

Report on Antisemitism 2024

for the German, Italian and
Romansh language areas
of Switzerland



Stiftung gegen
Rassismus und
Antisemitismus

Fondation contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme
Fondazione contro il razzismo e l'antisemitismo
Foundation against racism and antisemitism



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Website

Foreword

The war in the Middle East continued to cause a high number of antisemitic incidents in 2024. The associated wave of antisemitism gained momentum over the course of the reporting year, reaching an unprecedented level compared to the period prior to 7 October 2023. The side effects of the war include a sharp rise in emotions such as indignation, anger and even hatred, as well as exclusion, misinformation and various conspiracy theories seen on social media in particular. This global trend did not stop at the Swiss border. Despite attempts to do so, it has not been possible to combat it adequately. A key problem is that Swiss Jews are often seen as Israelis and are therefore blamed for Israel's military actions and policies. Jewish people who were born in Switzerland, who have Swiss citizenship and whose families have often lived in our country for several generations, are physically attacked, insulted or even spat at because they are considered to be complicit in the effects of the war in Gaza and Lebanon. Children and young adults in schools and universities feel pressurized to distance themselves from an Israeli government that they never elected in the first place. This attitude plays into the anti-Jewish stereotype of double loyalty: that Jews are loyal only to themselves and Israel and are not "real" Swiss people.

This kind of thinking led to an unfortunate incident in March, when a Jewish man was stabbed in Zurich. The victim was extremely lucky to survive. This and other incidents have led to a significant deterioration in the sense of security felt by many Jews in Switzerland. Many of them hide religious symbols and avoid openly revealing their identity in schools, workplaces and universities. One can only guess as to how many incidents are being prevented through constant surveillance of Jewish institutions such as schools, synagogues and community centres. A recent survey of Jews in Switzerland confirmed increased feelings of

insecurity. Society in general and policymakers continue to have an obligation to guarantee Jews in Switzerland the security they need.

Policymakers have taken important steps, for example through the ongoing process of banning Nazi symbols and banning Hamas, to counteract public hatred of Jews with legislation. Parliament's mandate to the Federal Council to develop a participatory antisemitism strategy is also encouraging. But such measures alone do little to change people with a deep-seated antisemitic ideology. And such attitudes have increased significantly amongst the Swiss population in recent years, as a recently published study shows. However, antisemitism is not confined to a specific population group; hostility towards Jews is a phenomenon that can be found throughout society: antisemitism can be found in both the left and the right of the political spectrum, in the Muslim population and also in so-called mainstream society.

It is the duty of the whole of society in particular to oppose antisemitism, as well as all other forms of racism and discrimination. Discrimination undermines the values and ideals of a liberal, social and free society. In short, it undermines democracy. Counter-speech, civil courage, dialogue and education are essential means of breaking down prejudice and hatred and ultimately a achieving tolerance and understanding.

The SIG and the GRA play an important role in creating this understanding. However, the active support of civil society, policymakers and the authorities is needed to combat antisemitism in Switzerland and ensure that Jews can once again profess their religion and identity without fear. We are confident that common sense and democratic dialogue will continue to prevail in our society.

Ralph Friedländer, President of the SIG, and Dr Zsolt Balkanyi-Guery, President of the GRA



Report an antisemitic incident



Have you experienced or witnessed an antisemitic incident?

Have you seen an antisemitic post on social media?

Contact us via

+41 43 305 07 77

incident@swissjews.ch

swissjews.ch/reportincident

[Report incident](#)

Any antisemitic incidents you have personally experienced or witnessed in the German, Italian or Romansh language areas of Switzerland can be reported to the SIG Office. These may include physical assaults, verbal abuse, offensive graffiti, letters and messages, or posts or comments seen on the internet or social media. The incidents will be analysed and classified by us, and counselling offered to those affected.

Please get in touch even if you are unsure whether the incident is antisemitic in nature or not. We will gladly help you with the classification.



Overview

221

incidents
(real world)

of which

11

Physical assault

42

Verbal abuse

103

Comments

44

Offensive graffiti

2

Damage to property

10

Public acts

9

Posters/banners

At least 45% directly related to
the war in the Middle East

1596

incidents
(online)

of which

42%

Conspiracy theories

35.3%

General antisemitism

16.7%

Israel-related
antisemitism

6%

Shoah denial/
trivialization

At least 28.3% directly
related to the war in the
Middle East



1. General analysis

Antisemitism in the real world

The number of antisemitic incidents in the real world remained markedly high in 2024. Although there was no return to the peak levels of October and November 2023, the number was consistently far higher than before the terrorist attacks of 7 October 2023. 221 incidents were registered (2023: 155), which corresponds to an increase of 42.5%. This represents a 287% rise compared to 2022. During the whole of the year under review, there were 11 physical assaults (2023: 10), including the stabbing in Zurich in March, which the victim only just survived. The number of incidents of verbal abuse fell slightly to 42 (2023: 47). A massive increase can be observed in the category of antisemitic comments. While there were 38 in 2023, 103 were registered in the year under review. The amount of offensive graffiti remained stable at 44 incidents (2023: 42), as did the number of public acts (2024: 10, 2023: 8) and posters/banners (2024: 9, 2023: 10). Another two cases of damage to property were reported to the SIG in 2024, the first in some time.

The war in the Middle East continued to cause a high number of antisemitic incidents in 2024. A direct connection to the Middle East war was found in 44.8% of the incidents, although this figure is likely to be much higher if the motivation of the perpetrators were known in all cases. Especially in cases of verbal abuse and comments, a common narrative runs through numerous incidents: the assertion that Swiss Jews are responsible for the war and the actions and policy of Israel. The demand for Jews to justify or distance themselves from this policy also forms part of the narrative. Furthermore, looking at the comments made during the year under review, there were frequent remarks that “the Jews” should not be surprised by rising antisemitism if they did not distance

themselves from Israel. In other words, they themselves are to blame for antisemitism through their behaviour. All of these statements are demonstrably false and represent enduring antisemitic narratives.

As in recent years, a number of unreported cases is to be expected, particularly as regards verbal abuse and comments, as some incidents are probably still not being made known to the SIG or the police. This is inevitable in any collection of data based on voluntary reporting. This assumption is also confirmed by the recent survey of Jews in Switzerland conducted by the Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW) (see section 4).

The SIG reporting office received more than 500 reports in the year under review. After careful examination of all duplicates and based on the IHRA definition (see section 9.2.4), the reporting office was ultimately able to record around 170 clear antisemitic incidents. In other words, the SIG reporting office was able to classify only one third of all reports received as antisemitic incidents. After careful examination, two thirds could not be taken into account. This ratio shows two things: on the one hand, there are many people who file a report when they see or experience something that they feel is antisemitic. This is certainly due to the current situation, and doing so is correct. On the other hand, there is a discrepancy between personal perceptions and definitions set out in framework conditions. Particularly in connection with Israel, for example, a lot of offensive graffiti, flyers and slogans were reported, which according to the IHRA definition cannot be classified as antisemitic.

51 antisemitic incidents were recorded by the SIG itself, as they were sent by email or letter directly to the SIG.

In more than half of the incidents, it is difficult or impossible to assign the perpetrators of antisemitic incidents in the real world to a specific



group. The incidents that can be categorized are more or less evenly distributed among the known groups: right-wing extremists, left-wing extremists, Muslim people or Islamists, the so-called "centre of society", the conspiracy-minded anti-state subculture and the radical pro-Palestinian camp. There was a slight overhang in the radical pro-Palestinian camp, which mixes left-wing extremists and Muslims.

Antisemitism online

Since the beginning of 2024, the SIG has been using special search software for online monitoring. It searches publicly available social media platforms, comment sections of online media and websites for specific terms and also detects whether the posts originate from Switzerland. The posts received in this way are then individually assessed by SIG staff to determine whether they can be classified as antisemitic according to the IHRA definition. This methodological innovation means that it is no longer possible to directly compare online incidents with those from recent years, as thanks to software support, more incidents are being recorded than with purely manual processing.

In the year under review, 1,596 online incidents were recorded, largely through internal monitoring but also through reports. By far the largest proportion of this, 890 incidents, is attributable to the Telegram messenger app. Furthermore, there are virtually no deletions of hate speech on Telegram. Coded and uncoded antisemitic conspiracy theories, as well as open hatred against Jews, are tolerated and disseminated, particularly in the well-known groups of the anti-state, anti-society and conspiracy-theory subculture.

The second highest number of antisemitic incidents in the digital world occur in the comment sections of online newspapers. 300 incidents, spread across 16 different publications, were registered there. This number is high compared to previous years and comes

as a surprise. It was only discovered through the use of search software. It was not possible to view all online articles in previous years. The moderation of such comments therefore urgently needs to be improved, especially when one considers that the antisemitism they contain is by no means hidden. Open accusations that the Jews rule the world and denials of the Shoah were also published.

Antisemitic posts and comments from Switzerland could be found on almost all well-known social media channels: TikTok (103 incidents), X (94), Instagram (51) and Facebook (40), but also in comments on YouTube videos (34) and on various websites (81), with the latter mainly in articles from "alternative media".

As in recent years, an investigation was carried out in 2024 to determine whether the incidents were directly related to one of the long-term triggers (see section 2.3). In 28.3% of the antisemitic posts and comments, a direct reference was made to the war in the Middle East. However, due to the heated mood in Switzerland caused by the war, there are certainly more incidents that are indirectly related to this issue. 7% had a direct link to the war in Ukraine. Although this conflict was no longer as present in the media as it was at the beginning of the war, it still mainly triggers the spread of antisemitic conspiracy theories. The topic of coronavirus had become almost irrelevant. Only 1% of incidents were directly related to it.

It is often not easy to politically categorise the authors of anti-Semitic posts and comments. If the chosen user names or the anti-Semitic statement itself allow for an attribution in some cases, this is not possible for the majority of incidents. Accordingly, the numbers are also too small to make a statistically usable statement. However, the possible classifications still point to the known groups: right-wing extremists, left-wing extremists, Muslims or Islamists, the so-called "centre of society", the conspiracy-minded and anti-state subculture and the radical pro-Palestinian camp.



Conspiracy theories

Antisemitic conspiracy theories remain the largest of the four content categories. 42% of online incidents fell within this category. By far the most widely used conspiracy theory in 2024 is the "Khazar" theory. This claims that Eastern European Ashkenazi Jews are not descended from the Jews expelled from ancient Israel, but from the nomadic Turkic Khazars, who founded an empire in the North Caucasus in the 7th century and converted to Judaism. The intention is to delegitimize the Israeli state. A large proportion of the Israeli population, with the notable inclusion of the founding fathers of the state, are Ashkenazim. If they were not descended from the original population of ancient Israel, they would not have the right to resettle in that area. This line of reasoning is thus intended to deny Israel the right to exist. Furthermore, the terms "Khazars" or "Khazar mafia" are also often used as code words for "Jews", and the rumour is spread that the "Khazars" control governments, banks and the media – in other words, the classic "Jewish world conspiracy".

Another conspiracy theory that was widely used in the year under review was that "the Zionists" financed Adolf Hitler and the Nazis and instigated the Shoah so that Europe would allow the founding of the state of Israel out of a sense of guilt. One variant of this is that Adolf Hitler was actually a member of the Rothschild family.

Israel-related antisemitism

16.7% of online incidents were classified as "Israel-related antisemitism". Indeed, even more than that – 28.3% – have a direct connection to the war in the Middle East. Many cases can therefore also be assigned to the other three categories. For example, the categories "conspiracy theories" and "Shoah denial" also include cases related to Israel. If Swiss Jews are held responsible for the war or Israel's policies, or are generally described as Israelis, this again falls into the category of "general antisemitism".

In 2024, Israel-related antisemitism expressed itself primarily in the portrayal of Israelis driven by classic antisemitic stereotypes: as blood-thirsty monsters who like to kill children. Israelis are allowed to do whatever they want because "the Jews" or "the Zionists" are in control of the governments of Europe and the United States. The Western press are biased in their reporting of the war, as Israel, "the Jews" or "the Zionists" supposedly control the media. There were also very frequent comparisons of Israel and the Israeli government with the Nazis and Israel's war against Hamas with the Holocaust.

The slogan "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free" continues to be chanted regularly at demonstrations and can be found on banners, signs, flyers and graffiti. However, the postulated freedom for Palestine usually has a dark side, which seems to be unclear to some people. "From the river to the sea" is not just a criticism of the Israeli state, it is usually antisemitic. This finding is based on the IHRA definition of antisemitism. The decisive factor is what the slogan actually insinuates and invokes as a demand. The "river" and the "sea" referred to are the Jordan River and the Mediterranean. In between the two today lie the state of Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The proposed state of Palestine from the Jordan to the Mediterranean is conceived without Israel – in extreme cases, through its extinction. This denies the Jewish state the right to exist. That is antisemitic. Secondly, the consequences of a Palestine "from the river to the sea" must be considered. There are about seven million Jews living in Israel, whose security depends on the existence of the state of Israel. Many Jewish people in the diaspora outside of Israel also see the country as a "place of refuge" – somewhere they can be safe in an emergency. The denial of Israel's right to exist can be equated with a call to violence because of its drastic consequences for millions of Jews with an enduring history of expulsion and extermination. Hamas, too, uses this slogan in its 2017 charter, in which it explicitly proclaims the destruction of the state of Israel.



It is important to stress that criticism of Israel, the Israeli government or Israel's conduct in the war against Hamas is not generally considered antisemitic. As long as this criticism is similar in nature to criticism of other democratic states, it is not objectionable from the perspective of the IHRA definition. The slogan "Free Palestine", as well as vulgar insults such as "Fuck Israel", are not usually antisemitic per se, unless they feed into the narrative "Jews = Israelis" – for example, when "Free Palestine" is sprayed on a synagogue. Accusations of apartheid and genocide against Israel are not analysed separately, but in the overall context of the comment.

Shoah denial/trivialization

There were 96 incidents in this category in the year under review. At 6%, it remains the smallest of the four content categories. Comments included denials that six million Jews were murdered and that extermination camps with gas chambers existed. Shoah denial became especially frequent in Telegram groups after the death of the well-known Shoah denier Ursula Haverbeck in November 2024. Many users praised her "life's work" and confirmed her crude claims about the Shoah.

Shoah trivialization includes comments and posts containing distasteful jokes and statements claiming for example that the concentration camps were "not that bad". The frequent comment that a Holocaust is taking place in the Gaza Strip is also seen as trivializing the Shoah.

Of the 96 incidents in this category, 35 denied the Shoah and 61 trivialized it.

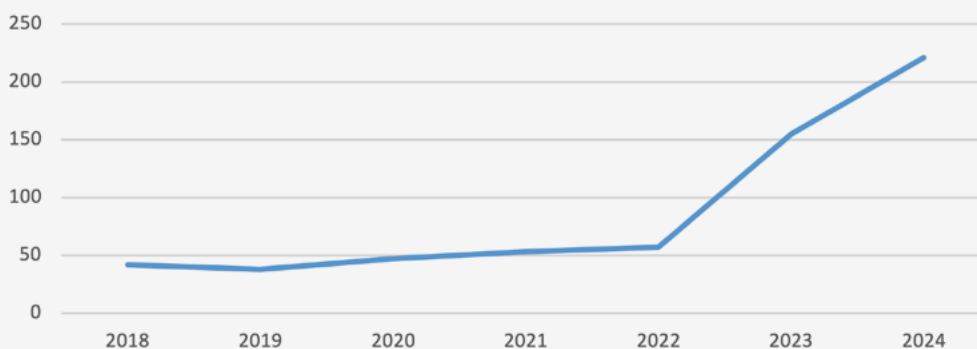


2. Statistics

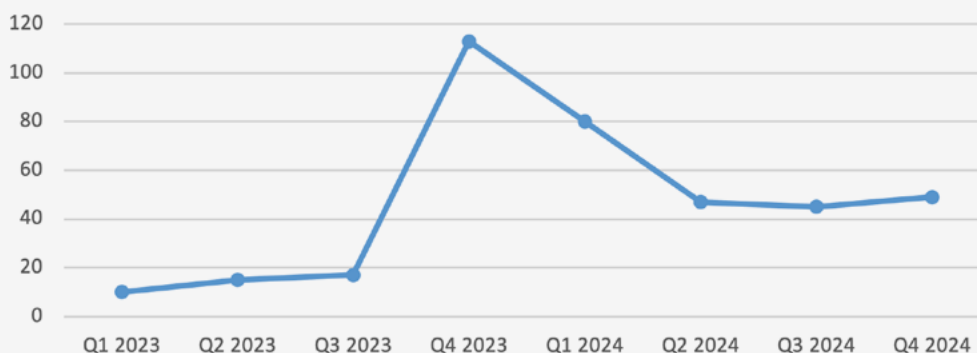
2.1 Incidents in 2023 in the German, Italian and Romansh language areas of Switzerland

Antisemitic incidents – trends over time

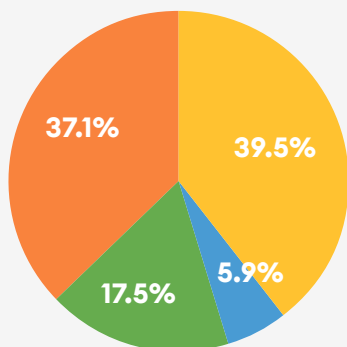
Change in the number of antisemitic incidents
2018–2024 (real world)



Change in the number of antisemitic incidents
2023–2024 by quarter (real world)



Distribution of incidents by content

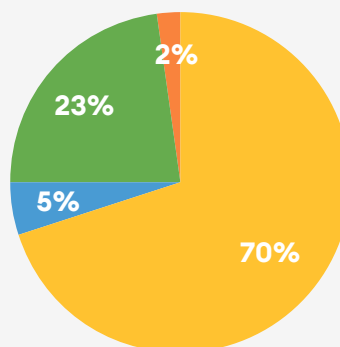


Distribution by content (all incidents)

- General antisemitism **39.5%**
- Shoah denial/trivialization **5.9%**
- Israel-related antisemitism **17.5%**
- Antisemitic conspiracy theories **37.1%**

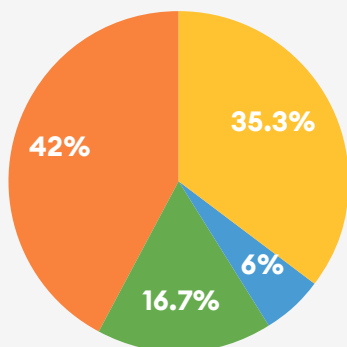
Distribution by content (real world)

- General antisemitism **70%**
- Shoah denial/trivialization **5%**
- Israel-related antisemitism **23%**
- Antisemitic conspiracy theories **2%**

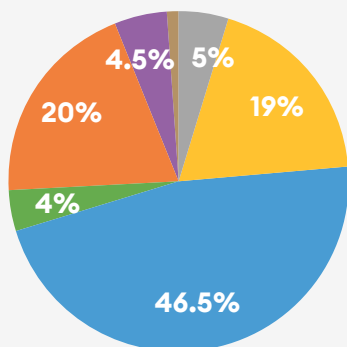


Distribution by content (online)

- General antisemitism **35.3%**
- Shoah denial/trivialization **6%**
- Israel-related antisemitism **16.7%**
- Antisemitic conspiracy theories **42%**



Distribution of incidents by type



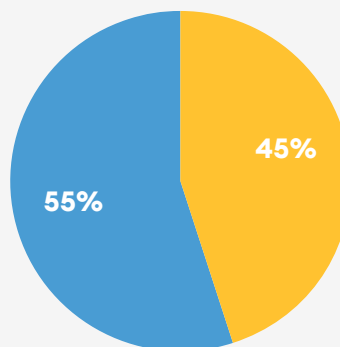
Distribution by type (real world)

- Physical assault **5%**
- Verbal abuse **19%**
- Comments **46.5%**
- Posters/banners **4%**
- Offensive graffiti **20%**
- Public acts **4.5%**
- Damage to property **1%**

Distribution by clear link to one of the major triggers

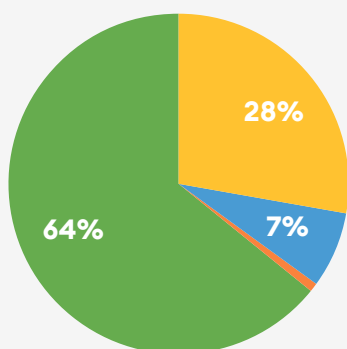
Distribution by trigger (real world)

- War in the Middle East **45%**
- No clear link **55%**



Distribution by trigger (online)

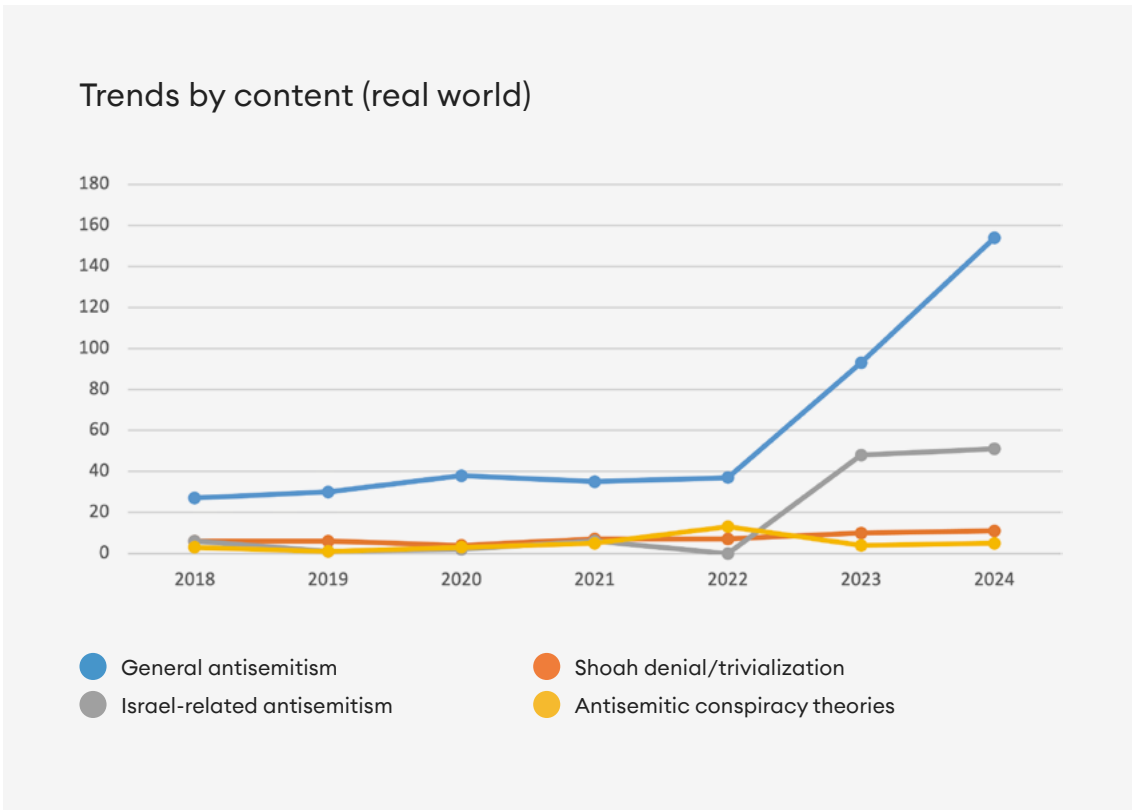
- War in the Middle East **28%**
- War in Ukraine **7%**
- Corona pandemic **1%**
- No clear link **64%**



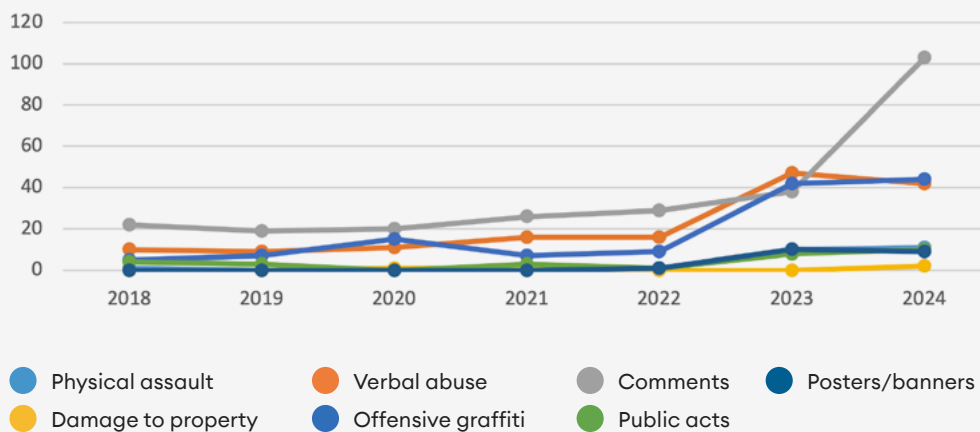
Distribution of all incidents by month for 2023 and 2024

Month	Total incidents		Actions		Sent items		Online incidents
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
January	21	3	16	2	5	1	159
February	34	3	16	2	18	1	128
March	25	4	15	1	10	3	104
April	7	8	3	6	4	2	133
May	23	5	11	4	12	1	144
June	17	2	11	2	6	0	119
July	14	3	11	2	3	1	101
August	13	8	10	7	3	1	129
September	18	6	10	6	8	0	106
October	22	50	13	37	9	13	187
November	13	47	11	37	2	10	158
December	14	16	14	13	0	3	128
Total	221	155	141	119	80	36	1596

Trends of incidents over time since 2018



Trends by type (real world)



2.2 Online incidents

Recording online incidents

Since the beginning of 2024, the SIG has been using special search software for online monitoring. It searches social media platforms, comment sections of online media and websites for specific terms and also detects whether the posts originate from Switzerland. The posts received in this way are then individually assessed by SIG staff to determine whether they can be classified as antisemitic according to the IHRA definition. This new type of monitoring provides a more comprehensive picture of online antisemitism in Switzerland.

Distribution of online incidents

The table below shows where the online incidents were recorded. It should be noted that for the media (Weltwoche, NZZ, etc.), only those incidents that were observed in the comment sections on the respective outlet's website are counted. Comments on articles posted on the social media channels are counted towards the social media platform in question.



Distribution of online incidents by platform

	Telegram	TikTok	Twitter	Instagram	Facebook	Youtube	Webseiten	Weitwoche	Tamedia	NZZ	Inside Paradeplatz	20 Minuten	Andere	Total
January	88	0	7	6	2	3	12	7	0	6	6	9	13	159
February	62	0	1	10	12	0	5	10	10	8	3	4	3	128
March	34	15	2	7	3	1	5	21	10	3	0	0	3	104
April	53	17	8	3	4	6	11	24	3	2	1	0	1	133
May	78	23	16	0	2	5	5	13	1	0	0	0	1	144
June	64	10	7	11	4	1	7	13	0	0	2	0	0	119
July	62	1	7	2	2	1	4	17	0	2	0	0	3	101
August	61	14	18	4	7	2	6	11	1	4	0	0	1	129
September	57	12	10	2	1	5	5	11	2	0	0	0	1	106
October	119	4	13	1	1	6	14	1	11	4	1	1	11	187
November	112	5	2	3	0	3	6	12	9	1	0	0	5	158
December	100	2	3	2	2	1	1	8	3	0	2	1	3	128
Total 2024	890	103	94	51	40	34	81	148	50	30	15	15	45	1596
Percentage share	55.8%	6.5%	5.9%	3.2%	2.5%	2.1%	5.1%	9.3%	3.1%	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%	2.8%	100.0%

“Tamedia” includes comments on the Tages-Anzeiger (26), Basler Zeitung (13), Der Bund (9) and Berner Zeitung (2). “Other” includes comments on Tio.ch (13), Watson (8), Nau (7), msn.com (5), Blick (4), WhatsApp (3), Davoser Zeitung (2) and CH Media (2)

2.3 Triggers

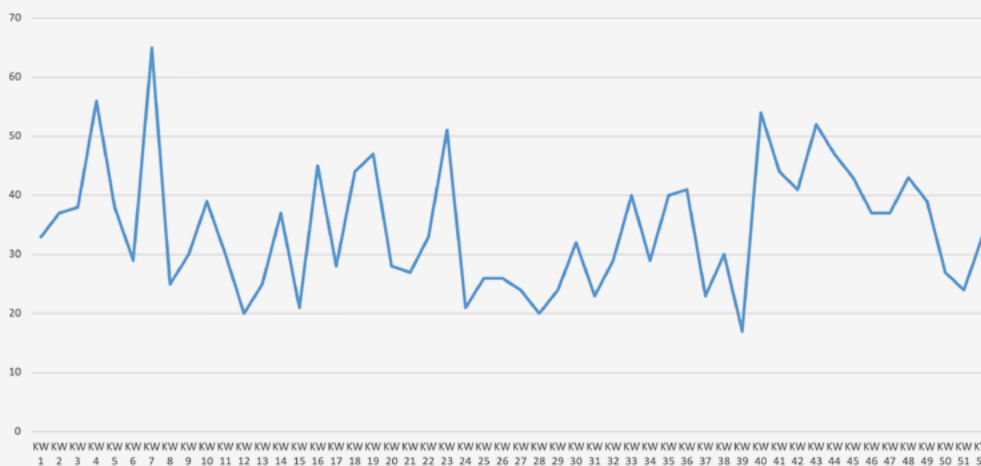
Triggers were originally events or occurrences that, for a limited period of time (usually a few days), cause a massive spike in the number of antisemitic incidents. They may relate to international events (e.g. associated with the Middle East), national events (local referendums, court proceedings, etc.) or media reports.

In previous years, most peaks in the diagram below could be attributed to specific triggers. For some years now, however, long-term triggers have dominated, starting with the coronavirus pandemic and followed by the war in Ukraine. Since 7 October 2023, the Hamas attack and the escalation of the war in the Middle East have been the main triggers. These are constant sources of antisemitic incidents, either directly or indirectly.

Smaller triggers have continued to exist, but without necessarily producing clear swings in the graph – such as the stabbing of a Jewish man in Zurich in 2024. On the other hand, the refusal of a sled rental company in Davos to rent sleds to Jews led to the biggest upturn in calendar week 7. These examples also show clearly that antisemitic incidents often lead to a greater number of antisemitic incidents on social media and in the comment sections of online media.



Total number of incidents per calendar week



3. The most serious incidents

Physical assault

- In March, a radicalized Islamist youth attacked a visibly Jewish man with a knife in Zurich. He was critically injured and fortunate to survive, thanks to the courageous intervention of passers by.
- In August, two men attacked a strictly religious young Jewish man in Davos. The attackers slapped him in the face, spat at him and shouted “Free Palestine”.
- In December, one person attacked six Jewish people in Zurich over the course of a weekend. He hit some of them, snatched things from them and insulted them.

Damage to property

- In August, there was an attempted arson attack on a synagogue in Zurich.

Verbal abuse

- In Basel in January, a woman wearing a Star of David necklace was shouted at and told: “Hitler should have finished his job” and “Free Palestine”.
- In May, a Jewish student in Basel was called a “fucking Jew”.
- In July, a Jewish girl was insulted at a school with the words “You damned Jewish girl, you’re lucky you still have a family!”
- At a football match in August in the canton of Aargau, a player from the opposing team walked past the bench of the Jewish team and said, “They should burn you all, you fucking Jews!”.
- In September, a temporary prayer room in Davos received a letter. It said: “Fucking Jews, get out of Davos!” All the “S”s were written as sig runes (“SS lightning bolts”).
- In November, a group of Jewish men in Zurich were shouted at from a moving car and called “Jewish pigs”.



Comments

- In January, a man on a tram in Zurich said loudly enough for everyone to hear: “Hitler should have won the war” and “The Nazis didn’t do everything wrong”.
- In February an antisemitic letter to the editor was published in the Davoser Zeitung with the title “The Jews are attacking us”.
- In March, pupils at a school in the canton of Schaffhausen made comments such as: “Let’s go to Auschwitz and bake a birthday cake in the gas chamber” and “Being a guard in Dachau must have been awesome”. They also created a comic book in which two teachers were drawn in a gas chamber.
- In May, a man on a train in the canton of Fribourg abruptly asked someone with a kippah if he was Jewish. When he said yes, the first man said, “I hate the Jews.”
- In August, a Jewish family were travelling on a mountain railway in Davos. An older man nearby said clearly to his partner, “A real plague, like locusts!”
- In September, a woman on an express train from Zurich to Bern said on the phone loudly enough for all nearby passengers to hear: “I regret that Hitler didn’t finish his job with the Jews back then – getting rid of the Jews.”
- In October, a film distributor refused to release the film "Bye Bye" Tiberias to the Yesh! film festival in Zurich. He did not want to work with a Jewish film festival.

Sent items

- The SIG received dozens of emails and letters with antisemitic verbal abuse and comments throughout the year.
- A Jewish community in the canton of Bern received an email in January in which the author fantasized about reopening concentration camps, picking up Swiss Jews on freight trains, stealing their valuables

and using prominent Swiss Jews to test the gas chamber.

- A Jewish community in the canton of Zurich received a letter in March fantasizing about the continuation of the Shoah. Jews were likened to leeches to be destroyed, and Jewish women were to be sold into prostitution.
- In May, a Jewish person found a note in their letter box that read, “Get the Jews out of the house, get the dogs out of the house.”

Offensive graffiti

- In May, a Star of David and the words “Symbol of Satan” were sprayed onto the wall of Zurich’s Letzigrund stadium.
- In June, “Kill all Jews” was written on the back of a seat on the Zurich suburban railway.
- In June, several art galleries in Zurich with Jewish owners were vandalized with anti-Israeli/pro-Palestinian slogans.
- In July, two swastikas were painted on the door of a house with a Jewish resident in the canton of Schwyz.
- In October, “Jews out” was sprayed in an underpass in the canton of Basel-Landschaft.

Posters/banners

- At pro-Palestinian demonstrations in various cities throughout German-speaking Switzerland, the slogan “From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” was chanted and displayed on banners and signs. Comparisons were also made with the Nazis and the Holocaust. Someone also displayed an Israeli flag in which the Star of David had been replaced by a swastika.



4. Results of the survey “Experiences of antisemitism among Jews in Switzerland”

Researchers from the Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW) and the Haute école de travail social Fribourg (HETS-FR) conducted a second survey of Jews on their experiences of antisemitism, following on from their initial effort in 2020. This time, 1,335 people took part in the period from November to December 2024, representing a significantly higher response rate than four years previously. Thanks to a range of efforts to distribute the survey invitations more widely, it was possible to reach significantly more Jews in French-speaking Switzerland and respondents from different ethnic backgrounds (fig. 1). The research director considers that the sample fairly represents the Jewish population of Switzerland, albeit they assume that people who had personally experienced antisemitism were more likely to have participated.

Compared to 2020, respondents were significantly more likely to report having experienced harassment and discrimination in the past 12 months (fig. 2). They were asked, for example, whether they had experienced offensive antisemitic comments online or offline. Damage to property and assaults were also reported slightly more frequently in 2024 – but the increases were less significant.

The survey partly sheds light on the unknown number of incidents not reported to the police or Jewish organizations, for example. The results show that many incidents do not appear in the statistics. Even in the case of acts of violence, almost every second act goes unreported (fig. 3). The willingness to report has been declining since 2020.

The victims of the various attacks often confirm that the incident was linked to the Middle East conflict. In that sense, the war in Israel, Gaza and Lebanon is having a direct impact on the security of Jews in Switzerland. Among the perpetrators of attacks were persons with an extremist Muslim orientation, as well as persons with both left- and right-wing political views, and groups of teenagers. Ultra-Orthodox respondents as well as respondents who are identifiable as being Jewish by their clothes or other features are more likely to report experiencing assaults.

In particular, experiencing harassment and discrimination leads to a deterioration in the victim's subjective sense of security and their well-being. It is therefore not surprising that increasing experience of abuse in these areas also leads to an increase in “avoidance behaviour” and a deterioration of well-being (figs. 4 and 5). Significantly more respondents than in 2020 were considering emigrating or refraining from wearing visible signs identifying them as Jewish. The proportion of respondents with poor mental health has tripled over the years.

Measures to prevent antisemitic attacks are necessary against the backdrop of these findings. The majority of respondents (fig. 6) doubt whether the Swiss authorities have been sufficiently active to date, with more respondents expressing this in 2024 than in 2020. Respondents are generally in favour of a wide range of measures, with programmes to reduce prejudice in schools and more history teaching in schools being considered most useful.





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[To the study](#)



Results of the study in graphs

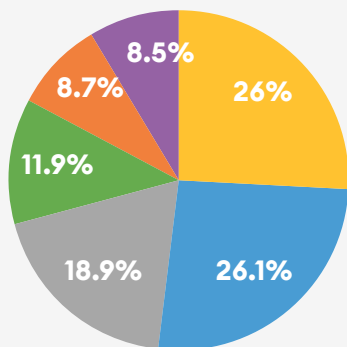


Fig. 1: Which statement best describes Jewish identity? (2024 survey in %)

- Traditional **26%**
- Just Jewish **26.1%**
- Reform/progressive **18.9%**
- Orthodox **11.9%**
- Ultra-Orthodox (Charedi) **8.7%**
- Other **8.5%**

Fig. 2: Abuse, violence, discrimination (%)

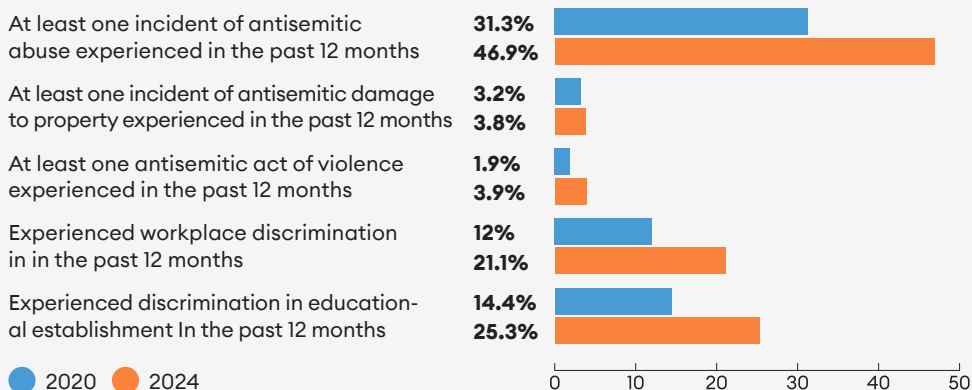


Fig. 3: Reporting (%)

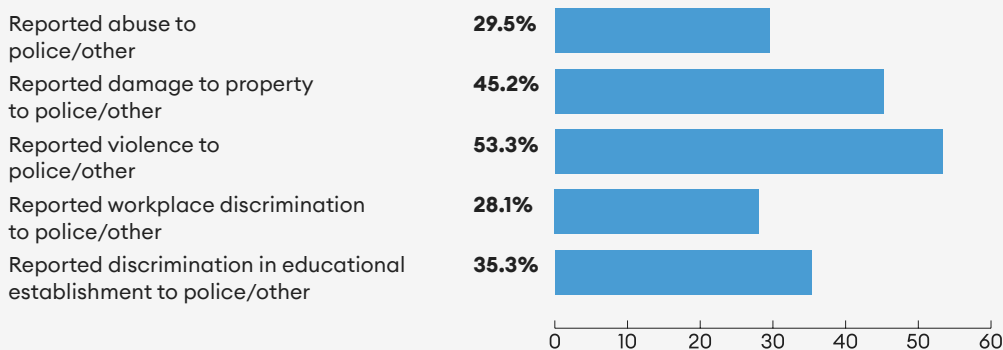


Fig. 4: Avoidance behaviour (%)

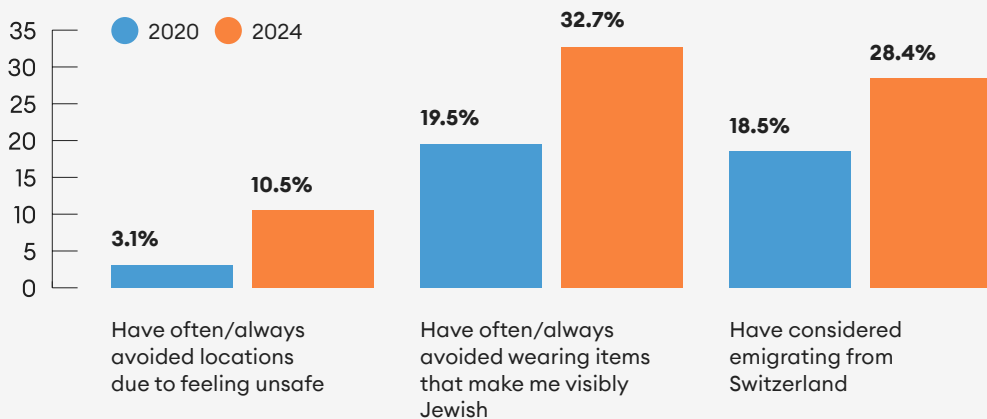


Fig. 5: Well-being of respondents (%)

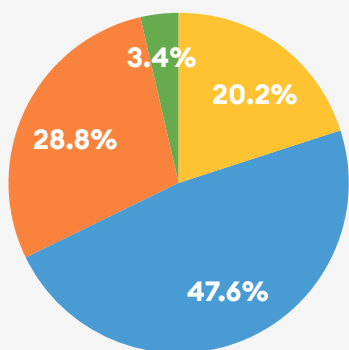
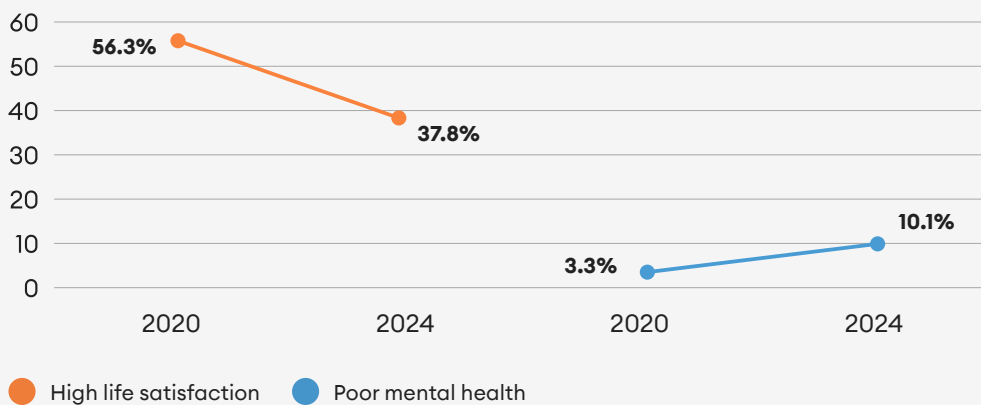
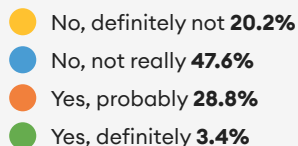


Fig. 6: Do you believe the Swiss authorities are tackling antisemitism effectively? (%)



5. Safety of the Jewish community in Switzerland

The Hamas terrorist attack on Israel on 7 October, 2023 and the subsequent war in Gaza exacerbated the security situation for Jewish people and institutions in Switzerland. 2024 has shown that this risk assessment was in no way scaremongering, but an accurate view of reality. Many of the numerous antisemitic

incidents show an open potential for violence on the part of certain perpetrators. The most glaring escalation was the stabbing of a Jewish man in Zurich-Selnau. He was attacked without warning as he left a synagogue and was extremely lucky to survive. Overall, physical attacks on Jewish people have reached an all-time high. In addition, various Jewish institutions were the targets of offensive graffiti and attacks. For example, an arson attack with petrol was attempted on a synagogue in Zurich. On a weekend in December, a lone perpetrator specifically searched for Jewish people, swore at them and even attacked them.

Taken together, these attacks reflect the greatly increased level of antisemitic incidents. This is compounded by the conflicts in the Middle East, which fuel local emotions amongst radical and extremist groups as well as individuals. The Federal Intelligence Service considers this dynamic to be dangerous for Jewish and Israeli institutions and people. Furthermore, the current precarious security situation is building on a threat level that was already causing great concern before autumn 2023.

Europe has been facing the rising threat of extremist violence for over 15 years. A large number of attacks proves that this is not a temporary phenomenon but a permanent threat to safety. The Jewish community in Switzerland has also been confronted with increased security requirements for decades. As a result, the community has responded to the ever-increasing threats and adapted and strengthened its internal security arrangements with measures including building protection, security personnel and training. The resulting costs have been a great burden for Jewish communities for many years. Many Jewish institutions have therefore had to make budget adjustments and cut back on the core tasks of supporting a religious and cultural community.

After years of debates about accountability and responsibilities regarding safety and security, the unsatisfactory situation was acknowledged by the federal government in 2017, and in November 2019, the Federal Council passed the “Verordnung über Massnahmen zur Gewährleistung der Sicherheit von Minderheiten mit besonderen Schutzbedürfnissen” (regulation on measures to guarantee the security of minorities requiring special protection). The law is in accordance with the Federal Council’s July 2018 resolution to increase the safety of at-risk minorities and reduce the burden on communities to finance security measures. The measures set out in the resolution are based on a security concept put forward by a working group with representatives from the government, the cantons and municipalities,

and the minority groups affected – including the SIG. The resolution states that funding will be provided for safety-related projects implemented by the minorities concerned with regard to structural and technical measures to make buildings safe, training, awareness-raising and education.

At the time, the federal government only provided support payments of up to CHF 500,000 per year for the above measures. The projects submitted by Jewish communities and institutions were primarily aimed at structural measures to increase the security of synagogues, schools and community buildings. The volume of requests demonstrated the urgent need of the Jewish community for funding for security. In the first three application phases from 2020 to 2022, a total of 27 applications were approved, including 23 from the Jewish community. However, the scale of the financial resources required to improve the security of Jewish institutions far exceeded the funding available. As a result, some applications had to be rejected. In this context, it has also become clear that further funding to support ongoing safety and security costs is urgently needed.

Finally, in April 2022, the Federal Council decided to increase federal funding from CHF 500,000 to a total of CHF 2.5 million per year, starting in 2023. This made new funding available for the federal government to invest in comprehensive security arrangements to safeguard facilities at risk. For the first time, the federal government has taken account of the high ongoing security costs for vulnerable facilities. The high demand for support was evident in the number of approvals granted in 2023. Of the 34 applications approved, 26 were from the Jewish community. The urgency of the newly created support for security arrangements is illustrated by the 19 projects for this category alone. This number of authorizations stood in contrast to the applications which could not be approved, for the most part due to insufficient funds. In 2023, this was demonstrated by the many security measures still outstanding and required by



Jewish institutions and the associated security costs placing a constant burden on the Jewish community. The SIG also assumed that Jewish communities and Jewish institutions would have to provide several million francs in funding themselves due to their precarious position.

17 October 2023, the level of threat increased once again, resulting in a further expansion of security measures. On this basis, Parliament approved an increase of CHF 2.5 million in funding for security measures for vulnerable minorities in December 2023, with a remarkably high level of approval in both chambers. The number of applications approved in 2024, rose from 36, 34 of which were from Jewish institutions, to 44 at the start of 2025, 37 of which were from Jewish applicants. In this final round of applications cycle, some CHF 5 million was allocated to organizations requiring special protection. In 2025, the applications submitted for security measures again significantly exceeded the available funds.

Since the start of the process, the federal government had asked the cantons to pay their share of the costs. In the meantime, almost all cantons and cities with sizable Jewish communities have decided to contribute to security costs. The canton and city of Zurich, as well as the cantons of Geneva, Bern and Basel Stadt, have implemented more extensive financial assistance and solutions. In Basel-Stadt, solutions were developed even before the federal legislation came into force, but only in relation to the largest Jewish community. However, efforts are currently underway to include other institutions at risk. The canton of Vaud and the cities of Biel, Lausanne and Winterthur have granted additional support. In 2025, a new draft ordinance will be sent out for consultation in the canton of Lucerne in order to examine a comparable contribution by the canton.

Parliament's decision at the end of 2023 and the increase in funding came at the right time. But Jewish communities and institutions will still have to adapt their security requirements on an ongoing basis in order to protect members,

institutions, schools, etc. How the federal government intends to deal in the long term with the high security requirements that go beyond the increase already decided at the end of 2023 needs to be discussed. The appeal to all cantons with Jewish institutions to make regular and substantial contributions towards ongoing security costs remains in place. The aim must be to ensure that the Jewish community is permanently relieved of its financial burden in the area of security by means of effective measures.

6. Recommendations and action areas

The annual SIG and GRA Report on Antisemitism provides a well-researched insight into the issue of antisemitism in Switzerland. The presentation and analysis of incidents reported and observed sheds light on the different types of antisemitism and their prevalence and causes. The comparisons over several years allow potentials, trends and dynamics to be understood. For the GRA and the SIG themselves, but also for politicians, educational establishments, the media and, ultimately, for society, they provide important reference points for evaluating the overall situation. They serve as a basis on which to develop suitable measures for prevention, education and criminal prosecution. However, organizations and Jewish associations from civil society are reaching the limits of their resources. The SIG and GRA are therefore calling for greater government involvement in order to create a regular, comprehensive 360-degree view of the issue of antisemitism in Switzerland.

More federal support for recording antisemitism

The federal government should increase its support for the various methods used in civil society to monitor and analyse antisemitism.



At the same time, the federal government should also strengthen and consciously improve its own instruments, such as the regular “Coexistence in Switzerland” survey and the online reporting platform for racist hate speech.

More legal options in the fight against antisemitism online

Judicial authorities should consider additional legal means to monitor and prosecute those who author and disseminate antisemitic hate speech and conspiracy theories online. In particular, social media platforms must be obliged to have a domicile address in Switzerland to provide judicial authorities with a contact person. Platforms themselves also have an obligation to greatly increase their own efforts to curb such posts. This applies in particular to Telegram.

More federal support for prevention

Prevention projects from civil society must receive increased, regular and strategic support from the federal government. These projects can deny antisemitism its breeding ground at an early stage. Schools also have an important role to play here. Finally, companies and organizations can review and improve their guidelines and values relating to religion, minorities, antisemitism and racism. Tendencies towards radicalization and violent extremism must be recognized and combated at an early stage.

Compulsory education programmes in schools

Education is a key lever in the fight against antisemitism. In-depth teaching of history and targeted awareness programmes are essential in order to reduce prejudice and antisemitic attitudes in the long term. Antisemitism and

the Holocaust must be firmly anchored in the curriculums of all Swiss cantons. Effective prevention programmes to combat antisemitism are also needed. Critical training on media literacy should sensitize students to antisemitic stereotypes and conspiracy stories and to help them recognize and classify disinformation.

National awareness campaign

Some segments of Swiss society are not sufficiently aware of the origins and scope of antisemitism. However, antisemitism does not only affect Jews – it represents a threat to democracy. Antisemitic conspiracy myths about alleged Jewish control delegitimize democratic processes and undermine trust in the rule of law. The authorities should therefore take decisive action against it. The public needs continuous education and awareness-raising on antisemitism – not only as a response to escalating incidents, but as an ongoing preventive measure.

7. Prevention of antisemitism

Since the beginning of the Likrat project twenty years ago, encounters with school classes have steadily increased. 2024 can be regarded as yet another successful year, with 200 school visits. The increase in antisemitic incidents shows how important Likrat is for raising awareness, especially in schools.

Likrat Public, the programme for adults, arranged 21 meetings. The focus was on the healthcare sector, the authorities and the police.



Likrat Public's summer project started at the beginning of August with the end of the fast day Tisha B'Av. The mediation and dialogue project was carried out for the fifth time in Davos, the Saas Valley and the Engadin. In recent years, the project has made a contribution to preventing misunderstandings between the local population and Jewish visitors, and to explaining cultural peculiarities to both sides.

8. Positive developments in 2024

In December, the Federal Council presented a bill banning Nazi symbols and initiated the accompanying consultation process. The purpose of this law is to prohibit the public use, wearing, display and distribution of National Socialist symbols, such as flags, badges, emblems, gestures, slogans, greetings and variations thereof. The SIG and the GRA have long been campaigning for such a ban and are pleased to see that another major step has been taken. Similar measures in the cantons of Geneva and Fribourg are also welcome developments.

In December, the National Council and Council of States declared Hamas a terrorist organization and banned it by a large majority. With the adoption of this legislation by Parliament, Switzerland aligns itself with the positions of the EU and the US, which have long classified Hamas as a terrorist organization. Another possible safe haven for their activities has now been closed. The special law simplifies the prosecution of Hamas supporters, allows entry bans to be issued more quickly and, above all, puts a stop to Hamas's financial transactions through Switzerland.

The SIG has been working with several cantons and cities in the area of antisemitism recognition since 2023. The cantons of Bern, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Zurich and Aargau were added in 2024. This collaboration allows cantons and cities to draw on the established structures, analysis processes and expertise of the SIG reporting office, improving the quality of advice in the event of antisemitic incidents. The outsourcing of this work to the cantons and cities takes into account the tense antisemitism situation since the terrorist attacks of 2023.

The SIG is pleased that its long-standing commitment to the recording and analysis of antisemitism has met with such a great response and that the need for action has been recognized at cantonal level. The joining of efforts has a positive impact on identifying antisemitism: information flows are being improved, analysis at national level is being strengthened, and awareness of the reporting office is being raised. This means that more incidents are being recorded and the number of unreported cases reduced, giving a better overall picture of the antisemitism situation in Switzerland.

In June, Parliament voted in favour of a motion calling for a strategy and action plan to combat racism and antisemitism. The Federal Council must now draw up this plan. The GRA and the SIG welcomed this step and now hope that the Federal Council will act quickly. A hearing has already been launched, where interested and affected parties can contribute their input.



9. Appendices

9.1 Data

Form	Phy.				Verb.			Com.			Pub.	Dam.	Graf.	PB.	Act.	Sen.	On.	Total
	A	A	S	O	A	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	Total	Total	Total			
General antisemitism	11	18	19	0	30	45	562	0	2	29	0	90	64	562	716			
Shoah denial/trivialisation	0	2	1	0	6	2	96	0	0	0	0	8	3	96	107			
Israel-related antisemitism	0	1	1	0	8	8	268	9	0	15	9	42	9	268	319			
Antisemitic conspiracy theories	0	0	0	0	0	4	670	1	0	0	0	1	4	670	675			
Total	11	21	21	0	44	59	1596	10	2	44	9	141	80	1596	1817			

Key: Phy. = Physical assault / Verb. = Verbal abuse / Com. = Comments / Pub. = Public acts / Dam. = Damage to property / Graf. = Offensive graffiti / PB. = Posters/banners / Act./A = Actions / Sen./S = Sent items / On./O = Online.



9.2 Methodology

9.2.1 How does the SIG find out about incidents?

Reported incidents: The SIG operates an antisemitism reporting and advice centre. Incidents that have been observed or experienced personally can be reported via a contact form or by phone or email. These may include physical assaults, verbal abuse, graffiti, letters and messages, or posts or comments seen on the internet or social media. By following up contacts and conducting research it is possible to verify whether the incident occurred as described and whether it was definitely a case of antisemitism. If necessary, the credibility of witnesses or other parties involved may be investigated. Only once the verification process is complete is the incident added to the list of antisemitic incidents for the year concerned.

Media monitoring: The SIG also carries out monitoring of the media and records antisemitic incidents reported on by them.

Online research: Since the beginning of 2024, the SIG has been using special search software for online monitoring. It searches social media platforms, comment sections of online media and websites for specific terms and also detects whether the posts originate from Switzerland. The posts received in this way are then individually assessed by SIG staff to determine whether they can be classified as antisemitic according to the IHRA definition. This new type of monitoring allows a more comprehensive picture of online antisemitism in Switzerland. The fact that a direct comparison with the figures in the earlier reports is no longer possible had to be accepted.



9.2.2 Geographical scope

This report lists antisemitic incidents which took place in the German, Italian and Romansh language areas of Switzerland in 2024. Incidents in the French-speaking part of the country are recorded by the **Coordination Intercommunautaire contre l'Antisémitisme et la Diffamation (CICAD*)**. The incidents recorded have to have taken place in Switzerland or affect Switzerland in some way. Online incidents are of relevance if the author or recipient of a post is resident in Switzerland or if the organization operating the website is Swiss.

* All French-speaking Jewish communities of the SIG and the SIG itself are members of CICAD.

9.2.3 Reporting behaviour

A fundamental difficulty associated with any reporting of antisemitism or other form of transgression is that incidents can only be recorded if they are actually reported or otherwise become known. In Switzerland as elsewhere, a large number of unrecorded cases must be assumed, which are neither reported nor prosecuted. There are various reasons for this: the victim may feel that there is no point in publicizing the incident or reporting it to the police, or the perpetrator may be a colleague or fellow student and the victim does not want to make their situation even worse for themselves.

It is almost impossible to estimate how many incidents go unrecorded. However, a study carried out in December 2024 by the Zurich University of Applied Sciences, entitled "Erfahrungen und Wahrnehmungen von Antisemitismus unter Jüdinnen und Juden in der Schweiz" ("Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism among Jews in Switzerland"), gives some insights into the context of the unrecorded cases (see section 4). For example, victims would often

come to the conclusion that it was not worth reporting an incident to the police or a specialist organization such as the SIG, either because of the time and effort involved, or the possible consequences, or for other reasons. It is of concern that these are often cases of verbal abuse and insults in public spaces and also in the workplace. The SIG therefore encourages members of the Jewish community to report antisemitic incidents to the SIG so that we can compile as complete a picture as possible.

9.2.4 Definitions: antisemitism, anti-Zionism, criticism of the state of Israel

Antisemitism

Definition by the IHRA

The SIG uses the definition of antisemitism and illustrative examples provided by the **International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)**. The definition is also in most other European countries and used by most Jewish organizations in Europe: "Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities."

Examples 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 a 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 endeavour;
- Applying double standards by requiring Israel to behave in a way that is not expected or demanded of any other democratic state;
- Using symbols and images associated with traditional antisemitism (e.g. the murder of Christ or blood libel) to describe Israel or Israelis;
- Drawing comparisons between contemporary Israeli policy and that of the Nazis;
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

Recognition of the IHRA definition in Switzerland

The IHRA definition of antisemitism is now recognized and applied by 30 countries along with various cities and organizations. The IHRA, of which Switzerland is a member,

approved this definition in 2016. The European Parliament called upon its member states to adopt it in 2017.

In response to a postulate by Council of States member Paul Rechsteiner, the Federal Council published its report on the IHRA definition of antisemitism in June 2021. In it, the Federal Council acknowledged the value and practical relevance of the IHRA's working definition, which is not legally binding. The Federal Council further emphasized that the IHRA's working definition must be interpreted within the context of specific cases. All parties involved in this issue in the public and private sectors are therefore encouraged to familiarize themselves fully with this working definition and the debate surrounding it.

Of the major political parties in Switzerland, the Social Democratic Party SP officially recognized the IHRA definition in May 2019, the Free Democratic Party FDP in September 2021, the Green Liberal Party in November 2021 and The Centre in January 2022. In October 2024 and January 2025, the Young Liberals and the Young Centre also joined their parent parties.

Symbols

The SIG only classifies daubed or sprayed Nazi symbols such as swastikas or SS insignia as antisemitic if their use is directly or indirectly connected to Jewish people or institutions. For example, they would have to be applied directly to a synagogue or other building belonging to a Jewish institution, or in conjunction with Jewish symbols, or be interpreted as being anti-Jewish (indirectly) through the context. The same applies to the Hamas red triangle, which has been used frequently since 7 October 2023.



Criticism of the state of Israel

Criticism of the state of Israel or its politics is not generally antisemitic as long as the criticism is made in the same way that one would criticise any other country. Criticism of Israel is antisemitic if:

- double standards are applied by requiring of Israel behaviour not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation;
- equivalence is given to “Israelis” and “Jews”;
- symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism are used to portray or characterize Israel or Israelis, such as through the use of symbols and images traditionally associated with antisemitism (e.g. claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel);
- comparisons are drawn between contemporary Israeli policy and that of the Nazis.

Anti-Zionism

Anti-Zionism refers to the rejection of the Jewish national movement (Zionism), which aspires to a Jewish state. The motives and rationales of anti-Zionists are wide-ranging and not bound up with any particular political parties or ideologies. It is not generally antisemitic to reject the ideology of Zionism. In reality, however, anti-Zionist comments are often made to disguise antisemitism. For example, instead of the antisemitic narrative of a “Jewish-controlled press”, someone might say the “Zionist-controlled press”, or make a comment like “I don’t hate the Jews, just the Zionists”. If “Zionists” are described in terms of classic antisemitic stereotypes, it is easy to see through the obfuscation. However, it is often necessary to check carefully whether a case of antisemitism exists or not. Sometimes it helps to know whether a person has previously made explicit antisemitic comments in the past.

9.2.5 Incidents and their categories (with examples)

Reports submitted and the results of research are categorized as:

Incidents: Cases of obvious antisemitism.

Cases in which **no antisemitism** is present and which are therefore not included in the statistics.

Incidents are divided into the following sub-categories according to their content:

General antisemitism: These incidents involve classic antisemitic stereotypes, e.g. Jews are mercenary, Jews control the banks and the media or Judaism is the devil’s religion;

Shoah denial and trivialization: This category includes denying that the Shoah (Holocaust) happened or trivializing or downplaying it;

Israel-related antisemitism: This is antisemitism linked to the state of Israel (see the section on “Criticism of the state of Israel” on page XX);

Contemporary antisemitic conspiracy theories: This category covers conspiracy theories that go beyond the classic “Jews rule the world” idea and have proliferated in recent times, e.g.: “The Rothschild family and the entrepreneur George Soros are responsible for the waves of refugees because they want to manipulate European ethnicity. They want to create a stupid ‘Negroid mixed race’ which is easier to control by the elite Jewish bankers.” Or: “Jews invented the coronavirus so they can use vaccines to sterilize and kill people.”

There are also categories for the different type of incident:

Physical assault, verbal abuse, comments, public appearances, damage to property, offensive graffiti and posters/banners.

Physical assault (Phy.): physical attacks motivated by antisemitism on people who are Jewish or presumed to be Jewish.



Verbal abuse (Verb.): antisemitic abuse directly targeted at people who are Jewish or presumed to be Jewish, e.g. “F*cking Jew”, “Get in the gas chamber”, “Shame Hitler missed you”.

Comments (Com.): comments with antisemitic content not directly targeted at a specific person.

Public acts (Pub.): public demonstrations of antisemitic thinking, for example at demonstrations or by aiming Nazi salutes at Jewish people.

Damage to property (Dam.): damage to synagogues, Jewish institutions, Jewish cemeteries or Jewish businesses where the motive can reasonably be assumed to be of an antisemitic nature.

Offensive graffiti (Graf.): graffiti, painted images or stickers with obvious antisemitic content.

Posters/banners (PB.): posters or banners on public display with obvious antisemitic content.

For two of the incident types (verbal abuse and caricatures) a decision may be made as to whether they also belong in the sub-categories of action, sent item or online incident.

Actions (Act.): anything occurring as part of an interaction with people or buildings.

Sent items (Sen.): anything sent to a person, i.e. letters, packages, emails, text messages, etc.

Online (On.): anything occurring in the digital realm or on the internet, e.g. on a website, in the comments sections of online media or on social media such as X, TikTok and Instagram.

An incident can only be categorized as one incident type. This ensures there are no duplicate entries. Where an incident could be placed in more than one category, the most

serious is selected. For example, damage to property would take precedence over graffiti, and physical assault over verbal abuse.

Examples of incident types:

Physical assault: In Davos, a strictly observant young Jewish man was attacked by two other men. The attackers slapped him in the face, spat at him and shouted “Free Palestine”.

Verbal abuse: In Basel, a Jewish student was insulted with the words “fucking Jew”.

Comments: In Davos, a Jewish family was travelling on a mountain railway. An older man nearby said clearly to his partner, “A real plague, like locusts!”

Public acts: At a demonstration, an antisemitic slogan was started by a speaker and the participants chanted it at the top of their voices.

Damage to property: In Zurich, there was an attempted arson attack on a synagogue.

Offensive graffiti: The wall of Zurich’s Letzigrund stadium was sprayed with a Star of David and the words “Symbol of Satan”.

Posters/banners: At a pro-Palestinian demonstration, someone displayed an Israeli flag in which the Star of David had been replaced by a swastika.





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