



TOWARDS AN EU FREE FROM ANTISEMITISM



EU Strategy on Combating Antisemitism
and Fostering Jewish Life (2021-2030)

#No2Antisemitism

Justice
and Consumers

Contemporary antisemitism



France



Denmark



Belgium



Germany

Contemporary antisemitism

71% of Jewish people avoid carrying or displaying items that could identify them as Jewish at least occasionally



A **seven-fold increase** in antisemitic postings online on French language accounts, and over a **thirteen-fold increase** on German was found during the pandemic.

38% of Jews have considered emigrating because they do not feel safe as Jews in the EU



One-third (34%) of Jews avoid visiting Jewish events or sites at least occasionally because they would not feel safe there or on the way there

Every second European considers antisemitism as a problem.

Nine out of ten

Jews consider that antisemitism has increased in their country



85% Jews consider antisemitism to be a serious problem

Jews are one of the major targets of **toxic language** online, ranging from being the target of toxic language in **6.3% to 27%** of the cases

Sources:

The rise of antisemitism online during the pandemic: A study of French and German content, published by the European Commission, 2021
Experiences and perceptions of antisemitism - Second survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews in the EU, FRA, 2018
HEROES AND SCAPEGOATS Right-wing Extremism in Digital Environments, published by the European Commission, 2021

The first-ever EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life

1 – Preventing and combating all forms of antisemitism

2 – Protecting and fostering Jewish life in the EU

3 – Education, research and Holocaust remembrance

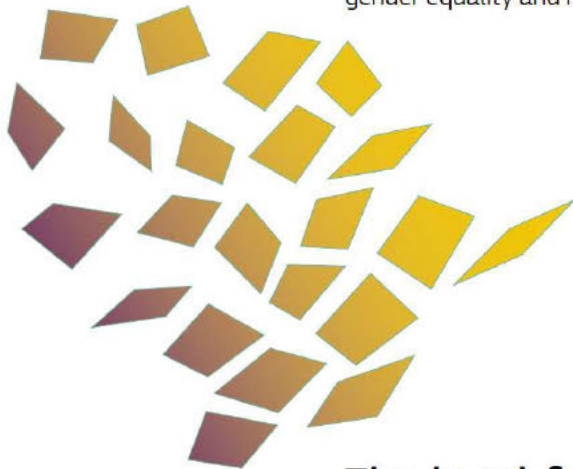
Leading the global fight against antisemitism

Encourage Member States to develop national strategies





European network of legal experts in
gender equality and non-discrimination



The legal framework to combat antisemitism in the European Union

Including summary

Justice
and Consumers

- European network of legal experts in
gender equality and non-discrimination
- Author: András Kádár
Co-chair of the Hungarian Helsinki
Committee
- Methodology

The legal framework to combat antisemitism in the EU

- 1 – The role of non-discrimination legislation in combating antisemitism
- 2 – The prosecution of antisemitic hate crimes
- 3 – The prosecution of antisemitic hate speech

The role of non-discrimination legislation in combating antisemitism

- The qualification of 'being Jewish' as a source of potential gaps in the protection system
- Criminal versus non-criminal responses to antisemitic discrimination
- The role of equality bodies in combating antisemitism

The prosecution of antisemitic hate crimes and hate speech

- Development in legislation since 2021 and lessons learnt from them
- The underreporting of hate crimes and practices to reduce its prevalence (Underreporting and underqualifying of hate crimes and hate speech)
- Systematic problems regarding the prosecution of hate speech and potential solutions (Ineffective prosecution and sentencing, alternatives to prosecution)



Keep in touch

EU Strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life:

[Strategy website](#)

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