



The Large Communities'  
Task Force Against  
Antisemitism

# J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism 2025

J7 - THE LARGE COMMUNITIES' TASK FORCE AGAINST ANTISEMITISM

# Table of Contents

<b>01</b>	Introduction
<b>05</b>	Argentina
<b>09</b>	Australia
<b>13</b>	Canada
<b>16</b>	France
<b>20</b>	Germany
<b>23</b>	United Kingdom
<b>27</b>	United States
<b>31</b>	Conclusion

# Introduction

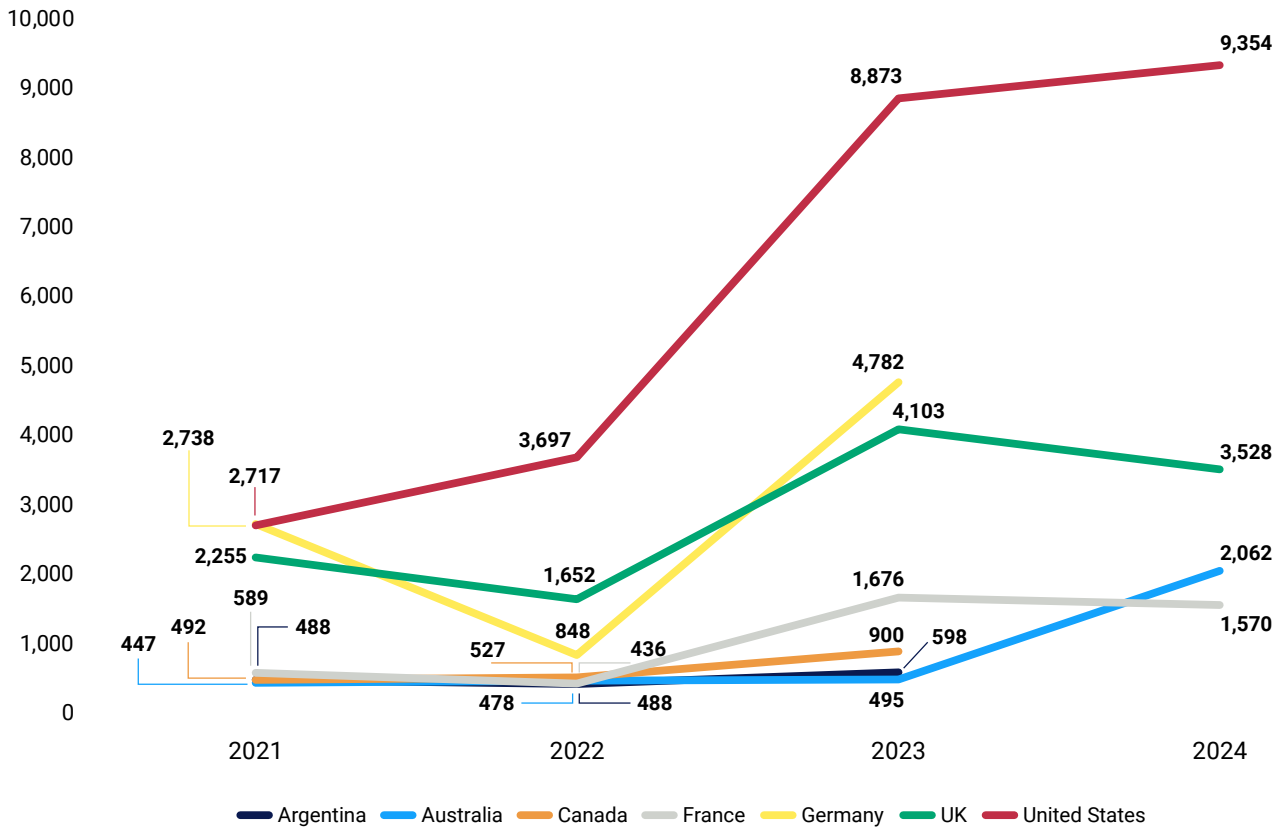
As the world marks the 80th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the J7 – Large Communities’ Task Force Against Antisemitism is releasing its first *J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism*.<sup>1</sup> This report offers a comprehensive and sobering overview of the current state of antisemitism across seven countries with the largest Jewish communities outside Israel: Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The J7 Task Force was established in July 2023 to foster cooperation among these communities in response to growing concern about the resurgence of antisemitism worldwide.<sup>2</sup> This crisis has only intensified following Hamas’ October 7, 2023 attack on Israel, which was followed by a marked rise in antisemitic incidents across the world, including in the J7 countries. In the months following the attack, reports of antisemitic activity increased by hundreds, and in some cases, thousands, of percentage points, compared to the same period the previous year, with incidents targeting Jewish schools, synagogues, businesses, and individuals.<sup>3</sup>

The data presented here is troubling.<sup>4</sup> Across all seven countries, there has been a clear rise in antisemitic incidents, particularly violent ones. From 2021 to 2023, antisemitic incidents increased by 11 percent in Australia, 23 percent in Argentina, 75 percent in Germany, 82 percent in the United Kingdom, 83 percent in Canada, 185 percent in France, and 227 percent in the United States. In two of the four J7 countries that published incident numbers for 2024, namely Australia and the United States, the number of antisemitic incidents continued to rise, showing the lasting impact of the tsunami of antisemitism unleashed by Oct. 7.

- 
1. Each chapter of this report reflects the viewpoint of the authoring community organization. They do not necessarily represent the viewpoints of other contributors.
  2. “Top Jewish Advocacy Organizations in Seven Countries Form J7 Global Task Force on Fighting Antisemitism,” ADL, July 24, 2023. <https://www.adl.org/resources/press-release/top-jewish-advocacy-organizations-seven-countries-form-j7-global-task-force>
  3. “Global Antisemitic Incidents in the Wake of Hamas’ War on Israel,” ADL, May 20, 2024. <https://www.adl.org/resources/article/global-antisemitic-incidents-wake-hamas-war-israel>
  4. The data on antisemitic incidents presented here is based on the following annual monitoring reports: DAIA’s “Informe sobre antisemitismo en la Argentina” (Argentina), ECAJ’s “Audit of Anti-Jewish Incidents” (Australia), Statistics Canada’s “Police-reported crime statistics in Canada” (Canada), SPCJ’s “Les chiffres de l’antisémitisme en France” (France), RIAS’s “Antisemitic Incidents in Germany” (Germany), “CST’s “Antisemitic Incidents” (United Kingdom), ADL’s “Audit of Antisemitic Incidents” (United States). All the data presented here and links to each annual report is available on ADL’s ATLAS (Antisemitism Trends, Learnings and Statistics) website: <https://atlas.adl.org>

**GRAPH 1: REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2024)**

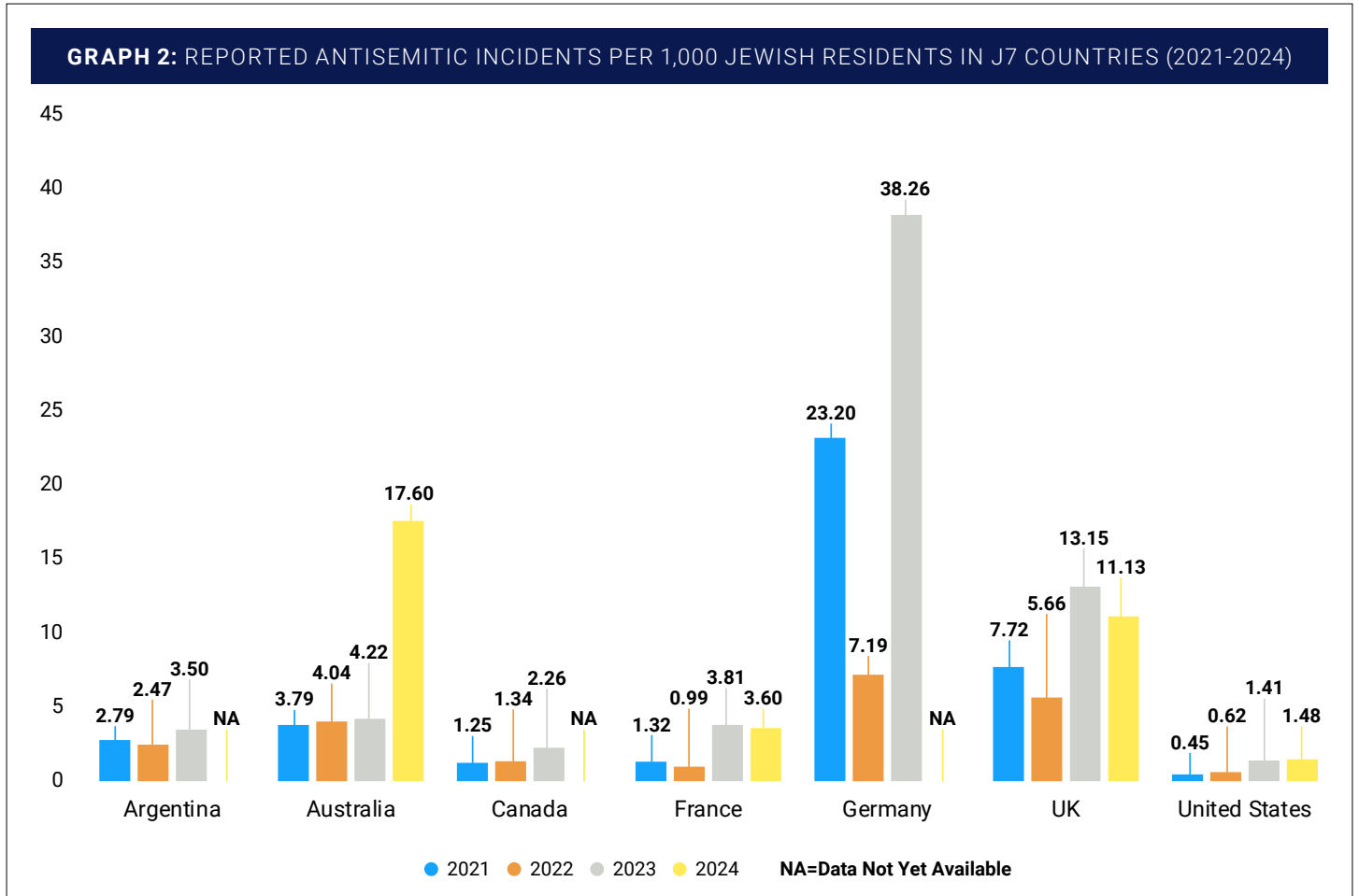


**TABLE 1: REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2024)**

	Argentina	Australia	Canada	France	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	TOTAL
<b>2021</b>	488	447	492	589	2,738	2,255	2,717	9,726
<b>2022</b>	427	478	527	436	848	1,652	3,697	8,065
<b>2023</b>	598	495	900	1,676	4,782	4,103	8,873	21,427
<b>2024</b>	NA	2,062	NA	1,570	NA	3,528	9,354	NA

NA=Data Not Yet Available

What makes these findings even more troubling is the alarming rate of antisemitic incidents per Jewish capita in J7 countries. As of 2023, per Jewish capita incidents exceeded 38 per 1,000 Jewish residents in Germany, and 13 per 1,000 Jewish residents in the United Kingdom. In Australia, per Jewish capita incidents increased fourfold from 2023 to 2024.



**TABLE 2: REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS PER 1,000 JEWISH RESIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2024)**

	Argentina	Australia	Canada	France	Germany	United Kingdom	United States
2021	2.79	3.79	1.25	1.32	23.20	7.72	0.45
2022	2.47	4.04	1.34	0.99	7.19	5.66	0.62
2023	3.50	4.22	2.26	3.81	38.26	13.15	1.41
2024	NA	17.60	NA	3.60	NA	11.13	1.48

NA=Data Not Yet Available

Each section of the report is authored by the respective Jewish community, offering context-specific insights into trends in antisemitic incidents, public attitudes, policy responses, online hate, and community resilience. These localized perspectives contribute to a broader understanding of the shared and unique challenges facing Jewish communities today.

When the J7 came together nearly two years ago to promote greater global Jewish collaboration in analyzing and fighting antisemitism, we did not even imagine how much more urgent our work would become. As this report demonstrates, much more work is needed to protect Jewish communities. We reaffirm our commitment to supporting governments, institutions, and civil society partners in developing practical policies and actions that ensure the safety, inclusion, and dignity of Jewish communities worldwide.



# Argentina

By *Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas (DAIA)*

## Top Lines

- Since the October 7 attacks, there has been an increase in antisemitism and anti-Zionism in Argentina. While we haven’t experienced the same alarming number of antisemitic incidents as some other countries, given the global spike in antisemitism, we remain concerned about any delayed effects impacting our community.
- Antisemitic discourse on social media is a major concern for our community. In the coming months, we will create a plan of action to address this threat.
- Academia has become a challenging space for Jewish scholars and students, who face daily threats. Many Jewish students now choose schools based on whether or not they will be a target of antisemitic incidents, both from their fellow students and from their professors. Additional work and engagement are needed in this space.

## Antisemitic Incidents

The Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas (DAIA) tracks antisemitic incidents on behalf of the Argentine Jewish community. Our annual reports on antisemitic incidents allow us to better understand trends and make year-over-year comparisons.

Our reporting found a sharp increase in antisemitic incidents in Argentina since October 7, 2023, with a 44 percent increase in 2023 compared to 2022.

In 2023, 44 percent of reported incidents occurred in the real world, with the remainder happening in online spaces.

Argentinian universities and other educational spaces experienced a 15 percent increase in 2023, compared to the prior year.

A predominate theme of the incidents involved anti-Zionist rhetoric and other language questioning Israel’s legitimacy and the demonizing of Zionists.

Our 2024 data will be published during the second quarter of this year.

## Antisemitic Attitudes

According to ADL's 2024 *Global 100: Index of Antisemitism*, Argentina ranks 46 out of 103 countries surveyed around the world. With an Index Score of 39 percent, 12.8 million Argentines are estimated to harbor elevated levels of antisemitic attitudes.

Roughly three in five Argentinians hold favorable opinions of Jews. However, a similar number, 58 percent, say it is true that "Jews are more loyal to Israel than to Argentina." Survey respondents 35 and older are more likely to believe this is true than those who are under age 35.

60 percent of Argentinians believe a small group of people secretly controls world events. 46 percent of Argentinians agree with tropes about Jewish power, including "Jews have too much control over global affairs" and "Jews have too much control over the media" (37 percent).

Argentinians are more likely to say it is true that "Jews have too much power in the business world" (61 percent) than any other trope evaluated in the Global 100 Index.

Argentinians are more likely than the rest of Latin America to have historically accurate perceptions of the Holocaust (67 percent vs. 45 percent). About half of Argentinians (46 percent) say it is true that "Jews still talk too much about what happened to them in the Holocaust," which is lower than the rest of Latin America (54 percent).

Most (60 percent) have a favorable view of Israel, and this is especially true of Argentinians aged 25-34. Most Argentinians feel that their country should have diplomatic relations with Israel (75 percent) and welcome tourists from Israel (80 percent). Only 7 percent support boycotting Israeli products/businesses.

## Government Action/Inaction

Argentina has had an Anti-Discrimination Law since 1988, which protects against various forms of antisemitism.

In 2020, the government adopted the IHRA working definition of antisemitism, which has since been incorporated by different civil organizations, government offices, several universities and sports clubs.

In addition, during 2024, Argentina declared Hamas as an international terrorist organization, showing clear support for the fight against terrorism.

There are currently various legislative bills aimed at updating the Anti-Discrimination Law, as well as others that seek to penalize the denial of genocides.

In addition, in early 2025, the National Congress gave partial approval to a bill that will allow for a trial *in absentia* for those responsible for the 1994 bombing of the AMIA-DAIA Jewish Center, which could mean progress in obtaining justice for the victims of the attack.



## Community Sentiment

The increase in antisemitism in Argentina resulted in a proliferation of different initiatives by civil society to counteract and combat this trend.

However, it is important to highlight that in the face of the increase in complaints of antisemitism, only 5 percent of reported incidents constituted legally reportable events. 18 percent required some form of administrative action to reverse or stop the aggression. The remaining 64 percent were documented solely for the purpose of qualitative and quantitative analysis, as their nature did not permit any further legal or administrative action.

Although Argentina has had a low number of antisemitic incidents, the alarming rise in other countries, particularly in other J7 countries, prompts us to be vigilant against similar developments in Argentina.

## Antisemitism Online

In 2023, 65 percent of antisemitic incidents reported by the DAIA took place in the digital space while the remaining 35 percent occurred in person.

The *2023 Annual Report of the Observatorio Web*, published by the Latin American Jewish Congress (CJL), AMIA, and DAIA, reported an alarming surge in antisemitism on social media.

On X (formerly Twitter), over 2.4 million antisemitic posts were recorded in 2023, compared to 729,556 the previous year.

On Facebook, the percentage of antisemitic comments on news media posts increased from 3.61 percent before October 7 to 10.35 percent by the end of 2023, marking the highest percentage increase among the platforms analyzed.

This highlights a significant rise in antisemitic content on social networks, pointing to an alarming trend that affects both individuals and entire communities. Furthermore, as this report notes, these hateful messages are not merely isolated incidents but part of broader campaigns aimed at delegitimizing Israel and stigmatizing the Jewish community.

## Outlook

Argentina, which historically has not experienced high levels of anti-Jewish animus, is witnessing a rise in antisemitic expressions, particularly on social media platforms. This trend is predominantly characterized by anti-Zionist and anti-Israel sentiments, largely emanating from spaces on the left, and has manifested online as well as on university campuses and other public spaces.

The political landscape in Argentina shifted significantly with the election of President Javier Milei at the end of 2023. His administration's alignment with the United States and support for Israel has resulted in an increase in antisemitic and other conspiratorial rhetoric, which has become intertwined with broader geopolitical narratives.

Given these dynamics, there is an urgent need for vigilant government monitoring and action, including the implementation of responsible and proactive policies to ensure the security of Jewish individuals and institutions across the country. This approach should be informed by two prior deadly incidents in Buenos Aires – the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy and the 1994 bombing of the AMIA-DAIA Jewish Center – with an emphasis on the importance of safeguarding Jewish institutions and individuals against all forms of violence.

# Australia

By Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ)

## Top Lines

- Massive increase in anti-Jewish hate crime, e.g., arson
- Getting governments, police and civil society leaders to take antisemitism seriously
- Ensuring laws are effective and enforced.

## Antisemitic Incidents

Each Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ) Report on Antisemitism in Australia covers the 12-month period from October 1st to September 30th.

The latest ECAJ incident-only report covering October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024 showed there were 2,062 antisemitic incidents, compared to 495 incidents in the previous 12-month period. Thus, there was a 316 percent increase in incidents.<sup>5</sup>

In previous years, from 2013 to 2023, the number of incidents ranged from 190 to 495. Of note, these reports, including the incident data, have been compiled and written by the same person using the same criteria since 2013. The full 2024 ECAJ Report on Antisemitism in Australia will be released within the next few months.

## Antisemitic Attitudes

A survey was conducted for the Sydney Morning Herald newspaper by Resolve Strategic, whereby Resolve Political Monitor surveyed 1,616 people from January 15-21, 2025. “The 1616 respondents to the Resolve Political Monitor reflected the Australian population by location, gender, age and income. The findings have a margin of error of 2.4 per cent.” The survey was written about in an article by David Crowe on January 26, 2025.<sup>6</sup>

5. Nathan, Julie. Anti-Jewish Incidents, Executive Council of Australian Jewry, November 24, 2024. <https://www.ecaj.org.au/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/ECAJ-Report-Anti-Jewish-Incidents-Australia-2024-1.pdf>

6. Crowe, David. “Safety fears and antisemitism concerns over Gaza,” The Sydney Morning Herald, January 26, 2025. <https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/safety-fears-and-antisemitism-concerns-over-gaza-20250124-p5l6xm.html>

Findings include:

- “a surge in concern about the safety of Australians since the Hamas attack on Israel in October 2023, rising from 36 per cent in November 2023 to the new high of 51 per cent in a survey taken over the past week. ... Only 24 per cent say the overseas conflict has not made Australia less safe, while others are undecided.”
- “More than two-thirds of Australians now believe there is an increase in racism across the community (as a result of the Israel-Gaza conflict), with 69 per cent saying there has been more racism and religious intolerance – up from 58 per cent who said the same last October.”
- “Australians believe hatred of Jews is a bigger factor than similar intolerance of Muslims, with 54 per cent saying they think there has been more antisemitism (up from 33 per cent in March 2024) and 9 per cent saying there is more Islamophobia (down from 14 per cent last October and slightly down from 11 per cent in March 2024).”

## Government Action/Inaction

In 2024, the Australian Federal government, and most state governments (NSW, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia) banned hate symbols including the Nazi swastika, Nazi salute, and the Federal government also banned the symbols of prohibited terrorist organizations. However, while these laws are welcomed, they are not addressing the post-October 7 sources of antisemitism in Australia which makes up the majority of incidents, nor will the laws counter anti-Jewish attitudes and incidents.

The Federal government appointed a Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism in Australia (SECAA) in July 2024. This is an excellent development, especially given that the Envoy is a very capable and forthright person, highly suited to this position.

Overall, the federal government and some state governments, and state and federal police services, have been slow and timid in dealing with antisemitism. It was only after the Adass Israel Synagogue in Melbourne was destroyed in an arson incident on December 6, 2024, that governments and police finally began to realize that they had to act to condemn antisemitism, investigate hate crimes, and be pro-active in countering antisemitism.

The ECAJ wrote to the Prime Minister on December 9, 2024 calling for six immediate responses to the national antisemitism crisis.<sup>7</sup>

1. Provide emergency security funding to meet the Jewish community’s additional security needs.
2. Support mandatory national antisemitism education in Australian schools.
3. Direct police to strictly enforce existing laws prohibiting harassment or intimidation by protesters of persons attending schools, places of public worship or other communal places, or in jurisdictions where no such laws currently exist, to enact and strictly enforce laws to that effect.

---

7. “ECAJ to PM: Antisemitism crisis demands immediate action,” Executive Council of Australian Jewry, December 9, 2024. <https://www.ecaj.org.au/ecaj-calls-on-government-to-respond-to-national-antisemitism-crisis/>

4. Urgently convene a meeting of the National Cabinet to further address the national antisemitism crisis including through uniform policing guidelines, law reform and public campaigns.
5. Enact new legislation to require Universities to protect the safety and security of students and staff as an over-riding priority.
6. Review the government’s rhetoric and public statements on antisemitism and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, recognizing the far greater impact that such statements have on local communities than on conflict resolution in the Middle East.

## Community Sentiment

According to Dr. Adina Bankier-Karp and Dr. David Graham’s survey, *Australian Jews in the Shadow of War: Main Survey Findings*, conducted in November 2023 and published in May 2024:<sup>8</sup>

- 64 percent of Australian Jews felt that antisemitism was ‘very much’ a big problem in Australia. This was ten times higher than in 2017 when a similar question was asked of Australian Jews in more peaceful times.
- Since the beginning of the war, i.e., over a period of about 40 days, one in five (20 percent) Jewish adults in Australia said they had personally experienced an insult or harassment because of their Jewish identity, rising to 43 percent among those aged 18 to 29 years.
- 71 percent of these victims said they had not reported the antisemitic incident to any authority.
- Since the beginning of the Israel-Hamas war, one in five (22 percent) Jewish people in Australia had been less open about their Jewish identity in public.

Anecdotally, Australian Jews are very aware of and concerned about the rapid and violent increase in anti-Jewish incidents. There is a widespread sense of insecurity across the Jewish community, of not knowing what is coming next, and not knowing whether governments, police services, and leaders of civil society will respond appropriately, not respond at all, or respond in a way that allows the situation to worsen.

Many in the Jewish community have responded by organizing solidarity rallies, rallies against antisemitism, online mutual help groups, defending the Jewish community online. Jewish community organizations at federal and state levels have engaged with governments and others in an attempt to highlight antisemitism and failures within authority structures to deal appropriately with it. Jewish community organizations have been very engaged with the media to have the antisemitism aired and to call for appropriate responses.

---

8. Bankier- Karp, Adina and David J. Graham. *Australian Jews in the Shadow of War: Main Survey Findings*. Monash University, Australian Center for Jewish Civilisation. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/380976882\\_Australian\\_Jews\\_in\\_the\\_Shadow\\_of\\_War\\_Main\\_Survey\\_Findings](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/380976882_Australian_Jews_in_the_Shadow_of_War_Main_Survey_Findings)

## **Antisemitism Online**

The online space allows people to express their anti-Jewish beliefs, propagate hate against the Jewish community, and to have such views reinforced. Anecdotally, there has been an increase in anti-Jewish content online by Australians, especially on Twitter/X.

Australia has an e-Safety Commissioner, but at the moment that role does not include racist vilification or threats of violence against ethnic communities or against individuals within those communities.

## **Outlook**

As of the first quarter of 2025, anti-Jewish incidents and sentiment, as well as anti-Israel incidents and sentiments which usually have an adverse effect on the Jewish community, look to continue to increase and perhaps even intensify. Basically, concerns revolve around antisemitic incidents increasing in severity, discrimination against Jews increasing, and further ostracism of individuals within the Jewish community.

There will be a federal election by May 2025, which may bring a government committed to opposing antisemitism, or a government lacking an understanding of the antisemitism and the current situation, or even political instability through minority government. We make no predictions for the year, preferring to note the trend.

# Canada

By The Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs (CIJA)

## Top Lines

The top three antisemitic challenges and concerns are:

- The increased threat of violence to Jews and Jewish institutions and spaces, ranging from street harassment to serious violence against synagogues, Jewish schools, etc.;
- Institutional antisemitism embedded in schools and other sites, as manifested in notions such as “anti-Palestinian racism,” Boycott, Divest, and Sanction (BDS) movements, as well as campus occupations;<sup>9</sup> and
- Anti-Israel actions taken by the federal government that display a double standard towards the Jewish state, such as the imposition of an arms embargo.

## Antisemitic Incidents

Statistics Canada releases their annual hate crime data in July/August for the previous year. Thus, 2024 data is not yet available. However, the 2023 data revealed disturbing trends. Although Jews account for less than 1 percent of the Canadian population, fully 19 percent of all reported hate crimes were motivated by antisemitism. The Jewish community was easily the most targeted religious minority, accounting for some 70 percent of religiously motivated hate crimes (with 900 total hate crimes against Jews recorded). Hate crimes against Jews increased by 71 percent from 2022 to 2023, and 172 percent in total since 2020.

Though complete 2024 data is not yet available, certain municipalities have reported their own isolated hate crime statistics, painting a further darkening picture. In Toronto, Canada’s principal city and containing the largest Jewish population, the Toronto Police Service reported 164 hate crimes targeting Jews as of October 2024 – a 74.5 percent increase over comparable 2023 statistics.

Antisemitic incidents have included violent attacks such as shootings targeting Jewish schools, arson attacks against synagogues, and vandalism of Jewish-owned businesses and other community institutions. Pro-Palestinian protests have contributed to the rise in antisemitism in Canada, particularly among campus activist groups and left-wing organizations, many of which harbor broader revolutionary and violent ideals.

9. “Ten major concerns with the concept of Anti-Palestinian Racism (APR),” The Center for Jewish and Israel Affairs, 2024. <https://www.cija.ca/ten-major-concerns-with-the-concept-of-anti-palestinian-racism>

This has led to increased expressions of support for groups like Hamas and Hezbollah, with incidents of violence occurring during protests in major cities and prominent universities.

## Antisemitic Attitudes

Whereas previously Canada ranked as one of the least antisemitic countries in the world (on par with nations such as the Netherlands or Sweden), the picture has darkened somewhat since October 7, 2023. While antisemitism remains (thankfully) a minority attitude, recent surveys have revealed increasingly stark antisemitic views held by disturbing proportions of select demographics, including university students (26 percent of whom hold some negative views of Jews) and Muslims (52 percent).<sup>10</sup> When polled, 50 percent of Muslims reported that antisemitism was either a minor problem, or not a problem at all.

## Government Action/Inaction

Canadian governments, at all levels, have been characterized by inaction on this issue. We have observed miscommunication or lack of communication between levels of government and between government and law enforcement on the antisemitism file, as well as a preference to pass blame rather than address the crisis fully and frankly.

The Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs (CIJA) has repeatedly called for a national forum to address the antisemitism crisis in Canada. In December 2024, the federal government acceded, and the conference was held on March 6, 2025, albeit under the shadow of an impending federal election. Co-chaired by our federal Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and the Minister and Associate Minister of Public Safety, the National Forum on Antisemitism brought together federal, provincial, and municipal leadership, along with law enforcement and prosecutors, to discuss the growing public safety threat of antisemitism. CIJA called for a clear commitment to action along several measurable fronts. These include:

- Government Action and Political Will.
  - A firm statement of will from the federal government, as well as provincial governments and law enforcement, will be necessary, as well as a clarification of the role of our Attorneys-General and their willingness to prioritize hate crime prosecutions.
- Legal Reform.
  - We seek to remedy gaps in terrorism legislation by strongly advocating for Canada's Criminal Code to be amended to provide clearer guidance and stronger enforcement measures regarding the glorification of terrorism. Specifically, the introduction of the crime of "glorifying terrorism" would prevent public displays of admiration for Canadian-listed terrorist entities

10. "In Canada, vast majority agree both anti-Semitism & anti-Muslim views are problems; less consensus over severity," Angus Reid Institute, December 20, 2023. <https://angusreid.org/anti-semitism-anti-muslim-canada/>



- Additionally, municipal, provincial and federal governments should establish safe access zones to protect ethnocultural, racialized, gender and sexually diverse, and religious communities’ institutions (including places of worship, community centers, social service providers, and schools) from dangerous protests. This so-called “Bubble Legislation” has been passed in several municipal jurisdictions but has not been pursued at provincial or federal levels of government.
- Finally, we seek to have hate against identifiable groups taken into consideration when determining bail for accused persons.
- Community and Law Enforcement Cooperation.
  - We seek to ensure police services are fully aware of the existing laws, by-laws, and regulations, and that they are funded and have proper plans for crowd control. The police must be willing and able to enforce existing laws, regardless of the protest’s time, location, or subject. They must also be better educated in the signs and symbols of hate groups. Finally, CIJA is also advocating for funding and support for the development of local security networks in Toronto and Montreal.

## Community Sentiment

The Jewish community is acutely aware of this rise in antisemitism, and this awareness has colored their daily experiences as Canadians. Some 98 percent of Jews say that antisemitism is a serious or somewhat serious problem, and 82 percent say that Canada has become less safe for Jews since October 7, 2023.<sup>11</sup> 40 percent report being the victim of antisemitic comments or slurs, and 20 percent have reported hiding one or more aspects of their Jewishness to avoid antisemitism.

## Antisemitism Online

In February 2024, the federal government introduced its long-awaited Online Harms Bill. This faced headwinds given the government’s minority status in Parliament. In December 2024, the government announced it was splitting the bill, in effect dropping the parts dealing with online hate. The prorogation of Parliament announced by Prime Minister Trudeau on January 6, 2025, as he also announced his resignation, killed the bill. We do not expect a future government, whether led by a Liberal successor to Trudeau, or a Conservative one, will reintroduce similar legislation.

## Outlook

With a pending new government following the April 2025 federal election, we are acutely aware that strong and consistent measures are needed to combat this crisis, which is both ancient in its nature and modern in its characteristics. Whatever comes next in the Israel-Hamas war, red lines have been crossed in Canada. Canada has changed – and not for the better.

---

11. “In Canada, vast majority agree both anti-Semitism & anti-Muslim views are problems; less consensus over severity,” Angus Reid Institute, December 20, 2023. <https://angusreid.org/anti-semitism-anti-muslim-canada/>

# France

By Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France (Crif)

## Top Lines

The three most concerning antisemitic trends in France in 2024-2025 are:

- A very high proportion of antisemitic acts are related to the Israel-Hamas war: Throughout 2024, the theme of “Palestine” has been a powerful catalyst for antisemitic acts, with more than 30 percent of antisemitic acts referring to Palestine.<sup>12</sup>
- Antisemitism targets students: The French Ministry of National Education recorded 1,670 antisemitic acts in schools for the school year 2023-2024, compared to 400 for the prior school year. For example, children, even as young as 9 or 10, are harassed at school because they are Jewish and do not dare to talk about their vacation in Israel or the holidays they celebrate at home.<sup>13</sup>
- Antisemitism is becoming more violent: In 2024, 65.2 percent of the antisemitic acts involved aggression against people. More than 10 percent of all incidents were physical assaults, an all-time high.<sup>14</sup>

## Antisemitic Incidents

The Hamas attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, triggered a sharp rise in antisemitic incidents both online and offline. In 2024, antisemitic acts in France nearly quadrupled, with 1,570 incidents recorded, accounting for 62 percent of all religious hate crimes in the country.

12. Crif – Rapport annuel du SPCJ: “Les chiffres de l’antisémitisme en France en 2024,” Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, January 22, 2025. <https://www.crif.org/fr/content/crif-rapport-annuel-du-spcj-les-chiffres-de-lantisemitisme-en-france-en-2024>

13. L’école de la République à l’épreuve de la montée de l’antisémitisme, Fondation Jean-Jaurès, Marc 5, 2025. <https://www.jean-jaures.org/publication/lecole-de-la-republique-a-lepreuve-de-la-montee-de-lantisemitisme/>

14. Crif – Rapport annuel du SPCJ: “Les chiffres de l’antisémitisme en France en 2024,” Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, January 22, 2025. <https://www.crif.org/fr/content/crif-rapport-annuel-du-spcj-les-chiffres-de-lantisemitisme-en-france-en-2024>

Examples of antisemitic incidents include:

- Arson and antisemitic graffiti at the Rouen synagogue – May 2024
- Assault and rape of a 12-year-old Jewish girl in Courbevoie, because of her “bad words on Palestine” – June 2024
- Arson at La Grande-Motte synagogue – August 2024
- Violent physical attack on the Rabbi of Orléans – March 2025.

## Antisemitic Attitudes

In November 2024, the Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France (Crif) commissioned a study from Ipsos on “The French view of antisemitism and the situation of French Jews in 2024.”<sup>15</sup>

This survey shows that 55 percent of the far-left La France Insoumise (LFI) and 52 percent of far-right Rassemblement National (RN) supporters adhere to at least six antisemitic prejudices out of the 16 tested. In the general population, 46 percent of people adhere to at least six prejudices out of 16 tested.

The most widely held prejudices were: Jews are very communitarian, they are more attached to Israel than to France, and they have powerful lobbies that intervene at the highest level.

Regarding the perception of the rise of antisemitism, 41 percent of LFI supporters believe that antisemitism is increasing in France compared to 70 percent of the general population.

## Government Action/Inaction

The government has two officials who are charged with combatting antisemitism: The Interministerial Delegate for the fight against racism, antisemitism and anti-LGBT hatred, Mathias Ott, and the Ambassador for Human Rights, Isabelle Rome.

France has adopted a National Plan to combat racism, antisemitism and other forms of discrimination in 2023, which will be implemented through 2026.

Crif welcomed the adoption of the plan and actively took part in the consultations for its development. However, the situation of antisemitism in France since the Hamas attack of October 7, 2023, requires some adjustments.

15. Sondage: “Le regard des Français sur l’antisémitisme et la situation des Français juifs – en 2024,” Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, November 20, 2024. <https://www.crif.org/fr/content/sondage-le-regard-des-francais-sur-lantisemitisme-et-la-situation-des-francais-juifs-2024>; “Le Regard des Français sur l’antisémitisme et la situation Des français Juifs – 2024,” Ipsos, September 2024. <https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2024-10/ipsos-crif-regard-francais-antise%CC%81mitisme-rapport-complet-V2.pdf>

In February 2025, Aurore Bergé, the French Minister for countering discrimination, convened a high-level conference on combating antisemitism.<sup>16</sup>

Regarding security, the French Ministry of Interior has reinforced the protection of Jewish places of worship and interests throughout France since October 7, 2023.

## Community Sentiment

### “Antisemitism of atmosphere”

Beyond the acts, an “antisemitism of atmosphere”<sup>17</sup> has taken hold in the various spaces of society, particularly at schools and universities. This phenomenon can be defined as the appearance of a hostile climate to French Jews, manifesting both through visible signs of hostility and in a less ostensible yet perceptible way by the people targeted, inscribed in an environment perceived as oppressive.

This “antisemitism of atmosphere” can be illustrated by some everyday gestures from French Jews: removing their mezuzah, changing their name on food delivery or transport apps, talking quietly in the subway about topics related to Israel or Judaism.

A survey conducted by Ipsos for Crif is revealing in this respect.<sup>18</sup> Whereas in 2020, 50 percent of the French population considered that there were reasons for Jews to have fears about living in France, this share is now 64 percent. Similarly, 79 percent of the population considers that antisemitism is now a widespread phenomenon and 70 percent recognize that antisemitism is rising.

## Antisemitism Online

In the weeks following October 7, Crif reported more than ten times the usual number of antisemitic posts. Several key trends emerged:

- **October 7 Denial:** As early as October 8, 2023 individuals and influencers began denying or minimizing the events of October 7 and spreading conspiracy theories.

16. “Crif – Major Conference against Antisemitism launched by French Minister Aurore Bergé,” Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, February 24, 2025. <https://www.crif.org/en/content/crif-major-conference-against-antisemitism-launched-french-minister-aurore-berg%C3%A9>

17. Crif defines “antisemitism of atmosphere” as “an antisemitism which floats in the air, which intrudes into all spheres and which ends up making the air unbreathable for Jews.” “Crif – Speaking at the WJC panel ‘From Digital Hate to Real-World Bloodshed: The Interaction Between Online Extremism, Antisemitism, and Offline Violence,’” Crif, September 4, 2024. <https://www.crif.org/en/content/crif-speaking-wjc-panel-digital-hate-real-world-bloodshed-interaction-between-online>

18. “Le Regard des Français sur l’antisémitisme et la situation Des français Juifs – 2024,” Ipsos, September 2024. <https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2024-10/ipsos-crif-regard-francais-antise%CC%81mitisme-rapport-complet-V2.pdf>

- **Calls for Boycotts and Violence in Sports:** Since October 7, every time an Israeli team competed in a competition in France or during the Paris Olympic Games, thousands of posts called for boycotts or violence against Israeli athletes.
- **Christmas and Religious Narratives:** This year, more than ever, the narrative that “Jesus was Palestinian” resurfaced on social media, often accompanied by the claim that “Jews killed him, so the violence didn’t start on October 7.”
- **October 7 Anniversary Celebrations:** On October 7, 2024, there were dozens of posts celebrating the anniversary of the attack.
- **Doxxing of Jews:** Jewish businesspeople, students, soldiers (particularly dual nationals), influencers, and private individuals were targeted and exposed on social media.<sup>19</sup>
- **Far-Left Deputies Spreading Antisemitic Narratives:** Several French far-left deputies disproportionately post about Gaza, labeling Israel a “colonial, genocidal, supremacist state,” accusing it of genocide, and spreading misinformation. Data indicates that the frequency of antisemitic incidents in real life closely follows the volume of their posts about Gaza.

## Outlook

### Extreme political parties in France

In France, the extreme left instrumentalizes antisemitism as a political tool, while the extreme right instrumentalizes the fight against antisemitism as a political tool. As a Jewish institution, Crif’s role is to ensure that French Jews are not exploited and used for political or electoral purposes. Therefore, Crif resists and combats political entities and ideologies that deviate from the republican values that define our country and will continue to speak out against these extreme political parties.

### Hiding Jewish identity, the risk of “marranization”<sup>20</sup>

Out of fear, many French Jews give up displaying and talking about their Jewish identity.

This loss of reference is a global challenge and must be closely monitored.

Jewish organizations will continue to mobilize to ensure that all Jews feel welcome within their respective national communities.

19. Dominguez, Guillaume. “Le député LFI Thomas Portes poursuivi en justice pour avoir accusé à tort un jeune Français de confession juive,” Europe 1, March 22, 2024. <https://www.europe1.fr/politique/le-depute-insoumis-thomas-portes-poursuivi-en-justice-pour-avoir-accuse-a-tort-un-jeune-juif-francais-4237396>.

20. The term *marranization* refers to Marranos or crypto-Jews, Jews from Spain and Portugal who were forced to convert to Christianity and practice their Judaism in secret.

# Germany

*By Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland*

## Top Lines

- October 7, 2023 has massively accelerated a development that was already looming. Jews in Germany are under threat. A front has formed, cutting across the left and right, from Islamists to the very center of society. This coalition questions the self-evidence of today's Jewish life as well as Germany's culture of remembrance. These developments are overlapping and mutually influencing online and offline. They constitute the greatest challenge we face regarding antisemitism in Germany.
- Israel-related antisemitism has been accelerated by the spread of anti-Israel sentiments and incidents since October 7, 2023. This can be observed at universities, and in the arts and culture scene. It also manifests in the negative image of Israel portrayed in the media.
- In addition, the continuing rise of the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD), which some federal states in Germany classify as right-wing extremist, poses a major challenge. The AfD provides an environment for antisemites to flourish. It has close links to right-wing extremist circles, for whom it acts as the political arm in parliament. It is also a threat to Jewish religious life. It opposes circumcision and wants to ban religious slaughter of animals.

## Antisemitic Incidents

Police statistics show 3,200 crimes motivated by antisemitism in Germany in 2024, from January 1, 2024 up to October 7, 2024. By contrast, RIAS, the civil society reporting office for antisemitic incidents that records all antisemitic incidents, including criminal offenses and non-criminal acts, had already recorded almost 3,000 antisemitic incidents in 2023 between October 7, 2023 and end of the same year, averaging 32 incidents per day.

Extremely disturbing is the rise of incidents in educational institutions. In 2023, 471 incidents took place in schools, universities, museums or theaters, compared to a total of 184 incidents in 2022. While final RIAS

figures for 2024 are not yet available, initial statistics do show that there is a clear increase in incidents of Israel-related antisemitism.

There were also more than 5,000 crimes reported by the German police in connection with the Israel-Hamas war that were not labeled as motivated by antisemitism.<sup>21</sup>

## Antisemitic Attitudes

In January 2025, a study conducted by the Claims Conference showed that around 40 percent of 18- to 29-year-olds in Germany were unaware of the fact that more than 6 million Jews were murdered in the Shoah. As ADL’s Global 100 survey 2024 shows, denial and distortion of the Shoah in Germany is lower compared to other Western European countries. Comparative surveys also often show that Germans are mostly aware that there is an established social norm regarding the Shoah. In view of the high number of antisemitic incidents, and the fact that younger people are unaware of Holocaust facts, a younger generation needs to be addressed explicitly in the fight against antisemitism and Shoah remembrance.

These developments threaten the acceptance of Jewish life in Germany in the short term. They are the breeding ground for antisemitism.

In the capital of Germany, Berlin, the reporting office RIAS recorded 1,383 antisemitic incidents in the first half of 2024, more than had ever been recorded previously in any one year. 21 of these targeted Jewish memorial sites.

The far-right propaganda-term “Schuldskult” (“cult of guilt”) overlaps with the far-left ideology against a perceived “German guilt.” It aims to reject Germany’s responsibility for its past, a tactic that extremist Muslim and Islamist antisemites have also weaponized.

## Government Action/Inaction

After more than a year of sometimes difficult negotiations between the parties, a comprehensive resolution on the protection of Jewish life was passed by the German Bundestag on November 7, 2024, which also received the support of the Central Council. However, we do experience challenges from time to time – both in rhetoric and substance – which speaks to the need for clear action and statements against the distortion of the Shoah, and clear responses to Israel-related antisemitism on German streets.

Soon after October 7, 2023, the Ministry of Interior banned Hamas and organizations that support it in Germany. The Hamas slogan “From the river to the sea...” was also banned in several federal states but is not yet punishable everywhere.

We do see that demonstrations are not always banned when illegal symbols or chants are used. In our view, university encampments in particular, where Hamas symbols such as the red triangle are being used, are tolerated without consequence for too long before action is taken.

21. “Antisemitische Straftaten auch 2024 auf hohem Niveau,” Tagesschau, February, 5, 2025.  
<https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/antisemitische-straftaten-108.html>

In the run-up to the federal Bundestag elections in February 2025, the Central Council of Jews in Germany has made specific demands of the political parties regarding the fight against antisemitism and the promotion of Jewish life.<sup>22</sup> These include making it a criminal offense to call for the destruction of any state, making the adoption of the IHRA definition a prerequisite to receive state funding, and securing the memorial sites of the concentration camps. It also calls for a stronger commitment by the Federal Republic of Germany to stand by Israel in the United Nations.

## Community Sentiment

One year after October 7, the Central Council of Jews in Germany published a situation report on the impact of terrorism and the war in Gaza on the Jewish communities in Germany.<sup>23</sup> This was preceded by an initial analysis in December 2023. The report, which surveyed elected leaders of Jewish communities in Germany, showed strong levels of local support for Jews facing elevated antisemitism. However, two-thirds of the leaders report negative effects of the war in Gaza on their communities – a consistently high figure. The communities are at their limit in terms of personnel, as well as emotional and organizational capacity. The report shows how life for Jews has changed dramatically, with Jewish life being less visible, and almost half of the communities affected by antisemitic incidents in 2024.

## Antisemitism Online

Data from monitoring organizations reveal a drastic rise in antisemitic narratives across social media, often linked to misinformation, disinformation, and radicalization. The Central Council primarily combats online antisemitism through proactive word filters, preventing many hateful comments from being posted to its managed platforms in the first place. If someone still manages to post an antisemitic comment, we immediately take a screenshot, delete the comment, and forward it to our security team. Our security experts then escalate the case to the police for further legal action. Tackling this issue requires stricter enforcement of platform policies, enhanced content moderation, and comprehensive education on antisemitism. The Central Council actively works with policymakers and tech companies to combat this growing threat effectively.

## Outlook

Germany is facing difficult and polarizing social debates. These include how to deal with illegal immigration or issues of social justice in the face of economic hardships. This also directly affects the Jewish community both as part of society and especially as a minority. The first regional figures on antisemitic incidents of 2024 show a consistently high level compared to the weeks after October 7, 2023. This level is expected to remain high for 2025. The war in Gaza and the hope for a peaceful resolution will have an impact on the quantity and intensity of these incidents. In any case, a disheartening feeling remains in view of the potential for radicalism in German society.

22. "Zum Schutz jüdischen Lebens in Deutschland," Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland, 2025. <https://www.zentralratderjuden.de/presse/bundestagswahl-2025/>

23. "Lagebild: Auswirkungen des Krieges In Israel auf die Jüdischen Gemeinden in Deutschland," Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland, October 2024. [https://www.zentralratderjuden.de/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/ZDJ\\_GC-War\\_3009b-1.pdf](https://www.zentralratderjuden.de/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/ZDJ_GC-War_3009b-1.pdf)



# United Kingdom

By Board of Deputies of British Jews

## Top Lines

- **Rise in antisemitic incidents following 7th October Attacks** – logged incidents of antisemitism in the UK rose significantly immediately following the October 7th attacks in Israel. While the current levels are not as high as they were in Q4 2023, they remain at a higher rate than they were prior to October 7th.
- **Online Hate** – Online hate has risen drastically since the October 7th attacks, forming 35 percent of logged antisemitic incidents in the UK.
- **Community Outlook** – Due to the rise in antisemitism and media bias against Israel, many Jewish people are finding everyday life in the UK an increasing challenge, with 25 percent of British Jews feeling unsafe in the UK, 14 percent feeling unsure and 61 percent feeling safe.<sup>24</sup>

## Antisemitic Incidents

According to the Community Security Trust’s (CST) 2024 Antisemitic Incidents Report, (published on February 12th 2025), 3,528 antisemitic incidents were reported across the UK, an 18 percent decrease from the record 4,296 incidents in 2023.<sup>25</sup> Despite this decline, the 2024 figure remains at a very high level, the second highest after 2023, indicating a sustained high level of antisemitic activity. More than 200 cases were reported in every month except December.

The surge in incidents was triggered by the Hamas attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, leading to a sharp increase in antisemitic activities in the last three months of the year. It is important to note that a significant wave of antisemitic incidents happened in the immediate aftermath of October 7th, before Israel’s military retaliation in Gaza began.

24. Boyd, Jonathan. “Antisemitism in the aftermath of October 7: What do the data tell us, and what more do we still need to know?,” Institute for Jewish Policy Research, October 1, 2024. <https://www.jpr.org.uk/reports/antisemitism-aftermath-october-7-what-do-data-tell-us-and-what-more-do-we-still-need-know>

25. *Antisemitic Incidents 2024*, Community Security Trust, 2025. <https://cst.org.uk/research/cst-publications/antisemitic-incidents-2024>

Physical assaults accounted for 201 incidents in 2024, including one case classified as extreme violence. There were 157 instances of damage or desecration of Jewish property, 250 direct threats and 2,892 cases of abusive behavior. Synagogues were targeted in 223 incidents, highlighting the persistent threat to Jewish places of worship. Synagogues around the UK increased their security, whether via congregants taking on security roles, CST volunteers, private security companies or liaising closely with the police.

Posters of Israeli hostages are regularly torn down, and in major cities the UK has faced weekly hate marches calling for Israel's destruction. The Institute of Jewish Policy Research calls this phenomenon "ambient antisemitism" which denotes actions that "create a broader milieu that feels threatening and hostile to many Jewish people."<sup>26</sup>

## Antisemitic Attitudes

The high number of recorded incidents suggests a concerning level of anti-Jewish sentiment within certain segments of society. The proliferation of antisemitic content online and in educational institutions indicates that prejudiced attitudes continue to persist and, in some cases, may be increasing. In their report, CST noted 1,240 cases of online antisemitism in 2024. This was the second highest across any year since records began.

According to the most recent ADL Global100 data, the United Kingdom has a global rank of 9 out of 103 countries surveyed, indicating that while antisemitism has risen significantly since the October 7th attacks, this is systematic with global trends of heightened antisemitism. The Global100 also ranks the UK as 7th out of 18 countries in Western Europe and indicating that the UK has become one of the more antisemitic countries in Europe, albeit marginally. The data also suggests that approximately 6.7 million people in the UK 'harbor elevated levels of antisemitic attitudes', roughly the population of London, the UK's capital and most populated city.

According to the Global100, the most common antisemitic views held are allegations of dual or greater loyalty to Israel, world domination and conspiracy theories (however, these are mostly held by adults born outside of the UK at 60 percent of respondents) and that Jews talk too much about the Holocaust (20 percent). Young adults and men are more likely to hold antisemitic attitudes (46 percent), with younger people being heavily weighted to hold anti-Israel views. Fewer than half of those surveyed (43 percent) had a favorable view of Israel.

## Government Action/Inaction

In response to the rise in antisemitic incidents, the UK governments — both the Conservative government prior to July 2024 and the Labour government after — have taken a number of measures:

- **Funding for Security:** In February 2024, the government increased its Jewish Community Protective Grant to £18 million per year, citing the drastic increase of antisemitic incidents by 147 percent from the previous time the grant was issued in 2022. This increase had followed an additional £3 million grant in October

26. Boyd, Jonathan. "Antisemitism in the aftermath of October 7: What do the data tell us, and what more do we still need to know?," Institute for Jewish Policy Research, October 1, 2024. <https://www.jpr.org.uk/reports/antisemitism-aftermath-october-7-what-do-data-tell-us-and-what-more-do-we-still-need-know>

2023 following the Hamas attacks. The current Government is committed to maintaining this funding. The Jewish Community Protective Grant is administered by the CST to enhance security at Jewish institutions.<sup>27</sup>

- **Educational Initiatives:** In October 2024, the Department for Education announced £7 million in funding to combat antisemitism in schools and universities. This includes £500,000 allocated to the University Jewish Chaplaincy to support Jewish students.<sup>28</sup> This funding followed a 2023 pledge of the previous Government to provide £7 million to Jewish charities to combat antisemitism.<sup>29</sup>
- **Endorsing Guidelines:** In July 2024, the current Government endorsed the new Global Guidelines on Countering Antisemitism, launched at the J7 meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, commemorating the 1994 AMIA-DAIA Bombing.<sup>30</sup>
- While these initiatives demonstrate a commitment to addressing antisemitism, the persistent high levels of incidents suggest that further efforts are needed. Enhanced law enforcement, stricter regulations on online hate speech, and comprehensive educational programs are essential to effectively combat antisemitic attitudes and behaviors. For example, while a key pledge of the previous Government involved passing legislation to prevent local authorities from adopting BDS as policy, the previous Government was unable to get this bill passed, and the current Government has no plans to bring back this bill.

## Antisemitism Online

Online platforms have become a significant medium for antisemitic abuse. In 2024, 1,240 online antisemitic incidents were reported, comprising 35 percent of the total incidents. This represents a 9 percent decrease from 2023 but remains concerningly high. It is important to note the way such incidents are logged – if a Jewish celebrity tweets something, for example, and receives 1,000 antisemitic responses to that tweet, this will still be counted as one antisemitic incident.

The misuse of AI technologies has exacerbated the issue, with an increase in AI-generated deepfakes depicting Jewish individuals using harmful stereotypes and embedding hate symbols in otherwise innocuous images. Current detection tools are insufficient, necessitating improved AI moderation and stricter content regulations to combat this evolving threat.<sup>31</sup>

27. "Record funding will protect Jewish communities from harm," UK Home Office, February 29, 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/record-funding-will-protect-jewish-communities-from-harm>

28. "Education Secretary announces resumption of procurement for Tackling Antisemitism in Education," UK Department for Education, October 7, 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/7-million-to-tackle-antisemitism-in-education-confirmed>

29. Wolf, Aoife, "Jeremy Hunt pledges £7m to tackle antisemitism," BBC, November 22, 2023. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-67494802>

30. "UK endorses new guidelines for countering antisemitism," UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office, July 19, 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-endorses-new-guidelines-for-countering-antisemitism>

31. Sellman, Mark. "Antisemitic AI deepfakes with hidden hate symbols on the rise," The Times, December 22, 2024. <https://www.thetimes.com/uk/technology-uk/article/antisemitic-ai-deepfakes-with-hidden-hate-symbols-on-the-rise-trhrc75l2?utm>

## Community Sentiment

In the months following the 7th October attacks, it was reported by The Times that 80 percent of Jews felt less safe in the UK than they had before the attacks took place.<sup>32</sup> Additionally, a survey by JPR revealed that 25 percent of British Jews felt unsafe living in the UK. While these findings underscore a growing sense of insecurity among British Jews and mark a sharp increase from only 9 percent of British Jews feeling unsafe in May 2023, it does show a decrease from 39 percent of Jews feeling unsafe in November of the same year.<sup>33</sup>

These findings reflect a community under significant pressure, as well as feeling increasingly isolated and concerned about their safety and acceptance within broader society.

## Outlook

Looking ahead to 2025, the Jewish community in the UK faces several challenges:

- **Persistent Antisemitic Incidents:** While 2024 saw a slight decrease in incidents, the numbers remain alarmingly high. Continuous efforts are required to address both the symptoms and root causes of antisemitism. The Board has launched an independent cross-party Commission on Antisemitism, co-chaired by Lord Mann, the Government's Independent Advisor on Antisemitism, and Penny Mordaunt, former UK Defence Secretary.
- **Online Hate Speech:** The digital landscape presents ongoing challenges, especially with the rise of AI-generated antisemitic content. Developing effective detection and prevention mechanisms is crucial.
- **Community Confidence:** Restoring the sense of security and belonging among British Jews is imperative. This goal requires not only protective measures but also fostering a more inclusive and understanding society. One initiative the Board is taking forward is the creation of a British Jewish Culture Month, designed to emphasize the incredible contribution of British Jews to our country.

32. Wright, Oliver. "UK Jews feel less safe since October 7 Hamas attack, poll finds," The Times, December 13, 2023. <https://www.thetimes.com/uk/article/uk-jews-unsafe-britain-hamas-israel-war-antisemitism-25wckk6x2>

33. Boyd, Jonathan. "Antisemitism in the aftermath of October 7: What do the data tell us, and what more do we still need to know?," Institute for Jewish Policy Research, October 1, 2024. <https://www.jpr.org.uk/reports/antisemitism-aftermath-october-7-what-do-data-tell-us-and-what-more-do-we-still-need-know>

# United States

*By the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations*

## Top Lines

- An alarming rise in antisemitic incidents.
- An alarming rise in antisemitic attitudes, especially among younger demographics.
- The growing concern for personal safety among members of the American Jewish community.

## Antisemitic Incidents

In 2024, antisemitic incidents in the United States rose for the fourth consecutive year, reaching 9,354 total incidents—the highest level ever recorded in the 45-year history of ADL’s Audit. This 5 percent increase from the 8,873 incidents documented in 2023 demonstrates that elevated antisemitism has become a persistent reality for American Jewish communities since the October 7, 2023 Hamas attack, rather than just a temporary spike. These incidents occurred across all 50 states and Washington, D.C., reflecting how antisemitism represents a national challenge.

In 2024, anti-Israel animus played an unprecedented role in antisemitic incidents across the United States. For the first time in Audit history, a majority of incidents (58 percent, or 5,452 incidents) included elements related to Israel or Zionism, a trend that reflects the impact of geopolitics on domestic antisemitism. ADL’s Audit does not consider criticism of Israel or general anti-Israel activism to be antisemitic and does not count such incidents in the Audit. But increasingly, extreme actors in the anti-Israel space have incorporated antisemitic rhetoric into their activism, and it has become commonplace for perpetrators across the political spectrum to voice hatred of Israel or conspiracy theories about the Jewish State in a range of antisemitic attacks.

This also included an uptick in antisemitic incidents on university campuses, including encampments and physical attacks, leading to a hostile environment for Jewish students and faculty. Thousands of antisemitic incidents occurred at, or in the vicinity of, anti-Israel rallies, many of which were organized by Students for Justice in Palestine, the Party for Socialism and Liberation, and other anti-Israel groups.<sup>34</sup> More than half of all incidents of antisemitic vandalism included references to Israel or Zionism. Hundreds of incidents emerged from white supremacist groups’ anti-Israel activity, with Patriot Front playing an outsized role.<sup>35</sup>

34. "Audit of Antisemitic Incidents 2024," ADL, April 22, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/audit-antisemitic-incidents-2024>

35. "Patriot Front," ADL, July 1, 2024. <https://www.adl.org/resources/background/patriot-front>

## Antisemitic Attitudes

In 2024, according to a national survey fielded by ADL's Center for Antisemitism Research, just under 24 percent of Americans endorsed six or more of the 11 anti-Jewish tropes they were asked – a 4 percent increase from the 20 percent of Americans that endorsed the same number of anti-Jewish tropes in 2022.<sup>36</sup>

While anti-Jewish tropes are increasingly endorsed among the general population, in a stunning reversal of past trends, younger Americans demonstrated higher rates of endorsement. The survey shows that millennials agreed with the greatest number of anti-Jewish tropes on average, at 5.4 out of 11, followed by Generation Z at 5, Generation X at 4.2, and Baby Boomers at 3.1.

In addition to individual attitudes, more than 42 percent of Americans either have family or friends who dislike Jews (23.2 percent) or find it socially acceptable for a close family member to support Hamas (27.2 percent).

## Government Action/Inaction

Throughout 2024, the Biden Administration continued to advance the US National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism, implementing over 100 policies and actions across the federal government to increase awareness, improve safety and security, reverse the normalization of antisemitism, and build cross-community solidarity.

The White House and Congress took action to significantly increase funding for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program to more than \$600 million. This program is a cornerstone of the US defense against threats targeting at-risk institutions, including Jewish day schools, synagogues, and community centers.

Amid the rise in antisemitic incidents—particularly around campus protests—Congress held high-profile hearings to hold universities accountable, and began examining the tax-exempt status of organizations allegedly tied to extremist groups. The US Department of Education launched an antisemitism awareness campaign and took steps to better enforce Title VI protections for Jewish students.

Despite these efforts, Jewish communities continue to face vandalism, harassment, and assaults, underscoring the urgent need for sustained action. Since coming into office, the new Trump Administration has taken action to combat antisemitism, including through Executive Orders, an interagency Task Force to Combat Antisemitism, and a focus on confronting antisemitism on college and university campuses. These actions are a positive step, however, there is a need to track to see how effective these measures are and ensure they are not executed in a manner that infringes on due process.

---

36. "Antisemitic Attitudes in America 2024," ADL, February 29, 2024. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/antisemitic-attitudes-america-2024>

## Community Sentiment

According to Pew Research Center, nine-in-ten American Jews say, “they think discrimination against Jews has risen in the United States since the Israel-Hamas war began.”<sup>37</sup> Meanwhile the American Jewish Committee (AJC) found that “87 percent of American Jews think that antisemitism has increased in the United States.”<sup>38</sup>

Likely linked to the spike in antisemitism, the Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) found that American Jews are “nearly twice as likely to say they felt at least somewhat concerned for their personal safety (58 percent) as the general population (32 percent).”<sup>39</sup>

A survey ADL and Hillel International fielded in the fall of 2024 found that 83 percent of Jewish college students have experienced or witnessed some form of antisemitism since October 7.<sup>40</sup> Alarmingly, 66 percent of Jewish students were not confident in their university’s ability to prevent antisemitic incidents.

These disturbing numbers are reflective of the real concerns within the American Jewish community and the ongoing threats and challenges they continue to face.

## Antisemitism Online

Online antisemitism continued to harm Jews in the US in 2024. ADL’s annual survey of online hate and harassment in the US found that Jewish adults were more likely to be harassed for their religion (34 percent of those harassed compared to 18 percent of non-Jews) and that nearly two-thirds (63 percent) felt less safe than they did last year.<sup>41</sup> Concerningly, 41 percent of Jewish adults changed their online behavior to avoid being recognized as Jewish.

Furthermore, ADL’s post-Oct. 7 online antisemitism report card, which evaluated how major social media companies addressed certain forms of online antisemitism that have become pervasive since the Hamas massacre, found that while many tech companies have policies in place to prohibit antisemitism, they are not enforcing them adequately.<sup>42</sup> This was especially true for average user reports for most platforms, and no platform actioned more than 13 percent of antisemitic content when reported as an average user, and many actioned no content at all.

37. Alper, Becka A. “How U.S. Jews are experiencing the Israel-Hamas war,” Pew Research Center, April 2, 2024. <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2024/04/02/how-us-jews-are-experiencing-the-israel-hamas-war/>

38. “AJC’s 2024 Survey of American Jewish Opinion,” American Jewish Committee, 2024. <https://www.ajc.org/news/survey2024>

39. “Federations Survey: Just 28% of Americans Support Unconditional Ceasefire,” Jewish Federations of North America, April 18, 2024. <https://www.jewishfederations.org/fedworld/survey-just-28-of-americans-support-unconditional-ceasefire-464524>

40. “Campus Antisemitism One Year After the Hamas Terrorist Attacks,” ADL, January 20, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/campus-antisemitism-one-year-after-hamas-terrorist-attacks>

41. “Online Hate and Harassment: The American Experience 2024,” ADL, June 11, 2024. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/online-hate-and-harassment-american-experience-2024>

42. “Online Antisemitism: How Tech Platforms Handle User Reporting Post 10/7,” ADL, September 30, 2024. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/online-antisemitism-how-tech-platforms-handle-user-reporting-post-107>



## Outlook

Unfortunately, the groundswell of antisemitism in the United States shows no signs of abating. The historic high in antisemitic incidents, an increase in the endorsement of anti-Jewish tropes and attitudes, together with a decreased commitment to content moderation on the part of social media companies, means that American Jews will continue to face a generational challenge to their sense of security and confidence in their place in American society and campuses. Although federal and state governments have shown an increasing willingness to confront antisemitism, far more is required to push back against this resurgence of anti-Jewish hatred.

In the current polarized political environment, it is hard to predict how antisemitism will develop in the months and years to come, but American Jewish organizations, including ADL, The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and others, will continue to mobilize our community resources to protect the Jewish community, and expose, disrupt, and change the narrative on antisemitism in the United States.





## Conclusion

The inaugural annual report of the J7 – Large Communities’ Task Force Against Antisemitism shows an alarming rise in antisemitic incidents and sentiments, online and offline, across seven countries with the largest Jewish communities outside Israel: Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The qualitative and quantitative data and assessments presented by the respective J7 communities underscore that existing policies against antisemitism, and how they have been implemented, have failed to mitigate the tsunami of hate targeting Jewish individuals, communities, and institutions in the aftermath of Oct. 7.

This report points to some common trends across the J7 countries:

- A spike in antisemitic incidents, especially violent ones, since 10/7
- The repeated targeting of Jewish institutions, including synagogues, schools, and community centers
- A spike in online hate
- A growing feeling of insecurity among Jewish communities leading some to hide their Jewish identity
- The failure of some governments to hold accountable those who engage in anti-Jewish violence and/or support for terrorism against the Jewish state

Despite a slight decline during 2024 in the number of antisemitic incidents in France and the UK, the overall numbers are still significantly higher compared to the pre-Oct. 7 period. This suggests a dangerous trend that should not be dismissed as a temporary spike but rather seen as the new grim reality that J7 communities, as well as many other Jewish communities around the world, are being forced to live with.

The *J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism*, in line with the findings of other similar assessments, offers an important reminder that the fight against antisemitism requires countries to adopt and implement a whole-of-society strategy that involves all levels of government, corporations, academia, civil society, and the public. While no one action or policy can end antisemitism, the J7 Task Force urges governments, as well as international and non-governmental organizations, to adopt and implement the *Global Guidelines for Countering Antisemitism*.<sup>43</sup> In those countries around the world, including each one of the J7 governments, where the *Global Guidelines* have already been adopted by governments, there needs to be a focus on more robust implementation and enforcement to mitigate the threat and protect Jewish communities.

Although the *J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism* offers analysis for each J7 member country, the totality of the report makes it clear that antisemitism is a transnational challenge and requires transnational cooperation against antisemitic hate. Just as the J7 communities united to collectively fight the surge of antisemitism, concerned governments, civil society organizations and others must also do their part.

43. "Global Guidelines for Countering Antisemitism," US Department of State, July 17, 2024. <https://www.state.gov/global-guidelines-for-countering-antisemitism/>

It is our hope that the *J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism* will be an essential resource for governments to better quantify and understand the level of hate impacting Jewish communities around the world, leading them to implement effective whole-of-society strategies to fight antisemitism and all forms of hate.





**Argentina:** Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas (DAIA)

**Australia:** Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ)

**Canada:** Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs (CIJA)

**France:** Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France (CRIF)

**Germany:** Central Council of Jews in Germany

**The United Kingdom:** Board of Deputies of British Jews

**The United States:** ADL (Anti-Defamation League) and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations