessed 84 incidents of this type, compared to 104 incidents throughout the previous academic year, illustrating the intensification of antisemitism focused on Jewish community institutions and individuals on campuses.



Source: Facebook/missmayim

During recent months, several serious incidents shocked the academic public. **Here are three notable examples:**

- in november 2024, the university of rochester was flooded with "wanted" posters targeting jewish students, jewish professors, and the university's hillel director. the posters placed a target on jewish students, constituting a public threat and severely compromising their sense of personal security across campus<sup>76</sup>.
- in october 2024, at pennsylvania state university (penn state), a massive "doxing" attack occurred against jewish students ("doxing" refers to the malicious publication on social media of a person's name, picture, address, and personal details, intended to expose them to various attacks)<sup>77</sup>. in response, the university administration condemned antisemitism, anti-arab sentiment, and anti-islam in the same breath<sup>78</sup>.
- in september 2024, a jewish student at the university of pittsburgh was attacked on the street.<sup>79</sup> in separate incidents, three more students from the university of pittsburgh were attacked, some on their way to sabbath prayers, as well as two students from the university of michigan<sup>80</sup>. in all cases, the students were identified as jewish due to wearing kippot or star of david necklaces, and the attackers hurled explicit antisemitic slurs at them.

Although the provided data indicates reported numbers, it should be noted that the actual numbers are usually higher. The recorded incidents may represent only the tip of the iceberg of the true situation, while in practice there are many incidents that go unreported.



Source: Alamy Stock Photo/ Amstel Adams

Moreover, this upward trend continues in the current academic year, causing great concern in Jewish communities in North America and worldwide.

The numbers cited are accurate as of December 2, 2024, and the trend is expected to continue in the same direction. There is an urgent need to increase awareness, education, and protection of Jewish students, aiming to halt the escalation and block the spread of manifestations of hatred and violence in higher education institutions.

**Campus Situation Across Europe**

Corresponding to the rising trend of antisemitism on North American campuses, there is a similar deterioration in academic institutions across Europe.

In recent years, especially after each round of fighting or wave of violence between Israel and Palestinians, there has been a notable increase in antisemitic incidents that also permeate campuses - see page X (refer to the page discussing antisemitism following the

war]. This phenomenon is expressed not only in hostility and hatred towards Jews but also in threats, violence, and terrorist actions against Jewish institutions and students.

Many universities recorded an unprecedented number of serious incidents in the past year, necessitating an urgent increase in legal and educational measures to fight antisemitism and create a safe environment for Jewish students<sup>81</sup>.

We are witnessing deterioration in universities in Spain, Italy, France, and Scandinavian countries which report the highest number of incidents. These phenomena include various expressions of hatred and even tangible violence against Jewish students<sup>82,83,84,85</sup>.

In Spain, incidents were recorded on campuses in Madrid and Barcelona, where Jewish students experience antisemitic expressions often originating from anti-Israel demonstrations. These incidents include verbal harassment, calls to boycott Israeli products, and the spread of anti-Israel propaganda,



A sign reading "Jews to the gas chambers" was hung on the campus of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland

Source: X/YacovLivne

which creates discomfort and isolates Jewish students<sup>86,87,88</sup>.

In Italy, at campuses in Rome and Milan, there has been an increase in antisemitic incidents, including harsh anti-Israel rhetoric and sometimes direct opposition towards Jewish students<sup>89</sup>.

In Scandinavian countries, the presence of anti-Israel discourse on campuses is sometimes accompanied by pro-Palestinian demonstrations, particularly in Sweden and Norway. Jewish students describe experiences of social alienation and indirect antisemitic messages, with many reports of antisemitic incidents<sup>90</sup>.

In France, there has been a dramatic increase in antisemitic incidents on campuses, with reports of such cases rising almost fourfold in the past year. In this atmosphere, Jewish students face anti-Israel calls, property damage, and acts of vandalism<sup>91</sup>.

In Britain, Jewish students noted an unprecedented surge in antisemitic incidents, including desecration of Jewish and Israeli symbols, offensive graffiti, anti-Israel demonstrations, and calls for boycotts. Verbal violence is sometimes directed at Jews, and many students feel alienated and fear declaring their Jewish identity on campus<sup>92</sup>.

In this situation, Israel Fellows emissaries play a critical role in supporting Jewish students on European campuses. The emissaries provide emotional and social support, provide tools for dealing with antisemitic incidents, and build resilience programs for young people, while strengthening students' connection to their Jewish identity and the State of Israel.

As can be seen, the phenomenon of antisemitism on academic campuses crosses educational institutions and countries. It doesn't only affect Jewish students but undermines the foundations of equality and tolerance in democratic societies. Continued and comprehensive efforts are required to fight this phenomenon, and there is great importance in continuing to support Jewish students. Students must be provided with the tools they need to cope with these difficult challenges while maintaining their Jewish identity and connection to the State of Israel. Dealing with antisemitism on campuses must be part of a broader global policy to ensure that educational institutions do not become an arena of hatred, but rather a place that promotes values of education, tolerance, and equality for all who enter their gates.



Source: X/anjewla90

## THE FIGHT AGAINST ANTISEMITISM IN THE DIGITAL AGE

### Technology, Ethics, and Education

**2024 marked a concerning turning point in the spread of antisemitism in the digital space. Social networks have become a central arena for the distribution of antisemitic hate at an unprecedented scale, with a surge of over 300% in antisemitic content compared to the previous year. A particularly disturbing trend emerged in the growing use of the term "Zionism" and its derivatives as a cover for traditional antisemitism - a phenomenon that led even Meta to take the unprecedented step of recognizing anti-Zionism as a form of antisemitism in certain contexts. The dual role of technological advancement - on one hand as a means of spreading antisemitism through tools like deep-fake and disinformation, and on the other hand as a weapon against it through artificial intelligence and advanced monitoring tools - emphasizes the importance of education and changing digital culture as key to successful fighting against antisemitism and incitement on social networks.**

The widespread distribution of hate and antisemitism on social networks is one of the most prominent and concerning phenomena in the digital age of 2024. Social networks have become the central arena where various types of hate are spread, including antisemitic hate, which spreads rapidly and effectively, serving as a catalyst for the distribution of destructive and dangerous ideas. Although they serve as free platforms for opinions, ideas, and feelings, they also pose enormous challenges regarding the balance between freedom of expression and the need to fight against the spread of hate, ignorance, and incitement.

Whether it's antisemitic stereotypes, conspiracy theories, or racist imagery, the challenges of fighting antisemitism on social networks are severe and extensive. Meanwhile, in an era where technology is developing at an unprecedented pace, there is also potential for using advanced technologies, particularly artificial intelligence (AI), as a central tool in the fight against the spread of hate online. Today we understand how these tools can

serve not only as mechanisms for monitoring and removing harmful content but also as an opportunity to upgrade the fight against hate on a more global and effective level.

The advanced technologies we mentioned not only allow us to identify and remove antisemitic content quickly but also present us with new challenges. For example, the phenomenon of "deep-fake," where manipulated and forged images and videos are used to spread hate and antisemitism in an elusive way, poses additional challenges. This is because creating hate content in this way makes the fight more difficult, as it's not always easy to distinguish between authentic content and sophisticated manipulated content spreading disinformation.

However, it's important to remember that alongside the dangers of using these technologies, they also offer significant advantages in the fight. Artificial intelligence, when properly utilized, can be a powerful tool for managing dynamic enforcement and



removing harmful content in real-time. But removal alone is not sufficient. The fight needs to be more complex and include preventive measures as well. When dealing with hate on social networks, it's not just about responding to actions that have already occurred, but also attempting to prevent the creation of such content in the first place. Instead of merely removing offensive content, we need to consider educational measures that will explain to users the consequences of posting hate content and encourage online discourse to be conducted in a more respectful and ethical manner.

The critical stage in fighting the spread of antisemitism on social networks is therefore not just technological but also educational. It is now clear that fighting hate requires change not only at the enforcement level but also at

the level of digital culture itself. Taking actions to remove harmful content is not enough; there needs to be an educational framework that clearly and comprehensibly explains to users why certain content is considered offensive, and how public discourse can be conducted in more respectful ways. The combination of technology and education could lead to broader cultural change on social networks, making the fight against hate spreading a common cause.

In an article published by the Norman Lear Center at the University of Southern California examining how Orthodox Judaism is portrayed in current television series, it was found that the stereotype connecting Jews with money and power is emphasized, with 30% of characters portrayed as wealthy and 50% of characters whose occupations were



Source: X/Bob Moran

known holding senior positions. The research also found that in about 50% of the episodes, characters expressed negative judgment about Orthodox Judaism.<sup>93</sup>

The central challenge facing social networks is finding the balance between freedom of expression and the need to protect users from hate and incitement. On one hand, these networks were created to amplify every person's voice and grant them the freedom to share their ideas and feelings. On the other hand, there is no doubt that when public discourse becomes a place where hate, racism, and incitement flourish, there needs to be active intervention to fight against it. Freedom cannot be absolute when it harms social order or the fairness of public discourse. In light of this, the challenges of fighting antisemitism on social networks are

not limited to technological enforcement - there is a need to combine enforcement with public awareness and education.

Of course, this entire fight must be global in the broadest sense of the word. Close cooperation between countries, international organizations, technology companies, and academics is critical for developing effective means to fight hate spreading on social networks. Large companies like Meta, TikTok, and YouTube bear heavy responsibility for using their search engines, algorithms, and platforms in ways that prevent antisemitic objectives from being realized. There needs to be significant investment from all players in this fight, alongside the implementation of new technological tools like AI, and not just focus on removing offensive content.

In 2024, there was a dramatic shift in the scope and nature of antisemitism in the digital space. The events of October 7th created an unprecedented wave of antisemitic hate on social networks; in the first three weeks of fighting in 2023, there was an increase of over 1000% in antisemitic content being spread, and overall in 2024, there was an increase of over 300% in antisemitic content compared to the previous year. The Fighting Online Antisemitism (FOA) organization, which operates a joint project with the Department for Combating Antisemitism and Community Resilience, reports nearly 10,000 antisemitic contents that were reported to social network operators, and this represents only a very small part of the overall phenomenon.

A particularly significant development this year was the change in how anti-Zionist rhetoric is used as a cover for traditional antisemitic expressions. This was manifested in a sharp rise in the use of the term "Zionism"



Source: X/ACT 4 PALESTINE

and its derivatives as a substitute for traditional antisemitic terms, a phenomenon that eventually led to Meta's unprecedented decision to expand its community guidelines and recognize certain contexts of anti-Zionism as a form of antisemitism.

**In-depth analysis of antisemitic content patterns in 2024 reveals a complex and concerning picture.** Classical antisemitism constitutes the lion's share with 38.5% of all reported content, a rate that reflects the ongoing resilience of traditional antisemitic stereotypes and claims. This phenomenon includes a wide range of expressions, from age-old accusations about Jewish control of the global economy, through conspiracy theories about hidden political influence, to accusations of dual loyalty.

Second in scope is Holocaust denial, which

constitutes 21.1% of reported content. This disturbing fact emphasizes that despite decades of education and explanation, Holocaust denial continues to be a significant component of online antisemitic discourse. This becomes even more significant when considering the wide variety of denial forms, from complete denial to minimization of its severity and distorted comparisons to other historical events.

Anti-Israel and anti-Zionist content makes up 15.4% of reported content, where in-depth analysis shows that in most cases, this content clearly goes beyond legitimate criticism of Israeli government policy. These contents are characterized by systematic delegitimization of the State of Israel, unfounded accusations of war crimes, and deliberate and distorted comparisons to the Nazi regime. It's important to note that this category does not include

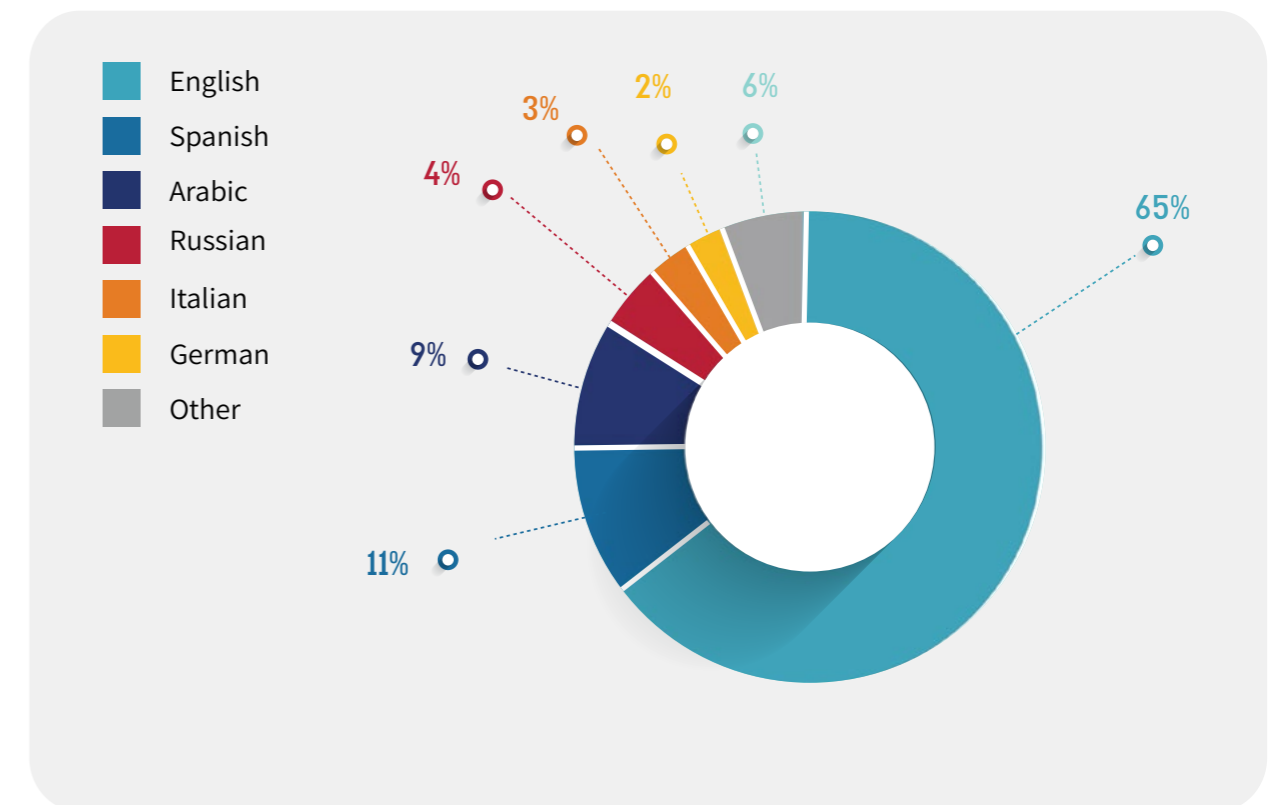
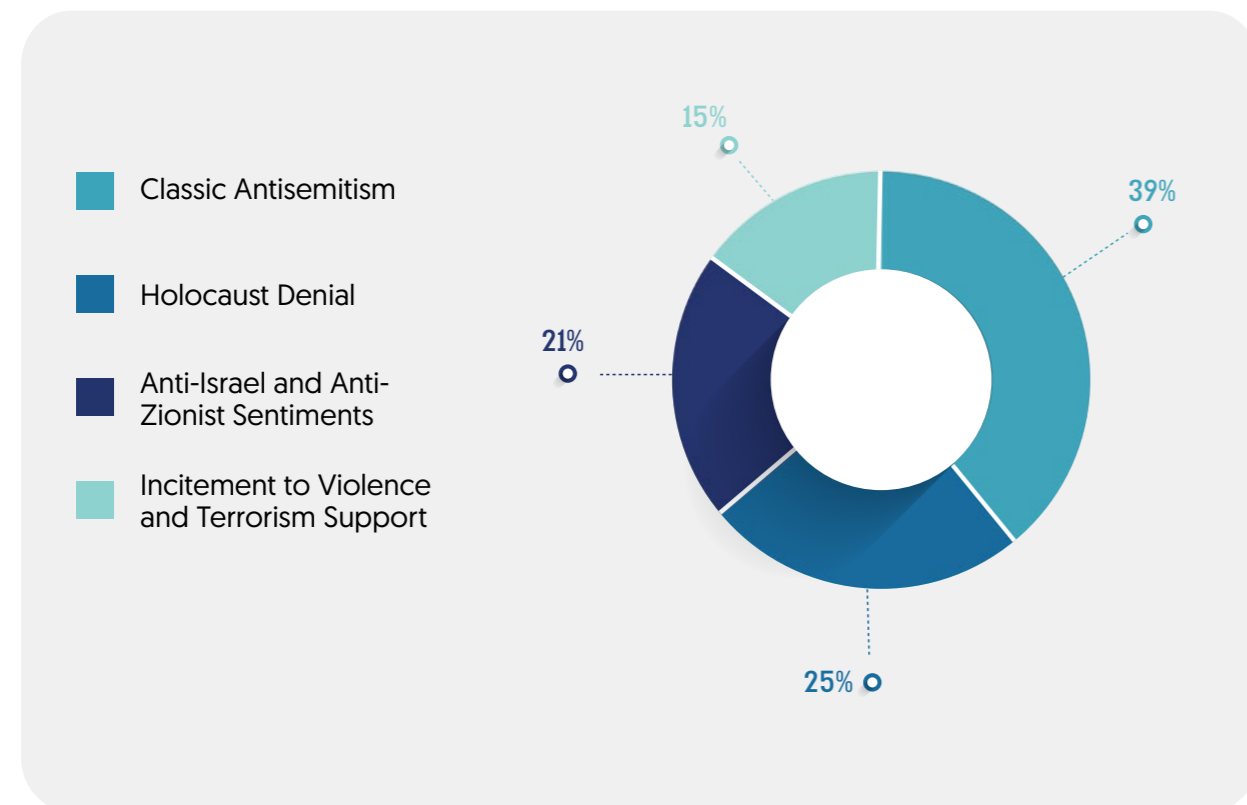
substantive criticism of Israeli policy, but focuses on content aimed at demonizing the Jewish state and its citizens.

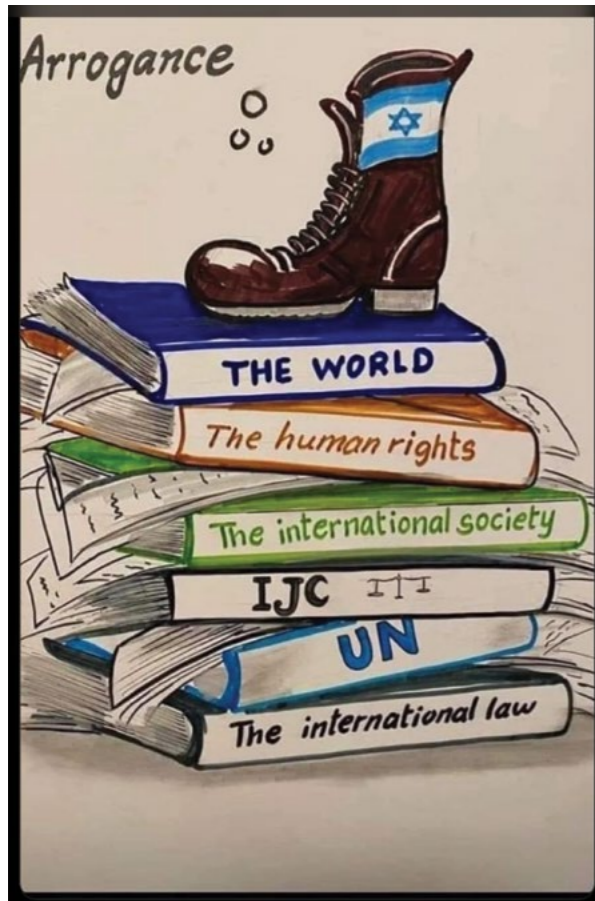
Incitement to violence and the glorification of terrorism together account for about 25% of the reported content, a particularly troubling statistic given the direct link between online incitement and real-world violence. The violent events in Amsterdam in November 2024, which included attacks on Maccabi Tel Aviv fans, clearly illustrated this connection. The events, described by the Mayor of Amsterdam as a "Jew hunt," began with incitement on social media, primarily on Telegram, and led to actual physical violence.

**The distribution of languages in which antisemitic content is spread provides important insights into the global scale of the phenomenon.** English leads significantly,

accounting for 64.5% of all content, reflecting its position as the dominant communication language on social media platforms. Spanish comes in second with 10.6%, followed by Arabic at 9.1%. Key European languages such as Russian [4.5%], French [3.7%], Italian [3.0%], and German [2.5%] show relatively low percentages, possibly due to increased enforcement in these countries.

**A new phenomenon identified in 2024 is the use of the inverted red triangle as a symbol of violent opposition to Israel. This symbol, originally used to identify political prisoners in Nazi concentration camps, has been adopted by hostile entities toward Israel and has become a recognized symbol in anti-Israel propaganda. In response, Berlin banned the use of this symbol in July 2024, and Meta began actively removing content containing it in September-October of the same year.**





Source: X/PALESTINE ONLINE

The very low percentage of content removal across various platforms provides a complex picture of the battle against antisemitism on social media – the fight to remove content is a significant part of the project. TikTok leads with removal rates above 50% for content reported as antisemitic. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and X [formerly Twitter] show moderate removal rates [32%], indicating a significant gap between reports and actual removals. Particularly concerning is the situation on platforms like YouTube, VKontakte, and Telegram, where removal rates are significantly lower [18%].

Since 2023, the FOA has been working together with the World Zionist Organization to expand its educational and advocacy activities. Over

4,500 individuals participated in workshops designed to provide tools for dealing with online antisemitism, and more than 3,500 volunteers have been trained to monitor and report antisemitic content. Simultaneously, the organization is investing significant resources in developing an AI-based content monitoring system, in collaboration with leading Israeli tech companies. This system, which has proven highly effective in identifying new patterns of hate, allows for faster identification of problematic content and enhances the efficiency of volunteer work.

Looking to the future, the challenges of combating online antisemitism are complex. The constant evolution of antisemitic language, the increasing use of advanced technologies to spread hate, and the difficulty in distinguishing legitimate criticism from incitement – all of these require a dynamic and integrated approach.

The year 2024 highlighted the urgent need to continue the fight against online antisemitism and the importance of cooperation between organizations, academic institutions, and



Source: X/James Smith



Source: X/Gareth Munden

governments. The main challenges include improving removal rates on certain platforms, expanding technological capabilities for content monitoring, and raising public awareness of the dangers posed by online antisemitism. Only through a comprehensive approach that combines advanced technology, education, advocacy, and international cooperation will it be possible to effectively tackle the complex challenge of Jew-hatred in the digital space.

It is important to emphasize that success in the fight against antisemitism on social media cannot be solely reliant on technology. There is room for developing a comprehensive policy that combines enforcement, education, and healthy discourse. Tools such as educational campaigns raising awareness of the harms of antisemitism and the serious consequences it holds for society as a whole can prevent the creation of antisemitic content in the first place. Only by combining enforcement, education, and technological innovation can we effectively address the phenomenon.

The year 2024 marked a significant turning point in the fight against online antisemitism. The dramatic rise of over 300% in antisemitic content sharpened the urgent need for innovative solutions. While artificial intelligence has proven its ability to identify and filter hate content with high efficiency, it has also opened new possibilities for the spread of disinformation and manipulative content. The main challenge for the coming years will be to harness the power of artificial intelligence in the fight against hate, while developing advanced AI systems that not only identify harmful content but also assist in creating respectful and balanced discourse. Only the combination of smart technology with social awareness will lead to a significant change in the digital space.

**Thanks to FOA for the data used in writing this article.**



Source: X/jakeshields3

## THE DANGEROUS PARADOX

### WHEN SOCIAL JUSTICE ACTIVISM BECOMES A WEAPON AGAINST JEWS

**The Woke culture, which originated in the African-American community as an expression of social consciousness and the fight against racial injustice, has undergone significant transformations in recent years. What began as a laudable movement promoting equality and social justice has evolved into a complex ideological system that, paradoxically, generates new forms of discrimination and prejudice, particularly against the Jewish community.**

Contemporary Woke ideology adopts a neo-Marxist framework that dichotomously divides the world between oppressors and oppressed. This perspective rejects the concepts of meritocracy and "colorblindness" as misleading or meaningless notions. Instead, it promotes a view of society as a system based on power relations, where individuals are primarily defined through their group affiliation and their position in the social hierarchy of privilege and oppression.

In the context of the Jewish community, this perspective creates a complex and disturbing reality. Recent surveys indicate a trend that should raise alarm bells for us all. A Harvard-Harris study found that 67% of American participants aged 18-24 view Jews as a "class of oppressors." Moreover, the Jewish Institute for Liberal Values reports that 80% of voters who identify as progressive or very liberal believe that American Jews have "unfair advantages" in society.

The root of this perception lies in how Woke ideology interprets economic and social success. The Jewish community's achievements in various fields, rather than

being viewed as the result of effort, education, and cultural values, are interpreted as signs of "privilege" and "oppression" of other groups. Furthermore, Jews are classified as "white" or "white-adjacent" in this racial hierarchy, automatically positioning them on the side of the "oppressors."

In the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Woke worldview applies the same simplistic framework. Israel, being a developed, democratic, and prosperous nation, is automatically classified as an "oppressor," while Palestinians are viewed as the "oppressed" without any consideration



Source: Alamy Stock Photo/ Frances Roberts



Source: X/GayPatriot

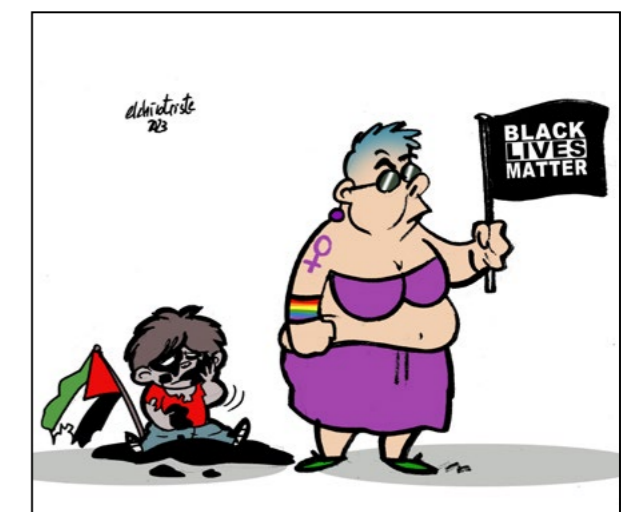
of the region's historical and geopolitical complexities. This perspective leads to the justification of violence, including acts of terrorism, as "legitimate resistance to oppression."

This phenomenon is particularly acute on university campuses, where a disturbing alliance has formed between the radical left and Islamist elements. The Woke perspective serves as an ideological platform for justifying antisemitism in the name of fighting "oppression" and "privilege." The absurdity of this alliance, as critics point out, is that the radical left unites with groups that often

oppose the basic liberal values that the left itself promotes.

DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) initiatives in American universities, originally intended to promote equality and inclusion of marginalized groups, have in many cases become instruments of exclusion and harm to Jewish students. The prevalent perception in DEI departments, based on theories of "whiteness" and "privilege," positions Jews as "oppressors" and therefore does not recognize them as a group requiring protection or support. Consequently, Jewish students' complaints about discrimination or antisemitic harassment are often not taken seriously by campus authorities.

An additional problem is how DEI programs approach Jewish identity. In many cases, Judaism is viewed solely as a religion, ignoring the ethnic, cultural, and national aspects of Jewish identity. This approach leads to the exclusion of Jews from discussions about multiculturalism and identity, and sometimes even to accusations



Source: CartoonMovement/Miguel Villalba Sánchez

of "whitewashing" their identity when they attempt to express its complexity. The result is that instead of creating an inclusive and supportive environment for all students, DEI policies often contribute to a hostile atmosphere toward Jewish students and increase their sense of alienation and vulnerability on campus.

The complex phenomenon of antisemitism in the context of Woke culture requires a multidimensional response combining education, dialogue, and the empowerment of moderate voices. First, there is a need to deepen understanding of Jewish history and the complexity of Jewish identity among opinion leaders and policy makers in the field of diversity and equality. Second, it is important to develop new frameworks for discussing social justice and equality without falling into the trap of simplistic dichotomous division between "oppressors" and "oppressed."

On a practical level, the fight against antisemitism must be integrated as an integral part of every DEI program, while recognizing antisemitism as a unique form of racism requiring specific attention. Simultaneously, it is crucial to foster inter-community dialogue that enables mutual understanding and recognition of identity complexities. Within academic institutions, effective mechanisms must be developed to address antisemitic incidents and ensure that Jewish students' voices are heard and taken seriously.

The main challenge is to create progressive social discourse that promotes equality and justice without creating new victims

along the way. This requires commitment to genuine dialogue, openness to self-criticism on all sides, and understanding that the fight against prejudice must be universal rather than selective. Only through such a balanced and inclusive approach can we promote a more equitable society while protecting the dignity and security of all communities, including the Jewish community.



Source: Alamy Stock Photo/ Monica Wells

## SUMMARY

The year 2024 marked a significant low point in antisemitic incidents worldwide. Following the October 7th massacre and the war in Gaza, there was a dramatic surge in antisemitic incidents across university campuses, social media platforms, and major city streets globally. Jewish diaspora communities experienced an unprecedented wave of threats, harassment, and physical attacks, with antisemitic expressions crossing red lines not breached in decades.

Our assessment, based on open-source intelligence analysis, indicates that this escalating trend in antisemitism is expected to continue and intensify throughout 2025. The driving factors behind this phenomenon—including political radicalization, economic crises, and intensifying anti-Israel discourse on social media—continue to persist and strengthen. The reference threat scenario indicates a high probability of significant harm to Jewish communities, including potential attacks against Jewish institutions and concerns about organized violence on a broad scale.

Nevertheless, the current crisis has led to a significant awakening among leaders, organizations, and communities worldwide. Many nations have begun adopting the IHRA working definition of antisemitism, educational institutions are developing new programs to combat Jewish hatred, and there is a notable increase in interfaith and intercultural collaborations. This mobilization of positive forces in civil society, coupled with more stringent governmental measures, may signal the beginning of a new trend in combating antisemitism, fostering cautious hope for the years ahead.

### "The Silver Lining"

On August 6, 2024, a legal precedent was established in Berlin's court when the District Court issued a historic ruling regarding the use of the slogan "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free." The court convicted Eva Mohairi, a 22-year-old German-Iranian woman, of incitement to hatred for chanting this slogan during a demonstration held on October 11, 2023, in Neukölln, an area with a high concentration of Muslim population in Berlin. The ruling, which included a €600 fine, represents a significant milestone in the legal confrontation with anti-Israeli expressions in Germany.

The ruling's significance lies in it being the first time a German court has decisively ruled on this controversial slogan. The judge rejected previous interpretations that viewed the expression as "ambiguous," firmly establishing that it constitutes a call challenging Israel's right to exist. This ruling emphasizes the tension between freedom of expression and prevention of incitement in German law, where legislators have left jurisdiction on this matter to various federal states. While in Berlin and Bavaria the offense can carry a prison sentence of up to three years, it remains legal in other states.<sup>94</sup>

Additionally, the English Football Association (FA) has prohibited players and teams from using the phrase "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free," including on social media, viewing it as a call for Israel's erasure from the map. This decision followed a post by Leicester City player Hamza Choudhury, who used this expression on Twitter. Choudhury apologized and removed the post, thus avoiding punishment. However, the Association clarified that future use of this expression would result in disciplinary action.<sup>95</sup>

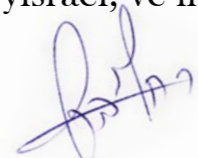
In the past year, there was a 12.5% decrease in antisemitic incidents in Argentina, a trend indicating some improvement in combating this phenomenon in the country. Various factors suggest that this decline is connected to the policies of the newly elected president, who has emphasized fighting hatred and prejudice against minorities. However, it should be noted that the reasons for this decline stem not only from government policy but also from the involvement of local and international organizations working to raise awareness of the issue.

Argentina's success in reducing antisemitic incidents demonstrates that social trends can be influenced through effective regulation and **legislation**. In recent years, there has been significant progress in Argentine legislation combating antisemitism, including laws against hate crimes and imposing severe penalties on those involved in antisemitic incidents. Alongside this legislation, there is **determined enforcement** by authorities ensuring the practical implementation of these laws. However, experts warn that there is still a need to monitor public discourse and narratives appearing in local media, which could potentially reignite antisemitic trends.

The recent ruling by the Argentine court, which convicted local officials in hate crime incidents, reinforces the positive trend of reducing antisemitism in the country. According to a report from the Wiesenthal Center, the Argentine court convicted several defendants of spreading hatred and involvement in antisemitic events. This is a significant ruling, as it demonstrates that Argentine law enforcement authorities not only legislate laws against antisemitism but also enforce them resolutely. This progress could serve as a model for other countries seeking to address phenomena of hatred and racism.

Only through a combined and determined international effort, integrating enforcement, education and advocacy, and involvement of economic factors, will it be possible to confront the rising wave of antisemitism and ensure the security and well-being of Jews worldwide.

Oseh shalom bimromav, hu ya'aseh shalom aleinu  
ve'al kol yisrael, ve'imru: "amen."



**Dr. Raheli Baratz**

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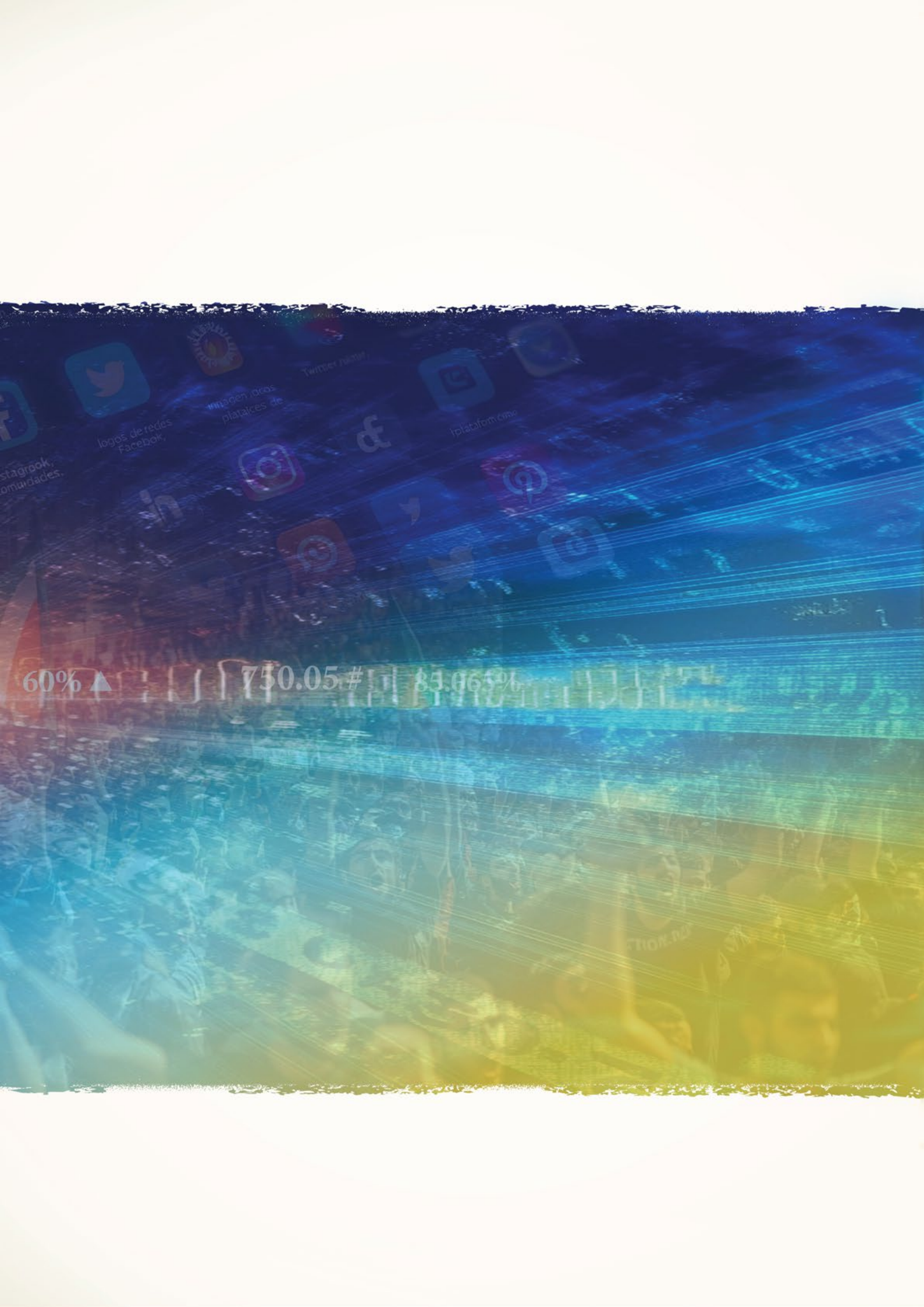
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