



The Large Communities'
Task Force Against
Antisemitism

J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism 2026

J7 - THE LARGE COMMUNITIES' TASK FORCE AGAINST ANTISEMITISM

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EACH CHAPTER OF THIS REPORT REFLECTS THE VIEWPOINT OF THE AUTHORIZING COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.
THEY DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT THE VIEWPOINTS OF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS.

Introduction

On December 3, 2025, the J7 Large Communities’ Task Force Against Antisemitism convened in Sydney for the first-ever J7 Summit in Australia to warn about the sharp spike in antisemitism and the threats faced by Jewish communities worldwide.¹ The summit’s closing statement on December 8 called on J7 governments to “take all necessary steps to fight antisemitism and ensure the security of the Jewish community.”² Only six days later came the Bondi Beach attack in Sydney, where two gunmen, motivated by antisemitism, murdered 15 people at a Hanukkah event.

In both the number of lethal attacks and the number of casualties, 2025 was the deadliest year for antisemitic attacks in the diaspora in more than 30 years, since the AMIA attack in Buenos Aires in 1994. All of the 20 people killed in antisemitic attacks in 2025 were in J7 countries: In addition to the Bondi Beach massacre, two were murdered at the Heaton Park Synagogue in Manchester on Yom Kippur and three were killed in the United States – two at the Capital Jewish Museum in Washington, D.C. and a grandmother in Boulder, Colorado. With its second *J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism*, the J7 Task Force once again sounds the alarm about the deadly reality of antisemitism that Jewish communities worldwide confront at levels unprecedented since World War II.

This edition covers developments across the J7 countries representing the largest Jewish communities outside Israel, namely Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This year’s report also includes an inaugural “In Focus” section, which is intended to highlight another Jewish community experiencing a particularly challenging antisemitic environment. In this report, we feature Ireland, a country that has experienced a worrying spike in antisemitism.

The picture that emerges from this report is both sobering and urgent. While the number of reported antisemitic incidents decreased in four of the J7 countries in 2025 since reaching a peak in 2024, they remain at elevated levels compared to the pre-October 7, 2023 period.

Behind the antisemitic murders that took 20 lives in 2025 lies this alarming landscape of hatred and violence. Between 2021 and 2025, the J7 countries recorded a combined total of more than 91,000 antisemitic incidents. In 2025 alone, Germany recorded 8,725 incidents, the United States 6,274, the United Kingdom 3,700, Australia 1,654, France 1,320, Canada 788, and Argentina 713.

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1. “Global Jewish Leaders: Australia’s Antisemitism Spike is a Warning for Democracies Worldwide,” ADL, December 2, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/press-release/global-jewish-leaders-australias-antisemitism-spike-warning-democracies>
 2. “J7 Leaders Conclude First-Ever Australia Summit,” ADL, December 8, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/article/global-antisemitic-incidents-wake-amas-war-israel>

GRAPH 1: REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2025)

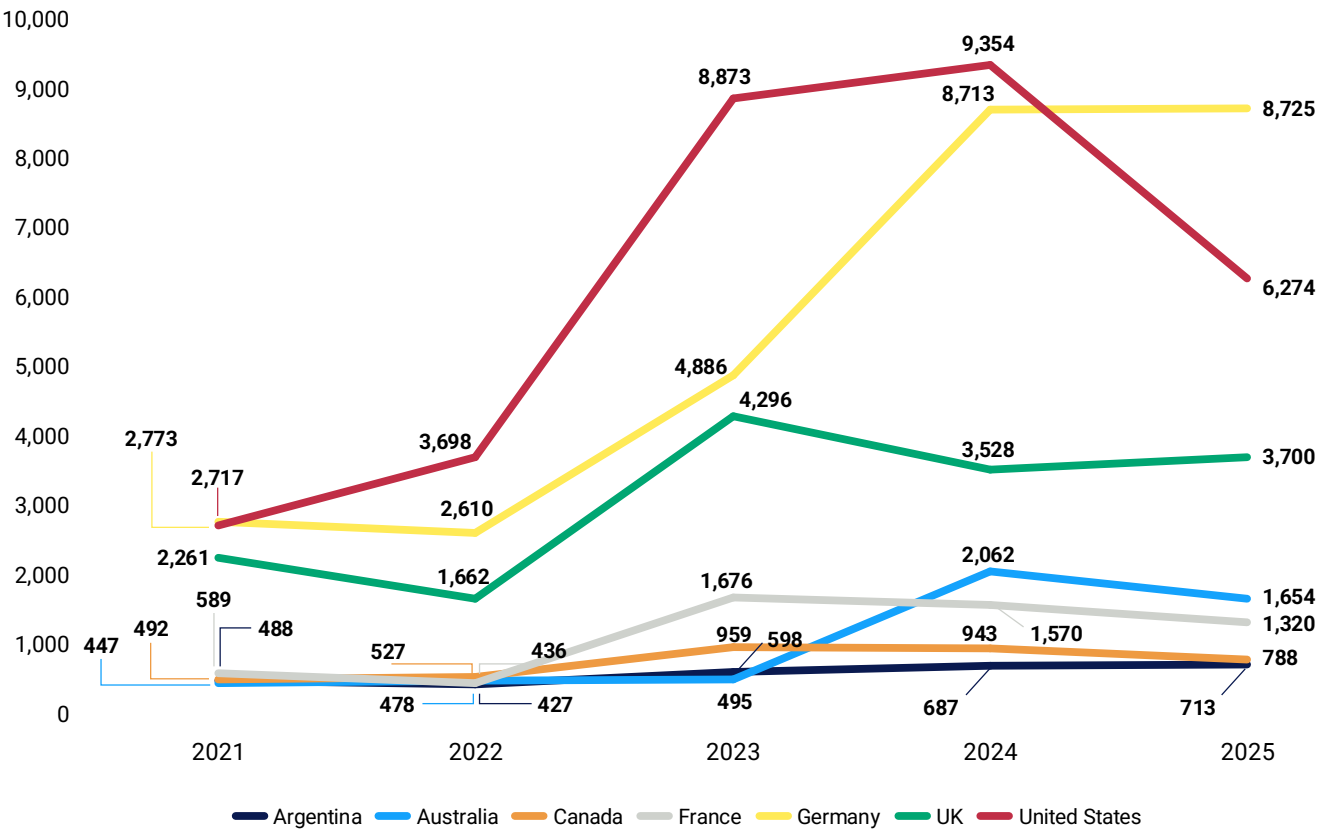


TABLE 1: REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2025)

	Argentina	Australia	Canada	France	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	TOTAL
2021	488	447	492	589	2,773	2,261	2,717	9,767
2022	427	478	527	436	2,610	1,662	3,698	9,838
2023	598	495	959	1,676	4,886	4,296	8,873	21,783
2024	687	2,062	943	1,570	8,713	3,528	9,354	26,857
2025	713	1,654	788	1,320	8,725	3,700	6,274	23,174
TOTAL	2,913	5,136	3,709	5,591	27,707	15,447	30,916	91,419

Across all seven countries, there has been a clear rise in antisemitic incidents, particularly violent ones. From 2021 to 2025, antisemitic incidents increased by 46 percent in Argentina, 60 percent in Canada, 64 percent in the United Kingdom, 124 percent in France, 131 percent in the United States, 215 percent in Germany, and 270 percent in Australia.

GRAPH 2: PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2025)

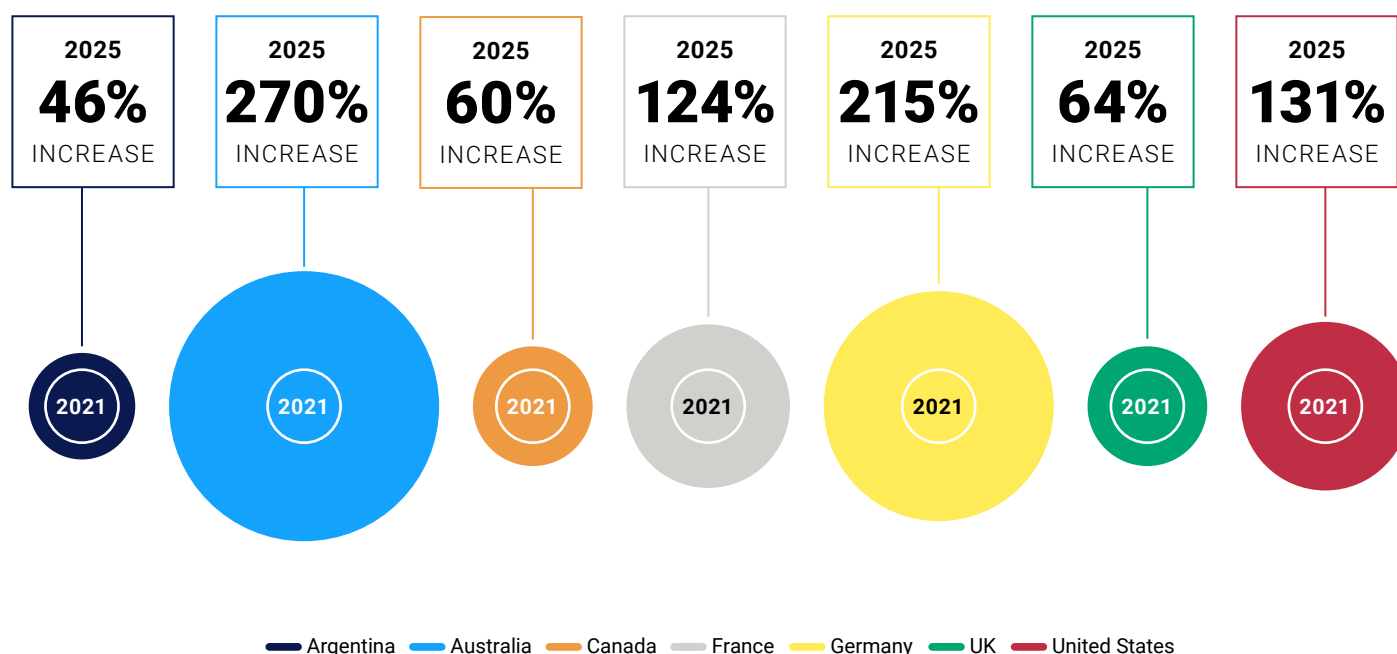


TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2025)

Argentina	Australia	Canada	France	Germany	United Kingdom	United States
46%	270%	60%	124%	215%	64%	131%

The cumulative weight of these numbers demands that we confront an uncomfortable reality: what was once described as a post-October 7 “surge” has become a new and persistently elevated baseline. Compared to 2021, the total number of incidents is up 137 percent, and violent ones are up 78 percent.³

3. Since Statistics Canada, Canada’s national statistical agency, does not provide the breakdown of violent antisemitic incidents, the increase in violent antisemitic incidents in J7 countries excludes Canada.

GRAPH 3: REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS PER 1,000 JEWISH RESIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2025)

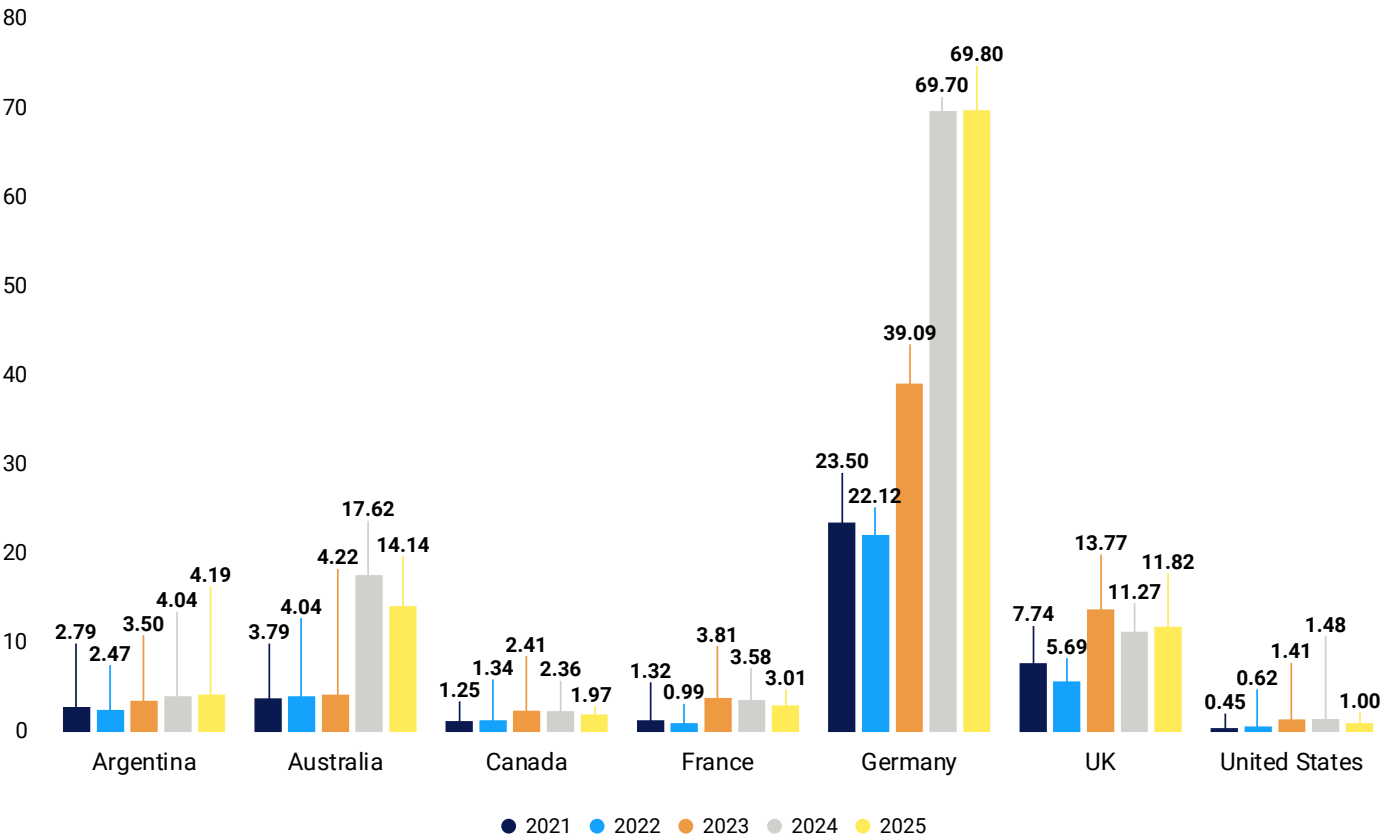


TABLE 3: REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS PER 1,000 JEWISH RESIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2025)

	Argentina	Australia	Canada	France	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	Population-weighted average
2021	2.79	3.79	1.25	1.32	23.50	7.74	0.45	1.42
2022	2.47	4.04	1.34	0.99	22.12	5.69	0.62	1.44
2023	3.50	4.22	2.41	3.81	39.09	13.77	1.41	3.04
2024	4.04	17.62	2.36	3.58	69.70	11.27	1.48	3.74
2025	4.19	14.14	1.97	3.01	69.80	11.82	1.00	3.23
Arithmetic average	3.40	8.76	1.87	2.54	44.84	10.06	0.99	2.59

Perhaps no metric captures this more starkly than the per capita rate of antisemitic incidents. Germany continues to record the highest rate of any J7 country by a substantial margin, reaching 69.80 incidents per 1,000 Jewish residents in 2025, compared to 23.50 in 2021. Australia, at 14.14 per 1,000, and the United Kingdom, at 11.82 per 1,000, represent the second and third highest rates, respectively.

GRAPH 4: REPORTED VIOLENT ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2025)

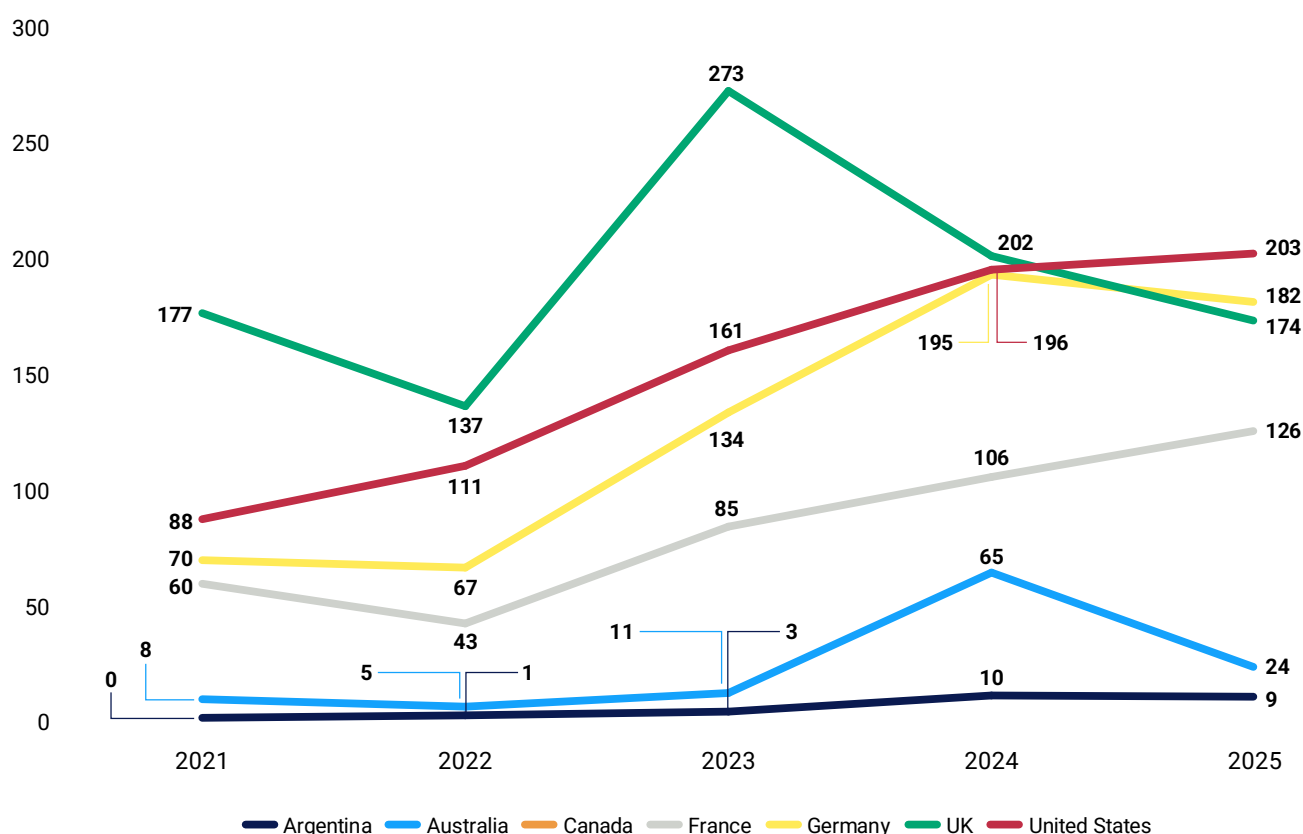


TABLE 4: REPORTED VIOLENT ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN J7 COUNTRIES (2021-2025)

	Argentina	Australia	Canada	France	Germany	United Kingdom	United States	TOTAL
2021	0	8	NA	60	70	177	88	403
2022	1	5	NA	43	67	137	111	364
2023	3	11	NA	85	134	273	161	667
2024	10	65	NA	106	195	202	196	774
2025	9	24	NA	126	182	174	203	718
TOTAL	23	113	NA	420	648	963	759	2,926

NA=Data Not Yet Available

Across all seven countries, several convergent trends define the 2025 landscape.

- **Normalization of antisemitism in mainstream spaces:** In every J7 country, Jewish community organizations report that anti-Jewish hostility is no longer confined to the fringes. In Germany, where the far-right AfD and far-left parties together captured over a third of parliamentary seats in the 2025 federal elections, organized extremists from both ends of the political spectrum perpetrated antisemitic acts at equal rates. In France, an ambient antisemitism has taken root in professional and social life, manifesting in refusals of service, exclusion from events, and the doxxing of Jewish public figures. In Canada, antisemitic incidents, once a monthly occurrence, now happen daily. The normalization of antisemitism is not a metaphor; it is a measurable and documented phenomenon.
- **Instrumentalization of anti-Zionism as a vehicle for antisemitic expression:** In the United States, 45 percent of all incidents in 2025 were Israel- or Zionism-related. In the United Kingdom, anti-Zionism was the key motivation behind 48 percent of all incidents, and more than 53 percent of all incidents referenced Israel, Gaza, the war or October 7. In Germany, “anti-Israel activism” still accounted for at least 22.6 percent of all recorded cases. France experienced an increasing tempo of cultural and academic boycott calls.
- **Campuses and educational institutions as an acute flashpoint:** While there was a decline in the number of incidents on U.S. campuses, Jewish students across all seven countries report self-censorship, exclusion, hostile classroom environments, and inadequate institutional responses. In Australia, three-quarters of Jewish students heard antisemitic comments on campus. In Canada, Jewish students faced peer-imposed litmus tests and faculty unions were willing to abdicate academic freedom for political narratives. In the United States, 13 percent of Jewish Americans reported experiencing antisemitism in an educational institution.
- **Digital sphere becoming the primary arena of antisemitic expression:** Argentina’s DAIA found that 66 percent of all incidents in 2025 originated online. In France, 58.5 percent of identified hateful content was concentrated on the social media platform X. In the U.K., online incidents reached their highest ever recorded level, rising 23 percent from 2024. Germany’s RIAS documented a 16.6 percent rise in online incidents. Across all seven countries, a new and particularly menacing development is the weaponization of artificial intelligence to generate, amplify, and disseminate antisemitic content at scale. ADL research found that four leading large language models, namely OpenAI’s GPT, Anthropic’s Claude, Google’s Gemini, and Meta’s Llama, exhibited measurable anti-Jewish bias in English, and that AI video tools produced antisemitic outputs at least 40 percent of the time when tested.⁴ This technological dimension represents a qualitative shift in the threat environment that no existing legal or regulatory framework has yet adequately addressed.
- **Growing Jewish concern for personal and communal safety:** From Argentina to Australia, Jewish people across the globe report hiding their Jewish identity in public and questioning whether they have a future in their home countries. In Australia, 64 percent of Jews consider antisemitism a very big problem. In the U.K., 82 percent share that view. In the U.S., 52 percent of Jewish Americans worry about their personal safety. In France, emigration has become a serious consideration for a large majority of the Jewish community, and the phenomenon of Jews concealing their identity as an act of self-preservation has intensified.

4. “Anti-Jewish and Anti-Israel Bias Found in Leading AI Models, New ADL Report Finds,” ADL, March 25, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/press-release/anti-jewish-and-anti-israel-bias-found-leading-ai-models-new-adl-report>



Yet for all these convergences, there are some significant differences in the experiences of the seven countries.

- **The trajectory of incidents in 2025 varied meaningfully across countries.** While Germany and the U.K. saw continued increases, the U.S. recorded a 33 percent decline from its 2024 record high, attributable largely to the winding down of campus encampment activity. France and Australia also saw modest declines from their 2024 peaks, though all remain dramatically above pre-October 7 levels.
- **The sources of antisemitism also differ by context.** Germany confronts a particularly dangerous confluence of far-right ethno-nationalism, left-wing anti-Zionism, and Islamist extremism simultaneously. Canada's CIJA warns of foreign state interference and the exploitation of domestic institutions by extremist networks. Argentina's DAIA identifies a paradox unique to its national context: a pro-Israel government whose alignment with Israel has generated conspiratorial antisemitic backlash from the left and from fringe nationalist movements. The U.S. faces a politically polarized environment in which the nonpartisan consensus needed to combat antisemitism is itself under strain.
- **Governments deploy different policy tools.** The U.K. committed £18 million annually in security funding for Jewish institutions, with an emergency £10 million injection following the Heaton Park Synagogue terror attack in October 2025. In early 2026, Australia launched a Royal Commission into Antisemitism and Social Cohesion following the December 2025 Hanukkah massacre in Sydney, which killed 15 people. The U.S. saw the Trump Administration issue Executive Order 14188, which led to the creation of a multi-agency Federal Task Force to Combat Antisemitism and reaffirmed Executive Order 13899's policy that agencies enforcing Title VI consider the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, including its contemporary examples.

Police car in the aftermath of the attack in Boulder, CO, June 1, 2025.

This year's report also includes, for the first time, an "In Focus" chapter, featuring a country outside of the J7 experiencing a particularly challenging antisemitic environment. For the 2026 report, our "In Focus" chapter is on Ireland, contributed by the Jewish Representative Council of Ireland (JRCI). Ireland's inclusion amid the spike in antisemitism in the country offers a valuable comparative lens, particularly in illustrating the experience of small Jewish communities in the absence of the data infrastructure and policy frameworks that most J7 countries have developed.

When the J7 Task Force was established in July 2023, we set out to combat antisemitism through greater global Jewish collaboration in analysis and advocacy. What the data compiled in this report demonstrates is that the need for that collaboration has never been greater. The chapters that follow offer a granular, country-by-country account of a crisis that is simultaneously local in its manifestations and universal in its character. We remain committed to working with governments, law enforcement agencies, institutions, civil society partners, and technology companies to ensure that Jewish communities everywhere can live, learn, and worship in safety, dignity, and freedom.



Meeting of the J7 with Ambassadors to the UN from the seven countries at ADL's New York office.



Argentina

By Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas (DAIA)

Top Lines

- The sharp rise of social media accounts and influencers amplifying antisemitic content, primarily of a conspiratorial nature: This includes narratives that blame Jews for the wildfires in Patagonia, which build on a decades-long conspiracy theory called “El Plan Andinia” that falsely claims that Israel and Jews want to build a second Israel in the southern part of Argentina and Chile.⁵ Social media also amplifies rhetoric linking the Argentinian government’s alignment with the United States and Israel as a conspiracy theory of alleged Jewish influence in national politics.
- The deepening impact of the Middle East conflict on Argentine universities and left-leaning political spaces: Antisemitic discourse has become embedded in ideologically diverse settings — spreading beyond traditional extremist circles into mainstream political and academic environments, where it is increasingly normalized under the guise of political critique.
- A sustained and concerning increase in antisemitic incidents, including physical assaults, in public spaces and educational settings: While the digital sphere remains the primary venue for hate speech, the expansion of antisemitism into everyday public spaces represents a troubling and qualitative escalation in the nature of the threat.

5. “Holostory and Other Lies”: Spanish-Language Antisemitism on Facebook, ADL, November 11, 2021. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/holostory-and-other-lies-spanish-language-antisemitism-facebook>

Antisemitic Incidents

According to data from the Annual Report on Antisemitism in Argentina produced by DAIA’s Center for Social Studies:

REPORTS OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS REGISTERED BY DAIA					
Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number	488	427	598	687	713

REPORTS THAT INCLUDED ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE					
Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number	0	1	3	10	9

In 2025, the DAIA registered 713 antisemitic incidents — a figure that reflects a 4 percent increase from the 687 incidents recorded in 2024, which remains dramatically elevated (46%) compared to pre-October 7 baselines. The number of physical assaults stood at 9 in 2025 — more than twice the total number of violent incidents reported between 2021 and 2023, and consistent with the alarming rise in physical violence that began in 2023. By mid-2025, DAIA was receiving an average of 2.5 antisemitic incident reports per day, up from approximately 2 per day during the same period in 2024.

There has been a sustained increase in antisemitic manifestations since the COVID-19 pandemic, partly because it fostered the spread of conspiracy theories regarding the alleged role of Jews, and partly because it intensified the use of social media and hate speech. The October 7, 2023 terrorist attacks in Israel and the ensuing war deepened this trend. This coincided with the strong alignment of President Javier Milei’s government with the United States and Israel, which paradoxically generated a backlash in the form of increased antisemitic and conspiratorial rhetoric directed at the Jewish community.

According to DAIA’s data, 66 percent of antisemitic incidents in 2025 occurred in the digital space, while 34 percent took place in physical settings — with a notable and growing concentration in educational institutions and residential neighborhoods. Incident spikes correlated with international events related to the Jewish community, particularly around the anniversaries of the October 7 attack.

No targeted attacks have been reported against prominent members of the Jewish community.

Antisemitic Attitudes

The most recent comprehensive attitudinal data available was produced by DAIA in partnership with the University of Buenos Aires and corresponds to 2019 — prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed a relatively low level of antisemitic prejudice within Argentine society compared to other discriminated groups.

However, the absence of more recent attitudinal data represents a significant gap in our understanding of the current landscape. The sharp and sustained rise in incident reports, combined with the normalization of antisemitic discourse in mainstream political and academic spaces, suggests that attitudes may have shifted considerably since 2019. According to ADL’s Global 100 Survey fielded in 2024, Argentinean adults with elevated levels of antisemitic attitudes rose from 24 percent to 39 percent over the past decade — a figure that underscores the importance of commissioning a new, comprehensive national survey.

Government Action/Inaction

- In 2025, the Argentinean government demonstrated notable political commitment to combating antisemitism at both the domestic and international levels.
- Argentina assumed the presidency of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) in 2026 — a significant recognition of the country’s commitment to Holocaust memory and the fight against antisemitism at the global level, and an important platform for promoting the IHRA working definition of antisemitism across Latin America.
- President Milei received the Genesis prize and committed to establishing the Isaac Accords, a vehicle that aims to advance economic, cultural, and diplomatic cooperation between Israel and Latin American countries.
- DAIA signed an agreement with the National Ministry of Education to deliver teacher training on discrimination and antisemitism. By March 2026, more than 10,000 teachers from across the country had enrolled — a scale of engagement that reflects both the urgency of the problem and the government’s willingness to institutionalize antisemitism education in public schools.
- The national government has demonstrated explicit and consistent support for the State of Israel and the Argentine Jewish community through public statements and official actions such as the announcement of the relocation of the embassy to Jerusalem.



THERE HAS BEEN A SUSTAINED INCREASE IN ANTISEMITIC MANIFESTATIONS SINCE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, PARTLY BECAUSE IT FOSTERED THE SPREAD OF CONSPIRACY THEORIES REGARDING THE ALLEGED ROLE OF JEWS, AND PARTLY BECAUSE IT INTENSIFIED THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND HATE SPEECH.

- DAIA is currently acting as plaintiff in 40 cases linked to antisemitism and anti-Zionism, including legal proceedings against left-wing political figures whose public statements were determined to constitute hate speech. This active legal engagement reflects DAIA's commitment to using all available judicial tools to hold perpetrators accountable.

Other measures we request:

- We call on the government to update and strengthen Argentina's anti-discrimination legislation to explicitly address online hate speech and AI-generated antisemitic content — areas where the current legal framework is demonstrably insufficient.
- We urge the government to use the IHRA presidency in 2026 as a platform to promote the adoption of the IHRA working definition of antisemitism in additional countries, with a particular focus on Latin America.
- We request sustained, long-term public funding for the security of Jewish institutions, schools and community events.

Community Sentiment

We do not have comprehensive statistical data on this item for 2025.

Informally, the perception of community members is one of concern regarding the increase in manifestations of antisemitism in general and in educational settings in particular. Jewish students are increasingly making school choices based on perceived safety from antisemitic incidents, whether from peers or, in some cases, from educators themselves. This self-imposed adaptation to a hostile environment is itself a marker of how normalized antisemitism has become in certain academic spaces.

The physical assault on Michelle Iman Schmukler and her child in the Buenos Aires neighborhood of Palermo — attacked in October by a neighbor simply for being Jewish — served as a stark and widely discussed reminder that antisemitic violence is not confined to the digital realm. As DAIA President Mauro Berenstein stated: "Antisemitism is not a fad — it is a crime, and it must be reported. We urgently call on society not to normalize these acts of hatred."

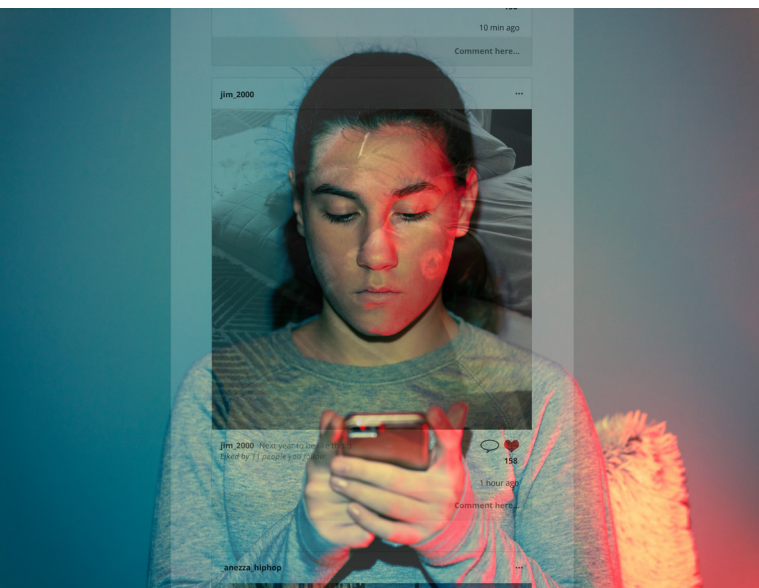
Antisemitism Online

According to DAIA's own records, there has been a steady and significant increase in online antisemitic expressions over recent years. In 2025, 66 percent of all antisemitic incidents registered by DAIA originated in the digital space, making online platforms the primary arena for the expression and amplification of anti-Jewish hate in Argentina. In November 2025, DAIA joined AMIA, the Latin American Jewish Congress, and the Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires in launching a "Guide Against Hate Speech," specifically aimed at combating antisemitism online.⁶

6. "AMIA, junto a otras instituciones y con el apoyo de TikTok, lanzó una guía contra los discursos de odio," AMIA, November 2025. <https://www.amia.org.ar/2025/11/28/amia-junto-a-otras-instituciones-y-con-el-apoyo-de-tiktok-lanzo-una-guia-contra-los-discursos-de-odio/>

Three key challenges define the online antisemitism landscape in 2025:

- 1. The rise of antisemitic influencers:** A growing number of social media personalities with significant followings are producing and disseminating antisemitic content, primarily of a conspiratorial nature. The reach and perceived credibility these figures command among their audiences makes this a qualitatively different threat from anonymous online trolls — one that requires a different and more sophisticated response strategy.
- 2. Legal and regulatory limitations:** Argentina's existing legal framework is inadequate to address the scale and speed of online hate speech. The difficulty of attributing, prosecuting and removing antisemitic content — particularly when produced by accounts that deliberately operate in legal gray areas — remains a critical gap.
- 3. The use of artificial intelligence:** The increasing use of AI tools to produce antisemitic material represents a new and serious threat. AI enables the rapid generation of seemingly credible antisemitic content at scale, making detection and counter-messaging significantly more difficult. Addressing this challenge will require structured collaboration between civil society organizations, technology companies, law enforcement, and the justice system.



Outlook

The outlook for 2026 is one of sustained concern. DAIA recorded 713 incidents in 2025, a slight numerical increase from 2024, and the underlying trends point in a troubling direction. Physical assaults remain at historically elevated levels, the daily rate of incident reports continued to rise through 2025, and the ideological breadth of antisemitic expression — observed across the political left and right, in universities, neighborhoods, and online platforms alike — signals that antisemitism in Argentina is no longer confined to the fringes but has become embedded in mainstream discourse.

The growing use of AI in the production of antisemitic content, the limitations of the current legal framework, and the ongoing polarization around the war all point to a challenging year ahead. The online space presents us with the urgent challenge of working collaboratively with technology companies, law enforcement and the justice system to address the spread of hate crimes before they translate into further physical violence.

Argentina's assumption of the IHRA presidency in 2026 is both an opportunity and a responsibility. It provides a platform to leverage international attention and resources in the fight against antisemitism. The government's demonstrated willingness to act — through the teacher training initiative, active judicial engagement and strong political support for the community — provides a foundation to build on. The challenge for 2026 is to move from symbolic commitments to structural and lasting change.

Australia

By Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ)

Top Lines

- Concern that there may be further harm to or murders of Jews, either individually or in a massacre, like the one in Bondi Beach in December 2025. Challenge is to ensure governments and police are doing everything they can to enhance the physical safety of Australian Jews, individually and as a community, including timely sharing of security-related information with the Jewish community.
- Concern that government needs to make a concerted effort with civil society to reverse the underlying drivers of antisemitism in institutions and society, including online.
- Concerns that the threats posed by extremists, notably Islamist and left-wing, need to be prioritized, and dealt with effectively.



Antisemitic Incidents

ECAJ documents antisemitic incidents, some of which are hate crimes, and publishes an annual report. Each ECAJ Report on Antisemitism in Australia covers the 12-month period from October 1 to September 30. Since 2013, there has been a steady increase in the number of incidents, and a sharper increase since 2023.

Total reported incidents rose from 231 in 2013 to 495 in 2023. After the October 7 Hamas-led massacre in Israel, the number of antisemitic incidents rose sharply with 2,062 incidents in 2024, and 1,654 incidents in 2025. This increase is predominantly composed of assault, abuse, vandalism and graffiti. Many anti-Israel individuals and groups and Islamists have been threatening and attacking Jews, and there is often a lot of anti-Jewish propaganda material at protests, some of it inciting violence against Jews.

There has also been an increase in the targeting of Jewish businesses, artists, musicians, and others due to being Jewish and for supporting the continued existence of Israel as a Jewish state – usually being Jewish is enough to call someone a Zionist, as a proxy for Jew. This targeting includes boycotting, canceling acts, deplatforming, discrimination, doxing, protests, (ECAJ documents such incidents in the discourse section of the ECAJ Report on Antisemitism), as well as graffiti, posters, and stickers on their businesses or venues.

Antisemitic Attitudes

Australia’s Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism commissioned a two-part research program, which was issued as a report titled, *Antisemitism in Australia: Findings of research commissioned by Australia’s Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism*, in November 2025.⁷ The following excerpts from Part A, namely the quantitative online survey, provide an assessment of antisemitic attitudes in the country.

Part A of the research program employed a quantitative online survey with a nationally representative sample of 2,185 non-Jewish Australians aged 18+. The survey was designed to gauge community attitudes and sentiment towards the Australian Jewish community and the extent of antisemitism in Australia. ...

Key findings

Community sentiment

Overall, the emotional and attitudinal sentiment toward the Jewish community is positive, with this being consistent across most age groups and states. Among the 35–54 and

7. Australia’s Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism, “Antisemitism in Australia: Findings of research commissioned by Australia’s Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism,” November 2025. <https://www.aseca.gov.au/sites/default/files/2025-11/2025-aseca-research-findings.pdf>

55–74 age groups, the Jewish community elicits generally positive emotions—such as surprise, happiness, love, pride, and contentment. However, younger Australians stand out as an exception. Of all age groups, 18–35-year-olds express the most negative emotional responses towards the Jewish community. ...

The 18–35 cohort records lower warmth, comfort, and trust, and higher associations of the Jewish community with cruelty, colonialism, and being “unaligned with my values.” When asked about five multicultural communities, 18–35s rated the Jewish community least favourably overall. ...

Limited knowledge about the Jewish community

Most Australians have very limited knowledge about the Jewish community. ...

Those who were better informed, recorded significantly lower antisemitism scores according to the Generalised Antisemitism Scale discussed below. This suggests that increasing public understanding about Jewish life can reduce antisemitic attitudes. ...

Antisemitism in the Australian context

Australians generally have a sense of the Jewish community and broadly support the right of Jewish Australians to speak out against hate speech. However, antisemitism is not widely recognised as a major national issue, and only a minority view it as a serious concern, even on university campuses.

Overall, antisemitism among Australians is average (according to the Generalised Antisemitism Scale), with antizionist antisemitism slightly higher than Judeophobic antisemitism. The 18–34 age group, and students in particular, again show higher scores on both subscales. ...

The data also reveal that:

- Graduates have significantly higher antisemitism scores across the board than non-graduates, and students record the highest scores across all scales of any group in the population.
- Christians record relatively low antisemitism scores, whereas those identifying as Muslim record higher scores.
- Those without religion exhibit higher antisemitism scores across all scales, suggesting that lack of religious affiliation may correlate with weaker familiarity or empathy toward Jewish identity.

Government Action/Inaction

Federal and state governments have made steps in four main areas: an inquiry, new police task forces, legislation, and funding.

- In December 2025, the federal government announced an inquiry into the possible security failures that preceded the Bondi Beach shootings. Under intense public pressure, the government subsequently expanded this into a fully-fledged Royal Commission into Antisemitism and Social Cohesion.
- The NSW state government established an Inquiry into ‘Antisemitism in New South Wales’ on February 12, 2025.
- Several jurisdiction-specific police taskforces and operations were established to deal with antisemitism: *Operation Avalite* (Australian Federal Police’s (AFP) antisemitism taskforce); *Operation Ardvarna* (an AFP-led operation targeting the display of prohibited symbols); *Strike Force Pearl* (NSW Police – investigates hate crime with a focus on antisemitism); *Operation Shelter* (NSW Police – provides Jewish community security); *Operation Park* (Victoria Police – co-ordinates the investigation of offences associated with the Middle East conflict).
- Several laws have been proposed and/or passed by federal and state governments in 2025, including: Federal government – new criminal offences targeting advocacy of and threats involving the use of force or violence against a group, a member of a group or a place of worship. NSW state government – law prohibits blocking, impeding or hindering access to places of worship [after protests outside synagogues]; prohibits intentionally inciting hatred against people because of their race (includes color, nationality, ethnicity, descent, or ethno-religious background); banned public display of Nazi slogans, chants, and other “imagery.” Victoria state government expanded anti-vilification laws. New laws in other states to deal with antisemitism are being proposed for 2026.
- Federal funding for Jewish community security has been increased to help the Jewish community cover the costs of security infrastructure and security guards at synagogues, Jewish schools and other Jewish venues.



IN DECEMBER 2025, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED AN INQUIRY INTO THE POSSIBLE SECURITY FAILURES THAT PRECEDED THE BONDI BEACH SHOOTINGS. UNDER INTENSE PUBLIC PRESSURE, THE GOVERNMENT SUBSEQUENTLY EXPANDED THIS INTO A FULLY-FLEDGED ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ANTISEMITISM AND SOCIAL COHESION.

Evaluation — it is easy to prohibit Nazi symbols and slogans as there is virtually no opposition to such laws or their implementation. It is much harder to pass laws and for police to enforce them when they refer to activities by anti-Israel activists, e.g. protesting outside synagogues, placards, and chants calling for violence against Jews or Zionists. In general, it is good to have the new or expanded laws, but it remains to be seen whether they are enforced by police, and how seriously courts treat those brought before them.

Australia's Special Envoy to Combat Antisemitism (ASECA) released a "Comprehensive Action Plan to Combat Antisemitism" on July 10, 2025. This plan was endorsed by the ECAJ, as a much-desired set of recommendations for the government. However, there was no federal government support for the plan until after the massacre in Bondi in December 2025.

Community Sentiment

Anecdotally, in general, Australian Jews are feeling vulnerable, under attack (assault, abuse, arson), under siege, unsure of their place in Australian society, feeling betrayed by government and civil society leaders, feeling abandoned and ostracized, feeling unprotected from physical harm, wondering whether they have a future in Australia, and wondering where all this will end. 2025, it should be noted, ended with the massacre of 15 people at a Hanukkah event in Sydney. On the other hand, Jews are not being cowed into submission but instead are increasingly embracing their Jewish identity with much gusto.

The Australian Academic Alliance Against Antisemitism (5A) conducted a survey on antisemitism on university campuses — "Antisemitism in Australian Universities Post 7 October" published in May 2025.⁸ It found that:

Three quarters (74%) of Jewish students heard antisemitic comments, with 67% of the overall sample (students and staff) exposed to this type of harassment; 43% of the sample reported feeling ignored or excluded; and 39% experienced insults or harassment on social media. These findings reveal that antisemitic behaviour has become normalised across university campuses. Staff were more likely than students to report feeling excluded, while students reported higher rates of most other antisemitic experiences. ... The majority of participants (84%) perceive the political left as the major source of antisemitism on campus compared to only 37% concerned and very concerned about the political right. ... The sense of safety on campus was low, with only a third (34%) of Jewish students and staff reported feeling safe. ... Sixty percent of participants rated their universities' actions against antisemitism between 0 and 3 on a scale from 0 to 10. ... More than half of respondents (51%) reported having no confidence in the complaints system.

8. "Antisemitism in Australian Universities Post 7 October," Australian Academic Alliance Against Antisemitism, May 2025. <https://www.aaaaa.org.au/5a-publications-1/antisemitism-in-australian-universities-post-7-october-survey-by-australian-academic-alliance-against-antisemitism-2025>

Antisemitism Online

Australia’s Online Hate Prevention Institute (OHPI), which studies online antisemitism, platforms, and trends among others, published a report titled “Social Media and the Normalisation of Hate: October 7 Two Years On” in October 2025, where it noted:⁹

The data provided in this report show significant changes to both the density of antisemitism and the relative popularity of different antisemitic narratives over the last three years. It is based on almost 10,000 items of online antisemitic content, with over 700 antisemitic items gathered from each of: Instagram, TikTok, Facebook, YouTube, X (Twitter), Reddit, LinkedIn, Gab, Telegram, and BitChute. We observed a sharp rise in antisemitism on every platform in the months immediately after October 7, 2023. The changes ranged from a rise of 337% on X (Twitter) to 984% on Gab. On average, across all platforms, the level of antisemitism increased by 839% after October 7. In the remainder of 2024, we saw the level of antisemitism drop on every platform, while remaining significantly above each platform’s pre-October 7 level.

Outlook

The outlook for 2026 is not optimistic. Anti-Jewish incidents, sentiment, discrimination, and propaganda are expected to continue. It is unknown whether Jews will be murdered in 2026, as they were in 2025, but this remains a key concern. However, the massacre at Bondi has apparently woken up governments, police, and others to the high levels of, and violent, antisemitism occurring within Australia, and this awakening may elicit serious measures to curb antisemitism. It is also hoped that the Royal Commission, due to finish in December 2026, will provide recommendations that will be effective and will be adopted by governments and others to combat antisemitism.

9. Oboloer, Andre, Patrick Scolyer-Gray, and Liana Levin, *Social Media and the Normalisation of Hate: October 7 Two Years on*, Melbourne: Online Hate Prevention Institute, 2025. https://ohpi.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/October_7_Two_Years_On.pdf

Canada

By The Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs (CIJA)

Top Lines

- Extremists are targeting Jews in every aspect of society, from Jewish camps to allies who stand against hate. Activists across the country are working to push Jewish presence out of public life — from unsuccessful attempts to exclude Jews from participating in Pride celebrations, to the deliberate targeting, harassment, and violence against our community members at schools, summer camps, community centers, in our workplaces and in unions.
- Concepts like Anti-Palestinian Racism (APR) are instrumentalized to convince institutional partners that Zionism is inherently racist, and therefore illegitimate. APR and anti-Zionism are dangerous ideologies that threaten the safety and well-being of the Jewish community.¹⁰
- Canada's institutions, including the immigration system and justice system, are being manipulated, exploited, and weaponized by foreign extremist networks and hostile regimes to undermine our way of life. What's resulted is the erosion of faith in enforcement of the law, immigration policies, and the justice system across the board as hate-motivated criminals are being released on bail with no regard for community security, or charges being dropped altogether.

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



Antisemitic Incidents

According to Statistics Canada’s “Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2020 to 2025”:¹¹

- Anti-Jewish hate crime has increased 138 percent from 331 incidents in 2020 to 788 incidents in 2025.
- Police-reported hate crimes directed toward the Jewish community accounted for 17 percent of the total number of hate crimes.
- In 2025, Jewish Canadians were 22 times more likely to be victims of a hate crime than any other Canadian and accounted for 71 percent of all religion-motivated hate crimes nationally while representing under 1 percent of the population, the most disproportionate targeting recorded for any Jewish community in the J7.
- There were nearly 4 times as many antisemitic hate crimes as the second-most targeted religious minority (Muslim).
- Canada’s Integrated Threat Assessment Centre (ITAC) has warned in its intelligence brief, “Targeted Attack on Jewish Event by DAESH-Linked Father and Son Likely Also Inspired by Ongoing Antisemitic Narratives,” that the same conditions of virulent antisemitism, radicalization, and violent extremism that drove the attack in Australia are also present here. The report concluded that “a violent, extremist attack in Canada, including one targeting the Jewish community, remains a realistic possibility.”¹²

Antisemitic Attitudes

- The general public has little knowledge of the hate crimes and violence targeted at Jewish Canadians.
- We are working toward updating the data in 2026.

11. “Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2020 to 2025,” Statistics Canada, 2026. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/260722/t006a-eng.htm>

12. “Canadian Jewish group calls for action after threat report warns of possible attacks,” *Global News*, December 16, 2025. <https://globalnews.ca/news/11579992/canadian-jewish-group-calls-for-action-after-threat-report-warns-of-possible-attacks/>

Government Action/Inaction

- The Canadian federal government has introduced Bill C-9, the Combating Hate Act, as a response to the rise of antisemitism and other hate crimes in the country. It criminalizes the public display of symbols associated with listed terrorist entities. It also moved forward Bill C-14, which made it more difficult for a number of criminal offenses to secure bail release, keeping criminals off our streets.
- Community security: Since the Hamas-led terrorist attacks of October 7, 2023, the security environment facing Canada's Jewish community has deteriorated dramatically. Jewish schools, synagogues, community centers, and other institutions have been forced to invest unprecedented resources in physical security, diverting funds away from their core educational, social service, and community missions. Recognizing the seriousness of these threats, the Government of Canada has significantly expanded the Canada Community Security Program, increasing its funding from \$60 million to \$135 million over five years, while also providing an additional \$10 million in emergency assistance. These investments are both welcome and necessary. At the same time, they underscore an uncomfortable reality: no community should have to rely increasingly on guards, barriers, and surveillance simply to exercise its fundamental freedoms. Security funding must therefore be accompanied by robust action to address the underlying drivers of violent extremism, including the promotion of terrorism, foreign interference, and the consistent enforcement of Canada's existing laws.
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THE CANADIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS INTRODUCED BILL C-9, THE COMBATING HATE ACT, AS A RESPONSE TO THE RISE OF ANTISEMITISM AND OTHER HATE CRIMES IN THE COUNTRY. IT CRIMINALIZES THE PUBLIC DISPLAY OF SYMBOLS ASSOCIATED WITH LISTED TERRORIST ENTITIES.

- We would like a new criminal offence to punish the willful promotion, or glorification, of terrorism.
- State institutions are being increasingly weaponized against the Jewish community's institutions. For example, the situation with the Canada Revenue Agency, which has been targeting Jewish charities following organized campaigns, is a growing concern of the Canadian Jewish community.
- We would like governments to issue ministerial directives to law enforcement: the Minister of Public Safety can issue a directive to prioritize and intensify monitoring and intelligence collection, investigations, disruption activities, and enforcement actions both against homegrown antisemitic violent extremism and religiously motivated violent extremism inspired by radical Islamists, and against foreign actors looking to sponsor and exploit protests in Canada. The directive should explicitly state that antisemitic violent extremism leverages "Anti-Israel" sentiment as a conduit for radicalization.

Community Sentiment

- In a post-October 7 world, community members are dealing with antisemitism in every aspect of society.
- Whereas incidents of antisemitism would happen monthly, the community is now experiencing incidents daily.
- The need for action by the community has led to a buildup of frustration toward not only government, but legacy Jewish institutions.
- Many Jewish community members, especially young professionals and young families, are questioning whether they have a future in this country.
- Robert Brym and Rhonda Lenton's *"Canadian Jewish Barometer 2026: Pressures on Canadian Jews and their Responses"* paints a deeply troubling picture.¹³ Over the past two years, attitudes toward both Jews and Israel have deteriorated significantly among non-Jewish Canadians, with perceptions of Israel suffering the sharpest decline: today, fewer than half of non-Jews (48%) express a positive view of the Jewish state. At the same time, antisemitic attitudes have become alarmingly widespread. According to the ADL's Global 100 survey,¹⁴ approximately 8% of Canadian adults—roughly 2.6 million people—express elevated antisemitic attitudes, meaning there are approximately eight Canadian adults holding such views for every Jewish adult in the country. These attitudes have tangible consequences. In 2024, Jews remained by far the most targeted religious or ethnic minority in Canada, experiencing one police-reported hate crime for every 366 members of the community, compared with one for every 1,961 Black Canadians and one for every 9,091 Muslims. Unsurprisingly, fear within the Jewish community has reached unprecedented levels. Nearly nine in ten Canadian Jews (88%) report feeling less safe than they did five years ago, while a majority (58%) expect antisemitism to worsen in the years ahead. Particularly concerning is the finding that age, more than political ideology, predicts negative attitudes toward Jews, with younger Canadians expressing significantly less favorable views than older generations. This suggests that the challenge is not merely a reaction to current events but a deeper, structural trend.

13. Brym, Robert and Rhonda Lenton, "Canadian Jewish Barometer 2026: Pressures on Canadian Jews and their Responses," *Canadian Jewish Studies / Études juives canadiennes*, Vol. 44, Spring 2026. <https://cjs.journals.yorku.ca/index.php/cjs/article/view/40699>

14. "46% of Adults Worldwide Hold Significant Antisemitic Beliefs, ADL Poll Finds," ADL, January 14, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/press-release/46-adults-worldwide-hold-significant-antisemitic-beliefs-adl-poll-finds>

- Jewish university campus community members are forced to navigate a persistent toxic environment on Canadian campuses. Abuse of the podium in classrooms, discriminatory student unions, faculty unions willing to abdicate academic freedom to push a political narrative, peer-imposed litmus tests to be accepted in shared spaces, administrators failing to enforce university policies, and pervasive harmful language normalized across all levels have contributed to an environment where Jewish students, faculty, and staff do not feel welcome or even safe.
- Students report self-censorship in classrooms, hesitation to display Jewish symbols, diminished trust in university reporting systems, and frustration that EDI frameworks often marginalize or mischaracterize Jewish identity. The cumulative effect is more than simple social discomfort but an erosion of academic confidence, belonging, and faith in institutional neutrality and academic responsibility.

Antisemitism Online

- In his Annual Public Speech, Canadian Security Intelligence Service Director Dan Rogers delivered one of the most urgent assessments of Canada's national-security landscape in decades.¹⁵ He warned that radicalization is accelerating, foreign states are increasing interference and espionage efforts, and technological advancements are enabling adversaries to act faster than Canada can adapt.
- Dan Rogers emphasized that today's violent extremists can easily access and amplify content online that radicalizes them and reinforces their view that violence is justified to achieve their extremist goals.
- In May 2025, a 15-year-old Edmonton-area minor was arrested for a terrorism-related offence, as RCMP investigators feared they would commit serious violence related to COM/764, a transnational violent online network that manipulates children and youth across widely accessible online platforms.

Outlook

Bleak outlook: Ten years ago, Quebec used to measure how many years behind France they were, in terms of the rising threat of radical Islamism and radical anti-Israel ideology; now this narrative and the fears it embodies has spread to the rest of Canada. The decline of Western values and Western civilization sombers our outlook for the future.

Canada remains one intelligence failure away from a mass casualty event, and that is something the Jewish community is keenly aware.

15. Rogers, Dan, "The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Director's Annual Speech," Canadian Security Intelligence Service, 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/security-intelligence-service/news/2025/11/the-canadian-security-intelligence-service-directors-annual-speech.html>



France

By Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France (Crif)

Top Lines

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

- First and foremost, the continuation of historically high numbers of antisemitic incidents, including a high proportion of violent incidents. The overall number more than doubled since the October 7 attack and one-third of the incidents have explicit references to the conflict in Gaza.¹⁶ A worrying aspect of this trend is that Jewish pupils are increasingly being targeted.
- The second is the increasing tempo and volume of calls for cultural and academic boycotts of Israel.
- The third is a growing climate of discrimination and “antisemitism of atmosphere”¹⁷ in professional and social life, marked by an increasing number of reports from Jews about refusal of service, denial of contracts, and exclusion from participation in events. These incidents are rarely reported to authorities and therefore difficult to quantify, yet there is a consensus within the Jewish community that this is a growing phenomenon.

16. “Les chiffres de l’antisémitisme en France en 2025,” Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive, 2025. <https://www.spcj.org/antis%C3%A9mitisme/chiffres-de-l-antisemitisme-2025>

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://web.archive.org/web/20250128124222/https://www.crif.org/en/content/crif-speaking-wjc-panel-digital-hate-real-world-bloodshed-interaction-between-online>

Antisemitic Incidents

In 2025, antisemitic incidents remained at a persistently high level, with 1,320 recorded acts, representing more than 3.5 antisemitic incidents per day. These figures confirm the post 10/7 baseline established in 2023 and 2024, compared to the annual number of antisemitic acts in France in prior years, which were in the hundreds.

Here are a few examples of antisemitic incidents in 2025:

- In June, a rabbi was violently attacked twice in the same week in Paris.
- In September, students were removed from a university WhatsApp group because of their “Jewish-sounding” first names. Three weeks earlier, a poll had been circulated in the same group asking: “Jews — in favour or against?”
- A November concert in Paris by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra was disrupted by anti-Israel protesters who set off smoke flares.

Antisemitic Attitudes

In November 2025, CRIF commissioned a survey on “French Perceptions of Antisemitism.”¹⁸ The findings indicate that 61 percent of French respondents say they understand the concerns felt by Jews in France about living in the country today. Regarding combating antisemitism, 81 percent of French respondents believe that a firm response is necessary in France today. However, only 49 percent believe that such a firm fight against antisemitism is currently being implemented by the public authorities.



Isabelle Rome, France's Ambassador at Large for Human Rights

Government Action/Inaction

As of 2025, France has two officials with special responsibility to combat antisemitism: Mathias Ott, the Interministerial Delegate for the fight against racism, antisemitism and anti-LGBT hatred (DILCRAH), and H.E. Isabelle Rome, Ambassador for Human Rights. They represent France at meetings of international special envoys combating antisemitism.

France has a National Plan to combat racism, antisemitism and origin-related discrimination (2023-2026), as requested of all EU member states by the European Commission. The 2026–2029 national action plan is being finalized. CRIF is regularly consulted in its preparation and is strongly advocating for the plan to address the specific characteristics of the antisemitism France has faced since October 7, 2023.

18. Sondage: “Le regard des Français sur l'antisémitisme,” Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, November 11, 2025. <https://www.crif.org/articles/actualites/2025-11-11/sondage-le-regard-des-francais-sur-lantisemitisme/>

Recent Legislative and Political Initiatives

Law addressing antisemitism in higher education¹⁹

In July 2025, France adopted legislation aimed at strengthening the fight against antisemitism and racism in higher education institutions. The law reinforces universities’ obligations to prevent and respond to antisemitic incidents, enhances reporting and disciplinary mechanisms, and clarifies administrative accountability. It also encourages improved coordination between university administrations, public prosecutors, and relevant ministries. While the law strengthens the institutional framework, its effectiveness will depend on implementation at the university level.

Proposed bill by MP Caroline Yadan concerning anti-Zionism²⁰

In 2025, Member of Parliament Caroline Yadan introduced a legislative proposal seeking to address forms of antisemitism expressed through radical anti-Zionist rhetoric. The bill aims to clarify that certain manifestations of anti-Zionism fall within the scope of existing criminal law.²¹

Community Sentiment

Hiding Jewish identity

In last year’s J7 report, we warned of the risk of Jews concealing their identity and the potential danger of “marranization,” i.e. becoming modern-day Marranos.²² Unfortunately, we are now witnessing a more widespread practice of Jews hiding visible signs of their Jewish identity, avoiding certain places, and limiting their presence in public spaces due to security concerns. A significant portion of French Jews, especially among younger generations, have now internalized the idea that they must remain discreet about their Jewish identity.

Should I stay or should I go?

Emigration has become a serious consideration for a large majority of French Jews, who are increasingly questioning their place and future in France. What is noteworthy, however, is that the idea of leaving France specifically for Israel is now less prominent.

It is also important to note that the question of leaving extends beyond the Jewish community and is shared by a broad segment of French society, particularly younger generations.

19. “Antisémitisme dans l’enseignement supérieur: adoption définitive d’une proposition de loi,” Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, July 3, 2025. <https://www.crif.org/articles/actualites/2025-07-03/antisemitisme-dans-lenseignement-superieur-adoption-definitive-dune-proposition-de-loi/>

20. “Constance Le Grip (Renaissance): la loi doit sanctionner les appels à la destruction d’Israël,” Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France, February 3, 2026. <https://www.crif.org/articles/entretiens/2026-02-03/constance-le-grip-renaissance-la-loi-doit-sanctionner-les-appels-a-la-destruction-disrael/>

21. At the time of the writing of this report, intense controversies surround this bill. The debate has been completely sidetracked to the issue of freedom of expression at the expense of a healthy discussion on antisemitism and anti-Zionism. The instrumentalization of this bill is extremely strong and is coming from all parts of the political spectrum.

22. 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.

Antisemitism Online

Regarding online antisemitism, several key trends emerged:

- **Massive Concentration on X:** 58.5 percent of identified hateful content was posted on X, confirming its central role in the amplification of antisemitism.
- **High Removal of Explicit Content, Blind Spots for Coded Hate:** While explicit antisemitism and Nazi glorification are usually removed from social media platforms (at an overall 87 percent removal rate), coded antisemitic content and hateful anti-Zionism are removed less often (55–60 percent removal rate).
- **Normalization of Violent Anti-Zionism:** Calls for the destruction of Israel and legitimization of terrorist groups are increasingly posted online, contributing to the normalization of rhetoric about ending the Jewish state.
- **Conspiracy Ecosystem 2.0:** Narratives of a “Jewish lobby,” myths about the Rothschild family, and alleged connections between the pedophile ring criminal Jeffrey Epstein and “Zionists” continue to circulate, often framed as investigations or questions to avoid being taken down by moderators.
- **Doxxing of Jews and Pro-Israel Individuals:** Jewish students, business leaders, dual nationals, IDF soldiers, influencers, and private citizens have been exposed online, with personal data (names, workplaces, photos) shared to encourage harassment and real-world targeting.
- **Emergence of “Lists”:** Informal lists are circulating of alleged “Zionists” among Jewish professionals, academics, and media or other public figures. These lists are often presented as activist tools, but function as intimidation and reputational targeting mechanisms.
- **Cross-Platform Spillover:** Content removed on one platform frequently reappears on another, particularly between X, Instagram, and TikTok, complicating enforcement consistency.

Outlook

Identity politics

There is a growing tendency in French society to perceive French Jews exclusively through their Jewish identity rather than being understood through a pluralistic identity framework, where religious, cultural, and national affiliations coexist. This phenomenon is not exclusive to the Jewish community, however. In France, identity is increasingly framed in reductive terms, often shaped by political discourse.





This evolution challenges the traditional French model of universalism among citizens, and suggests a reconfiguration of belonging, where particular identities risk overshadowing a shared civic space.

French Jews have historically been deeply attached to the idea of being French citizens first and foremost, fully embracing the republican ideal. They are therefore extremely sensitive to this phenomenon of identity politics over common citizenship.

Instrumentalization of antisemitism

The political instrumentalization of antisemitism (by the far-left) and of the fight against antisemitism (by the far-right) raises significant concerns. Antisemitism issues have taken on partisan dynamics to serve broader political agendas rather than to address the phenomenon of antisemitism itself. As a result, today it is impossible to have a balanced, informed, and healthy debate on antisemitism in France, especially within political institutions, where polarization tends to overshadow everything else.

The political campaign for the 2027 presidential election is likely to intensify this dynamic, making public life even more burdensome for French Jews and creating greater obstacles to the work of Jewish institutions in France.

Germany

By Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (ZdJ)

Top Lines

- The normalization of antisemitism following October 7 remains the most pressing challenge. Profound disillusionment has set in within the Jewish community. German society as a whole is undergoing a process where radical positions are increasingly normalized, and the initial democratic outrage has faded. The failure of established democratic parties to deliver actionable solutions to pressing societal issues, coupled with the rise of populism offering dangerously simplistic answers, has left a vacuum that extremist narratives rapidly fill.
- The continued radicalization and electoral strength of the far-right “Alternative für Deutschland” party (AfD) constitutes a severe and growing threat. The 2025 federal election showed that the AfD, alongside the far-left party “Die Linke,” captured over a third of the seats in parliament, fueling concerns that the democratic center is smaller than ever. The AfD successfully weaponizes social media to spread “völkisch” (ethno-nationalist) ideology. It also provides a safe harbor for antisemites. It actively seeks to overturn the established culture of remembrance in Germany and maintains confirmed ties to right-wing extremist networks, acting on their behalf in the political establishment.
- Left-wing anti-Zionism has morphed into brazen antisemitism. This presents a significant threat from the other end of the political spectrum than the AfD. Developments within the political left show a disturbing normalization of Israel-related antisemitism. By framing Israel’s actions in a demonizing narrative, these players implicitly deny Israel’s right to exist. This environment has become incredibly hostile, particularly for Jewish students. They frequently face isolation, lack of solidarity, and outright silence from their peers, significantly impacting their daily lives at university.

Antisemitic Incidents

The latest data from the Federal Association of Departments for Research and Information on Antisemitism (RIAS) from the year 2025²³ shows a shift in the landscape of antisemitic incidents. Incidents categorized as “anti-Israel activism” decreased by 13.9 percent from 2,289 cases in 2024 to 1,970 in 2025. This category still accounts for at least 22.6 percent of all recorded cases, highlighting that it remains a problem.

The data reveals an alarmingly sharp escalation from both political extremes in equal measure. Antisemitic incidents motivated by right-wing extremism surged by 43.6 percent, rising from 562 cases in 2024 to 807 in 2025. Simultaneously, incidents from the “left-wing, anti-imperialist” spectrum also showed a 43.6 percent increase, growing from 349 to 501 incidents.²⁴

This indicates that while the initial peak of uncoordinated Israel-related activism may have somewhat subsided, organized actors on both the far-right and far-left are increasingly mobilizing and perpetrating antisemitic acts. These incidents are pervasive across various sectors, significantly impacting educational institutions such as universities, cultural spaces, and social media platforms.

Antisemitic Attitudes

Recent assessments of societal attitudes reveal an alarming erosion of awareness regarding Germany’s history, particularly in the younger generation. Current data indicates that 12 percent of young German adults (roughly one in eight) have either never heard of the Holocaust or are unsure if they have. This shows a lack of contextual understanding of the crimes committed during the Shoah.²⁵

Approximately one in three young adults does not recognize the term “Auschwitz” and 18 percent of all German respondents cannot name a single

23. *Antisemitic Incidents in Germany 2025*, Bundesverband RIAS e. V. / Federal Association of Departments for Research and Information on Antisemitism, June 17, 2026. https://report-antisemitism.de/documents/17-06-26_Antisemitic_incidents_in_Germany_Annual-Report_Federal_Association_RIAS_2025.pdf

24. It must be noted, however, that 57 percent of all recorded cases in 2025 could not be assigned to any political background.

25. “The First-Ever 8-Country Holocaust Knowledge And Awareness Index Shows Growing Gap In Knowledge About The Holocaust, Especially In Young Adults,” The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, January 23, 2025. <https://www.claimscon.org/country-survey/>



A far-right activist wears a buff of the “Federal coat of arms flag with federal eagle” (Bundeswappenflagge mit Bundesadler) as a group of several hundred extreme right-wingers gather at Ostkreuz railway station after marching on March 22, 2025 in Berlin, Germany. (Photo by Omer Messinger/Getty Images.)

concentration camp or ghetto.²⁶ This educational deficit is accompanied by a broader societal trend where an increasing number of people express a desire to draw a line under Holocaust remembrance (“Schlussstrich”).²⁷

While international remembrance campaigns are still publicly observed, there is a growing concern that such acts frequently reflect mere lip service. Alarmingly, these public displays of remembrance are sometimes upheld by individuals who otherwise tolerate or promote antisemitism throughout the rest of the year. With fewer and fewer Holocaust survivors remaining, this distortion of the Shoah directly threatens the foundational democratic consensus of the Federal Republic, making the restructuring and bolstering of comprehensive education an urgent democratic necessity.

Government Action/Inaction

In 2025, the federal government continued to provide essential support for the Jewish community, including crucial security measures, police protection and funding. While memorial sites remain an essential, though retrospective, element of historical awareness, the primary focus must shift towards directly promoting contemporary Jewish life. A rise in direct hostility, such as targeted harassment of Jewish students and the necessity of issuing campus bans at universities, underscores that reactive protection measures by themselves are no longer sufficient.

To pre-emptively combat antisemitism, legislative changes are what is required: When antisemitism is increasingly masked as “anti-Zionism,” the President of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Dr. Josef Schuster, expects the legislature to close legal loopholes in those laws that govern incitement, criminalize the expression of support for terrorist organizations, and make the call for the destruction of a sovereign state a punishable offense. Hate slogans are overtly directed at Israelis rather than at Jews, but it is perfectly obvious who the intended target is. Unfortunately, current law makes escaping prosecution too easy. Signs reading “Jews are barred from entry” are impermissible, but Israelis can be excluded without fear of prosecution. Here, immediate action is required, with the German Criminal Code and the General Equal Treatment Act (AGG) needing to be altered.



HATE SLOGANS ARE OVERTLY DIRECTED AT ISRAELIS RATHER THAN AT JEWS, BUT IT IS PERFECTLY OBVIOUS WHO THE INTENDED TARGET IS. UNFORTUNATELY, CURRENT LAW MAKES ESCAPING PROSECUTION TOO EASY.

26. Ibid.

27. *Schlussstrich*, literally “the final line,” refers to attempts to move on from the Nazi past and leave Holocaust remembrance behind.

Community Sentiment

The newly released Situation Report 2026 by the Central Council of Jews in Germany, surveying 102 Jewish communities, reveals a profoundly concerning environment.²⁸ Currently, 68 percent of communities continue to perceive life as less safe. Notably, the October 2025 ceasefire between Israel and Hamas did not improve the perception of safety for 66 percent of respondents, whereas the war with Iran worsened the sense of security for 62 percent.

Beyond these worrying statistics, the overall sentiment is marked by profound concern. The psychological toll is immense, with more than 90 percent of community leaders and staff reporting being noticeably burdened by the situation, leading to a 63 percent increase in requests for psychosocial support within the communities.

Furthermore, there is deep inner-Jewish frustration that the broader public often fails to recognize this pervasive antisemitism. The Situation Report underscores a waning solidarity from civil society, with perceived support dropping to just 35 percent in 2026, compared to 62 percent in 2023. The ongoing crisis and escalating but normalized threats have led to a decline in the visibility of Jewish life in Germany. Consequently, the outlook for Jewish life in Germany and Europe remains predominantly pessimistic, even though internally, the communities display great resilience with the sense of belonging strengthening in 66 percent of the communities.

Antisemitism Online

The social media debate in 2025 has demonstrated a significant, ongoing deterioration, with digital platforms increasingly serving as incubators for antisemitic rhetoric. Data collected by the monitoring organization RIAS highlights a clear shift towards the digital space. While antisemitic incidents in physical public spaces remained high with 3,506 recorded cases in 2025, cases recorded on the internet surged dramatically. This rapid online radicalization is deeply concerning, as digital hate speech frequently translates into real-world violence. In Germany, online incidents rose by 16.6 percent, reaching 2,314 cases in 2025 and making up 27 percent of the total volume of all crimes. This underscores the urgent need for enhanced digital content moderation. The digital space is increasingly used to radicalize users, requiring robust legal frameworks and proactive monitoring to hold perpetrators accountable before online hate translates into real-world violence.

Outlook

The outlook for 2026 is heavily overshadowed by the threat posed by the extremes of the political spectrum. A primary concern for the Jewish community is the upcoming regional election cycle in the states of the former German Democratic Republic (“East Germany”) in September. The Central Council of Jews has warned in the strongest terms that any potential government participation by the AfD would represent a real and immediate danger to Jewish life. Equally grave is the concern that Jewish life keeps being pushed out of public spaces. Confronted with this ongoing hostility, society at large must find new ways to push back against this shift, ensuring that a vibrant, visible Jewish presence remains an integral and secure part of the German public sphere.

28. Situation Report of Jewish Communities in Germany 2026, The Central Council of Jews in Germany, 2026. https://www.zentralratderjuden.de/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/ZDJ_GC-Lagebild-EN_final-1.pdf

United Kingdom

By Board of Deputies of British Jews

Top Lines

- **Elevated Antisemitic Incident Levels Remain High:** In 2025, CST recorded 3,700 antisemitic incidents, the second highest on record. This is a continuation of the rise that began after the October 7, 2023 attacks. Significant spikes followed major incidents such as the Heaton Park Synagogue terror attack in Manchester in October and the Bondi Beach attack in December.
- **Anti-Zionist Language:** More than 53 percent of all incidents involved rhetoric referencing Israel, Gaza, the war, or October 7. Anti-Zionism was the key motivation behind 48 percent of all incidents, noting a key shift from general criticism of the Israeli Government to a fundamental rejection of Israel's right to exist.
- **The Continued Rise of Online Antisemitism:** Online incidents were at their highest ever recorded with 1,541 cases (42 percent of all incidents). Of all online cases, 70 percent were centered around events in the Middle East. Across social media platforms, in particular X, conspiracy theories, harassment campaigns and extremist discourse, often targeting Jewish public figures and institutions, were amplified.



Antisemitic Incidents

Last year's 3,700 incidents marked a 5 percent rise from 2024. While still lower than the sharp peak we saw in the final months of 2023, this still reflects a sustained rise in anti-Jewish racism even two years after the October 7, 2023 attack. Global events were tied to major spikes, as were major antisemitic incidents.

Major spikes followed two of the worst antisemitic attacks of the year.

- **Heaton Park Synagogue terror attack (2 October 2025):**

- On the day of the attack, 40 incidents were recorded, as well as 40 the following day, the two highest daily totals of the year.
- Over the following week, incidents rose by 183 percent.

- **Bondi Beach Hanukkah attack (December 2025):**

- 16–19 incidents per day in the three days following the attack.

Types of incidents

- **Extreme Violence:** 4 incidents (including the Heaton Park attack), double the 2024 figure.
- **Assault:** 170 incidents (down 16%).
- **Damage & Desecration:** 217 incidents, the highest ever recorded.
- **Threats:** 196 incidents (down 22%).
- **Abusive Behavior:** 3,086 incidents (83% of the total).
- **Literature:** 27 incidents.

Targeting of Jewish Businesses, Artists, Public Figures

- **CST recorded:**

- 12 incidents targeting Jewish businesses or organizations,
- 263 incidents targeting Jewish and non-Jewish public figures (a 47 percent increase).

- **Of these:**

- 80 percent of business-related incidents referenced Israel/Middle East.
- 89 percent of incidents targeting public figures referenced Israel.

These figures clearly demonstrate that public-facing Jews and Jewish institutions face a disproportionate backlash compared to others at a time of heightened tensions in the Middle East.

Antisemitic Attitudes

The figures concerning antisemitic attitudes in UK society are varied; however, the rise in antisemitic incidents would suggest that these views are becoming more widespread.

Growth of Ideological and Conspiratorial Content

- 76 percent of all incidents contained political, ideological or conspiratorial discourse.
- 666 incidents referenced classic antisemitic conspiracy theories (36% rise).
- 984 incidents (27% of total) referenced Hitler, Nazis or the Holocaust.

Government Action and Inaction

Actions Taken

1. **Record security funding** of £18 million annually (totaling £72 million), issued for the Jewish Community Protective Security Grant – dedicated for schools, synagogues and community buildings.
2. **An emergency cash injection** of £10 million following the Heaton Park attack.
3. **Passing the Holocaust Memorial Bill** to facilitate the construction of a permanent Holocaust memorial and learning center.

Requested Additional Steps

We continue to call for:

1. **Stronger online regulation**, including enforcement of the Online Safety Act and limiting misinformation online.
2. **Greater levels of police protection for Jewish schools and synagogues.**
3. **Clearer political leadership condemning anti-Israel rhetoric when used to target Jews.**
4. **Government recognition of Jews as an ethnicity** so as to provide greater protection under equalities law.
5. **Specialized antisemitism training for major broadcasters** including freelancers, which, amongst other issues, differentiates legitimate criticism of the Israeli Government from anti-Zionist antisemitism.

Community Sentiment

Research by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research suggests that there has been a rise in Jewish people feeling less close to their non-Jewish friends following October 7 (24 percent of all ages).

- 82 percent of British Jews believe that antisemitism is a “very big” or “fairly big” problem in the UK.
- 35 percent of British Jews rated their safety in the UK as between 0 and 4 on a scale of 0 to 10.

Antisemitism Online

Online antisemitism grew sharply:

- 1,541 incidents, up 23 percent from 2024.
- 70 percent of online incidents were Israel-related.
- X accounted for 842 incidents, far more than all other platforms combined.

Features of 2025 online antisemitism:

- Use of viral memes, AI-generated imagery, and coordinated harassment,
- Rapid adaptation of new slogans (e.g., “Death to the IDF” after Bob Vylan’s Glastonbury performance)
- Exploitation of terror attacks to spread conspiracies, Holocaust revisionism, and hate.

It is likely that actual online antisemitic content is vastly higher than the number of incidents reported.

Outlook

Key Concerns

- 1. Continued rise in antisemitism and antisemitic rhetoric alongside Middle East instability** regardless of ceasefires.
- 2. Further normalization of anti-Zionist rhetoric as a cover for antisemitism** especially with the rise of the far-left Green party, which seeks to adopt anti-Zionism as official party policy.
- 3. Increasing sophistication of online hate,** including AI-generated media.
- 4. Risk of copycat or opportunistic attacks** following the Heaton Park terror attack — already seen with the attack on Hatzola ambulances in Golders Green in March 2026.
- 5. Continued vulnerability of Jewish schools, synagogues and public events.**



United States

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

Top Lines

- Antisemitic incidents declined from the record-high of 2024, but 2025 remained the third-highest year on record.
- The rise in antisemitic violent attacks heightens concern for personal safety among the American Jewish community.
- Increasing political polarization, shifting public attitudes toward Israel, and normalization of antisemitic expressions continue to undermine the whole-of-society approach needed to confront antisemitism effectively.



Memorials to Sarah Milgrim and Yaron Lischinsky, victims of the attack on the Capital Jewish Museum in Washington, D.C., May 21, 2025.

Antisemitic Incidents

In 2025, ADL tracked 6,274 antisemitic incidents across all 50 states and Washington, D.C., averaging 17 per day.²⁹ Two people were killed in Washington, DC and one in Boulder, CO, and at least 300 were physically assaulted. The top states were New York (1,160), California (817), New Jersey (687), Florida (319), and Pennsylvania (281).

2025 was the third-highest year on record since tracking began in 1979. Though down 33 percent from the record 9,354 incidents in 2024, totals remain five times higher than a decade ago and more than double the 2020-2022 daily average. Physical assaults are the one category still rising, with deadly-weapon incidents increasing from 23 in 2024 to 32 in 2025.

The overall decline is largely attributable to the winding down of anti-Israel campus encampment activity, driving a 66 percent drop in campus incidents, which is nevertheless still four times higher than four years ago. Bomb threats against Jewish institutions also fell sharply, from 627 in 2024 to 59 in 2025. K-12 incidents held nearly flat, driven by persistent peer-to-peer bullying rather than organized activity.

Israel- or Zionism-related incidents comprised 45 percent of all incidents (2,847), far above the roughly 10 percent seen between 2020 and 2022. Notably:

- In seven assault incidents, victims were explicitly targeted for real or perceived support for Israel.
- Anti-Israel protests were the site of 856 antisemitic incidents.
- Picketing of Jewish institutions for perceived support for Israel is tracked as a distinct incident category.

Antisemitic Attitudes

In a nationally representative survey ADL conducted in 2025, 60 percent of Americans agreed that antisemitism is a serious problem, down from 71 percent in the immediate aftermath of October 7, 2023.³⁰ Majorities of both Democrats (67%) and Republicans (58%) share this view. Troubling attitudes persist: 24 percent of Americans find recent antisemitic violence understandable, and 13 percent say attackers were justified. At the same time, 87 percent said they would not want to work with someone who celebrates antisemitic violence, suggesting social norms still hold.

Government Action/Inaction

Since taking office in January 2025, the Trump Administration has taken several steps to combat antisemitism. President Trump signed Executive Order 14188, “Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism,”³¹ calling on every federal agency and department to review and report on civil and criminal actions available to fight

29. “Audit of Antisemitic Incidents 2025,” ADL, May 6, 2026. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/audit-antisemitic-incidents-2025>

30. “Status Report: Antisemitism in America after Boulder,” ADL, July 11, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/status-report-antisemitism-america-after-boulder>

31. Executive Order 14188, “Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism,” January 29, 2025. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/02/03/2025-02230/additional-measures-to-combat-anti-semitism>

antisemitism, reaffirming and expanding EO 13899 on “Combating Anti-Semitism” to ensure the continued use of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism across the federal government.³²

The U.S. Department of Justice also established a multi-agency Federal Task Force to Combat Anti-Semitism, coordinated through the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division, prioritizing the eradication of antisemitic harassment in schools and on college campuses in conjunction with the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, General Services Administration, and others.

The Administration has taken action to hold universities accountable for campus antisemitism, including through enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964³³ and scrutiny of institutions’ tax-exempt status. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights also held a series of briefings as part of its investigation titled, “Antisemitism on America’s College and University Campuses: Current Conditions and the Federal Response.”³⁴

The 119th Congress has continued to exercise oversight, with the House Committee on Education and the Workforce holding hearings on campus antisemitism in May 2025.³⁵

These actions are a positive step. However, ADL and some other Jewish organizations have been clear that strong enforcement of current law must be consistent with due process and must not be used to target individuals for constitutionally protected



**ADL AND OTHER JEWISH
ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS
HAVE ALSO RAISED SERIOUS
CONCERNS ABOUT THE
CONTINUITY OF THE
NONPROFIT SECURITY
GRANT PROGRAM (NSGP),
AN ESSENTIAL LIFELINE FOR
SYNAGOGUES, JEWISH DAY
SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY
CENTERS, URGING THE
ADMINISTRATION AND
CONGRESS TO PROTECT
AND FULLY FUND IT.**

32. Executive Order 13899, “Combating Anti-Semitism,” December 11, 2019. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/12/16/2019-27217/combating-anti-semitism>

33. Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e–2000e-17. <https://www.justice.gov/crt/fcs/TitleVI>

34. For ADL’s testimony, see Granot, Dan, “Antisemitism on America’s College and University Campuses,” U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, March 17, 2026. <https://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2026-03/adl-written-testimony-for-usscr-hearing-on-antisemitism.pdf>

35. ADL welcomed these efforts and has continued to work with Congress to ensure the Department of Education’s enforcement of anti-discrimination law is robust. See “ADL Calls for Action to Protect Jewish Students Ahead of House Hearing on Campus Antisemitism,” ADL, May 6, 2026. <https://www.adl.org/resources/press-release/adl-calls-action-protect-jewish-students-ahead-house-hearing-campus>

speech.³⁶ ADL and other Jewish advocacy organizations have also raised serious concerns about the continuity of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP), an essential lifeline for synagogues, Jewish day schools and community centers, urging the Administration and Congress to protect and fully fund it.

Community Sentiment

In two surveys ADL and the Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) conducted in March and July 2025, 55 percent of Jewish Americans experienced at least one form of antisemitism in the prior year.³⁷ Nearly 1 in 5 was physically assaulted, threatened, or verbally harassed because of their Jewish identity. 44 percent experienced exclusion or minimization, such as being blamed for Israel's actions or being made to feel unwelcome. 79 percent reported being concerned about antisemitism, and 52 percent worried about their personal safety.

Similarly, a survey by the American Jewish Committee found that 46 percent of Jewish Americans think that antisemitism in the United States is a very serious problem, with 50 percent stating that it increased a lot since October 7.³⁸ As a result, 66 percent of Jewish Americans felt less secure than a year ago.

The aforementioned surveys by ADL and the Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) show that the psychological toll of antisemitism is tangible. Those who experienced direct harm were roughly twice as likely to screen above clinical thresholds for anxiety and depression. 20 percent of Jews who previously wore something distinctively Jewish stopped doing so after October 7.

On university campuses, conditions are particularly difficult. Thirteen percent of Jewish Americans reported experiencing antisemitism in an educational institution, with hostile environments, discrimination, and retaliation for reporting among the most common experiences.

Resilience is equally part of the story. The most common response to experiencing antisemitism was seeking closer connection to Jewish community, reported by 62 percent of those directly harmed. Rising antisemitism has not driven Jews away from Jewish life; for many, it has deepened their commitment to it.

Antisemitism Online

Serious issues exist around AI tools' ability to produce antisemitic content and perpetuate anti-Jewish and extremist bias. An ADL study found that four leading large language models (LLMs) exhibited measurable anti-Jewish bias.³⁹ ADL research additionally found that AI tools produced videos in response to antisemitic,

36. Greenblatt, Jonathan, "Harvard's efforts to boost its ADL campus grade and US government overreach," Times of Israel, April 18, 2025. <https://blogs.timesofisrael.com/the-government-has-overreached-harvard-is-boosting-its-anti-antisemitism-grade/>

37. "Portrait of Antisemitic Experiences in the U.S., 2024-2025," ADL, October 6, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/portrait-antisemitic-experiences-us-2024-2025>

38. "The State of Antisemitism in America 2025: AJC's Survey of American Jews," AJC, 2025. <https://www.ajc.org/AntisemitismReport2025/AmericanJews>

39. "Generating Hate: Anti-Jewish and Anti-Israel Bias in Leading Large Language Models," ADL, March 20, 2026. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/generating-hate-anti-jewish-and-anti-israel-bias-leading-large-language-models>

extremist or hateful prompts at least 40 percent of the time.⁴⁰ Testing of 17 open-source LLMs — those in which users can manipulate internal parameters, including safety guardrails — found that 44 percent generated dangerous responses when asked for addresses of synagogues and nearby gun stores.⁴¹ This is particularly concerning since in at least two cases, Florida State University and Tumbler Ridge, mass shooters allegedly used AI to plan their attacks.⁴²

Meta's January 2025 rollback of content moderation policies correlated with an increased prevalence of antisemitic and extremist content on Facebook and Instagram.⁴³ In extensive testing, ADL found that Instagram removed only 7 percent of hateful and extremist content when reported through existing user tools, including 23 accounts spreading Islamic State and Al-Qaida propaganda.⁴⁴ ADL's research on Wikipedia uncovered a coordinated campaign to manipulate content related to Israel.⁴⁵

Outlook

Despite a decline in the overall number of antisemitic incidents in the United States in 2025, antisemitism itself shows no signs of abating.

Shifting U.S. public attitudes toward Israel, particularly in light of the Iran War, will likely contribute to antisemitic sentiments and undermine the whole-of-society approach needed to confront antisemitism effectively.

Underregulated and inadequately moderated social media platforms continue to fuel a toxic environment of antisemitic bullying, disinformation, and incitement. Malign state and non-state actors increasingly deploy AI to amplify their antisemitic propaganda and disinformation campaigns.

Political polarization will continue to undermine the nonpartisan work needed to combat antisemitism. Nevertheless, 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.

40. "Innovative AI Video Generators Produce Antisemitic, Hateful and Violent Outputs," ADL, October 14, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/article/innovative-ai-video-generators-produce-antisemitic-hateful-and-violent-outputs>

41. "The Safety Divide: Open-Source AI Models Fall Short on Guardrails for Antisemitic, Dangerous Content," ADL, December 9, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/safety-divide-open-source-ai-models-fall-short-guardrails-antisemitic-dangerous>

42. Bond, Shannon, "OpenAI is under scrutiny after two mass shooters used ChatGPT to plan attacks," NPR, April 23, 2026. <https://www.npr.org/2026/04/23/nx-s1-5794016/openai-is-under-scrutiny-after-two-mass-shooters-used-chatgpt-to-plan-attacks>

43. "ADL Deeply Concerned about Meta's Trust and Safety Changes," ADL, January 7, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/press-release/adl-deeply-concerned-about-metas-trust-and-safety-changes>

44. "How Meta's Content Moderation Practices Risk Turning Instagram into a Hub for Hate," ADL, April 14, 2026. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/how-metas-content-moderation-practices-risk-turning-instagram-hub-hate>

45. "Editing for Hate: How Anti-Israel and Anti-Jewish Bias Undermines Wikipedia's Neutrality," ADL, March 18, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/editing-hate-how-anti-israel-and-anti-jewish-bias-undermines-wikipedias-neutrality>



In Focus: Ireland⁴⁶

By the Jewish Representative Council of Ireland

Top Lines

- Antisemitism in Ireland is occurring primarily in everyday settings, with the majority of incidents reported across public spaces, workplaces, healthcare settings and educational institutions.
- Antisemitic incidents are occurring at a high per-capita rate within one of Europe's smallest Jewish communities, yet remain largely absent from official data and public policy frameworks.
- Despite clear evidence of antisemitic incidents, Ireland has yet to develop a meaningful governmental response, with no dedicated national framework, no systematic data collection, and no targeted policy measures in place.

Antisemitic Incidents

In the absence of a national system for recording antisemitic incidents, the Jewish Representative Council of Ireland (JRCI) established a community reporting mechanism in mid-2025.

Between July 2025 and January 2026, 143 antisemitic incidents were reported by members of a community of approximately 2,200 people. These figures represent self-reported experiences and should be understood as a baseline of documented lived experience, rather than a comprehensive or population-representative measure.

46. This year's J7 Annual Report features an additional country report that deserves a special focus.

The most commonly reported incident types were verbal abuse or slurs (52), vandalism or graffiti (47), threats or intimidation (35), and exclusion or discrimination (29). Direct digital targeting, including hate emails and unsolicited messages, accounted for 24 incidents.

A defining feature of the data is the setting in which incidents occur. Approximately 75 percent took place in physical, everyday environments such as public spaces, educational institutions, workplaces, and service settings. This indicates that antisemitism is not confined to organized extremist activity or protest contexts, but is experienced in routine daily interactions.

Direct digital targeting accounted for approximately 25 percent of incidents and was notable for its severity: nearly half of such incidents included explicit threats or intimidation. This suggests that digital harassment directed at identifiable individuals or organizations can carry a heightened level of risk.

The data also highlights patterns of escalation. In many cases, verbal abuse was accompanied by threatening language, and digital harassment frequently formed part of broader hostile conduct.

It is important to note that reporting levels remain low. Only 24 percent of those who reported incidents to JRCI indicated that they had also reported the incident to an authority. This aligns with wider European research and suggests that the figures presented here are likely a significant undercount.

Antisemitic Attitudes

Ireland lacks comprehensive national survey data specifically measuring antisemitic attitudes. However, qualitative patterns from reported incidents indicate the persistence of antisemitic tropes and narratives in both public and private interactions.

Reports included instances of Holocaust denial or trivialization, conspiracy theories relating to Jewish power and influence, and dehumanizing or eliminationist language. These appeared across both online and in-person contexts.

A notable feature of the data is that in approximately 30 percent of incidents, interactions began as neutral or routine and became hostile only after a Jewish or Israeli identity cue was revealed. This suggests that antisemitism is not solely driven by political disagreement but can be triggered by perceived identity alone.

A recurring feature of reported incidents is the reluctance of institutions to explicitly recognize antisemitism, with incidents often reframed as general conflict or closed without clear resolution. This suggests not only the presence of antisemitic attitudes, but a broader recognition gap in how antisemitism is identified and addressed within institutional settings.

Government Action/Inaction

In 2025, there has been limited political, legal, or administrative action by Irish authorities specifically addressing antisemitism.

Ireland has adopted the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism. However, beyond this formal recognition, it has taken little concrete action to address antisemitism.

There is currently:

- No dedicated national strategy to counter antisemitism
- No comprehensive or centralized system for recording antisemitic incidents
- No routine disaggregation of hate crime data to identify antisemitism
- No targeted funding for the security of Jewish institutions

While broader anti-racism frameworks exist, including the National Action Plan Against Racism, these do not provide specific mechanisms to monitor or respond to antisemitism in a structured or consistent manner.

At parliamentary and governmental level, engagement with the Jewish community has remained limited and has not resulted in substantive policy change.

Public recognition of antisemitism in Ireland has historically been limited. Some increased acknowledgement emerged towards the end of 2025, with the antisemitic attempt to change the name of Herzog Park. However, this has not yet translated into sustained policy action or clear institutional response.

In contrast, several other countries represented in this report have implemented dedicated national plans, increased security funding for Jewish institutions, and established more robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

In practice, Ireland currently lacks the basic policy and data infrastructure that exists in most comparable countries represented in this report.

As a result, the responsibility for documenting antisemitism and responding to incidents continues to fall largely on the Jewish community itself.



PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF ANTISEMITISM IN IRELAND HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN LIMITED. SOME INCREASED ACKNOWLEDGEMENT EMERGED TOWARDS THE END OF 2025, WITH THE ANTISEMITIC ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF HERZOG PARK. HOWEVER, THIS HAS NOT YET TRANSLATED INTO SUSTAINED POLICY ACTION OR CLEAR INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE.

Community Sentiment

Available data and community engagement indicate a high level of exposure to antisemitism within a very small population.

With 143 incidents reported within six months in a community of approximately 2,200 people, the rate of reported incidents is significant in per capita terms when compared internationally. Community-based assessments suggest that antisemitic incidents have affected almost every Jewish household in Ireland since October 2023.

At the same time, reporting to authorities remains low, with only 24 percent of reported incidents also brought to official channels. This reflects limited confidence in reporting mechanisms and expectations of effective response.

Reported experiences, together with qualitative accounts, indicate that antisemitism is encountered across routine environments, including workplaces, educational settings, healthcare settings, and public transport. This contributes to a normalization of antisemitism and a perception that antisemitism is not exceptional, but part of the broader social environment.

In contrast to larger Jewish communities, where increased reporting has been accompanied by expanded institutional responses and visibility of the issue, the Irish context is characterized by high exposure alongside limited formal recognition.

Many individuals report modifying behavior in response to these conditions, including reduced visibility of Jewish identity in public settings. People also describe frustration with institutional responses that do not explicitly recognize antisemitism or provide clear pathways for resolution.

Taken together, these patterns suggest a community that is both highly exposed to antisemitic incidents and operating within a context where recognition and response at institutional level remain extremely limited.

Antisemitism Online

The JRCI dataset distinguishes between general online discourse and direct digital targeting of individuals and organizations. While broader social media monitoring is ongoing, current findings focus on direct, targeted communications.

These include hate emails, private messages, and other forms of unsolicited digital contact directed at identifiable recipients. Such incidents frequently involve threatening or intimidating language, with 47 percent of reported digital targeting incidents containing explicit threats or references to violence.

This form of antisemitism differs from general online commentary in that it is personalized, persistent, and often linked to identifiable individuals or organizations, increasing its potential impact.

Further work is underway to assess trends in broader online antisemitism across public platforms. While comprehensive findings will be published separately, early evidence indicates that online antisemitism increasingly translates into direct targeting of identifiable Jewish individuals, organizations and businesses.

Outlook

The establishment of JRCI’s reporting mechanism did not create a new problem; it made an existing one visible. For the first time, Ireland has structured evidence demonstrating the scale, nature, and everyday reality of antisemitism experienced by its Jewish community.

This evidence challenges long-standing assumptions that antisemitism in Ireland is rare, isolated, or confined to political debate. Instead, it demonstrates that antisemitism is experienced across ordinary aspects of daily life and that many incidents remain outside official systems.

The report also highlights a wider structural gap. While the evidence now exists, Ireland has yet to develop the policy, data collection, and institutional infrastructure needed to respond to it. In many comparable countries, these are recognized public responsibilities. In Ireland, they continue to rely largely on the efforts of one of Europe’s smallest Jewish communities.

Whether this report becomes a baseline for meaningful national action — or simply another document produced by the community to fill a gap left by the State — will determine not only how antisemitism is understood in Ireland, but whether responsibility for confronting it finally shifts from the community to the State.



Conclusion

The evidence assembled in this report is unambiguous – antisemitism remains an urgent and present threat for Jewish communities in the J7 countries. It has deepened, broadened and, in 2025, turned lethal: 20 people were killed in antisemitic attacks in a single year – all of them in J7 countries. The Heaton Park Synagogue terror attack in Manchester, the murders at the Capital Jewish Museum in Washington, D.C. and in Boulder, Colorado, and the massacre of 15 people at a Hanukkah celebration in Sydney are not isolated events. They are the deadly endpoint of a continuum of hatred that this report documents from the more than 23,000 antisemitic incidents recorded across the J7 countries in 2025 alone.

Some trends we identified across J7 countries in last year's inaugural *J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism*,⁴⁷ including the spike in antisemitic incidents and online hate, the repeated targeting of Jewish institutions, a growing feeling of insecurity among Jewish communities, and government failures in holding perpetrators accountable, continue to be an urgent reality. As the Islamic Republic of Iran, the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism, antisemitism, and Holocaust denial and distortion, and its proxies have intensified their attacks against Jewish and Israeli individuals and institutions around the globe, homegrown and transnational threats have reached alarming levels.

A year ago, based on these findings, the J7 Task Force stated, "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."⁴⁸ That call remains in force. But the findings of this second report, especially the spike in antisemitic violence and lethal attacks, compel us to go further and urge governments and law enforcement agencies to take immediate and preemptive action to secure the safety of Jewish communities and institutions in order to prevent attacks rather than just reacting to them.

The chapters that precede this conclusion contain urgent, specific recommendations from each of our seven communities and Ireland. Taken together, they represent a shared blueprint for action.

We call on governments to move from recognition to implementation. All J7 countries and Ireland are IHRA members in good standing and have adopted both the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism and the Global Guidelines. While these are important steps that other countries and organizations should also take, they are not sufficient on their own. Legal frameworks must be updated to close the loopholes that allow antisemitic violence and incitement to go unpunished, including when unlawful conduct is cloaked in the language of anti-Zionism.

Canada, France, and Germany have all identified specific gaps in their criminal codes that enable perpetrators to escape accountability. We call on all governments to address those gaps without delay, while also calling on law enforcement authorities to deny impunity to perpetrators by prosecuting them to the full extent of

47. *J7 Annual Report on Antisemitism*, J7 – The Large Communities' Task Force Against Antisemitism, May 7, 2025. <https://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2025-05/j7-annual-report-on-antisemitism-2025.pdf>

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

the law. We further call on governments that have not yet done so to establish dedicated national strategies, centralized incident-reporting systems, and targeted security funding for Jewish institutions. The experience of Ireland, documented here for the first time, is a warning of what the absence of such infrastructure means for a community left largely to protect itself.

We call on universities and educational institutions to fulfill their legal obligations to Jewish students and ensure that they are providing an educational environment free of harassment and discrimination. The normalization of antisemitism on campuses across all seven J7 countries represents a systemic failure of institutional responsibility. New legislation in France, groundbreaking Title VI settlements in the U.S., and proposed measures in Australia and Canada demonstrate that governments are increasingly prepared to act. Educational institutions must act first, and act consistently, rather than waiting for external compulsion. No Jewish student should have to fight to ensure their safety at school, and certainly no Jewish student should face the threat of assault or harassment because of their Jewish identity.

We call on technology companies to treat antisemitism as the urgent safety crisis it is. Online platforms are now the primary arena for antisemitic expression in most J7 countries, and the emergence of AI-generated antisemitic content represents a qualitative escalation that the industry has not adequately addressed. There is also a need to increase capabilities to address hate content that is coded or expressed in languages other than English. Overall, we call for greater transparency of content policies, robust enforcement of existing policies, and proactive cooperation with civil society organizations to identify and counter emerging threats.

We call on civil society to reject the normalization of antisemitism in all its forms, including recognizing how anti-Zionism is used to deny Israel's right to exist and stigmatize a key aspect of Jewish identity. This recognition must be applied consistently, regardless of where on the political spectrum the hostility originates. The data from across J7 countries show with equal force that antisemitism flourishes on the far right, on the far left, and in Islamist extremism simultaneously. Effective countermeasures must be similarly comprehensive.

2025 also offered evidence that constructive action is possible. The United States reaffirmed the application of the IHRA Working Definition across the federal government. Argentina's national teacher training program reached more than 10,000 educators. The United Kingdom invested a record £18 million in communal security. And we hope the Royal Commission that Australia launched following the Bondi Beach massacre in December 2025 will be a catalyst for structural change. However, these are all foundations to build on, not endpoints.

Jewish communities across all seven countries have responded to rising antisemitism not with retreat, but with resilience. In survey after survey, many Jews report drawing closer to Jewish life, not further away. That spirit of communal solidarity is the foundation on which the J7 Task Force was built, and it is what drives this work forward.

When the J7 Task Force was established in July 2023, the scale of what lay ahead was not yet apparent. Three years later, the lived experiences and documented data of our communities reveal the realities our communities face. The task before governments, institutions, civil society, and technology companies is clear: Meet this challenge of rising antisemitism with the urgency it demands. On behalf of the 20 people killed last year in antisemitic attacks, we demand immediate, comprehensive and life-saving actions to stem the tide of antisemitism.



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