



Ministry for Diaspora Affairs
and Combating Antisemitism

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Antisemitism Report

Summary report | April 2025



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Minister's Address

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a slice of
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Minister's Address, Amichai Shikli

Warsaw 1882 — 36 years before "Petliura's Pogroms," in which over one hundred thousand Ukrainian Jews were slaughtered in a series of fifteen hundred pogroms — 57 years before the Holocaust of European Jews — 138 years before the writing of these lines - a concerned Jewish journalist, Nahum Sokolow, published his work *Eternal Hatred for the Eternal People*, which begins with the following words:

"Thousands of years ago, one family, the family of Abraham the Hebrew, separated itself from other nations. It believed in God and followed His ways, and since then this people has known no peace or tranquility... Hatred of Israel is like a tree. When it sheds its leaves they fall, but its trunk and roots remain in place... The nations have attributed to Israel all the crimes in the world. They have ascribed to it characteristics stamped with the seal of falsehood. More than once they have accused it of a thing and its opposite. Two contradictions, which share only the combination of ancient hatred and terrible ignorance... That old hatred, that former rampage, now has a new name. They call it antisemitism..."

Indeed, a few years before this work was written, this new term was coined by the German thinker Wilhelm Marr in his 1879 work - *The Victory of Judaism over Germanism*. The virus of Jew-hatred underwent a mutation from religious xenophobia to racial hatred. Theological justifications were replaced by pseudo-scientific ones, and the great innovation was that there was no escape from this hatred, neither through religious conversion nor assimilation.

Fifteen years after publishing his work *Eternal Hatred for the Eternal People*, Nahum Sokolow had the privilege of covering the First Zionist Congress in August 1897, becoming acquainted with Theodor Herzl, translating his book *Altneuland* into Hebrew, and eventually becoming president of the World Zionist Organization.

Herzl believed that Zionism would end the problem of antisemitism: "The Jewish question is, in my opinion, neither a social nor a religious question... It is a national question, which can only be solved if we make it one of the political questions of the world... We are a people, one people! In good faith we tried to merge with the nations among whom we lived in all our dwelling places and to be like them, leaving nothing of our own except our ancestors' faith; but they pushed us away with both hands. In vain we always strive to be loyal citizens, and sometimes even excessively so... In vain we endeavor to raise the prestige of our countries of residence through sciences and arts and to increase the honor of their wealth through commerce and trade..."

Herzl brilliantly foresaw the impending disaster for European Jewry: "If I were to summarize the situation of European Jews in two words, I would use the familiar Berlin slogan 'Juden raus'," Herzl wrote in *The Jewish State*, with chilling precision. He was correct in his analysis that any attempt at assimilation and integration was doomed to fail. Herzl adopted the position of Zionist forerunners Kalischer, Hess, and Alkalai, who had argued three decades before him that Jews must return to their Judaism and homeland, as he said in his opening speech at the First Zionist Congress:

"Zionism is our return to Judaism even before our return to the land of the Jews."

However, Herzl's prediction that Jew-hatred would disappear if only Jews had a state, was mistaken. The establishment of the State of Israel did not end the "Jewish question." The tree of Jew-hatred that Sokolow described shed its leaves for several decades following the Holocaust, but with time, the old hatred raised its head again.

On this, philosopher Alain Finkielkraut wrote in 2004 in his work *In the Name of the Other*: "For fifty years, Nazism was the magnet of Western Jews. Hitler damaged the honor of antisemitism. Some thought the damage was final, but it turns out it was only temporary... And now, especially in France, the European country with the largest number of Jews, this truce is ending in the most brutal way: synagogues are set on fire, rabbis are attacked, cemeteries are desecrated, Jewish community institutions and even universities are forced to clean their walls during the day, after they were covered with hateful graffiti at night... The number of intellectuals who see Zionism as a criminal movement is growing, and teaching about the Holocaust is proving impossible precisely now, when it is the need of the hour... The hearts of Jews are heavy, and for the first time since the war, they are afraid. In this fear, two contradictory feelings are strangely mixed: shock, and recognition of the familiar... The past hid in the depths of prevailing opinions, pretending to be dead while waiting for an opportunity. And it has indeed arrived. Prohibitions are violated, censorship is removed, the lock is broken..."

Although twenty years have passed since then, Finkelkraut's description could have been written about France in 2024. 64% of French people believe that Jews have justified reasons to fear living in France - a rate twice as high as that measured for the same question in 2014, despite French Jews constituting only 0.7% of the population. Finkelkraut wrote about France, but his description could now apply also to Britain, the United States, Canada, and Australia. The experience of Jews in many Western countries is one of siege.

Until the establishment of the State of Israel, Jews as individuals or communities were victims of various and sundry accusations on religious, racial, social, and economic grounds: heretics or fanatics in their religion and therefore terrible and frightening, poor or rich and therefore repulsive, socialists or capitalists and therefore dangerous, conservatives or progressives and therefore intolerable.

With the establishment of the State of Israel, Jew-hatred took new forms. Hatred of Jews on racial grounds was pushed aside for a time following the trauma of the Holocaust, although gradually it is renewing its strength, but the main poisoned arrows were now hurled at the Jewish state. Following the War of Independence, the Jewish state, born in the storm of war against the Arabs of Israel and five Arab armies, was accused of ethnic cleansing of the Arab population that had risen to destroy the Yishuv under the leadership of the Nazi Mufti Haj Amin al-Husseini.

In 1975, in a joint initiative of the Soviet Union, the PLO, and the Non-Aligned Movement, a scandalous resolution was passed in the United Nations Council describing Zionism - the national movement of the Jewish people - as a racist movement. In 2001, at the notorious Durban Conference, held under the auspices of the UN, the Palestinians together with South Africa went further in labeling the State of Israel with the dubious title of "apartheid state." Today, the State of Israel, engaged in a defensive war following the mass atrocities committed by Hamas on October 7, 2023, is accused of genocide against Palestinians in Gaza.

There is no crime against humanity that the State of Israel has not been and is not accused of. These are the new faces of ancient blood libels.

Three prominent sources, intertwined in an unholy alliance, passionately promote modern blood libels against the Jewish State: radical Islam, Palestinian nationalism shaped by the PLO, and the progressive left that detests nationalism with one exception - Palestinian nationalism.

The vast majority of violent antisemitic incidents are carried out by Islamist elements. Maccabi Tel Aviv fans in Amsterdam were not attacked by Dutch people; they were attacked by pro-Palestinian Islamist immigrants. The massacre at the Jewish school in Toulouse in 2012 and the attack on the "Hyper Cacher" supermarket in Paris in 2015 were not carried out by French people but by Islamist immigrants.

And those who collaborate with the Islamists, like Rima Hassan who justifies Hamas's acts of massacre and rape on October 7, are mostly members of radical left parties: Jean-Luc Mélenchon in France, Jeremy Corbyn in Britain, and Pedro Sánchez in Spain. The alliance between them is called the Red-Green Alliance.

The Red-Green Alliance is the spearhead of the attack against the right of existence of the Jewish State. I insist on the term "Jewish State," because the progressive left and some Palestinians do not necessarily oppose the State of Israel. If it dismantles its Jewish identity, they could live with it. But a Jewish nation-state - it is a nonstarter.

The nemesis of Zionism, its negation, is the Palestinian national movement, a thorough examination of which teaches that it has no existence separate from the negation of Zionism. The negation of Zionism is the core of the Palestinian identity. This is the essence of the slogan "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free." Instead of talking about the Palestinian "narrative," we should talk about the Palestinian "negative."

The events of October 7 brought the attack on the right of existence of the State of Israel, wrapped in PLO flags, to new peaks of madness and hatred: overt support for acts of rape and murder of innocent men, women, and children; demonization and Nazification of IDF soldiers and the Jewish state; distortion of the Holocaust and its memory; hypocrisy and double standards tailored to fit only one country.

The streets of Europe are once again not safe for Jews.

Many of its leaders, instead of showing courage, show cowardice.

Instead of standing with the truth, they stand with Palestinian propaganda falsehoods.

Instead of standing with those who were attacked, they stand with those who launched a barbaric assault.

This moral laxity may serve short-term interests; it may allow for the buying of a little more quiet. But make no mistake: its only result will be the strengthening of the Hamas-style aggression and barbarism — in Europe itself. One need only see what is happening in the streets of Londonistan. The nation that brought the Magna Carta of freedom to the world is declining. One can no longer speak freely, and even Churchill's steel statue needs protection. As late Rabbi Jonathan Sacks z"l said: "What begins with the Jews never ends with the Jews."

Those who turn their backs on our people in its just struggle against absolute evil will bring it to their own doorstep. Those who seek to deny us our historical rights in our eternal homeland, on Mount Ebal, in Shiloh, and in Jerusalem, will find their own rights undermined. And those who deny our right to self-determination will discover that they have difficulty identifying their own country in the mirror.

To fight antisemitism, we need courageous leadership and resolute actions.

Removing and revoking visas from supporters of Hamas and Hezbollah who led violent demonstrations in the United States - this is an example of practical action.

Revoking funding and taking legal measures against academic institutions that failed to protect their Jewish students - this is an example of practical action.

What we are seeing today from the Trump administration and Leo Terrell's action team in the U.S. Department of Justice - this is real leadership. This is a real fight against antisemitism.

A world of difference from the inflated reports of the previous administration that undermined the IHRA definition, incorporated pro-Hamas Islamists like CAIR, reports that were accompanied by zero practical actions.

The Ministry of Diaspora Affairs will continue to strive to cooperate with leaders, organizations, and opinion leaders who see reality clearly. Leaders who are willing to roll up their sleeves, get dirty in the mud of a world free of political correctness, sweat, and fight. Against antisemitism, a struggle is not required, but a war.

To conclude, I return to the words written by Nahum Sokolow in his book, *Eternal Hatred for the Eternal People*:

"It is the truth that will fortify the people of Israel on their path to eternity.

By its merit they will withstand the severe attack of our enemies.

Thanks to it they will be encouraged and gather strength..."

Israel's eternity will not lie



Introduction

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Introduction

Structure of the Report and Work Process:

The report is the product of comprehensive research and a thorough examination of major trends during 2024.

The report comprises three main sections: **The first part** - background and central trends over the past year (2024), the dangerous narrative that developed following October 7, 2023, prominent representative events, comparative analysis between selected countries, and description of concerning developments at the global level, such as antisemitism's spread across campuses worldwide, the Red-Green Alliance, partial and insufficient responses from governments, and the egregious double standard employed by international institutions; **the second part** - research and in-depth study of various arenas and regions across the world; and **the third part** - summary of the main activities of the Ministry of Diaspora Affairs in the fight against antisemitism.

Our methodology prioritized authoritative and official publications to ensure the presentation of a comprehensive, integrated, and objective assessment. The research synthesized quantitative data, professional reports from specialized organizations, expert interviews, and systematic open-source investigation.

The information base for the research included leading international organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League and UN Watch, prestigious research institutes such as the Institute for Jewish Policy Research, and Jewish umbrella organizations in various countries. The research relied on authoritative and diverse sources of information: academic research, reports from governmental bodies and international organizations, data from the Ministry of Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism's National Command Post ("Mashlat"), statistical data, and publications from respected research institutes in the field. Furthermore, information was collected from official sources including government ministries and security agencies in the surveyed countries, as well as reports from central media outlets that adhere to professional standards of information verification. The combination of diverse sources - from international organizations, through governmental bodies to in-depth interviews - allowed the creation of a comprehensive and integrative picture of the reality on the ground and the prominent trends in the past year.

The current report presents a comprehensive picture of the state of antisemitism in the world in 2024, while recognizing the limitations of collecting and analyzing information on a global scale. However, it is clear that the phenomenon of antisemitism is much larger and much more extensive, and the report does not claim to cover it in its entirety. The report focuses on field from a broad perspective, while identifying concerning patterns of governmental policy that blur the boundaries between legitimate criticism and criticism with antisemitic characteristics.

A foundational methodological consideration in this report concerns the classification criteria for determining which events and statements constitute antisemitism. This analysis employs the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism, established in 2016 and now widely adopted by governments and institutions worldwide as the authoritative standard. The full text of the definition is as follows:

Working Definition of Antisemitism:¹

In the spirit of the Stockholm Declaration that states: "With humanity still scarred...by antisemitism and xenophobia, the international community shares a solemn responsibility to fight these evils" the committee on Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial called the IHRA Plenary in Budapest 2015 to adopt the following working definition of antisemitism.

On May 26, 2016, the Plenary in Bucharest decided to: Adopt the following non-legally binding working definition of antisemitism: "Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities."

To guide IHRA in its work, the following examples may serve as illustrations:

Manifestations of antisemitism can also target the State of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collectivity. However, criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as antisemitic. Antisemitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews for "why things go wrong." It is expressed in speech, writing, visual forms and action, and employs sinister stereotypes and negative character traits.

Contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, taking into account the overall context, include, but are not limited to:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective - such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of Israel a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

Antisemitic acts are criminal when they are defined as such by law (e.g., Holocaust denial or the distribution of antisemitic materials in countries like Belgium² and France³).

Criminal acts are considered antisemitic when the targets of attacks—whether individuals or property, such as buildings, schools, places of worship, and cemeteries—are chosen because they are, or are perceived to be, Jewish or associated with Jews.



Key Insights: Antisemitism 3.0 as an Additional Front



Key Insights: Antisemitism in Its Updated Form – Increasingly Dangerous, Normalized, and Systemic

On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched a deadly surprise attack on Israeli citizens. A few hours later, Hezbollah joined the attack, alongside other terrorist organizations—the Houthis from Yemen and Shiite militias from Iraq, with Iranian backing. The attack was preceded by years of building underground infrastructure, stockpiling ammunition, and training invading and attacking forces.

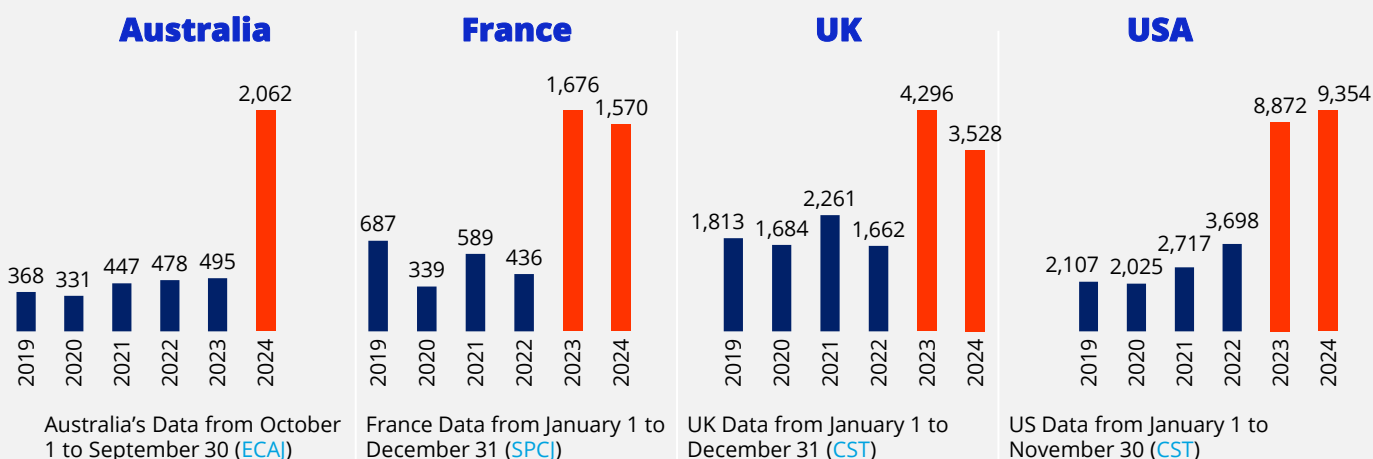
In parallel, long-term processes affected public opinion in Western countries and international institutions, both through authentic influences and deliberate campaigns by organizations and countries, with the shared goal of undermining the legitimacy of the State of Israel as a Jewish nation-state, attempting to isolate it from the international community in public opinion and among the governments of Western countries.

These processes have increasingly and insidiously penetrated and reached broader audiences, both on the internet and in public, physical spaces,

breaking into the mainstream, fueled continuously by propaganda efforts, at a faster pace since the outbreak of the war.

A central part of the efforts to deny the legitimacy of the State of Israel and its right to defend itself were directed at Jewish communities around the world, with many supporters of Palestinians relating to them as indistinguishable from the State of Israel, by virtue of their identification with and membership in their Jewish community. These efforts were directed at those who expressed public support for Israel, but also against those who merely openly expressed their Judaism in public spaces, regardless of their political opinion. Thus, pro-Palestinian marches and demonstrations were held not only in neutral public spaces and in front of Israeli embassies, but also on campuses, in Jewish neighborhoods, in front of synagogues, and at Jewish community events. Many public spaces became unsafe for people who identified as Jews or pro-Israel.

Antisemitic Incidents in Selected Countries (2019-2024)



As such, the October 7 attack was not only an attack against the State of Israel, but it also sparked acts of violence, hostility, and attacks against the Jewish People and the legitimacy of Jewish communities' connection to and support for Israel.

This evolution represents a significant turning point for Jewish communities worldwide and marks a concerning shift in the global landscape of hatred directed at Jews. From October 7 through the end of 2024, antisemitic incidents increased dramatically across the globe: **by 200% in the United States,⁴ 670% in Canada,⁵ and approximately 320% in Australia compared to the same period in 2023.⁶** According to a 2024 Anti-Defamation League (ADL) survey, **nearly half of the world's population**

(46%) now holds antisemitic views—more than double the percentage recorded a decade ago and the highest level documented since the ADL began monitoring these trends.⁷

These statistics not only demonstrate quantitative growth but reveal qualitative changes in how antisemitism manifests globally. Unlike previous periods of increased antisemitic activity, which often remained confined to extremist circles or specific regions, the current wave has penetrated mainstream discourse across diverse societies and political systems. This report builds upon established monitoring frameworks while introducing new analytical approaches to capture these emerging dynamics.

Growing Concern Among Jews Worldwide

USA

42% of American Jews feel unsafe wearing Jewish symbols in public spaces

Canada

Between October 7, 2023 and October 7, 2024
1,500 protests took place in Toronto

UK

90% of British Jews say they would avoid traveling to the city center during a major anti-Israel protest

France

20% of French Jews have removed mezuzahs from their homes, and **16%** have changed their names on delivery apps

Germany

80% of Jewish community leaders in Germany believe that Germany has become a less safe place for Jews

Sources: Canada: Toronto Police, USA: AJC, Germany: ZWST, France: AJC, UK: Campaign Against Antisemitism

Beyond the significant increase in antisemitic incidents since October 2023 and throughout 2024, it is becoming clear that antisemitism is mutating yet again. This evolution follows three distinct trajectories: (1) it has transformed from troubling or worrisome to violent and dangerous; (2) it has shifted from the fringes and extremes to becoming increasingly legitimized and normalized, with antisemitic statements expressed more openly and received with growing tolerance from greater segments of the public; and (3) it has developed from a phenomenon driven by isolated individuals and private groups into an organized movement with support from official organizations, international institutions, and even certain governments.

In this new form, antisemitism is a far more threatening—it cannot be ignored. Without an adequate response, it will continue to exact an increasing toll on Jews and Israelis worldwide, as well as on the State of Israel.

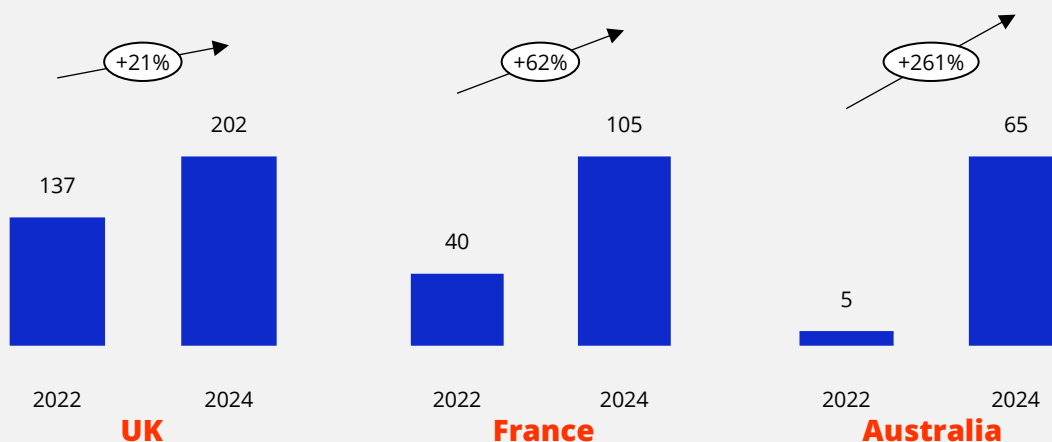
1. Antisemitism has become more threatening, dangerous, and violent - Although Jewish communities have faced deadly antisemitic attacks in recent years, the overall level of threat has risen significantly during the past year, presenting heightened security challenges. Antisemitism in 2024 has included severe incidents of murder, violence, vandalism, desecration of Jewish monuments, and arson targeting Jewish institutions.

One particularly severe example of extreme violence in 2024 was the murder of Rabbi Zvi Kogan in the United Arab Emirates.⁸ Serious incidents also occurred in Europe, including in France:

- In June 2024, a 12-year-old Jewish girl in France was raped in a gang assault. During the attack, the perpetrators shouted antisemitic slurs and threatened her life.⁹
- A violent attack on an 88-year-old woman in Paris, who was wearing a necklace with a Star of David. She was brutally beaten in the face and body until her teeth were broken.¹⁰

The significant increase in violent incidents is felt by Jews around the world. **Their feelings of anxiety and insecurity** increased in 2024: in the U.S. in 2024, **93%** of respondents defined antisemitism as a problem, compared to 73% in 2016.¹¹ **78%** of Jewish community leaders in Europe believe that it has become less safe to live as Jews in their city;¹² and **83%** expect antisemitism to worsen even more, compared to 70% in 2021.¹³ Jews in the diaspora increasingly fear for their safety, are afraid to identify as Jews, hide their views, and are generally on guard.

Change in Violent Antisemitic Incidents Between 2022-2024



Sources: UK – [CST](#); FR – [SPCJ](#); AU – [ECAJ](#)

Beyond these concerning statistics, it is a well documented fact that antisemitic incidents are underreported. Many Jews refrain from reporting due to concerns for their personal safety or because they believe authorities will not effectively address these matters or provide meaningful resolution.

Rate of reporting antisemitic incidents (Europe)

A large-scale survey conducted by the European Union among Jews in 13 European countries found that Among Jews who experienced antisemitic violence or harassment, only a quarter to half of the victims reported the incidents



28%
Harassment



49%
Violence

Source: [Jewish People's Experiences and Perceptions of Antisemitism](#)

2. **Antisemitism is undergoing a process of normalization, marked by increased societal tolerance** - The rise in the scope and intensity of antisemitic events reflects a more permissive public attitude toward such expressions. This attitude is manifested in attempts to shroud antisemitic rhetoric and actions within a context of acceptable speech and controversy and not as a hate crimes, directing statements and actions at "Zionists" rather than Jews, allowing what would otherwise not be tolerated. Consequently, even among individuals who do not express antisemitic views, there is a growing tolerance for these hateful statements and opinions within polite society.

Ambassador Deborah Lipstadt, former Special Envoy for Monitoring and Combating Antisemitism in the United States, captured this concerning shift in January 2025 when she stated: "Antisemitism is becoming more and more normal. Things that we thought people would never say, even if they're [in their hearts] antisemites, because they knew it was totally unacceptable to say – are heard today on the streets of some of the leading democracies in the West, in many countries, including this country [U.S.]".¹⁴

This is a sentiment we heard expressed often during the interviews we conducted with

leading experts as part of preparing this report. We heard and learned of a city council member's Nazi salute during a town meeting,¹⁵ blatant Holocaust denial broadcast on a popular television show,¹⁶ and a bookstore that canceled an event with a liberal rabbi because he was a Zionist.¹⁷

As stated, we do not cite these events to claim that they represent the majority of the public, but rather that the public attitude toward them is not as firm and strong as in the past. We see much more tolerance for and much greater inclusion of such statements. Various institutions and public spaces such as city centers and universities have allowed these ideas to take center stage, as will be expanded in the next section.

- 3. Antisemitism is becoming more organized and systematic** – Antisemitism finds expression in organizations and institutions, some of which actively provide platforms for antisemitism while others "turn a blind eye" as antisemitism becomes part of the organizational culture. This phenomenon is evident **among large private bodies, public entities**, and governments. One prominent example of this institutional antisemitism is

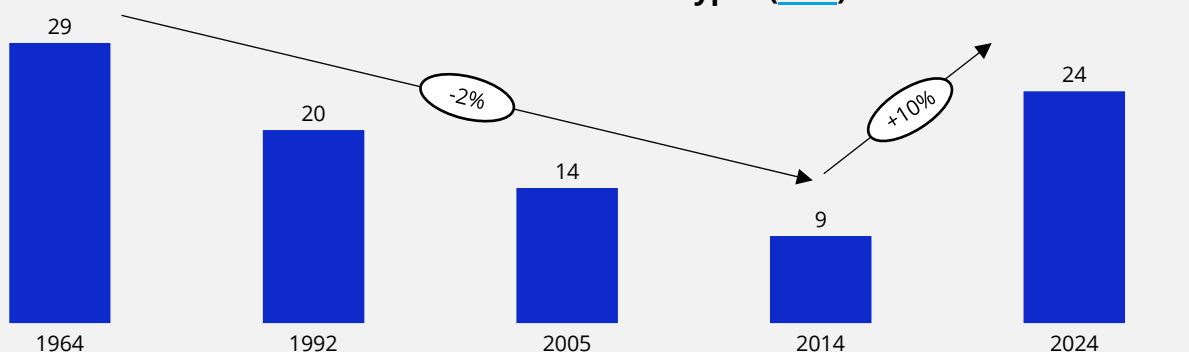
academia. Research published in December 2024 by the Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP) demonstrates that academic institutions, globally, systematically fail to adequately address antisemitic incidents and hostile environments affecting Jewish students, creating institutional conditions that enable continued antisemitism.¹⁸ Another example of institutional antisemitism is manifested in the actions of the UN: in 2024, the long documented inequality in the UN General Assembly's resolutions regarding Israel continued, reflecting a double standard between Israel and the rest of the world (which constitutes an expression of antisemitic policy according to the IHRA definition of antisemitism);¹⁹ since October 7, 2023, the General Assembly has passed 29 resolutions against Israel, while 13 resolutions were adopted against all the other countries of the world combined.²⁰

Number of Resolutions by UN Bodies*



Alongside these institutions, some argue that various governments around the world also provide institutionalized platforms for antisemitism within their countries: among these, criticism of South Africa and criticism of Ireland stand out – the former filed a case against Israel in the Hague,²¹ which can be interpreted as an antisemitic move according to the IHRA definition, and the latter joined it in the lawsuit.²²

Percentage of the general public in the Us. Who believe in at least six antisemitic stereotypes (ADL)



The mutation of antisemitism is expressed in everyday life and exists in all spheres of life for many Jews around the world: on the street and in the public spaces, in the education system, in academic institutions, in culture and sports, at the workplace, on social networks, and among governments – in all these contexts, one can identify the imprint of the three significant trends of Antisemitism 3.0, the latest mutation that certainly began prior to October 2023, but sharpened and worsened so much so throughout 2024 that its presence cannot be ignored:

- **On the street, Jews experience aggression in violent protests as well as in other violent events, outside of protests.** Many events around the world demonstrate this wave of violence.²³ Zvi Kogan, a Chabad rabbi, was murdered in cold blood the United Arab Emirates just for being Jewish.²⁴ Across Europe, **Holocaust memorials were desecrated**, in Poland,²⁵ Germany,²⁶ and France,²⁷ among others. In Bergen, Norway, **graffiti depicting Anne Frank wearing a Palestinian keffiyeh** was painted on a wall in the city center,²⁸ alongside anti-Zionist and antisemitic messages.²⁹ **In many demonstrations in Spain in the past year, antisemitic calls were heard**, including demands for the destruction of the State of Israel and comparisons between Israel and the Nazi regime.³⁰



Vandalism and defacement of homes of Jews Brooklyn Museum board members (Stop Antisemitism, June 13, 2024)



A sign sits erected at the pro-Palestinian demonstration encampment at Columbia University in New York, Monday, April 22, 2024. (AP Photo/Stefan Jeremiah)

Antisemitic posters in a high school in Michigan



(Stop Antisemitism, March 5, 2024)



60% of Jewish students in Ottawa have experienced antisemitism at school

Source: [Jewish Parent of Ottawa Students Association](#)

Graffiti at a high school in New Zealand



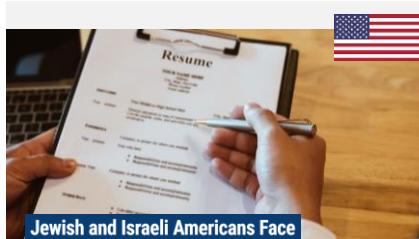
(Stop Antisemitism, Feb 23, 2025)



71% of American parents of Jewish students report antisemitic experiences at school

Source: [ADL](#)

- **In education systems around the world, Jewish students are subjected to physical violence and verbal violence, alongside the organized integration of antisemitic themes and tropes within curricula.** In Canada, in an event that echoed throughout the country, a Jewish student was attacked because of her Judaism by a Muslim student.³¹ In Brazil, students from a prestigious school in São Paulo (Beacon School) made antisemitic calls toward a Jewish student.³² There is also antisemitism in Ireland's education system. According to a study published by the Impact-SE Institute, curricula in Ireland incorporate content that minimizes the dimensions of the Holocaust, blames Jews for killing Jesus, and accuses Israel of genocide.³³
- **Academic campuses around the world have for many years been fertile ground for the growth and spread of antisemitic ideas, and in the past year they have become a main sphere of antisemitic activity,** a trend that was already mentioned in the annual antisemitism report published by the Ministry in 2023.³⁴
- On some campuses, such as Cornell University in New York, antisemitism is not just the domain of Islamic extremists, right-wing extremists, or left-wing extremists alone.³⁵ Many students and faculty members take part in violent demonstrations, make extreme antisemitic statements, and even organize active moves to discriminate against Jewish students and pro-Jewish and pro-Israeli ideas.³⁶ More than 2,000 violent antisemitic events were documented at universities in the U.S. in the first half of 2024.³⁷ In the United Kingdom, there was a dramatic increase by a factor of six.³⁸
- **The labor market constitutes another sphere in which antisemitic ideology rears its head.** During 2024, some large employers and workplaces created discriminatory and hostile environments for their Jewish employees. For example, in the U.K., a former employee of the BBC, revealed that **complaints about antisemitic remarks were consistently rejected by management. More than 200 Jewish employees signed a letter to the BBC management,** in which they expressed concern about anti-Jewish racist behavior. In response, the management acknowledged a small number of cases but rejected calls for an official investigation.³⁹ In Spain, **small Jewish-owned businesses were boycotted and vandalized** due to the origin of their owners.⁴⁰ In Canada, **a third of Jewish doctors in Ontario are considering emigrating following antisemitic experiences in professional settings.**⁴¹
- In culture and sports around the world, **dangerous antisemitic events occurred, and antisemitic statements were made unchecked.** One of the most prominent events in this field in the past year was against the background of **the Maccabi Tel Aviv soccer match in Amsterdam,** when fans of the team experienced a violent and dangerous pogrom on the streets, which was described by a senior official in the municipality as being carried out for antisemitic reasons.⁴² In another soccer match, in Argentina, fans of the Old Boys soccer club held up a coffin with an Israeli flag while making hateful calls against Jews during a match against Atlético Atlanta, a club identified with the Jewish community in Buenos Aires.⁴³ The cultural sphere has also witnessed significant antisemitic manifestations. In Spain, the National Museum hosted an exhibition titled "From the River to the Sea"—a phrase widely recognized as calling for Israel's elimination—while a Spanish punk band's performance included explicit incitements to violence with calls to "bomb Tel Aviv."⁴⁴

Jewish and Israeli Americans Face
Discrimination in the Job Market

People with Jewish sounding names had to apply to **25% more jobs**

Source: [ADL](#)

Surge in antisemitism in workplace since October 7

Surge in Jew hate hits the workplace. Charity Work Avenue says it is 'extremely upsetting'

66% experienced or witnessed antisemitism in the workplace

Source: [Pearn Kandola](#)

North American Jewish doctors consider their futures amid post- Oct. 7 antisemitism

39% of US Jewish healthcare professionals say they experience antisemitism at work after the Hamas massacre and subsequent war in Gaza, with similar numbers reported in Canada

80% of Jewish healthcare staff in Ontario encountered antisemitism in the workplace

[Jewish Medical Association of Ontario](#)

- In another notable case, **Israeli actress Gal Gadot faced a coordinated antisemitic campaign following her casting in Snow White**; Gadot was the subject of boycott calls and defamation, primarily targeting her mandatory service in the Israel Defense Forces. In subsequent media interviews, Gadot confirmed experiencing pervasive antisemitism in her professional and personal environments throughout the past year.⁴⁵



- Social networks have become a central platform for the spread of antisemitic ideas in recent years and a means of disseminating information and recruiting young people's support.** On the day of October 7, 2023, there was a 433% surge in antisemitic content on Telegram. This content included hate speech, antisemitic caricatures, and conspiracy theories.⁴⁶ After the events of October 7, there was a substantial increase in online hate speech. During 2024, social networks, led by influencers around the world, continued to be a central source for spreading antisemitic content and incitement, sometimes with the backing or absence of condemnation from the networks' management and staff.
- Despite the fact that many governments around the world are taking steps to address antisemitism, in many cases some argue that the actions of various governments are not sufficient, and sometimes even emboldens antisemitism in their country, whether actively or through weak responses tantamount to ignoring the phenomenon altogether. In South Africa, for example, the government takes prominent steps against Israel, the most notable of which is filing a case to the International Court of Justice and refraining from condemning events of violence against Jewish institutions.⁴⁷ According to representatives of the Jewish community in**

South Africa, the ruling party gives legitimacy to antisemitism, due to the promotion of the agendas of radical Islamists and their supporters: according to Rabbi Moshe Silberhaft, a community rabbi and CEO of the African Jewish Congress, "People here now dare to express themselves in an anti-Zionist way, because they know that the government supports it."⁴⁸

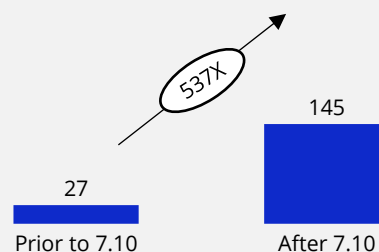
'Antisemite of the Week' Dan Bilzerian Engages in Holocaust Denial on British Television Show



Source: Stop Antisemitism (November 13, 2024)

- In Brazil**, according to the Jewish community, the many condemnations of Israeli politicians in the country, which are heard in a very harsh and public manner, contribute to extremism in public discourse and increased antisemitism.⁴⁹ **In Ireland**, central voices in the Jewish community accuse Irish politicians of indirectly legitimizing hatred, through refraining to clearly condemn antisemitic events.⁵⁰ The Chief Rabbi claimed that "the inflammatory rhetoric of Irish political leaders against Israel in the past year has contributed to hatred against Jews in this country."⁵¹

The daily increase in the number of antisemitic items collected online according to the OHPI's method



Source: [Online Hate Prevention Institute](https://www.ohpi.org/)

Both far right and radical left elements continue to fuel antisemitism in 2024.⁵² According to a report by the Jewish People Policy Research Institute (JPPI), three main actors have led antisemitism in the past year: **Islamic extremists, other political entities that compete with the liberal order in the West**, such as Iran, and **progressive left-wing groups** that finance anti-Israeli actions that spill over into antisemitic rhetoric and threats against Jews.⁵³ Anti-Semitism is driven by the convergence of interests of various parties.

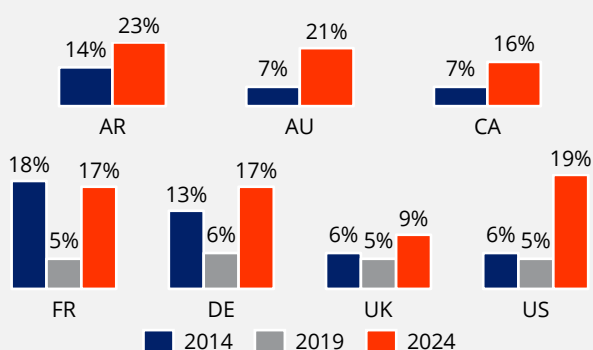
State entities use historical anti-Semitic imagery and slogans to rally extremists on both the right and the left. In this way, Islamist activists amplify and spread anti-Israel and anti-Western ideologies in educational institutions, shaping future leaders.⁵⁴ Additionally, the consolidation of messages regarding anti-Israel and antisemitism comes from the centrality of ideological networks related to the "red-green alliance" between radical leftist and Islamist elements in driving the campaign of delegitimization against Israel around the world. Ehud Rosen and Shahar Eilam point to the fact that key elements within this alliance are anti-Semitic at their core, with some even affiliated with terrorist organizations. Here, too, many of them are in fact promoting a broader agenda that undermines the liberal-democratic order while attributing liberal agendas and concepts, such as the struggle for human rights and minorities.⁵⁵ According to Dr. Rosen, the unification of these movements is the driving factor in the campaign to delegitimize Israel and antisemitism around the world.

This dynamic exists around the world, with the President of the German Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Thomas Heldenwang, noting that new alliances have been formed between anti-Semitic groups throughout the country, leading to increased attacks on Jews: "The danger is real and higher than it has been for a long time." Anti-Semitism and hostility toward Israel is "the common denominator between Islamists, Germans from the left and the far right, citizens of Turkish origin, and people belonging to extremist Palestinian organizations."⁵⁶

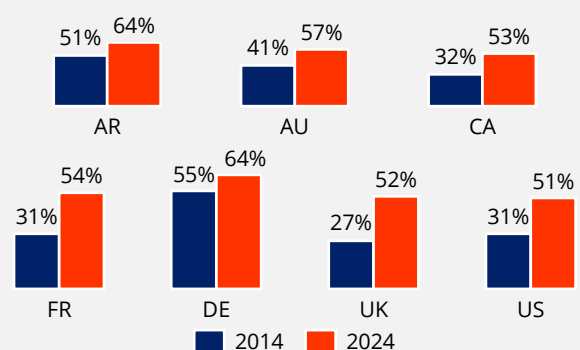
We have entered an era where Jews in the world do not need surveys and data describe antisemitism: they experience it and fear it more and more. Throughout the interviews we conducted, many of the experts we met with were quick to agree that the phenomenon is expanding and mutating in ways that are difficult to fully capture with simple measurement and quantification. The threat has become far more vicious and pervasive.

In conclusion, 2024 exposed the transformation of long-standing anti-Jewish sentiment into what can be characterized as "Antisemitism 3.0"—a more dangerous, normalized, and organized manifestation that has secured unprecedented prominence in mainstream public discourse. This evolution represents not merely a quantitative increase in antisemitic incidents but a qualitative shift in how antisemitism operates within contemporary society, challenging both Jewish communal security and broader democratic values.

Believe that Jews are responsible for most of the world's wars (ADL, 2024)



Believe that Jews are more loyal to Israel than to their country of residence (ADL, 2024)





Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combatting Antisemitism 2024 Report: Key Insights

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RESISTANCE!



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Top 10 – Representative Events



Rabbi Zvi Kogan murdered in the United Arab Emirates, November 2024

Zvi Kogan, a Chabad rabbi with Israeli and Moldovan citizenship, who resided in the United Arab Emirates, was kidnapped and murdered by three Uzbek citizens. The attack was widely condemned as an antisemitic hate crime, and the United Arab Emirates acted quickly to capture the murderers and bring them to justice.



Jewish businessman Ziv Kiper murdered in Egypt, May 2024

Ziv Kiper, a businessman with Canadian and Israeli citizenship, who lived in Egypt and was engaged in the export of fruits and vegetables, was murdered in an attack attributed to an organization called "Liberation Pioneers - Muhammad Salah Martyr Groups." The organization presented the action as a "step in the struggle of the Egyptian people against the Zionist enemy."



12-year-old Jewish girl raped on antisemitic grounds in France, June 2024

A 12-year-old Jewish girl was raped in a suburb of Paris by three young people her age, who beat her and raped her while making death threats and antisemitic statements. The event provoked strong reactions in the Jewish community and was even described as an "imitation" of Hamas's actions in the October 7 attack.



Shootings at a girls' elementary school in Toronto, May-December 2024

In three separate incidents between May and December 2024, shots were fired at the Chabad-Lubavitch "Bais Chaya Mushka" girls' school in Toronto. After the first shooting in May, two suspects were arrested, which did not prevent additional shooting events, one of them during Yom Kippur.



Montreal synagogue hit by second arson in 14 months, December 2024

The "Beth Tikvah" synagogue was set on fire twice since October 7 - the second event occurred in December 2024, when a Molotov cocktail was thrown into the synagogue and a person was recorded trying to break into the synagogue. The synagogue complex was damaged by the fire that broke out at the site, and it provoked sharp reactions, among other things in light of the fact that the same synagogue was attacked for the second time.



Arson of synagogue in Melbourne, December 2024

The "Adat Israel" synagogue in Melbourne was severely damaged after being set on fire by unknown persons. One person was slightly injured and many parts of the synagogue were damaged. The incident was defined as a "terrorist act" by Prime Minister Albanese.



Israeli soccer fans attacked in Amsterdam, November 2024

After a match between Maccabi Tel Aviv and Ajax, Israeli fans were violently attacked in pre-planned attacks that led to injuries and hospitalization of some of them, alongside anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli calls during the events. The events received widespread international condemnation, but alongside it also attempts to justify the actions and contain them due to claims of previous "provocations" carried out by the Israeli fans.



Protest encampments in colleges around the world, April-May 2024

Pro-Palestinian protest encampments were set up at many universities in the U.S. and later in other countries as well. The first encampments were set up as early as November 2023, and the main wave of them occurred in April-May 2024. During the protests, the demonstrating students took over public areas and even buildings of the universities, blocked Jewish and Israeli students on their way to classes, confronted security forces, and made anti-Israeli and antisemitic calls. Many of the universities refrained from direct confrontation with the protesters, which led to widespread public criticism and even the holding of a hearing in the American Senate, following which 3 presidents of Harvard, Columbia, and Pennsylvania universities resigned.



Arrest warrants for the Prime Minister and Defense Minister, November 2024

An arrest warrant from the International Criminal Court (ICC) was issued against Prime Minister Netanyahu and former Defense Minister Gallant, in an unprecedented event in which an arrest warrant is issued for the leaders of a democratic country with a functioning legal system.



Denial of October 7

Influencers with a high number of followers on social networks spread serious lies with the aim of blurring and denying the atrocities committed on October 7.

Review and Comparison of Government Responses to the Rise in Antisemitism

Government responses to antisemitism in 2024 reflected stark contrasts in both approach and effectiveness. While some nations implemented substantive measures to combat antisemitism, others pursued policies that further isolated and marginalized their Jewish communities. These varied responses occurred against a backdrop of profound dissatisfaction and increasing alienation among Jewish populations regarding existing protective measures. According to a survey of Jews from 13 European countries, a majority expressed dissatisfaction with their countries' efforts to combat antisemitism, even before October 7, 2023—a sentiment that has only intensified in the conflict's aftermath as communities face unprecedented challenges.¹

Similarly, in 2024, in Canada, 85% of the Jewish population felt that the federal government should do more to combat antisemitism.²

Due to the methodological challenges in collecting comprehensive comparative data, this analysis draws on public statements from leading Jewish community organizations across various countries, reflecting the perceptions of local Jewish communities. In this chapter, we focus on the perceptions of leading community organizations across selected Western countries. These perceptions can be classified into three categories:

1

Countries considered by leading Jewish organizations as those that prioritize the security of the local Jewish population, maintain proper relations with Israel, and that are not affected by double standards, such as the United States;

2

Countries perceived by local Jewish organizations as criticizing Israel in an exceptional and selective manner, to the extent that local Jewish communities feel isolated, excluded, and less secure, such as Ireland and South Africa;

3

Countries perceived as morally ambiguous in the eyes of local Jewish organizations - on one hand they take significant steps to protect the community, but they apply a double standard toward Israel, which draws criticism from the local Jewish population, feeling that the government's position toward Israel enables antisemitism locally, such as France and UK

Category 1:

Countries Perceived as Supporting the Fight Against Antisemitism

At the federal level, the United States has taken many important steps in combating antisemitism. Jewish organizations welcomed the decision to approve an additional \$400 million in emergency funding for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP), a program where nonprofits, including religious institutions, exposed to terror threats can receive additional budgets to improve their security mechanisms. The funding is vital to Jewish institutions, with 37% of all applications coming from the Jewish community. Accordingly, funding requests rose by \$300 million in 2024, and the program provided \$454 million, compared to \$305 million in 2023.³

Beyond enhancing protection, the United States also increased the budget of the Office of the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism; despite general budget cuts, the office's budget increased by 17%, reaching \$1.75 million - more than three times the 2020 budget. Here too, the general tone is one of recognition of the threat and dealing with it: Ted Deutch, CEO of the American Jewish Committee, praised the budget increase and said it "ensures that our government will have the resources needed to understand, respond to, and prevent antisemitism."⁴

Germany is recognized internationally as a leader in combating antisemitism, grounded in the "country's responsibility for the Shoah."⁵ During the past year, Germany made several unequivocal policy decisions, including banning the Samidoun organization in November 2023⁶ - almost a full year before the U.S. and Canada; Interior Minister Nancy Faeser's declaration of the slogan "from the river to the sea" as an antisemitic statement as early as November 2023,⁷ closing an extremist Islamic center that spread antisemitic propaganda,⁸ and approving a resolution in November 2024 denying funding to bodies calling for a boycott of Israel or questioning its right to exist.⁹ These decisions received support from the official representatives of the Jewish community, who said they constitute "foundations for effective protection of Jews."¹⁰

Similarly, Jews in the United States welcomed the Antisemitism Awareness Act (H.R. 6090) that enshrines the IHRA definition of antisemitism in all matters related to campus demonstrations, revoking the status of the Samidoun organization, and the House Republican Leadership report on the alarming rise in antisemitism. These actions provide

communities with a sense that their concerns are valid and prioritized by their governments.

Though multiple countries appropriately condemned UN Special Rapporteur for the Palestinian Territories Francesca Albanese for her antisemitic rhetoric, the United States escalated its response by explicitly calling for her removal, categorically characterizing her statements as antisemitic. High-ranking American diplomats, including the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, publicly declared her "unfit for her role" and emphasized that "the United Nations should not tolerate antisemitism from a UN-affiliated entity hired to promote human rights"—holding international institutions to account for the antisemitic statements of its officers.¹¹

Notwithstanding these important policy developments, prominent subject matter experts have expressed concern regarding the United States' decision not to fully incorporate the IHRA definition into its 2023 National Strategy to Combat Antisemitism, maintaining that the flexibility around this core definition undermines the core, consensus tool in the modern-day fight against antisemitism. The clarity of IHRA is the basis and cornerstone for rooting out the moral ambiguity that allows antisemitism to metastasize and grow. Similarly, although the budget for the Office of the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism has been increased, it worth noting that, as a State Department position, its mandate does not actually include the United States.¹²

The declarations and policy steps promoted by the U.S. and Germany carry value beyond mere symbolism and are worth more than general statements about the "importance of combating antisemitism" that are often heard from national leaders. These steps demonstrate, both to the Jewish community and to the general society, that there are governments willing to back up their words with actions. Indeed, one of the criticisms from Jewish communities in other countries is that all too often strategies and words of support are merely lip service, and their effect on reality is insufficient.¹³

Category 2:

Countries That Enable Antisemitism Through Their Selective Criticism of Israel and Abuse of the Language of Human Rights

Nations exhibiting the most pronounced criticism of Israel frequently employ human rights and international law frameworks to selectively condemn Israeli policies,

while applying different standards to comparable situations elsewhere.¹⁴ This asymmetrical application of normative principles directly undermines Jewish communities' senses of belonging and security within these societies, as documented through both quantitative and qualitative research. The South African Jewish Board of Deputies (SAJBD) expressed sharp criticism of the South African government's double standard and perversion of justice, which "cannot be interpreted as anything but antisemitism."¹⁵ This criticism was directed at the decision to accuse Israel of genocide at the International Court of Justice (ICJ). However, the Jewish community's criticism of the government extends beyond the issue of the International Court, and it speaks to a souring of the government's relationship with the community.

Jewish communities in Ireland and Spain have identified a relationship between their governments' diplomatic positions regarding Israel and the deteriorating security situation facing their communities. Following Spain's decision to join South Africa's International Court of Justice case alleging Israeli "genocide," the European Jewish Association issued an unequivocal statement condemning this governmental action: "This move constitutes a clear message to Jews throughout Spain and across Europe that the Spanish government does not recognize the right of Jews to defend themselves from terrorism. Coming from a country that expelled Jews, burned them at the stake, and whose vice president herself called for the genocide of Jews by saying 'from the river to the sea' - only strengthens the moral low to which the Spanish government has sunk."¹⁶

Similarly, representatives of Jews in Ireland strongly and unequivocally condemned statements by politicians and elected officials, which has even led to Ireland being called "the most antisemitic country in Europe."¹⁷ The Chief Rabbi of Ireland made it clear that the "significant rise in antisemitism" and feelings of insecurity among Irish Jews are directly related to the country's political leadership, which has "contributed to hatred against Jews."¹⁸ Chief Rabbi Yoni Wider links statements and policies of leaders in Ireland, including the president, to feelings of isolation among Jewish children and students at universities.¹⁹ Both the Chief Rabbi and the President of the Jewish Council of Ireland determined that it is inappropriate for President Higgins to speak at the national Holocaust memorial ceremony, due to his insensitivity toward Irish Jews and his perceived role in exacerbating

antisemitism in the past year.²⁰

Category 3:

Moral Ambiguity – Countries that Have Taken Significant Steps to Combat Antisemitism, While Promoting Critical Statements and Policies on Israel that Affect the Local Jewish Community

Between the two poles are the countries in the middle. These are countries that on one hand have taken significant operational steps to combat antisemitism, such as increasing funding for community security, prosecuting individuals and organizations that committed antisemitic hate crimes, or enhanced educational efforts; and on the other hand, contribute to an atmosphere that has made Jewish communities less secure in light of their approach and terminology regarding Israel. In most of these countries, a significant rise in the number of antisemitic incidents has been observed, despite the authorities' efforts.

The French government has implemented substantial measures to support its Jewish community, including enhanced security protocols around Jewish institutions, convening specialized antisemitism conferences and consultations, and advancing legislation to deny citizenship to perpetrators of antisemitic and racist acts.²¹ French leadership, including the President, has issued significant statements of solidarity with the Jewish community. Notably, the Foreign Minister emphasized that "accusing Israel of genocide is crossing a moral threshold" —a clear delineation of unacceptable discourse.

The Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF) expressed support for many of these government initiatives. However, at the same time, CRIF criticized French President Emmanuel Macron's reference to IDF policy, which the organization described as a "wound" for Jews in France and giving legitimacy to antisemitic rhetoric from the far left.²² Similarly, when Macron mentioned, in November 2023, bombings of women and children, CRIF warned that "these statements may allow groups like LFI [a populist left-wing party in France] to exploit the situation, thereby exacerbating tensions and dividing France."²³ These two criticisms are relatively subtle and do not go so far as to accuse President Macron of antisemitism in the country, but they highlight the impact that Macron's anti-Israel remarks have on the country's Jews and their sense of security and belonging.²⁴

Similarly, in The United Kingdom, the Board of Deputies of British Jews openly praised the government for increasing funding for community security and Holocaust education. Yet, with regards to the restoration of UNRWA funding, the response to the ICC warrants, and the suspensions of some arms export licenses, Phil Rosenberg, President of the Board of Deputies, describes "grave concerns among the community in Britain."²⁵ The Chief Rabbi described the suspension of arms licenses as a "shot in the arm to our common enemies... in the region and beyond."²⁶

Beyond arrests of perpetrators of antisemitic attacks, France and The United Kingdom, like Germany, have also taken legal proceedings against antisemitic hate speech, such as an Algerian imam who was expelled from France after repeatedly preaching against Jews, and Richard Barnard, co-founder of "Palestine Action," who was charged with terrorism, demonstrating a willingness to take tangible steps to ensure the security of Jewish communities.²⁷

The situation in Canada and Australia at the leadership level is difficult to decipher, with significant steps to combat antisemitism alongside feelings among community leaders that their governments are not doing enough to ensure communities a sense of security and belonging.

For example, the Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs lauded the government's decisions to increase funding for community institutions security and launch the Canadian IHRA guide. At the same time, the organization frequently and unequivocally condemned the government's actions. For instance, in December 2023, CIJA issued a statement saying it was "appalled and shocked" by Canada's vote at the UN to condemn Israel, which it warned "will certainly lead to additional hatred toward Jews here in Canada."²⁸ The tone of CIJA's press releases indicates that the organization blames the government for not doing enough; for example, when CIJA condemned the government's support for the definition of anti-Palestinian racism, it emphasized the potential implications this would have for Canadian Jews, as this definition "poses a risk of undermining protection for Canadian Jews, and could lead to the misuse of human rights laws to promote political narratives that silence Jewish voices."²⁹ In general, CIJA gives voice to the predominant sentiment: 85% of survey respondents agreed that the federal government needs to do more to address antisemitism, with 75% agreeing that the police must do more as well.³⁰

The situation in Australia is similar. Alex Ryvchin, co-CEO of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), notes that the government's statements and policies regarding Israel have raised the issue of Jewish security to the agenda in elections. For the first time in the country's history, according to Ryvchin, Jews will vote based on "which party will do more to keep our families safe from violent Jew-hatred and which party will treat Israel like a pariah."³¹ As the Australia/Israel & Jewish Affairs Council notes, "Israel is a central issue for over 90% of Australian Jews, so the government's policies and statements regarding Israel directly affect us." AIJAC characterized the government's policies and statements as "very disappointing, exacerbating trauma and creating feelings of isolation and betrayal."³²

It is worth noting that while the U.S., France, and Germany have condemned Francesca Albanese, the UN representative to the "Occupied Palestinian Territories," for her use of antisemitic motifs, neither Canada nor Australia joined in. In Canada's case, this is despite CIJA's explicit call for the government to do so.³³ Moreover, while a similar event occurred in The United Kingdom and Canada, where police told a person wearing a kippah to stay away from a pro-Palestinian demonstration in the city center because of "being openly Jewish," the case in The United Kingdom ended with an official apology, while in Canadian no such apology was issued.³⁴ Another example of Australia not acting similarly to other countries is the fact that in 2024, the U.S., Canada, Germany, and the European Union defined at least one of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, Hizb ut-Tahrir, or Samidoun as a terrorist organization, Australia did not define any of these organizations as such.³⁵

Experts view the ICC arrest warrants and arms embargoes by various countries from different perspectives. Some see these moves as clear expressions of antisemitism, while others perceive them as reflections of anti-Israel prejudice.

Antisemitism in Social Media

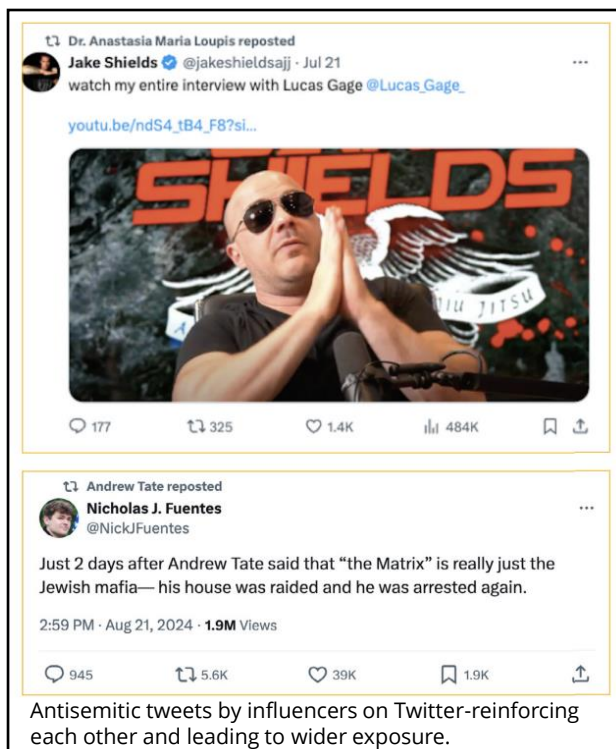
2024 marked a significant escalation in antisemitic content across social media platforms. According to the Israel Democracy Institute, there is a systemic failure in enforcing content policies on social media platforms, leading to unprecedented and widespread exposure to antisemitic content. The problem is particularly severe in non-English languages, such as Arabic, Spanish, and Russian. Social media platforms' algorithmic architecture functions as a force multiplier for antisemitic content, generating self-reinforcing cycles of harmful material that systematically increase user exposure to more extreme content through recommendation systems designed to maximize engagement rather than safeguard community standards.¹

Online antisemitism has undergone significant sophistication, incorporating coded language, contextual references, and modified imagery designed to circumvent content moderation systems while remaining recognizable to target audiences.² This evolution presents substantial challenges for detection and enforcement, enabling antisemitic narratives to proliferate across digital ecosystems in diverse manifestations, including Holocaust denial and the spread of antisemitic conspiracy theories. Furthermore, calls for violence against Jews are widespread, alongside the denial and justification of the October 7 massacre.³ Furthermore, the term "Zionist" is used as a derogatory label that generalizes all Jews and Israelis, portraying them as collectively responsible for the actions of the IDF and the State of Israel.⁴

This phenomenon is primarily driven by two key factors. First, social media influencers and opinion leaders with millions of followers amplify antisemitic messaging across platforms. Second, automated systems—including bots and generative artificial intelligence—continuously produce antisemitic content at scale. Both employ sophisticated techniques, such as strategic hashtag deployment, to manufacture artificial trends and create the impression of widespread support.⁵

Efforts to Combat the Phenomenon

Online antisemitism in 2024 posed significant challenges for major platforms: X (formerly Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok. Although these platforms took measures to curb the spread of hate speech and antisemitic content, their efforts did not yield sufficient results.⁶



Following the outbreak of the war, Meta established a special operations center to handle content moderation, staffed by experts fluent in Hebrew and Arabic.⁷ Similarly, X and TikTok allocated resources and personnel after October 7 to address the surge in policy violations and harmful content.⁸ In May 2024, Google, Meta, Microsoft, TikTok, and X participated in a symposium on combating online antisemitism, led by the U.S. State Department's Special Envoy for Combating Antisemitism. The participation of these companies reflects their efforts and willingness to tackle the issue of antisemitism on social media.⁹

Gaps Between Stated Policies and Actual Enforcement

Despite the efforts that platforms dedicate to combatting antisemitism, there exists a significant gap between their statements and the reality on the ground. Data from March 2024 indicates insufficient enforcement of content policies across major platforms. **Only 6% of content denying the events of October 7 was removed following reports.** The content included denial of sexual violence, claims that the massacre was fabricated by Jews, and allegations attributing the massacre to Israel.¹⁰

A comparative study on policy enforcement across different platforms revealed **substantial discrepancies between languages.** It found that antisemitic content in **Arabic was significantly less moderated** compared to English-language content.¹¹ **91% of identified antisemitic posts in Arabic were not removed, compared to 65% in English.** Most platforms have **clear policies against antisemitism and hate speech,** yet the study found that **the standard reporting process does not provide an effective solution for individual users.** Meaningful enforcement was found to occur primarily **following direct intervention by official bodies.**¹²

Platforms Response to the Rise of Digital Antisemitism

TikTok

Policy: TikTok claims that it prohibits hate speech, hateful behavior, or the promotion of hateful or violent ideologies, including explicit or implicit content targeting protected groups, including Jews.

In practice, during a discussion in the Knesset in July 2024, TikTok was identified as a major driver of antisemitism and incitement.¹³ Despite the company's claims of success in technical enforcement, there is substantial criticism of the

platform's approach to content classification.¹⁴ Even before the outbreak war, during 2022-2023, a wave of terrorism against Israeli civilians was referred to as "TikTok Terror," due to the widespread dissemination of terror attack footage on the social net work.¹⁵

In December 2023, shortly after the war began, a survey in the United States revealed a correlation between watching TikTok and developing antisemitic views.¹⁶

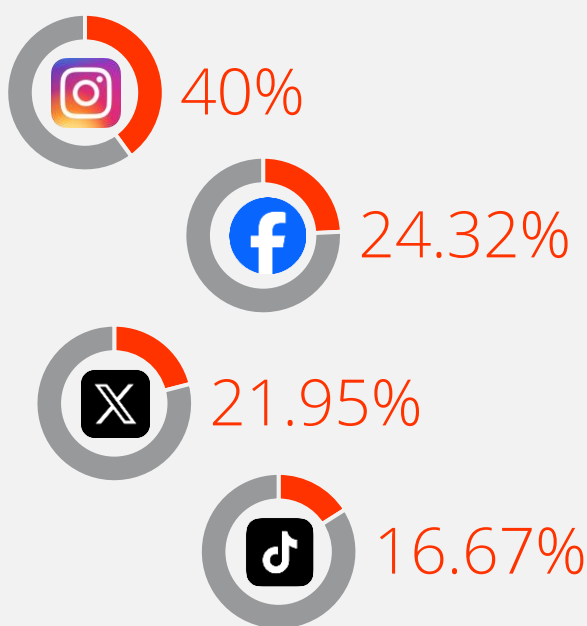
According to the findings of the survey, conducted by Generation Lab among 1,323 Americans aged 18-29, watching TikTok for just 30 minutes a day increases the likelihood of expressing extreme antisemitic views by 20%. Exposure to the platform increases the probability of adopting antisemitic and anti-Israel positions by 17%.¹⁷

During the Knesset discussion, **Barak HersHKovitz, a former senior TikTok employee and now an expert in cognitive influence and perception, stated that he resigned from his position in early 2024 due to what he called an "existential threat to Israel" posed by the platform's operations. "Within TikTok, there are internal actors who support Hamas, the Houthis, Gaza, BDS, and more, and they are responsible for TikTok's advertising policies,"** stated HersHKovitz, who left the company after identifying organized antisemitism within its operations. "TikTok has an entire organization that controls the flow of sponsored campaigns, but they actively work against Israel. **Every Israeli government campaign on TikTok was blocked:** the slogan 'Together We Will Win,' which accompanied them, was deemed a political statement, as were Israeli flags featured in the ads. Birthright promotional campaigns were rejected because they included the phrase 'Am Yisrael Chai' (The People of Israel Live), while Palestinian campaigns containing far more overt political messages were approved without issue."

One of TikTok's tactics for creating favorable enforcement statistics is classifying antisemitic expressions related to Israel as political or ideological criticism rather than as hate speech that violates platform policies.¹⁸ **"TikTok does not categorize anti-Zionism as antisemitism," clarified Hadas Maimon, from the Ministry of Diaspora Affairs, during the Knesset discussion. "TikTok must provide transparency regarding its definitions of antisemitic content."**

Anti-Zionism is antisemitism in every respect. Calls for the destruction of the State of Israel are antisemitic and should be treated as such.” During the last U.S. elections, TikTok was the most permissive social network for spreading antisemitic content, with a removal rate of less than 17%—lower than any other platform. By comparison, Instagram removed 40% of antisemitic content from its platform.

Removal Rate of Antisemitic Content Related to the US Election by Platform



X (formerly Twitter)

Policy: X's policy defines two main areas of prohibition: the first is the promotion of violent actions, terrorism, and hatred. The second is the dissemination of hate speech directed against protected groups, including the Jewish community.¹⁹ The policy includes a ban on harassment and support for violence, such as genocide (including justification of the Holocaust), lynching, incitement, defamation, and degradation of protected groups. It also prohibits the use of symbols and images that promote hatred, such as the Nazi swastika.²⁰ X also restricts the dissemination of violent content, violent ideologies, or content that encourages violent attacks and the spread of hate-filled conspiracies.²¹

Significant gaps are particularly evident in the enforcement of X's policy on Arabic content. For example, while the hashtag #hitlerwasright was blocked in English searches, it remained available in Arabic.²² In 2024, 42% of antisemitic

content related to Holocaust denial or justification in English was addressed, an increase from 34% in 2023, whereas in Arabic, only 3% of such content was addressed, down from 8% in 2023.²³ Furthermore, **X has a widespread phenomenon of fake accounts and bot usage aimed at manipulating the narrative and influencing public opinion.²⁴** For example, 14% of the accounts that responded to a post by the CEO of the Combat Antisemitism Movement (CAM) regarding the war in Gaza were fake X accounts promoting the antisemitic analogy of 'Zionism=Nazism'. Another concerning phenomenon emerged after Elon Musk's policy change regarding the blue verification badge, which enabled terrorist organizations like Hezbollah and the Houthis to increase the exposure of harmful content and bypass U.S. sanctions.²⁵

A study conducted by the Community Security Trust, an organization specializing in monitoring antisemitism in the UK, revealed that Platform X is the most accessible arena for terrorist incitement content. Researchers were able to locate, within just ten minutes, propaganda videos produced by the terrorist organizations Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad. Representatives of the organization report a dramatic increase in extreme and inciting content on the platform, including not only Islamist terrorist propaganda but also neo-Nazi incitement, antisemitic expressions, and the systematic dissemination of disinformation, all of which are amplified through accounts identified with a paid blue verification badge.²⁶

X no longer contributes to the shared terrorist content database managed by the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) and fails to systematically remove content identified in this database. This discrepancy has prompted severe criticism from international organizations, underscoring the substantial gap between the platform's stated commitment to countering terrorism and its operational practices.²⁷

Facebook and Instagram (Meta)

Policy: Meta has a policy that prohibits hate speech against protected groups (including Jews), bans violence and incitement, and supports the removal of content that promotes hatred or violence against protected groups.²⁸

It prohibits support for ideologies that promote hatred, such as Nazism, and for violent events such as terrorist attacks or hate crimes. Meta also forbids legitimizing or defending acts of violence and hate crimes through moral or political justifications aimed at making such acts acceptable.²⁹ In July 2024, Meta expanded its policy and began removing posts that include the term "Zionists" in contexts of antisemitic stereotypes or as a means of threatening Jews and Israelis.³⁰

Facebook removed only about 13% of the content reported by regular users as containing antisemitic hate speech and did not remove any content reported as antisemitic conspiracy theories. In contrast, when the ADL directly reported such content, Facebook took significantly stronger action, removing 67% of the content that used the term "Zionists" as a derogatory term and 88% of the content containing antisemitic conspiracy theories. Similarly, Instagram did not remove any antisemitic content reported by regular users, but after an ADL report, the removal rate increased to 70%, highlighting the reliance on official reports for effective enforcement.³¹

During 2024, Meta announced several controversial decisions, including allowing the word "Shahid" to be used on Facebook and Instagram without being considered support for terrorism or leading to content removal.³²

This decision came despite a study conducted by the Combat Antisemitism Movement (CAM) and the analytics company Cyabra, which found that 32% of posts containing the term "Shahids" glorify and positively portray individuals involved in terrorist attacks, gaining massive exposure.³³ Additionally, Meta ruled that the slogan "From the River to the Sea" would not be classified as hate speech, provided that its use does not include support for terrorism or calls for violence. This decision sparked strong criticism from Jewish organizations and academics, who argued that the slogan constitutes an implicit call for the destruction of Israel and undermines the legitimacy of the State of Israel.³⁴

Antisemitism Instigators

Public figures exploit their influence and extensive reach on social media, playing a key role in amplifying online antisemitic discourse.³⁵

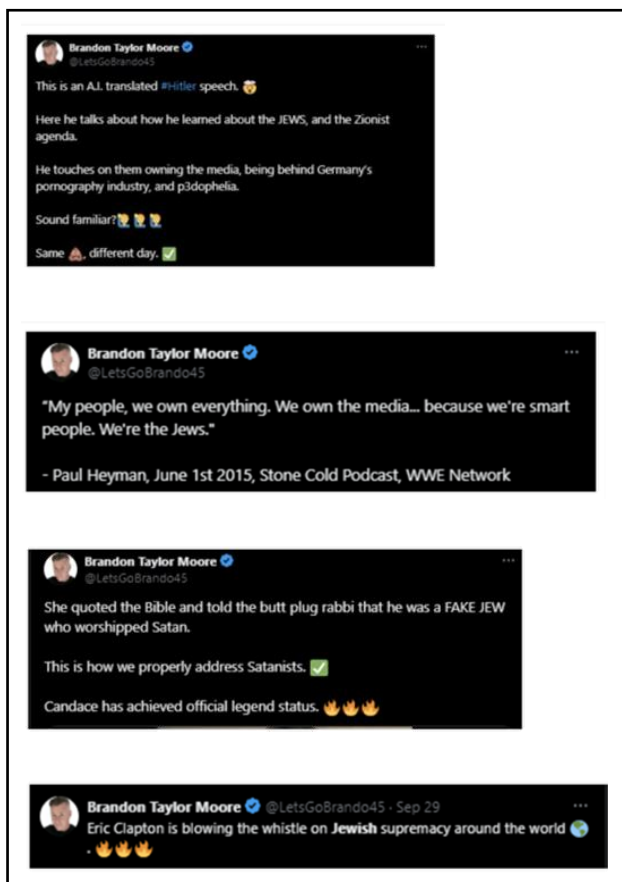
Celebrities and public figures such as Dan Bilzerian, Jackson Hinkle, Candace Owens, and Bella Hadid have vast audiences of millions of followers, allowing any post they share to quickly gain widespread exposure across all platforms.

Bilzerian, Hinkle, and Owens have large followings on social media, and the discourse they promote includes disinformation and the glorification of terrorism, often manifesting as Jew-hatred through the use of antisemitic stereotypes and traditional prejudices. In some cases, particularly in the case of Hadid, who is more widely accepted in mainstream public discourse, the rhetoric is masked as political criticism and framed as a denial of Israel's legitimacy.³⁶

For example, Dan Bilzerian, an American-Armenian influencer, has become a key figure in spreading antisemitic content and conspiracy theories on social media since October 7, where he has over 45 million followers. Bilzerian accused Jews of orchestrating the 9/11 attacks and the assassination of Kennedy, claiming that Israel "wanted the events of October 7 to happen in order to continue occupying Palestinian territories".³⁷ He also asserted that Israel and the Jews exaggerate the number of Holocaust victims and the death toll from Hamas's terrorist attack, further stating that the Talmud permits Jews to commit serious crimes, including murder and rape.³⁸



Candace Owens, an American social media influencer, has sparked controversy with antisemitic statements she spread to her millions of followers on social media and through her podcast channel.³⁹ Over the past year, her remarks have gained widespread exposure and sharp criticism, ultimately earning her the title of "Antisemite of the Year" from the Jewish advocacy organization StopAntisemitism.⁴⁰ As a result of her statements, Australia banned her entry in October 2024.⁴¹ Among other claims, **Owens alleged that Jews control the media and entertainment industries in the U.S.⁴² and compared contemporary political processes to Nazi propaganda, using imagery and narratives reminiscent of historical blood libels. In August 2024, she participated alongside Dan Bilzerian and other social media influencers in a live broadcast on X titled "The Truth About Zionism," which attracted an audience of over 2.3 million. During the broadcast, the participants promoted antisemitic conspiracy theories and made false claims regarding the role of Jews in historical events.⁴³**



Since October 7, a troubling trend has emerged of spreading false content through fake accounts. 25% of the fake accounts involved in disseminating anti-Israel content on social media were created after October 7.⁴⁴ These accounts have promoted pro-Palestinian influencers in the UK, such as Dilly Hussain, Karin Dennis, and Robert Carter.⁴⁵

A report by the analytics company Cyabra revealed that a large number of fake profiles on X interact with each other, thereby amplifying the reach of messages from antisemitic and anti-Israel celebrities, including Jackson Hinkle, an American commentator and social media influencer known as a prominent anti-Israel voice. Hinkle has nearly 3 million followers on X and gained more than 2 million new followers in the first six months following the Hamas attack. However, it was discovered that about 40% of his followers are fake accounts purchased to boost his visibility.⁴⁶



Throughout 2024, Hinkle posted a series of false claims about the war in Gaza, celebrated the deaths of IDF soldiers, compared Jews to animals, and supported the killing of civilians in Israel⁴⁷. Hinkle was banned from platforms such as Instagram for blatant violations of Meta's policies.⁴⁷

Celebrities like Bella Hadid have a vast following of millions, allowing the content they share to reach an extremely wide audience rapidly across all digital platforms. Although antisemitic content appears sporadically within their regular online activity, its impact is significantly amplified due to their unprecedented reach. Bella Hadid continued to express explicit antisemitic views on social media throughout 2024.⁴⁸ She shared content containing narratives that deny Israel's right to exist,⁴⁹ along with false accusations of committing "genocide."⁵⁰ Hadid was chosen to lead an Adidas campaign for a shoe model originally designed for the Munich 1972 Olympics, where 11 Israeli athletes were murdered by a Palestinian terrorist organization.⁵¹ Following significant criticism, Adidas removed the advertisement and issued a letter of apology. Online antisemitism also intensified during politically sensitive periods such as the U.S. elections. A report published by CyberWell in November 2024 revealed how social media became a platform for spreading antisemitic narratives during the elections. Notable examples included conspiracy theories linking Jewish or pro-Israel candidates to global control, calls for boycotts against Jewish candidates, and the use of antisemitic terms such as "Jewish/Zionist puppet," "Khazar mafia," and "Zionist-occupied government" to attack political candidates.⁵³



Antisemitism in Academia

Academic institutions throughout Western nations have experienced an unprecedented surge in antisemitic activity following Hamas's October 7, 2023 attack on Israel. This phenomenon has manifested across American, British, and European campuses, signaling a fundamental shift in attitudes toward Jewish communities within traditionally liberal academic environments meant to foster inclusivity and intellectual freedom. This phenomenon has manifested in a wide range of hostile expressions, from aggressive protests and verbal harassment to property vandalism, direct threats, and even physical violence. At leading institutions such as Columbia University and Harvard, the hostile atmosphere has become an integral part of the daily reality for Jewish and Israeli students and faculty, who face ongoing challenges in managing their academic and social lives. Academic institutional responses have exposed a significant disparity between professed commitments to pluralism and tolerance and the operational capacity to safeguard vulnerable minority communities on campus. Congressional investigations in the United States have subsequently revealed multifaceted structural deficiencies, including problematic foreign funding channels, coordinated activities by ideologically hostile organizations, and the absence of robust, implementable policies to effectively counter antisemitism.¹

Numbers and University Rankings

Since the war broke out on October 7, there has been a significant increase in the scale of anti-Israel and antisemitic incidents in academia, as well as a fundamental shift in the characteristics of the phenomenon. **Data from September 2024 indicate 97 antisemitic incidents on campuses worldwide, with 88.7% originating from radical leftist ideologies.² In the United States, records show 2,087 incidents between June 2023 and May 2024—an increase of 477% compared to the same period the previous year.³** The escalation trend continues in the current academic year, with 922 incidents documented so far.⁴ The incidents include violent protests, vandalism of Jewish property, physical assaults, harassment, and threats. Studies on the scope of the phenomenon note that the nature of the reported incidents indicates the development of a hostile climate in academic spaces, undermining the sense of security of Jewish students and challenging their ability to fully participate in campus life.⁵

Columbia University in New York at University of Michigan with 35 incidents the top of the list with 127 documented incidents, followed by UCLA in California with 63 incidents, and in third place, the.⁶

A congressional study found that universities had failed to properly address the surge of antisemitism in 2024, creating a hostile environment for Jewish and Israeli students.⁷

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) conducted a qualitative ranking of academic institutions based on a comprehensive methodology.⁸

This methodology includes the collection and analysis of antisemitism data at universities,

integrating reported incidents, examination of institutional policies, responses to events, and the level of commitment to fostering a safe and inclusive environment for Jewish students.⁹ The ranking findings highlight the rise in antisemitism and the weak institutional response: none of the universities on the list received a high grade (A-C) on the antisemitism incident index, with most institutions rated D and five receiving the lowest grade, F.¹⁰ The findings gain further significance considering the geographical distribution of the phenomenon, which is concentrated in two main areas: three of the top ten universities on the list are located in California—UCLA, Stanford, and Berkeley; and two universities are in New York—Columbia and Cornell.¹¹

University	Number of Antisemitic Incidents in 2024 According to the Amcha Initiative	University Ranking in Addressing Antisemitism Incidents (A - Highest, F - Lowest)
Columbia	127	D
UCLA	63	F
University of Michigan	35	F
Harvard	32	F
Stanford	28	D
Berkeley	24	D
Cornell	20	D
Rutgers	18	D
University of North Carolina	13	F
University of Washington	8	Not Ranked

The three universities with the highest number of antisemitic incidents and the lowest ranking in addressing the phenomenon are Harvard, Michigan, and UCLA.¹² The response to incidents on these campuses reveals significant gaps in preparedness and policy. None of these universities require students and faculty to undergo antisemitism awareness workshops, nor do they hold an official position on BDS.¹³ Additionally, the University of Michigan lacks an advisory council for addressing antisemitism, leaving a significant gap in tackling this issue.¹⁴

In Europe and the UK, there has also been an increase in antisemitic incidents at higher education institutions since October 2023.¹⁵ In the UK, antisemitic incidents on campuses surged sixfold in the first half of 2024 alone, rising from 17 incidents in the same period in 2023 to 96 incidents in 2024.¹⁶

Expressions of Antisemitism on Campuses

The attached cases represent a representative selection of severe incidents that occurred throughout the year, including expressions of bullying, demonization, vandalism, calls for boycotts, and severing ties.¹⁷

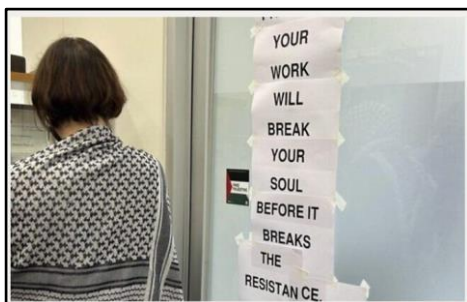
Bullying and Demonization – At Cornell University, the Hillel chapter received a threatening email on January 24, 2024, stating: "In the name of the innocent Palestinian women and children who were raped and murdered in masses by the demonic IDF with U.S. support, I intend to shoot every Jewish student or teacher I find on campus. If I fail to find

anyone, I will turn against all the traitorous liberals."¹⁸

Protest - At a forum held at Stanford University, attended by the university administration and Israel's Special Envoy for Combating Antisemitism, Michal Cotler-Wunsh, to discuss the rise in antisemitic incidents on campus, demonstrators protested outside the event, chanting slogans such as: "We don't want two states, we want '48," "There is only one solution: Intifada-Revolution"¹⁹ and "Zionists, you can't hide. We accuse you of genocide".²⁰ A Jewish student who attempted to leave the event, while entrances and exits were crowded with protesters, reported being told by demonstrators: "We know your name, we know where you work, and soon we will find out where you live."²¹

Bullying - During a graduation ceremony at the University of Amsterdam, a Palestinian student concluded his speech with the slogan "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free," which is a call for the destruction of the State of Israel.²² In response, the family of a Jewish student attending the ceremony publicly objected to this statement. The audience reacted with loud boos, and some attendees shouted insults such as "F***ing Jews" at them.²³ Feeling unsafe, the family decided to leave the ceremony. Despite the violent shouting from the crowd, those involved were not removed from the event, and the Jewish family was invited to celebrate their son's graduation in a separate room.²⁴

In another incident, in October 2024, pro-Palestinian students took over the office of Professor Stephen Prawer, a physicist at the University of Melbourne, in protest against his involvement in a joint PhD program between the university and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The approximately 20 demonstrators chanted slogans such as "Stephen Prawer, you can't hide, you are guilty of genocide" and hung accusatory posters in his office.²⁵



Images from Prawer's office during the student takeover

In the UK, in February 2024, Rabbi Zecharia Deutsch, the campus rabbi at the University of Leeds, was forced into hiding after receiving multiple death threats following his reserve service in the IDF during the war in Gaza.²⁶ The threats, directed at him, his wife, and their two children, included messages and phone calls with offensive and graphic content. As a result, British police relocated the Deutsch family to a safe location.²⁷

In the same month, a scheduled lecture by Ran Bar-Yehoshafat, a reserve officer in the IDF and Deputy Director of the Kohelet Forum, at the University of California, Berkeley, was canceled due to violent protests.²⁸



Vandalism – During the first week of December 2024, antisemitic stickers were discovered along Commonwealth Avenue at Boston University after students returned from Thanksgiving break.²⁹ The stickers, which had first appeared at Harvard University two months earlier, depicted the Israeli flag with a swastika in place of the Star of David, alongside the text "Stop funding Israeli terrorism".³⁰ The incident caused shock and fear among Jewish students on campus.³¹

In May 2024, a pro-Palestinian encampment was established on Harvard's campus.³² After three weeks of entrenchment, Harvard reached a deal with the protesters to end the encampment in exchange for increased budget transparency regarding its donations (specifically marking donations from Zionist organizations) and the reinstatement of students who had been suspended due to the protest.³³ **In June 2024, several Palestinian organizations at Harvard published a joint statement endorsing the "right to resist in all its forms," effectively expressing support for acts of terrorism against Israel and reframing them as legitimate "resistance."**³⁴



The façade of the vandalized apartment building of the Chief Operating Officer of Columbia University.



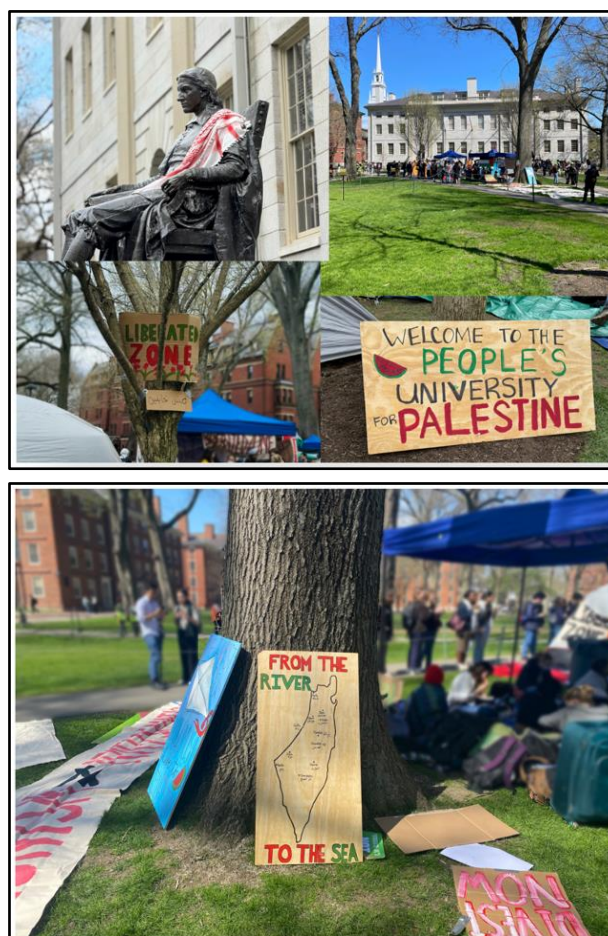
The slogan "Intifada until victory" was written on a wall in the restrooms at the University of Bologna.



At the University of Florence, graffiti was found comparing the Jewish symbol – the Star of David – to the Nazi swastika.

Boycotts in Academia

In 2024, the BDS movement continued its efforts to expand its influence in American academia, with mixed results. According to public opinion surveys, about half of Americans are aware of the movement, and 20% support a boycott of Israel in principle.³⁵ While BDS has succeeded in generating significant media dynamics and raising public awareness of its positions, a deeper analysis reveals a substantial gap between its ideological influence and its ability to achieve concrete results. **Out of 67 boycott resolutions passed at American academic institutions, none have been implemented, primarily due to the firm opposition of university administrations.**³⁶ Notable examples include the decision of the Graduate Student Association at Arizona State University, which was overturned by the association's president,³⁷ the call by the academic senate at the University of Michigan to divest from companies investing in the Israeli military,³⁸ and the resolution by the student council of Pitzer College to suspend its study-abroad program with the University of Haifa.³⁹



Images from the pro-Palestinian encampment at Harvard.

In contrast, more significant successes were recorded in other countries. Out of 55 resolutions passed worldwide, South Africa and Belgium led with 12 concrete decisions to sever academic ties with Israel.⁴⁰ The University of Cape Town decided to cease collaborations with institutions linked to Israel's defense establishment⁴¹, while Ghent University in Belgium announced a complete halt of its academic ties with Israeli universities and called for Israel to be excluded from EU-funded research programs.⁴² **The Free University of Brussels discontinued joint projects with Israeli entities. In Finland, the University of Helsinki suspended student exchange programs with Israeli institutions⁴³, and the University of Antwerp in Belgium ended collaborations with Israeli companies.**⁴⁴

The Silent Boycott Against Israeli Academic Institutions

Since October 2023, evidence has accumulated of a wave of "silent academic boycott" – a phenomenon in which Israeli researchers face individual rejections, severed connections, and unofficial exclusion at universities abroad without any formal institutional decision.⁴⁵ Data collected by universities indicate approximately 300 documented cases of academic boycotts. Belgium leads with 40 recorded cases, followed by the United States with 35 cases, and Spain with over 20 cases.⁴⁶

The silent academic boycott manifests in various actions, with the most significant phenomenon being the refusal to publish articles by Israeli researchers—approximately 50 documented cases. The data indicate additional patterns of boycotts: 30 cases of lecture and conference cancellations due to protests, 30 cases of refusal to participate in academic events in Israel, and 30 cases of suspended research collaborations.⁴⁷ Belgium recorded a unique trend of 15 cases involving harm to academic grants. Additionally, further documented incidents include refusals to write recommendations for Israeli colleagues' research, avoidance of participation in surveys, and systematic disregard of written and verbal inquiries.⁴⁸

A survey conducted by the Israeli Young Academy and the Afik Organization, published in January of the previous year, found that over half of the researchers reported significant harm to their international collaborations.⁴⁹ As Professor Vered Vinitzky-Seroussi from the Department of Sociology at the Hebrew University testified: "People cut ties with us, stopped responding to emails, simply disappeared."⁵⁰

Professor Malat Shamir, Vice President for International Affairs at Tel Aviv University, stated: "It is indeed difficult to measure, as when someone receives a rejection for a journal article, it is hard to prove that the refusal was due to being Israeli. However, in a survey we conducted at our university, we collected over 100 examples in recent months of various forms of boycotts: from unpublished articles to foreign professors who were collaborating on projects with our professors and suddenly disappeared, to cases where our faculty members who were invited before the war to be keynote speakers at conferences were suddenly downgraded to regular speakers."⁵¹

Professor Yuval Feldman reported in March of the previous year that his prestigious appointment process abroad was suspended because "this is not the most suitable time."⁵²

Liat Ayalon, a professor at the School of Social Work at Bar-Ilan University, submitted a paper in November and received a request to withdraw it because "feelings in the U.S. toward Israel are so strong that he fears publishing it now would harm the journal."⁵³

Professor Israel Strauss, head of the psychiatric department at Ma'ayanei HaYeshua Hospital, wrote a paper on the ethical aspects of the assistance he provided to evacuees from the Gaza border communities in hotels in Eilat.

After submitting the paper to a prestigious European journal, he received the following response: "The author fails to mention the broader context of the crisis under discussion—the tens of thousands of Palestinians who continue to be killed, injured, and suffer psychological trauma in the ongoing conflict... This silence constitutes a form of epistemic injustice. The author is using his privileged position to erase the reality of Palestinian suffering from the narrative." The detailed response also stated that there was no reference to "the danger posed to Palestinians by the people the author treated, in light of the extensive evidence of settler attacks against Palestinians."⁵⁴

While an official boycott is usually accompanied by public statements and organized institutional decisions, the silent boycott is carried out through indirect and personal means, making it difficult not only to identify and address but also to quantify.

Expressions of Antisemitism Among Academic Faculty and Foreign Influence in Universities

A new study by the Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP) reveals a complex network of foreign influence in leading academic institutions in the United States, manifested through undisclosed financial contributions. The research focuses on significant Qatari investments in three major universities—Columbia University, Cornell, and Yale.⁵⁵ The Middle East Institute (MEI) at Columbia University receives funding from the Qatar Foundation, with the report identifying a direct influence of this funding on academic curricula and research, promoting anti-Israel narratives.⁵⁶

Cornell University has received \$1.9 billion in donations from Qatar—an amount 28 times larger than the next largest foreign donation (\$69.7 million from Hong Kong).⁵⁷ Columbia and Yale universities have received additional tens of millions of dollars, with the funding channeled through a complex network of Qatari government entities, primarily the Qatar Foundation. The lack of transparency in reporting the scope and purpose of these donations raises fundamental questions about foreign influence on academic independence.⁵⁸ The realization of foreign influence on campuses and the consequences of foreign funding are reflected in the conduct and statements of faculty members. At Columbia University, where the Middle East Institute (MEI) receives funding from a Qatari foundation,⁵⁹ Professor Joseph Massad stood out with his remarks describing the October 7, 2023, terrorist attack as "amazing" and "impressive".⁶⁰ On the same occasion, he explicitly declared that "the State of Israel has no right to exist," while justifying violence against Israeli civilians.⁶¹ Additional faculty members at Columbia, affiliated with the student organization Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP), actively support the organization's activities, which portray Israel as an "apartheid regime" and accuse it of "ethnic cleansing" of Palestinians.⁶²

At Yale University, which also receives Qatari funding, protests took place in April 2024. At Yale University, which also receives Qatari funding, protests took place in April 2024, including the establishment of a protest tent where chants such as "globalize the intifada" and "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free" were heard.⁶³ Professor Greta Leffler, a lecturer in U.S. history and a leading committee member of the organization "Faculty for Justice in Palestine," publicly expressed support for these protests.⁶⁴

At Harvard University, Professor Cornel West led "Justice for Palestine" events, where numerous speakers accused Israel of "war crimes" and "ongoing colonialism".⁶⁵ Professor West also explicitly expressed support for the BDS movement and called for an academic boycott of Israeli institutions.⁶⁶

Analysis reveals a correlation between the magnitude of Qatari donations and reported antisemitic incidents on campus. At Cornell University, where Jewish students constitute 22% of the student body, documented incidents include violent threats and antisemitic statements from

faculty members.⁶⁷ Columbia University has witnessed documented hostility toward Jewish students and the dissemination of antisemitic content within classroom settings. Similarly, Yale University has recorded numerous antisemitic incidents, including systematic exclusion of Jewish students from campus activities.⁶⁸

Response of Universities and the U.S. Government

In light of the significant rise in antisemitic incidents on university campuses across the United States, various entities have begun taking action to address and combat the phenomenon.⁶⁹

Concrete examples of efforts to address and combat antisemitism include the establishment of special task forces to examine antisemitism in universities.⁷⁰ These task forces, composed of students, faculty members, and representatives from relevant Jewish organizations, were formed at several leading universities, including Columbia, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania. The task forces focused on assessing the campus climate and recommended a series of policy changes, ranging from stricter penalties for antisemitic incidents and improving complaint mechanisms to strengthening support for Jewish institutions within the university.⁷¹

In parallel with academic efforts, the U.S. Congress took significant action through the Committee on Education and the Workforce, alongside a broad bipartisan initiative. In December 2023, Congress summoned the presidents of Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and MIT for a hearing regarding the rising antisemitism on campuses. During the hearing, the university presidents refused to classify calls for the murder of Jews as violations of their institutions' ethical codes.⁷² Their evasive responses sparked widespread public criticism,⁷³ leading to the resignations of University of Pennsylvania President Liz Magill⁷⁴ and Harvard President Claudine Gay.⁷⁵

In addition to finding universities at fault for failing to properly address the surge of antisemitism and for creating a hostile environment for Jewish and Israeli students in 2024, Congress's report also revealed that academic institutions did not adequately enforce disciplinary actions against antisemitic misconduct, viewing them merely as a public relations matter.⁷⁶

The congressional report also uncovered that certain groups and organizations benefiting from tax exemptions were involved in funding the protests, with some found to have ties to terrorist organizations.

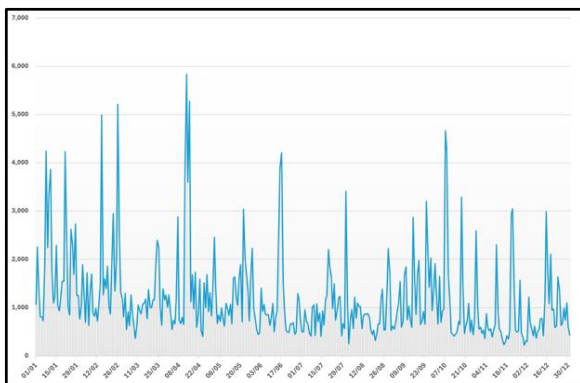
In response to these findings, a series of recommendations were formulated, including recognizing anti-Zionism as a form of antisemitism and increasing the involvement of federal agencies, such as the Office for Civil Rights, in enforcement efforts. Additionally, several significant legislative proposals were introduced, such as requiring transparency in foreign funding for university grants, prohibiting the legal option to boycott Israel, imposing fines on universities that violate codes of conduct, and mandating academic institutions to provide enhanced protection for students.⁷⁷

It is worth noting that the present American administration is taking serious and meaningful steps to address the findings of the congressional report, backing up words with action.



Antisemitism and Incitement in the Palestinian Authority

The year 2024 was characterized by a continued trend of institutional promotion of antisemitism, support for terrorism, and expression of opposition to the basic existence of the State of Israel by the Palestinian Authority (PA). Unlike other countries reviewed in this report, there is no Jewish community living under Palestinian Authority rule, and therefore the antisemitism expressed in its territories is indirectly directed toward the State of Israel and the Jewish people, rather than toward a local Jewish community. Antisemitism in the Palestinian Authority territories is manifested in four main areas: the education system, terrorism financing, official statements expressing opposition to the existence of the State of Israel, and support for violent events against Israelis and Jews.



Mentions on X (formerly Twitter) Including the Palestinian Authority or Its Entities Alongside Terms Expressing Delegitimization of Israel in 2024 – Source: (Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism's National Command Post ("Mashlat"))

Key Examples Divided by Areas of Activity

Promotion of Antisemitism in the Education System

The Palestinian education system remains a primary channel for disseminating antisemitic content and ideologies that reject Israel's right to exist. Throughout 2024, social media documentation from eleven Palestinian schools—eight of which operate under Palestinian Authority governance—revealed institutional commemoration and celebration of the October 7 massacre, alongside the promotion of antisemitic messaging and incitement to violence.¹



A Drawing by an Elementary School Student Uploaded to the School's Facebook Account; The Drawing Was Published Alongside the Caption: "Student Larin Dana Shares Her Support for Palestine and Gaza During the 'Tufan Al-Aqsa' Operation."

A comprehensive study by Impact-SE from 2017, which examined more than 1,000 Palestinian textbooks, revealed severe findings.^{2,3} Despite expectations that the new curriculum updated in recent years would be more moderate



From a Video Circulating on Social Media Showing Several Female Students Holding a March for the Gaza Strip, During Which They Chant Inciting Calls for Jihad.

and adapted to UNESCO international standards, the research found that the antisemitic content has actually intensified. The books systematically incorporate content glorifying death for the homeland (shahada) and holy war (jihad), alongside topics such as extreme nationalism and extreme Islamist ideologies. These elements are integrated not only in history and civics lessons but even in textbooks for science and mathematics.

Among the prominent examples:

- On October 16, 2023, during a ceremony at the Rafadin elementary school in Hebron, a fourth-grade girl was brought on stage and recited the words: "Kiss Al-Quds (Jerusalem) with blood. Palestine is ours, ours, ours."⁴
- In a video distributed on social media in January 2024, Palestinian students are seen conducting a march for the Gaza Strip, shouting inciting calls for jihad and calling for the destruction of Israel.⁵
- In December 2023, the European Parliament held a vote to condemn the PA following the inclusion of antisemitic and inciting content in its study materials.

Legislators demanded freezing European Union funding for the Palestinian education system until the books are "free from antisemitism and incitement to violence", emphasizing the requirement that the funding aligns with UNESCO standards promoting peace and tolerance.⁶

- In December 2024, during a visit by UNRWA Commissioner Philippe Lazzarini and Qatari Minister of Education Lolwah Al-Khater to a PA school in Doha, maps were presented illustrating Palestine as extending from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea, completely ignoring the existence of the State of Israel.⁷



Financing and Encouraging Terrorism

The payments program to terrorists (Pay-for-Slay) continues to be one of the clearest expressions of PA policy supporting acts of violence against Israelis and Jews. The program, which began in 1994 with the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, provides payments and economic support to terrorists and their families, and constitutes a direct incentive for carrying out terrorist attacks.⁸

In January 2024, the PA's payment program expanded (an addition of \$1.3 million monthly) following the recognition of 3,550 new Palestinian prisoners after the October 7 attack.⁹



The economic data illustrates the priority the PA gives to the program

- The average monthly payment to Palestinian prisoners stands at \$375, a significantly higher amount compared to the average salary in Gaza (\$15) and the West Bank (\$37).¹⁰
 - The total annual budget of the program stands at more than \$300 million, constituting about 10% of the PA's total annual budget.¹¹
 - In January 2024, the PA recognized more than 23,000 Gaza residents as having died a "martyrs' death,"¹² in addition to 661 terrorist prisoners from Gaza, and began providing allowances to their families.¹³

However, according to research conducted by the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs (JCPA), it found that in practice, the PA's "Pay-For-Slay" payments to terrorists decreased by 30%-40% in 2024, despite declarations and expectations for an increase following the October 2023 events.¹⁴ **In February 2025, the PA reduced terrorist payments for the first time following financial actions by the State of Israel** – this is in comparison to previous economic crises, in which the level of payments was maintained despite difficulties.¹⁵

Statements Expressing Opposition to the Existence of the State of Israel

Throughout 2024, central figures in the PA issued a series of declarations and performed prominent actions emphasizing their firm positions on issues of Palestinian sovereignty and Jerusalem's status as the capital of Palestine. PA officials also held meetings with foreign leaders, promoted legal initiatives in international courts, and advanced an agenda that denies the legitimacy of Israeli settlement beyond the "Green Line."

- **On the evening of October 7, during the deadly attack on the Gaza envelope settlements, Abu Mazen issued a statement that Palestinians have "the right to defend themselves against settler terrorism and occupation forces".¹⁶**
- **On October 20, 2023, the Palestinian Authority's Ministry of Religious Endowments published an official document detailing guidelines and messages for Friday sermons. The document included quotes from Sharia inciting the murder of Jews, including: "...the Jew will hide behind stones and trees, and the stones or trees will say, 'O Muslim, O servant of Allah, there is a Jew behind me, come and kill him'.¹⁷**

- Following an attack at the Rama junction on February 16, 2024, the PA published a statement congratulating the "heroic" attack in the "occupied territories," stating: "We confirm that this attack came as a natural response to the crimes committed by the occupation against our people... the gun and resistance will remain open against the Zionist occupation until it is erased from all of Palestine".¹⁸
- On August 27, 2024, the advisor to the PA Chairman on religious affairs and Islamic relations, Mahmoud Al-Habbash, posted on Facebook: "Al-Aqsa Mosque is our mosque, they [the Jews] have no right even to a single millimeter of it. It is an Islamic Mosque, and if they talk about a so-called temple, let them go look for it elsewhere, because there has never been a temple, presence, or sovereignty of theirs in this pure Islamic place".^{19,20}
- On November 20, 2024, the PA's Nablus District Governor, Ghassan Douglas, said in a television interview: "We tell the world that we have antiquities. We have history. And we have existence [from] before the occupation [i.e., Israel] arrived. The occupation wants to falsify a narrative and falsify the antiquities, we tell the world that the occupation is fake, while the roots of the Palestinian people are planted in their land".²¹
- On November 27, 2024, the Director General of the PA Ministry of Culture and Antiquities, Dirham Al-Fares, said in an interview with Palestinian television: "The Palestinian people are the owners of the land and history, and all the antiquities in it are the property of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people are the legitimate heirs and everything the occupation says is not true."²²

Support for Violent Events Against Israelis and Jews

Following the October 7, 2023 attack, the PA expressed support for violent events against Israeli citizens, through statements and actions that glorify violence and incite hatred. This support was expressed both in public declarations and through media and the education system, which justified the attack and spread antisemitic rhetoric.

1. The PA expressed support for the taking of hostages by Hamas during the October 7 attack, presenting the action as a legitimate part of the resistance struggle. Jibril Rajoub, a senior Fatah official, described Israeli hostages as "soldiers arrested by Palestinian fighters." Media outlets identified with the PA presented the taking of hostages as an "effective resistance strategy" to create pressure for the release of Palestinian prisoners.²³
2. In January 2025, following the release of Palestinian prisoners as part of a prisoner exchange deal, senior officials in the Palestinian Authority, including Abu Mazen, made public statements calling the released terrorists "heroes" and "a model of nobility, honor, and purity."²⁴



Antisemitism in International Institutions

International institutions demonstrated a significant escalation of antisemitism in 2024, characterized by the strategic deployment of legal, diplomatic, and humanitarian mechanisms to advance anti-Israel and antisemitic narratives. The operations of the United Nations, international courts, and prominent human rights organizations revealed systematic bias against Israel, manifested through unprecedented judicial decisions, unbalanced condemnations, and consistent failure to acknowledge terrorist actions perpetrated against Israeli citizens and Jewish communities. These actions reflect a double standard toward Israel (contrary to the IHRA definition), as Israel's actions were scrutinized under a magnifying glass and harshly condemned, while severe human rights violations against Israeli and Jewish civilians received minimal attention or were entirely ignored.

International Organizations

The United Nations (UN)

In 2024, the trend of imbalance in United Nations General Assembly resolutions regarding Israel continued, reflecting a double standard between Israel and the rest of the world.¹ Throughout 2024 alone, the General Assembly passed 17 resolutions targeting Israel, while only six resolutions were adopted against all other countries combined.² The same imbalance is evident in the UN Human Rights Council: between 2006 and 2024, 108 resolutions were passed against Israel, compared to 45 against Syria, 15 against Iran, 10 against Russia, and only 4 against Venezuela.³ Only a single resolution was passed against North Korea, Iran, Syria, Myanmar, and Russia combined.⁴

Among the notable resolutions, special attention should be given to the resolution "Assistance to the Palestinian People," which focuses on the Palestinians' status as a people under occupation.⁵ The resolution emphasizes the essential role of UNRWA, highlights its severe financial crisis, and calls on donors to continue supporting it. Additionally, the resolution expresses concern over the dire situation of refugees, particularly in Gaza, and stresses the urgent need for humanitarian aid and reconstruction.⁶ The uniqueness of this resolution lies in its unprecedented nature—no similar resolutions have been found addressing disputed issues in other regions of the world.⁷

Francesca Albanese, the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories, has continued to exhibit a pattern of antisemitic behavior, blatantly violating the principles of neutrality and objectivity required of a UN representative, according to recent 2024 studies by prominent Jewish organizations

monitoring antisemitism, including the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and UN Watch.⁸ Her actions have been characterized by systematic incitement against Israel and open support for terrorist organizations.⁹ In an especially severe statement, Albanese compared the State of Israel to the Nazi regime¹⁰, an act that is a clear expression of antisemitism according to the internationally accepted definition.¹¹



Moreover, following the October 7 terrorist attack, she not only refrained from condemning Hamas's massacres but also publicly justified them and deliberately ignored the murderous attack by Hamas on Israel and the explicitly antisemitic nature of the crimes committed.¹²

According to UN Watch, troubling financial ties related to Albanese have been discovered, including a trip to Australia funded by entities linked to support for terrorism, at a cost of approximately \$20,000.¹³ Additionally, it was revealed that Albanese's husband is employed by the Palestinian Authority, a fact that presents a severe conflict of interest with her role and raises doubts about her ability to serve as an objective envoy.¹⁴ Her actions and statements have drawn strong international reactions, with officials in Germany and France describing her conduct as a "scandal" and "unacceptable," joining growing calls for her immediate removal from office.¹⁵

UN Secretary-General António Guterres faced substantial criticism from Israeli officials—culminating in his designation as persona non grata in Israel^{16, 17}, —for what was perceived as unbalanced positioning favoring Palestinians following the October 7 attack.¹⁸ His tenure has been marked by multiple incidents with antisemitic dimensions: beyond the antisemitic statements by senior UN officials previously noted, evidence emerged of UNRWA employee involvement in the October 7 massacre¹⁹, while the Human Rights Council maintained a disproportionately critical position toward Israel compared to its approach toward nations with documented severe human rights violations.

Further criticism was directed at Guterres for not consistently addressing other global issues, including the Russia-Ukraine war, the oppression of women and Iran's nuclear program²⁰, Guterres himself made controversial remarks shortly after the October 7 massacre, stating, about two weeks after the attack, that it "did not happen in a vacuum".²¹

United Nations Human Rights Council

- In April 2024, the United Nations Human Rights Council adopted a resolution calling for Israel to be held accountable for possible war crimes and crimes against humanity in the Gaza Strip.²² The resolution condemned Israel for the war in Gaza but made no mention of Hamas or its crimes on October 7.²³ The resolution equated Israeli hostages with detainees suspected of terrorist activities, called for an arms embargo on Israel, and ignored the supply of weapons to Hamas by

Iran and its allies.²⁴

International Court of Justice (ICJ) and International Criminal Court (ICC) – Handling of the Lawsuit

This year, the court dealt with two major proceedings that the Israeli government opposed and that were identified by various entities as significant antisemitic events. The first was the ongoing case brought by South Africa against Israel, and the second was the issuance of international arrest warrants for Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defense Minister Yoav Gallant. Karim Khan, the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, submitted a request for the arrest of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former Defense Minister Yoav Gallant, alleging their responsibility for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Gaza.²⁵ Khan stated that Israel had not taken meaningful steps to investigate these allegations, which led to the issuance of the arrest warrants.²⁶

In December 2024, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) reviewed South Africa's request to impose temporary measures and sanctions against Israel. The ICJ President, Judge Joan Donoghue, stated that "in the Court's view, at least some of the acts and omissions carried out by Israel in Gaza appear to fall under a possible violation of the Genocide Convention".²⁷

The decisions of the International Court of Justice were identified as one of the most severe antisemitic incidents of 2024 by the Jewish Journal, as they represent a legal tool deliberately used against Israeli leaders seeking to protect their citizens. According to the organization, the exploitation of the international court as a political weapon against Israel is a clear example of the misuse of international institutions for antisemitic purposes²⁸, while blatantly ignoring the court's lack of jurisdiction or the numerous flaws in the legal proceedings themselves.²⁹ Netanyahu even described the decision as a "modern Dreyfus trial"³⁰, "pure antisemitism," and "a black day for truth and justice".³¹

Civil Society

A troubling pattern has developed among prominent international human rights organizations, particularly in the aftermath of the October 7, 2023 attack, characterized by selective application of human rights principles and disproportionate scrutiny of Israel compared to other conflict situations worldwide. These organizations, whose stated mission is to protect human rights universally, often exhibit a one-sided and unbalanced perspective in their coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

This pattern is particularly evident in three key organizations: Amnesty International, Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), and Human Rights Watch. ³² In 2024, all three organizations published extensive reports accusing Israel of "genocide" in Gaza. These reports draw comparisons between Israel and Nazi Germany, disregarding the complex reality and cynically exploiting Jewish history and the crimes of the Holocaust to criticize Israel and restrict its actions. ³³

The human rights organization Amnesty International has consistently exhibited a one-sided approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, particularly following the October 7 attack. In December 2024, the organization published a report accusing Israel of committing "genocide" in the Gaza Strip—a highly controversial report that faced widespread criticism and was deemed lacking in factual basis. ³⁴ To support its genocide claims, the organization altered the definitions of genocide and apartheid to align with Israel's actions in Gaza. ³⁵ Amnesty International was accused of disproportionately focusing on allegations against Israel while completely ignoring Hamas's crimes. ³⁶ Its reports rely on unverified casualty figures provided by the Hamas-controlled Palestinian Ministry of Health and fail to differentiate between civilians and Hamas militants. ³⁷ Amnesty International disregarded the October 7 massacre and instead criticized Israel for maintaining an alleged "apartheid regime". ³⁸ Furthermore, the organization claims that the risk of genocide in Gaza is real and argues that preventing it requires redefining the legal framework of Zionism and attributing apartheid motives to it against the Palestinians. ³⁹

The criticism of these reports also came from within the organizations themselves. Following the release of the latest report in December, which accused Israel of "genocide" in Gaza, about half of the members of the board of Amnesty Israel resigned. ⁴⁰

This internal criticism reinforces the claim that human rights organizations are using antisemitism as a political tool, spreading false narratives that undermine the legitimacy of the State of Israel. ⁴¹ It is worth noting that Amnesty International's international leadership suspended the Israeli branch of the organization for two years, citing racist conduct toward Palestinians and disagreement over the Gaza war. The Israeli branch rejected the accusations, claiming that the suspension was a premeditated step based on deep ideological divisions between the sides. ⁴²

Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) provides humanitarian aid to people in disaster and war zones, as well as in developing countries. The organization is known for its one-sidedness regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and in the past, a Palestinian activist associated with the organization was even caught planning terrorist acts against Israel. ⁴³ Between October 2023 and November 2024, the organization published over 100 tweets related to the war on the social media platform X, none of which mentioned Israeli victims. ⁴⁴ During the conflict, the organization adopted distinctly anti-Israel terminology, accusing Israel of committing war crimes, including collective punishment, indiscriminate bombing, and mass slaughter. ⁴⁵

A similar trend of one-sidedness is also evident in the activities of **Human Rights Watch (HRW)**, an NGO founded in 1978. Despite its historical achievements, including the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997, the organization has traditionally exhibited an anti-Israel stance, which, according to UN Watch, borders on antisemitism. ⁴⁶ The organization almost never addresses the issue of antisemitism, and between 2003 and 2022, it released only 12 publications on the subject, while during the same period, it produced hundreds of publications on other human rights issues. ⁴⁷

- On the website of Human Rights Watch (HRW), an investigation was published examining 184 military evacuation orders in the Gaza Strip and satellite images showing that the orders were neither accurate nor consistent. According to the organization's investigation, areas designated as "safe" were later attacked, and the living conditions of the displaced people at the evacuation sites were difficult. The Amnesty Israel branch does not accept the main findings of the global Amnesty report accusing Israel of genocide. ⁴⁸ It should be noted that there is no reference on the website to the situation of the Israeli hostages held in Gaza, nor has there been any activity by the organization regarding the release of the hostages. ⁴⁹



Regional Analyses

United States

The year 2024 constituted a critical juncture for the Jewish community in the United States. Against the backdrop of the October 2023 events and broader social transformations, significant shifts emerged in the patterns of integration and identity within the American public sphere. In higher education, there was a 477% increase in antisemitic incidents compared to 2023, while at the same time, there was a 30% rise in visits to online Jewish study sites. In the workforce, studies indicate disparities in employment acceptance rates based on Jewish names, while in the community space, there was a strengthening of intra-community connections.

Antisemitism 2024 – Current Overview

In 2024, 4,521 incidents were documented, compared 8,873 incidents in 2023.¹

The American education system has become a focal point for antisemitic incidents since the outbreak of the war on October 7, 2023. In high schools, there was a 700% increase in antisemitic events since the outbreak of the war, according to data from the School Watch program of the Israeli-American Council (IAC)⁴. In academic institutions, 2,087 antisemitic incidents were recorded in 2024, representing a 477% increase compared to 2023⁵. These incidents included physical assaults, verbal harassment, acts of vandalism, and protests and demonstrations accompanied by threats⁶.

Digital platforms have emerged as primary vectors for antisemitic content in recent years. On October 7, 2023 alone, antisemitic content on Telegram surged by 433%, encompassing hate speech, antisemitic cartoons, and conspiracy theories⁷. On X (formerly Twitter) and YouTube, there was an increase in views of Holocaust denial content⁸. In online video games, users with Jewish names reported hate speech such as "throw the Jews" and "Jew dead"⁹. According to a 2024 survey, 41% of Jews in the United States altered their online behavior due to fears of being identified as Jews, and 63% reported a lower sense of security compared to the previous year¹⁰.

Between October 7, 2023, and June 7, 2024, approximately 12,400 pro-Palestinian protests were documented in the United States¹¹. The majority of the protests were organized by radical left-wing groups and Islamist movements,¹² often described as part of the "green-red alliance." This alliance refers to the ideological and political collaboration between the radical left in the West ("the Reds") and political Islamist movements ("the Greens"), primarily centered around opposition to Western colonialism¹³.

Collaborations between the radical left and Islamist movements are reflected in the activities of organizations such as Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) – an anti-Zionist student organization network operating on U.S. and Canadian campuses, promoting the BDS movement against Israel, and Jewish Voice for Peace (JVP) – a Jewish organization that collaborates with pro-Palestinian groups and engages in critical activities against Israeli policy¹⁴. These organizations organize protests and demonstrations on U.S. campuses, criticizing Israeli policy and supporting pro-Palestinian activities, often through joint events that bring together both streams¹⁵.

An example of these connections can be seen in Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP), which is a major anti-Zionist network in the United States, known for spreading anti-Israel propaganda and supporting the BDS movement against Israel¹⁶. About 275 chapters of the organization in the U.S. and Canada receive instructions from the national organization (NSJP), which coordinates the activities of the SJP chapters and sets a unified course of action regarding protests and public actions following the war¹⁷. SJP chapters expressed support for the Hamas attack on October 7, 2023, with some even encouraging terrorist actions against Israel. SJP works to exclude Jewish students with ties to Israel and promotes severing collaborations with Jewish organizations, including the Jewish student organization Hillel, which operates on campuses and provides social and religious services to Jewish students¹⁸.

According to a report by the Institute for the Study of Antisemitism and Global Policy (ISGAP), NSJP receives annual funding of over three million dollars, including from organizations such as the Westchester People's Action Coalition (WESPAC) – an organization that promotes social justice, peace, and human rights in Westchester County, New York, and the American Muslims for Palestine (AMP)

- a central organization in the anti-Israel movement in the U.S., operating out of Chicago with eight chapters, some of which have previously been linked to funding Hamas¹⁹.

American Muslims for Palestine (AMP) is a central player in the anti-Israel movement in the United States²⁰. The organization was founded by Hatem Bazian, a lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley, and operates out of Chicago with eight active chapters²¹.

Over the course of its 20 years of operation, the organization has spread antisemitic conspiracy theories regarding Jewish control of the government and expressed support for terrorist organizations such as Hamas and Hezbollah²².

Following the events of October 7, 2023, AMP expanded its activities by funding and coordinating anti-Israel protests, which included the display of flags from terrorist organizations and the glorification of terrorists, leading to harassment of Jews. The organization's collaboration with the SJP movement intensified antisemitic activities on university campuses²³. Bazian himself appeared at several camps on campuses in the U.S. and abroad, working to amplify the tent protests and various actions against Jews on campuses²⁴.

Alongside the anti-Israel activities on campuses, a tangible rise in antisemitism is also observed in other areas of American society. About 20% of Americans hold at least one antisemitic stereotype, with the most common one related to Jewish control over financial systems²⁵.

In contrast, 62% of the public view antisemitism as a significant problem, an increase of 8% since 2022²⁶.

A study by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) from February 2024, compared to a similar study from 2022, demonstrates an increase in agreement with anti-Jewish perceptions and stereotypes among the American public²⁷.

Among non-Jewish students, the study indicates a range of attitudes: 66% do not express hostility toward Jews or Israel, 15% express hostility toward Israel only, and 16% hold hostile views toward Jews³⁰. 2% express severe hostility toward both Jews and Israel, with 70% of this group believing that "Israel has no right to exist" and 95% believing that "Jews have too much power"³¹. After October 7, 2023, and throughout 2024, there was a decline in the sense of personal security among Jews in the United States: 61% reported feeling less safe compared to before the war³². According to a survey conducted by CAM, only 39% of Jews reported feeling safe or somewhat safe wearing Jewish symbols in public, while 42% responded that they feel unsafe or not safe at all³³.

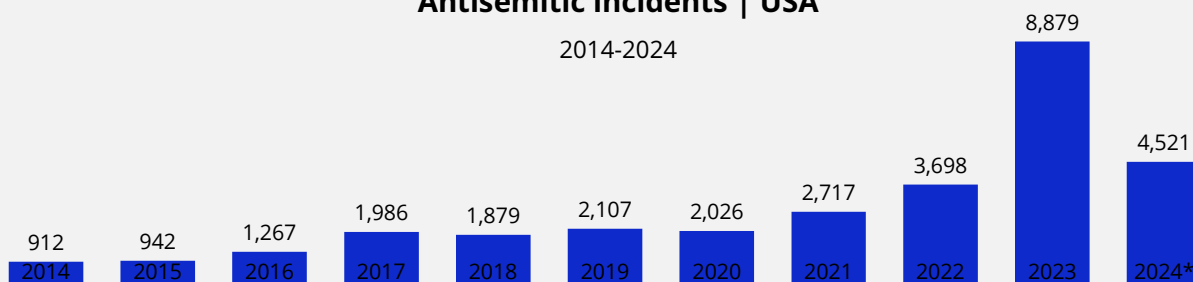
The sense of insecurity also affected the social and professional fabric of the American Jewish community. A survey by the AJC found that 64% of Jews in the United States reported that the war impacted their personal or professional lives in at least one way³⁴.

This impact is also evident in the academic sphere, where out of 750,000 Jews affiliated with academic institutions (students, professors, faculty, and staff), 35% indicated that they avoided wearing Jewish symbols or displaying Jewish identity publicly due to concerns about antisemitism³⁵.

In the face of external challenges, a trend of strengthening Jewish identity is emerging: 57% of Jews in the United States report that the rise in antisemitism has led to a renewed sense of connection to their Jewish identity³⁶. This connection is reflected in increased participation in community events, strengthening family and social ties, and, at times, in a willingness to openly declare their identity and confront expressions of hate directly³⁷.

Antisemitic incidents | USA

2014-2024



*Updated data as of November 2024
Source: ADL

Examples Across Areas of Jewish Life

Public Spaces

- In Crown Heights, New York, Yechiel Dubrovsky, an Israeli yeshiva student, was stabbed by an attacker who shouted "Free Palestine"³⁸.
- In Washington, D.C., Ariel Goldfeiz, a young man wearing a kippah, was brutally attacked on his way to work while the attacker shouted antisemitic slurs, linking him to the war in Gaza³⁹.
- In Yonkers, a Jewish hairdresser was brutally attacked by a customer, who wanted "to kill Jews"⁴⁰.
- In Chicago, a worshiper was shot on his way to synagogue and critically injured. The shooter was captured on security camera shouting "Allahu Akbar"⁴¹.

In the Education System

- A professional conference of the Association of Private Schools in the United States sparked widespread controversy due to the presentation of antisemitic content, which questioned the national right of the Jewish people to exist⁴². Public criticism led to the association issuing an apology and committing to preventing similar incidents in the future⁴³.
- A student in Las Vegas gave a Nazi salute toward a Jewish teacher⁴⁴.
- In New Jersey, students were harassed with statements like "Israel invented October 7"⁴⁵.

On Campuses

- At the University of Pennsylvania, signs at Jewish activity centers were vandalized with messages

such as "Israel is an apartheid state" and "Kill your local Zionazi".⁴⁷

- Hillel and Chabad Jewish centers have faced attacks and verbal threats, including by email and phone.⁴⁸

In the Labor Market

- **A 2024 study conducted by the Center for Antisemitism Research in the United States found that candidates with Jewish names were required to submit approximately 24% more job applications to secure the same number of positive responses.**⁴⁹ Candidates with Israeli names applied to about 39% more positions to achieve a similar response rate. The study highlights a concerning trend of discrimination in the job market against Jews and Israelis.⁵⁰

Culture

- At McNally Jackson bookstore in New York, books promoting anti-Israel and antisemitic narratives were displayed, including titles that glorified Hamas.⁵¹
- In Washington, D.C., Ariel Goldfeiz, a young man wearing a kippah, was brutally attacked on his way to work while the attacker shouted antisemitic slurs, linking him to the war in Gaza.⁵²



- Adidas sparked controversy after launching a campaign for sports shoes based on a model from the 1972 Munich Olympics, where 11 Israeli athletes were murdered by the Black September terrorist organization.⁵³ The backlash intensified with the selection of Bella Hadid, known for her anti-Israel statements, as the campaign's ambassador. Following public criticism, Adidas was forced to apologize and remove the advertisements.⁵⁴



McNally Jackson bookstore, which sells literature that echoes the anti-Israel and antisemitic narrative.

Combating Antisemitism. The coordinator will work to implement reforms across various federal agencies, including the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and will receive an annual assessment from law enforcement and intelligence agencies on antisemitic violence incidents across the country⁵⁸.

- The states of Florida and New Hampshire have incorporated the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism into their legislation to combat antisemitism through legal measures⁵⁹. In North Carolina, the adoption of the definition made it the 37th state in the U.S. to do so, marking a significant step in strengthening efforts against antisemitism at the legislative level⁶⁰.
- The Las Vegas City Council declared May as "Jewish American Heritage Month," a step aimed at honoring the Jewish community and its contributions while promoting public awareness of antisemitism⁶¹.
- In Sunny Isles Beach, Florida, educational programs and community partnerships are being implemented to address antisemitism at the local level⁶².

State Response – Key Actions Taken

Measures to Combat Antisemitism

- On May 9, 2024, U.S. Senator James Lankford delivered a speech in the Senate calling for the adoption of the Antisemitism Awareness Act and urging the Department of Education to adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism⁵⁶.

A report by the U.S. House of Representatives was published, highlighting that many universities have failed to address the rise in antisemitism on campuses. The report calls for the implementation of strict federal guidelines, requiring academic institutions to take proactive measures to protect Jewish students and prevent hate speech within their institutions⁵⁷.

- Bipartisan members of Congress are advancing a bill to establish a National Coordinator for

Canada

Antisemitism in Canada during 2024 escalated dramatically compared to previous years, affecting multiple dimensions of Jewish community life. Serious incidents include repeated attacks on synagogues in Toronto and Montreal, alongside hostile gatherings on campuses and in public spaces. According to Toronto police data, approximately half of all reported hate incidents in the city were based on antisemitism¹. These phenomena occur alongside a **significant increase in government funding for organizations operating against Israel**, and parallel to a sense of helplessness from authorities in addressing the threats².

Antisemitism 2024 – Current Overview

The October 7, 2023 terrorist attack marked a turning point that led to a significant increase in antisemitic incidents in intensity and forms not previously seen in Canada. Between October 2023 and October 2024, there was an **extraordinary jump of 670% in the number of antisemitic incidents** compared to the same period in the previous year³. These figures are further highlighted when looking at 2023, when the Jewish community was the target of 19% of all documented hate crimes - 19 times their proportion in the general population⁴. Additionally, although Jews constitute about 1.4 percent of Canada's total population, they are the target of 70% of religious hate crimes in the country⁵.

In Toronto, the country's largest metropolis, the local police hate crimes unit recorded 164 antisemitic incidents by the end of September 2024, a sharp increase of 74.5% compared to the same period last year⁶, with half of all reported hate incidents in the city being antisemitic in nature⁷. In Vancouver, 344 demonstrations related to the Israel-Hamas war were recorded between October 2023 and October 2024, many of them violent. Of all the incidents, criminal investigations were opened against only 74 demonstrators, of which 47 matured into recommendations for indictments⁸.

Recent research uncovered an organized network of 111 non-governmental organizations operating against Israel in Canada, of which 38 are registered as businesses or associations, and 29 receive government funding⁹. **"Samidoun", which was declared a terrorist organization by Canada in October 2024 due to its ties with the organization "the Front for the Liberation of Palestine", was identified as a central factor in promoting antisemitic events and building partnerships across the country¹⁰.**

The rise in antisemitic incidents comes alongside a broader trend of changes in social

perceptions toward the Jewish community in Canada. Public opinion polls reveal a shift in Canadian public perceptions: **53% of Canadians hold the belief that Jews are more loyal to Israel than to Canada - a sharp increase from 32% in 2014¹¹.**

This complex pattern is also reflected in additional data: although 87% of Canadians express positive attitudes toward Jews, the Jewish community is perceived as most likely to be affected by hate crimes, with 23% of the public estimating that the Jewish community is a central target for these crimes, compared to 10% pointing to the Muslim community^{12,13}. Generational gaps are particularly evident: while 35% of adults over 55 believe that Jews are the main target of hate crimes, among young people (18-34), the rate stands at only 11%¹⁴.

Changes in political-social discourse indicate a fundamental shift, especially in leftist circles.

Selina Robinson, former cabinet member in British Columbia, claims in a new book that the Canadian left has undergone a process of radicalization and normalization of antisemitism, which even led to her dismissal¹⁵. Meanwhile, organizations identifying as anti-Zionist are leading a systematic campaign against pro-Israel Jewish organizations, another event fueling antisemitic agitation, according to community sources¹⁶.

The harsh reality is reflected in significant changes in the sense of personal security among members of the Jewish community in Canada. Research data from 2024 indicates a dramatic change in the perception of personal security, with 82% of Canadian Jews reporting a decrease in their sense of personal security following the events of October 7¹⁷.

The consequences of the crisis in the sense of security are evident in various aspects of community and professional life. **Jewish communities are forced to allocate significant economic resources to strengthen security systems in community institutions, synagogues, and community centers¹⁸.**

A particularly worrying phenomenon emerges from a survey conducted among Jewish doctors in Ontario, indicating that about a third of them are considering emigration from Canada following antisemitic experiences in the professional sphere¹⁹. This is accompanied by concerns stemming from a sense of insufficient response from law enforcement authorities, especially in mass events that raise real concerns for the safety of community members²⁰.

Key Examples by Different Jewish Life Spheres

Manifestations of antisemitism in the public sphere: vandalism and repeated attacks

- **The "Shaarei Torah" synagogue in Toronto was targeted in seven separate attacks over a few months in 2024.** Attackers broke windows with hammers and stones, vandalized signs, and set them on fire²¹.
- In Montreal, hostile individuals broke into a local synagogue, shattered a window, and threw a Molotov cocktail into the building²².
- in Ottawa, two young people were arrested for planning an attack during a pro-Israel demonstration at the Canadian Parliament²³.
- Anti-Israel protesters disrupted a softball game of the Israeli national team in Surrey, raising signs with swastikas²⁴.
- The La Presse newspaper in Montreal published a caricature depicting the Israeli Prime Minister as a vampire in a style reminiscent of Nazi antisemitic propaganda, a publication that led to widespread condemnations including from the Prime Minister of Canada and to an apology from the newspaper²⁵.
- A bus transporting Jewish students to school was set on fire in the heart of a Jewish neighborhood in Toronto. Furthermore, several central places of the Jewish community were vandalized with graffiti with hate inscriptions like "Free Palestine"²⁶.



The bus that was set on fire in the heart of the Jewish neighborhood

In the education system

- The Toronto District School Board made a significant decision by a majority of 5-3 to adopt a report updating the strategy for combating racism and hatred, sparking strong opposition within the Jewish community²⁷. The main criticism of the Jewish community focused on the inclusion of the term "anti-Palestinian racism" in the report, which did not include significant reference to antisemitic incidents in Canada. The focus on "anti-Palestinian racism" was perceived by parts of the Jewish community as an attempt to silence critical voices on antisemitic incidents in Canada arising from the war, reducing the ability of the Jewish community to define its experiences of discrimination²⁸.
- At Leo Hayes High School in Fredericton, an attack on a Jewish-Israeli student by a Muslim student was documented, an event that was filmed and distributed on social networks²⁹.
- Jewish educational institutions in Montreal and Toronto were attacked in a series of incidents, which included several shootings, such as at the "Bait Chaya Mushka" girls' school³⁰, and an arson attack on the "Leo Baeck" boys' school³¹.
- In August 2024, emails containing intimidation messages and bomb threats were sent to over 100 Jewish institutions in Canada³².

- The president of the Ontario Public Service Employees Union (OPSEU), JP Hornick, declared their intention to serve as a "human shield" for anti-Israel protesters and pledged to allocate the union's resources to protect them from law enforcement authorities³⁵.
- At St. Michael's Medical Center in Toronto, Dr. Lynn Teitelbaum revealed that her colleagues refuse to cooperate with her due to her Jewish identity. In documented cases, they have even withheld medical treatment from Jewish patients, while the department head deliberately ignored her complaints³⁶.

On campuses

- An NGO Monitor survey conducted in academic institutions in 2024 revealed a systematic pattern of institutional disregard for antisemitism, as university administrations refrained from taking effective action against antisemitic incidents by pro-Palestinian student organizations³⁷.
- At McGill University, the group Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights McGill led a series of intimidation and harassment actions against Jewish students and faculty, with active support from the Palestinian Youth Movement (PYM)³⁸.

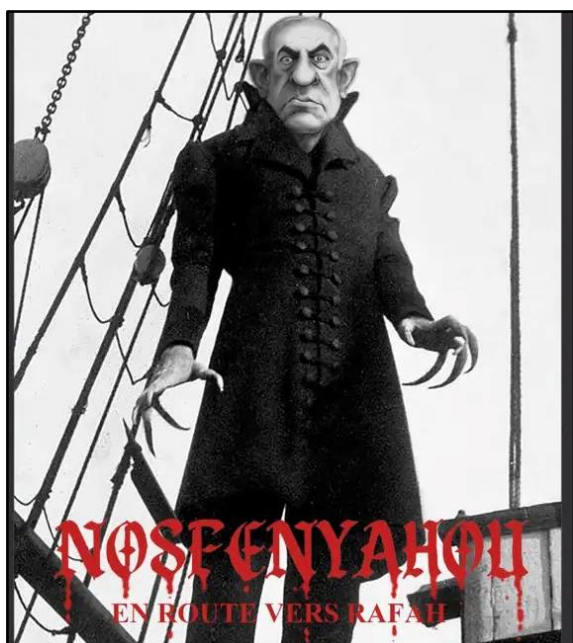


Protesters held signs with swastikas during a softball game between the girls' teams of Israel and Canada.

In the job market

- The vice president of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) published an antisemitic video related to the Paris Olympic Games, along with expressions of joy and anti-Israel messages since the outbreak of the war. This comes amid longstanding accusations of antisemitism within the labor union³⁴.

- At Emily Carr University of Art and Design, a Jewish student encountered institutional antisemitism when a professor responded dismissively to her request to avoid discussions about the war. During the same period, the campus saw repeated protests featuring antisemitic chants and slogans such as "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free"³⁹. Additionally, during major campus events, including the graduation exhibition, protesters blocked access to Jewish students' In response, the university administration merely expressed "empathy" toward the Jewish and Israeli students who were targeted but consistently refrained from implementing meaningful sanctions against the perpetrators or effectively enforcing the academic code of ethics⁴⁰.



An antisemitic caricature of Netanyahu that was published in "La Penn" and later deleted³³.

Community Relations and Antisemitism: The central measure announced by the Canadian government in 2024 was the appointment of Anthony Housefather as the Special Advisor on Jewish Community Relations and Antisemitism. However, the role was not granted significant enforcement powers, nor was it allocated dedicated funding, limiting the advisor's ability to effect meaningful change⁴¹.

- Activities of the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights: The committee published a comprehensive report that includes recommendations for law enforcement training and educational initiatives to combat antisemitism⁴². However, due to the absence of mandatory implementation and monitoring mechanisms, the execution of these recommendations has remained partial, with slow progress indicating a lack of systemic urgency in addressing the issue.
- Expanded Security Infrastructure Program (ESIP): Launched in November 2023, this program was designed to fund up to 50% of security costs for Jewish community institutions across Canada. However, with a total budget of only 10 million CAD, its capacity to effectively meet the community's security needs remains limited⁴³.

Senior Government Official's Statement

- Avoidance of Condemning Antisemitic Hate Incidents: Canadian Foreign Minister Mélanie Joly was asked about the rising antisemitic hate incidents in Canada but refrained from explicitly condemning the phenomenon. This reluctance sent a troubling message of silent acquiescence to the violence targeting the Jewish community⁴⁴.

State and Institutional Response - Key Actions Taken

While the Canadian government has taken steps over the past year to combat antisemitism—such as appointing a special advisor on the issue and publishing a report by the Justice and Human Rights Committee—there has been criticism from the Jewish community regarding the lack of funding and resources for the implementation of these measures.

Policies and Measures Taken by Government Authorities

- Appointment of a Special Advisor on Jewish

United Kingdom

In 2024, the situation of the Jewish community in the United Kingdom deteriorated significantly. Antisemitism, which intensified sharply in the wake of the multi-front war imposed on Israel, manifested across a wide range of arenas—ranging from physical violence and street harassment to serious incidents in the education and academic systems, as well as workplace discrimination and public space intimidation. This phenomenon has been marked by a combination of physical and verbal attacks, vandalism against Jewish institutions, and widespread online harassment. Its impact is evident in significant changes to the daily lives of the Jewish community, with many individuals refraining from displaying Jewish symbols in public and restricting their movement in public spaces out of fear for their safety.

Antisemitism 2024 – Current Overview

According to the Community Security Trust (CST), the Jewish organization responsible for community security, 3,528 antisemitic incidents were recorded in the United Kingdom in 2024 – the second-highest annual figure on record. This represents an 18% decrease from the peak of 4,296 incidents in 2023, a year heavily influenced by reactions to the October 7 attacks. Despite this relative decline, the 2024 figures remain 56% higher than the third-highest recorded number (2,261 incidents in 2021), indicating a persistent high level of antisemitism in British society.¹ The documented cases include verbal and physical assaults, as well as incidents linked to anti-Zionist rhetoric and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.²

During 2024, 201 antisemitic incidents were documented, a decrease of 26% from 2023, but still the second-highest number on record.³ Physical assaults accounted for 6% of all antisemitic incidents, the same as in 2023.⁴

The violent incidents included object-throwing (18%), punching and kicking (28%), spitting, and forcibly removing clothing or religious accessories. The geographical concentration of violent incidents was primarily in areas with significant rates of Jewish population, with 44% occurring in four locations: in London – Brent (48 cases) and Hackney (15 cases), and in Manchester – Bury (11 cases) and Salford (15 cases). Of all recorded cases, 99 incidents targeted Jews whose Jewish identity was visibly recognizable through their clothing or distinct Jewish symbols.⁵

Alongside incidents of physical violence, 2,892 cases of verbal abuse were recorded, including street harassment, incidents from passing vehicles, written threats, and phone calls. On social media, 1,240 antisemitic posts were identified a decrease of 9% from 2023, but still the second-highest

number on record. These incidents represent 35% of all documented antisemitic incidents in 2024⁶, with 716 of them taking place on X (formerly Twitter)⁷. A total of 885 cases (71%) of online incidents were directly linked to the Middle East conflict⁸.

Additionally, 28% of Generation Z report frequent exposure to antisemitic content⁹.

The data of 2024 indicates that the conflict in the Middle East continues to be a significant factor in the nature and expressions of antisemitism in the UK. Comparative analysis demonstrates an increase in incidents related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a proportion of all antisemitic events, rising from 43% in 2023 to 52% (1,844 cases) in 2024¹⁰. Additionally, 327 cases of comparisons between Israel and the Nazis were recorded, representing a 27% increase compared to 257 cases in 2023. There was also a 465% increase in incidents with explicitly anti-Zionist characteristics, rising from 271 to 1,533 cases¹¹.

In British politics, expressions of antisemitism emerge from both ends of the ideological spectrum. On the far-right, neo-Nazi groups and white supremacists spread Holocaust denial and anti-Jewish propaganda on social media¹². A notable example is a message posted on Telegram by the former leader of the British National Party (BNP), in which he compares the Holocaust to the situation in Gaza while denying the systematic murder of Jews: "Every Western European has lived their whole life seeing the horrifying images of piles of bodies at Dachau and Bergen-Belsen. How are the fools from Gaza any different? Only in that the dead at Dachau and Bergen-Belsen were victims of heartless neglect, supply lines bombed to destruction – and above all – typhus. Some were undoubtedly murdered by the Nazis, but most simply died"¹³. At the same time, far-left movements conceal their antisemitism under the guise of anti-Zionism, portraying Jews as "occupiers" and "colonialists" and using the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to justify antisemitic positions. As Harvard law professor Noah Feldman described it, "Because people's ideas about Israel generally rely on older ideas about Jews, criticism of Israel can, often unconsciously, draw on older antisemitic myths"¹⁴. These views are particularly prominent among young people and on university campuses¹⁵.

A survey published in 2024 found that 52% of the British public believes that Jews are more loyal to Israel than to their own country. This marks a sharp increase compared to the previous year, when 34% of the public agreed with this statement¹⁶. Additionally, 46% of the British public believes that global events, such as wars and crises, are controlled by small groups operating in secret¹⁷ an idea that serves as a foundation for conspiracy theories and is often linked to antisemitism¹⁸. Furthermore, 71% of Britons believe that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza (either with certainty or as a likely possibility)¹⁹.

A 2024 study conducted by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) among young people from the Millennial generation found that antisemitic perceptions are more prevalent in this group than in the general public. The data demonstrates that 42% of Millennials believe that Jews have excessive influence over international financial markets, while 39% agree with the claim that Jews have a sense of superiority, and 36% think that Jews exert disproportionate control over global media²⁰. Nearly 48% of young respondents compare Israel's actions to those of the Nazis, and 33% believe that Israel's supporters control the media²¹.

Even more concerning, 54% of young people think that the State of Israel should not exist at all, while only 21% oppose this antisemitic stance²².

Among the Muslim population in the UK, additional antisemitic stereotypes are prevalent. For example, 46% believe that Jews have too much influence over government policy, 39% think that Jews control the financial system, and 41% believe that Jews exert excessive control over the media²³. However, a significant 72% of British Muslims hold the view that more should be done to promote interfaith relations in the UK and to combat incidents of racial hatred²⁴. According to a study by the Centre for Resilient Society, the spread of antisemitic attitudes among Muslims in the UK is largely attributed to extremist Islamist groups, such as the Muslim Brotherhood, which systematically disseminate antisemitic propaganda²⁵.

The harsh reality is reflected in a significant decline in Jewish presence in public spaces. A 2024 study by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) in the UK found that 73% of community members feel less safe, 64% avoid displaying Jewish symbols in public, and 66% refrain from going to city centers during protests²⁶. Additionally, nearly 29% of the community reports a dramatic decline in their sense of security, accompanied by a significant increase in anxiety levels²⁷. The Jewish community is increasingly confining itself to what it perceives as "safe" spaces, with 39% of respondents reporting a strengthening of internal Jewish ties, while 24% describe distancing themselves from non-Jewish friends²⁸. A majority (61%) of British Jews perceive university campuses as unsafe places for Jews²⁹. Despite the complex situation, emigration data from the UK is surprising. In 2024, there was only a moderate increase of 18% in Jewish immigration to Israel compared to the previous year, alongside a slight rise in the theoretical willingness to leave the UK (from 1.74 to 2.18 on a 0-10 scale)³⁰.

Key Examples Categorized by Different Aspects of Jewish Life

Manifestations of Antisemitism in Public Spaces

- In January, a 34-year-old man was arrested after threatening customers with a knife outside a kosher deli while shouting, "You are not real Jews" and demanding to know their stance on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict³¹.



- In April, two protesters were arrested at a pro-Palestinian demonstration—one for carrying a sign featuring a swastika symbol and the other for making racist remarks toward pro-Israel demonstrators³².
- In February, a surgeon was arrested on suspicion of inciting racial hatred after selling an antisemitic booklet featuring a Star of David intertwined with a swastika and conspiracy theories against Jews³³. The booklet contained false claims about Nazi-Zionist collaboration and denial of the Jewish origins of Ashkenazi Jews. The surgeon also accused Israel of stealing organs from Palestinians³⁴.
- A planned terrorist attack by the ISIS terrorist organization against the Jewish community in Manchester, northwest England, was uncovered.** Two suspects were charged at Westminster Court with plotting to kill Jews, police officers, and military personnel, while a third individual was charged with failing to report the plot³⁵.
- Mason Reynolds, a 19-year-old neo-Nazi from Brighton, was sentenced in June to eight years in prison for planning a suicide attack on a local synagogue. The defendant had prepared attack plans for major Jewish holidays and possessed instructional materials on making explosives,

along with neo-Nazi content under the slogan "Make Jews afraid again"³⁶.

- A kidnapping attempt was recorded outside the Lubavitch Synagogue in Stamford Hill, where a man in his 40s attempted to snatch a two-year-old Jewish toddler from a stroller being pushed by his 12-year-old brother.** As the older brother protected the stroller, the attacker pulled his peyot (sidelocks) and threw off his kippah³⁷.



- In May, in Stamford Hill, London, a neighborhood with a high concentration of Haredi Jews, a 16-year-old Jewish boy was attacked on his way to synagogue on Shabbat by three assailants who chased him and threw stones at him. The boy later reported that he had become accustomed to antisemitic incidents in the neighborhood³⁸.
- A knife-wielding woman threatened passersby in the Jewish neighborhood of Stamford Hill, London, shouting at a visibly Haredi man: "You are to blame for all the problems in the world! You always start fights! Who started World War II? The Jews!"³⁹
- In March 2024, two Israeli brothers, survivors of the Nova festival massacre in Re'im, were detained for two hours by a border control officer⁴⁰. Upon their release, the officer told them, "We need to make sure you're not going to do here what you're doing in Gaza"⁴¹.** The UK Home Secretary responded strongly, announcing that his office was investigating the incident and emphasizing that the government does not tolerate antisemitism in any form⁴².

- Around 20 Jewish Arsenal fans chose not to enter a women's football match at Emirates Stadium due to a pro-Palestinian demonstration taking place outside, where flyers were distributed and Palestinian flags were waved. Jewish fans reported seeing a sign featuring a map of "historic Palestine" (the area that is now Israel along with the West Bank), which they claimed implied the erasure of Israel⁴³.

In the Education System

- **At Desborough College in Maidenhead, a Jewish student was physically attacked by other students who, according to reports, shouted "Fuck Israel" and performed Nazi salutes during the assault. They also threatened to kill him if he reported the incident⁴⁴.** Moreover, the student faced repeated verbal harassment, but according to his family, the school administration imposed only minor punishments on the attackers and failed to provide an adequate response⁴⁵.
- In the Stamford Hill neighborhood in London, a 14-year-old Jewish student was severely injured on her head and face after a man attacked a group of female students by throwing glass bottles and plates at them from a balcony⁴⁶.
- In North London, Jewish children on their way home from school were attacked on a bus by teenagers from another school. The attackers shouted curses at the Jewish students, and despite witnesses being present on the street, no one intervened or reported the incident to the police at the time⁴⁷.

On Campuses

- The Jewish vice president of the St. Hugh's College Student Association at Oxford University resigned from her position, stating that "Jews are not welcome on campus"⁴⁸.
- Jewish students at the University of Birmingham expressed concerns for their safety after protesters held signs reading "Zionists out of our campus" and harassed Jewish students while chanting "Death to Zionists." The demonstration took place as part of a nationwide "Stand With Gaza" day of action in the UK. The Campaign Against Antisemitism responded by stating that, since the majority of Jews identify as Zionists, the slogan effectively calls for the expulsion of Jewish students from campus⁴⁹.
- At King's College London, a Middle East history

lecturer used a Hamas propaganda document in an academic seminar, encouraging students to view the group as a "liberation movement." At the same time, she compared Zionists to Nazis⁵⁰. Students reported feeling pressured to adopt anti-Israel positions in order to succeed in the course⁵¹.

- At the University of Warwick, members of a student union group were seen dancing to a Nazi-era song during an official event⁵².

In the Job Market

- The BBC, the UK's public broadcaster, faced harsh criticism from Members of Parliament, who accused it of biased coverage of the war in Gaza and of avoiding the use of the term "terrorists" to describe Hamas and its actions—despite Hamas being designated as a terrorist organization in the UK. This was in contrast to the BBC's previous coverage of groups such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda, where it did use the term "terrorist"⁵³. Critics argued that the BBC's reporting contributed to fueling antisemitism worldwide and downplaying the severity of Hamas and its allies' actions⁵⁴.
- A former BBC employee revealed that complaints about antisemitic remarks were consistently dismissed by management, while anti-Israel comments were considered part of daily discourse. More than 200 Jewish employees signed a letter to the BBC leadership, expressing concerns over anti-Jewish racist behavior⁵⁵. In response, the management acknowledged a small number of incidents but rejected calls for a formal investigation⁵⁶.
- Six Jewish journalists resigned from the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) in the UK, citing anti-Israel bias and a sense of alienation⁵⁷. According to them, the union promoted one-sided campaigns against Israel, including a call for donations to journalists in Gaza led by Nasser Abu Bakr, a controversial journalist and Fatah member who had previously compared Israel to the Nazis⁵⁸. The union also encouraged participation in "Days of Action for Palestine", featuring symbols such as keffiyehs and Palestinian flags, alongside controversial messages at conferences, including the slogan "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free"⁵⁹. The resigning journalists stated that their concerns were met with one-sided responses from the union, which heightened their sense of insecurity as Jewish members⁶⁰.

- The National Education Union (NEU) faced criticism after its conferences were reported to have a hostile atmosphere and the silencing of Jewish representatives, alongside anti-Zionist rhetoric⁶¹. At the April 2024 annual conference in Bournemouth, a Jewish delegate was shouted down and forced off stage under audience pressure. This incident led the Board of Deputies of British Jews to demand an urgent investigation and condemn the "hostile environment" within the union⁶².
- The British Medical Association (BMA) launched an investigation into its president, Dr. Mary McCarthy, following allegations that she shared antisemitic content on social media, creating a hostile environment for Jewish doctors⁶³.
- Dr. Daniel Nava Rodriguez, a pathologist at Kingston Hospital in London, posted antisemitic content on social media, including comparing Gaza to Auschwitz and praising Hamas leader Yahya Sinwar. The National Health Service (NHS) launched an investigation, and the UK Health Secretary condemned the incident, emphasizing the zero-tolerance policy toward antisemitism in the healthcare system⁶⁴.

Culture

- Rapper Wiley, a prominent figure in British culture, has repeatedly made antisemitic statements, primarily on social media, including comparing Jews to the Ku Klux Klan and spreading antisemitic conspiracy theories about Jewish control of the entertainment industry. In response, his membership in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (MBE), which was awarded to him in 2020, was revoked⁶⁵.
- In February 2024, the statue of Amy Winehouse, the late Jewish singer, at Camden Market in London became a target of significant antisemitic vandalism for the first time when a sticker of the PLO flag was placed over the Star of David on the statue⁶⁶.



State and Institutional Response – Key Actions Taken

Measures to Combat Antisemitism

- Former Prime Minister Rishi Sunak described antisemitism as a "disease" that must be addressed systemically, pledging to lead a long-term effort to strengthen the security of the Jewish community and protect democratic values. He also announced a multi-year funding agreement in partnership with the Community Security Trust (CST)-a British organization working to protect the Jewish community in collaboration with authorities-allocating £70 million over four years⁶⁷.
- The UK government redefined the term "extremism"⁶⁸, a move aimed at halting government funding and preventing partnerships with groups that spread extremist ideologies or hatred within their communities. This decision was made partly in response to the rise in antisemitic incidents from both Islamist and far-right groups⁶⁹. The new definition classifies extremism as "the promotion of an ideology based on violence, hatred, or intolerance, with the intent to deny or destroy the fundamental rights and freedoms of others"⁷⁰.
- Lord John Mann, the UK government's independent advisor on antisemitism, has taken several steps since the October 7 attacks to address the alarming rise in antisemitic incidents across the country. As an independent advisor, he has provided policy recommendations to the British government on necessary measures to combat antisemitism, including collaborating with Jewish organizations and law enforcement authorities⁷¹.
- Additionally, Lord John Mann participated in parliamentary discussions and led legislative initiatives aimed at strengthening the fight against antisemitism and ensuring the protection of the Jewish community in the UK⁷².
- In May, following complaints about antisemitic remarks made by parliamentary candidates from the Green Party, Lord John Mann worked with the party's leadership to improve training on antisemitism and internal crisis management⁷³. Subsequently, the party leadership committed to tightening procedures and increasing awareness on the issue⁷⁴.

- In July, following the inauguration of the new government, Lord John Mann was reappointed as the government's advisor on antisemitism by a fifth consecutive prime minister. In an interview, Mann expressed deep concern about what he calls "the soft underbelly of extremism"—a non-violent form of discrimination aimed at excluding Jews from influential positions and workplaces. He also described cases of individuals losing their jobs due to false accusations and organized harassment, noting that many are afraid to report such incidents⁷⁵.
- In November, Lord John Mann was appointed to co-lead the National Antisemitism Committee alongside Penny Mordaunt. The committee was established to investigate the rise in antisemitic incidents and provide recommendations on legislation, law enforcement, and education⁷⁶.
- London Mayor Sadiq Khan announced an investment of £250,000 to combat hate crimes in the London transport system. The program includes the establishment of a dedicated task force and a rapid response team, especially in light of the alarming rise in antisemitic incidents in the city⁷⁷.
- The new British government, led by Keir Starmer, has committed to establishing a Holocaust memorial and education center near the Houses of Parliament in London. The government plans to advance legislation that will allow the project to proceed⁷⁸.
- In the education system, Minister Bridget Phillipson allocated £7 million to combat antisemitism, including £500,000 to support Jewish students at universities⁷⁹.
- The University of Sussex launched the Landecker Digital Memory Lab with a budget of £3.4 million (funded by the Alfred Landecker Foundation in Berlin), aimed at combating Holocaust denial and antisemitism in the digital age. The program includes the development of training courses for Holocaust memorial organizations and addressing disinformation on social media⁸⁰.
- In March, Baroness Sayeeda Warsi, a member of the House of Lords, and Labour MP Afzal Khan participated in an event organized by the British Muslim Council, alongside Ghada Karmi, who had previously expressed support for Hamas's actions⁸⁴. Warsi, who gained attention in the past for calling for the prosecution of Britons who served in the Israeli military, similar to jihadists joining ISIS, and Khan, who stirred controversy with his antisemitic remarks, including referring to the Jewish comedian Jon Stewart and Jews as "Rothschild mass-murderers, criminals, and liars," faced significant criticism for their participation in the event⁸⁵.
- Conservative candidate Azmat Hussain was forced to withdraw his candidacy after a post was published in which he used the phrase "Jewish pigs"⁸⁶.
- Reform UK suspended its parliamentary candidate, Mick Greenhough, following his strongly antisemitic remarks against Ashkenazi Jews, in which he referred to them as "AshkeNazis" (a blend of Ashkenazi and Nazis) and suggested that Jews should be banned from running for public office⁸⁷.
- Clive Lewis, a Labour MP, sparked significant controversy after linking Israel's actions in Gaza to the rise of far-right violence in the UK. His remarks led to calls for his suspension from the party, with critics arguing that he was holding Israel responsible for domestic issues in the United Kingdom⁸⁸.

Antisemitic Statements by Government Officials

- Azhar Ali, a Labour Party candidate for the by-elections in Rochdale, was caught spreading conspiracy theories claiming that Israel deliberately removed security from its borders to enable the October 7 massacre⁸¹. At a Labour Party meeting in Lancashire, Ali stated, "They deliberately removed the security, they allowed...

France

The Jewish community in France, the largest in Europe and the second-largest in the world after the Jewish community in the US, is facing a rise in antisemitic incidents and a significant decline in the sense of security among French Jews. The number of violent antisemitic events in France continued to increase in 2024, including physical violence, verbal abuse, and vandalism against Jewish institutions. Prejudices and stereotypes against Jews continue to expand within French politics, further undermining the sense of security within the Jewish community. Despite efforts by the French government to implement solutions on the ground and within the legal system, antisemitic remarks by senior French officials have eroded the trust of French Jews, who already feel increasing threat and alienation.

Antisemitism in France 2024 – Current Overview

A new and challenging reality has faced the Jewish community in France since the October 7, 2023 attack, which continued to escalate throughout 2024¹. The data demonstrates a 73% increase in antisemitic incidents compared to the same period in 2023, with an average of about 100 documented antisemitic cases per month². In June 2024, the highest number of incidents was recorded, with 191 documented reports of antisemitic events³.

In the French education system, it was found that while between January and September 2023, there were no more than 14 incidents per month, in October-November 2023, 60 and 66 incidents were reported, respectively⁴. Of all antisemitic incidents, 62% were reported within educational institutions, with 42% of victims reporting that they experienced antisemitic incidents repeatedly⁵.

The patterns of violence in 2024 are characterized by a variety of forms: 73% of Jewish community members reported exposure to antisemitic ridicule, and 54% noted exposure to verbal abuse⁶. Since October 2023, 24% of Jews have experienced physical violence threats⁷, with 47% of the cases involving an attacker who was known to the victim—most often a classmate, neighbor, or colleague⁸.

The French public is aware of the phenomenon: 79% of French people view antisemitism as a widespread issue in 2024⁹. Currently, 64% of the French population believes that Jews have justifiable reasons to fear living in France—a rate nearly double that of the 35% recorded in 2014¹⁰. Despite Jews constituting only 0.7% of the population, 52% of the French people identified them as the group most affected by religious or ethnic violence¹¹.

In 2024 public opinion surveys, it was found that 46% of the population hold six or more antisemitic stereotypes, an increase from 37% in 2020 who held similar views. An additional 27%

hold three to five antisemitic stereotypes. The most prominent stereotypes include: belief in "over-organization" among Jews (89%), the perception of dual loyalty to both Israel and France (52%), and belief in the existence of a "powerful Jewish lobby" (49%). In a political analysis, 52% of supporters of the far-right party RN (Rassemblement National) and 55% of supporters of the far-left party LFI (La France Insoumise) hold six or more antisemitic stereotypes¹². **While 77% of the general public see Hamas as a terrorist organization, only 44% of far-left supporters share this view¹³.**

In line with this, the Jewish community in France fears the far-left French party (LFI), with survey data indicating that more than half of Jewish community members would consider emigrating from France if a LFI candidate were to rise to power in the 2027 elections¹⁴. In France, where 5.4 million Muslims live, 31% of Muslim students in public schools consider attacking Jews due to their support for Israel as a legitimate act¹⁵. Sorbonne University research in Paris highlights the infiltration of Islamist elements into various institutions within French society¹⁶, leading to an increase in historical ignorance. "Ignorance about world history and the Holocaust, alongside the decline in the number of survivors, facilitates disinformation"¹⁷, described Thierry Thirvoire, a sociologist at the Sorbonne University.

A 2024 survey documents the phenomenon of concealing Jewish identity in public spaces across France. The data reveals that 47% of French Jews surveyed have stopped wearing religious symbols such as a kippah or Star of David in public¹⁸. On a private level, the survey highlights additional behavioral changes, including removing Jewish symbols from private homes and avoiding the use of Jewish names on online platforms¹⁹.

The declaration by the Chief Rabbi of the Great Synagogue of Paris that "there is no future for French Jews in France"²⁰ reflects the profound crisis within the community. The surge in antisemitism and associated social changes have intensified French Jews' sense of isolation from mainstream French society²¹. Survey findings indicate that this alienation is exacerbated by perceived inadequate responses to antisemitic incidents and insufficient condemnation of Hamas's October 7 offensive and subsequent violence²².

Key Examples Categorized by Different Aspects of Jewish Life

Manifestations of Antisemitism in Public Spaces

- In June 2024, a 12-year-old Jewish girl was gang-raped in northern France. During the attack, the assailants shouted antisemitic slurs and threatened her life to prevent her from filing a police report²³.
- In Paris, an 88-year-old woman wearing a Star of David necklace was brutally attacked, suffering severe blows to her face and body, resulting in her teeth being broken²⁴.



Vandalism of the Memorial Garden for Sarah Halimi and Mireille Knoll

- An 18-year-old neo-Nazi activist, leader of the "French Aryan Division" on Telegram, was charged with planning attacks on Jewish targets during the 2024 Paris Olympic Games²⁵. At the same time, two other young men were arrested on suspicion of planning similar attacks²⁶.
- The Memorial Garden dedicated to Sarah Halimi and Mireille Knoll, two women murdered in antisemitic attacks in 2017 and 2018, was vandalized²⁷.
- In May, the Holocaust memorial in Paris was

vandalized, with red handprints stamped on the wall listing the names of French citizens who helped Jews during the Holocaust²⁸.

- For several months, a Jewish woman living in Paris experienced ongoing antisemitic harassment in her apartment building. This included antisemitic graffiti such as "Death to Jews" and "Dirty Jew," as well as Stars of David and swastikas spray-painted on her apartment door, in the elevator, and in the stairwell²⁹. Despite repeated complaints to the police, the harassment has continued, leading her to express her intention to leave the building³⁰. This is the same building where, in 2018, Mireille Knoll, an 85-year-old Jewish woman, was murdered in an antisemitic attack.



Vandalism of the Holocaust Memorial in Paris

- In June, six Jewish minors were attacked outside a movie theater in the suburbs of Paris, while the attackers shouted antisemitic slurs³¹.



- In July, Jewish students wearing kippahs were verbally attacked near a school in Nice. The security guard who protected them was injured by a glass bottle³².
- In May, an armed man set fire to a synagogue in the city of Rouen, France, and climbed onto the roof holding an iron rod and a knife³³. After threatening police officers and ignoring their warnings, he was shot and killed by police as he ran toward an officer with the knife³⁴.
- In August, a man was arrested on suspicion of attempting to set fire to a synagogue in La Grande-Motte, southern France, after igniting two cars outside the synagogue, one of which reportedly contained a gas cylinder³⁵. The explosion injured a police officer, while five people inside the synagogue, including the rabbi, escaped unharmed³⁶.

On Campuses

- At Sciences Po University, one of France's most prestigious institutions, a pro-Palestinian demonstration took place, during which students occupied an amphitheater and chanted antisemitic slogans. The incident was condemned by President Macron, who described it as "intolerable"³⁷.
- Three Jewish students were attacked at the University of Strasbourg while putting up posters calling for the release of hostages and against antisemitism³⁸. After they refused demands from an anti-Israel activist to stop posting the flyers, the activist returned with five others to assault the Jewish students, knocking them to the ground, and shouting "Zionist fascists." One of the students was injured and suffered significant bruises³⁹.

State and Institutional Response - Key Actions Taken

Throughout 2024, the French government initiated several measures to combat antisemitism, including legislation allowing for the revocation of citizenship and increased security around Jewish community institutions.⁴⁰ However, the tension between these governmental actions and the public statements of elected officials led the Chief Rabbi of France to warn of a shift from an "atmosphere of antisemitism" to "antisemitism in action"⁴¹.

Policies and Measures Implemented by Government Authorities

At the end of May 2024, the French government announced a ban on 74 Israeli companies from

participating in the Eurosatory arms exhibition⁴². The government justified its decision by citing "unfavorable conditions" due to Israel's military operation in Rafah⁴³. Although the Paris Commercial Court ruled against the ban, deeming it unlawful discrimination, Israeli companies were unable to prepare in time to participate in the exhibition⁴⁴. Following this precedent, in October 2024, France expanded its policy by allowing Israelis to attend the Euronaval exhibition, but without permission to set up booths or showcase equipment⁴⁵. Once again, the court overturned the government's decision, ruling that the original ban violated the principle of equality and allowing Israeli companies to fully participate in the event.

- French Interior Minister Gérald Darmanin reported that the government has taken measures to enhance security at religious sites, increased police presence, and strengthen enforcement against antisemitic content on social media. Additionally, new reporting tools were introduced to raise public awareness and improve response mechanisms⁴⁶.
- The French Parliament passed a law allowing the denial of citizenship to individuals convicted of antisemitism and racism⁴⁷.
- France called for a joint EU response from to combat the rising wave of antisemitism across Europe, emphasizing the need for international cooperation on the issue⁴⁸.
- As part of the French government's plan to combat antisemitism (DILCRAH) for 2023-2026, "Anti-Racism and Antisemitism Education Week" was held in March 2024⁴⁹.
- The French Senate committed in 2024 to "combating antisemitism in higher education institutions" following incidents at Sciences Po University in Paris⁵⁰. However, President Macron's 2019 pledge to conduct a comprehensive study on the departure of Jewish students from the public education system has yet to be implemented⁵¹.
- An Algerian imam from Toulouse was deported from France⁵² due to his. At the same time, citizenship revocation proceedings were initiated against other activists with a history of antisemitic statements⁵³.

- In June 2024, in a joint statement by French President Emmanuel Macron and U.S. President Joe Biden, the two leaders affirmed that their countries are home to the largest Jewish communities outside of Israel and emphasized the importance of international cooperation, especially in an era where antisemitism transcends both physical and digital borders⁵⁴. Following the statement, the umbrella organizations of Jewish centers in France and the U.S.—the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF) and the American Jewish Committee (AJC)—announced the launch of an annual joint summit to combat antisemitism⁵⁵.

Statements by Senior Government Officials

- **Jean-Luc Mélenchon, a French politician and leader of the far-left party LFI (La France Insoumise), referred to the IDF as a "murderous army" in response to its operations in the Rafah refugee camp⁵⁶.** Mélenchon also wrote in his blog that "contrary to official propaganda, antisemitism remains marginal in France," openly questioning the data from the Ministry of the Interior, which reported a 300% increase in antisemitic acts in the first quarter of 2024⁵⁷.
- Rima Hassan, a Member of the European Parliament from the far-left French party LFI (La France Insoumise), tweeted in November 2023⁵⁸: "From the river to the sea, we must free all Palestinians" (On veut libérer tous les Palestiniens)⁵⁹. This phrase is widely interpreted as a call for the destruction of Israel, as described by Thierry Thirvoire, a sociologist at the Sorbonne⁶⁰. Its use is considered incitement to hatred or violence in the Netherlands⁶¹ and Germany⁶². **In April 2024, Hassan stated in an interview with Le Crayon that " Hamas's actions are legitimate," leading to a police investigation on charges of justifying terrorism⁶³.** In July 2024, she threatened European Parliament member François-Xavier Bellamy in a tweet: "Meanwhile, Bellamy and his little friends, who are close to the murderous Israeli regime, sleep well at night. This won't last." This threat led Bellamy to take legal action against her⁶⁴. In August 2024, Hassan was accused of participating in a pro-Hamas demonstration in Jordan, an accusation she denied, calling it "fake news" and insisting it was a routine protest in support of Gaza⁶⁵.
- Thomas Portes, a member of the far-left party LFI (La France Insoumise), declared that the

Israeli delegation to the 2024 Paris Olympics is not welcome and even called for protests against it⁶⁶.



Germany

After the October 7 attacks, antisemitism in Germany has reached levels unseen in years¹. Between January 2024 and early October 2024, over 3,200 antisemitic incidents were recorded in Germany, marking a 100% increase compared to the same period in 2023². Hate crimes against Jewish communities in Germany have escalated both in public spaces and online, manifesting in violent campus protests, verbal and physical assaults, and vandalism targeting³ German security agencies have warned of a significant rise in terrorist threats against Jews in the country due to the war in Israel, highlighting that antisemitism serves as **a unifying factor among various extremist groups—including the far-right, far-left, Islamist groups, and supporters of Palestinian terrorist organizations**⁴. Despite Germany's efforts to combat antisemitism and terrorism threats through legislation and increased security around Jewish institutions, the sense of insecurity within Jewish communities remains high, with 82% of Jewish residents afraid to identify as Jewish in public⁵.

Antisemitism in Germany 2024 – Current Overview

After October 7, 2023, there has been a significant increase in antisemitic incidents in both public spaces and online. According to Germany's Interior Ministry, between January 2024 and early October 2024, more than 3,200 antisemitic incidents were recorded in Germany—a 100% increase compared to the same period in the previous year. The majority of these incidents were classified as being motivated by religious or ideological factors⁶.

According to a report submitted to the German Parliament in the first quarter of 2024, the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) documented 793 antisemitic incidents motivated by political factors, marking a 108% increase compared to the same period in 2023⁷. During the first three quarters of 2024, the police recorded 2,010 antisemitic incidents with political motivations, mostly linked to far-right elements or ideological motives, including 608 cases of propaganda and incitement and 53 cases classified as violent incidents⁸.

Germany's security services have warned of a significant increase in terrorist threats against Jews in the country due to the war in Israel, noting that antisemitism serves as a unifying factor among various extremist movements, including Islamists, far-right and far-left activists, as well as radical Palestinian and Turkish groups⁹. Security officials stated that they are actively combating antisemitism and threats from Islamist elements, who are exploiting tensions in the Middle East as an opportunity to incite hatred and violence against Jews and Israel while denying Israel's right to exist¹⁰.

According to data from the Federal Association for Research and Information on Antisemitism (RIAS) in Germany, 1,383 antisemitic incidents were recorded in Berlin in the first half of 2024

alone—a higher number than any full year recorded since RIAS began its work in 2015¹¹.

By comparison, a total of 1,270 incidents were documented in Berlin throughout 2023¹². Between January and June 2024, there were two cases of extreme violence, 23 physical assaults, 37 instances of property damage, 28 threats, and more than 1,200 cases of offensive behavior¹³. A total of 74 incidents took place in educational institutions, while over 700 incidents occurred in the digital space, marking a 35% increase compared to the same period in 2023. These online incidents included the spread of antisemitic content and comparisons between Israel and the Nazi regime¹⁴. The data is based on reports from victims and witnesses, media coverage, collaboration with Jewish organizations, and monitoring of antisemitic discourse on social media¹⁵.

Law enforcement authorities in Berlin have also reported a significant rise in antisemitic crimes and are struggling to keep up with the growing number of cases¹⁶. By early October 2024, the Berlin Prosecutor's Office had handled approximately 3,200 cases related to incidents stemming from the war in Gaza, including around 1,070 cases linked to offenses committed during protests, 103 of which were classified as antisemitic hate crimes. These included physical assaults, property damage, incitement through prohibited slogans, and support for terrorist acts¹⁷. Meanwhile, from the outbreak of the war until October 2024, approximately 3,464 offenses classified as antisemitic incidents were recorded across Germany¹⁸. Regarding cases opened due to incidents during various protests, charges or fine requests have been filed in about 360 cases, yet only 20 of them have resulted in final convictions¹⁹.

The situation in other regions of Germany reflects a similar trend of a consistent rise in antisemitic incidents. In the Baden-Württemberg region, 260 antisemitic incidents were recorded in the first half of 2024, three times the number reported during the same period in 2023²⁰. In Bavaria, the situation is even more severe: during the six months following October 7, 527 incidents were recorded—a dramatic 1,125% increase compared to the previous year²¹.

Moreover, the far-right party Alternative for Germany (AfD) is experiencing unprecedented public support²², and at the same time, a new record has been set this year for total crimes committed by far-right elements (including antisemitic incidents and others), reflecting a 17% increase compared to the previous year²³. In a particularly concerning incident, it was revealed that youth members of the party's far-right movement discussed the idea of imprisoning Jews and immigrants in ghettos²⁴.

Jewish communities in Germany describe a "persistent state of emergency" following the war in Israel, with nearly half of the communities experiencing antisemitic incidents in 2024²⁵. In line with this, the community feels a significant decline in support and solidarity from the German public. The Commissioner for Combating Antisemitism, Felix Klein, noted that the German public is "indifferent" to antisemitism²⁶, and that "since October 7, there has been hatred toward Jews at a level not seen in Germany for decades"²⁷.

Almost 80% of Jewish community leaders in Germany believe that the media in the country presents Israel in a negative light, and 82% of them reported a feeling of insecurity about identifying as Jewish, marking a 4% increase compared to 2023²⁸. Approximately two-thirds of Jewish community members reported that the war in Israel has had a negative impact on their lives in Germany. This has been reflected in an increased fear of antisemitic incidents, leading many to reduce their participation in community events and avoid visiting institutions associated with the community due to security concerns²⁹.

In confidential security briefings, the German police chief has indicated that numerous Berlin neighborhoods have become unsafe for Jewish residents due to concentrated populations with antisemitic sentiments, including terrorist sympathizers³⁰. Consequently, many Jewish citizens are concealing their religious identity and removing visible Jewish symbols from public view³¹. Specific behavioral adaptations include the removal

of mezuzahs from doorposts, parents instructing children to refrain from speaking Hebrew in public spaces, decreasing enrollment in Jewish educational institutions³², widespread cancellation of community events³³, and individuals modifying their surnames on digital platforms to prevent identification of their Jewish heritage³⁴.

Key Examples Categorized by Different Aspects of Jewish Life

Terrorist Crimes at Community Centers and Israeli Institutions

- **In 2024, there was an intensification of efforts by Islamist groups to carry out attacks against Jewish targets in Germany,** with the authorities successfully foiling several terrorist plots involving Iranian direction and the involvement of extremist Islamist organizations³⁵.
- **In May 2024, it was reported that Hamas had planned to carry out attacks on the Israeli embassy in Berlin and a U.S. military base in Germany, after a Lebanese-born individual was arrested when maps found on his mobile device indicated espionage activities targeting these sites³⁶.**
- In the same month, a German youth of Turkish descent was arrested in Baden-Württemberg on suspicion of planning to knife attack worshippers at a synagogue in the city of Heidelberg³⁷.
- **In September 2024, a shooting incident occurred near the Israeli consulate in Munich, on the anniversary of the murder of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics³⁸.**
- **In October 2024, Düsseldorf law enforcement arrested a German-Turkish teenager who had planned attacks on Jewish community centers across Europe³⁹,** directed by Islamic terrorists who contacted him through the internet⁴⁰.
- In the same month, German police arrested a Libyan national on suspicion of planning an attack on the Israeli embassy in Berlin, with the support of ISIS⁴¹.

Vandalism of Property and Holocaust Memorials

- A Holocaust memorial in Berlin was vandalized with hate graffiti, including the phrases "Jews perpetrate genocide" and "Free Palestine", along with a Palestinian flag⁴².
- A bar in Berlin was set on fire after months of antisemitic graffiti, including slogans supporting Hamas⁴³.

On Campuses

- Campuses in major cities, such as Berlin and Cologne, have become hotspots for violent protests, the setting up of protest tents, and the distribution of antisemitic incitement propaganda by pro-Palestinian students⁴⁴.
- Jewish students from several universities reported difficult experiences of discrimination, harassment, and incitement, noting that there has been indifference from university administrations and a general feeling of ineffectiveness in addressing these cases⁴⁵.



A Holocaust memorial was vandalized in August 2024 with graffiti reading "Jews perpetrate genocide" and "Free Palestine".

- **A particularly severe incident occurred at the Free University of Berlin (FU), during which a pro-Palestinian student attacked and severely injured a Jewish student, the grandson of one of the victims of the Munich massacre, for antisemitic reasons⁴⁶.**

State Response – Key Actions Taken

In 2024, the German government responded to the concerning rise in antisemitism through a series of legislative initiatives and clear policy statements.

Policies and Measures Implemented by Government Authorities

- Chancellor Olaf Scholz expressed unequivocal support for the Jewish community and called for an uncompromising fight against antisemitism⁴⁷.
- **Interior Minister Nancy Faeser declared that the protection of Israeli and Jewish institutions is a top priority⁴⁸.**
- German police increased security around schools, synagogues, and other Jewish institutions, and the government committed to increasing budgets allocated for these measures⁴⁹.
- **In July 2024, the Interior Minister ordered the closure of the Islamic center in Hamburg, which had been helping to spread extreme Iranian ideology and antisemitic propaganda for years⁵⁰.**
- Other legislative initiatives included a draft law allowing for the deportation of individuals who express support for terrorism on social media⁵¹.
- The Hamburg Senate approved a comprehensive strategy to combat antisemitism, focusing on raising public awareness and enhancing legal enforcement, with an emphasis on antisemitic propaganda in the digital space⁵².
- **In May 2024, the German Ministry of Justice ruled that the phrase "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free", frequently mentioned in pro-Palestinian protests worldwide, is considered propaganda for the terrorist organization Hamas, which is outlawed in Germany⁵³.** Therefore, the Ministry ruled that the use of this phrase is illegal and may lead to penalties⁵⁴.
- **The government announced it would revoke citizenship from immigrants who spread extreme views or calls for the destruction of Israel⁵⁵.**
- In November 2024, the German Parliament approved a resolution stating that criticism of Israel can, in many cases, be antisemitic, and therefore illegitimate⁵⁶. This decision allows the government to withhold public funding from projects deemed antisemitic⁵⁷.
- In a report by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution for 2023, published to the public in June 2024, the BDS movement was defined as an "extremist movement" due to its actions against Israel⁵⁸.

Actions in Higher Education Institutions

- Germany's Minister of Education called on universities to take clear steps to combat antisemitism, even suggesting that students be expelled if necessary⁵⁹.
- The German government is promoting specific legislative proposals aimed at raising awareness about antisemitism and providing professional training on the issue for teaching staff in both schools and universities. Among the proposals, there is a suggestion to integrate education on the Holocaust and the fight against antisemitism as an inseparable part of curricula, and to create effective reporting mechanisms that would allow students to report hate incidents⁶⁰.

Latin America

The Jewish communities in Latin America, characterized by a rich social fabric and developed institutional system, are dealing with significant changes in the social and political dynamics around them. The daily reality of community members, most of whom live in the large urban centers in the various countries on the continent, such as Buenos Aires in Argentina, São Paulo in Brazil, and Santiago in Chile, is influenced by the intensification of expressions of hostility in the public and digital space. The phenomenon is manifested in a wide range of areas of life - from social networks, through educational institutions and academia, to the public and political space. While some countries on the continent take active steps to protect Jewish communities, others adopt policies that raise concern among community members. These circumstances affect the Jewish way of life in the public sphere, as many community members change their daily conduct and express concern about their ability to maintain an openly Jewish way of life.

Antisemitism 2024 – Current Situation

In January 2024, the umbrella organization representing the Jewish community in Argentina (DAIA) documented more than 100 antisemitic incidents in the public sphere - a figure reflecting a 600% increase compared to January 2023¹. From the beginning of the year until October 2024, the organization received more than 500 complaints about antisemitic incidents². The organization's annual monitoring report for 2023 documented 598 reports, representing an increase of 44% compared to 2022³. Of all the documented events, only 5% led to the opening of legal proceedings, 64% were recorded for documentation purposes only, and the rest were closed without any further action⁴.

Data from the Jewish Confederation of Brazil (CONIB) documented 1,562 complaints in the period between January and October 2024, a figure reflecting an increase of 70% compared to 679 complaints in the same period in 2023⁵, with physical incidents occurring mainly in the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro⁶. Of all the recorded events, 73% took place in the digital space⁷.

Opinion polls conducted by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and Ipsos in Argentina reveal significant ideological changes in the general public's attitude towards the Jewish community: **the number of adults expressing antisemitic views increased from 6.8 million in 2014 to 12.8 million in 2024, an increase of 88%, while the adult population grew by only 20% during the same period⁸. In parallel, among the general population, the percentage of those who believe that Jews are "responsible for most of the world's wars" rose from 13% in 2019 to 23% in 2024⁹. 64% of respondents in 2024 believed that Jews are more loyal to the State of Israel than to**

their country of residence, compared to 51% in 2015¹⁰.

A survey conducted among Jewish communities in Latin America and published in December 2024 reveals that 91% of respondents report a significant increase in antisemitism in their countries since October 2023¹¹. Respondents identified social networks (70%) as the main arena for spreading antisemitic discourse, with 66% noting that wearing a kippah in public is perceived as more dangerous than before¹². In the security aspect, 80% of respondents estimated that their community could be a target for attacks, while only 50% believe that there is sufficient protection infrastructure¹³. 60% called on their countries to strengthen the defense system for Jewish communities¹⁴.

Key Examples by Different Jewish Life Spheres

Events related to terrorist activity

Argentina

- In June 2024, a young man who expressed a desire on social networks to destroy Jews was arrested and weapons and Nazi propaganda materials were found in his home¹⁵.
- **The Federal Police thwarted an Islamic terrorist cell that planned attacks against the Jewish community in the city of Mendoza¹⁶.**
- The Argentinian authorities arrested four suspects involved in financing the Hezbollah through cryptocurrency¹⁷. The arrests were carried out following raids by the Federal Police in the provinces of Córdoba and Santa Fe, in which weapons and ammunition were also seized¹⁸.

Brazil

- **Brazil raised its alert level after several weeks of observing South Americans youth, including Brazilians, on ISIS encrypted networks.** These youth, who converted to Islam, expressed antisemitic views and threatened Jewish institutions¹⁹.

Acts of vandalism and property damage

Argentina

- In the Jewish cemetery in Santa Fe, 15 tombstones were desecrated and buildings at the site were damaged²⁰.
- Two days after the anniversary of the Hamas attack, an antisemitic graffiti inscription was sprayed on a monument in Rivadavia Park in Buenos Aires, with the inscription "Serve the nation, kill a Jew", identified with an Argentine neo-Nazi movement²¹.



"Serve the nation, kill a Jew" on a monument in a park in Buenos Aires (October 2024)

Chile

- A synagogue in the city was vandalized three times in a row with antisemitic hate inscriptions²².

In the digital space

Brazil

- In a Telegram group identified with the far-left PCO party, extreme antisemitic messages were spread, including calls for violence against Jews²³.
- In June 2024, São Paulo police raided the apartment of a young man who sold Nazi symbols via the Internet. During the raid, more than a hundred items with Nazi symbols were found, including flags, uniforms, and propaganda items²⁴.
- **Since the October 7 massacre, Islamic centers established by Hezbollah and Iran in Brazil**

promoted anti-Israeli propaganda on social networks, alongside campaigns calling for a boycott of Israel and severing relations with it, which led, according to a report, to fear of attacks on South American soil on the anniversary of the October 7 massacre²⁵.



More than a hundred Nazi accessories found in the apartment of a young neo-Nazi (June 2024)

On Campuses

Chile

- **Following the war in Gaza, antisemitic events took place on academic campuses, which included calls to sever ties with Israeli academic institutions, a hostile atmosphere towards Jewish students, and pro-Palestinian demonstrations²⁷.**
- Student unions exerted pressures that led several universities to declare severing ties with Israeli institutions, including the University of Santiago²⁸ and the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Chile²⁹.
- At UMCE University in Santiago, students demanded the dismissal of two lecturers of Jewish origin³⁰.

In the job market

Argentina

- In a survey conducted among workers and managers in Argentine companies, eight out of ten respondents believed that there had been an increase in antisemitism since the Hamas attack³¹. Among Jewish workers, this feeling is even stronger - nine out of ten noted that they feel an increase in antisemitism³². About 44% of Jewish respondents reported that they experienced or witnessed antisemitic incidents, and 74% of them noted that following the war they changed their behavior pattern in public and on social networks, took personal security measures, and distanced themselves from friends or acquaintances due to their views³³.

In culture and sports

Argentina

- Fans of the "All Boys" football club raised a coffin with an Israeli flag and made hate calls against the State of Israel and against Jews during a match against Atlético Atlanta, a club identified with the Jewish community in Buenos Aires.

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The Argentine Ministry of Security took a hard line against them and banned them from sports fields permanently³⁴.

Antisemitic events were also recorded in Uruguay, Mexico, and Cuba, including expressions of hatred on the web³⁵.



Fans raising a coffin with an Israeli flag during a football match in the capital (June 2024)

The State's Response and the Jewish Community – Key Measures as Examples

During 2024, it was evident that different governments in Latin America are taking different policies towards the State of Israel and the fight against antisemitism. Countries like Argentina and Paraguay, which represent a distinctly pro-Israeli approach, took concrete steps to strengthen relations with Israel and to protect local Jewish communities³⁶. Conversely, countries like Brazil and Chile adopted a more hostile policy towards Israel, which included moves that deepened the diplomatic crisis with Israel and raised concerns among the Jewish community about the contribution of these actions to deepening hostility towards them³⁷.

Statements by officials

Argentina

- Senator Lucia Corpacci spoke out against Argentina's ambassador to Israel, saying that "he defends the interests of Israel and not of his country Argentina", which led to widespread condemnations from Jewish organizations and politicians³⁸.

Chile

- President Gabriel Boric's party, "The Broad Front," published a statement with the slogan "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free" which was strongly condemned by the Jewish community in the country³⁹.**

Brazil

- **In February 2024, Brazilian President Lula da Silva accused the State of Israel of "genocide" in Gaza** and compared Israel's military activity in the Gaza Strip to Hitler's crimes, a statement that drew sharp criticism from the Israeli government and the international Jewish community⁴⁰.
- **José Genuíno, former president of the Workers' Party (PT) currently headed by Brazilian President Lula, proposed boycotting companies owned by Jews**⁴¹.

Venezuela

- President Nicolás Maduro accused "international Zionism" of trying to overthrow his rule⁴².

Policies and steps taken by governments to combat antisemitism

Argentina

- **President Milei declared that Argentina under his leadership will stand by Israel in the fight against terrorist organizations like Hamas⁴³, and that he intends to sign a memorandum of understanding with Israel for cooperation in the fight against terrorism**⁴⁴.
- **In July 2024, Milei's government recognized Hamas as a terrorist organization and ordered the freezing of its financial assets**⁴⁵.
- **Additionally, President Milei committed to strengthening the national intelligence system to prevent future attacks on the Jewish community**⁴⁶. As part of these efforts, Security Minister Patricia Bullrich met with the leadership of the Representative Commission of Jewish Communities in Argentina (DAIA) and emphasized the cooperation of all security factors in protecting Jewish community institutions and its members⁴⁷.
- **The Criminal Appeals Court in Argentina determined in a historic ruling that the terrorist attacks on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires and the Jewish community building (AMIA) in 1994 are the result of Iranian planning and execution by the Hezbollah terrorist organization**⁴⁸. In a speech marking 30 years since the attack on AMIA, President Milei again accused Iran of responsibility for the attack and declared his

intention to promote legislation that would allow conducting a trial in the absence of the accused, with the aim of bringing justice to the victims and their families⁴⁹.

- **The Argentine Foreign Ministry submitted a formal request to Interpol to arrest Ahmad Vahidi, former commander of the Quds Force in the Revolutionary Guards and one of the leaders of the deadly attack on AMIA**⁵⁰.
- The Appeals Court rejected the acquittal of Alejandro Bodart, an Argentine politician identified with the left, who was accused of antisemitism following his statements on social networks comparing Zionism to Nazism⁵¹.
- The special ambassador in the fight against antisemitism, Fabiana Loguzzo, promotes educational initiatives and campaigns against antisemitism. This year, as part of her efforts, Loguzzo visited Israel several times, where she held meetings with government officials and Jewish organizations with the aim of learning about models of combating antisemitism and implementing them in South America⁵².

Brazil

- In the shadow of the dangers to the Jewish community in Brazil, positive steps in the fight against antisemitism were taken during the year led by the Israeli-Brazilian Confederation (CONIB): The Senate adopted a law declaring April 16 as the National Day of Holocaust Remembrance⁵³, and in parallel, the IHRA definition of antisemitism was adopted throughout Brazil by ten states, the Federal District, and three central capital cities, including São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro⁵⁴.
- In a precedent-setting event, a civil court in São Paulo used the IHRA definition of antisemitism for the first time as a basis for convicting a journalist for antisemitic publications on social networks⁵⁵.

Countries of the Former Soviet Union

2024 – Main Trends

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

The trends that emerged during 2023, such as: anti-Zionist discourse in the Soviet spirit; denial of the Jewish aspect of the Holocaust, while expanding the desecration of the memory of the victims by using them for political purposes; the use of Jewish-antisemitic issues around the war between Russia and Ukraine; adoption of the extremist-Islamic discourse and especially the Iranian one by local official factors and the rise in general extreme nationalist-religious-extremist discourse, continued with greater emphasis in 2024 as well. **It should be especially emphasized that antisemitism in the former Soviet Union space can be characterized as a combination of classic antisemitism (religious-nationalist-racist), Soviet anti-Zionist antisemitism that sees Jews as spiritual competitors, and a hostile attitude towards the West in general, with Israel perceived as an integral part of it.**

Leveraging Classical Antisemitic Discourse

The most common trend characterizing the attitude towards Jews in the former Soviet Union space is "classical antisemitism", which sees Jews as a disloyal element undermining the normative, social, political, cultural, and economic foundations of the region's countries. Jews are portrayed as regime opponents ready to betray their homeland not only for the sake of money and various fraudulent benefits, but mainly to promote foreign interests, especially Western ones. This motif has become most common in the official media in Russia and Belarus. In contrast, in Ukraine, since the Russian invasion in February 2022, the negative figure of the disloyal Jew has become common in the traditional

celebrations of Christmas (Nativity scenes/Vertepy), in which the Jew is portrayed not only as greedy, but as someone who is willing to hand over the "fighting homeland" to its enemies. This motif, part of which is based on deeply rooted historical clichés, received a propaganda stimulus common in both Russia and Belarus and in Ukraine, accusing Jews of the war and the clash between the Slavic Christian peoples.

Therefore, the negative preoccupation with the Jewish origin of Ukrainian President Zelensky and other senior Ukrainians continued to be a central topic for propaganda by senior Russian government officials, including President Vladimir Putin himself, particularly around the decision to ban the activities of religious organizations associated with the Russian Orthodox Church (the Moscow Patriarchate) in Ukraine. This move was also repeatedly portrayed as a "war of annihilation" by Judaism against Christianity. The words of the Russian President about "ethnic Jews without roots who rule Ukraine", which were said at the press conference he held on December 19, 2024, even revived the most well-known Soviet antisemitic motif about "rootless cosmopolitans", which for years served as a buying language for "Jews".

The ancient blood libel accusing Jews of ritualistic child abduction and murder—a false narrative historically intensified around Jewish holidays—received renewed propagation in 2024. In a particularly egregious example, following the March 23, 2024 terrorist attack by Islamic extremists at Moscow's Crocus City Hall that resulted in at least 145 fatalities and more than 550 injuries, disinformation campaigns alleged that the victims constituted intentional sacrifices for the Jewish holiday of Purim, exploiting tragedy to promote antisemitic conspiracy theories. This was due to the Jewish family connections of the hall owners. Moreover, in Belarus, the memory of the boy Gabriel of Bialystok, who according to local belief was murdered by Jews in April 1690 and whose remains constitute one of the most common religious cults in the region, continues to be glorified. In the program of Ryhor Azaronak, one of the senior propagandists of the Belarusian regime, which was broadcast on state television on July 17, 2024, another blood libel was promoted, accusing Jews of murdering the Russian Tsar, Nicholas II.

The media coverage of the US presidential election also became a display of antisemitism that crossed the boundaries of peripheral media and penetrated the official media. Many Russian commentators dealt not only with the Jewish family ties of the two candidates, Kamala Harris and Donald Trump, but emphasized that the two are completely controlled by Jews, thereby breathing new life into one of the most common antisemitic myths of Jewish control of the world.

In addition to the dual loyalty and world control, the myth of Jewish involvement in crime was also heard. Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko (Alaksandr Łukašjenka), who sometimes makes statements with a distinctly antisemitic tone on the one hand and consistently ignores the mention of Jews among the victims of Nazism on the other, chose to highlight specifically the Jewish origin, allegedly, of those involved in corruption, a move that was sharply criticized by official Israeli authorities and international Jewish organizations.

The Holocaust as a Political Tool

For several years now, one can point to the strengthening of the worrying trend of the increasingly widespread use of the Holocaust for political and diplomatic purposes. This is in addition to an almost complete return of the practices that were customary in the Soviet era, such as denying the anti-Jewish character of the "Final Solution", omitting mention of Jews and replacing it with the abstract term "peaceful Soviet citizens". This was at issues when, the Russian Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Maria Zakharova, who has a history of harsh statements regarding the memory of the Holocaust, received a series of stern condemnations in 2024 from the Israeli government, international Jewish organizations, and Yad Vashem, for choosing to repeat, claims that denies the Jewish connection of the Holocaust. The spiritual competition for the title of "victim of Nazism" can be traced to its Soviet conception.

Moreover, despite her claims about the importance of preserving the memory of the Holocaust (even if it is an event that is not Jewish), Zakharova chose to appear at an event of the "Tsargrad" association, when on the podium where she stood was the name of the "Union of the Russian People" - an extreme Russian-nationalist organization from the early twentieth century, some of whose leaders later even collaborated with Nazi Germany. This organization bears direct responsibility for the antisemitic incitement that led to bloody pogroms against Jews in the Tsarist Empire, which the Russian authorities are trying to distance

themselves from, while placing responsibility on the local non-Russian population: Ukrainians, Belarusians, Moldovans and more.

Another aspect of the distortion of Holocaust memory that appeared close to the events of October 7 and expanded significantly during 2024 constitutes a discourse that originates in classic Holocaust denial, but its form is completely different: accusations against Israel of "genocide", allegedly, in Gaza and Lebanon serve as a sufficient reason to "cancel the excessive preoccupation with the Holocaust and its uniqueness" due to "the transformation of the victims of the crime into the perpetrators of the crime". This motif was promoted not only by extreme nationalist opinion holders, clear Hamas supporters, and known Holocaust deniers such as philosopher Aleksandr Dugin, one of the main ideologues of the current Russian regime, commentators and publicists Maksim Shevchenko and Aleksandr Prokhanov, but were also implied by historian Vladimir Simindey, deputy director of the Historical Memory Foundation - a Russian research institute that, according to its declaration, deals with the memory of World War II in Eastern Europe, which is accused by official sources in the West of spreading false information, including "minimizing the Holocaust" and silencing it, intended to damage the image of countries that Russia sees as rivals.

A Ghost Rises from the Dead - Anti-Zionism and the Hostile Attitude towards Israel

The central motif that was the core of Soviet anti-Israeli propaganda, which was brought back to life since October 2023, is the comparison between Israel and Nazi Germany. Israel was accused of committing crimes against humanity by media personalities, public figures, and senior politicians in Russia and Belarus. Moreover, this discourse merged with a parallel discourse created around the Russian invasion of Ukraine and in which Jews are accused of joining modern Nazi elements in the form of Ukrainians. On September 10, 2024, Belarusian blogger Olga Bondareva, known as a regime supporter, attacked the authorities' decision to establish a monument in memory of Chaim Weizmann, a native of Belarus. Bondareva wrote on Telegram that Israel had "joined Nazism" and "commits crimes against humanity in Gaza" is a wrong act. She concluded by proposing a monument to Hitler instead, "to the delight of the Ukrainians".

Another motif that combines the hostile attitude towards the State of Israel and the war in Ukraine is the motif of "Heavenly Jerusalem", better known in the post-Soviet space as "the land of the new Khazars". Since 2019, various sources in Russia have accused the Ukrainian authorities of "selling Christian lands for Jewish settlement". The Iranian axis attack on Israel breathed new life into this motif, according to which the Jews who are to be expelled "from the lands of Palestine" (the statement which is in itself a clear Iranian influence) will join their people who are taking over Ukrainian lands and move there permanently. In general, statements about planning the transfer of Jews from Israel to new territories through forceful takeover and purification of the indigenous population, have spread to other areas in the post-Soviet space and especially in the Russian North Caucasus. Although the sources of this motif are from outside Ukraine, it has been well received in the local society and sometimes comes to expression in appearances of public figures, such as retired Colonel Roman Svitan, a fighter pilot who became a sought-after military commentator. Svitan frequently attacks Israel and the Jews for betraying Ukraine and trying to take over the country.

The year 2024 was also the first year in which, unlike previous years, significant visible pro-Palestinian activity could be observed in the post-Soviet space. Jewish communities in Lithuania and Moldova have approached the authorities regarding ongoing harassment by pro-Palestinian activists, reporting incidents that include damage to Jewish community sites and institutions. Furthermore, the "Nemuno Aušra" (Nemunas Dawn) party, led by the openly antisemitic and anti-Israeli politician Remigijus Žemaitaitis, won third place in the Lithuanian parliamentary elections in October 2024. Moreover, contrary to promises made by local politicians, the party was not only included in the government coalition but also received permission to appoint two ministers from its ranks.

Radical Islam: An Old-New Player in the Field

The response to the events of October 7 exposed a new-old issue - the rise of extreme Islam and the influences of Iranian factors on antisemitic discourse in the region. The violent events in the Russian North Caucasus in late October 2023, which came following ongoing anti-Israeli incitement, did raise the awareness of the

local authorities to the problem and contributed to increased security around Jewish institutions. The violent events in the Russian North Caucasus in late October 2023, which came following ongoing anti-Israeli incitement, did raise the awareness of the local authorities to the problem and contributed to increased security around Jewish institutions. Security authorities in Russia and Kazakhstan even reported successful operations that prevented harm to Jewish institutions. **However, the activity of extreme Islamic elements remains a central problem that constitutes a direct endangering factor towards Jewish institutions.**

The extremists' success in recruiting new supporters led to the success of a series of attacks in Dagestan (Russian North Caucasus) on June 23, 2024, as a result of which 22 people were killed, two synagogues were burned, and two churches suffered severe damage. The involvement of Uzbekistan natives in the kidnapping and murder of Rabbi Zvi Kogan in the Emirates is a clear warning sign regarding the activity of extremists and the ability to recruit supporters in the post-Soviet space, especially in light of the anti-Israeli and antisemitic positions of local religious leaders, such as the Mufti of the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia) Kamil Sämiğullin, who frequently publishes anti-Israeli content bordering on antisemitism. It is important to emphasize that in many cases, the punishment for involvement in extreme Islamic activity is not a deterrent, since as happened to the participants in the anti-Israeli riots at the airport in Makhachkala (October 29, 2023), some of whom were indeed brought to criminal justice and several dozen of them have already received very significant prison sentences, but others, especially those against whom administrative and not criminal proceedings were opened, were offered an alternative: complete erasure of suspicions in exchange for enlistment in the army and participation in the fighting in Ukraine.

The extreme influences and especially those of Iran are also evident in the field of media and communications that are not directly related to the world of Islam. This issue, which was first identified in 2022, became very common in 2024. Not only did the promoters of pro-Iranian discourse such as publicists Maksim Shevchenko, Alexander Prokhanov, or Abbas Juma (a Russian journalist of Syrian origin), receive a platform in the official media, but the media also adopted the Iranian-Hamas anti-Israeli terminology. Thus, sometimes in reports on events in the Middle East, for example, in the Telegram channel of a senior propagandist of the Russian regime Vladimir Soloviov (who identifies himself as Jewish), in the newspaper "Izvestia" or in the state news agency of Belarus BELTA, Israel was called "the Zionist entity" or "occupied Palestinian territory" and the IDF - "the occupation army". Moreover, during the Iranian attacks on Israel (April 14, 2024, and October 1, 2024) - senior propagandists of Russia and Belarus broadcast anti-Israeli content in real-time based on publications in Iranian media and even expressed undisguised joy in the face of the alleged damage to Israel. Similar publications in a distinctly anti-Israeli spirit also appeared following attacks by Hezbollah or the Houthis. In the case of political commentator Sergei Kliuchnikov (Mardan), a clear call was even made to the Iranian army to destroy "the Nazi entity called Israel". **The extreme anti-Israeli discourse was also adopted by Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, who during the UN Security Council meeting on July 17, 2024, attacked the Balfour Declaration and called it a "time bomb" that "was planted in the Middle East". The last time such a serious statement that cast doubt on the right of the State of Israel to exist was made by a senior Russian was in November 1956 in a letter from the then Prime Minister of the Soviet Union Nikolai Bulganin to Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion following the Sinai War (Operation Kadesh).**



The Arab and Muslim World

The year 2024 was characterized by several significant developments in the Arab and Muslim arena. In the United Arab Emirates, the murder of Chabad emissary Zvi Kogan in November was officially defined as an antisemitic terrorist event and led to an investigation that revealed suspicion of indirect Iranian involvement. In Turkey, President Recep Erdoğan compared Prime Minister Netanyahu to Hitler, a statement that led to the submission of a resolution in the US Congress condemning his remarks. In Israel, the government decided in June to close the Al Jazeera offices, following accusations of incitement and harm to state security. At the same time, documents were discovered indicating connections between six journalists of the network and Hamas and Islamic Jihad organizations. In the field of education, Qatar's education system continued to embed content that denies Israel's right to exist.

Antisemitism in Arab and Islamic Countries 2024 – Selected Examples

Turkey

- In January 2024, Turkish President Recep Erdoğan compared Prime Minister Netanyahu to Hitler¹.
- US Congresswoman Dina Titus submitted a resolution in the House of Representatives condemning Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan for his antisemitic statements and support for the Hamas terrorist organization². The resolution emphasizes that Erdoğan's words contribute to the spread of antisemitism around the world, harm NATO's efforts to maintain stability in the Middle East, and undermine the international commitment to fighting terrorism and maintaining democracy. Members of Congress emphasized the need to increase pressure on Turkey to act in accordance with the values of democracy and peace³.
- In January 2024, an article titled "Capitalism as a Tool for Jewish Hegemony" was published in a popular Turkish online journal. The article promotes a classic antisemitic narrative presenting capitalism as a Jewish instrument for world domination⁴. The writer used traditional antisemitic stereotypes about Jews and banking, and attributed to them attempts to take over the Ottoman Empire, using common antisemitic conspiracy theories⁵.
- On December 28, 2023, the HÜDA-PAR party, the political arm of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah organization in Turkey and an official ally of the ruling AKP party, proposed a bill allowing the revocation of Turkish citizenship from dual citizens who hold an Israeli passport in addition to the Turkish passport, confiscation of their assets and bringing them to criminal trial⁶. Following this, on July 13, 2024, a discussion was held in Ankara around the bill, in which Musa

Kazim Arijan, rector of Ankara University of Social Sciences, participated, who declared that he believes that the activities taking place may lead "with God's help" to the destruction of Israel. At the same event, the Chief State Comptroller, Sherif Malkoch, referred to the service of Turkish Jews in the Israeli army as a threat to Turkey's national security, and emphasized the need to examine the involvement of Turkish Jews in critical areas such as security, health, and information technology⁷.



- In January, a post was published on the Instagram of the Islamist newspaper Yeni Şafak, according to which an illegal underground passage was allegedly discovered under a synagogue in New York and in it were found items "stained with blood", baby carriages and more⁸. The post claimed that this is a "chilling tradition" of Jews - the plot of the "Piercing Barrel", according to which rabbis kidnap non-Jewish children, empty their blood in a barrel lined with nails and use it in religious ceremonies or for baking matzot on Passover. The post presented this as an explanation for the disappearance of children in history, and even noted that these libels are a reason for the expulsion of Jews from various countries, based "Jews base this perverted tradition on the Torah that they distorted"⁹.



- In March, an article was published in the newspaper Furkan Nesli Dergisi, which claimed that in the six months following the events of October 2023, "humanity saw how cruel and bloodthirsty Jews are"¹⁰. He further added that Jews are "skilled in corrupting the land and destroying crops and offspring" and that this phenomenon is explained in the Quran in stories about the children of Israel¹¹.
- In May 2024, a conference of the Muslim Brotherhood organization was held in Istanbul, which included an antisemitic satirical performance, in which Jews were presented in a stereotypical manner¹². During the performance, it was said: "Although Islam forbids drinking blood, and the blood of Jews is filthy, their blood had a special taste." Furthermore, it was said in the performance that "Jews are good at lying, cheating, and falsifying texts"¹³.
- The antisemitic atmosphere directly affected the Jewish community and Israelis in Turkey: the local Jewish community was forced to downplay its identity, and the National Security Council recommended avoiding displaying Jewish symbols in public¹⁴. A Jew born in Istanbul testified: "The change is expressed in street demonstrations and there is antisemitism that is rising... Since the beginning of the war, I have already been caught in such a demonstration in front of the Israeli embassy, I was in a car and it was very unpleasant"¹⁵.

He added: "People feel more tension at work, in offices, in banks. They are afraid to identify as Jews. They really feel the hatred erupting on social media. Every publication that is somehow related to Jewish institutions is immediately subjected to attacks"¹⁶. Also, voices were raised calling for the expulsion and freezing of assets of dual Israeli-Turkish citizens¹⁷.



Al Jazeera

Al Jazeera is an international network, established by the Qatari government, funded by it, and managed, among others, by senior members of the Qatari royal house¹⁸. Its activities are filled with antisemitic events and direct connection to terrorist organizations. **The popular Arabic-language channel broadcasting from Qatar is a central factor in distributing information in Arabic to the whole world.** On June 5, 2024, the Israeli government unanimously approved the closure of the Al Jazeera channel in Israel¹⁹. The decision was made under the law to prevent harm to state security by a foreign broadcasting body. The instructions included closing the channel's offices in Israel and seizing equipment used to supply its content. The Minister of Communications noted that the decision was made following incitement and harm to state security by the channel²⁰. The channel's influence extends far beyond Qatar's borders, and therefore its content greatly influences and shapes many of the perceptions of the Arab and English-speaking public watching it. Here is a sample list of events from 2024:

Faiz al-Dweiri, a retired Jordanian general and leading military commentator on the Al Jazeera channel in Arabic, who often appeared and provided interpretations since the October 7 massacre, claimed in several posts that Jews claim historical oppression and cry "around the clock" about "what is called the Holocaust"²¹. In addition, Jews "hate the human species throughout history" and that this hatred is "fed by falsified Bible books" and "from the explanations of the Talmud and rabbis."

According to Felix Pop, the author of the article, this is an "echo of European antisemitism of the Middle Ages"²². Last September, al-Dweiri said in an interview with a podcast associated with Al Jazeera (Atheer), that he does not believe in the right of the State of Israel to exist²³.

- **Ismail al-Ghoul, an Al Jazeera employee, was active in Hamas's Nukhba unit and took part in the October 7 massacre²⁴.**



- **Journalist Mona Hawaa, who was previously fired from the Al Jazeera network for statements downplaying the Holocaust, returned to the channel to present a film glorifying Hamas.** The film received widespread criticism for presenting Hamas fighters as "heroes" and for ignoring terrorism and violence directed against Jews²⁵.
- Al Jazeera published a satirical sketch called "Orange Dome"²⁶, which mocked Israel following the Hamas attack on October 7. The sketch portrayed Israelis as neurotic and driven by fear and directly disrespected the memory of the massacre victims²⁷.
- On March 23, 2024, Al Jazeera published a report claiming that Israeli soldiers raped Palestinian women during an Israeli attack on Hamas and Islamic Jihad entrenched in the al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza²⁸. The report was broadcast for more than 24 hours, before it was discovered that it

lacked foundation and was removed²⁹.

On August 12, 2024, Jamal Ryan, a senior presenter on the Al Jazeera channel, published a post on Twitter in which he wondered: "What happened to you, Muslims, that you are silent? Are there Jews among you who control?" The post, which reached more than a million views, provoked many angry reactions, including accusations against Ryan himself of antisemitism and hypocrisy³⁰. Following the criticism, the post was deleted from the social network³¹.

- **Documents found in Gaza and published in October 2024 by the IDF show that six journalists from the Al Jazeera network are linked to the Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) terrorist organizations, with four of them identified with Hamas and two with Islamic Jihad³².**

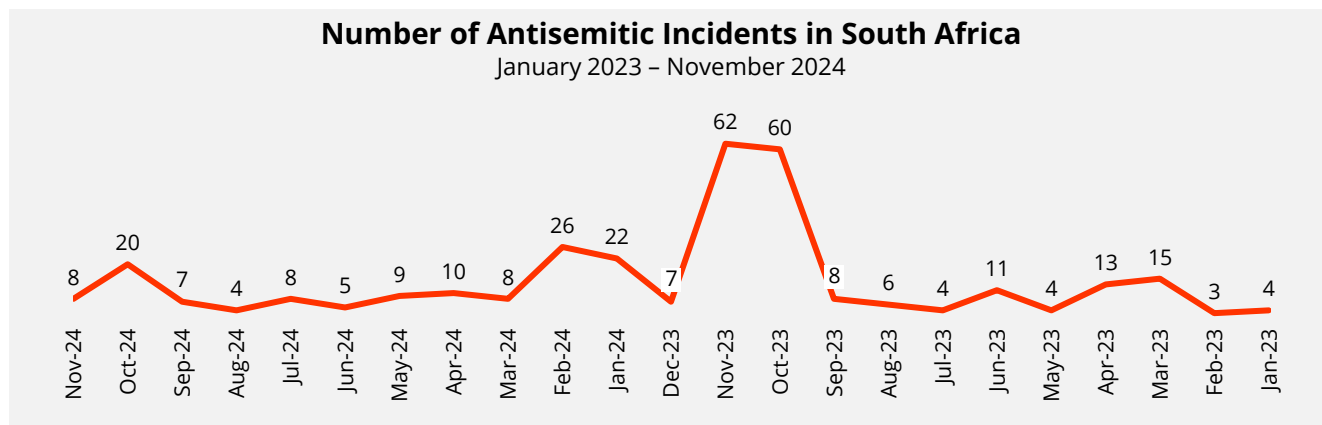
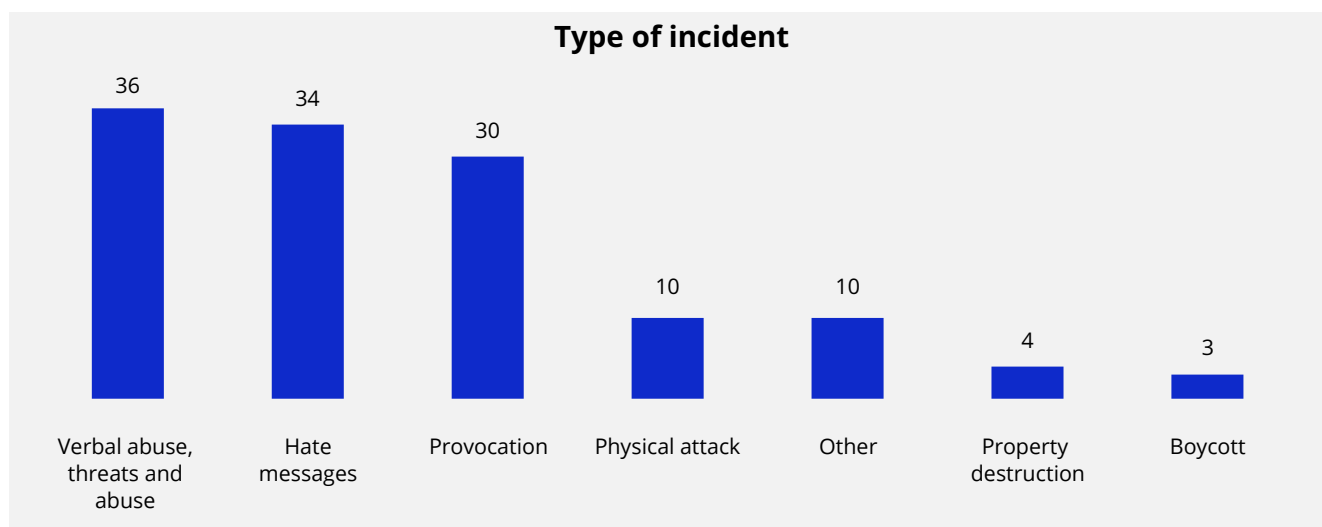


South Africa

South Africa witnessed a marked increase in antisemitic incidents throughout 2024. The ruling African National Congress (ANC) spearheaded initiatives against Israel that frequently crossed into overtly antisemitic territory. Senior government officials, notably President Cyril Ramaphosa and Foreign Minister Naledi Pandor, publicly accused Israel of genocide and drew explicit parallels to the apartheid regime. Concurrently, the administration consistently declined to condemn antisemitic violence occurring within South Africa. This rhetorical position was reinforced through concrete diplomatic action when South Africa initiated legal proceedings against Israel at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The convergence of antagonistic governmental discourse and formal diplomatic measures has fostered a public environment that undermines the security and well-being of South Africa's Jewish community.

Antisemitism in 2024 – Current Situation

According to data from the South African Jewish Board (SAJBD), there was a significant increase in antisemitic incidents in the country in 2024¹. By December 6, 125 incidents were reported, making 2024 the third year in the ranking of the highest number of incidents since the systematic documentation of antisemitic events began². Most of the incidents included verbal attacks and hostile emails, while a minority were physical attacks. A particularly significant increase was recorded at the beginning of the year following the October 7 attack on Israel, and another wave of events occurred in October 2024, when they marked a year since the massacre³.



Number of Antisemitic Incidents in South Africa, January 2023 – November 2024

Key Examples by Different Jewish Life Spheres

Revealing antisemitism on the street

- In April, about 100 protesters from the Palestinian Solidarity Alliance (PSA) organization held a violent demonstration outside an event of the "Together" organization for encouraging immigration to Israel in Johannesburg⁴. The illegal demonstration included attempts to break into the event, physical assault, property damage, and violent calls. From a report by those present at the scene, in the violent demonstration children were used carrying signs calling for the murder of Zionists, such as "One Zionist One Bullet"⁵.
- In Cape Town, at the beginning of December, an explosive device was found at the Jewish Community Center⁶. Terrorism expert Dr. Hussein Solomon from UFS University determined that it was an antisemitic terrorist act and directly linked the way the South African authorities responded to events in the Middle East to the act⁷.
- The city of Johannesburg offered to change the name of Sandton Drive street, where the American consulate is located and where central Jewish institutions are located, after Leila Khaled, a terrorist who was involved in the hijacking of an El Al plane in 1969⁸. The proposal, which was first raised in 2018 and rejected, was raised again in October 2024, aroused strong opposition among the Jewish community in South Africa and led to significant public protest⁹.
- During the year, incidents of vandalism of Jewish property were recorded in Johannesburg that included tearing of mezuzahs, spraying graffiti against Israel, and vandalism of a Holocaust memorial plaque, while replacing the name "Nazis" with the name Israel¹⁰.

In education

- In April, during a netball game between the Yeshiva College Jewish school and Wendywood High School, antisemitic calls were recorded that included support for Hamas and encouraged the murder of Jewish athletes - "Support Hamas - Kill them"¹¹.
- In the town of Mbombela (formerly Nelspruit), a woman was fired from her job at a local school after she refused to remove a Star of David from her work board, claiming that the symbol was "political"¹².

In academia

- At the University of Cape Town (UCT), a series of serious events were documented during "Israeli Apartheid Week", in which members of the Jewish Students Organization (SAUJS) were verbally and physically attacked, with the statements including support for Hamas's actions, and calling to recreate the October 7 massacre¹³.
- As part of online events held by activists of the Palestinian Solidarity Forum (PSF) during the year, forum members hosted speakers from recognized terrorist organizations such as Hezbollah and the Houthis¹⁴.
- In October 2024, at the private Varsity College in Sandton, several incidents were recorded against Jewish students. In one event, a lecturer claimed to them that Jews have no right to exist, and in another event, a lecturer questioned the truth of the Holocaust and threatened students that they would fail if they reported him. At the same academic institution, there was a report of an incident where a Jewish student was deliberately spat on¹⁵.

In culture and sports

- David Tiger, a Jewish athlete, was removed from his position as captain of South Africa's youth cricket team following pressure exerted by the Palestinian Solidarity organization due to his support for Israel¹⁶.
- The ruling African National Congress (ANC) party boycotted a television discussion that was supposed to be held in a synagogue before the elections, claiming that the location was not "neutral"¹⁷.

In the online space

- A series of harassment and incitement events were recorded in the online space, including direct threats against the Jewish community¹⁸, as well as email correspondence that included expressions such as "children of Satan" and "nation of bloodsuckers" were sent to Jewish institutions¹⁹.

The State's Response and its Institutions – Key Measures as Examples

Immediately after the events of October 7, the South African government took a particularly hostile stance towards Israel and promoted a harsh policy against Israel²⁰. The ruling party in South Africa, the African National Congress (ANC), was one of the first and loudest voices in condemning Israel since the October 7 massacre, and was among the first to promote the claim that Israel is committing genocide in Gaza²¹.

- South Africa is not a member of the IHRA organization, and has not appointed a representative or ambassador to combat antisemitism. According to a report by the Institute for the Study of Antisemitism and Global Policy (ISGAP) published this year, Iran, Qatar, and radical Islamic forces significantly support South Africa and are a central factor in encouraging extremist antisemitic and anti-Israeli policy in the country²². According to Marina Rosenberg, senior vice president for international affairs at ADL, the actions of the South African government demonstrate a blurring the boundaries between extreme anti-Israelism and antisemitism²³.
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Policies and steps taken by government authorities

- On December 29, 2023, South Africa initiated proceedings at the International Court of Justice against Israel. The lawsuit claimed that Israel violated the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the Genocide Convention) in the context of the war in Gaza²⁴. South Africa asked the court to issue orders that would require Israel to stop the alleged violations, thereby effectively stopping the war²⁵.
- According to the Institute for the Study of Antisemitism and Global Policy (ISGAP), Iran and Qatar contributed to South Africa and supported the submission of the report and the lawsuit to the International Court of Justice²⁶, as during 2024 the regime in South Africa continued to promote its lawsuit against Israel in the International Court of Justice.²⁷

Statements by senior officials

Despite demands from representatives of the Jewish community, President Cyril Ramaphosa ignored the explosive device event thrown at the offices of a Jewish organization in the country, and used a meeting with the leaders of the Jewish community as a platform for criticism of Israel's foreign policy²⁸. In the last speech before the elections, Ramaphosa used a statement that denies the right of the State of Israel to exist: "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free"²⁹ and sparked much criticism from representatives of the umbrella organization of the Jewish community. Justice Minister Ronald Lamola ignored the situation of Jews in the country since October 7 and claimed that the life of the Jewish community in the country continues as usual, while ignoring the accumulating evidence indicating a deterioration in the social and institutional status of the community³⁰.

Foreign Minister Naledi Pandor, who spoke with Ismail Haniyeh, head of Hamas's political bureau, just 10 days after the October 7 massacre³¹, threatened during a solidarity demonstration with the Palestinians, alongside other representatives of the ruling party, that "citizens of the country who will fight in the IDF or alongside it in Gaza will be arrested upon their return to the country"³².

The Minister for International Relations and Cooperation, Roland Lamola, said: "We are clear in our condemnation of what we believe is a genocide that is happening" and added that "we have a moral duty, more than any other country in the world, to stand up and say that what Israel is doing is illegal". However, Lamola refrained from referring to the war crimes of the Hamas organization, and also did not refer to the release of hostages³³.

Beyond the active steps to incite against Israel, the government in the country systematically refrained from condemning violent events against Jewish institutions³⁴.



Australia

During 2024, antisemitism in Australia was expressed in serious violent events, which included the burning of a synagogue, organized attacks on Jews in the public sphere, and systematic harassment of Jews and Israelis on campuses. In the period between October 2023 and September 2024, 2,062 antisemitic events were documented - an increase of 316% compared to the same period in the previous year¹. Alongside the violence on the streets, Jews in Australia experienced antisemitism in all areas of their lives: in the job market, on academic campuses, and on social networks; about half of Jewish students experienced hostility on campus, both from their peers and from the staff of the institutions; 94 percent of Jewish students reported that they were exposed to antisemitic content on social networks. Various factors from the Jewish community and other organizations in Australia accuse the government that in its ignoring of antisemitic incidents and taking a harsh anti-Israeli policy, it is creating a tailwind for antisemitism in the country.

Antisemitism 2024 – Current Situation

The terrorist attack on October 7, 2023, constituted a turning point that led to a significant increase in antisemitic events in intensity and forms not seen before in Australia, events that continued into 2024. Between October 2023 and September 2024, 2,062 antisemitic events were reported and documented, an increase of 316% compared to the same period in the previous year². These data represent only part of the complete picture, as 71% of the victims of antisemitic events did not report them at all to the authorities³.

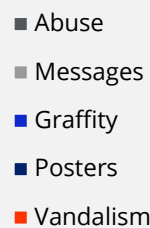
The severity of this situation is reflected in Jewish community sentiment. Sixty-four percent of Jews now consider antisemitism a major problem in Australia—a tenfold increase from 2017 levels⁴. In the immediate months following October 7, approximately 20% of Jewish adults reported experiencing insults or harassment based on their Jewish identity, with this figure rising dramatically to 43%⁵ among those aged 18-29. This escalation, both in perception and documented incidents, illustrates how antisemitism has become more pervasive and disruptive to everyday life for Australian Jews⁶.

The rise in antisemitism has led to a profound change in the lifestyle of its members. More and more Jews, especially young people and women, feel the need to hide their Jewish identity in the

public sphere. The phenomenon is particularly prominent among those visually identified as Jews or known as activists maintaining relations with Israel⁷. The crisis has even led to a rift in social relations - most Jews feel distress from the responses of their non-Jewish friends to the war, about half experience tension in work relations, and some even report tension within the extended family with non-Jewish relatives⁸.

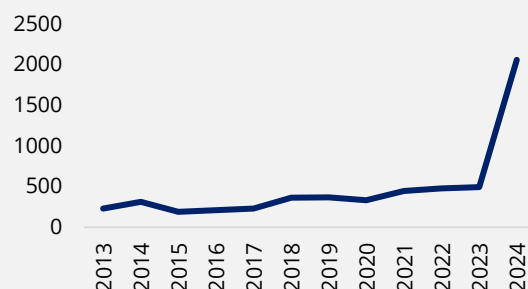
Antisemitic incidents in Australia, 2024, by category

1/10/2023-30/9/2024



Source: ECAJ

No. of Antisemitic incidents in Australia 2013-2024



Source: ECAJ

Key Examples by Different Jewish Life Spheres

Manifestations of antisemitism in the street, with emphasis on Jewish neighborhoods

- Burning of the "Adass Israel" synagogue in Melbourne, an event that was defined by the authorities as a terrorist act⁹. Footage from security cameras revealed three masked individuals who poured flammable liquid and set the building on fire.
- In the Woollahra neighborhood in Sydney, unknown persons burned a car, sprayed antisemitic hate inscriptions with explicit reference to Jews, and vandalized additional buildings and vehicles¹⁰.
- Convoys of vehicles with Palestinian flags conducted "terror journeys" in Jewish neighborhoods in Sydney, Jewish shops and businesses were attacked with hate inscriptions, and some were even marked with an inverted red triangle, imitating the videos of Hamas terrorists against IDF soldiers in Gaza¹¹.
- On May 19, 2024, anti-Israeli protesters physically attacked Jews who tried to reach the "Never Again - Is Now" rally in central Melbourne¹².



Saving the Torah scroll - burning of the Adass Israel Synagogue in December 2024 (Getty Images)

In the job market - A list of 600 Jewish creators, leaked from a WhatsApp group set up to provide mutual support against antisemitism, led to an organized revenge campaign against Jews. Many of the creators lost their jobs, their businesses became targets for attacks, and some were even forced to move to other suburbs for safety reasons¹³.

On campuses

- Two-thirds (68%) of Jewish students report encountering hostility towards Israel from other students at the university¹⁴.
- About half of students (51% and 46%

respectively) reported experiencing hostility from their close friends on campus and from teaching and administrative staff¹⁵.

- The National Tertiary Education Union in Australia (NTEU) opposed adopting the IHRA definition of antisemitism, claiming that it harms academic freedom¹⁶.
- The National Tertiary Education Union in Australia called on academic institutions in Australia to stop collaborations with Israeli universities, to reconsider cooperation with the Israeli defense industry, and to offer special scholarships to Palestinian students¹⁷.

On social networks

- **The extent of antisemitic content** rose sharply since October 7, with an average of 145 antisemitic publications per day - five times the average of 27 publications per day in the period before October 7¹⁸.
- The social networks X (formerly Twitter) and Telegram showed a sharp increase in the amount of antisemitic content compared to the same months in the previous year, and even on the professional network LinkedIn there was a significant increase in such content¹⁹.
- Almost all Jewish students in the country (94%) were exposed on social networks to antisemitic content that included Nazi imagery or hate slogans since the beginning of the war²⁰.

The State's Response and its Institutions - Key Measures as Examples

Although Australian public institutions have implemented substantial measures over the past year to enhance protections for the country's Jewish population, significant criticism persists from Jewish community leaders and broader civil society regarding Australia's policy positions toward Israel and its military operations in Gaza. Critics contend that these governmental stances contribute to the normalization of antisemitism within Australian society, effectively rendering such sentiments increasingly "tolerable" in public discourse and institutional settings²¹.

Policies and steps taken by government authorities

- Gillian Segal, a lawyer, businesswoman, and community leader, was appointed to the position of ambassador to combat antisemitism by Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese in July 2024²². As part of her role, Segal is responsible for strengthening engagement with Jewish communities, collaborating with experts to combat discrimination and racism, and developing strategies to address antisemitism²³.
- Segal sparked criticism following her call to limit pro-Palestinian demonstrations in city centers, claiming that they "threaten" the sense of security of the Jewish community.



Graffiti on the streets of Melbourne - August, 2024

- Her words were criticized by human rights organizations, who claimed that her position tries to "silence critics of the Israeli government"²⁴. Despite the controversy, Prime Minister Albanese expressed support for Segal's position. At the same time, the New South Wales government announced the examination of reforms designed to regulate the holding of demonstrations near religious institutions²⁵.
- A joint investigation team was established including Victoria Police, the Australian Federal Police, and the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) after the arson of the Adass Israel Synagogue in Melbourne in December 2024. The attack was described as "horrific, cruel, and precise" by the Victoria Police commander²⁶.
- A sum of 32.5 million Australian dollars was allocated for strengthening security systems in

Jewish institutions throughout the country, with emphasis given to increasing the protection of synagogues and educational institutions²⁷.

- In early February 2025, extensive legislation was passed in Australia dealing with hate crimes and antisemitism. The legislation is particularly strict with various antisemitic acts, and it is claimed that it was promoted quickly due to the sequence of serious antisemitic events in the country in recent months²⁸.

Measures in higher education institutions

- A comprehensive parliamentary investigation was opened as ordered by the Australian Justice Minister in October 2024, with the aim of investigating the extent of antisemitism on campuses and the institutional response to this phenomenon. The Joint Committee on Human Rights was entrusted with implementing the investigation²⁹.
- The first program of its kind was launched at Monash University, with the support of the federal government, to examine antisemitism and discrimination in academic institutions³⁰. The program has recently started and its results cannot yet be attested to.
- The Australian Academic Alliance Against Antisemitism (5A) was established following the worrying rise in antisemitism cases on campuses after the events of October 7. The alliance, which includes more than 260 academics from 26 universities, works to create a safe and respectful environment for Jewish students in higher education institutions and focuses on describing the hostile atmosphere on campuses, including antisemitic messages in the rhetoric of pro-Palestinian events, a sense of isolation and rejection, and fear of participating in academic events for fear of being identified with Israel³¹. The alliance emphasizes the need for separation between freedom of expression and rhetoric of hatred, and is committed to working for change that will ensure that higher education institutions bear responsibility for offensive actions or messages, in accordance with the Racial Discrimination Act of 1975³².

On the effectiveness of these measures, alongside the government's responsibility for the situation, there are differences of opinion among members of the Jewish community in Australia. The co-CEO of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), Peter Wertheim, emphasized that the rise in antisemitism is a cultural problem that has developed over decades and surprised all governments, but he recognizes that part of this cultural change was planned by factors politically opposed to Israel³³. Other factors claim that the Australian government's critical positions towards Israel have contributed to the hostile atmosphere³⁴.

For example, Jane Hume, a senior opposition politician in the country, claims that significant violent antisemitic events in the country in the past year drew encouragement and were even made possible by a government that failed to provide the Jewish community with the response it needed³⁵.

The head of the Australia/Israel & Jewish Affairs Council (AIJAC), Colin Rubenstein, also claimed in December 2024 that the rise in antisemitic attacks cannot be disconnected from the proliferation of anti-Israeli demonstrations and statements on the streets of Australia and in universities since October 2023. Rubenstein further claimed that the government has been too cautious in condemning actions against the Jewish community in the country and that "the rise in antisemitic attacks... cannot be disconnected from the context of anti-Israeli demonstrations and statements in Australia". According to him, the government "went too far"³⁶ with these actions, including banning former minister Ayelet Shaked from entering the country and changing the country's voting policy on matters related to Israel at the UN³⁷.

Furthermore, Justin Amler, an analyst at AIJAC, links the sharp criticism in the Australian government of Israeli policy with the lack of handling of growing antisemitism in the country and the fear of Jews to live in the country³⁸. According to him, the government is more busy criticizing Israel and less in maintaining the security of Jews in the country. He further claims that veteran Labor Party members in the country agree with this claim, and think like him that the government's preference to engage in anti-Israeli policy comes at the expense of dealing with antisemitism in Australia³⁹. David Weinberg, managing partner and senior fellow at the Jerusalem-based Misgav Institute for National

Security & Zionist Strategy, and a fellow in the research department of the Security Movement, joined the criticism. According to him, "the gradual distancing from Israel... provided a tailwind for the street riots that are becoming more and more violent and more and more open in their antisemitism"⁴⁰.





Selected Activities of the Ministry in the Past Year



Selected Activities of the Ministry in the Past Year

Along with Israel's military operations, a critical campaign is being waged in the battle to shape international public opinion. This includes efforts to bolster support for the State of Israel and affirm the legitimacy of its actions, while also confronting the denial of atrocities committed against Israeli citizens, countering the spread of misinformation, and addressing the escalating incidents of antisemitism both within Israel and globally, as documented in this report. The Ministry of Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism has implemented strategic initiatives along several operational axes to address these complex challenges:

Support and Assistance to Civil Society

The Ministry has established two significant mechanisms to support dozens of civil society organizations that, in the wake of October 7, redirected their resources to fully engage in advocacy for the State of Israel:

- Through the "Voices of Israel" platform, the Ministry issued a call for proposals that distributed **45 million NIS among 56 organizations and initiatives** engaged in public diplomacy and antisemitism countermeasures. This emergency funding framework enabled grassroots public diplomacy initiatives launched in response to the war to sustain and expand their operations, ultimately strengthening Israel's position in the battle for global public opinion.
- The Ministry established a specialized support mechanism to channel essential resources to civil society organizations, with particular emphasis on smaller entities with limited budgets that have worked continuously in both physical and digital awareness spaces since the outbreak of the war. This assistance framework provided support of up to 200,000 NIS per organization without requiring matching funds, subject to meeting established criteria. Through this initiative, **62 projects received funding totaling approximately 12 million NIS.**

In 2025, the Ministry formalized a collaborative partnership with Maccabi World Union designed to create an operational platform that facilitates cooperation between civil society entities in Israel and throughout the diaspora and develops capabilities for organizations confronting antisemitism and delegitimization challenges. The initiative aims to establish a functional ecosystem among existing organizations, promoting more coordinated, effective, and efficient operations. Furthermore, the project will serve as a force

multiplier for civil society organizations currently engaged in antisemitism countermeasures that have demonstrated substantive and measurable impact. **The budget allocated for this initiative is 50,000,000 NIS.**

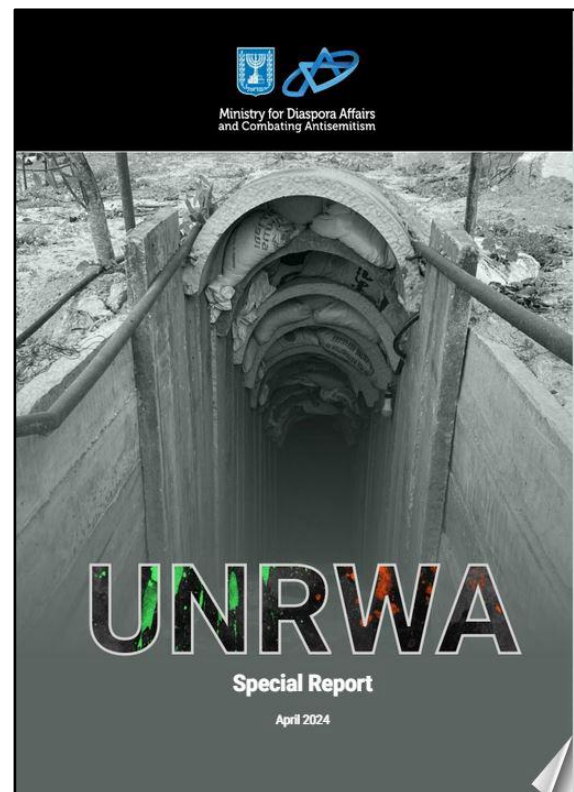
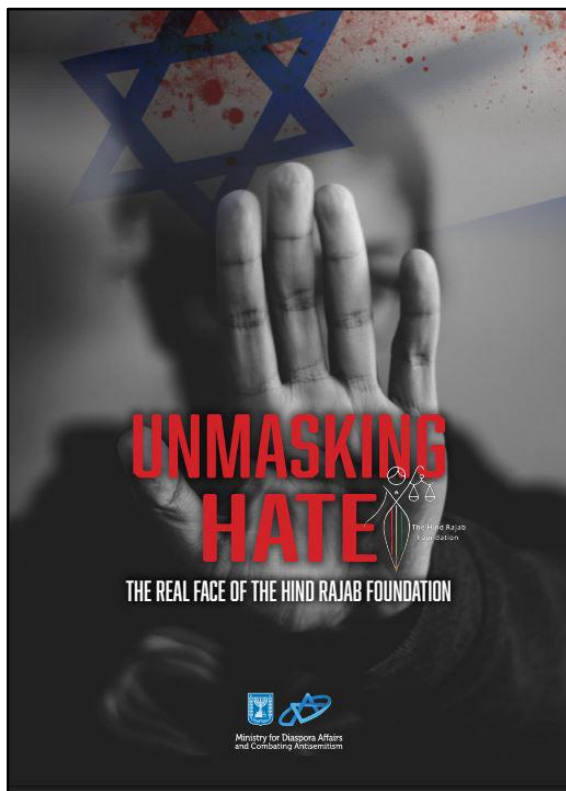
Establishment of the National Command Post ("Mashlat")

The Ministry has instituted a national command post dedicated to combating antisemitism through comprehensive monitoring of antisemitic discourse in digital environments. This center employs advanced technological systems and diverse knowledge sources to conduct global, continuous, and real-time tracking and classification of antisemitic content across major social networks and additional information channels.

The command post functions as a centralized knowledge hub serving governmental bodies, national institutions, and civil society organizations actively engaged in countering online antisemitism and delegitimization campaigns. It administers a national situation room that addresses emerging incidents and signals in coordination with relevant governmental agencies. The center produces reliable and up-to-date assessments of online antisemitism and delegitimization trends, documenting their scope, origins, and primary focal points through systematic reporting and coordinating responsive interventions with appropriate stakeholders.

Production of Research and Intelligence Reports

The Ministry has conducted comprehensive research initiatives that support antisemitism countermeasures, awareness campaigns, and security systems by providing detailed situational analyses as required, with appropriate classification levels. This year's research priorities centered on civil society organizations affiliated with terrorist entities that operate under the guise of "human rights" advocacy. In-depth research examined terrorist organizational infrastructure and activities within civilian populations across Europe and North America, specifically in Italy, Canada, Belgium, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Materials produced by the Intelligence and Research Division continuously inform awareness and public diplomacy efforts, resulting in international campaigns based on substantive research findings, including reports on UNRWA activities, Hamas and Islamic Jihad-affiliated networks in Europe, and incitement analysis.



Work with Jewish Student Organizations on Campuses

The Ministry maintains active relationships with diverse student organizations worldwide and has increased its collaboration with international partners to address campus antisemitism since the outbreak of hostilities. Through these strategic partnerships, the Ministry has provided critical support enabling these organizations to present a unified response, access essential resources, coordinate events, and establish secure and safe environments for Jewish students across numerous academic institutions while facilitating their pro-Israel advocacy.

Beyond routine campus initiatives conducted annually, the Ministry has supported targeted antisemitism countermeasure activities including public events, exhibitions, demonstrations, and solidarity rallies designed to strengthen resilience and enhance awareness. These activities have engaged more than 50,000 participants across hundreds of international events.

Community Resilience

The Ministry implements programs designed to strengthen Jewish communities' global capacities to respond effectively to antisemitic incidents, security threats, and emergency situations. These initiatives encompass diverse community-based projects including security improvements for community facilities, enhanced community security protocols, and specialized training for security personnel to address various threat scenarios. Additionally, the Ministry facilitates specialized professional delegations and training programs for law enforcement agencies, emergency response systems, legal professionals, and academic experts occupying key positions responsible for community security or antisemitism countermeasures in their respective jurisdictions.

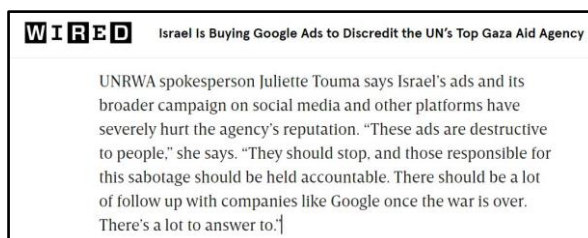
The Ministry leads comprehensive resilience enhancement initiatives through structured professional workshops, expert delegations, emergency management training programs, and regional knowledge-sharing conferences facilitating strategic preparedness. These efforts extend to strengthening medical response capabilities through first aid instructor certification programs. This comprehensive approach aims to bolster Jewish community resilience worldwide while providing sustained support, reflecting the

Ministry's fundamental commitment to maintaining robust connections with diaspora communities.

Strategic Leadership in Perception Management and Countering Delegitimization

The Division spearheads efforts to combat delegitimization campaigns against Israel by employing innovative content promotion methodologies designed to penetrate global consciousness and shape international discourse. The Division develops data-driven strategic frameworks, implements targeted campaigns across multiple platforms, and directs initiatives establishing Israeli presence in digital environments despite significant constraints and limitations imposed by international platforms.

This sustained effort has yielded notable achievements: government-sponsored campaigns have reached over one billion individuals worldwide, established dominant positioning in search results for strategically significant terms, and produced distinctive campaigns generating unprecedented international media coverage and engagement.





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