



הסוכנות היהודית
JEWISH AGENCY
לארץ ישראל
FOR ISRAEL

ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית
WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION



The State of Antisemitism in 2021

Department for Combating Antisemitism
& Enhancing Resilience

Overview



January 2022

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Synopsis	4
Antisemitism in Numbers and General trends	9
Major Trends in Antisemitism	12
The Twenty Most Notable Violent Antisemitic Incidents in 2021	23
Antisemitism and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Operation Guardian of the Walls	24
Antisemitism and the Covid-19 Pandemic	32
Antisemitism and the Arab World	41
Changing Trends in the Fight Against Antisemitism	43
Summary	48
Recommendations for 2022	49
Sources	50
Appendix 1	52
Appendix 2	54

Introduction

Antisemitism has always accompanied the lives of the Jewish people wherever they went. Even today, wherever we go or look, it is present, and it is impossible to escape from it. It is alive and kicking at every significant event in our lives, whether in politics and economics, in education and sports, in culture and in literature. This year alone, over a dozen antisemitic incidents took place each day, and these are just the known and reported incidents. This is an unbelievable number, in a world that is constantly striving to restore peace between people and countries.

Antisemitism is not a new term, but a term that reinvents itself. Antisemitism is familiar to us from history; however, it is still very present in our lives and continuously adjusts itself to current events. Even today there are rising voices not only from marginalized groups, but also from major groups in the global public, that threaten to take over the discourse and public space. We refuse to forget what can happen and where it can lead to, therefore we must not provide these groups any platform.

In recent years, many human rights organizations have been established, whose motto is solidarity, friendship, and humanitarian values, however, when it comes to the State of Israel -these voices remain silent. Dependence on freedom of speech, abuses the values of democracy and reawakens lies and propaganda against Jews around the world. This is done using stigmas, medieval-style caricatures, calls for boycotting the State of Israel as well as comparing the State of Israel to the Nazis. Such references constitute a slippery slope to events we have witnessed in the last century, and it

is not possible to move on as if nothing happened, nor let it pass. They require the intervention of local authorities, both educationally and legally, but in addition, also deep and thorough diplomatic work.

Jewish communities around the world face the challenges of daily rising antisemitism. Life under constant threat is not simple, and the resilience of the Jews is measured by their resistance and steadfastness together as a community, vis-à-vis these challenges. The duty of the Jewish community to protect itself does not detract from the duty of any country to provide its citizens with security and to protect them in any event that takes place on its territory. Jews must feel safe everywhere, and the State of Israel will always continue to be an anchor for every Jew who desires it.

Special thanks to **Mr. Yaakov Hagoel**, Chairman of the World Zionist Organization and Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Israel, as well as to all the staff of the Department for Combating Antisemitism and Enhancing Resilience who took part in preparing this report.

I hope for a calm and healthy year in the Diaspora and in Israel.



Raheli Baratz – Rix

Head of Department for Combating Antisemitism and Enhancing Resilience,
World Zionist Organization

Co-Chair of the Task Force on Combating Antisemitism, **The Jewish Agency for Israel**

Synopsis

The Antisemitism report for 2021 is based both on data collected and monitored by the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency, and on data processed from other public sources, among them, local and international reports, official entities in the various countries such as local police, organizations of the Jewish communities, research institutes and more.

The definitions by which an incident is considered antisemitic, vary from one place to another and from one organization to another, and despite the efforts of the EU and the IHRA (The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance) to apply a global definition, a gap still exists, hence also a gap in the number of antisemitic incidents reported. Sometimes these gaps are significant, as most of them are collected by the Jewish communities and usually do not reach the local authorities and security forces.

In addition, many incidents are not reported in real time or not reported at all, because sometimes the victims take time to process the incident which they experienced and are reluctant to report it. According to the ¹Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life of the European Commission, about 80% of the Jews surveyed did not report antisemitic incidents that they experienced. Therefore, when examining the data we focused mainly on the trend that emerges from them, both with regards to selected countries and in a global view. In addition, it should be noted that the report only deals with antisemitic incidents that took place outside the borders of the State of Israel.

mitic incidents that they experienced. Therefore, when examining the data we focused mainly on the trend that emerges from them, both with regards to selected countries and in a global view. In addition, it should be noted that the report only deals with antisemitic incidents that took place outside the borders of the State of Israel.

Key Points in the Report:

- **The average number of reported antisemitic incidents in 2021 was more than ten incidents per day.** We must keep in mind that many incidents have not yet been reported, therefore the number of actual incidents is significantly higher.
- There is a correlation between the occurrence of current and calendric events around the world, and the rise in antisemitism. In 2021 we saw this in the rise in antisemitic incidents during Operation Guardian of the Walls and the lifting of Covid-19 lockdowns around the world, as well as an increase in the number of antisemitic incidents during Hanukkah. The number of reported antisemitic incidents increased when lockdowns were lifted and decreased when tight public restrictions were in force. This is in line with a trend that was also observed in 2020.
- Europe leads in the number of antisemitic incidents that took place in 2021: Nearly 50% of antisemitic incidents occurred in Europe, and about 30% in the United States.



Europe leads in the number of antisemitic incidents that took place in 2021: Nearly 50% of antisemitic incidents occurred in Europe, and about 30% in the United States.

1. "Commission Presents First-Ever EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life." *European Commission*, 5 October 2021.

idents occurred in Europe, and about 30% in the United States.

- In Canada and Australia there has been a dramatic increase in the number of antisemitic incidents reported in the past year, compared to 2020. These two countries that are not usually on the “List of Red Countries” for antisemitism are now among the top of the list. In May, during Operation

Guardian of the Walls, more antisemitic incidents occurred in Canada than the total number of incidents that occurred in all of 2020.

- The main incidents are vandalism and destruction, graffiti, desecration of tombstones and then propaganda. Incidents of physical and verbal assault accounted for less than a third of all incidents.

A Jewish student attacked in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Credit: Lior Saponar



Additional Points:

- New York² recorded a **100% increase in the number of antisemitic incidents this year** with 503 incidents in 2021, compared to 252 in 2020.
- In Los Angeles³, according to official Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) data in the first six months of 2021 (January-June) **there was a 59.2% increase in the number of antisemitic incidents** compared to the same period in the previous year.
- In **Germany**, 1,850 antisemitic incidents were recorded between January and October 2021 (10 months), compared to 1,909 cases reported in all of 2020 (12 months). In states that were formerly associated with East Germany (Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, and Saxony), the number of antisemitic crimes has steadily and significantly increased over the past four years (580 crimes in 2021, compared to 330 in 2017). In Berlin itself, in the first half of 2021, 522 antisemitic events were recorded, with an **increase of about 27%** compared to 2020, with 410 recorded incidents in the first half of the year.
- The United Kingdom⁴, recorded a **49% in-**

Since the end of 2020 there has been an increase in the development of “Trivialization of the Holocaust”. Holocaust symbols have been utilized in protests against COVID-19 health measures and vaccines and protesters have been comparing themselves to persecuted Jews during the Holocaust.

crease in the first six months of the year (January-June 2021), with 1,308 incidents versus 875 in the same period in 2020.

- Austria also recorded a **double number of incidents in the first half of the year** (562 incidents between January and June 2021, compared to 257 in the same period in 2020).
- In Russia the rate of antisemitic incidents is steadily declining.

Covid-19: Since the beginning of 2020, conspiracy theories have emerged that indicate that the Jews or the State of Israel are responsible for Covid-19, benefit from it and enjoy the global suffering.

indicate that the Jews or the State of Israel are responsible for Covid-19, benefit from it and enjoy the global suffering.

- Since the end of 2020 there has been an increase in the development of “Trivialization of the Holocaust”. Holocaust symbols have been utilized in protests against COVID-19 health measures and vaccines and protesters have been comparing themselves to persecuted Jews during the Holocaust.
- Antisemitic conspiracies: A study⁵ conducted by the Institute for Freedom of Faith and Security in Europe (IFFSE) found that there was a dramatic increase in the number of antisemitic conspiracies published on social media.

2. “NYPD Stats: New York Hate Crimes Doubled in 2021, With 50% Spike in Antisemitic Incidents.” *Algemeiner.Com*, 8 December 2021.

3. Bettendorf, Natalie. “Antisemitic Attacks Soar in Los Angeles.” *Crosstown*, 12 July 2021.

4. “Antisemitic Incidents January- June 2021.” CST-Community Security Trust, 5 August 2021.

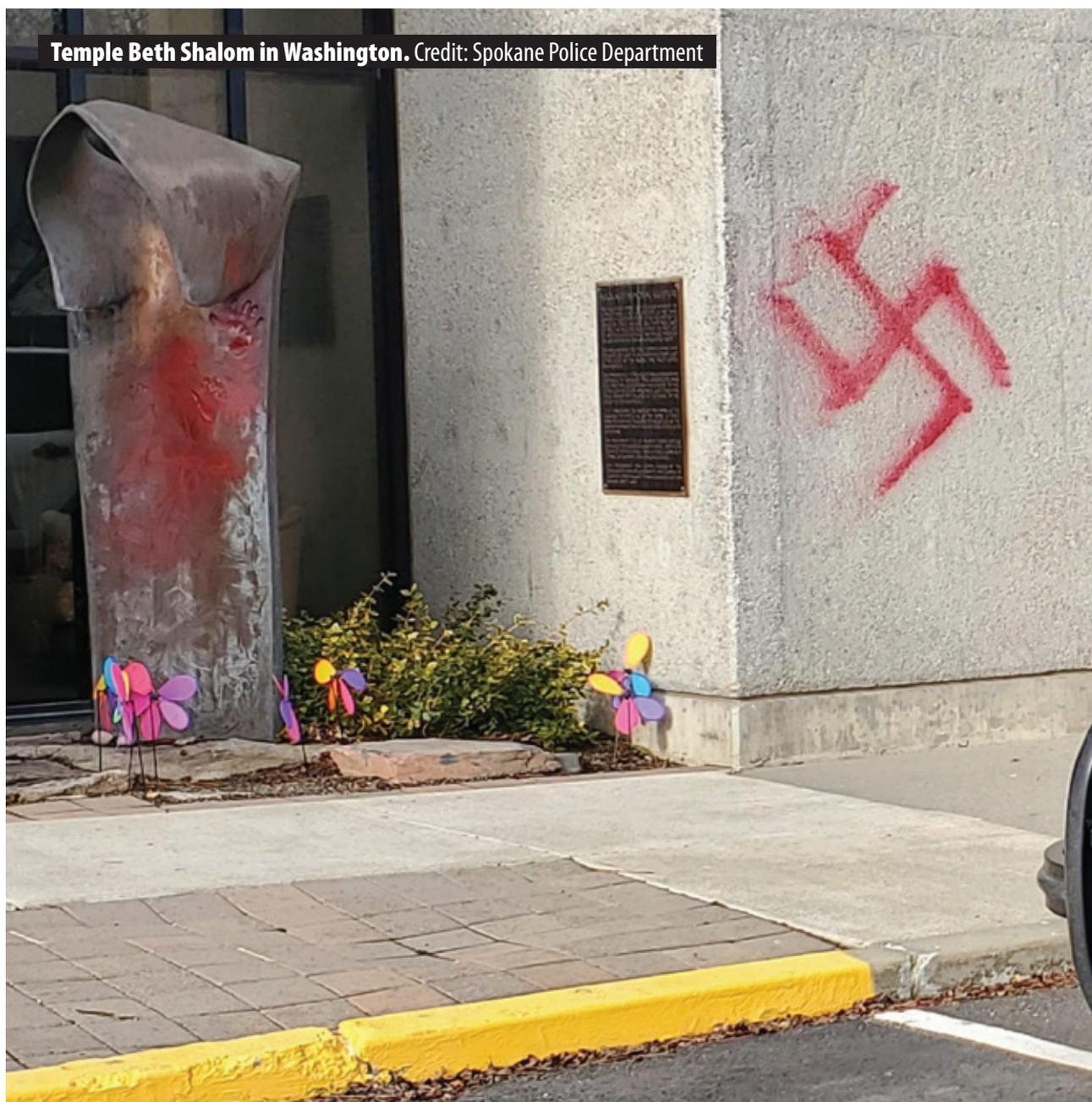
5. Rose, Hannah. “Pandemic Hate: Covid-related antisemitism and Islamophobia, and the role of social media.” Institute for Freedom of Faith and Security in Europe (IFFSE), 2021.

Antisemitism and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Operation Guardian of the Walls and the events that preceded it in May 2021, ignited a wave of antisemitic incidents around the world - with an emphasis on anti-Israel incidents, including many violent incidents against Jews.

- The number of antisemitic occurrences in

the United States during Operation Guardian of the Walls increased by 75% compared to the two weeks preceding the beginning of the operation.

- Student governments in several universities have made 17 BDS-inspired proposals in the 2021 academic year, 11 of them passed.



Changing Trends:

This year there has been a positive change in the fight against antisemitism, and there is an increase in the number of countries and organizations that have adopted the IHRA definition. Furthermore, there is a recognition by States and organizations that the BDS is

an antisemitic movement. Laws restricting or prohibiting the activities of organizations that support a boycott of Israel have been adopted. In 2021 we also saw developments in the approach European sport clubs took to deal with antisemitism. This was carried out by the adoption of the IHRA definition and through educational projects for players and fans.



Antisemitism in Numbers & General Trends

In 2021, there was an increase in the number of antisemitic incidents in most countries of the world in which monitoring is conducted. According to the data collected from all the reports, we can say with caution, that this year a record was broken in the number of antisemitic incidents around the world. At the same time, it should be emphasized, that this year no Jew in the world was killed in an incident with an antisemitic motive.

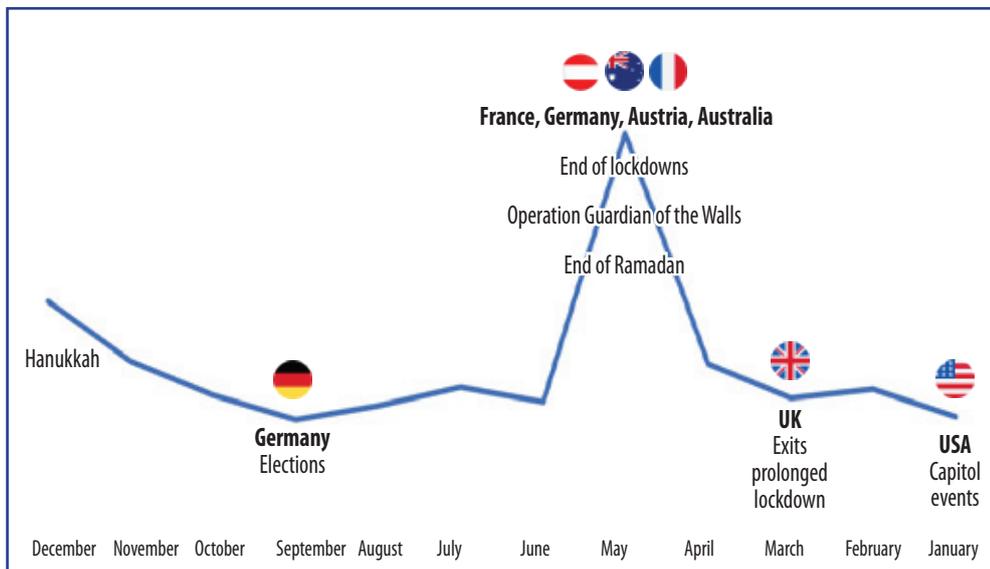
This year has been characterized by two significant ongoing events, which led to an increase in antisemitism. The first was the continued pandemic and its consequential impact on daily life. In 2020, we saw that the pandemic led to many antisemitic incidents around the world (Antisemitism Report⁶ 2020, World Zionist Organization). If 2020 was defined as the year where antisemitism moved

6. "Antisemitism Report: Sharp Rise in Hate on Social Media." World Antisemitism Monitoring, WZO, 21 January 2021.

online, the 2021 expression of antisemitism can be described as "life between lockdowns". The periods of time in between the lockdowns provided a fertile ground and opportunity for demonstrations against different governmental policies and regulations, including protests by anti-vaxxers, who during these bouts of release used Holocaust motifs and symbols that led to the "Trivialization of the Holocaust."

The second event that affected the state of antisemitism in the world was Operation Guardian of the Walls, which took place during the month of May 2021. The wave of antisemitism that led up to the operation and erupted during the conflict between Israel and Hamas, was not the first time that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has led to a worldwide wave of protests against Israel, and an increase in reported antisemitic incidents. The events did not only include demonstrations, but also violent antisemitic attacks, verbal assault, the destruction of Jewish symbols and institutions and more.

Distribution of Antisemitic Incidents by Months 2021



The graph shows the annual distribution of all antisemitic incidents monitored by the World Zionist Organization. According to this distribution, we can clearly see a dramatic increase in the number of incidents that occurred in May 2021, and a further increase towards the end of the year during Hanukkah.

Geographical Breakdown

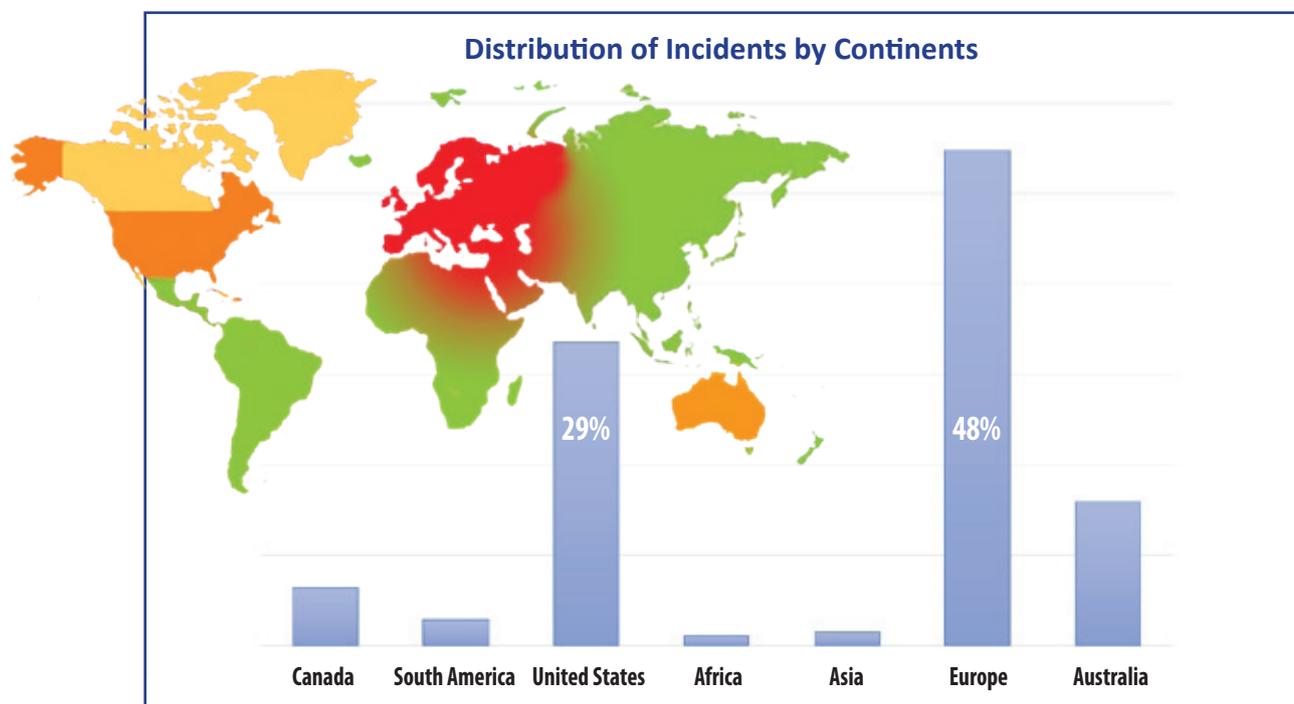
Antisemitic incidents occur all over the world. In 2021 we saw that in Europe and the United States there was a rise in antisemitism. There was also a significant increase in the percentage of antisemitic incidents in Australia and Canada in comparison with previous years, where they were not listed.

Europe tops the list with the highest number of antisemitic incidents, with Germany, United Kingdom, France, and the Ukraine in the lead. The United States ranks second in the number of antisemitic incidents in the world. In the segmentation of States within the United States, the highest incidence rate seems to occur in New York, California, Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Nature of the Incidents

All incidents were divided into five categories: Physical violence, verbal assault, propaganda, demonstrations, vandalism, and the de-legitimization of Israel.

Physical violence included shooting, physical assault on the street, chasing of Jews, spitting on Jews etc. Verbal assault included incidents such as cursing, letters of an antisemitic nature addressed to specific people etc. Propaganda incidents included posting posters in the streets, distribution of antisemitic leaflets in private homes, at bus stops and in other public places, antisemitic remarks in the media or in some cases antisemitic posts on social media. Under vandalism were included incidents such as desecration of cemeteries, destruction of



Note: The graphs presented in this chapter reflect an overall trend and are based on incidents that have been monitored by the World Zionist Organization and news outlets.

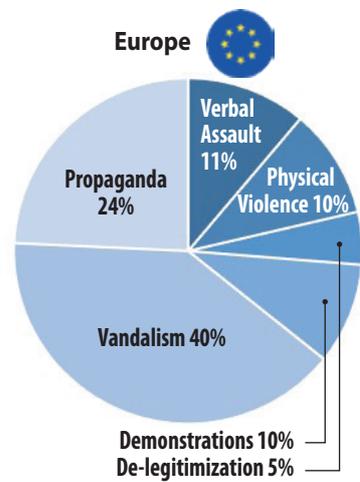
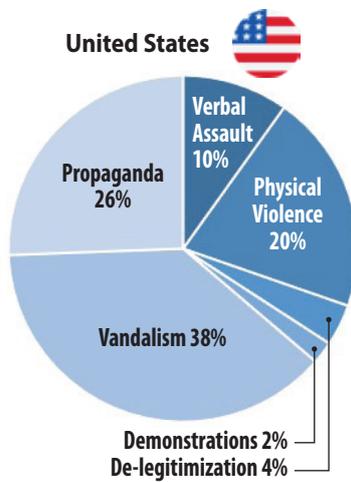
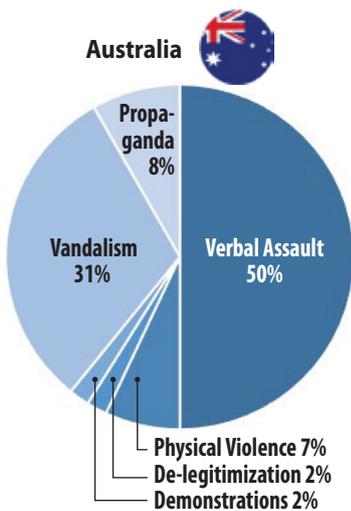
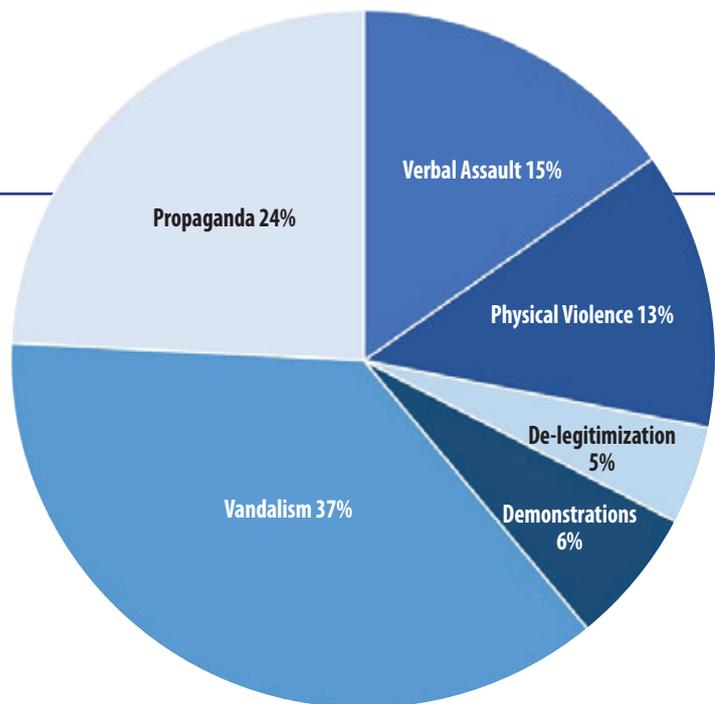
“stumbling stones”, antisemitic graffiti, burning of public buildings belonging to Jews, knowing they were vacant and more; Under ‘de-legitimization’ were antisemitic incidents with a direct connection to the State of Israel.

We can see that most of the incidents in the world were **vandalism (37%)**, followed by **propaganda (24%)**, **verbal assault (15%)**, **physical violence (13%)**, **demonstrations (6%)** and **de-legitimization incidents (5%)**.

The segmentation of incidents in Europe expresses the global distribution in incidents, with a slight gap between acts of vandalism and incidents of violence. In the United States there are more incidents of physical violence than verbal assault, compared to Australia, where most incidents were verbal assault.

Distribution of Antisemitic Expressions

- Verbal Assault
- Physical Violence
- De-legitimization
- Demonstration
- Vandalism
- Propaganda



Major Trends in Antisemitism



United States

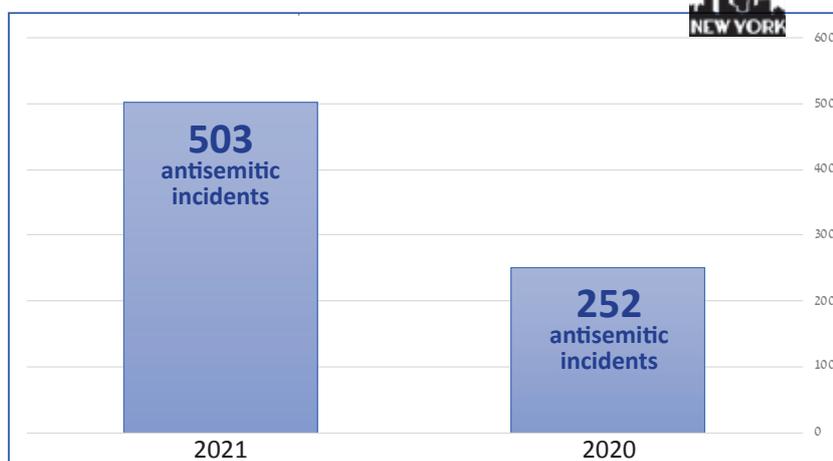
2021 has been marked by racism in the United States. Along with the implications of the pandemic, the year opened with the Capitol insurrection. There, right-wing extremists tried to prevent lawmakers from approving the results of the presidential election. Protesters were spotted wearing “Camp Auschwitz” T-shirts that were sold online. In March 2021, two mass shooting incidents occurred in which six Asian women were killed. In April 2021, police officers involved in the murder of George Floyd were prosecuted, which again brought to the surface the problem of systemic racism in law enforcement and the “Black Lives Matter” riots resumed, following a respite during the Covid-19 lockdowns.

These incidents constitute a fertile ground for the rise of antisemitism, since the Jewish community is sometimes perceived by other minority groups as white, rich, and privileged. In addition, there was an increase in the progressive discourse against the State of Israel and Zionism, which was perceived as white colonialism.

In 2021 we saw an increase in antisemitism amongst all social and political segments of the American population. Records were broken in the numbers of antisemitic incidents reported, compared to previous years. For decades, law enforcement authorities have warned of hostile elements spreading hatred, whose activities are driven by antisemitism. The violent antisemitic attacks in Pittsburgh, Poway, Jersey City and Monsey, were a painful expression of the rise of antisemitism, however, we are seeing that antisemitism is percolating into the public consciousness also in more sophisticated ways.

In New York⁷ there were 503 antisemitic incidents recorded at the time of the study, compared to 252 incidents in 2020 - 100% increase in the number of incidents. In Los Angeles, in the first six months of 2021, 43 hate crimes against Jews occurred (according⁸ to Los Angeles Police Department data collected by Crosstown). This is an increase of 59.2% compared to the parallel time frame in 2020. These antisemitic incidents comprise of 14.6% of all hate crimes in Los Angeles, which makes the Jews the third most persecuted minority group in the city (after Blacks and Latinos).

Number of Reported Incidents in New York



7. “NYPD Stats: New York Hate Crimes Doubled in 2021, With 50% Spike in Antisemitic Incidents.” *Algemeiner.Com*, 8 December 2021.

8. Bettendorf, Natalie. “Antisemitic attacks soar in Los Angeles.” *Crosstown*, 12 July 2021.

In a survey⁹ published by the American Jewish Committee (AJC), **one in four American Jews (24%) was found to have fallen victim to antisemitism in 2021.** In addition, four out of ten American Jews (39%) say they changed their behavior to hide their Judaism. As for the perceptual gap in the rise in antisemitism - 90% of American Jews believe that antisemitism is a problem and 82% of American Jews believe that antisemitism has risen in the United States over the past five years, compared to 60% of non-Jewish Americans.

"The good news is that antisemitic crimes are being investigated and taken seriously, but who wants to be in a situation where we always thank the police who arrested the guys who killed us?"

Rabbi Yonah, the founding rabbi of the Pico Synagogue, Los Angeles



The Antisemitic Incidents January-June 2021 Report¹⁰ (CST - Community Security Trust), shows that in the first half of the year, **1,308 anti-Jewish hate incidents were recorded** nationwide. This is a 49% increase compared to the 875 incidents recorded in the first six months of 2020 and is **the highest total number of incidents ever reported in the first half of the year.** In the first half of

2019, 911 antisemitic incidents were recorded, in 2018, 810 incidents were recorded, and in 2017, 786 incidents were recorded. In the past, this trend has continued throughout the rest of the year.

This record of antisemitic incidents in the first six months of 2021, derives from the jump in reported incidents during and following Operation Guardian of the Walls. It is possible that the loosening of the Covid-19 restrictions, in parallel with Operation Guardian of the Walls provoked strong emotional reactions and provided people with a renewed release of frustration as a result of the lockdown. If we analyze this monthly - in January 2021, only 89 antisemitic incidents were reported, the lowest monthly number recorded since December 2017 (when 86 incidents were reported), and the second month in which less than 100 antisemitic incidents were reported (December 2020). In May 2021 alone, 639 antisemitic incidents were reported. The highest monthly number ever recorded in the country.

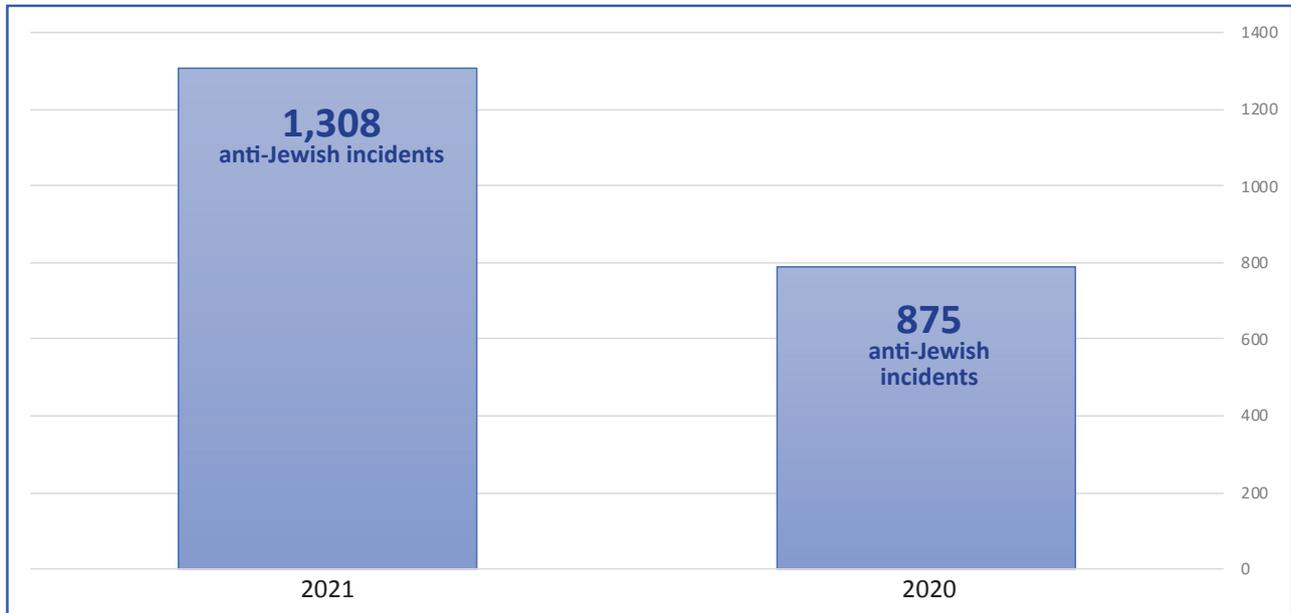


A demonstrator wearing a T-shirt that reads "Camp Auschwitz". Photo: Twitter

9. Mayer, Avi. "The State of Antisemitism in America 2021." *AJC*, 25 October 2021.

10. "Antisemitic Incidents January- June 2021." CST-Community Security Trust, 5 August 2021.

Number of Incidents in the UK in the First Half of the Year (January - June)



In London metropolitan area 748 antisemitic incidents were reported, an increase of 51% compared to 496 incidents reported in the first half of 2020. In the Manchester metropolitan area, 181 antisemitic incidents have been reported, an increase of 159% from the 70 incidents in the parallel period in 2020. The increase in these areas can be explained by the fact that much of the antisemitic reactions to the escalation in the Middle East were directed in person at the largest Jewish populated areas in the United Kingdom. In addition, 30 antisemitic incidents were reported in Leeds, 28 in Gateshead, 25 in Liverpool, 17 in Birmingham and 15 in Borehamwood and Elstree.

“Unfortunately, antisemitism in the United Kingdom always rises when there is a conflict in the Middle East, but this time the feeling is that the situation is worse than before”

Luciana Berger,
Prominent former Jewish
Member of Parliament
from the Labor Party

The nature of the most common antisemitic incidents in the first half of 2021 were in threats and propaganda and were related to the Middle East conflict and anti-Zionist political motifs (693 incidents compared to 151 in the parallel period in 2020). 43 incidents compared Israel to Nazi Germany and the terms “Zionism” or “Zionist” were mentioned in 68 incidents, often so as not to use the word “Jew”.



Germany

As of early November 2021, 1,850 antisemitic incidents were reported (January-October), compared to about 1,909 cases during the entire year 2020 (according to data from the Federal Criminal Police Office¹¹ - BKA Bundeskriminalamt). **More antisemitic crimes have been counted in 2021 than in all the years 2001 to 2018 combined.** According to the Federal Criminal Police, 35 antisemitic acts of violence have been identified in this reporting period, in which 17 people were lightly to moderately injured. 930 suspects were identified, with only five being arrested and only two arrest warrants issued. The authorities do not provide any information on how the criminal proceedings end.

In 2021, the Federal Government recorded 580 antisemitic crimes in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, and Saxony. **In States that were formerly associated with East Germany, such as Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia, the number of antisemitic crimes has steadily and significantly increased in the last four years,** compared to 330 antisemitic crimes in 2017, 416 in 2018 and 491 in 2019.

The number of antisemitic incidents in Berlin reached a peak in the first six months of 2021 compared to previous years (RIAS Berlin¹²). A total of 522 antisemitic incidents were recorded in Berlin from January to June, showing an increase of about 27% compared to 2020, when 410 incidents were counted in the first half of the year. On average, about

three antisemitic incidents were recorded per day during the period, when almost half of the incidents, 211 in number, were recorded during the month of May and during Operation Guardian of the Walls. This figure indicates that **about half of the antisemitic incidents in Germany occur in Berlin.**

48.1% of the incidents were related to antisemitism against the State of Israel, 42.9% included cases of Holocaust-related antisemitism. At the same time, more than half of the antisemitic incidents in Berlin in the first six months of the year, did not show a close connection to Operation Guardian of the Walls or the Covid-19 pandemic. This indicates how widespread antisemitism is, and how it routinely accompanies the daily lives of Berlin Jews.

The Impact of the German Bundestag Elections on Antisemitic Incidents

During September 2021, federal elections were held in Germany and local elections in some states. As in previous elections, antisemitic incidents took place around the various campaigns, and the political controversy between the parties was presented in the public sphere, among others, through antisemitic expressions. 38 election-related antisemitic incidents included graffiti (21), stickers (7) or flyers (3), and in most cases these were attached to campaign placards. In 6 of the 38 incidents, antisemitic content was presented in speeches delivered at demonstrations. More than two-thirds (26) of the known incidents occurred between mid-August and mid-September 2021. An average of one incident per day was recorded in the first half of September. The antisemitic stereotypes used in the incidents are mainly attributed to Holocaust-related antisemitism (19 cases), marking others (politicians) as Jews to diminish their value and

11. Nabert, Alexander. "Jeden Tag werden sechs antisemitische Straftaten registriert." *DIE WELT*, 13 November 2021.

12. "Antisemitische Vorfälle in Berlin, Januar bis Juni 2021." Recherche- und Informationsstelle Antisemitismus Berlin (RIAS Berlin).

discredit them (16 cases) as well as to conspiracy theories and modern antisemitism (13 cases) (RIAS¹³).

The rise of the extreme-right AfD party in states formerly associated with East Germany, based on the ideas that dominated the region until 1989, when the Berlin Wall and the East German government fell (the DDR, supported antisemitic and anti-Zionist ideas, and had diplomatic ties with the PLO terrorist organization). **Nearly a third of AfD voters are right-wing extremists, and according to a report¹⁴ by the American Jewish Committee (AJC), antisemitism comprises an integral part of the party's principles.** Following the fact that the party was elected to parliament for the second time in a row, it is beginning to receive indirect funding from the federal government through its own political foundation. Therefore, German taxpayers indirectly fund an antisemitic party. Since in former East German states there is no significant understanding and recognition of antisemitism as a phenomenon, the local population is influenced by antisemitic stereotypes, especially when the ruling party is spewing anti-Zionist and antisemitic sentiments.

While at the federal level the AfD lost political power in this election, due to corruption cases and increasing extremism, in the east of the country it has strengthened. In Saxony, with 24.6%, the AfD has become the most powerful political force, and in Thuringia it attained 24%

“Historically, antisemitism in East Germany was never actually processed and addressed after the war”

Anetta Kahane,
Chairperson of the Board
of the Amadeu Antonio
Foundation, Berlin

of the votes. 59% of the AfD voters surveyed, compared to an average of 30% in the general population, confirmed the statement that Jews “benefit from the German’s guilt of the Holocaust”, and 50% of the voters surveyed agreed with the statement that Jews “have a strong influence on German politics” (while 24%

of the rest of the population agree with this statement). 31% of AfD voters agreed with the statement that “what the Jews do to the Palestinians is equivalent to what the National Socialists did to the Jews” (this contrasts with the population average of 21%).



France

In recent years France has provided several headlines regarding antisemitic incidents in its territory, including the murder of Mireille Knoll in 2018 and the murder of Sarah Halimi a year earlier, in 2017. Following legal proceedings that have been on-going since Halimi’s murder, the French Supreme Court ruled in April 2021 that the killer was in a precarious mental state and there was no antisemitic aspect to his actions. This is contrary to the investigator’s admission in early 2018, that the murder was of an antisemitic nature. The Supreme Court decision led to mass demonstrations in France. In Paris about 20,000 people demonstrated, most of them from the Jewish community, and tens of thousands more demonstrated across France and around the world, including in New York and Israel.

In addition, alongside the Covid-19 pandemic that contributed to instability in the country, in 2021 a campaign began for the presidential

13. “Antisemitische Vorfälle im Wahlkampf 2021.” Bundesverband RIAS e.V., 19 November 2021.

14. “Die Mobilisierung Des Ressentiments. Zur Analyse Des Antisemitismus in Der AfD.” *AJC Germany*, 17 December 2021.



election, which will take place in 2022. One of the candidates is Éric Zemmour, a radical right-wing Jew, whose candidacy provoked extremist and antisemitic discourse in France, worrying many in the Jewish community. A comprehensive survey¹⁵ published on the current state of antisemitism in France indicates similar feelings on the ground (the survey was conducted by CRIF, the Representative Council of French Jewish Institutions).

56% of the respondents estimate that antisemitism is more severe today than a decade ago, 35% claim that the state of antisemitism is similar to the situation ten years ago, and only 9% estimate that antisemitism has lessened. The findings also suggest that antisemitism is quite common among the younger strata of the French population (42%). Despite estimates of the extent of antisemitism among the country's Muslim population, 72% believe that antisemitism is very common among radical right-wing parties in France, compared to 38% who place antisemitism among radical left-wing parties. 41% of the respondents estimate that antisemitism is very common among Muslims and 41% claim that hatred of Jews is quite common among Muslims. 72% of the respondents believe that antisemitism is very common or quite common among immigrants and people with an immigrant background.

The survey also examined the attitudes of French citizens towards anti-Israel antisemitism: 61% say that antisemites spread their ideas by

“My sister was murdered twice: Once by the murderer and once by the French legal system”

William Attal, brother of Sarah Halimi, who was murdered by her Muslim neighbor

criticizing Israel instead of Jews. However, more than a third of the respondents (36%), believe that one can wish for the destruction of the State of Israel without being antisemitic.



Austria

Austria experienced a significant increase in the number of antisemitic incidents¹⁶, when **during the first half of 2021 the number of antisemitic incidents doubled.** During that period 562 antisemitic incidents were reported, compared to 257 in the parallel period in 2020.

Reported verbal or physical assaults were largely related to the Covid-19 pandemic and the conflict in the Middle East. 58 cases of property damage were reported, such as antisemitic graffiti, along with 11 threats and 8 physical injuries. Austria also reported an increase in the number of antisemitic incidents in May, with Israel related antisemitism as well as Holocaust distortion and trivialization (and less in relation to Covid-19).

“Since the beginning of the systematic documentation of antisemitic incidents in Austria 20 years ago, the Jewish community has never faced such a high number of reported incidents”.

IKG Report

15. “CRIF - ENQUÊTE : LA PERCEPTION DE L'ANTISÉMITISME AUJOURD'HUI EN FRANCE.” Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, 22 February 2021.

16. “Gemeldete antisemitische Vorfälle im 1. Halbjahr 2021.” Antisemitismus-Meldestelle der Israelitischen Kultusgemeinde Wien (IKG), 2021.



Australia

Australia has always been seen as a calm and sympathetic country to Israel and immigrants. In 2021, however, there was a significant change that raised many questions and worried the Jewish community on the continent. According to the data examined between October 2020 and September 2021, **the number of antisemitic incidents increased by 35% in 2021 with 447 documented incidents**, compared to 331 incidents in the previous year (Executive Council of Australian Jewry¹⁷). The reports included 272 attacks, physical assaults, verbal harassment, vandalism, and graffiti, and 175 threats. The rise in antisemitism is seen in all types of incidents: Abuse and harassment increased by 14% from 128 to 147 incidents, graffiti has increased from 42 to 106 incidents, detections of antisemitic posters and stickers increased by 157%, from 28 to 72. 11 acts of vandalism were recorded, and the number of physical assaults remained stable, while e-mail, telephone and mail threats have decreased.

The increase of antisemitic events coincide with the findings of a smaller regional survey conducted in 2021 among Jews in the state of Queensland, which includes Brisbane, Cairns, and the Great Barrier Reef. The findings showed that 6 out of 10 Jews reported experiencing antisemitism, but the vast majority (91.5%) said they did not report the incident.

“Behind the statistics are some horrific personal stories about the ongoing antisemitic bullying of Jewish students in schools, and a cruel physical assault on a person on his way to the synagogue”.

Julie Nathan, ECAJ

As with elsewhere around the world, antisemitism against the Jewish community in Australia was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and Operation Guardian of the Walls in May 2021. During this period, 88 incidents were reported, compared to an average of 34 incidents in the other months of the year.

Antisemitism in Australia

Report on Antisemitism in Australia



17. Nathan, Julie. “Report on Antisemitism in Australia 2021 1 October 2020 – 30 September 2021.” Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), 12 December 2021.

The Former Soviet Union

During 2021, the use of antisemitic propaganda, including the denial of the uniqueness of the Holocaust, became the central motif that characterized the trends of antisemitism in the Former Soviet Union. In Eastern Europe we see a change in the Holocaust narrative, by distorting historical facts and including the Holocaust as part of the general local suffering by the Nazis. This is done with complete disregard to the collaboration with the Nazis by local authorities and individuals. Soviet antisemitism, during and after the war, continues to form the basis for an alternative historical narrative.

Disrespect for Holocaust symbols in the Former Soviet

Union became most common during 2021, not only by local political authorities, but mainly among protestors and deniers of Covid-19 vaccines and regulations. Belarus, for example, had a high scope of antisemitic propaganda stemming from governmental sources, which was accompanied by the deliberate silencing of the Holocaust.

Similar to the global trend, throughout the Former Soviet Union, vaccine opponents and pandemic deniers have adopted the symbols of the Holocaust (yellow star, concentration camp uniforms, and tattoo numbers) as an expression of their views. This phenomenon, which began in Russia and Ukraine, did not skip over other countries in the region such as Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.



Russia

In Russia, there is almost no documentation on the state of antisemitism in the country, which leaves us with very little information. According to estimates and reports by the president of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia, **the rate of antisemitic incidents is steadily declining.** However, there is a worrying return

to the Soviet narrative of denying the uniqueness of the Holocaust, as well as the use of rhetorical antisemitism as a way of criticizing the State of Israel, as seen in Belarus.

“There has been a decline in the number of antisemitic incidents in the past year in Russia”

Rabbi Alexander (Sasha) Boroda, President of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia

VKontakte, the most common online social network, which is clearly linked to the Russian government, continues to be a central platform for the uncontrolled dissemination

of antisemitic content and messages, with local law enforcement agencies ignoring the phenomenon.

The Covid-19 pandemic has led to the infiltration of antisemitism into public discourse. Speeches about the Jews spreading the virus, and other conspiracies found in the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, are supported by Konstantin Malofejew, a Christian-Orthodox businessman, who is considered one of the patrons of the Russian Orthodox Church. In the popular Russian TV series “Detective Anna”, one of the episodes of the second season that aired in 2021, dealt with the development of a vaccine for a contagious disease. The episode showed Jewish characters, who tried to appropriate the success of the Russian doctors for themselves. These characters were depicted as greedy and murderous, killing off the Russian doctors. In addition, Russia’s state television, not only mocked Israel for its vaccination campaign, but also chose Soviet rhetoric when calling it “fascist” and “racist”.



Ukraine

The antisemitic discourse and the many acts of vandalism in Ukraine are a result of the public preoccupation with Jewish events, such as commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Babi Yar massacre and Hanukkah celebrations in the public sphere.

The Covid-19 pandemic has also been exploited by some political figures who criticize the current regime, which is linked in the public consciousness with the Jews, due to the Jewish origins of President Volodymyr Zelensky and the Prime Minister. Speeches are heard in many public rallies against the authorities, such as “Israel deliberately spreads antisemitism in Ukraine”¹⁸; “The country was occupied by a Zionist terrorist organization serving the world Jewish oligarchy, which aims to destroy civilization”¹⁹; “The Jews in power have taken over the Ukrainian parliament,²⁰ and are destroying the inhabitants of Ukraine”; as well as the classic antisemitic images of Jews being greedy.

While there has been a slight decline in violent incidents this year, there has been

18. “Antisemitism at a rally “Repent for the Genocide action in Kiev”, Monitoring antisemitism around the world, WZO, July 1 2021.
19. “Ukraine - Antisemitism at a rally of anti-vaccinators in Odessa”, Monitoring antisemitism around the world, WZO, November 3 2021.
20. “Ukraine - Antisemitic remarks at a rally of “anti-vaccinators” in Kyiv”, Monitoring antisemitism around the world, WZO, November 28 2021.

“When I saw the picture of the Menorah in the water... It reminded me of the times Jews were thrown into the water, in Budapest, in Kamianets-Podilskyi, there were several places in Ukraine - here in the region, that Jews were thrown into the water”

Rabbi Menachem Mendel Wilhelm, Rabbi of Uzhhorod, Ukraine

a significant increase in the number of vandalism cases against Jewish sites. As in previous years, Jews continued to be accused of world domination and being the main cause of adverse events throughout history. Added to this is the claim about the double loyalty of the Jews and their alleged harmful actions against the surrounding countries. The peak of antisemitic incidents was seen in late November and early December 2021, during Hanukkah, where more than ten incidents during the eight days of holiday were reported. The

incidents included vandalism of Menorahs placed in public spaces, swastika graffiti, distribution of antisemitic leaflets and more.

Despite political statements and actions, such as the passing of a law to fight antisemitism in the Ukraine, there has been no change for the better by local law enforcement authorities. These authorities continue to ignore antisemitic incidents, or they prefer to classify them as “hooligan acts” without any connection to the ethnic-religious aspect.





Vandals knocked over a menorah in Dnipro, Ukraine Credit: UJCUkraine



In Kiev, Ukraine. Credit: UJCUkraine



In Kiev, Ukraine. Credit: UJCUkraine



Antisemitic attack against a 62-year-old in Brooklyn on his way to the synagogue. Another worshiper who tried to come to his aid was also attacked. Credit: Shomrim Organization



The Twenty Most Notable Incidents of Violence in the World in 2021

- > **January 24, Cordoba, Argentina**
Violent antisemitic attack on a Jewish family in Córdoba
- > **January 24, New York, USA**
Suspect armed with knife arrested after assaulting Jews on Lee Avenue
- > **February 24, London, UK**
Holocaust survivor, 80, and son reportedly 'punched in the head' on London bus
- > **April 7, Sarcelles, France**
Knife attack against three young Jews in Sarcelles
- > **April 21, New York, USA**
Brooklyn minivan hit-and-run driver injures five, nabbed a day later by community patrol group
- > **May 9, Pisa, Italy**
An Israeli who wished to buy sculptures of Pisa was beaten with them
- > **May 11, New Mexico, USA**
A Jewish student attacked in Albuquerque, New Mexico
- > **May 19, California, USA**
Jewish hate crime attack at Beverly Grove restaurant in Los Angeles
- > **May 21, London, UK**
Suspect arrested for attacking Jewish driver in Golders Green
- > **May 22, New York, USA**
Jewish man attacked by vicious hate-fueled mob at Times Square
- > **May 22, Berlin, Germany**
Jewish man attacked in Berlin-Schöneberg
- > **May 26, New York, USA**
Jewish man attacked outside Brooklyn synagogue
- > **May 30, Gothenburg, Sweden**
A man wearing a skullcap was beaten on the street in Gothenburg
- > **July 2, Massachusetts, USA**
Rabbi stabbed outside synagogue in Boston
- > **July 16, Antwerp, Belgium**
Jew assaulted and injured in Antwerp
- > **September 1, Queensland, Australia**
Wearing a kippah, man attacked on his way to synagogue as son watches
- > **September 24, California, USA**
Car ramming attack attempted at LA synagogue Sukkot concert
- > **October 29, New York, USA**
Jewish man attacked with BB gun in Brooklyn
- > **December 1, London, UK**
Jewish teenagers face antisemitic abuse as they celebrate Chanukah in London
- > **December 7, Paris, France**
Antisemitic attack against a 70-year-old man in Paris

Antisemitism & the Israeli- Palestinian Conflict - Operation Guardian of the Walls

In any significant event related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, there is an extraordinary interest of the community and the international media. Sometimes the matter is expressed through a statement or condemnation, and in other cases through demonstrations and violent events against Jews around the world.

During a “normal” year, between late April and mid-May, both Jews and Muslims mark many events on their calendar. Among these are Jerusalem Day (May 10, 2021) and Shavuot (May 17), Al-Quds Day (the last Friday of Ramadan fasting on May 7), Eid al-Fitr (May 2) and Nakba Day (May 15). In 2021 this period included several unusual events in addition.

In mid-April, several harassment incidents took place in Jerusalem, which were filmed and uploaded to social media. At the beginning of May, riots began in the city following the public question of ownership in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of Jerusalem. These riots expanded into other Arab and mixed cities, including Lod and Acre. In the riots, several civilians were killed and injured and extensive damage was done to Jewish property.

The main event that captured global interest was Operation Guardian of the Walls, which commenced on May 10 and ended on May 21, 2021. During the operation, which lasted 12 days, about 4,360 rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip at Israeli cities (by Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad), in response the IDF carried out heavy airstrikes on terrorist infrastructure in the Gaza Strip.

The above combination, together with the

lifting of Covid-19 lockdowns in many countries across Europe, led to a peak in the number of antisemitic incidents in 2021. Waves of

antisemitic incidents have been documented around the world, including violent attacks on Jews, some of them during protests against Israel. Jewish organizations have also reported a significant increase in the number of non-violent antisemitic incidents compared to their number in the period before the operation, and a large increase in Jews’ fear of an increase in antisemitism.

During the operation, dozens of pro-Palestinian protests took place around the world, as they have occurred in the past during violent clashes between Israel and Hamas. Demonstrations organized by pro-Palestinian activists, some within Jewish neighborhoods, escalated into violent fights and physical injuries.

During demonstrations in Brussels²¹, Belgium, calls in Arabic were heard such as “Remember Khaybar” (referencing to the battle in which Jews were expelled by Muslims) and “Jews, the army of Muhammad is coming”. In the UK²², pro-Palestinian demonstrators drove in a convoy of cars through Jewish neighborhoods. They waved Palestinian flags and called on loudspeakers to rape Jewish women in London. In Vienna²³, Austria, calls for the murder

21. “La Police Enquête Sur Le Slogan Antisémitique Au Rassemblement Pro-Palestinien à Bruxelles!” *Sudinfo.Be*, 17 May 2021.

22. “267 Antisemitic Incidents Reported in Last 17 Days, a 568 Percent Rise.” *Jewish News*, 25 May 2021.

23. “Anti-Israel-Demo in Wien Mit Antisemitischen Sprechchören Und Terrorfahnen.” *DER STANDARD*, 14 May 2021.



An anti-Israel demonstration in Vienna, Austria. Source: Markous Sulzbacher, twitter

of Jews were heard at a demonstration. In Münster and Bonn²⁴ in Germany, stones were thrown, and Israeli flags were burned in front of synagogues. In several cities in Canada²⁵, including Toronto, protesters waved Israeli flags with swastika's drawn on them, shouted death calls to Israel and burned Israeli flags. In the U.S., a Jew was violently attacked in midtown

Manhattan²⁶ and two Jews were attacked at a restaurant in Los Angeles²⁷ by several attackers carrying Palestinian flags and calling "Death to the Jews" and "Free Palestine". Before the attack, the assailants asked, "Who is a Jew here?" and Jewish organizations have reported a marked increase in the number of non-violent antisemitic incidents compared to their

24. "Israelische Flaggen in Bonn Und Münster Angezündet." *ZEIT ONLINE*, 12 May 2021.

25. Warmington, Joe. "WARMINGTON: Protesters' Swastikas Cross the Line." *Toronto Sun*, 18 May 2021.

26. "Joseph Borgen, Brutally Beaten By Group Of Suspects In Manhattan's Diamond District, Speaks Out: 'My Whole Face Felt Like It Was On Fire For Hours.'" *MSN*, 24 May 2021.

27. "Police Investigate Possible Jewish Hate Crime Attack At Beverly Grove Restaurant." *CBS Los Angeles*, 19 May 2021.

number in the period before the operation. Compared to the same period in 2020, the number of antisemitic incidents has over doubled itself.

The increase in the number of antisemitic incidents as a result of Operation Guardian of the Walls can be equated to previous escalations between Israel and Gaza (“Operation Protective Edge” in the summer of 2014). In contrast to previous operations, in which the violent antisemitic incidents were few, and mainly included vandalism against Jewish institutions and verbal assault, this year there were physical violent incidents against Jews in the vicinity of pro-Palestinian demonstrations (Institute for National Security Studies, INSS²⁸).

The number of antisemitic incidents in the United States during Operation Guardian of the Walls increased by 75% compared to the two weeks preceding the start of the operation, from 127 to 222 incidents. Many of these incidents appear to have been ‘lone wolf terrorism’, carried out by individuals who harmed American Jews for the actions of the Israeli government. The most significant increase at the annual level was in this month compared to 2020 where no incidents were counted at all. About 200 incidents were counted this year in the category of assault during rallies held across the United States on

During the academic year 2020-2021, there has been a significant increase in cases of antisemitism and anti-Zionism on campuses. The incidents included property vandalism, humiliation, boycotts, and the expulsion of Jewish students from the academic and progressive space, using antisemitic images.

May 16th (ADL²⁹).

During the academic year 2020-2021, there has been a significant increase in cases of antisemitism and anti-Zionism on campuses. The incidents included property vandalism, humiliation, boycotts, and the expulsion of Jewish students from the academic and progressive space, using antisemitic images. According to an AJC³⁰ survey, half of American Jews (50%) believe that antisemitism on campuses has worsened in the past five years. It is evident that many unusual incidents were reported

during the operation, where the rhetoric and actions of anti-Israel groups on campus have crossed the line between legitimate criticism of the Israeli government and blatant antisemitism on the part of certain groups and activists.

In the ADL’s annual assessment³¹, they identified a pattern among anti-Israel groups, which includes blatant demonization of Israel and Zionist students, which affected Jewish students disproportionately. More than once, anti-Israel activists used antisemitic images, like Jewish or Zionist domination in the political agenda and in the media. Many of the anti-Israel organizations active on campuses continued to defame Israel and Zionism and boycott Zionist and pro-Israel students. Most

28. Eilam, Shahr and Tom Eshed. “Increased Antisemitism in the United States Following Operation Guardian of the Walls: Permanent or Short-Lived?” *INSS*, 10 November 2021.

29. “Antisemitic Incidents Reported to ADL Increase Sharply During Israel-Hamas Conflict.” *Anti-Defamation League*, 24 May 2021.

30. Mayer, Avi. “The State of Antisemitism in America 2021.” *AJC*, 25 October 2021.

31. “The Anti-Israel Movement on U.S. Campuses, 2020-2021.” *Anti-Defamation League*, 2021.

often, the purpose of these organizations is to operate in an orchestrated manner to spread anti-Israel and anti-Zionist messages across U.S. campuses.

In the most extreme and disturbing manifestations of the phenomenon, there were calls for the expulsion of Zionist and pro-Israel students from the public space on campus, and sometimes also from student unions. Such calls are usually directed at Jewish students, although many non-Jewish students identify themselves as Zionists or identify with the State of Israel. Expressions of this kind can create a destructive atmosphere for many of the Jewish students on campus, to whom the connection with Israel is a significant part of their religious, social, or cultural identity and life.

During the academic year, Jewish members of student unions of at least two campuses, suffered from personal harassment and calls for a boycott due to their expressions of support for Israel and Zionism. In one case, the harassment led to the dismissal of the active student.

Calls for a boycott and sanctions by the BDS movement also continued as usual. **Various student unions have raised 17 BDS-inspired proposals this year, and 11 of them passed.** These decisions sometimes contained misinformation or the use of language that encouraged violence against Israel. Some of them called on universities to terminate collaborations with companies that provide service or equipment to the IDF, through the cessation of grants or other investments. Despite this, none of the decisions led to actual actions. The universities have not stopped their collaborations with the companies and in many cases, university presidents have even directly condemned the decisions.



The most active anti-Israel group on campuses across the United States is "Students for Justice in Palestine" (SJP). This group includes a network of about 180 branches throughout the United States, primarily in the Northeast Coast, the Midwest, and California (and about 20 branches operating in Canada). The group organizes lectures, protest rallies, BDS decisions and petitions, distributes propaganda through social media and newspapers on campus and more. A significant part of its rhetoric is militant and sometimes includes antisemitic images as well.



Demonstrators disrupt speech on antisemitism by Holocaust researcher Deborah Lipstadt. From: Twitter

In light of this, a survey³² conducted for Hillel International and the Anti-Defamation League, found that antisemitism is a current threat, lurking on U.S. campuses. 43% of Jewish students have experienced and/or witnessed antisemitic activity in the past year. 79% of those who have experienced abusive remarks or defamation directed at them personally, reported that it had happened to them more than once. Most students who experienced antisemitic activity on campus did not report it, which probably indicates that the frequency of incidents on campuses is higher than they have tended to think so far.

The most common experience among students was evidence of the use of antisemitic symbols and posters on campus. Many have seen swastikas painted across campus and witnessed the vandalism of Jewish fraternities and Jewish cultural structures on campus. 15% of the Jewish university students reported that they

felt the need to hide their Jewish identity from others on campus including students, campus staff and officials in classrooms, dorms, or their area of residence.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid, most students (71%) indicated that they felt safe as Jews on campus and 67% indicated that the campus where they study supports and welcomes Jewish students. Of the students who experienced antisemitism, only 51% indicated that they felt safe and 50% indicated that their campus supports and welcomes Jewish students. The survey found that participation in Jewish life on campus is related to the students' sense of security, which suggests that participating in Jewish activities and building a strong Jewish community may help build resilience and alleviate the anxiety experienced by so many Jewish students.

In the UK there has been a dramatic increase in the number of antisemitic incidents. In May 2021, a monthly record of 639 antisemitic incidents was recorded, 49% of all antisemitic

32. "The ADL-Hillel Campus Antisemitism Survey: 2021." *Anti-Defamation League*.

incidents recorded in the first half of 2021. This number is greater than the number of antisemitic incidents reported in July and August 2014 during Operation Protective Edge, with 317 and 229 incidents reported respectively. These are the three months with the highest number of antisemitic incidents in the UK in the last 7 years (CST³³).

585 of all incidents documented during this period included the use of language, images or behavior related to the conflict in Israel and Gaza. 112 attacks on Jews or Jewish neighborhoods included shouts of “Free Palestine,” waving Palestinian flags, or both. Sometimes these were accompanied by offensive or threatening language or gestures designed to hurt and intimidate. Of these 112 incidents, 54 included incidents in which people waved Palestinian flags while driving cars and/or shouting, “Free Palestine”.

In March 2021 the UK came out of the Covid-19 lockdown (earlier than the rest of Europe) and when schools reopened, Jewish students and teachers were a central focus of antisemitism. This trend continued even more in May, when 93³⁵ school-related antisemitic incidents were recorded. 61 of the 93 antisemitic incidents involving schools, schoolchildren, and school staff, took place on the school territory and 19 of the incidents occurred on the way to or from school, and included abuse or assault on students (identifiable by their uniforms).

In general, in the first six months of 2021, 21

In March 2021 the UK came out of the Covid-19 lockdown (earlier than the rest of Europe) and when schools reopened, Jewish students and teachers were a central focus of antisemitism.

incidents were recorded in Jewish schools compared to 4 incidents in the first half of 2020. 29 other incidents involving Jewish schoolchildren occurred outside the school territory, when they were on their way to or from home, compared to 12 such incidents reported in the same period in 2020. A total of 130 school-related antisemitic incidents were recorded, the most reported number in the

first half of each year. Of these, 92 incidents were reported in May. This represents a sharp increase of 491% from the 22 incidents recorded in the first six months of 2020.

The schools were not the only educational institutions where there was an increase in antisemitism in relation to events in Israel and Gaza. From January to June 2021, there were 84 antisemitic incidents in which the victims or offenders were students, academics, or members of student unions or other student bodies. Of these, 57 occurred in May. This is the highest number of campus-related incidents recorded in the first half of each year, and an increase of 200% from the 28 incidents reported in the same period in 2020. This rise in antisemitism in schools and universities corresponds with the rise in antisemitism across the UK.

In Germany, between May 9 and 24, 121 demonstrations took place, in which antisemitic viewpoints were shared openly, terrorist organizations were glorified, and violence was used. The largest demonstrations involving several thousand participants took place in Berlin, Frankfurt, and Düsseldorf, when the number of protesters reportedly reached more than 17,500 people in one day. During this period, 261 antisemitic incidents were

33. The Month of Hate.” *CST – Community Security Trust*, 15 July 2021.

recorded, averaging more than 16 incidents per day. The peak of the antisemitic incidents was on Saturday, May 15 (Nakba Day), in which 59 antisemitic incidents related to the escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict were recorded, including 30 demonstrations across Germany (RIAS & IIBSA - Research & Education on Antisemitism³⁴).

Germany has become the focus of the combination of the three streams of antisemitism (radical right, progressive left, and pro-Palestinian organizations), and their anti-Zionist and antisemitic mobilization resonated in the streets of the country. Organizations that are close to or identify with the terrorist groups of Hamas and Islamic Jihad and the Muslim Brotherhood, constitute a bridge for Arabic and Turkish-speaking Islamists in Germany. Involvement of neo-Nazis, extreme-right and German-speaking anti-Israel activists manifested especially in radical speeches and calls for violence in demonstrations, and radical posts on social media are also rising in Arabic and Turkish. These are no longer insignificant incidents, but have become an everyday struggle for the Jews of Germany.

In Australia, 88 antisemitic incidents were recorded during May, compared to about 25-40 incidents in each of the other 11 months of the year. The antisemitic incidents focused on the facilities of the Jewish community, especially in synagogues, Jewish schools, and businesses, along with a deliberate focus on privately owned Jewish homes. A large part was expressed in anti-Israel graffiti on the walls of synagogues, schools and on the facades of

34. "Mobilisierungen von israelbezogenem Antisemitismus im Bundesgebiet 2021." Bundesverband der Recherche und Informationsstellen Antisemitismus e.V. (Bundesverband RIAS) und Internationales Institut für Bildung, Sozial- und Antisemitismusforschung e.V. (IIBSA).



houses inhabited by Jews. In addition, posters with images comparing the Star of David to a swastika and other forms of Holocaust distortion were found in demonstrations against Israel (ECAJ³⁵).

35. Nathan, Julie, "Report on Antisemitism in Australia 2021 1 October 2020 – 30 September 2021." Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), 12 December 2021.



Geographically, Paris is the city with the highest number of antisemitic content distributors

Main headline in Le Monde newspaper after bringing the coffin of the Jewish writer Simone Weil to the Pantheon in Paris: "Antisemitic incidents have increased by 74%." Le Monde

Canada has the third largest Jewish community after the United States and France, home to about 400,000 Jews. On May 15, B'nai Brith Canada issued an official letter³⁶ regarding the increase in the number of antisemitic incidents in the country during Operation Guardian of the Walls. It was stated that the number of antisemitic attacks recorded, exceeded the total number of incidents that occurred in 2020, which stood at 2,610 incidents. During Operation Guardian of the Walls, social networks constituted another platform for dealing with antisemitic incidents - the digital platform. While "one picture is worth a thousand words", during Operation Guardian of the Walls, misleading images and false information spread rapidly on social media, by online activists around the world. Hateful texts, pictures, videos, and tweets were directed at Jews around the world. The antisemitic content not only expressed support for Hamas, but also

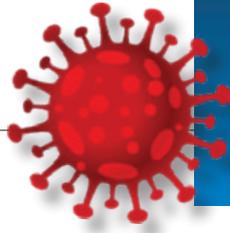
incited violence against Jews and Israelis. According to a report³⁷ by the Ministry of Diaspora Affairs about antisemitism online, **during the ten days since tensions began in East Jerusalem (7 May - 17 May), 250,000 antisemitic tweets were posted on Twitter** by about 80,000 users. This is an increase of **200% compared to the previous month**, which was itself considered high and exceptional. The peak of the unusual antisemitic activity was in the first week of Operation Guardian of the Walls.

Geographically, Paris is the city with the highest number of antisemitic content distributors, followed by New York and Los Angeles in the United States. Germany and the UK also stand out in the negative rankings. 36% of the antisemitic content was published in English, 21% in Arabic, 20% in French and the rest in Spanish, German and Russian.

36. "An Unprecedented Barrage of Violence and Hate." B'nai Brith Canada, 21 May 2021.

37. "Antisemitic Manifestations Online During the Latest Israeli-Palestinian Confrontations Situation Assessment." Ministry of Diaspora Affairs, May 2021.

Antisemitism & the Covid-19 Pandemic



The Covid-19 pandemic that entered our lives at the end of 2019, also continued vigorously in 2021. Over time we learned to live in the Covid-19 routine, and so did antisemitism. Covid-19 is an invisible “murderer”, which results in massive economic instability, enables new government powers, and causes rapidly changing official guidelines, which are ideal conditions for spreading conspiracy theories.

As we saw in 2020 (Antisemitism Report 2020, WZO⁷), the pandemic has led to an increase in the number of antisemitic incidents in the world. However, while in 2020 we saw this mainly on social media during the lockdowns, the year 2021 was in the sign of life in between the lockdowns.

The removal of the closures released the locked-up tensions that were contained within the confinement of the home, and let loose antisemitic expression out onto the public sphere. With the removal of restrictions around the world, the antisemitic phenomena that we were familiar with, which hardly occurred in 2020, returned with greater intensity. This occurred through the desecration of holy places, abusive graffiti, physical harassment, and violence against Jews in the public sphere.

The precautionary measures taken by the countries have brought many protesters to the street who opposed these measures, and in addition opponents of the Covid vaccines began a widespread propaganda against the Green Pass (in its various meanings around the world) and



Demonstration of vaccine opponents in Canada, holding a picture of Anne Frank. Credit: Anis Heydari CBC

symbols associated with the Holocaust became a central motif in their protests. Thus, the use of Holocaust motifs and symbols expanded to the point of “Trivialization of the Holocaust”.

In addition, in the last two years and especially in 2021, **the extreme right exploited the pandemic as a tool to deepen its influence and encourage violence, and nationalism is gaining ground.** Right-wing extremist movements and activists claim that their ideology of closing borders and banning immigration is now proven to be justified, pointing to the closing of national borders because of the pandemic.

Extreme-right activists and disseminators of conspiracy theories, who deny the Covid-19 virus or underestimate its health dangers, **exploit demonstrations against Covid-19 policies to cause incitement, antisemitism, and trivialization of the Holocaust, and harness the frustration of the lockdowns to provoke anger towards politicians and State institutions.** One narrative common to all countries is an old antisemitic narrative: **a group of powerful Jews who want to take over the world.**

In most countries like Belgium, France, Hungary, Germany, and Poland, this is represented by figure like George Soros or the Rothschild family, who are commonly used by antisemitic conspiracy theories. In other cases, they are not called by name but are implied. In Greece, which does not always comply with the same narratives as other countries, these antisemitic forces are represented as part of

One of the most problematic messages is a constant comparison of the global vaccination campaign to the horrors of the Holocaust. All over the world, those who oppose the restrictions of the Covid-19 pandemic are using the Holocaust to portray themselves as victims and their governments as persecuting regimes.

a satanic cult acting against Orthodox Christianity. This is not surprising, as there is a significant hesitation towards vaccination in the religious circles in Greece.

Another narrative that is common to all countries, is the sense of victimhood and the comparison to Holocaust victims. The monitoring we conducted showed that the comparisons to the Holocaust and the depiction of citizens as ‘new Jews’ are very common. Dog whistling is another feature in the narratives of vaccine opponents, which implies that there is something unknown, seeking world domination.

Use of symbols & terminology of the Holocaust

One of the most problematic messages seen on both social media and in demonstrations, **is a constant comparison of the global vaccination campaign to the horrors of the Holocaust. All over the world, those who oppose the restrictions of the Covid-19 pandemic are using the Holocaust to portray themselves as victims and their governments as persecuting regimes.** In Germany, UK, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, France, Italy and the United States, protesters against the Covid-19 pandemic create a trivialization of the Holocaust.

Opponents of vaccines say that they feel singled out within the population, **like wearing a yellow star**, and that their situation is the same as that of the Jews during the Holocaust. To illustrate the point, many of the

demonstrators wear a **yellow star with the phrase “unvaccinated”** instead of the word “Jew”, and until recently it was possible to purchase these badges on Amazon. Protests have also infiltrated parliaments around the world, and when in Kansas, U.S. there was a government discussion about the vaccine mandate, those present in the audience wore a yellow Star of David³⁸. However, it was not just the yellow star that was seen at protests. **Striped clothes similar to those of Auschwitz prisoners were also worn in protests, and in several places protesters held a sign in the shape of the gate to Auschwitz, with the caption “Vaccinations Set you Free”³⁹, instead of “Work Sets you Free”.**

The comparison between the fate of Jews

38. “Kan. lawmakers condemn Holocaust comparisons to vaccine mandates.” KWCH12, 13 November 2021.
39. “Vaccine Opponents waved the “Auschwitz Gate”: “Vaccination Makes You Free.” Ynet, December 16 2021.

during the Holocaust to the preventative health measures issued by governments is outrageous, inappropriate, and a lie, and denies and trivializes the fate and experience of Holocaust victims and survivors, and the memory of the Holocaust in general. In many cases, Holocaust distortion serves as a bridge between the mainstream ideas of vaccine opponents, and more radical ideas. The comparison fuels hatred, antisemitism, incitement, conspiracy myths, scientific skepticism, and distrust of democratic institutions, which all reached new magnitudes during the pandemic.

Holocaust distortion can be found at all levels of society and is far from being a marginal phenomenon. It is often disguised as an opinion and is not questioned. We see this not only in demonstrations around the world but also online. Antisemitic posts and ‘memes’ spread like wildfire and lure users to an increasingly radical world of content.

The pandemic and its impact on community



Demonstration of vaccine opponents in Kiev, dressed in Auschwitz prisoner uniforms. Credit: Eduard Dolinsky, Facebook



Demonstration against vaccines in Poland, holding up a sign with the caption “Vaccinations set you free”.

Credit: GROMOTA, Twitter

interaction have forced those who want to spread antisemitic hatred to find innovative ways to do so. In the UK, in the first half of 2021, 13 reports of “Zoombombing” incidents were recorded, invading private zoom calls with antisemitic content. These incidents were not known before the outbreak of the virus, but soon became a method by which antisemites exploited the new social reality and the new medium for spreading hatred.

During the first six months of 2021, there were 41 incidents containing antisemitic rhetoric in the context of the pandemic, compared to 26 incidents reported in the same period in 2020. These incidents range from conspiracy theories dealing with Jewish involvement in the creation and spread of the virus, creation, and dissemination of the Covid-19 myth for vicious and financial purposes, wishing that Jews will be infected with the virus and die from it, and abusive exploitation of images and symbols from the Holocaust. The speed with which this discourse appeared at the beginning of

the pandemic and its persistence throughout its various periods, emphasizes once again the adaptation of antisemitism to new events and the flourishing of contemporary antisemitism (CST⁴⁰).

The number of reported antisemitic incidents increased while lockdowns were lifted and restrictions were eased in the public space, and they decreased when the tightest lockdown measures were applied. This complies with a trend also observed in 2020, when the highs and lows in the number of antisemitic incidents corresponded with the severity of government restrictions on public or collective activity. Thus, in January, when the UK was under lockdown and reached a peak in illness and death, only 89 antisemitic incidents were reported, the lowest monthly number recorded since December 2017 (86 incidents).

40. “Antisemitic Incidents January- June 2021.” CST-Community Security Trust, 5 August 2021.

Covid-19 & conspiracies about the Holocaust on social media

The conspiracy theories we are familiar with received a considerable upgrade in the days of the Covid-19, as we also mentioned in last year's report⁷. This year it was found that there has been a dramatic increase in antisemitic conspiracies published on social media (IFFSE⁴¹). The pandemic revived the interest in the conspiracy theory of the "new world order" of a secret elite run by Jews, which aims to run the world, and at the same time, extreme-right activists worked to incite opponents of the lockdowns and anti-vaxxers to active antisemitism. The conspiracies about the Covid-19 virus are helping to spread antisemitic beliefs to a wider audience. For example, in Woodland Hills (USA) a man was seen wearing a 19-COVID shirt with the words on the back: "Keep calm it's just a Jewish flu" - **This is a use of the classic conspiracy of a disease-spreading Jew.**

Social distancing and lockdowns in many European countries, separated communities. This led to increased isolation and dependence on social media networks. During this time right-wing extremists and conspiracy theorists flourished and infiltrated into all major social media

41. Rose, Hannah. "Pandemic Hate: Covid-related antisemitism and Islamophobia, and the role of social media". Institute for Freedom of Faith and Security in Europe (IFFSE), 2021.



At the supermarket in Los Angeles USA, a customer wearing a shirt "KEEP CALM, IT'S JUST A JEW FLU." CNEWS

platforms, disseminating antisemitic conspiracy ideologies with extraordinary speed.

A report focusing on the conspiracy theory of the QAnon movement, conducted between March-August 2021, examined the connection between conspiracy theories against vaccines and antisemitism, and the way they spread on social media. Together with other organizations around the world, they monitored Facebook and Twitter in different countries and identified 'hashtags', private and public groups and prominent figures who have been involved in disseminating misinformation related to Covid-19 and vaccines. Based on the results, they identified antisemitic narratives. The results of the monitoring are not surprising and showed that antisemitic narratives exist within anti-vaxxer conspiracies. In some countries, antisemitism is more subtle than in others, yet it is still part of conspiracy efforts to spread

misinformation and fear (Get the Trolls Out⁴²).

Although social media companies have community standards related to online hate, antisemitism, and even incorrect health information, they are not closely monitored. In addition, after some of the problematic groups and accounts on social media were removed, they found other platforms to operate on, such as Telegram and Viber.

Antisemitic conspiracies also increased in France, finding fertile ground on the street at demonstrations, and in online discussions against the vaccine and the green pass. In France, too, the demonstrations against vaccines were characterized by comparing the unvaccinated to Jews persecuted by Nazi Germany. Protesters wore yellow stars to protest the creation of a divided society

The question “Who?” (Mais qui?) referred to an interview with retired Army General Daniel Delawarde, which aired on CNEWS in June. During this interview, Delawarde hinted that a certain group controls the media, and when asked by the journalist to whom he referred, he replied “the community you know well”.

and the loss of freedom in a “health dictatorship”. But the main feature this year in France, was the expression of antisemitic feelings and conspiracy ideologies using the slogan “Qui?”, a coded accusation implying that the pandemic is conducted by Jews (Get the Trolls Out⁴³).

The question “Who?” (French: Mais qui?) referred to an interview with retired Army General Daniel Delawarde, which aired on CNEWS in June. During this interview, Delawarde hinted that a certain group controls the media, and when asked

by the journalist to whom he referred, he replied “the community you know well”. Without saying so explicitly, the former General accused the Jewish people of controlling the media sector.

On August 7, Cassandre Fristot, a former teacher, and former member of the National Right-Wing Party, marched during a demonstration against the health pass⁴⁴ holding a sign with the words “Mais qui?”. The sign included two devilish cartoon horns, followed by a list of French and international Jewish public figures and the word “traitors!”. Fristot was suspended from

42. “Antisemitism and anti-vax discourse in Europe A report on conspiracy ideologies and anti-Jewish hatred on Facebook and Twitter”. Get the Trolls Out, November 2021.



43. “How Qui? (Who?) Became the New Antisemitic Slogan of the Far Right and Conspiracy Theorists in France”. Get the Trolls Out, 14 September 2021.

44. Darmanin, Ge’rald. “Cette pancarte est abjecte. L’antisémitisme est un délit, en aucun cas une opinion. De tels propos ne resteront pas impunis. J’ai demandé @prefet57 de faire un signalement au Parquet sur la base de l’article 40. Les services de police sont mobilisés pour identifier leur auteur.” Twitter, 8 August 2021.

office and questioned for spreading antisemitic content.

Cassandre Fristot was not the only one to use the slogan “qui?”. Posters with the same antisemitic slogan appeared in marches against the health pass in France. The movement drew support from both the right and the extreme left of the political spectrum, as well as from Gilets Jaunes (Yellow Vests Movement) and other opposition groups supporting conspiracy theories. Similarly, on social media, this slogan is shared in posts with narratives of antisemitic conspiracies, which claim that Jews control the health sectors and manipulate governments and individuals for their own well-being.

A Ifop survey conducted in August for the Journal du Dimanche⁴⁵, found that 73% of French respondents said they see the antisemitic signs and posts on social media of those who oppose the health pass, as shocking and inciting hatred. 53% of respondents who are anti-vaxxers also answered that antisemitic signs constitute incitement to hatred. 27% of respondents said it does not shock them because it is part of freedom of speech.

The Querdenker Movement (lateral thinking)⁴⁶

45. “SONDAGE. Le Soutien Aux Anti-Passe Sanitaire Reste Stable et Minoritaire”. Lejdd.Fr, Le Journal du dimanche, 14 August. 2021.

46. “Zivilgesellschaftliches Lagebild Antisemitismus 2021/1700 Jahre jüdisches Leben in Deutschland”. Amadeu Antonio Stiftung, 2021.

On August 7, Cassandre Fristot, a former teacher, and former member of the National Right-Wing Party, marched during a demonstration against the health pass holding a sign with the words “Mais qui?”. The sign included two devilish cartoon horns, followed by a list of French and international Jewish public figures and the word “traitors!”.

in Germany, is one of the main movements behind the demonstrations against the Covid-19 health measures in Germany, based on conspiracy ideologies, some of which are antisemitic and related to symbols of the Holocaust. Many members of the movement are convinced that they live in a “Covid-19 dictatorship” and believe it is equivalent to the National Socialist dictatorship and/or the DDR (East German government). Members of the movement claim to be “the new Jews”,



The teacher Cassandre Fristot with a sign "Mais qui?" Photo: Gérald DARMANIN, Twitter

for as in the past Jews were expelled, banished, and annihilated, those who are not vaccinated experience the same fate. Accordingly, they compare themselves to Anne Frank, who was forced to go in to hiding from the Nazis and later died in a concentration camp. Furthermore, demonstrators wear yellow stars with the caption “Unvaccinated”, and even right-wing YouTuber Stefan Bauer, who identifies with the movement, said in March 2021 in front of the former Mauthausen concentration camp: “We do not need a new Cyclone B, whether it comes in the form of AstraZeneca or BioNTech [Companies that have developed Covid-19 vaccines]. No, we do not need that”. When activists like Bauer talk about concentration camps and Cyclone B, they present themselves as victims and at the same time supposedly as fighters of resistance against murderous politics. The activists are convinced that they are the only ones in Germany who have resolutely and courageously opposed the “Covid-19 dictatorship”.



Argentina is home to over 200,000 Jews and is considered the largest community in Latin America. A survey⁴⁷ conducted by the Laboratory for Democracy and Authority Studies at the University of San Martín, found that almost 40% of the population believe that “Jewish businessmen” benefit from the pandemic. More than a third of the respondents agreed with the statement that “behind

40% of the population in Chile believe that “Jewish businessmen” benefit from the pandemic. More than a third of the respondents agreed with the statement that “behind the Covid-19 virus pandemic, is Jewish George Soros as well as laboratories of Jewish businessmen seeking to profit financially”

the Covid-19 virus pandemic, is Jewish George Soros as well as laboratories of Jewish businessmen seeking to profit financially” (30.3% strongly agreed and another 6.7% agreed to some extent). Of the 43% of respondents who disagreed, 37.6% completely rejected the statement. Another 19% of the respondents said they did not know, or they were indifferent to it.



Currently, about 18,000 Jews live in Chile. In the past year there has been concern about the results of the elections that took place last December, since the elected left-wing candidate has linked⁴⁸ the Jewish community to what has happened in Israel, and because there are close to 400,000 Palestinians living in Chile.

To understand whether the concerns are justified, The Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization conducted a survey among the young general population in Chile. The survey results showed that 23% of respondents believe in antisemitic stereotypes, according to which the Jews control the media and the economy, they do not integrate in society, and they hold immense political power. However, when it comes to knowledge about the Holocaust, 95% of respondents knew about it and about its impact on the Jewish people. In the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

47. El antisemitismo en Argentina: tramas e interrogantes. Laboratorio de Estudios sobre Democracia y Autoritarismos (LEDA), June 2021.

48. Liphshiz, Cnaan. “Chile’s new president is bitter Israel critic, whose win has many local Jews worried”. Times of Israel, 20 December, 2021.



Studies make you free - A response to education reform in Greece.
From the newspaper Efimerida ton Syntaktonn



Photo: France Blue

In Chile, 23% of respondents believe in antisemitic stereotypes, according to which the Jews control the media and the economy, they do not integrate in society, and they hold immense political power.

only 44% of respondents were interested in it, with the majority not supporting either side (61%) and the younger ones support the Palestinian side (21%) rather than the Israeli side (6%). For a significant proportion of young people (41%), Israel's actions in the conflict affect the way Jews are perceived, especially in a negative way (66%).



The Israeli flag and Covid-19 in Los Angeles. Credit: Fox 11 Los Angeles

Antisemitism & the Arab World

While some claim that the definition of antisemitism is against the whole Semitic race, it is clear to everyone that it is directed against Jews and Judaism. The rise of radical Islam in Arab and Muslim countries, together with the continuation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Covid-19 pandemic, serve as significant catalysts in 2021 for the rise of antisemitism in Arab and Muslim countries. This antisemitism is presented in a variety of ways, ranging from academic articles and research, through cartoons, television interviews and religious sermons, as well as in music, TV series, movies, and computer games.

Saudi Arabia hosted the largest book fair in the kingdom's history, which promoted many antisemitic titles; the Qatari press, especially after Operation Guardian of the Walls, published a variety of antisemitic content, including 'Jews are the murderers of the prophets and the sons of monkeys and pigs'; the Palestinian Prime Minister denies legitimacy of the Jewish people in the Land of Israel; An Algerian academic claims that the Israeli Mossad is the operative arm of the 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion'; An Egyptian urologist and researcher speaks about his hatred of Jews and quotes from Hitler's

The Qatari press published a variety of antisemitic content, including 'Jews are the murderers of the prophets and the sons of monkeys and pigs'; The Palestinian Prime Minister denies legitimacy of the Jewish people in the Land of Israel; An Algerian academic claims that the Israeli Mossad is the operative arm of the 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion'; An Egyptian urologist and researcher speaks about his hatred of Jews and quotes from Hitler's 'Mein Kampf'; A Houthi cleric blames the Jews for the outbreak and spread of the Covid-19 pandemic; A Palestinian sheikh says that the Jews are the root to everything that is corrupt in the world;

'Mein Kampf'; A Houthi cleric blames the Jews for the outbreak and spread of the Covid-19 pandemic; A Palestinian sheikh says that the Jews are the root to everything that is corrupt in the world; A variety of Palestinian officials compare Israel to Nazi Germany and say that the Jews are committing a "second Holocaust"

with regards to the Palestinians; A human rights center, operating in the Gaza Strip, accuses the State of Israel of building a number of dams in the south of the Israel, in order to divert the natural flow of water away from the strip, and then opens them without prior warning, thereby flooding Palestinian agricultural land; Palestinian prisoners are portrayed as crucified Jesus and prisons in Israel are presented as Nazi extermination camps; there are calls for the murder of Jews, including a call by a senior Hamas official to murder Jews with a knife that costs "five shekel"; A Palestinian computer game incites the murder of Israelis, a Hezbollah children's series depicts the Jews as pigs and the Israeli soldiers as having the features of demons and rodents. These selected examples are only the tip of the iceberg of the manifestations of antisemitism that made headlines across the Arab and Muslim world in 2021.

Much of the antisemitism in 2021 and past years, derives

from Islamic scriptures, including the Koran and Islamic tradition. In addition, this Islamic-Arab antisemitism, as seen in 2021, has often adopted motifs and ideas from the pantheon of Christian-European antisemitism. Alongside this, we must remember that the Scriptures of the three monotheistic religions, are written in the format of a “Wide Ocean”, meaning that any interested party can “fish” content from any verse and appropriate it to their own agenda at any given time. Relying on religious sources brings with it a certain amount of flexibility since those sources may have competing and opposing interpretations, in accordance with the interests of those who interpret them. This results in there being a conflicting precedent for justifying peace and brotherhood, yet also for justifying war, antisemitism, and terrorism within the interpretation of the same scripture.

However, this increase in antisemitism seems to contrast with the positive changes towards Jews, that have taken place throughout the Arab and Muslim world in 2021. In a historical precedent, representatives from Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt, took part in the “March of the Living”; Influencers from the UAE and Bahrain participated in Zikaron BaSalon (Remembrance in the Living Room)



Salim Atzi, a cartoonist living in Denmark, posted in May 2021 on his Facebook, a cartoon featuring German Chancellor Angela Merkel, as a Nazi aiding the Zionist regime against Gaza.

project commemorating the Holocaust; The Association of Gulf Jewish Communities (AGJC) held a ceremony commemorating the Holocaust, which included representatives from countries that do not yet have official diplomatic relations with Israel, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman. Saudi Arabia and Qatar have removed a significant portion of the offensive and antisemitic content that was in their state schoolbooks. The leading English-language newspaper in Saudi Arabia, “Arab News”, published a lengthy article by the ADL, marking the 100th anniversary since a British newspaper finally refuted the ‘Protocols of the Elders of Zion’, and exposed them as a systematic literary prank.



“Adolf Netanyahu” in Fatah propaganda

Changing Trends in the Fight Against Antisemitism

Despite the global trend and the rise in antisemitic incidents, one can take comfort in world-wide actions being taken to eradicate antisemitism.

International strategies and declarations for the fight against antisemitism

In 2021 the EU Strategy for Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life 2021-2030⁴⁹ was launched. This is the first strategic plan of its kind that sets out a series of steps around three pillars: **Prevention of antisemitism; Protection and fostering of Jewish life; and promoting Holocaust research, education, and memory.** The strategy offers steps to increase cooperation with IT companies to curb online antisemitism, support the protection of public spaces, and establish a European research hub on contemporary antisemitism and Jewish life and culture, and the creation of a network of cultural and memorial Jewish heritage sites. The goal of the EU in these steps is to lead the global fight against antisemitism.

At the UNHRC Human Rights Council in Geneva, 43 countries have signed a declaration committing to combat-

49. "Commission Presents First-Ever EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life". European Commission, 5 October 2021.

ing antisemitism. The declaration⁵⁰ was led by Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In December 2021, the UN General Assembly approved by a majority of 130 votes, the Russian decision to "fight against the glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other methods that give rise to new forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and dogmatism".

In March 2021, a summit of mayors combating antisemitism was held in Germany. This event was attended by 44 leaders from 32 cities and 21 countries. The summit provided practical solutions to combat antisemitism, and included sessions on education, IHRA's working definition of antisemitism; Legislation, security, and law enforcement; Overcoming trauma; as well as interfaith and inter communal relations.

The Austrian government presented a national strategy to combat antisemitism, which included improving the protection of synagogues, improving education about Judaism, and a more stringent prosecution of hate crimes against Jews. The strategy also included a training program for police officers to

In 2021 the EU Strategy for Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life 2021-2030 was launched. This is the first strategic plan of its kind that sets out a series of steps around three pillars: Prevention of antisemitism; Protection and fostering of Jewish life; and promoting Holocaust research, education, and memory.

50. MFA Austria. Together with Slovakia SK and Czech Republic CZ and on behalf of 43 states, FM #Schallenberg recommitted to combating antisemitism and all forms of racism, prejudice and discrimination at #HRC48: "We will remain steadfast in our pledge: #NeverAgain!". 4 October 2021.

raise awareness about antisemitism. The training will include learning about the phenomenon, the legal basis, the rights, and protection of the victim, and will aid with technical investigation and recording.

In Latin America, the leaders of the Central American countries called for uniting against the phenomenon of antisemitism at the launch of the Central American Forum for Israel, in the presence of Guatemalan President Alejandro Giammattei.

The 'Abraham Accords' between the State of Israel and the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Sudan (2020), and the Israel-Morocco Agreement (2020), brought about a strategic turn that led to the participation of officials from these countries in the 'March of the Living', 'Zikaron BaSalon' and other projects commemorating the Holocaust, as well as removing antisemitic content from schoolbooks.

Many countries and organizations are adopting the IHRA The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism. Since its recognition in 2016, its use and implementation in the international arena has grown; It has been adopted by more than 600 governments, parliaments, local councils, universities and sports clubs around the world and the number only increased in the years 2020-2021.

Policy Decisions

During the year there was a trend of countries and governments, which passed proposals and laws to combat antisemitism.

Many countries and organizations are adopting the IHRA The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism. Since its recognition in 2016, its use and implementation in the international arena has grown; It has been adopted by more than 600 governments, parliaments, local councils, universities and sports clubs around the world and the number only increased in the years 2020-2021.

The list of countries that have adopted the definition of antisemitism up to 2021 include, among others, the United States, Canada, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Hungary, Sweden, Italy, France, Greece, Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Kosovo, Cyprus, Argentina, Uruguay, Albania, Spain, and Brazil. In 2021 South Korea, Poland, Guatemala, Estonia, Australia, and Switzerland joined the list of countries adopting IHRA.

The definition has also been adopted by many organizations around the world, including dozens of institutions of higher education and student unions. In the UK, some 100 universities have adopted the definition; Thirteen student unions at U.S. universities



Photo: Ministry of Economy and Industry

have passed decisions to adopt the definition; The Academy of Sciences of Albania and nine leading universities in Bulgaria adopted the IHRA definition, and more than 350 academics, professionals and intellectuals around the world have signed a letter supporting IHRA's definition of antisemitism.

In the UK, Home Secretary to the UK Priti Patel declared⁵¹ Hamas' political wing as a terror organization. **Patel said that "this is an important step, especially for the Jewish community. Hamas is fundamentally and rabidly antisemitic"⁵² and stated that the move was expected to help combat antisemitism.** The move means that anyone who expresses support for the terrorist organization, waves its flag or arranges meetings for it, will be considered as violating the law.

The German government came out against Hamas and banned⁵³ the display of the organization's flag after a series of antisemitic incidents that occurred during rallies against Israel across the country. In addition, the government passed a law that makes hate-motivated insults a criminal offense, punishable with a monetary fine or a sentence of up to two years in prison. Furthermore, it was announced that the German federal government will invest € 35 million in the budget of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research over the next few years, for education and research on antisemitism.

The **Ukrainian government** approved law No. 5109 on prevention and counteraction of an-

tisemitism, which redefines the concept of antisemitism in the country and includes antisemitism as a specific hate crime against Jews.

Maplewood and South Orange Districts in New Jersey, **U.S.A.**, issued a joint statement condemning antisemitism and calling on people to respect the differences between them. The statement was in response to the discovery of swastika graffiti on the sidewalk in front of the Bnei Shalom synagogue in the area.

The 'Mimouna Association', an independent organization in **Morocco** that operates with official government backing, signed an agreement with the US State Department to combat antisemitism and anti-Zionism. This is the second agreement in the Arab Middle East.

Latin America has joined several countries that have appointed a commissioner to combat antisemitism. The Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS)⁵⁴ has appointed Brazilian Fernando Lottenberg to the position of OAS Commissioner for Monitoring and Combating Antisemitism. The commissioner's responsibility will be to unite forces in the Western Hemisphere to cope with and combat antisemitism.

In the **United States**, the states of Arkansas, Massachusetts, and Maine, have approved the proposal to require Holocaust education in all public schools. States that have already adopted such a decision are Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

51. "Islamist terrorist group Hamas banned in the UK". GOV.UK, 26 November 2021.

52. "Priti Patel's Speech to Heritage Foundation". GOV.UK, 22 November 2021.

53. Collis, Helen. "German government agrees to ban Hamas flag after anti-Semitic incidents". Politico, 20 June 2021.

54. "Secretary General Appoints Fernando Lottenberg OAS Commissioner to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism". OAS - Organization of American States, 5 October 2021.

Italy and Romania passed a law, making Holocaust education mandatory in schools (the law comes into effect in Romania in 2023).

In **Argentina**, the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires has launched an institute for monitoring antisemitism. The institute will advise local and international institutions, train legal professionals, and provide legal tools to combat antisemitism.

Religious institutions also adopted the IHRA definition, among them⁵⁵ is the international Catholic movement La Comunità di Sant'Egidio. At the Bishops' Conference headquarters in Paris, the Catholic bishops of France (CEF) reiterated their stance against antisemitism in a statement expressing concern about the growing intolerance towards the Jewish people in the country. The CEF Permanent Council said that the fight against antisemitism should be "everyone's concern" and that the French bishops were determined to continue to support all those involved.

The English Football Association, the German Bundesliga, the Italian Football League, and the Austrian Football Association, adopted the IHRA definition this year. Sports clubs, including Chelsea, Borussia Dortmund, Schalke, and Bayern Munich, as well as the 72 clubs in the English Football Association, and the Djurgården Football club in Sweden,

55. Ramazzotti, Ilaria Ester. "La Comunità Di Sant'Egidio Spesa La Definizione Di Antisemitismo Dell'IHRA". Mosaico, 22 July 2021.



The International Olympic Committee issued a sharp and clear statement, according to which any country that does not allow Israeli athletes to enter its territory to participate in competitions, will be unable to host future international competitions.

all have adopted the IHRA definition.

Many companies, including German companies Volkswagen, Daimler, Deutsche Bahn, and Deutsche Bank have adopted the IHRA definition.

The Fight Against the BDS Movement

16 years after its establishment the BDS movement is active, and not a day passes without an attempt made to persuade institutions and individuals to go against Israel. The fight against the BDS movement is partially successful, but there is still a long way to go.

Within the United States, states continue to act against the BDS movement. In 2021, the states of Utah, Idaho and West Virginia passed anti-BDS legislation, thereby joining 35 states that have already done so.

The German Postbank has confirmed to the Jerusalem Post⁵⁶ that it has closed the bank account linked to Hamas / BDS.

In the entertainment industry more than 200 leaders and actors have signed an open letter⁵⁷, published by

56. Weinthal, Benjamin. "German bank closes Hamas/BDS group account – exclusive". Jpost, 2 December 2021.

57. "Entertainment Industry Leaders Stand United Against Cultural Boycott of Israel and In Support of LGBTQ+ Film Festival and Filmmakers". Creative Community for Peace, 26 October 2021.

the entertainment industry organization Creative Community for Peace, in support of the International Film Festival TLVFest and the participating filmmakers. The letter stated that they stand united against the cultural boycott of Israel and see the boycott as a further barrier to peace, using art for vicious political purposes.

The International Olympic Committee⁵⁸ issued a sharp and clear statement, according to which any country that does not allow Israeli athletes to enter its territory to participate in competitions, will be unable to host future international competitions.

In September 2021, 38 countries boycotted the UN conference marking the 20th anniversary of the World Conference Against Racism in Durban. The conference was boycotted due to antisemitism and blatant anti-Zionism at the first Durban conference held in 2001. The boycotting countries included the United States, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, France, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Greece, Romania, and New Zealand.

The Fight Against Antisemitism on Social Media and in the Private Sector

Facebook has expanded its efforts to combat Holocaust denial by referring users to Holocaust education materials in 12 languages, including Arabic, Russian and German. A message that will appear to users as soon as Facebook's algorithm detects search terms related to the Holocaust or its denial, will direct the public to reliable information.

The streaming company Netflix issued a statement which condemned the rising antisemitism: "We stand united against antisemitism in all its forms," the statement said⁵⁹ including the worrying increase in hate crimes and Holocaust denial. We must never forget that appalling chapter in human history".

The Argentinian Libre Mercado Company, the largest internet retailer in Latin America, began removing antisemitic items it had previously sold online. It removed antisemitic books such as "Mein Kampf" and "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion", in addition to coins, posters and other Nazi paraphernalia.



58. Harkov, Lahav. "IOC: Countries banning Israel can't hold competitions". Jpost, 20 December 2021.

59. Netflix. We stand united against antisemitism in all its forms, including the worrying increase in hate crimes and Holocaust denial. We must never forget that appalling chapter in human history. 26 July, 2021.

Summary

When we came to examine the events and trends in antisemitism during 2021, we distinguished between the main movements that pose a threat to Jews around the world: The extreme right who advocate the ideology that Jews are taking over the world, and who express their hatred through incidents of antisemitic vandalism and violence; The progressive left who challenge the legitimacy of the State of Israel, mainly through antisemitic propaganda; The BDS movement, which works relentlessly against the very existence of the State of Israel, as well as the pro-Palestinian movement, which mainly express themselves during events relating to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The year 2021 again set a record in the number of antisemitic incidents around the world. Each year seems to break the record of antisemitism of the previous year. In 2021, two significant events took place that affected the quantity and intensity of the events: Operation Guardian of the Walls, which led to a wave of pro-Palestinian and anti-Israel demonstrations, the vast majority of which escalated into antisemitic incidents and severe violence against local Jews; As well as the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to an increase in antisemitism on social media, as well as a rise of antisemitic incidents and demonstrations in the periods between the lockdowns.

Antisemitism exists in all aspects of life and manifests itself in schoolbooks, sports, culture, and various economic aspects. In the world of academia, we are witnessing the increase of the anti-Zionist and BDS discourse. Academic spaces have become a hostile and sometimes dangerous environment for Jewish students and lecturers. There are many organizations around the world that are dedicated to documenting and monitoring antisemitism. Some of the

documentation is done at the local level, while others cover broader geographical areas. In some countries antisemitic incidents are not documented at all, and the only information sources in those countries is reports in the media and on social media networks. There is a worrying absence of a unifying framework to document antisemitic incidents worldwide, and this is not helped by the lack of a consistent terminology and methodology.

For the most part, it is difficult to make comparisons between countries and within the same country. The definition of antisemitism is not the same in every country. An antisemitic incident may be considered antisemitic in one country but not in another. As the main source of information is police records, differences in the criminal and civic laws of different countries makes it more challenging to compare figures. Crimes in a particular country (for example, incitement) may not be considered against the law in another country. The willingness to report to the authorities also varies from country to country. Even the organizations themselves may change their monitoring and documenting methods, thereby causing discontinuity in their own records.

This year we also saw significant achievements in the fight against antisemitism. This was seen through a trend of countries and governments, that passed **bills and laws** combating antisemitism, such as the ban on the use of Holocaust and Nazi symbols. In addition, many countries, organizations, and academic institutions continued **to adopt the IHRA definition of antisemitism**, which provides tools for the authorities to identify antisemitism and prevent it. **The fight against the BDS movement** is bearing fruit and more countries are adopting laws that restrict or prohibit the activities of organizations that support a boycott of Israel.

Recommendations for 2022

- During the Covid-19 pandemic some of the antisemitic incidents transitioned **from the street to social media**, which makes the monitoring of content and developments difficult. However, in 2021 we saw developments in the field of monitoring antisemitic content on social media, by organizations and institutions who started to develop technological and educational capabilities in the subject. Emphasis must continue to be placed on this issue.
- It is of paramount importance to continue **the activity against the anti-Zionist discourse and BDS** and provide tools and information that will strengthen pro-Israel voices on campuses. In addition, surveys have shown that participation in Jewish life on campus increases the students' sense of security. Emphasis will be placed on **strengthening community resilience**, Jewish identity, and the connection of students to Israel.
- A survey among Israeli youth, conducted by the Department of Combating Antisemitism, showed that Israeli youth require training to **deal with antisemitism on social media**. In addition, the survey revealed that most Israeli youth do not feel a commitment and / or interest towards Diaspora Jewry. This requires educational intervention and work in **the field of education in Israel** about antisemitism and the connection to Diaspora Jewry.
- We expect that **the international trend towards the adoption of the IHRA definition** will continue, and actions must be continued with organizations for the adoption of the IHRA around the world and in Israel.
- After two years of pandemic and ongoing uncertainty, senior economists predict a global economic crisis, which often raises the intensity of antisemitism. In the past year the department followed developments in the field of **terrorism and economic antisemitism**. We found that there is an increase in the use of decentralized currency (cryptocurrencies) by extremist organizations, who use these currencies for antisemitic terrorist purposes. Follow-up on this issue will continue together with world economic institutions, to stop terrorist funds intended to spread antisemitism (see Appendix B).
- In the coming year, **parliamentary elections** will be held in several countries, such as: France, Hungary, Australia, Colombia, Brazil, Austria, and Sweden, which may affect the lives of Jews in these countries. Political activity will be monitored on an ongoing basis to examine the extent of the Covid-19 virus' impact on the rise of extremist parties and its impact on the country's Jews.



Source

- "An Unprecedented Barrage of Violence and Hate." *B'nai Brith Canada*, 21 May 2021.
- "Annual Audit of Antisemitic Incidents 2020". *B'nai Brith Canada*, 2021
- "Antisemitic Incidents January- June 2021", CST-Community Security Trust, 5 August 2021.
- "Antisemitic Incidents Reported to ADL Increase Sharply During Israel-Hamas Conflict." *Anti-Defamation League*, 24 May 2021.
- "Antisemitic Manifestations Online During the Latest Israeli-Palestinian Confrontations Situation Assessment", Ministry of Diaspora Affairs, May 2021.
- "Antisemitische Vorfälle in Berlin, Januar bis Juni 2021" Recherche - und Informationsstelle Antisemitismus Berlin (RIAS Berlin), 2021.
- "Antisemitische Vorfälle im Wahlkampf 2021", Bundesverband RIAS e.V., 19. November 2021.
- "Antisemitism and anti-vax discourse in Europe A report on conspiracy ideologies and anti-Jewish hatred on Facebook and Twitter", Get the Trolls Out, November 2021.
- "Anti-Israel-Demo in Wien Mit Antisemitischen Sprechchören Und Terrorfahnen." *DER STANDARD*, 14 May 2021.
- Bettendorf, Natalie. "Antisemitic Attacks Soar in Los Angeles." *Crosstown*, 12 July 2021.
- Cadem. Antisemitism Among Young People in Chile. July 2021.
- Collis, Helen. "German government agrees to ban Hamas flag after anti-Semitic incidents". Politico, 20 June 2021.
- "Commission Presents First-Ever EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism and Fostering Jewish Life." *European Commission*, 5 October 2021.
- "CRIF - ENQUÊTE : LA PERCEPTION DE L'ANTISÉMITISME AUJOURD'HUI EN FRANCE". Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, 22 February 2021.
- Darmanin, Gérald: "Cette pancarte est abjecte. L'antisémitisme est un délit, en aucun cas une opinion. De tels propos ne resteront pas impunis. J'ai demandé au préfet de faire un signalement au Parquet sur la base de l'article 40. Les services de police sont mobilisés pour identifier leur auteur." *Twitter*, 8 August 2021.
- "Die Mobilisierung Des Ressentiments. Zur Analyse Des Antisemitismus In Der AfD." *AJC Germany*, 17 December 2021.
- Eilam, Shahar and Tom Eshed. "Increased Antisemitism in the United States Following Operation Guardian of the Walls: Permanent or Short-Lived?" *INSS*, 10 November 2021.
- El antisemitismo en Argentina: tramas e interrogantes, Laboratorio de Estudios sobre Democracia y Autoritarismos (LEDA), June 2021.
- "Entertainment Industry Leaders Stand United Against Cultural Boycott of Israel and In Support of LGBTQ+ Film Festival and Filmmakers." *Creative Community for Peace*, 26 October 2021.
- "Gemeldete antisemitische Vorfälle im 1. Halbjahr 2021", Antisemitismus-Meldestelle der Israelitischen Kultusgemeinde Wien (IKG), 2021.
- Harkov, Lahav. "IOC: Countries banning Israel can't hold competitions". *Jpost*, 20 December 2021.
- Harpin, Lee. "Celtic's Israeli midfielder Bitton called 'dirty Jew' after derby defeat". *The Jewish Chronical*, 4 January 2021.
- "How Qui? (Who?) Became the New Antisemitic Slogan of the Far Right and Conspiracy Theorists in France." *Get The Trolls Out*, 14 September 2021.
- "Islamist terrorist group Hamas banned in the UK". *gov.uk*, 26 November 2021.
- "Israelische Flaggen in Bonn Und Münster Angezündet." *ZEIT ONLINE*, 12 May 2021.
- "Joseph Borgen, Brutally Beaten By Group Of Suspects In Manhattan's Diamond District, Speaks Out: 'My Whole Face Felt Like It Was On Fire For Hours.'" *MSN*, 24 May 2021.
- "Kan. lawmakers condemn Holocaust comparisons to vaccine mandates" *KWCH12*, 13 November 2021.
- "La Police Enquête Sur Le Slogan Antisémitisme Au Rassemblement Pro-Palestinien à Bruxelles!" *Sudinfo.Be*, 17 May 2021.
- Liphshiz, Cnaan. "Chile's new president is bitter Israel critic, whose win has many local Jews worried". *Times of Israel*, 20 December 2021.

- Mayer, Avi. "The State of Antisemitism in America 2021." *AJC*, 25 October 2021.
- MFA Austria: "Together with Slovakia and Czech Republic and on behalf of 43 states, FM #Schallenberg recommitted to combating antisemitism and all forms of racism, prejudice and discrimination at #HRC48: "We will remain steadfast in our pledge: #NeverAgain!" 4 October 2021.
- "Mobilisierungen von israelbezogenem Antisemitismus im Bundesgebiet 2021". Bundesverband der Rechercheund Informationsstellen Antisemitismus e.V. (Bundesverband RIAS) und Internationales Institut für Bildung, Sozial- und Antisemitismusforschung e.V. (IIBSA), 2021.
- Müller, Lasse "Zwischen akzeptanz und anfeindung Antisemitismuserfahrungen jüdischer Sportvereine in Deutschland" Zusammen1-Projekts, 2021.
- Nabert, Alexander. "Antisemitismus: BKA Zählt 2021 Bereits 1850 Straftaten." *DIE WELT*, 13 November 2021.
- Nathan, Julie, "Report on Antisemitism in Australia 2021 1 October 2020 – 30 September 2021" Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), 12 December 2021.
- Netflix. "We stand united against antisemitism in all its forms, including the worrying increase in hate crimes and Holocaust denial. We must never forget that appalling chapter in human history". 26 July 2021
- "NYPD Stats: New York Hate Crimes Doubled in 2021, With 50% Spike in Antisemitic Incidents." *Algemeiner.Com*, 8 December 2021.
- "Police Investigate Possible Jewish Hate Crime Attack At Beverly Grove Restaurant." *CBS Los Angeles*, 19 May 2021.
- "Priti Patel's Speech to Heritage Foundation." *GOV.UK*, 22 November 2021.
- Ramazzotti, Ilaria Ester. "La Comunità Di Sant'Egidio Sposa La Definizione Di Antisemitismo Dell'IHRA." *Mosaico*, 22 July 2021.
- Rose, Hannah. "Pandemic Hate: Covid-related antisemitism and Islamophobia, and the role of social media". Institute for Freedom of Faith and Security in Europe (IFFSE), 2021.
- Say No to Antisemitism Foundation, Chelsea Football Club.
- Scheler, Fabian. "Jude Ist Die Größte Beleidigung Im Fußball." *ZEIT ONLINE*, 12 September 2019.
- "Secretary General Appoints Fernando Lottenberg OAS Commissioner to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism." *OAS - Organization of American States*, 5 October 2021.
- "SONDAGE. Le Soutien Aux Anti-Passe Sanitaire Reste Stable et Minoritaire." *Lejdd.Fr, Le Journal du dimanche*, 14 August 2021.
- "TalkSport presenters fail to call out hate slur" *The Jewish Chronical*, 4 August 2021.
- "The ADL-Hillel Campus Antisemitism Survey: 2021." *Anti-Defamation League, Hillel International*, 2021.
- "The Anti-Israel Movement on U.S. Campuses, 2020-2021." *Anti-Defamation League*, 2021.
- "The Month of Hate." *CST – Community Security Trust*, 15 July 2021.
- "267 Antisemitic Incidents Reported in Last 17 Days, a 568 Percent Rise." *Jewish News*, 25 May 2021.
- Warmington, Joe. "WARMINGTON: Protesters' Swastikas Cross the Line" *Toronto Sun*, 18 May 2021.
- Weinthal, Benjamin. "German bank closes Hamas/BDS group account – exclusive". *Jpost*, 2 December 2021.
- "Zivilgesellschaftliches Lagebild Antisemitismus 2021 1700 Jahre jüdisches Leben in Deutschland". *Amadeu Antonio Stiftung*, 2021.
- "Ukraine - Antisemitism at a rally of anti-vaccinators in Odessa", *Monitoring antisemitism around the world, WZO*, November 3, 2021.
- "Ukraine - Antisemitic remarks at a rally of "anti-vaccinators" in Kyiv", *Monitoring antisemitism around the world, WZO*, November 28, 2021.
- "Antisemitism at "Repent for the Genocide" action in Kiev", *Monitoring antisemitism around the world, WZO*, July 1, 2021.
- "Antisemitism report: COVID turns 2020 into fertile ground for online antisemitism", *Monitoring antisemitism around the world, WZO*, January 21, 2021.
- "Vaccine Opponents waved the "Auschwitz Gate": "Vaccination Makes You Free", *Ynet*, December 16 2021.

Appendix A

Antisemitism in European Football

Antisemitism has always been prevalent in European Football. Fans held posters with antisemitic, racist, and neo-Nazi slogans, sang them in songs and shouted them during physical attacks on fans of the opposing team. This year we are seeing an increase in the volume of antisemitic incidents in football, mainly around Operation Guardian of the Walls, which is in accordance with the general increase in antisemitic incidents during this time.

Examples include the documentation of West Ham United fans, while flying to a game against Genk in Belgium, singing antisemitic songs at an ultra-Orthodox Jew as he sat on a flight. In another case fans called ‘ Hamas, Hamas, All Jews to the Gas’, against an opposing team with an alleged Jewish connection, including Ajax Amsterdam and Tottenham in the UK.

The approach that dismisses these incidents and treats them as a “tradition”, is still used by many in the football world. The president of the Offenbach Kickers football team claimed it was a “tradition” as an explanation for the call of their fans against the opposing team, Eintracht Frankfurt: “Jew, Jew, Eintracht Frankfurt”. He said⁶⁰, “I have known this since I was a child, so it is not antisemitic”. Claudio Hoffenberg (64), who coached Maccabi Berlin for about a decade, describes a similar reality. “There were games where we heard calls from the crowd such as ‘We will build you a new road to Auschwitz,’ ‘Jews to the gas,’ ‘Burn the synagogues’”, he says.

60. Scheler, Fabian. “Jude Ist Die Größte Beleidigung Im Fußball”. ZEIT ONLINE, 12 September 2019.

The testimonies of the players regarding the antisemitism towards them were confirmed in a report that monitored antisemitic incidents in German sports and was recently published. The report⁶¹, written by Lassa Müller from “Zusammen1”, an entity sitting under the Central Council of Jews in Germany, included a survey conducted among 309 members of the Maccabi Club aged 16-18 from 20 different clubs from all over the country. It found that the greatest exposure to antisemitism is in the lower leagues in German football, in which amateur players play. According to the report, 68% of the football players who participated in the survey personally encountered an antisemitic incident, when most of them, 72%, experienced more than one antisemitic incident. 84% of the Jews who play football for Maccabi Germany encountered an antisemitic incident.

Antisemitism was classified into several types: 93% of football players who experienced an antisemitic incident stated that the incident was accompanied by verbal assault during and/or after the game. Verbal assault included curses related to the Holocaust, accusing Jews of murdering Palestinians and calling for the destruction of the State of Israel. 57% of football players encountered stereotypical statements about Jewish control over the media, money, as well as over the Referees’ Association and the German Football Association.

61. Müller, Lasse “Zwischen akzeptanz und anfeindung Antisemitismuserfahrungen jüdischer Sportvereine in Deutschland” Zusammen1-Projekts, 2021.



UK - Millwall fans put up a poster "Pay attention, Jews"

The Netherlands - The frustration of Feyenoord fans over Berghuis' move to Ajax has led to this disgusting graffiti "Jews always run away"

38% of those who experienced an antisemitic incident reported that they were physically attacked for being Jewish or identifying with Maccabi, when the assaults occurred during or after a football game. 38% of all respondents who play football, reported that they do not feel safe wearing the Maccabi uniform outside the Maccabi sports facilities.

Among the recent incidents on social media was the harassment⁶² of Tottenham Hotspur Jewish chairman, Daniel Levy, where a listener aired on a program about sports and claimed that one of the players was not released from the team because "Daniel Levy is a Jew, he is not going to release him for free". This statement was perceived as antisemitic by the listeners since it falsely indicates the character of the Jews. Israeli football star Nir Bitton, who plays for the Scottish football club Celtic, was also a target⁶³ on social media following a defeat to another team and was called a "dirty Jewish bastard" and a "Zionist rat".

62. "TalkSport presenters fail to call out hate slur." The Jewish Chronicle, 4 August 2021.

63. Harpin, Lee. "Celtic's Israeli midfielder Bitton called 'dirty Jew' after derby defeat". The Jewish Chronicle, 4 January 2021.

Roman Abramovich, the Jewish owner of Chelsea over the last 18 years was also a target of gross antisemitic harassment on Twitter. Club executives say there has never been such a disregard like today and that nothing happening in the Middle East can justify such blatant antisemitism. Among the tweets you can find statements such as: "Roman Abramovich is a Jew, stop supporting Chelsea"; "The Jews really run the world. I was surprised to find that Roman Abramovich is one"; "@ 'Premier League' Continue selling games for the Jew Abramovich"; "[Thomas] Tuchel [Chelsea coach] will not get a backup in the summer. He is German and Abramovich is a Russian Jew"; "I assure you that [Timo] Werner [Chelsea player] would have had 30 goals this season if he had not known that Roman Abramovich was Jewish".

Some clubs have identified antisemitic problems and are actively working to address them. Chelsea Football Club is a leading voice against antisemitism in European football, and runs major educational programs⁶⁴, both for the fans and for the school network as part of their anti-racism agenda.

64. Say No to Antisemitism Foundation, Chelsea Football Club.

Appendix B

Antisemitism in Economics

The Ministry of Finance of Israel and the Israel Securities Authority intend to promote regulation of the crypto market, which produces, according to them, “both risk and opportunity”. The risks discussed at the Ministry of Finance relate mainly to scams and economic fraud, but there is another aspect that no one is talking about in the currency market and that is antisemitism. Money laundering, tax evasion and theft of investors’ money are known economic crimes, but what happens when trading these unsupervised currencies is done by extreme-right organizations with troubling plans, and aspirations to harm various populations, whose intentions are very similar to those of the Nazis?

In the past, antisemitism was ‘simple’, and involved graffiti on synagogues, the desecration of gravestones and occasional pogroms. Economic antisemitism focused on the Jewish scheme to take over the world economy and steal everyone’s money, but it is updated daily and already has a new face within the financial system of cryptocurrencies. It is difficult to follow this complex system, which is why most of the public is familiar with the big digital currencies - Bitcoin and Ethereum, but there are other currencies, and one of them is the Monroe currency, or as it is called the “antisemitic currency”.

In a recent study by Hatewatch, more than 600 cryptocurrency addresses associated with extreme-right organizations. According to the data, in some cases these organizations generated profits of more than a million dollars from the currencies. Money helps reshape the extreme right, who adopted antisemitic conspiracy theories and uses current motifs and theories for the 21st century, like the unfounded claim that the Jews are the ones who caused the spread of Covid-19. The number of members in these groups is steadily increasing, and it is not uncommon for them to hide their actions from the public and use cryptocurrencies to expand their movement and cover up funding sources.

Since the activities of these organizations have been banned by traditional financial institutions, the founder and editor-in-chief of the Alt-right website Andrew Anglin, started fundraising using digital currencies. The Alt-right is one of the famous groups and web pages of the White Supremacy Movement, which is associated with the right-wing extremism in the United States and especially with the Alternative Right Movement. Anglin called for abandoning Bitcoin and asked his supporters to send him money only via Monroe, “Privacy Currency”, designed to improve anonymity by hiding user and transaction data. This is because while bitcoin transactions have received some form of monitoring and regulation and are therefore less suitable for racist activity, coins like the Monroe are an economic haven for their users to avoid supervision by banks, regulators, and courts.



Photo: Shutterstock

Anglin is not the only one. International extreme-right organizations, including the Nordic Resistance Movement (Neo-Nazi movement banned in Finland) as well as 'The Participatory Democracy in France' (A racist and antisemitic website outlawed in the country), ask for donations in Monroe currency only, and wrote on the website "Thanks to your support, we can continue to prevent Jews and their allies from sleeping peacefully". If in the past it was easier to track the money route and sue extremist terrorist organizations and antisemitic organizations, today this action has become difficult to impossible. Hate crimes and antisemitism have found haven in online networks and they are funded with digital money, and the existing laws have no way of eradicating them.

The process initiated by the Ministry of Finance for the regulation of digital currency trading is welcome, however, the mobilization of international banks for rapid activity in the field is required. As the nations of the world mobilized for the war on Islamic terrorism, they must now mobilize with all their might, outlaw these currencies and eradicate the trade in any currency which is used for terrorism in disguise.

(Published in *Maariv*, 31.12.21)