A Call to Action Against Antisemitism

Confronting Rising Global Antisemitism in the Context of COVID, Conspiracies, and Conflict

September 2021

I. Introduction

Since 2018, AJC’s Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights (JBI) has been raising the alarm that antisemitic expression and attacks have been occurring with increasing frequency around the world, both in countries with Jewish minority populations in those with no Jewish population at all.

This report is the latest in a series by JBI tracking significant antisemitic incidents around the world and efforts by different stakeholders to respond to this phenomenon. It covers the period from October 2020 through August 2021, and while it does not purport to be comprehensive, it identifies antisemitic attacks and instances of antisemitic rhetoric in 50 countries. It also demonstrates that a particularly pronounced surge in antisemitic incidents has occurred since May 2021, a month in which monitors in several countries documented record-high levels of incidents and in which antisemitic rhetoric proliferated online, with blatantly antisemitic hashtags “trending” on Twitter and antisemitic rhetoric shared by users with millions of followers on platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.1

Snapshot: May 16, 2021

As set out in this report, antisemitic attacks and expression appear to have sharply accelerated in many countries around the world in May 2021. The events of Sunday, May 16, are emblematic of this phenomenon.

In the days leading up to May 16, commentators in several countries had begun to express concern about an apparently sharp increase in antisemitic rhetoric online. For example, the antisemitic hashtag #COVID1948, comparing the founding of the State of Israel with the COVID-19 pandemic, was shared over 54,000 times by several accounts originating in Iran from May 12-15 and was even “trending” on Twitter in countries including Germany and in the United States on May 15.2

The following day, May 16, as Jews around the world prepared to begin the festival of Shavuot, Jewish individuals and religious and cultural sites in several countries were targeted with violent threats and physically attacked. Protesters in countries as disparate as Canada3 and Morocco,4 were recorded chanting “Khaybar, Khaybar, oh Jews, the army of Mohammed will return,” recalling a massacre of Jews committed in the 7th century and seemingly threatening future violence against Jews. Two men drove around a predominately Jewish neighborhood in Montreal, Canada, making antisemitic threats at residents following a pro-Israel rally,5 and in the U.K., several cars displaying Palestinian flags drove through a predominately Jewish neighborhood in North London while an occupant of one shouted “F*** the Jews,” “F*** their daughters,” “F*** their mothers,” and “Rape their daughters,” through a megaphone.6 Synagogues were defaced in multiple locations in the U.S., with a swastika etched into the glass door of one in Salt Lake City, Utah and the windows of another in Skokie, Illinois, broken and a Palestine flag left behind.7 Also in Skokie, anti-Israel protesters demonstrated across the street from Temple Beth Israel, directing chants of “Intifada” at the religious site.8 In Florida, an anti-Israel protester displayed a sign reading “Jesus was Palestinian and you
A Jewish monument marking the historical location of a synagogue in Cujik in the Netherlands was defaced with white paint and the words “Free Palestine.” In Essex, in the U.K, a rabbi was attacked by two men who remarked on his Jewish identity as they forced him out of his car and struck him over the head with a brick.

Unfortunately, the events of May 16, 2021, were not isolated. They occurred at the midpoint of a month in which, as detailed below, record-high levels of antisemitic incidents – from assaults, to threats, to attacks on synagogues, Jewish schools, and community centers – were recorded in several countries in North America, Latin America, Europe, and beyond. During this time, Jewish communities around the world reported incidents in which members who asserted their Jewish identity in public or online were met with open hostility and in which discourse characterizing any support for the existence of Israel as an expression of racism, or even a form of white supremacy (denying Jewish ethnic and racial identity), and calling for Israel’s elimination as a Jewish State, became prevalent online.

Given the exceptionally high number of antisemitic incidents recorded in May 2021 alone, it is already very likely that 2021 – like 2020, 2019, and 2018 before it – will be a year in which historically high levels of antisemitism are recorded around the world.

Four significant trends can be identified among the apparent motivations underlying the examples of antisemitic expression and antisemitic incidents documented in this report:

• Since early 2020, conspiracy theories suggesting that Jews or Israel are responsible for causing and/or profiting from the COVID-19 pandemic and associated global suffering have remained prevalent;
• Expression distorting and trivializing the Holocaust and the treatment of Jews by the Nazis, particularly in the context of resistance to government policies aimed at mitigating the spread of COVID-19, has increased since late 2020;
• Claims that Jews control or cause discord in several countries where the political discourse is particularly acrimonious have persisted;
• Rhetoric criticizing and threatening Jews as proxies for the State of Israel, including in several cases in which Jews were subjected to violent attacks, not only persisted but has significantly increased, especially since May 2021. So too has rhetoric disparaging Zionism, the self-determination movement of the Jewish people, as a racist ideology, in some cases explicitly comparing it with or characterizing it as a form of white supremacy.

Each of the antisemitic events recounted in this report reflects one or more of these trends, often expressed alongside other common antisemitic tropes.

As this report demonstrates, rising antisemitism is a global phenomenon that is causing Jewish individuals and communities worldwide to be increasingly fearful that they will encounter hostility, discrimination, and even violence if they are visibly identifiable as Jewish; attend events at Jewish religious, cultural or educational institutions; or express support for the existence of the State of Israel or for Zionism, understood as the self-determination movement of the Jewish people. This fear inhibits the ability of many members of Jewish communities around the world to manifest their religion as well as enjoy other rights and triggers States’ responsibility under international human
rights law to adopt measures to proactively combat antisemitism and protect Jewish individuals and sites from danger.

In response to these developments, and particularly since 2019, many political leaders, government bodies, private actors, and international and regional organizations, including certain United Nations figures, have acknowledged rising antisemitism and taken meaningful actions to respond to it. Regrettably, though, recent events have made it clear that the efforts taken to combat antisemitism thus far have been insufficient, that the threat to Jews’ ability to enjoy their human rights posed by antisemitism is only continuing to grow, and that antisemitic expression is becoming more, not less, widespread and accepted within many societies.

This report concludes that urgent action is required to ensure that States respond to the threat of rising antisemitism in ways that are consistent with international human rights standards, including those governing the right to freedom of expression, but which will also be effective at creating an environment in which Jews are able to manifest their religion and express opinions without fear of encountering violence or discrimination. It sets out a series of recommendations to key stakeholders including, most significantly, a call for political leaders, governments, and international figures that have previously recognized the growing threat and danger of antisemitism to redouble their efforts to address this serious challenge, and for those that have not yet done so to now acknowledge the serious danger that acquiescence in the face of rising antisemitism poses to Jews, to other minority communities, and to the viability of democratic societies.

II. Background

This report is the third in a series prepared by JBI tracking developments related to antisemitism since the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Dr. Ahmed Shaheed, presented an unprecedented report on global antisemitism as a threat to human rights to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in October 2019. Previous reports in this series were published in May 2020 and October 2020. JBI also convened consultations on global antisemitism in Geneva in 2018 and on antisemitism in the United States in New York in 2019 that informed Dr. Shaheed’s 2019 report.

This report focuses specifically on antisemitic incidents documented and statistics published from October 2020 through August 2021. It demonstrates that the sharp increase in antisemitic incidents observed beginning in May 2021 is not an isolated phenomenon, but rather reflects a persistent trend of growing antisemitic hostility that Jews around the world have encountered with increasing regularity and frequency even as global awareness of this dangerous phenomenon has increased.

In addition to identifying emerging patterns and significant examples of antisemitic acts that have been documented since October 2020, this report surveys the progress made and shortcomings of the responses by governments and other actors to antisemitic incidents. It also recalls and builds upon the recommendations that Dr. Shaheed set out in his 2019 report to governments and other key actors at the UN and beyond, identifying key areas where governments, the UN, social media companies and others must do more to respond to increasing antisemitism.
III. Defining antisemitism

This report defines antisemitism with reference to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism. In his 2019 report to the UN General Assembly, Dr. Shaheed recommended that all governments adopt the IHRA Working Definition as an educational and awareness-raising tool and use it in conformity with the right to freedom of expression.¹⁵ UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres also referred approvingly to the Working Definition in 2018.¹⁶

What is the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism?

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), an intergovernmental organization with 34 member countries, in 2016 adopted a Working Definition of Antisemitism, a non-legal tool to facilitate training and education on the diverse forms that manifestations of antisemitism can take. It defines antisemitism as: “a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

The Working Definition explains that in addition to statements directly denigrating Jewish individuals, there are situations in which “the targeting of the state of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collectivity,” can constitute a manifestation of antisemitism. It also explicitly notes that “criticism of Israel similar to that leveled against any other country cannot be regarded as antisemitic,” and it stresses that determinations as to the antisemitic nature of forms of expression must always be made with regard to “the overall context.”

The IHRA Working Definition includes several illustrative examples that highlight several forms of traditional and contemporary manifestations of antisemitism. These examples, which are an integral part of the Working Definition, are:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.
In March 2021, groups of academics and activists proposed two additional definitions of antisemitism that purport to correct or expand upon the IHRA Working Definition and address concerns expressed by some observers that the Working Definition is used inappropriately to justify suppressing pro-Palestinian speech.\textsuperscript{17, 18, 19}

JBI does not consider these alternatives to provide helpful elaboration to the IHRA Working Definition as they overlook its existing text, which makes it clear that criticism of Israel is not \textit{per se} antisemitic and that determining whether a statement reflects antisemitic intent will always require examining the context in which the statement was made. Indeed, the alternative definitions can be critiqued on the grounds that they could be used to defend expression calling for the elimination of the State of Israel (and only the State of Israel).\textsuperscript{20}

JBI continues to encourage use of the IHRA Working Definition, including its list of examples, as an essential and effective educational and training tool on antisemitism.\textsuperscript{21} Like others, we call on all those using the Working Definition to apply it in good faith and in conformity with international human rights law and guidance tools developed under the auspices of the United Nations which identify strategies for combatting antisemitic and other bias-motivated speech in ways that are consistent with the right to freedom of expression.\textsuperscript{22}

\textbf{IV. Key findings, October 2020-August 2021}

This section sets out significant data, incidents, and trends in manifestations of global antisemitism recorded by JBI between October 2020 and August 2021. This material is presented in five parts. The first recounts statistical reports published at the conclusion of 2020 and in early 2021 demonstrating that antisemitic incidents continued to be recorded at historically high rates in several countries over the course of 2020, notwithstanding the COVID-19 pandemic. The second part presents reports of violent attacks on Jewish individuals and sites documented between October 2020 and April 2021. The third section presents reports of antisemitic acts and rhetoric that have been committed since May 2021, reflecting a surge in reported incidents, the ramifications of which were still being felt as late August 2021. The fourth section presents examples of discriminatory policies affecting Jews between October 2020 and August 2021. The fifth section presents incidents reflecting trends in antisemitic rhetoric documented by JBI between October 2020 and August 2021.

\textbf{A. The frequency of antisemitic incidents increased or remained disturbingly high in 2020, notwithstanding the COVID-19 pandemic}

In early 2021, several reports were published confirming what many had suspected: that antisemitic incidents were recorded at incredibly high levels in many countries during the year 2020, and even increased in some, notwithstanding the imposition of widespread restrictions on movement and gatherings in an effort to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- In \textbf{Austria}, the number of reported antisemitic incidents in 2020 was the highest recorded in 19 years, representing an increase of 6.4\% from 2019.\textsuperscript{23}
- In \textbf{Canada}, non-governmental monitors recorded an 18.3\% increase in antisemitic incidents in 2020 compared to 2019.\textsuperscript{24}
- In the \textbf{Czech Republic}, monitors reported that antisemitic incidents rose by over 25\% from 2019 to 2020.\textsuperscript{25}
• In Germany, the government recorded the highest-ever level of antisemitic hate crimes in 2020 since the police first began collecting data on such crimes in 2001, and the German Interior Ministry recorded a 15% increase in antisemitic crimes. Non-governmental monitors reported that antisemitic incidents rose 20% from 2019 to 2020.

• In the United Kingdom, non-governmental monitors recorded the third-highest number of antisemitic incidents in 2020 of any year since 1984.

• In the United States, non-governmental monitors documented the third-highest number of antisemitic incidents in 2020 of any year since 1979.

• In France and Australia, although the total number of recorded antisemitic incidents decreased from 2019 to 2020, monitors found that the number of antisemitic incidents involving physical violence remained constant in France and increased in Australia.

B. From October 2020-April 2021, antisemitic hate crimes continued with alarming frequency

In the first six months that elapsed since the publication of the last JBI report on rising antisemitism, in October 2020, and the escalation of tensions between Israel and Hamas in late April 2021, monitors around the world continued to document cases involving antisemitic violence, threats, and intimidation at a high frequency. These incidents included:

Violent attacks

In the United States, between October 2020 and April 2021, identifiable Jewish individuals were subjected to violent attacks and threats in California, Florida, New Jersey, Kentucky, and New York, and a New York resident was arrested by authorities in after he threatened mass violence with a particular focus on Jews in the context of tensions surrounding the U.S. Presidential election.

In the United Kingdom, in February 2021, a Holocaust survivor and her son were punched and confronted with antisemitic slurs on a bus in London. In Argentina, a Jewish family was attacked and beaten near Cordoba; the head of the Delegation of Argentine Israelite Associations received threats that resulted in him being placed under police protection; and authorities arrested individuals suspected of plotting an attack against the Jewish community in Tucumán province.

In Australia, congregants at a Brisbane synagogue were assaulted, and a Jewish man in Melbourne was threatened by individuals chanting “Heil Hitler” and making Nazi salutes. In Belgium, passengers on a train from Antwerp to Mechelen were threatened that they would be killed if Jews onboard did not exit it, and a Haredi Jewish boy and his father were assaulted in Antwerp two days after the city’s mayor said Orthodox Jews were risking antisemitism for failing to comply with COVID restrictions.

In France, a Jewish family listening to Hanukkah music in their car was attacked by men who shook it while screaming obscenities and smashing bottles against it, and soldiers guarding a synagogue in Bordeaux were threatened with death and confronted with antisemitic slurs.

In Germany, a Jewish man was attacked in Berlin, and a man screamed antisemitic slurs at a Rabbi and his children in Offenbach.

Attacks on Jewish sites

In the United States, between October 2020 and April 2021, synagogues and Jewish cemeteries were vandalized with antisemitic graffiti in Iowa, New York, California, Ohio, and Washington. Shots were fired at a synagogue in Brooklyn, New York, and at a menorah in New Hampshire. A synagogue’s grounds were subjected to an antisemitic arson attack in Portland, Oregon. A menorah
was vandalized outside a Chabad Center in Lexington, Kentucky. A Jewish fraternity house at a university in California was vandalized with swastikas spray painted on and in front of the building while its residents slept inside, and a swastika was spray-painted on a building facing the Hillel – a Jewish campus organization – at a university in Connecticut during Passover. In late April, four Jewish centers in New York were vandalized over the course of a single weekend. The Anne Frank memorial in Boise, Idaho was vandalized with stickers bearing a swastika and the words “We are everywhere,” a confederate flag was found tied to the door of the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York, and statues dedicated to child victims of the Holocaust in Tulsa, Oklahoma were vandalized.

Elsewhere across the globe, synagogues were vandalized in Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. Jewish cemeteries were desecrated in France, Germany, Greece, Poland, Moldova, the United Kingdom, and Ukraine. A man in Kiev, Ukraine live-streamed himself pulling down a menorah in Kontraktova Square. Holocaust memorials were vandalized in Armenia, Greece, Lithuania, Poland, and Russia. In Germany, there were multiple incidents in which tributes to the victims of the Halle synagogue shooting in 2019 were vandalized.

C. In and after May 2021, despite already high incident rates, reports of antisemitic violence increased dramatically

As described at the outset of this report, in May 2021, the already high rate at which antisemitic incidents were being recorded by monitors appeared to dramatically increase, particularly during and following the resumption of armed conflict between Israel and Hamas from May 11-21.

On May 11, Hamas’s militants in Gaza launched indiscriminate, large-scale rocket attacks at Israel, citing Israeli security operations to curb violent demonstrations in and around the Al-Aqsa mosque and Israel’s response to protests against the impending eviction of several Palestinian families from their homes in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of East Jerusalem. The Israeli military responded to these attacks with strikes on Hamas targets in Gaza. According to the Health Ministry in Hamas-controlled Gaza, at least 243 people, including more than 100 women and children, were killed. Israel has said the strikes killed at least 225 militants during the fighting. Hamas has not given casualty figures for its militants. In Israel, according to medical services, 12 people, including two children, were killed. The hostilities largely ended following a cease-fire on May 21.

This section of the report does not purport to assess the measures taken by Israel to minimize civilian casualties in its military response. Rather, it recounts significant antisemitic incidents that occurred during and following the month of May 2021. In addition to the motivations described in the section above, many of those recounted below took place in a context in which Jewish people and sites with no direct connection to Israel were subjected to violence, discrimination, and harassment by people who apparently considered them collectively responsible for Israel’s actions because of their Jewish identity, and in which individuals repeated antisemitic tropes or denied Jews’ right to self-determination in the course of criticizing Israel.

While the frequency with which antisemitic attacks are reported has increased during periods of conflict between Israel and Palestinians in the past, the spate of attacks documented around the world beginning in May 2021 appears to have been unprecedented.
National/local antisemitic incident tolls in May 2021

- In the United States, one organization documented 11 assaults and 50 incidents of vandalism in May 2021, reflecting a 115% increase over the number documented in May 2020.92
- In the United Kingdom, Community Security Trust (CST) recorded 658 antisemitic incidents between May 8 and June 7, a 365% increase from the previous month, and a greater number than for any single month since its documentation began in 1986.93 They also recorded that 61 antisemitic incidents related to universities from 8 May to 7 June alone.94 Police in London recorded more antisemitic incidents in May 2021 than in any other month in the prior three years.95
- In Canada, monitors documented 51 incidents of vandalism of Jewish sites in addition to many incidents of violence and harassment of Jewish individuals.96

Antisemitic incidents from May-August 2021 by type

- Violent attacks and threats against Jewish people were recorded in the U.S., including in New York, where Jews, including visibly Jewish teenagers,97 were assaulted outside synagogues,98 and in public places,99 100 101 in California, where diners at a restaurant were physically attacked by men waving Palestinian flags and shouting antisemitic insults,102 in Florida, where Jews faced verbal harassment,103 104 and in Massachusetts, where a rabbi was stabbed repeatedly after fleeing an attempted abduction outside a Jewish school.105 Assaults against Jews were also recorded in the U.K., including the incidents in London106 and in Essex107 recounted at the outset of this report, and in several other incidents where Jews were subjected to violent threats.108 109 110 111 112 Violent attacks were also reported in Germany,113 114 in Austria,115 and in Gothenburg, Sweden, where a non-Jew who wore a kippah in public was reportedly physically assaulted and insulted by several men.116 In Russia, a prominent scientist was assaulted on a bus by a passenger who shouted, “Hitler should have finished the job, so I’ll do it for him,” as he beat him.117 In South Africa, a group of Jews and Christians praying for peace at a Jewish Community Center were confronted by hundreds of anti-Israel protesters, some of whom called them “F***ing Jews” and beat a Jewish man nearby.118

- Attacks on Jewish sites were recorded in the U.S., with synagogues attacked in New York,119 Illinois, Utah,120 Arizona,121 and California;122 a Jewish daycare center in California;123 Chabad Centers in Arizona124 and California;125 a Jewish museum in Alaska;126 the Jewish center at Harvard University in Massachusetts127 and Holocaust museums/memorials in Florida128 and Oregon;129 in the U.K., where a synagogue in Norwich was defaced;130 Spain, where a synagogue131 and a Jewish cemetery132 were attacked; Germany, where an arson attack was committed at a memorial for the Great Synagogue in Düsseldorf;133 France, where a memorial for Simone Veil, a Holocaust survivor and former minister, was defaced with swastikas;134 Ukraine, where a synagogue was shot at135 and Jewish cemeteries were vandalized;136 Romania, where a Jewish cemetery was vandalized;137 Argentina, where a building owned by the Jewish community of Bahia Blanca was defaced with the words, “We are going to kill you, Jewish rats”;138, Chile, where the Jewish Community Center was targeted by anti-Israel protesters and rocks were thrown at the building;139 the Netherlands,140 Greece, where a tomb in a Jewish cemetery was desecrated;141 Israel, where vandals etched swastikas onto the walls of two synagogues;142 Australia, where a Jewish school was vandalized;143 and Poland, where a symbolic grave honoring Jews murdered in 1941 in Kronin, a monument for Holocaust
victims in Rudzica,144 and Jewish gravestones in Bielsko-Biala145 and Wroclaw146 were vandalized.

- **Protests involving antisemitic threats** were recorded in **Belgium**, where participants reportedly shouted “Death to the Jews”147; in **Germany**, where anti-Israel protests were held at or attempted to reach synagogues in Bonn, Münster,148 and Gelsenkirchen,149 during which antisemitic slogans were chanted; and at numerous pro-Palestine rallies throughout the world where antisemitic signs were displayed, including in **Australia**,150 **Canada**,151 **Chile**,152 **Spain**,153 and the **U.S.**154 In one notable example, a protest in New York on July 31 at which marchers chanted “Globalize the Intifada” and “We don’t want no two states, we want all of it,” also featured banners with logos reading “Zionism is terrorism.”155 Additionally, at protests in countries including **Austria**,156 **Bahrain**,157 **Belgium**,158 **Germany**,159 **Jordan**,160 **Kuwait**,161 **Lebanon**,162 **Morocco**,163 **Qatar**,164 **Turkey**,165 the **U.K.**,166 and **Yemen**,167 protesters chanted “Khaybar, Khaybar, oh Jews, the army of Mohammed will return,” referring to the massacre and expulsion of Jews from the town of Khaybar in the 7th century and seemingly threatening future violence against Jews.

D. Jews experienced discrimination in several countries between October 2020 and August 2021

During the period covered in this report, Jewish individuals and communities in several countries reported experiencing discrimination.

For example, Jewish communities in some countries in Europe continued to raise concerns about laws and regulations that limit their ability to engage in religious rites and practices. **Belgium** maintained a ban on kosher animal slaughter that the European Court of Justice controversially upheld in December 2020 as appropriately balancing religious freedom and concerns for animal welfare,168 disregarding the opinion of its Advocate General that the Belgian restrictions “compromise the essence of the religious guarantees contained in the Charter for those adherents of Judaism and Islam respectively for whom, these religious rituals are of profound personal religious importance,” and therefore were incompatible with EU fundamental rights guarantees, which forbid restrictions that encroach upon the ‘core’ of religious practices.169 Prohibitions on the export of kosher meat from Poland and a ban on circumcision of boys in **Denmark** remained in effect,170 and in **Finland**, the text of a new law on female genital mutilation signaled the possibility of a future ban on nonmedical circumcision of boys.171

In Quebec, **Canada**, exceptions were made to COVID-19 restrictions allowing families to gather for Christmas but not for Jewish families celebrating Hanukkah.172 In the **U.S.**, employees at Stanford University in California alleged that the university’s diversity, equity and inclusion program not only refused to address numerous antisemitic incidents but also required Jewish staff to join the program’s “whiteness accountability” affinity group rather than allowing them to create a Jewish affinity group.173 Organizers of a food festival in Philadelphia in June claimed the festival had been threatened with protests and violence because of the inclusion of an Israeli food truck and responded by disinviting the vendor.174 A New York municipality engaged in zoning practices that the State’s Attorney General said reflected a “concerted, systemic effort to prevent Chassidic Jewish families from moving into the town.”175 In **South Africa**, two candidates for judicial positions alleged that they were discriminated against by the Judicial Service Commission because of their Jewish identity,
as they, unlike all other candidates, were asked whether they observed the Sabbath, about their association with the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, and about their views on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.\textsuperscript{176}

E. \textbf{Antisemitic rhetoric was pervasive throughout the reporting period, with a dramatic spike reported in May 2020}

Throughout the period covered by this report, antisemitic rhetoric continued to proliferate throughout the world, particularly online, and it appeared to increase significantly following the resumption of armed conflict between Israel and Hamas in May. Antisemitic rhetoric took many different forms, but several of the most prevalent are described below.

\textit{Neo-Nazi/white supremacist rhetoric}

- \textbf{In Spain}, several hundred neo-Nazis gathered at an event in which a speaker called on participants to fight “the enemy…the Jew.”\textsuperscript{177}
- \textbf{In the U.S.,} Jewish religious services and cultural events were “Zoombomed,” including a Torah study session;\textsuperscript{178} and an online launch for the publication for a book about the Holocaust, which was interrupted by people shouting, “Jews in the ovens, the Nazis are back, we will burn you all, you must all die.”\textsuperscript{179}
- \textbf{In Poland,} a Slavic-fascist group promoted antisemitic tropes at an anti-vaccine protest in Bydgoszcz.\textsuperscript{180}

\textit{Demonization of Jews invoking religious justifications/classical tropes}

- \textbf{In} an interview on Al-Manar TV (Hezbollah-Lebanon) in December, a Lebanese politician called the several Arab-majority countries that normalized relations with Israel in the context of the Abraham Accords “whores,” and called Jews “the descendants of apes and pigs, slayers of the prophets, and the enemies of Muhammad, his family, and his companions.”\textsuperscript{181}
- \textbf{In the United States,} the imam of the North Miami Islamic Center claimed that Muslim-majority countries that normalized relations with Israel had sold out their religion and referred to Jews as “the offspring of pigs and apes.”\textsuperscript{182}
- \textbf{In March,} the head of the Labor Party in Brazil posted on Instagram that “…Jews sacrificed children…Today history repeats itself,” invoking ancient blood libel allegations.\textsuperscript{183}

\textit{Antisemitic conspiracies in the context of COVID}

The spread of conspiracy theories attributing responsibility to Jews for creating, intentionally spreading, and profiting off the coronavirus pandemic, as documented in previous JBI reports, continued during this period. For example:

- \textbf{In the U.S.,} a major TV network aired an interview with a writer who alleged that Dr. Anthony Fauci’s recommendations to impose public health restrictions in the U.S. were made at Israel’s behest;\textsuperscript{184} in December, a note with the message, “Jews created COVID-19 to subvert the white race” and a packet of rat poison were taped to the door of a Jewish student’s room at a university in Colorado.\textsuperscript{185}
- \textbf{In France,} a retired General made antisemitic statements during an interview alluding that Jews control “the media pack in the world and in France,” and sarcastically asking, “Who are
these people?" Following the interview, there have been several incidents in which anti-vaccine protesters have displayed signs with the word “Who?” (“Qui?”) and a far-right channel on YouTube entitled “Qui” has been created that includes content repeating the antisemitic trope that Jews “poison wells.”

- Flyers blaming Jews for the COVID-19 pandemic were distributed in Germany. News articles blaming Jews for the pandemic were published in Pakistan. A newspaper in Greece identified the CEO of Pfizer as a “Greek Jew” and accused him of engaging in financial speculation in an article on vaccine trials. Protesters in Poland accused Jews of causing the pandemic. A survey carried out in Argentina found that close to 40% of respondents believed that “Jewish businessmen” benefitted from the coronavirus. During a protest against vaccine certificates in France, a participant carried a banner listing French politicians and other prominent figures of Jewish descent, and calling them “traitors.”

- In other cases, public officials suggested that Jews were inviting antisemitic attacks by failing to adhere to COVID-19 restrictions. In Belgium, the mayor of Antwerp stated that the Orthodox Jewish community in the area was inviting a “wave of antisemitism,” due to non-compliance with COVID-19 measures.

**Holocaust distortion in the context of resistance to COVID-19 mask mandates and vaccination campaigns**

- In several countries, public figures have minimized and distorted the gravity of the Holocaust in attempting to equate the discomfort experienced by unvaccinated people encountering mask mandates, government-sponsored vaccination campaigns, and proposals to create vaccine passports with the persecution experienced by Jews at the hands of the Nazis. In the U.S., several Republican members of Congress engaged in such comparisons, using terminology like “gold stars” to describe compulsory masks for the unvaccinated and “brownshirts” and “Needle Nazis” to describe government employees encouraging vaccinations; and stating that vaccine passport proposals “smack of 1940s Nazi Germany.” A member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council tweeted a meme comparing public treatment of unvaccinated people as akin to Nazis hunting for hidden Jews and state-level political parties tweeted and posted messages on Facebook making similar analogies.

- Vaccination and testing centers throughout France have been vandalized with the word “Nazis,” and protesters in France, the U.S., the Czech Republic, and the U.K. have worn yellow stars and other symbols during protests to compare their treatment to that of the Jews by the Nazis. In Germany, an investigation by RIAS and AJC Berlin that documented 561 antisemitic incidents related to the COVID-19 pandemic between March 2020 and March 2021 found that the majority of these incidents had occurred during protests against COVID-19 safety measures.

**Other forms of Holocaust denial and distortion**

- In the U.S., rhetoric reflecting ignorance about the magnitude of the Holocaust and a belief that Jews exaggerate its significance was amplified by a rapper on a podcast broadcast by the Nation of Islam.
In Lithuania, a member of parliament suggested that Jews share the blame for the Holocaust during a speech on International Holocaust Remembrance Day, stating that “There was no shortage of Holocaust perpetrators among the Jews themselves.”

In Russia, a professor at RANEPA university was fired after stating, “no gas chambers were found to kill people in concentration camps,” “the gas was used by the Germans for disinfection” and “Six million dead Jews are a fiction.”

In Iran, Ayatollah Khamenei questioned France’s laws criminalizing Holocaust denial and suggested that Holocaust denial is equivalent to insulting religious figures such as the Prophet Mohammed, writing “why is it a crime to raise doubts about the Holocaust?” on Twitter after President of France Emmanuel Macron condemned the killing of a French schoolteacher by a Muslim who was offended that he had shown his students cartoon images of the Prophet Mohammed during a class. The director of the “Islamic Pulse” media company claimed in a video that was posted on YouTube in November that the Holocaust is a “political scam,” and a “political agenda, that they are trying to exploit and manipulate, in order to take control of the world resources.” In a separate incident, an Iranian media expert stated during an TV interview in December that Hitler had a Jewish advisor and was not antisemitic.

In South Africa, a lecturer at the University of Cape Town reportedly told students that “Hitler committed no crime,” and that, “All Hitler did was to do to white people what white people had normally reserved for black people.”

In Slovenia, the editor-in-chief of the National Press Agency tweeted that “Hitler is #hero.”

In December, a Jordanian-Palestinian academic claimed on Palestine Today TV (Lebanon), that “not a single person — Jewish or non-Jewish — died in a gas chamber, because there were no gas chambers at all.”

In January, the Palestinian Authority TV aired a program entitled From the Israeli Archive, which claimed that the historical persecution of Jews in Europe, including during the Holocaust, was Jews’ fault “because of their racism and their filthy behavior.”

In the UK, a radio personality was prosecuted for inciting racial hatred against Jewish people over a series of radio broadcast from July 2016-December 2020 in which he engaged in Holocaust denial and distortion and supported calls to “get rid of the Jews.”

Attribution of responsibility to Jews for societal problems in situations of extreme political polarization

In Belarus, President Alexander Lukashenko said in a televised address that Jews ‘controlled the world’ and were forcing the world to remember the Holocaust so it would “grovel before” and “give in” to the demands of Jews.

In the immediate aftermath of the U.S. election on November 3, 2020, several commentators voiced a belief that Jews control the U.S. political system and had illegitimately prevented Donald Trump from winning reelection. At a “Stop the Steal” rally on January 6, 2021, a speaker called on participants to fight against “evil globalists such as George Soros,” implying that powerful Jews control U.S. political developments, several people wearing clothing bearing antisemitic inscriptions including a “Camp Auschwitz” sweatshirt violently entered the U.S. Capitol building, and an Israeli journalist was harassed with antisemitic slurs as he attempted to film a Hebrew-language report on the attack.
• Right-wing commentors in pro-government media sources in Turkey also promoted antisemitic conspiracy theories that Jews control political developments in the U.S., including one case in which an article suggested Jews were responsible for engineering President Trump’s defeat, and others in which reports purported to document “Jewish overrepresentation” in the incoming Biden administration, and tweeted a list of all the Jews in the new administration with an image of an Israeli flag.

• In Hungary, Culture Commissioner Szilard Demeter published an op-ed calling Jewish financier and philanthropist George Soros “the liberal Fuhrer,” accusing him of using the European Union as “his gas chamber,” to destroy Poland and Hungary, and a journalist allied with the Prime Minister published an article calling U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken, who is of Jewish and Hungarian ancestry, “rootless,” an antisemitic trope frequently employed during the Soviet era.

• In South Africa, several callers made antisemitic claims on a popular radio show, including that Jews had used their “financial power to start wars and revolutions throughout history,” and that South African Jews control the country’s financial and medical systems and deprive black people of resources, and the show’s host did not contradict the claims.

Anti-Israel antisemitism

One of the most important contributions that the IHRA Working Definition makes to understanding contemporary antisemitism is its illustrative examples that clarify situations in which expression of antipathy toward Israel can cross a line from sharp political commentary into antisemitism. During the period covered by this report, individuals and groups representing radically different political perspectives expressed views that aligned with the IHRA Working Definition examples: “denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor” and “using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism...to characterize Israel or Israelis.” For example:

• Political leaders and public figures articulated, amplified and tried to legitimize antisemitic narratives while criticizing Israel
  o At a meeting during the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council in March, Iran’s ambassador to the UN in Geneva invoked UN General Assembly Resolution 3379, which equated “Zionism” with “racism,” and which the UNGA repealed in 1991, and in a February tweet, Iran’s Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei referred to the UN as an “international Zionist clown.”
  o In a speech on May 7, Iran’s Supreme Leader Khamenei called Israel “not a country, but a terrorist base against the nation of Palestine and other Muslim countries.”
  o In May, the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, said Israelis “only are satisfied by sucking blood” and that murder “is in their nature.”
  o On June 29, Palestinian Prime Minister Mohammad Shtayyeh repeated the “Ghazaryan hypothesis,” implying that the present-day inhabitants of Israel do not have an ancestral claim to the land because they, and all Eastern European Jews, are “Khazar Jews,” descendants of a multi-ethnic kingdom located in what is now Ukraine and Russia.
  o Several members of Pakistan’s National Assembly were reported to have made antisemitic remarks during a debate on a resolution condemning Israeli aggression against Palestinians,
including State minister for parliamentary affairs Ali Muhammad Khan, who referred to the notorious forgery *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*;\(^{243}\)

- **Pakistan**’s Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi,\(^{244}\) the president of the Palestinian community in **Chile**,\(^{245}\) and a U.S.-based professor interviewed on a private **Egyptian** satellite TV station all made claims that Jews control the media when discussing the Israel-Hamas conflict.

- Government-affiliated news channels in **China** claimed that the U.S. had blocked efforts at the UN Security Council to agree to a resolution on the conflict because the “US pro-Israel policy is traceable to the influence of wealthy Jews in the US and the Jewish lobby on US foreign-policy-makers”,\(^{247}\) and reproduced a blatantly antisemitic caricature of U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken.\(^{248}\)

- In **Portugal**, a local lawmaker said Israel had been able to obtain vaccines because Jews “dominate the fiscal world.”\(^{249}\)

- A member of Parliament in **New Zealand** shared an article accusing Israel of engaging in “medical apartheid” because it vaccinated its population without ensuring the availability of vaccines for Palestinians.\(^{250}\)

- A radio personality in **Norway**, expressing hope that Israel’s COVID-19 vaccine supply would be defective, claimed that Israel commits “terrible acts of revenge” in response to Palestinian attacks because Jews believe they are “God’s chosen people,” and “worth more than others.”\(^{251}\)

**Anti-Israel antisemitic rhetoric proliferated on social media**

- Antisemitic expression, which had already been documented at high levels in early 2020, appeared to significantly increase after Hamas and Israel engaged in armed conflict in May, attributing responsibility to all Jews or all ‘Zionists’ for harm suffered by Palestinian civilians and demonizing Israel or calling for its elimination. For example, antisemitic material was shared widely on Twitter, including significant use of hashtags including #COVID1948 and #Hitlerwasright during periods of time in May 2021,\(^{252}\) and antisemitic comments were reported to have been posted at record-high frequency on 4chan.\(^{253}\) Posts on Telegram, Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok called for Jews to be killed\(^{254}\) and for the destruction of the state of Israel and asserted that Jews control the world.\(^{255}\)

- These messages were occasionally reinforced by celebrities and “influencers” with sizeable followings like Veena Malik, a Pakistani actress with 1.2 million followers who tweeted the quote “I would have killed all the Jews of the world…but I kept some to show the world why I killed them,” which she attributed to Hitler, on May 11.\(^{256}\) Similarly, the many antisemitic comments and antisemitic conspiracies shared in the course of a conversation on the Nation of Islam’s notorious leader Louis Farrakhan on the platform Clubhouse were significantly amplified because a celebrity with nearly 79,000 followers was present in the discussion room.\(^{257}\

**Academic commentators echoed anti-Israel narratives that denied Jewish ethnic identity and the right of Jews to self-determination in statements criticizing Israel’s military response**

- Many academic statements published since May have included language that appears to characterize the entire State of Israel as “a racist endeavor” as set out in the IHRA Working Definition. For example, in the U.S., a “Princeton University community statement of
solidarity with the Palestinian people” alleged that “the brutal system that controls Israel and the occupied Palestinian Territories is ideologically founded upon Jewish supremacy.”258 A “Palestine and Praxis” statement endorsed by many individual academics as well as some university departments 259 describes “the Palestinian struggle as an indigenous liberation movement confronting a settler colonial state,” and Israel as having “expanded and entrenched its settler sovereignty” with “brute force that enshrines territorial theft and the racial supremacy of Jewish-Zionist nationals.”260 Similarly, a statement signed by more than 130 Women’s and Gender Studies departments across the U.S. frames the plight of the Palestinian people as one of “resisting settler colonialism for more than one hundred years.”261

- These and other statements shared many common elements with statements published by groups including the US Campaign for Palestinian Rights, which called Zionism a “manifestation of white supremacy” and described Israel (along with the U.S.) as “settler colonial states built on the exclusionary ideology of white supremacy” with a “white ruling class that maintains its grip on power through the ongoing exploitation, killing, and displacement of Black, brown, and Indigenous communities,”262 and by the Palestinian Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) National Committee, which shared online content characterizing Zionism, the political movement for Jewish self-determination, as a white supremacist movement, in May.263

V. Responses to Antisemitism: Key Actions and Initiatives, October 2020-August 2021

As in the years prior to 2020, Jewish non-governmental and community organizations, including but not limited to the American Jewish Committee (AJC), responded to the reported antisemitic acts above by calling on government leaders to respond promptly to the reports and condemning them; calling on law enforcement to respond swiftly to reports of hate crimes; calling on social media and technology companies to remove antisemitic content on their sites; and engaging in awareness-raising, education, and training efforts to deepen public awareness of and understanding of antisemitism and how it is manifested today.264 The following section recounts emblematic efforts taken by other stakeholders to respond to the antisemitic incidents documented above.

Condemnation of antisemitic incidents

Several political leaders have acknowledged and condemned antisemitic incidents during the period covered by this report, and in some cases took action to censure members who expressed support for antisemitism. For example, in late October 2020, the U.K. Labour Party suspended former leader Jeremy Corbyn over his refusal to accept the conclusion of an investigation of the country’s Equality and Human Rights Commission that found that under his leadership, antisemitic expression had been ignored and that his office had inappropriately interfered to prevent the investigation of complaints.265 In February 2021, the President of Germany drew attention to the fact that “Jewish life is threatened in the face of open antisemitism,” in the country.266

Political leaders in the U.S. (including President Biden),267 the U.K.,268 France,269 Canada,270 and Germany,271 condemned the global rise in antisemitic incidents that began in May. The U.S. Senate and the Montreal council in Canada adopted resolutions doing so as well.272 273
Private actors, including 150 U.S.-based business and technology representatives, signed a statement denouncing the recent rise in antisemitic violence and asserting that they “stand against anti-Semitism and violence against Jews.”

United Nations figures expressed concern about ongoing antisemitism as well. On January 21, seven independent UN human rights experts issued a statement marking International Holocaust Remembrance Day and urging public figures, Member States, and social media platforms to combat antisemitism, including Holocaust distortion and denial. Ambassador Miguel Moratinos, the High Representative of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and the UN Focal Point to Monitor Antisemitism, acknowledged rising antisemitism in a statement marking International Holocaust Remembrance Day, convened a meeting with representatives of leading Jewish organizations to discuss global antisemitism in March 2021, condemned antisemitic graffiti found at the Sciences Po university in France in April 2021, and in late May 2021 “strongly condemn[ed] the recent antisemitic attacks against Jewish communities and their sacred sites everywhere…”

**Creation of senior focal points to enhance coordination and combat antisemitism.**

Since October 2020, Canada and the Netherlands have joined the several States that have already appointed senior officials with responsibility for coordinating domestic efforts to monitor and combat antisemitism. The U.S. also elevated the rank of its (externally-focused) Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism to that of Ambassador-at-Large, and nominated a celebrated expert on antisemitism to fill the post. Following a call for action to combat rising antisemitism by 130 members of Congress in May 2021, the Biden Administration also appointed a liaison to the Jewish Community charged with assisting “the administration’s efforts to partner with Jewish leaders, organizations, and community members to combat antisemitism and hate.”

In a presentation to the American Jewish Committee’s Global Forum in June 2020, Luis Almagro, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, announced that he will appoint a new Commissioner for Monitoring and Combating Anti-Semitism with a mandate “to promote adoption and implementation by all countries in the region of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of antisemitism, and to vigorously engage states and civil society organizations to raise awareness of the need to remain alert to all forms of antisemitism.”

**Adoption of the IHRA Working Definition**

Since October 2020, several states, including, among others, Albania, Switzerland, Guatemala, and the Republic of Korea have adopted or endorsed the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, bringing the total number of States that have done so to 32. Several state and local governments also adopted the Working Definition, including Kentucky and Texas in the U.S., multiple cities in France, and Quebec and Côte des Neiges-NDG in Montreal in Canada. Several nonstate actors also adopted the IHRA Working Definition during this period, including football clubs in Germany and the United Kingdom; a group of five major German corporations including Daimler, Deutsche Bahn, Deutsche Bank, Volkswagen, and Borussia Dortmund; and several U.S. universities, including New York University, Georgia Tech, and Long Beach City College.
The European Commission and the IHRA published a *Handbook for the practical use of the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism*, which provides examples of incidents that would be considered antisemitic under the IHRA Working definition and outlines good practices adopted by Member States across different policy areas in utilizing the definition, including its use by law enforcement, the judiciary, educational institutions, civil society, governments, and international organizations.\(^{300}\)

**Initiatives to improve monitoring and reporting of antisemitic incidents**

In May 2021, the U.S. Congress adopted the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act which aims to promote and incentivize better hate crime reporting by providing support to state and local law enforcement authorities to conduct trainings, create reporting hotlines, increase resources to liaise with affected communities, and hold public educational forums on hate crimes.\(^{301}\)

**Efforts by social media and technology companies to prohibit and remove antisemitic content**

On October 12, 2020, Facebook announced that it would “prohibit any content that denies or distorts the Holocaust,” citing concerns about the “well-documented rise in anti-Semitism globally and the alarming level of ignorance about the Holocaust, especially among young people.”\(^{302}\) In January 2021, Facebook announced that it would also begin directing people who search for Holocaust denial to accurate Holocaust education resources.\(^{303}\) In October, TikTok also announced that it would prohibit posts containing Holocaust denial, distortion, and misinformation.\(^{304}\)

As armed conflict between Hamas and Israel escalated in May 2021, Facebook created a 24-hour “special operations center” to address hate speech and misinformation linked to the conflict staffed by experts fluent in Arabic and Hebrew.\(^{305}\)

**Efforts by governments to ensure compliance with hate speech laws by technology companies, individuals, and other organizations**

In December 2020, the European Commission (EC) published a draft Digital Services Act (DSA).\(^{306}\) It would require social media platforms to develop mechanisms for users to report illegal content and to publish reports regarding online content moderation,\(^{307}\) and would require “very large online platforms” like Facebook to submit to independent audits, provide the EC with access to the necessary data to monitor their compliance, and take “appropriate mitigating measures” to address systemic risks.\(^{308}\) Companies that fail to comply would face fines. In July 2021, France’s parliament adopted a law requiring all civil society organizations to sign a “Republican Charter” pledging to respect “Republican Values,” including the fight against antisemitism. The law also specifically criminalizes online hate speech and other online behavior that knowingly exposes individuals to a direct risk of injury.\(^{309}\)

However, some observers expressed alarm that these initiatives could have a chilling effect on legitimate expression.

**Efforts to increase education and awareness about antisemitism and the Holocaust**

The government of Sweden adopted a series of measures to raise awareness about antisemitism and the Holocaust in schools and society, including by seeking to establish a Holocaust memorial museum, hosting a forum on Holocaust Remembrance and Combating Antisemitism, and undertaking a national awareness-raising campaign.\(^{310}\) Norway adopted an Action Plan against...
antisemitism (2021-2023) containing measures to raise awareness about antisemitism and other forms of racism in schools, and to support research and public awareness initiatives about Jewish life and history in Norway. \textsuperscript{311} Austria adopted a national strategy to prevent and combat all forms of antisemitism including a plan to develop “measures for appropriate training and further education of teachers in the areas of antisemitism prevention, Holocaust and national Socialism as well as anti-racist educational work,” which will be utilized in teacher trainings. \textsuperscript{312} In June 2021, the governments of the U.S. and Germany launched the U.S.-Germany Holocaust Dialogue to address the global rise in antisemitism and Holocaust denial, \textsuperscript{313} pledging to “produce strategies and tools that governments can deploy to improve education and training on the Holocaust, counter Holocaust denial and distortion, combat anti-Semitism, and ensure policymakers have a strong understanding of these issues and of their responsibility to act.” \textsuperscript{314} Germany also recently announced that it will invest 35 million euros into research and education projects centered on fighting antisemitism and understanding its causes. \textsuperscript{315}

VI. Responses to Antisemitism: Key Shortcomings

\textbf{Key figures failed to vigorously condemn antisemitism or felt compelled to withdraw their condemnation}

While a number of political leaders condemned antisemitic incidents recorded in their countries during the period covered in this report, some did not. In Chile, for example, the Jewish community criticized President Sebastian Pinera for failing to denounce increasing reports of antisemitic expression in mainstream and social media, academia, and Congress and called on him to reaffirm his zero-tolerance policy regarding antisemitism. \textsuperscript{316}

In other cases, public figures spoke out against antisemitism, only to retract or moderate their statements after facing intense public criticism for having done so. For example, the administration of a university in New Jersey in the U.S. retracted a statement it issued in early May condemning the reported rise in antisemitic incidents and issued an apology following complaints by the school’s Students for Justice in Palestine group. \textsuperscript{317} \textsuperscript{318}

\textbf{Hate crimes monitoring and reporting efforts remain inadequate}

In 2020 and the first part of 2021, evidence emerged that a significant number of national, subnational and local governments were continuing to fail to adequately monitor, document, and publish data reflecting the prevalence and characteristics of antisemitic hate crimes and other antisemitic incidents occurring in areas under their control, making it difficult for policymakers to appreciate the extent and scope of the problem of antisemitism. For example, in 2018, only 19 of the 57 Member States of the OSCE reported national hate crimes data to the organization’s Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). \textsuperscript{319} This number decreased in 2019 to 17 states, with Canada, Greece, and Sweden failing to report data, while Iceland began submitting it. \textsuperscript{320} In the U.S., many localities continued to fail to submit data to national authorities for inclusion in the FBI’s annual report on Hate Crime Statistics, \textsuperscript{321} with 71 cities with populations of over 100,000 people reporting zero hate crimes or submitting no data for inclusion in the 2019 annual report. \textsuperscript{322}

These inadequate efforts were compounded by the unwillingness of many Jewish victims of antisemitic hate crimes to seek assistance from authorities. For example, a survey of American Jews
by AJC published in October 2020 found that 76% of respondents who had experienced an antisemitic attack or remark in the past five years had not reported the incident to authorities.\textsuperscript{323}

**Authorities in some countries failed to respond to calls to strengthen – or even reduced – their protection of Jewish sites**

For example, Jewish community representatives reacted with alarm following a June 2021 announcement by the Belgian government that on September 1 it would end its practice of providing military protection for Jewish sites in the country, which had been in place since a deadly 2014 attack at the Jewish Museum in Brussels, a decision which it reportedly made without consulting Jewish communities.\textsuperscript{324}

**Online platforms have not adopted terms of service prohibiting all manifestations of antisemitism and are not adequately or consistently enforcing their existing standards**

During the reporting period, Twitter walked back a previous announcement that it would ban Holocaust denial when its CEO stated that the company “do[es] not have a policy against spreading misleading information about the Holocaust.”\textsuperscript{325} In late June 2021, Twitter hesitated to remove, then briefly removed, and then reinstated a post by former member of the U.S. Congress Cynthia McKinney containing a meme that advances the antisemitic conspiracy theory that “Zionists” orchestrated the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center.\textsuperscript{326} Twitter also has not banned figures like Iran’s Ayatollah Khamenei who have repeatedly used the platform to advance hatred of Jews and to call for Israel’s destruction.\textsuperscript{327}

In July 2021, the social media site Gab publicly refused to adopt terms of service that would ban antisemitic rhetoric, tweeting: “‘Anti-semitism’ has become ‘ban and censor anything Jews don't like,’ and well that's not gonna fly on a pro-first amendment, pro-free speech website. Sorry.”\textsuperscript{328}

Even platforms with a stated commitment to removing antisemitic content failed to enforce their community standards consistently. Observers noted that Holocaust denial content remained widely available on Facebook in January 2021, three months after its policy banning such content was announced.\textsuperscript{329} A report by the Center for Countering Digital Hate published in July 2021 alleged that Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube and TikTok declined to take action on 84% of the antisemitic content reported to them by the group, including 75% of 277 reported posts denying or distorting the Holocaust, inciting violence, containing racist caricatures, invoking the blood libel, or containing white supremacist content and 89% of reported posts that advanced antisemitic conspiracies.\textsuperscript{330}

**Belief in antisemitic tropes and ignorance of the Holocaust remains widespread among the populations of several countries**

A survey carried out in the U.S. in 2020 found that 43% of the population surveyed considered the phrase, “American Jews are more loyal to Israel than to America,” to not be antisemitic, and 24% admitted that they knew “not much” or “nothing at all” about the Holocaust.\textsuperscript{331} A survey carried out in the UK in early 2021 found that 45% of adults agreed with at least one of six antisemitic tropes.\textsuperscript{332} A survey commissioned by the Austrian government in 2020 found that 31% of those surveyed agreed with at least one antisemitic statement presented to them, with 28% of agreeing with the
statement “Jews today try to take advantage of the fact that they were victims during the Nazi era” and 11% with the statement “Jews have too much influence in Austria.”

VII. Conclusion: antisemitism remains a serious human rights problem

The information presented above demonstrates that despite many genuine efforts to combat the global rise in antisemitism by political leaders and governments, officials at the international and regional levels, and non-governmental organizations around the world, the phenomenon continues to have a direct and negative impact on many Jewish individuals and communities. Moreover, anecdotal evidence suggests that the incidents related in this report have had broad indirect impacts on Jewish individuals and communities, with many Jewish people reporting that they have felt compelled to alter their behavior or conceal their Jewish identity out of fear of facing hostility, discrimination, or violence because of their religion. In September 2020, one such survey of American Jews found that 24% of respondents “sometimes” avoided certain places, events, or situations out of concern for their safety or comfort as a Jew and had avoided wearing or displaying items that might identify them as a Jew. By March 2021, a survey found that 32% percent of Jewish respondents had taken at least one measure to protect themselves from violence or harassment because of their Jewish identity, such as avoiding synagogues or declining to identify themselves as a Jew online, and by June 2021, 40% of Jews surveyed reported that they had greater fears for their safety as a result of rising antisemitic violence.

In his 2019 report to the UN General Assembly, Dr. Ahmed Shaheed, the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, identified these and other trends as indications that global antisemitism is a serious human rights problem, one that affects Jews’ ability to enjoy the right to freedom of religion or belief and right to be free from discrimination, and a signal to all leaders that urgent action is required to strengthen public faith in democratic principles in every society where antisemitic beliefs persist. As this report demonstrates, additional efforts must be undertaken to implement Dr. Shaheed’s recommendations, including those outlined below.

VIII. Recommendations

Public officials, religious leaders, and others in a position of influence should:

- Promptly and publicly condemn antisemitic incidents and rhetoric and take a zero-tolerance approach to such incidents. In doing so, they should convey a comprehensive understanding of antisemitism that encompasses not only bias-motivated physical attacks against Jews and Jewish sites, but also rhetoric promoting antisemitic conspiracy theories, engaging in Holocaust distortion, and denying the right of Jews to self-determination.
- Explicitly disavow antisemitic statements by members of their parties, congregations, or faiths and censure those who repeatedly or unapologetically engage in antisemitic rhetoric.

Governments worldwide should:

- Adopt the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism as a non-legally binding educational and training tool, use it as a basis for educating all public servants, and incorporate it into broad educational and awareness-raising initiatives to build public understanding and repudiation of all forms of antisemitism, in line with international human rights standards.
- Appoint national coordinators of domestic efforts to monitor and combat antisemitism.
• Review and strengthen local and national mechanisms for monitoring and reporting hate crimes to more accurately understand the extent and characteristics of antisemitic incidents occurring in their countries.

• Publish annual reports reflecting disaggregated hate crimes data and provide it to international organizations.

• Ensure that authorities at the national and sub-national and local levels regularly engage in dialogue with Jewish communities to understand their concerns and security needs.

• Ensure that all Jewish places of worship, educational, cultural sites, and individuals requiring protection receive it.

• Take measures to address online antisemitism that respect international human rights standards regarding freedom of expression.

• Review any existing or proposed measures that Jewish communities identify as potentially limiting their ability to engage in religious rituals and practices and make reasonable accommodations to allow Jews to manifest their religion where doing so would not give rise to a disproportionate or undue burden or cause harm to the rights of others or to public health or safety, consistent with international human rights law.338

Social Media and Technology Companies should:

• Establish community standards indicating that antisemitic speech will not be permitted on their platforms and that they will not facilitate access to services that do not prohibit it.

• Develop community standards with reference to the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism.

• Take efforts to ensure that community standards are enforced in practice, including by actively identifying and promptly removing antisemitic content, users, hashtags, and public and private groups that repeatedly post such content, without exceptions. Ensure that sufficient personnel are in place to readily identify antisemitic expression and to receive and act promptly on reports of such expression by users. Use the Working Definition as a training tool for content moderators. Ensure appropriate safeguards to allow judgments deeming content to be antisemitic to be appealed and reviewed.

• Adopt measures to address the spread of Holocaust denial and distortion online, including by banning such content and recommending accurate sources of information to users who search for information about the Holocaust.

• Take remedial action to prevent algorithms from amplifying antisemitic content. Make information on the impact of algorithms on the visibility of online antisemitic hate speech available to the public.

• Regularly publish information about the practical impact of moderation systems, including the quantity of human moderators addressing online hate, the training that such moderators receive, and procedures for reinstating content that has been incorrectly removed.

• Support the adoption of content moderation standards prohibiting antisemitism by other industry actors.

• Ensure that content moderators receive training on antisemitism that is conducted in their own language and that takes into account various linguistic and cultural contexts crucial to understanding the policies related to antisemitism they are expected to enforce.339

Civil Society Actors should:

• Refrain from amplifying or promoting antisemitic messages and clearly reject attempts to advance antisemitic narratives, especially those that deny the right of Jews to self-determination, within a human rights framework.
• Hold public officials, religious leaders, and others in a position of influence to account for their use of antisemitic rhetoric.
• Engage in outreach to Jewish organizations and communities and express solidarity with and support for communities affected by antisemitism.

At the United Nations:

• Key leaders, particularly UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, should reiterate the declaration made at the 2014 Ministerial Council of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Basel, Switzerland, that “international developments, including with regard to the Middle East, never justify anti-Semitism,” and Secretary-General Guterres’ 2017 statement that “to express […] the wish to destroy the state of Israel is an unacceptable form of modern anti-Semitism.”
• All UN officials should condemn antisemitic acts and rhetoric, particularly if these occur at meetings of the United Nations or are engaged in by staff of the United Nations or its agencies, funds, and programmes, including statements equating “Zionism” with “racism” or with white or racial supremacy. UN staff members who express antisemitic views should be disciplined.
• Ensure that all UN personnel receive training on how to recognize antisemitism reflecting the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism.
• UN staff should consult with Jewish communities in the countries in which they work to understand their concerns, consistent with the UN Plan of Action on Hate Speech (2019)340 and the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights (2020).341
• UN leaders should communicate to UN Member States the importance of recognizing and addressing antisemitic hate as a serious threat to society and commend the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism as a useful educational and awareness-raising tool.
• The UN Global Communications Department and its Holocaust and the UN Outreach Programme, UN human rights experts, and UNESCO should collaborate on subjects including addressing antisemitism and Holocaust denial on a regular basis.
• The Senior UN Focal Point on Antisemitism should engage with representatives of Jewish communities and organizations on strategies to address antisemitism within the UN and as a global phenomenon on a regular basis.
• All UN figures should ensure that their communications on antisemitism and other forms of hatred are consistent with and reflect the UN’s commitment to human rights standards.

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9 Center on Extremism: As It Happens, ADL (May 12, 2021), https://www.adl.org/extremismblog.


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34 On December 13, the fourth night of Hannukah, a father and son were accosted by a stranger in Miami, FL, who began chanting, “I am going to f---ing kill you, f---ing Jews.” When the pair attempted to get away from him by entering a nearby store, the stranger continued to scream threatening and antisemitic statements at them. Carli Teproff, Man who screamed anti-Semitic remarks to man and son in Miami Beach arrested, cops say. Miami Herald (Dec. 14, 2020), https://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/crime/article247849235.html.


38 On March 31, a man stabbed a Belgian Hasidic Jewish couple and their baby in NYC, NY. Although the perpetrator, who had recently been paroled, did not give a reason for his attack, when asked about the incident by a reporter, one of the victims stated that she believed, “he came to attack us because we are Jewish,” and authorities noted that they were investigating the assault as a possible hate crime. Ellen Moynihan, Molly Crane-Newman, & Thomas Tracy, ‘Where’s the outrage?’ Ex-con who attacked Jewish family intentionally targeted; baby in NY police commissioner’s care. NY Daily News (Apr. 2, 2021), https://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/new-york-crime/n-y-she-speaks-slapping-attack-lower-manhattan-20210402-4alx6bei7zhhbwyleae2h2ahi-story.html; Katherine Fung, Man Who Attacked Orthodox Jewish Family in NYC Had 12 Prior Convictions, Newsweek (Apr. 2, 2021), https://www.newsweek.com/man-who-attacked-orthodox-jewish-family-nyc-had-12-prior-convictions-1580658.

39 On April 18, a driver in Brooklyn, NY was captured on video intentionally backing into a group of five Hasidic Jewish pedestrians twice with his car before fleeing the scene. @WMSBG (Williamsburg News), Twitter (Apr. 18, 2021), https://twitter.com/WMSBG/status/1383889084125356035; Minivan Driver Arrested After ‘Horrific’ Hit-and-Run Assault on Brooklyn Hasidim, Algemeiner (Apr. 19, 2021), https://www.algemeiner.com/2021/04/19/minivan-driver-arrested-after-horrific-hit-and-run-assault-on-brooklyn-hasidim/.

On February 14, it was reported that Jorge Knobloch, the head of the Delegation of Argentine Israeliite Associations, had been placed under police protection after he received an antisemitic letter calling for him to leave the country. Argentine Jewish leader placed under protection after receiving threat, Israel Hayom (Feb. 14, 2021), https://www.israelhayom.com/2021/02/14/argentine-jewish-leader-placed-under-protection-after-receiving-threat/.


On December 10, the first day of Hanukkah, Temple Emanuel in Davenport, Iowa was vandalized with red spray paint on its walls. Ci Sundstrom, Semitic vandals scrawl swastika at Rego Park synagogue, Queens Daily Eagle (Feb. 19, 2021), https://queenseagle.com/all/anti-semitic-vandals-scribble-swastika-at-rego-park-synagogue/.

On February 17, vandalism was found on the wall of Temple Beth Torah in Frisco, TX. In January, a Jewish family was attacked by assailants near Cordoba who blocked their car, began shouting “***ing Jews, get out of here. Death to the Jews,” and beat them. Argentina Jewish family attacked by people shouting ‘Death to Jews’, Jerusalem Post (Jan. 26, 2021), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/argentina-jewish-family-attacked-by-people-shouting-death-to-jews-656691.

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On Feb 8, swastikas were painted on Temple Beth Shalom and a Holocaust memorial was damaged in Spokane WA. Spokane’s Mayor denounced the incident and stated “The symbols and writings are disgusting and desecrate a place of worship and a memorial to those whose lives were lost during a hateful time in world history. The Spokane Police Department has dedicated numerous resources to the investigation of this hate crime. We speak on behalf of the community when we say this type of hate and divisiveness in our community will never be tolerated.” Kaitlin Riordan, Swastikas painted on Spokane synagogue, Holocaust memorial damaged, KTVB (Feb. 8, 2021), https://www.ktvb.com/article/news/crime/spokane-synagogue-temple-beth-shalom-vandalized-swastikas/293-689ac592-888e-4519-9cad-0c6e88123e53.

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On September 15, it was reported that swastikas had been painted on the Temple Beth El, Newark. The museum’s president and CEO, Jack Kliger issued a statement calling the act, “an atrocious attack on our community and our institution,” and noting that, “The Confederate flag is a potent symbol of white supremacy as evidenced by the events at the Capitol this week.” Zackary Keyser, AOC condemns Confederate flag raised outside Jewish Heritage Museum, Jerusalem Post (Jan. 10, 2021), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/aoc-condemns-confederate-flag-raised-outside-capitol-holocaust-museum-654890.

On December 30, a fire was set at a building on the grounds of Congregation Beth Israel in Portland, OR. Shortly after the incident, police confirmed that they believed the fire was intentionally set. Police, Fire investigators looking into fire at Jewish center building in Portland, Fox 12 Oregon (Dec. 31, 2020), https://www.kptv.com/news/police-fire-investigators-looking-into-fire-at-jewish-center-building-in-portland/article_ed6fd9a-4bc7-11eb-84d1-43097dcbda.html.

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On December 25, it was reported that the Zion Synagogue in Plovdiv was vandalized with the words “Free Palestine” and “Israel = Nazis”. Oldest Synagogue in Bulgaria Vandalized With Anti-Zionist Slogans Urging Destruction of Israel, Algemeiner (Dec. 25, 2020), https://www.algemeiner.com/2020/12/25/oldest-synagogue-in-bulgaria-vandalized-with-anti-zionist-slogans-urging-destruction-of-israel/.
On October 19, it was reported that several Jewish cemeteries and a Holocaust memorial had been desecrated following the announcement that the leader of Greece’s neo-Nazi party Golden Dawn and his inner circle had been sent to 13 years imprisonment for various crimes. Jewish cemeteries, Holocaust memorial desecrated in Greece, Times of Israel (Oct. 19, 2020), https://www.timesofisrael.com/jewish-cemeteries-holocaust-memorial-desecrated-in-greece/


On Feb. 18, the words “Sieg Heil”, “Jews pack,” and a swastika were found written on the door of a synagogue in Biel. Cnaan Liphshiz, Hate mail to French-Jewish lawmaker tells her to ‘prepare for the camps’., Jerusalem Post (Feb. 20, 2021), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/hate-mail-to-french-jewish-lawmaker-tells-her-to-prepare-for-the-camps-659575.

It was reported on Feb 11th that, during the previous week, pig meat had been left at the entrance to CIL Orthodox synagogue in Lausanne and the GIL Reform Synagogue in Geneva. It was reported that far-right activists in Europe sometimes place pig meat at mosques and synagogues in the region, due to the fact that pigs are considered unclean by both religions. Cnaan Liphshiz, Pig meat left outside 2 Swiss synagogues, Jerusalem Post (Feb. 11, 2021), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/pig-meat-left-outside-2-swiss-synagogues-658563.

On Dec. 26, 67 graves in Paris were desecrated and covered in swastikas. Although the majority of the desecrated graves were Christian, the deputy mayor has condemned the act as antisemitic. Christian tombs desecrated in Fontainebleau: Audrey Pulvar denounces “anti-Semitism”, Inspired Traveler (Dec. 29, 2020), https://www.inspiredtraveler.ca/christian-tombs-desecrated-in-fontainebleau-audrey-pulvar-denounces-anti-semitism/.


On Jan. 10, it was reported that someone had painted a swastika and the Nazi SS symbol at a Jewish cemetery in Auschwitz, Poland, near the site of the former Auschwitz concentration camp. Cnaan Liphshiz, Swastika graffiti painted on wall of Jewish cemetery near Auschwitz, Jerusalem Post (Jan. 12, 2021), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/swastika-graffiti-painted-on-wall-of-jewish-cemetery-near-auschwitz-655105.

In late October, several people broke into a Jewish cemetery in Chisinau, destroyed over 40 tombstones, and painted swastikas at the site. Madalin Necsutu, Cemetery Vandals Torment Moldova’s Shrunkn Jewish Community, Balkan Insight (Dec. 2, 2020), https://balkaninsight.com/2020/12/02/cemetery-vandals-torment-moldova-shrunkn-jewish-community/.

In April, it was reported that 10 Jewish graves were vandalized at a cemetery in Belfast, Northern Ireland. 10 Jewish graves vandalized in Belfast, Northern Ireland, Jerusalem Post (Apr. 18, 2021), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/10-jewish-graves-vandalized-in-belfast-northern-ireland-65466.

On November 10, it was reported that multiple headstones were destroyed at the Jewish cemetery in Malyn. Cnaan Liphshiz, Headstones smashed at Jewish cemetery in Ukraine, Jerusalem Post (Nov. 10, 2020), http://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/headstones-smashed-at-jewish-cemetery-in-ukraine-648581.

On December 10, a man was arrested after he live streamed himself pulling down a menorah placed in the middle of Kiev’s Kontraktova Square, with the caption “Ukrainians we are the power, Jews to the graves.” According to his social media post, he “wanted to show everyone how to treat foreigners who are taking over the country.” Edward Docks, Hanukkah pulled down in Ukraine’s capital in anti-Semitic act, Ynetnews (Dec. 13, 2020), https://www.ynetnews.com/article/S1XF18Q2w.

On Feb 12, it was reported that a Holocaust memorial in Yerevan had been vandalized by a perpetrator who spray painted over the Hebrew writings on the memorial. Holocaust memorial in Yerevan, Armenia vandalized, Jerusalem Post (Feb. 12, 2021), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/holocaust-memorial-in-yerevan-armenia-vandalized-658759.

On Mar. 18, a Holocaust memorial mural in Thessaloniki was vandalized. Tasos Kokkinidis, Greece Condemns Vandalism of Thessaloniki’s Jewish Mural, Greek Reporter (Mar. 19, 2021), https://greekreporter.com/2021/03/19/greece-condemns-vandalism-thessaloniki-jewish-mural/.


On March 38 a Jewish Memorial commemorating the victims of the Częstochowa ghetto was vandalized with swastikas and other Nazi symbols. Bartłomiej Romanek, Nazistowskie symbole na Pomniku Pamięci Żydów w Częstochowie. Policja bada


92 Id.

94 Id.


98 On May 24, a man punched a Jewish man in the face as he was attempting to enter a synagogue in Brooklyn, NY. He reportedly yelled at him “f***ing Jews,” and, “I’m going to f*** you up. I see you Jews are racist.” Tina Moore, Jewish man attacked outside Brooklyn synagogue, NYPD says, New York Post (May 25, 2021), https://nypost.com/2021/05/25/jewish-man-attacked-outside-brooklyn-synagogue-nypd-says/.

99 A man was targeted and attacked by pro-Palestinian protesters because he was wearing a yarmulke and kippa in the Diamond District of Manhattan, NY. Joseph Borgen, Brutally Beaten by Group of Suspects in Manhattan’s Diamond District, Speaks Out: ‘My Whole Face Felt Like It Was On Fire For Hours’, CBS New York (May 24, 2021), https://newyork.cbslocal.com/2021/05/24/jewish-man-brutally-beaten-in-manhatts-diamond-district/.

100 On May 20, Luca Lewis, a professional soccer player for the New York Red Bulls, made an Instagram post claiming that he had been threatened by a group of Palestinian men holding knives who asked him if he was Jewish. When he responded no but asked what would have happened if he was Jewish, they reportedly told him, “I’ll beat the f***ing shit out of you and kill you.” Daniel Villarreal, Luca Lewis of New York Red Bulls Says He Was Threatened by Men With Knives, Who Asked If He Was Jewish, Newsweek (May 21, 2021), https://www.newsweek.com/luca-lewis-new-york-red-bulls-says-he-was-threatened-men-knives-who-asked-if-he-was-jewish-1593882.

101 On May 21, a rabbi in NYC was threatened by a man who reportedly pulled out an Israeli flag and told him “You see, they’re killing my innocent children, you’re killing my innocent children, and I’m going to kill you.” Rabbi threatened on his way to work in NYC says cops never showed, ABC 7 (May 24, 2021), https://abc7.ny.com/rabbi-threatened-on-his-way-to-work-in-nyc/10689855/.

102 On May 18, Pro-Palestinian protesters attacked a group of Jewish men who were dining at a Beverly Hills restaurant. Video: Jewish Men Attacked by Alleged Pro-Palestinian Mob Outside LA Sushi Restaurant, CBSLA (May 19, 2021), https://miami.cbslocal.com/2021/05/19/video-jewish-men-attacked-alleged-palestinian-mob-los-angeles-restaurant/.

103 On May 26, a group of Jewish pedestrians in FL were harassed by four men who screamed “Free Palestine! F*** the Jews! Die Jew!” at them from their car and threatened to rape and kill two of the women in the group. Larry Yudelson, Teaneck council members attacked in Florida, Jewish Standard (May 26, 2021), https://jewishstandard.timesofisrael.com/teaneck-council-members-attacked-in-florida/.

During the first week of the conflict, a man threatened to punch a group of Jewish students unless they claimed they supported Palestine and instructed them to, “Tell your f***ing mum and dad they are murderers and killing babies.”


On May 21, an Orthodox Jewish driver was attacked and beaten by a pedestrian who broke into his car. A witness reported that they believed the driver was targeted because his car had an Israeli flag on it. Cnaan Liphshiz, Orthodox Jewish man said assaulted in London after flying Israeli flag on car, Times of Israel (May 21, 2021), https://www.timesofisrael.com/orthodox-jewish-man-said-assaulted-in-london-after-flying-israeli-flag-on-car/.

On May 25, while working at Royal London Hospital, a Jewish nurse was cornered by two men in an elevator because she was wearing a Star of David necklace. They told her that “Jews kill innocent children,” and asked if she worked at the hospital in order to “kill people. Jewish nurse told: ‘How can someone who kills children work here?’”, Jewish News (May 27, 2021), https://jewishnews.timesofisrael.com/jewish-nurse-told-how-can-someone-who-kills-children-work-here/.


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Three anti-Semitic incidents were recorded around May 26 in Berlin including an assault on a man wearing a kippah.

https://www.jta.org/quick-reads/jewish-man-punched-on-berlin-street-one-of-3-antisemitic-incidents-reported-in-german-capital

Authorities also arrested a man to prevent an attack on a synagogue in Bremen. Benjamin Weinthal, Lebanese-born man arrested for planned attack on German synagogue, Jerusalem Post (May 19, 2021), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/lebanese-born-man-arrested-for-planned-attack-on-german-synagogue-668564.


On May 16, a vandals scratched a swastika into the door of a synagogue in Salt Lake City. UT. The article also reports that a synagogue was vandalized in IL. Ruth Graham & Liam Stack, U.S. Faces Outbreak of Anti-Semitic Threats and Violence, New York Times (May 26, 2021), https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/26/us/anti-semitism-attacks-violence.html.


Headstones smashed at Jewish cemeteries in Ukraine and Romania, Jewish Telegraphic Agency (Jun. 7, 2021), https://www.jta.org/quick-reads/headstones-smashed-at-jewish-cemeteries-in-ukraine-and-romania. On August 10, it was reported that the grave of one of the daughters of Rabbi Nachman, the founder of the Breslover movement, had been destroyed, and that the perpetrators had left several pig heads at the scene. Ukaine grave of Rabbi Nachman’s daughter destroyed and desecrated with pig parts, Jewish Telegraphic Agency (Aug. 10, 2021), https://www.jta.org/quick-reads/ukraine-grave-of-rabbi-nachmans-daughter-destroyed-and-desecrated-with-pig-parts.


La DAIA denuncia una escalada de agravios antisemitas y anti-israelíes, DAIA (May 18, 2021), https://www.daia.org.ar/2021/05/18/israel-3/.


A Jewish cemetery in Hoyo de Manzanares was defaced with graffiti referencing Israel. Denuncian pintadas xenofobas en el cementerio judío de Hoyo de Manzanares, TeleMadrid (May 25, 2021), https://www.telemadrid.es/noticias/madrid/Denuncian-pintadas-xenofobas-en-el-cementerio-de-Hoyo-de-Manzanares.


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151 Antisemitic signs were reportedly displayed at a pro-Palestine demonstration in Montreal. Montreal’s mayor has condemned the signs and reported violent incidents that took place at the protest, noting that “Demonstrating is a right, but intolerance, violence and anti-Semitism have no place with us.” Valérie Plante on protests: “Intolerance, violence & anti-Semitism have no place in Montreal”, Cult MTL (May 17, 2021), https://culmtl.com/2021/05/valerie-plante-on-protests-intolerance-violence-anti-semitism-have-no-place-in-montreal/.

152 The Jewish Community in Chile posted images on Facebook of signs held by Palestinian demonstrators at a May 19, 2021 rally in front of the Israeli embassy in Santiago that used Nazi imagery to characterize Israel (swastika inside Jewish star). Comunidad Judía Chile Oficial, Facebook (May 20, 2021), https://m.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=4078766812187941&id=948591481872172&set=pcb.4078767308854558&source=49&refid=1&__tn__=_%28E%29&

153 At a pro-Palestinian demonstration in Barcelona, a protestor held up a banner with a modified Israeli flag that used a swastika instead of the regular Star of David. At a pro-Palestinian demonstration in Mallorca, a banner read “What an irony to become the one you once hated”. Antisemitic Incidents at Anti-Israel events and Actions Around the World, ADL, https://www.adl.org/resources/fact-sheets/antisemitic-incidents-at-anti-israel-events-and-actions-around-the-world.

154 ADL has reported a variety of antisemitic posters and statements seen at protests throughout the US since the beginning of the conflict. Examples include a sign saying “Zionists r modern-day Nazis,” another saying “One Holocaust doesn’t justify another,” and that “Jesus was Palestinian and you killed him too!” ADL Tracker of Antisemitic Incidents, ADL (last visited May 21, 2021), https://www.adl.org/education-and-resources/resource-knowledge-base/adl-tracker-of-antisemitic-incidents; Another group of protesters were photographed holding a sign calling for Palestine to “Abolish the Settler State,” referring to Israel. Shahar Azani (@Shaharazani), Twitter (May 15, 2021), https://twitter.com/combatantisemitism/status/139359044189786667?s=21.


157 ντέρμους αντισημιτισμού, Εθνική τάξη και Βασιλική, YouTube (May 14, 2021), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xAAcU2HmHPY&it==44s.


159 @JuFoDIGMuenster, Twitter (May 15, 2021), https://twitter.com/JuFoDIGMuenster/status/1393645078981263367?s=20.


161 Id.


164 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVwJG2366bhC8.

165 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVy1266bhC8.

166 עזבון באורך א(steps into the闪耀的光芒, YouTube (May 15, 2021), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVwJG2366bhC8.

167 Wenger...performing a solo in Palestine, YouTube (May 11, 2021), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_oMZmt_oTro.

168 @The_Zionist1, Twitter (May 15, 2021), https://twitter.com/The_Zionist1/status/1393559694023725056.

169 Yemen...Demonstrations in support of the steadfastness of the Palestinian People, Yeni Safak, https://www.yenisafak.com/ar/world/3506932.


183 Id.


185 On Feb 10, it was reported that flyers had been found in Cologne stating “Do we really have a Corona problem? Or do we have a Jewish problem?” and that “The more Jews in politics and media, the worse things are!” Joe Bau, *Flyers in German tram blame Jews for pandemic*, Times of Israel (Feb. 11, 2021), https://www.timesofisrael.com/anti-semitic-flyer-in-german-tram blames-jews-for-pandemic/.


During an episode of the podcast, The Water Cooler with David Brody, which aired on May 20, Marjorie Taylor Greene made comments regarding Nancy Pelosi’s mask mandate on the House floor, noting that “You know, we can look back in a time in history where people were told to wear a gold star and they were definitely treated like second-class citizens — so much so that they were put in trains and taken to gas chambers in Nazi Germany, and this is exactly the type of abuse that Nancy Pelosi is talking about.” Allan Smith, ‘Evil lunacy’: GOP lawmakers slam Marjorie Taylor Greene’s mask comparison to Holocaust, NBC News (May 23, 2021), https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/evil-lunacy-gop-lawmakers-slam-marjorie-taylor-greenes-mask-n1268271.

On May 25, Marjorie Taylor Greene tweeted an article about a grocery store’s decision to allow fully vaccinated customers and employees to enter the premises without wearing a mask, stating that “Vaccinated employees get a vaccination logo just like the Nazi’s forced Jewish people to wear a gold star.” In response to criticisms she received on her post, she then tweeted “I never compared it to the Holocaust, only the discrimination against Jews in early Nazi years. Stop feeding into the left wing media attacks on me.” Marjorie Taylor Greene (@mtgreenee), Twitter (May 25, 2021), https://twitter.com/mtgreenee/status/1397150992341377027; Marjorie Taylor Greene (@mtgreenee), Twitter (May 25, 2021), https://twitter.com/mtgreenee/status/139716678258732256.


Lauren Boebert (@laurenboebert), Twitter (Jul. 8, 2021), https://twitter.com/laurenboebert/status/14131099567746051.


Politician Mattie McGrath has openly referred to covid policies as being similar to 1933 Germany. On April 28, regarding a banned protest by taxi drivers regarding COVID restrictions in the country, he asked “Are we going back to Nazi Hitler time?” And in July, he spoke about the country’s proposed vaccine certificates, noting “Is that where we’ve come to now, back to 1933 in Germany? We’ll all be tagged in yellow with the mark of the beast on us. Is that where we’re going?” James Ward, Mattie McGrath refuses to withdraw ‘Nazi Hitler time’ remark from Dáil record, Irish Examiner (Apr. 28, 2021) https://www.irishexaminer.com/news/politics/ard1-40277024.html; Aoife Moore, TD under fire for Nazi comparison to COVID certs, Irish Examiner (Jul. 14, 2021), https://www.pressreader.com/ireland/irish-examiner/20210714/281526524060954.

Opposition politician Aldis Gobzems made a series of Facebook posts showing himself wearing a yellow Star of David as a symbol of the discrimination he faced as an unvaccinated person Nika Aleksejeva, Latvian politician faces digital backlash for


214 Lord Jamar stated on a podcast with Rizza Islam, a member of the Nation of Islam that “500,000 Jews at most died in the Holocaust,” and that, “I’m not saying they didn’t do some of the horrific things that they did but it wasn’t to the scale that they’re saying it was done.” Rapper Lord Jamar says 500,000 Jews at most died in the Holocaust, Jewish Telegraphic Agency (Dec. 2, 2020), https://www.jta.org/quick-reads.


216 On Jan 29, it was reported Professor Vladimir Matveyev had been fired from RANEPA university for stating that “no gas chambers were found to kill people in concentration camps,” “the gas was used by the Germans for disinfection” and “Six million dead Jews are a fiction.” Russian university fires lecturer who denied Holocaust, Jewish Telegraphic Agency (Jan. 29, 2021), https://www.jta.org/quick-reads/russian-university-fires-lecturer-who-denied-holocaust.


218 On Nov. 16, the Qom (an Iran-based media company) posted a video to YouTube wherein the director of Islamic Pulse, Scheikh Ali “Qomi” Chawla stated that the Holocaust is a “political scam,” and a “political agenda, that they are trying to exploit and manipulate, in order to take control of the world resources, let it be their land or their natural resources.” Iranian Internet Show: Why Is Insulting 1.8 Billion Muslims Allowed While Insulting 6 Million Jews is Forbidden? The Sanctity Of The Holocaust Is A Jewish Scam To Take Control Of World Resources, MEMRI (Nov. 16, 2020), https://www.memri.org/ir/iran-internet-tv-show-why-insulting-islam-not-jews-holocaust-plot-control-world.

219 On Dec. 3, Alireza Pourmasoud, an Iranian media expert, was interviewed on Valiasr-aj TV (Iran). During the interview he noted that, when it comes to media giants, “Everything goes back to the Jews. This is not a conspiracy theory — it is acknowledging the existence of a conspiracy.” He also noted that, “Hitler had a Jewish advisor who was an astrolabologist and a fortune teller, and Hitler would [order] attacks based on what he told him,” and that Hitler, “was [only] presented as antisemitic.” Iranian Media Expert Alireza Pourmasoud: Everything Goes Back To The Jews – There Is A Jewish Conspiracy; Hitler Had A Jewish Advisor, MEMRI (Dec. 3, 2020), https://www.memri.org/ir/iranian-media-expert-pourmasoud-everything-goes-back-to-jewish-conspiracy.


222 On Dec. 27, Dr. Ibrahim Alloch was interviewed on Palestine Today TV (Lebanon). During the interview he stated that “Westerners are fed up with the claims about the historical victimhood of the Jews and about the whole world being antisemitic,” and that “They claim that they were burned in gas chambers, but not a single person — Jewish or non-Jewish — died in a gas chamber, because there were no gas chambers at all.” Jordanian-Palestinian Academic Dr. Ibrahim Alloch: No Jew Or Non-Jew Died In The Gas Chambers, Because There Were No Gas Chambers, MEMRI (Dec. 27, 2020), https://www.memri.org/ir/jordanian-academic-alloch-there-were-no-gas-chambers-holocaust.

223 It was reported that in late-January, the Palestinian Authority Official TV channel aired its program From the Israeli Archive, which claimed that Jews “brought the Holocaust upon themselves.” Itamar Marcus, Once Again, the Palestinians Desecrate Holocaust Memory, Algemeiner (Jan. 29, 2021), https://www.algemeiner.com/2021/01/29/once-again-the-palestinians-desecrate-holocaust-memory/.


On Jan. 8, Yeni Safik, Turkey’s far-right pro-government media, published an article that claimed that Joe Biden was elected because of the “Jewish controlled media organization and powerful Jewish lobbies,” and that “Jewish capital” controls the US “deep state.” The article further claims that “Trump fought to free America from the occupation and yoke of Jewish power.” The Jerusalem Post has noted that this article “would not have been printed without the editors knowing it has support from the highest levels of Turkey.” Dexter Van Zile, *Far-Right Propagandist Blames Jews for Trump Election Loss, Uses Blood Libel*, Algemeiner (Nov. 18, 2020), [https://www.algemeiner.com/2020/11/18/far-right-propagandist-blames-jews-for-trump-election-loss-uses-blood-libel/](https://www.algemeiner.com/2020/11/18/far-right-propagandist-blames-jews-for-trump-election-loss-uses-blood-libel/).


Id.


See also [https://twitter.com/ajc_ce/status/1332742795610759169?lang=en](https://twitter.com/ajc_ce/status/1332742795610759169?lang=en).


Imam Sayyid Ali Khamenei, Iran’s Supreme Leader (@khamenei_ir) Twitter (Feb. 22, 2021), [https://twitter.com/khamenei_ir/status/1363892691025752067](https://twitter.com/khamenei_ir/status/1363892691025752067).


In response, the U.S. issued a statement denouncing Erdogan’s remarks as antisemitic and calling on him to “refrain from incendiary remarks, which could incite further violence.” Ned Price, *Turkish President Erdogan’s Anti-Semitic Remarks*, US Department of State (May 18, 2021), [https://www.state.gov/turkish-president-erdogans-anti-semitic-remarks/](https://www.state.gov/turkish-president-erdogans-anti-semitic-remarks/).


Translation of Interview: “Israel does not give explanations to anyone, not even the United States, because they run the United States. It is unsustainable. ... There is graphic evidence on YouTube, there is the story. But what is happening, that they manage the media, the finances and have hidden the truth from the world.” Could you elaborate a little more on that infiltration? Some example, because it seems like a very generic phrase. “It is proven and there are documents that prove it. I’m talking about the international agencies, from which the news is broadcast, are in their hands. Most are in their hands. Here in Chile there are some owners who are Jewish, but who also skew in some way. But the issue is that the news comes from outside, it is not produced here, so international agencies are the ones that control that.” But here in Chile one of the big press conglomerates is Copesa,
which belongs to the Saieh group, which is Palestinian. “Correct. Yes, it is actually super open. There are articles for and articles against. In El Mercurio, which is controlled by a family of Jewish origin, it is not so easy to get published. They tell you ‘no, we can’t, you know’. And Mega the same. It also costs them to publish. ... for the first time it is being seen on American channels that the United States cannot continue to support and finance a state that what it does is have apartheid and victimize people, the same as the Nazis did to them.” Victor Herrera A., Maurice Khamsi: “Ya no bastan los apoyos simbólicos a Palestina, Chile debe imponer sanciones comerciales a Israel”, Interferencia (May 22, 2021), https://interferencia.cl/articulos/maurice-khamsi-ya-no-bastan-los-apoyos-simbolicos-palestina-chile-debe-imponer-sanciones.


248 https://twitter.com/XHNews/status/1420974309455978498


250 In early January, MP Golriz Ghahraman was accused of antisemitism after she shared a post that was created by Jewish Voice For Peace on her Instagram Account. The post in question accused Israel of “medical apartheid”, and have the vaccines they wanted,” and that, “It’s historical revenge of sorts. I won’t say anything else before the Zionist ‘bulldogs’ jump.” Nati Shohat, Portuguese lawmaker suggests Israel’s vaccine success due to Jewish money; i24 News (Feb. 14, 2021), https://www.i24news.tv/en/news/international/europe/1613281383-Portuguese-lawmaker-suggests-israel-s-vaccine-success-due-to-Jewish-money.

251 On Feb. 9, Shaun Henrik Matheson, a presenter for the morning radio show “Shaun on P13”, commented on COVID-19 vaccinations in Israel, stating: “...Israel is an occupying power, an apartheid regime, where some people are more worth than others, and where these ‘others’ are subjected to systematic oppression, their lands are stolen from them and their water and electricity are cut off if they step out of line. ... And if some homemade rocket should land somewhere over the God’s chosen people, then terrible actions of revenge are committed where thousands of people are killed, often children ... I said ‘apartheid,’ did I not? Just to emphasize: First the Palestinians got no vaccines, 14 days ago they got a hundred, yesterday they got 2,000 ... 1.1 million decent people get vaccinated, 2,100 of those who are not so decent get vaccinated. ... [This is] good news only if we think about ourselves and forget about all the abuse and murders the Israelis perpetrate against the Palestinian people. ... No matter how you twist and turn it, this is good news. Only I wish it was from another country, if you get what I mean. It’s almost as though I wish the vaccine didn’t work. You cannot say that. I’m sorry, I do understand that (my emphasis). Damn it. ... We must just never forget just what a shit*** country Israel is, it’s desperately important that we never forget. We must never forget what a shit*** country Israel is!” Ben Cohen, ‘Shaun on P13:’ Ordinary Norwegians expose the anti-Semitism in their midst, J-Wire (Feb. 14, 2021), https://www.jwire.com.au/shaun-on-p13-ordinary-norwegians-expose-the-anti-semitte-in-their-midst/.

252 ADL reported that there was an increase in online antisemitic rhetoric during the conflict, including more than 17,000 tweets sent between May 7-14 that included variations of the phrase “Hitler was right.” Preliminary ADL Data Reveals Uptick in Antisemitic Incidents Linked to Recent Mideast Violence, ADL (May 20, 2021), https://www.adl.org/news/press-releases/preliminary-adl-data-reveals-uptick-in-antisemitic-incidents-linked-to-recent.

The Network Contagion Research Institute reported that there was a surge of antisemitic rhetoric on Twitter near the beginning of the conflict, and that the hashtag #covid1948 went viral after being amplified by pro-Iranian accounts. Network Contagion Research Institute (@ncri_io), Twitter (May 13, 2021), https://twitter.com/ncrOi/status/1392937934014271488; Network Contagion Research Institute (@ncri_io), Twitter (May 16, 2021), https://twitter.com/ncrOi/status/1393939795387236360; Michael Ruiz, Pro-Iran Twitter accounts got anti-Semitic hate trending amid Israeli-Hamas escalation: researchers, Fox Business (May 14, 2021), https://www.foxbusiness.com/technology/pro-iran-twitter-accounts-anti-semitic-hate-trending-israeli-hamas.

253 It was reported that there was a 71% increase in antisemitic rhetoric on 4chan’s /pol/ board during the conflict Examples include: “Israel couldn’t survive without a jew diaspora infecting and subverting goy countries”, and “Israel only exists because of Jews.” D.C.-Based Palestinian Academic Mohamed Rabie: The Jews, ‘Mostly The Zionists,’ Control U.S. Media, Bribe Politicians, Make Americans Ignorant; The West Committed Massacres Because It Has No Conscience, MEMRI (Jun. 21, 2021), https://www.memri.org/reports/dc-based-palestinian-academic-mohammed-rabie-jews-mostly-zionists-control-us-media-bribe.

254 For example, a user posted a Facebook comment arguing that they should “build a large meat grinder” to “grind up who or what we can of them and market it as kosher potted meat product to the rest of them.” Antisemitism on Facebook, Instagram and TikTok in Response to Middle East Violence, ADL (May 13, 2021), https://www.adl.org/blog/antisemitism-on-facebook-instagram-and-tiktok-in-response-to-middle-east-violence.


Prime Minister Boris Johnson expressed his “horror at the outbreak of anti-Semitic incidents,” and pledged that the UK would, “call [antisemitism] out at every stage. We will not let it take root, we will not allow it to grow and fester.” PM Johnson vows support for UK Jewish community after rise in anti-Semitic incidents, Today Online (May 19, 2021), https://www.todayonline.com/world/uk-pm-johnson-says-will-call-out-anti-semitism-after-rise-incidents.


Montreal’s mayor condemned the antisemitic signs that were displayed and reported violent incidents that took place at protests following the start of the conflict, noting that “Demonstrating is a right, but intolerance, violence and anti-Semitism have no place with us.” Valérie Plante on protests: “Intolerance, violence & anti-Semitism have no place in Montreal”, Cult MTL (May 17, 2021), https://cultmtl.com/2021/05/valerie-plante-on-protests-intolerance-violence-anti-semitism-have-no-place-in-montreal/

Germany’s president, Frank-Walter Steinmeier has condemned the incidents, noting that “Nothing can justify threats against Jews in Germany or attacks on synagogues in German cities,” while Angela Merkel’s spokesman, Steffen Siebert, stated on May 14 that “our democracy will not tolerate anti-Semitic demonstrations.” Germany vows ‘zero tolerance’ for attacks on synagogues, DW (May 13, 2021), https://www.dw.com/en/germany-vows-zero-tolerance-for-attacks-on-synagogues/a-57521135; Merkel condemns synagogue attacks – spokesman, Reuters (May 14, 2021), https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/merkel-condemns-synagogue-attacks-spokesman-2021-05-14/.


International Holocaust Remembrance Day: UN experts urge renewed commitment to combat antisemitism, including Holocaust distortion and denial, OHCHR (Jan. 27, 2021), https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26690&LangID=E.


304 In late October, TikTok announced that it would be revising its policy on hateful content to include “the posting of content which promotes Holocaust denial and other violent tragedies.” Omri Ron, TikTok to update its policy regarding antisemitic content, Jerusalem Post (Oct. 24, 2020), https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/antisemitism/tiktok-to-update-its-policy-regarding-antisemitic-content-646727.
311 Factsheet: National strategy to prevent and combat all forms of antisemitism, Federal Chancellery Republic of Austria (Jan. 2021), https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54b9309b4b06e38ad5d1a1ca/t/600b2b557388914664b07484/1611344726155/Factsheet.pdf.
315 Information provided by AJC BILLA.
316 Ben Sales, Rutgers University condemns antisemitism, then apologizes for doing so, Times of Israel (May 29, 2021), https://www.timesofisrael.com/rutgers-university-condemns-antisemitism-then-apologizes-for-doing-so/.