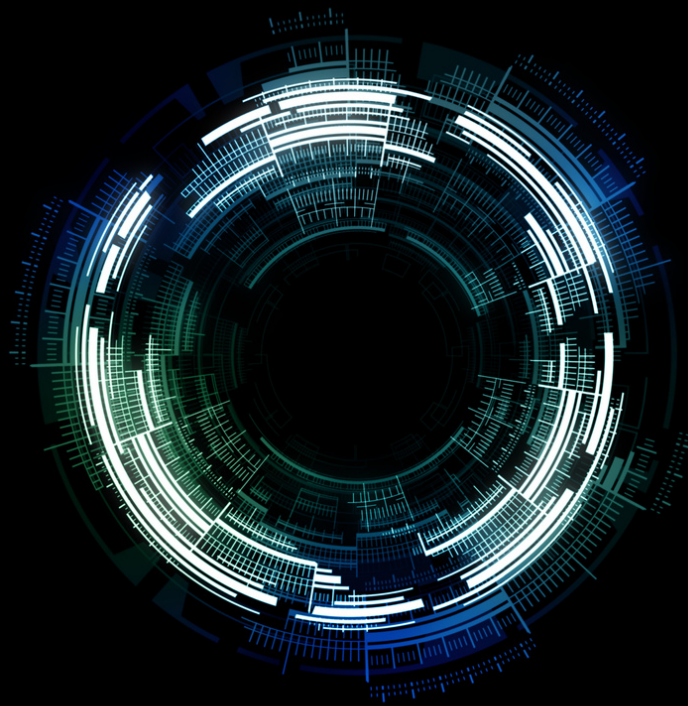


2023
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OSINT Report 2

ANTISEMITISM IN ITALY

A NEVER ENDING TREND AND ITS NEW WAVES



AN OPEN-SOURCE INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

DEVELOPED BY:

AGENFOR INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

CO-FUNDED BY:

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Justice and Consumers

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<https://www.agenformedia.com>

ABOUT THE REPORT

The report has been developed in the framework of the EU-funded project "STAND-UP: Standing up against hate in the EU". The project has received funding from the European Commission Directorate General for Justice and Consumers under Grant Agreement no. 101049532.

The OSINT Reports Series, of which this report constitutes the first release, has been developed with the aim of providing an overview of the potential applications, on a European scale, of open-source research and analysis methodologies in prevention and mitigation activities directed against a range of potential threats. Each report in the OSINT Reports Series will provide insights, gathered through open source intelligence, concerning a potential threat identified by Agenfor International Foundation with the support of public and private partners.

To conduct the research and analysis, the team involved in the project relied both on freely available tools and on an AI-powered OSINT system.

In accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), all available personal data have been anonymised and/or redacted.

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INTRODUCTION

Discriminatory behaviours, intolerance and hate are widespread in Europe towards individuals or entire communities based on biased motivations – race and ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, religion, disability, or other peculiar features identifying those individuals. Furthermore, according to the FRA, Amnesty International and the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, the hate and discriminatory climate towards other minorities or sensitive groups grew significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic[1], which exacerbated social tensions and hate sentiments – against Asian people primarily, but also against Jewish, for instance, as always considered the master-puppets of the world by conspiracy theorists.

The hate phenomena are inextricably connected, originating from hateful socio-cultural conduct based on a discriminatory foundation, marginalizing and harming – either physically or verbally – the targets. However, the specificities of hate crimes and hate speech need to be distinguished, especially concerning the features of the online environment which shape how those phenomena manifest themselves.

The criminal component can also lie in a comment on social media or in a text: last July, the Austrian doctor Lisa-Maria Kellermayr committed suicide after being harassed and threatened, mostly online, by no-vax, conspiracy theorists and violent right-wing extremists, because she was advocating for vaccinations and preventing the spread of Covid-19.

The case of doctor Kellermayr shows how the risk of escalation materializes, causing the death of a person. The consequences of hate speech, online incidents and harassment do not need physical aggression in offline reality to be considered a crime. As for the Austrian doctor, the online hate speech escalated, severely affecting her mental health, and resulting in self-isolation and suicide.

Not all victims of hate are survivors.

The web analysis, in this sense, results prominent, not only in thoroughly understanding hate phenomena but also in preventing the escalation from online hate speech to offline hate crime.

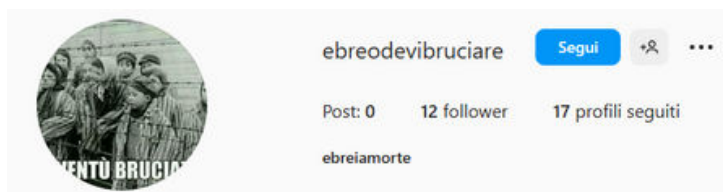
ANTISEMITISM: NEW WAVES OF A LONG-STANDING HATE

Antisemitism is a broad phenomenon diversified in the means by which it is manifested, whose nature lies in the religious aspect. Nonetheless, through the centuries[2], the link identifying religious and ethnic features increased, expanding, and overcoming nowadays in the socio-political sphere.

The definition offered by IHRA 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 their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities”[3].

Antisemitic incidents feature the different aspects of the hate pyramids, from stereotypes and discriminatory behaviour to hate speech online and offline hate crimes: threats, harassment, property damage, and graffiti are widespread in both realities and depict a current scenario with long-established hate trends and stereotypes. This scenario covers several aspects, from the “political ideology that claims Jews control the world and are to be blamed for phenomena such as capitalism and communism” to the racial dogma of Jews as inferior, from the Holocaust negationists and neo-Nazi raises to the anti-Zionism hate related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict[4].

The Italian context perfectly shows the complexity of the antisemitic phenomenon through three prevailing waves characterizing the environment of hate: intensified, escalated anti-Zionism sentiments towards Israel and supporting Palestine, the decontextualised antisemitism, and the “pure”, well-known antisemitism. However, it shall be underlined that the first wave – intensified anti-Zionism – may be inscribed in the antisemitic framework only when de facto escalates into it when the reference is to an extremist wing promoting the idea that Jews people do not have the right to determine themselves, thus denying and delegitimizing the existence of the State of Israel as a demonized entity. Indeed, while anti-Zionism does not always correspond to antisemitism, it can escalate into it and manifest itself[5] as a pure form of antisemitism.



Instagram account named “Hebrew you must burn”.



The “happy merchant”, a common anti-Semitic image used in meme to depict Jews people.

The distinction between the “hate flows” is not to be interpreted narrowly: it serves to indicate the prevailing sentiments resulting from the online environment, in the attempt to understand the roots and consequences of antisemitism in Italy. However, the three waves are indeed part of the same phenomenon and could overlap or be one the result of the other.

The use of the OSINT system allows an understanding of the above-mentioned waves and the overall antisemitism phenomenon limited to the Italian context, providing a clear (and complete) framework of the hate sentiments, and recognising where and how to intervene to prevent or tackle a possible crime.

Therefore, it is worth analysing in more detail the three antisemitic waves detected online in an attempt to define broadly antisemitism in Italy.

ANALYSIS

FIRST WAVE: ANTI-ZIONISM ESCALATING IN ANTISEMITISM

The first wave, anti-Zionism, is the easiest to define, given the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Here the ground of hate is merely and substantially of a politico-ideological nature, and it is spread rarely in the offline environment. The element of the escalation[6] seems to remain in the online scene and does not result in a real threat for the minority concerned nor for society as a whole[7].

Generally speaking, anti-Zionism can be defined more as a cultural attitude rather than an absolute hatred sentiment, because it does not always correspond with antisemitism and its consequences are not usually translated into serious crimes in offline reality.

Thus, the escalation remains in the language domain and the narrative propagated – the hate speech framework –



Post on Facebook. "nazionists in action, Zionism is the evil of the world".

and does not seem to cover a significant discriminatory attitude directly towards Jewish people. This does not mean that it shall be underestimated: the performative nature of language and the peculiarities of the online environment could significantly affect the Jewish community and escalate into discriminatory behaviours or hate crimes towards it – and to the “pure” antisemitism.

Moving to the practical aspects of this analysis, the Italian keywords used in the system that led to those findings are nazisionisti (“nazi-Zionists”), sionisti (“Zionists”), and porci ebrei (the insults combining “pigs” and “Jewish”). The latter could be used to indicate antisemitism broadly, yet, it led specifically to this first flow.

As anticipated, the results do not always correspond to the hatred sentiment of a structured system of discrimination and hate: most of the time, the post or comment is linked to other posts or to articles about the violations committed by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian people, in a sort of sympathetic overflow, hectic urgency to share their opinion in support of the Palestinian cause, not considering that it can be assumed as a hate speech incident[8].

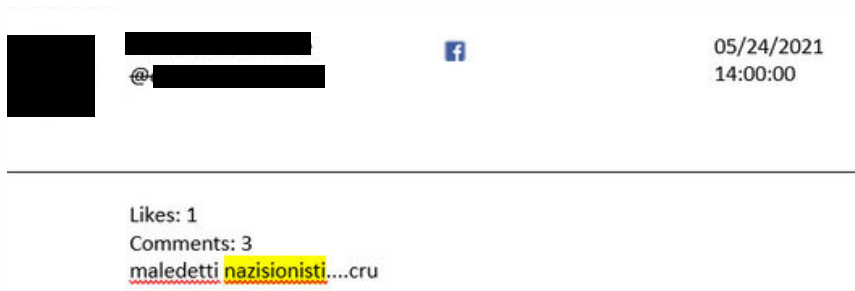
The following examples extracted from the OSINT software provide insight into this flow. For privacy reasons, the name, email and picture showing the face of the individual posting, or commenting have been deleted.



Likes: 39
Comments: 5
#Auschwitz? No #Palestina 2022
La salute del prigioniero
palestinese Khalil Awawdeh, in
sciopero della fame da 179 giorni,
sta peggiorando a un ritmo
allarmante.
Non ci sono accuse, la sua
detenzione è considerata
preventiva.
La notte dei cristalli capovolta....
Hanno imparato bene dai loro
aguzzini nazisti 😡
#NAZIONISTI #Israele

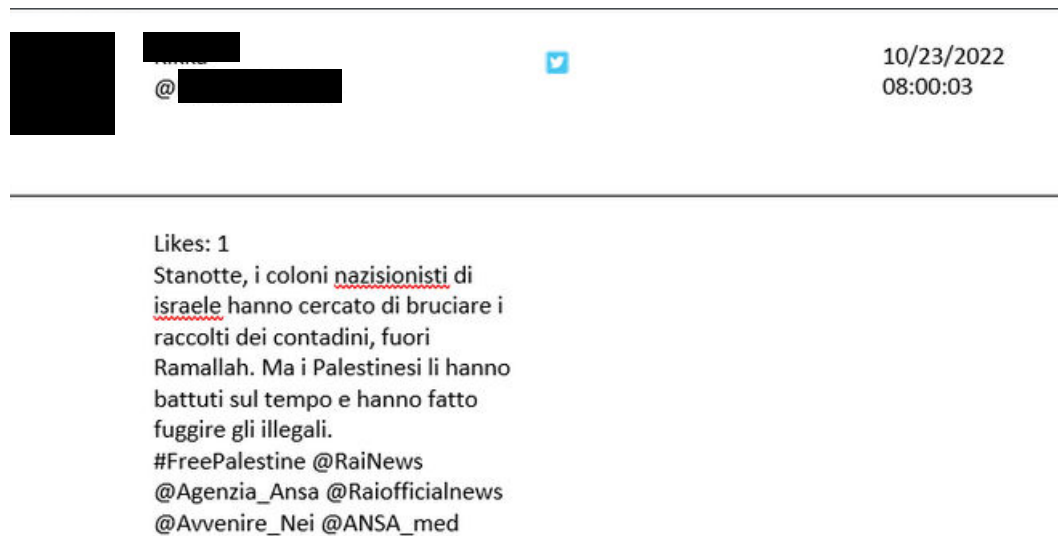


Post on Instagram detected through the OSINT software. “#Auschwitz? No #Palestine2022 The health of Palestinian prisoner Khalil Awawdeh, on hunger strike for 179 days, is deteriorating at an alarming rate. There are no charges, his detention is considered preventive. Crystal night turned upside down.... They learned well from their Nazi tormentors #nazi-zionists #Israel”.



Post on Facebook sharing the number of deaths during an attack in the conflict. "bloody nazi-zionists..."

Supporting the Palestinian cause is not a synonym for antisemitism; yet, because of the structure and the logic of social media - which requires immediate reactions, fast replies and leaves the floor to outrage and anger but not (often) for thought - gives space to a growing demonization of Israel and the Jews in general.



Post on Twitter quoting an article. "Tonight, Israel's Nazi settlers tried to burn farmers' crops outside Ramallah. But the Palestinians beat them to the punch and drove off the illegals #FreePalestine".

The social media effect of "gut reactions, unconsidered judgments, off-the-cuff remarks, unfiltered commentary, and first thoughts"[9], leads to violent language, which includes incitement to death and, thus, it is recognisable as hate speech. In the light of the OSINT analysis, we unveil a very specific category of 'hate speech' that is represented by 'social media driven' hate speech. This is a mechanism often going beyond the intention of the single individuals and powered by the mechanism of the social media algorithms and the simplistic logic of the social media approach. This social media-driven hate speech requires specific and specialized responses, very different from other forms of hate speech.

However, another element featuring the online reality worth to be highlighted concerns precisely the sense of community that it creates. This is particularly evident through social media: groups, pages, and forums where “like-minded people”, peers and individuals who share the same perspective, are gathered together and find a space to share opinions, views or research for consensus[10].

These features of the online space combined together catalyse the escalation through narratives and messages that could lead to more serious incidents and reinforce the “pure” antisemitism wave.



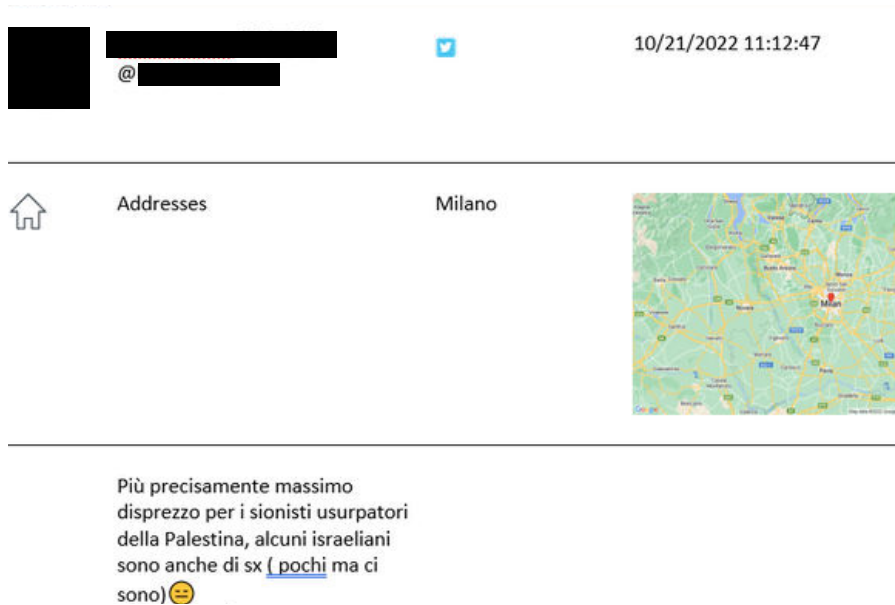
Retweet of a shared article on Twitter. “Zionists criminals”.



Post on Facebook sharing an article. “filthy #Zionist murderers”.

Comments or posts like the ones shown in this section demonstrate the idea behind this wave: those comments and hate speech incidents are not (rationally) directed towards Jewish people with the aim to affect or “eliminate” Israel and the self-determination of Jewish people.

What is important in the analysis of these phenomena is not the single post, but the chain of posts and how they interact and generate social behaviours online.



Retweet of the original post on Twitter ("for Jews maximum respect, for Israelis maximum contempt"). "More precisely utmost contempt for the Zionist usurpers of Palestine, some Israelis are also left-wing (few but there are some)".

Therefore, sharing an article denouncing Israeli violations in support of Palestine is not directly translated into hate speech nor an antisemitic signal. However, the environment in which it is shared – a radical group or page – could reinforce specific dynamics resulting in violent reactions, the generalization of an entire community, its demonization and thus the consolidation of a hate climate.

Through the OSINT software, it is also possible to find pages or groups on several social media, for instance:



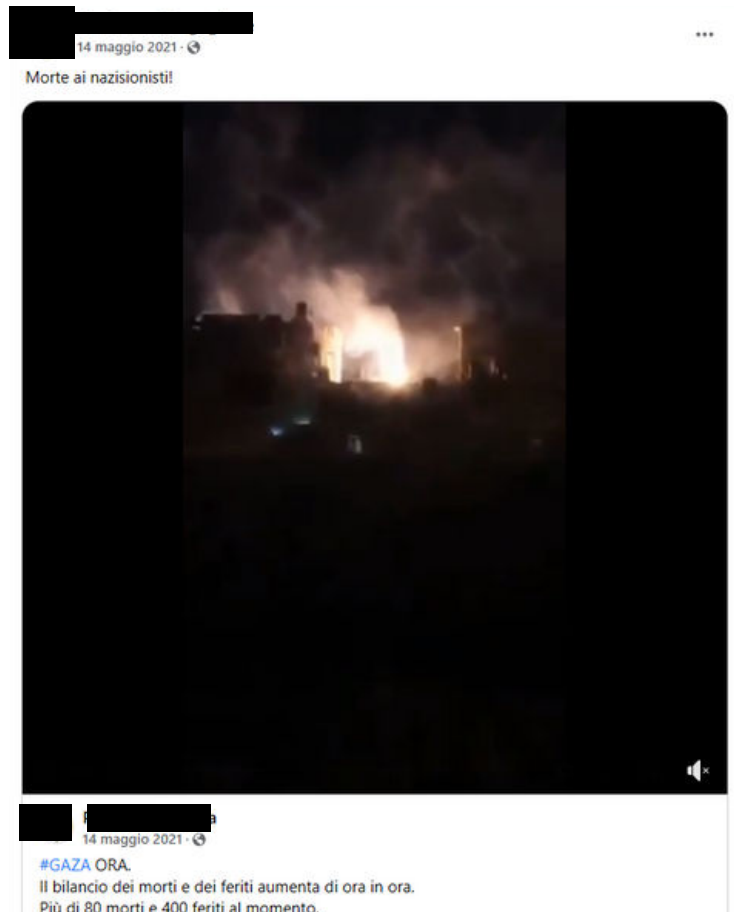
Anti-Zionist page on Facebook supporting Palestine's freedom.

Posts or pages like the ones shown above are, as anticipated, strictly related to the political sphere and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. They are very common on social media, usually followed by the hashtag "Free Palestine" (#FreePalestine), and do not seem to have a serious impact on the offline world nor to be translated into a hate crime.

Nonetheless, there are also other examples with a more violent connotation, including incitement to death, like the following:



Retweet of the original post on Twitter sharing an article regarding an Israeli attack against Palestinian people.



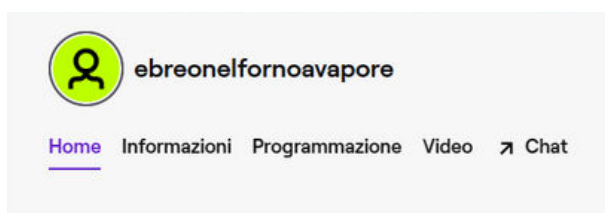
Post on Facebook praising the death of the “nazi-Zionists”.
“Death to the nazi-Zionists!”

These last posts demonstrate why anti-Zionism should not be underestimated as equally spreading violent messages and coinciding with antisemitism, also leading to the escalation into violent acts.

The narrative demonizing the Israeli government, denying at first glance the existence of the State of Israel, enshrined in its extremism wing the idea that Jews people do not have the right to determine themselves. In this case, anti-Zionism is “a mask for anti-Semitism, and Jewish communities are often targets for anti-Israel animus”[11], and creates a fertile environment for hate towards the Jewish people.

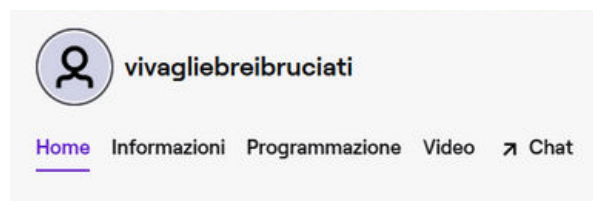
SECOND WAVE: DECONTEXTUALIZED ANTISEMITISM

Distinguishing the decontextualized antisemitism is challenging from a technical perspective, first, because the keywords used are the same for the pure antisemitic wave; secondly, because they lead to the same results: insulting, denigrating, and enforcing stereotypes. The matrix is also the same as they both manifest themselves through stereotyped insults of the Jewish people and express a hostile attitude towards them.



Twitch profile found using the keyword “ebreo forno”.

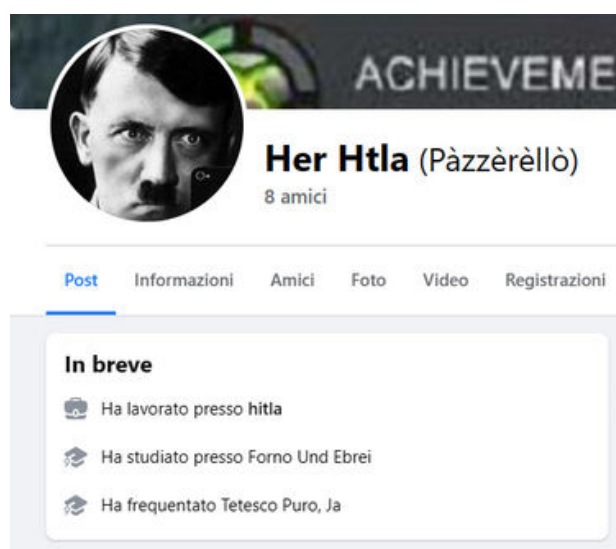
However, the peculiarity of the decontextualized antisemitism is given precisely by the online environment as a so-interpreted space where it is possible to claim every thought, to speak and insult freely, without a context (there is no link to the conspiracy theories or the Israeli violations, for instance) nor a precise aim, and yet inscribed in the discriminatory and hate structure which significantly affects the Jewish community and society as a whole.



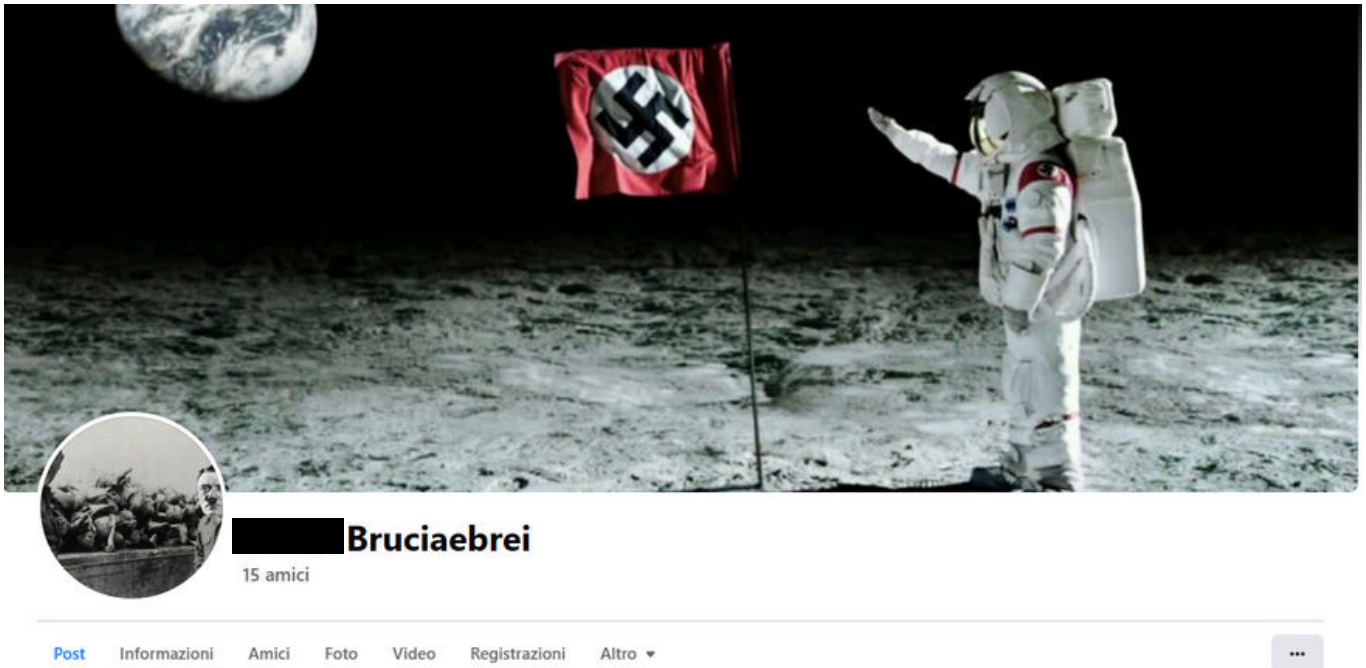
Twitch profile named “long live burnt Jewish”.

What emerged from the research through the OSINT software, is not only the significant amount of posts and pages existing and spreading hate messages towards Jewish people but also the number of accounts and profiles undeniably antisemitic.

The keywords used are “ebrei di merda” (“fucking Jewish”), “ebreo brucia” (“burn Jewish”), “ebreo forno” (“Jewish” and “oven”, the reference here is to the crematory), and, again, “porci ebrei” or anti-Zionists words.



Facebook profile resulting from following posts or comments during the research through the keywords.



Facebook profile named "Name burns Jewish".

These accounts were found either by directly searching for the above-mentioned keywords or by following posts or comments.

Many are fake or trolls, not dangerous from a criminal perspective and yet they are part of the antisemitic climate spread online.

	odio gli ebrei @ ebrei_di_merda _porcoddio	 Instagram	10/20/2022 11:10:20 AM
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Instagram account named "I hate Jewish people", the email linked is "Fucking Jewish".

	SIAMO DEGLI STRONZI DI MERDA @odiogliebrei666	 Instagram	10/20/2022 11:12:18 AM
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Instagram account named "we are fucking assholes", the email linked is "I hate Jewish people666".

As stated, it is not easy to distinguish at first sight whether an account could lead to serious threats and other consequences, including in the offline reality, or it is just perceived and meant as a “boyish prank”. It seems very common, especially on Twitter during football matches, to post insulting players, the referee or the opponent team calling them “fucking Jewish”. The reference is to decontextualized antisemitism because it does not seem to have the precise aim to affect Jewish people in concrete acts nor to voluntarily insult or offend them. Although it occurs anyway, it is not the primary intention of the perpetrators, it seems they did not mean to reinforce antisemitism.

Those posts are not part of a structured, contextualized antisemitism directly addressing Jewish people because of who they are, but it is part of a cultural wave of random insults towards anyone.

In this case, “fucking Jewish” is not related to a person’s religion, ethnicity, or political wing: it is a meaningless, common insult, comparable to “stupid”[12].

It goes without saying that this cultural wave is indeed a significant issue increasing the structural discriminatory and hate environment of a determined society. Thus, it shall not be underrated because it is still part of that broader phenomenon of hate and could lead to serious discriminatory behaviours or violent messages and actions.



Post on Twitter. “Fucking Jewish”.



Post on Twitter. “People from Bergamo fucking Jewish”.



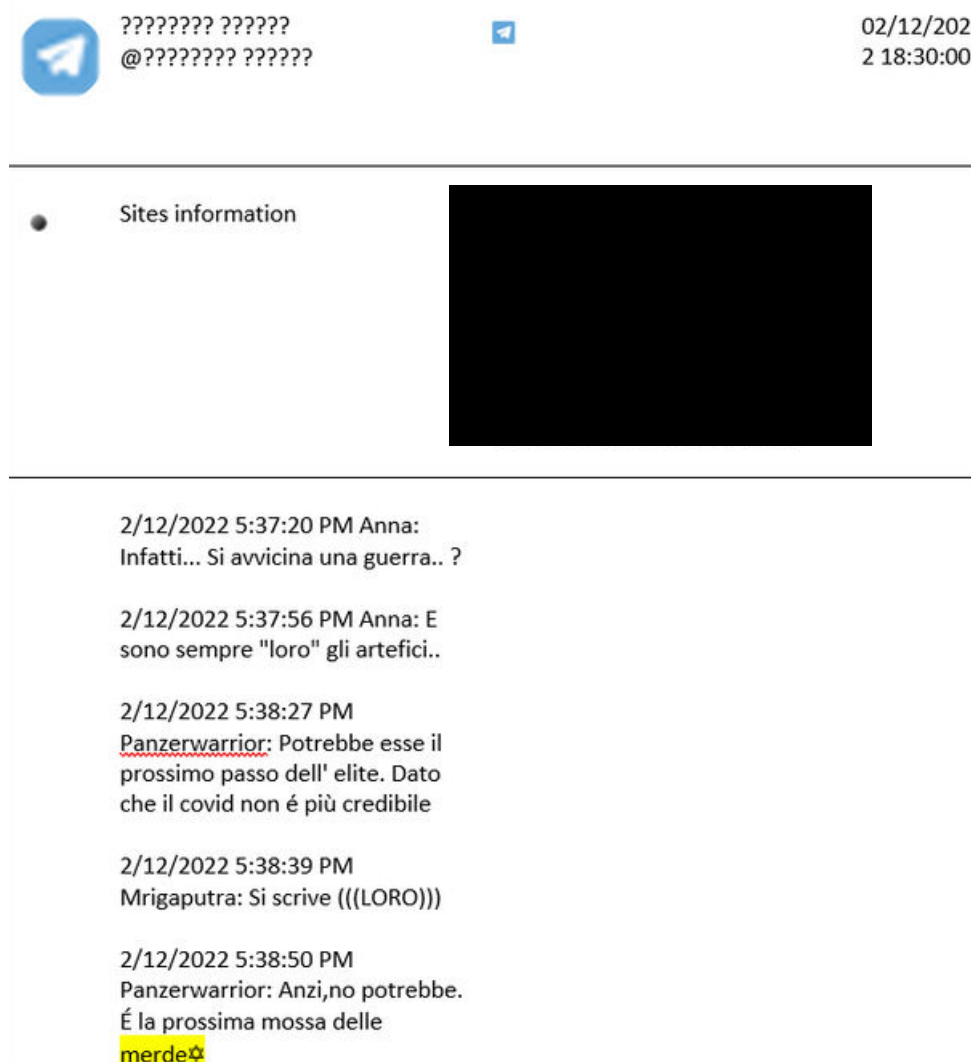
Antisemitic retweet to the post "When I am on my bike I would like to kill all the people who get in my way". “Move you fucking Jewish”

Therefore, it is by following the traces of those accounts and their activity online – their presence in groups, what they share or their comments – that allows distinguish whether they represent a real threat as pure antisemitism that could be translated into offline crimes.

THIRD WAVE: PURE ANTISEMITISM

The “pure”, long-standing antisemitism wave today manifests itself in a combination of conspiracy theories and intolerance[13], which includes prejudice and stereotypes, reiterating specific trends, “jokes” and narratives (including the anti-Zionists one).

As stated in the previous section, it is not immediate to distinguish this wave from the decontextualized antisemitism (nor the escalated anti-Zionism). It thus requires a deep analysis of the texts and messages shared in a precise context. Usually, the basins, the hubs where such narratives converge are Telegram groups or niche forums or blogs, unknown for those not used to share determined “values” and views.



Conversation in a Telegram group with undeniable antisemitic comments.

“Anna: Indeed... A war is approaching... ? - Anna: And “they” are always the architects.. - Panzerwarrior: It could be the next step of the elite. Since the covid is no longer credible - Mrigaputra: Spelled (((THEY))) - Panzerwarrior: Indeed,no it could. It's the next move of the fucking☆

Many other similar conversations were found in the Telegram group called “Meine Ehre heißt Treue”[14], mostly expressing conspiracy theories and familiar stereotypes, spreading violent messages against what they believe Jewish people represent in a delirious narrative that also includes other minorities or sensitive groups – as it often happens in these contexts. This narrative, which represents a form of apology for crime in several MS legislations, offers a world vision whereby the Jewish elite dictates the political and economic rules governing other countries – in this case, the Italian government – supported by the black and LGBT+ communities, that complete the social framework by imposing their agenda.

2/12/2022 5:39:27 PM

Panzerwarrior: Di che hai paura Anna? Chiamali per nome: Inferiori **ebrei di merda**

2/12/2022 5:43:58 PM

Panzerwarrior: Se verrà imposto il modello cinese, ho faccio un atto esteemo,oppure me ne vado da sto paese di merda

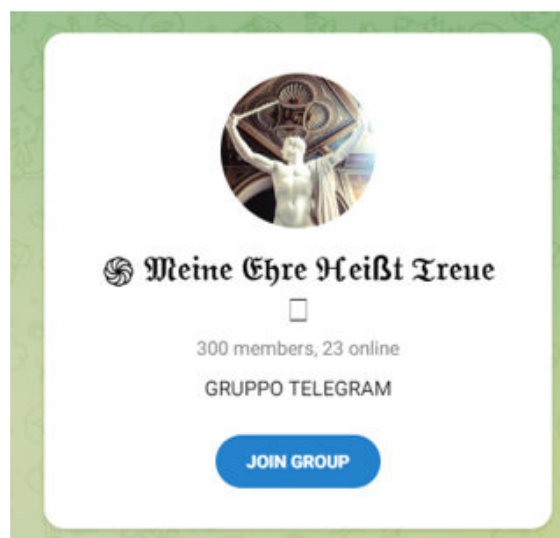
2/12/2022 5:45:32 PM Anna:

Eh... Stanno cominciando a perseguitare i leader dei canali Telegram che "chiaccherano" su di loro.. Ho sentito per esempio uno dei leader di "End Times Newz" rischia il carcere solo per aver postato materiale su di loro... Ed è in Germania.. Gli tocca scappare via.. La gente si sta svegliando e loro diventano sempre più malvagi..

Panzerwarrior: What are you afraid of Anna? Call them by their names: Inferior fucking Jews

- Panzerwarrior: If the Chinese model is imposed, I either do an extreme act, or I leave this shitty country

- Anna: Eh... They're starting to persecute the leaders of Telegram channels who "chat" about them.. I heard for example one of the leaders of "End Times Newz" is facing jail time just for posting material about them.... And he's in Germany.. He has to run away.. People are waking up and they are getting more and more evil...."



Telegram group Meine Ehre heißt Treue

The most common idea reiterated through these conversations regards the Jewish world domination, controlling every aspect of western societies, even more after the Covid-19 pandemic, which was indeed created and spread to gain profit, according to these theories[15].

In this context, it is clear why the link with the coronavirus appears as reinforcing the “need to gather and act accordingly”, to be informed because it is the only way to fight the Jewish domination and wait for the birth of a “new Hitler” to save the country and the entire world.

← Tweet



Per loro l'Italia e'un'altra Palestina.(stronzi che lavorate a perseguitarmi per i vostri padroni ebrei sionisti diJohannesburg da anni 24/7 , me ne frego di voi porci) ebrei sionisti)

20 lug 2021
Come la vogliamo definire, estorsione di Stato con gravi limitazioni alle Libertà personali in spregio alla nostra Costituzione ed alla Risoluzione del Consiglio Europeo???
Credo che non ci sia nulla da aggiungere dopo questo, anche sul siero sperimentale tag24.it/wp-content/upl...

12:13 PM · 22 lug 2021

Retweet of a post on Twitter @email: "What do we want to call it, state extortion with severe limitations on personal Freedoms in defiance of our Constitution and the European Council Resolution ?????". "I think there is nothing to add after this, even on the experimental serum. For them Italy is another Palestine.(assholes who have been working to persecute me for your Zionist Jew masters inJohannesburg for years 24/7 , I don't give a damn about you pigs) Zionist Jews)".

On the same track as the conversations above-mentioned, other posts reinforce antisemitic narratives depicting Jewish people as puppet masters of the world economy and western leaders, recalling the link with the Covid-19 pandemic.



alle 12:31 del 14 Mar. 2022



Alla fine i porci ebrei ci sono riusciti, hanno distrutto la classe economica dell'Italia.



È ANDATO TUTTO BENE - L'intensiva terapia ha funzionato
youtu.be

Post on VK sharing a Youtube video that ironically comments on the Italian post-coronavirus situation. "Finally the Jewish pigs succeeded, they destroyed the economic class of Italy".



alle 15:05 del 17 Ott.

Toh, è stato confermato che i sieri magici non sono stati testati e che quindi quegli ebrei al governo ci hanno usato come cavie. Adesso quella feccia ebraica di draghi e speranza dovranno rispondere delle loro azioni, nel modo più crudele possibile, e i sangue sporco provax non avranno più da dire a noi purosangue novax.

Post on VK. "Toh, it has been confirmed that the magic serums have not been tested and therefore those Jews in government used us as guinea pigs. Now those Draghi and Speranza Jewish scum will have to answer for their actions, in the cruellest way possible, and the dirty-blood Provax will have no more to say to us pure-blood Novax."

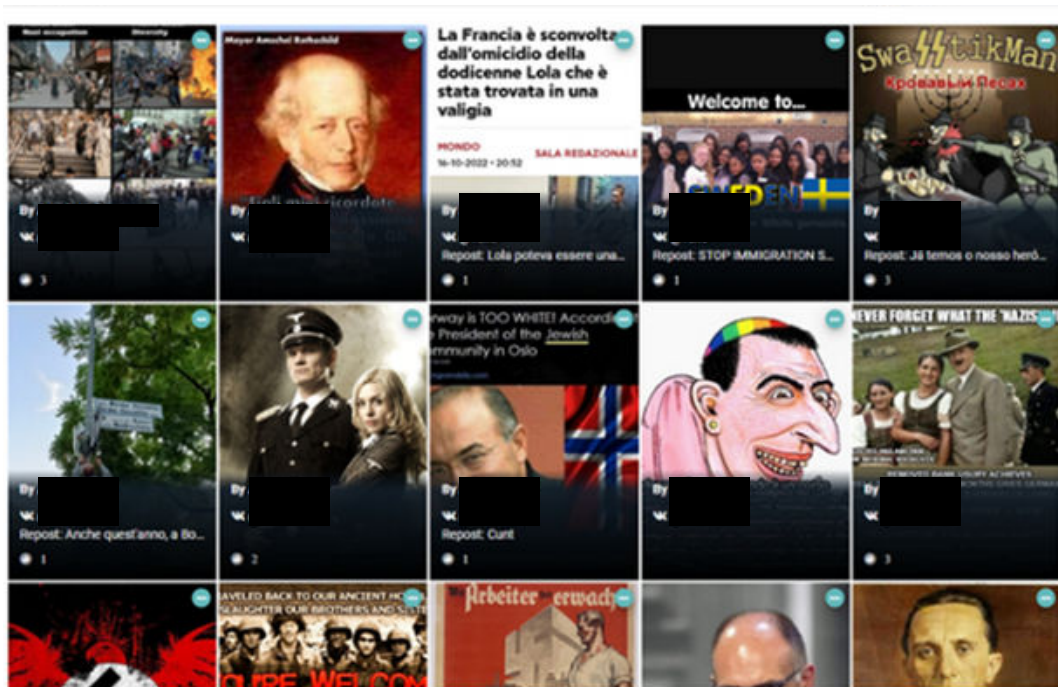


As stated in the previous paragraphs, following the traces online of a single account can lead to other interesting results, such as other pages or groups of individuals sharing the same “values”.

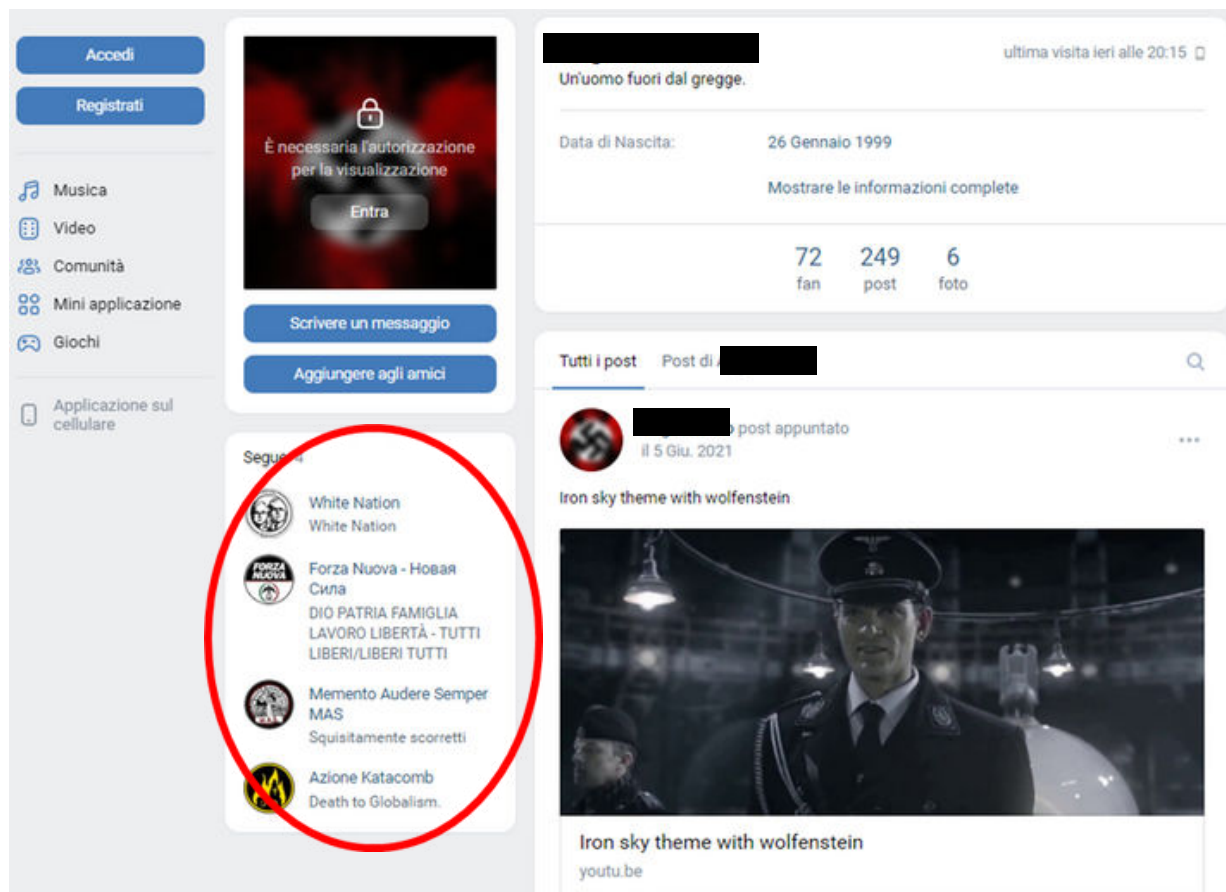
For instance, following this specific account on VK, whose svastika profile picture already indicates something, it is also possible to see through the OSINT software the kind of media (images, articles, videos) they share:



Link chart of the accounts related to a potentially risky subject. Many of them present a svastika in the profile picture or other symbols related to antisemitism and extremist ideologies.



Media shared by a possible risky account on VK, namely the happy merchant meme on a stereotyped image of Jewish people, svastikas and Nazis pictures, etc.



Account on VK of Nazi nostalgic.

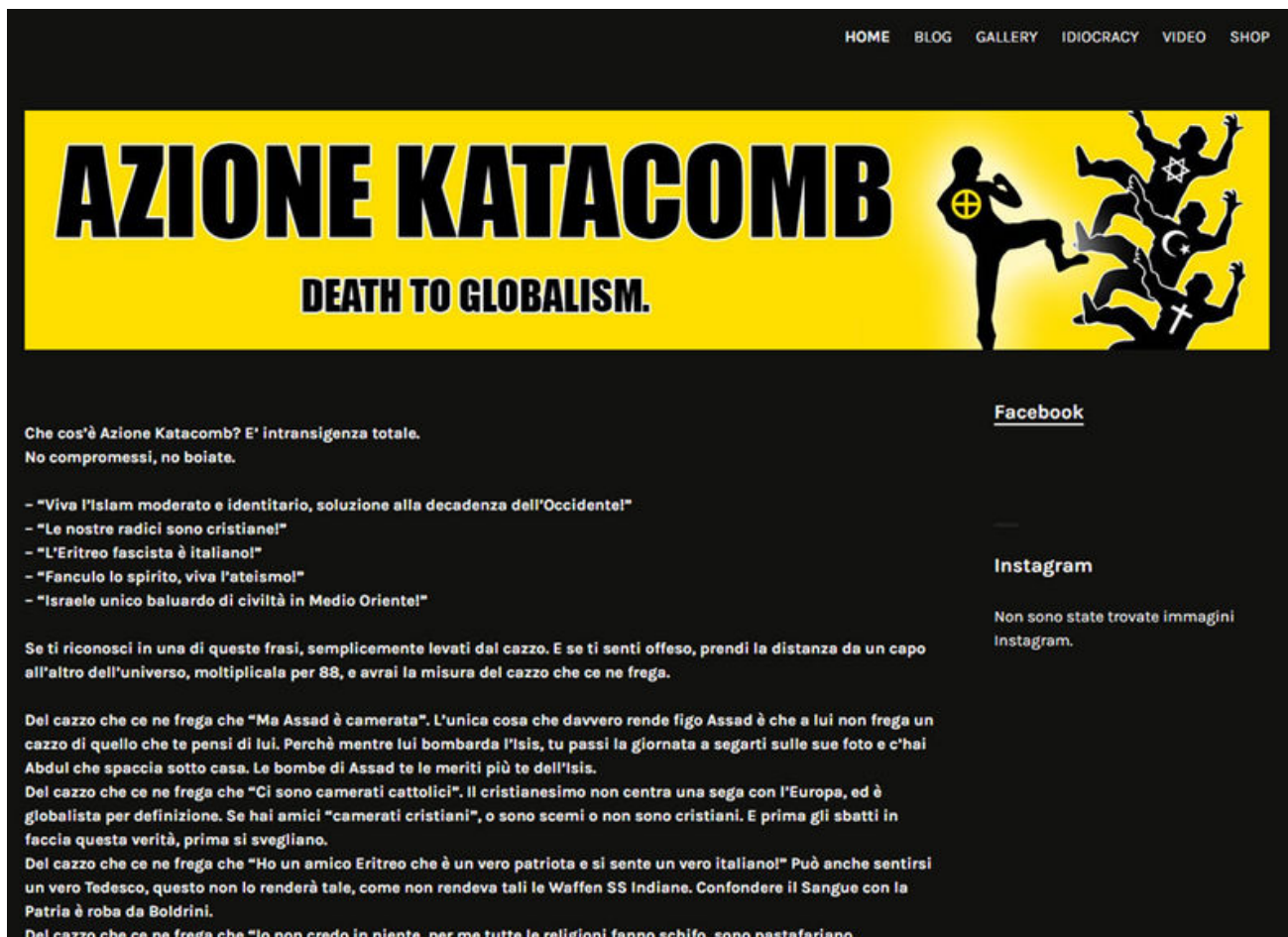
Moreover, their interests are visible directly in the VK profile, such as the page “Azione Katacomb – Death to Globalism”, where the admins and the members claim their fascist roots, exalting and celebrating them, as opposed to the global reality.

The page provides the link to their blog, opening with the following statement:

“What is Katacomb Action? It's total intransigence. No compromise, no bullshit.

- "Long live moderate and identity Islam, the solution to the decadence of the West!"
- "Our roots are Christian!"
- "The fascist Eritrean is Italian!"
- "Fuck the spirit, long live atheism!"
- "Israel is the only bastion of civilisation in the Middle East!"

If you recognise yourself in any of these phrases, simply get the fuck out. And if you're offended, take the distance from one end of the universe to the other, multiply it by 88, and you'll have the measure of the dick we give a shit about.”



Home page of the blog "Azione Katacomb".

Blogs, pages and groups like Azione Katacomb and Meine Ehre heißt Treue are the starting point for hate crimes in the offline reality.

They represent the link between the online and offline environments and how hate speech translates into a hate crime or an apology of crime.

On the 15th of November 2022, five people were arrested in Naples for being part of the "Order of Hagal", a neo-Nazi, supremacist, and denialist terrorist association using social networks and Telegram groups to spread hate speech, racist and antisemitic ideas, organizing training and sharing information to "get ready to attack"[16]. Similarly, last October, a white supremacist was arrested in Bari, with the charges of recruitment for the purposes of international terrorism and with propaganda and incitement to commit racial, ethnic and religious discrimination[17]. The man was part of the Italian-affiliated association "The Base"[18], whose activities were monitored, and the investigation started in 2021 after his messages in a Telegram group, "Sieg Heil", threatening Liliana Segre[19].

Analysing the online activity of specific groups and their members could indeed prevent serious crimes, such as in the above-mentioned cases.

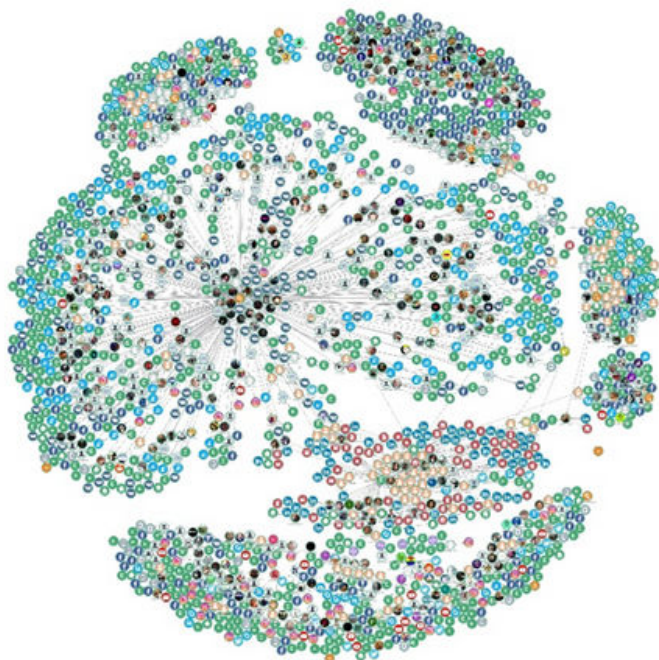
This logic could also apply to single individuals, as many hate incidents occur in the offline environment.

According to the OSCE-ODIHR data, in 2021 in Italy, several antisemitic attacks were registered, from threatening emails and the damage of property (vandalization with antisemitic symbols and swastika graffiti) to violent aggressions against Jewish people.

CONCLUSION OF THE CLIMATE OF ANTISEMITISM IN ITALY

The antisemitic climate of hate in Italy is indeed still significant both in the online and offline reality, strictly linked to the concretization of hate speech into hate crimes. Nonetheless, it shall be considered that the antisemitic waves online offer an insight into the more dangerous situation to be tackled and prevented.

The following link chart shows the accounts, pages and groups found online through OSINT software using the selected keywords:



OSINT software results searching the most common antisemitic keywords, namely "nazisionisi", "ebrei di merda", "porci ebrei", and "ebrei forno".

Those situations considered potentially dangerous also in the offline reality are mostly the ones including other protected categories, as the manifestation of pure antisemitism. This broad, long-standing hate flow aims directly at striking the Jewish community and, yet, in a delirious stream of ideological consciousness, it includes in the violent narratives hate against Muslim people, the LGBT+ community, people with disabilities, and, it goes without saying, non-white people. The link between antisemitism, white suprematism and Nazi ideologies is still strong and strictly bound, in its modern version affecting all individuals considered “different” and “others”, especially if they are foreigners.



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- [1] FRA, Fundamental Rights Report 2022, p. 81-83; Amnesty International, Amnesty International Report 2021/22 – The state of the world’s human rights, 2022, p. 44; European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, Hate speech and hate crime in the EU and the evaluation of online content regulation approaches, 2020, pp. 13-14.
- [2] Fondazione Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea – Osservatorio Antisemitismo, L'antisemitismo, available at <https://www.osservatorioantisemitismo.it/antisemitismo/>.
- [3] FRA, Antisemitism - Overview of antisemitic incidents Recorded in the European Union – 2011-2021, 2022, p. 4.
- [4] OSCE-ODIHR, Anti-Semitic hate crime, available at <https://hatecrime.osce.org/anti-semitic-hate-crime?country=IT>.
- [5] Supra, FRA, Antisemitism, p. 38.
- [6] One of the specificities of the hate phenomena is usually delineated from the hate speech incident online to the action translated into the hate crime offline.
- [7] For instance, in the report of the EU Commission, Heroes and Scapegoats Right-wing Extremism in Digital Environments (2021), posts critical of Israeli policies were not included in the toxic language samples unless motivated by antisemitism.
- [8] The UN definition recalls any communication that “attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, colour, descent, gender or other identity factor”.
- [9] Brown, A. (2018). What is so special about online (as compared to offline) hate speech?. Ethnicities, 18(3),p. 304.
- [10] Ibidem, Brown, p. 302.
- [11] OSCE-ODIHR, Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities - A Practical Guide, 2017, p. 7.
- [12] This applies also to homophobic insults, such as “frocio” (“faggot”): it does not mean that the person insulted is part of the LGBT+ community, it is a way of insulting anyone.
- [13] OSCE-ODIHR, Anti-Semitic Hate Crime, 2019, p. 2.
- [14] The motto of the SS. Many of the conversations in that group start often greeting “comrades” and the hand emoji, recalling the Nazis and fascist greeting.
- [15] World Jewish Congress, Antisemitic Conspiracy Myths, 2020, pp. 7-10.

- [16] https://www.ansa.it/campania/notizie/2022/11/15/cellula-neonazista-pronta-ad-attentati-quattro-arresti_a242acdf-cdc9-448d-abd1-4bcccbee445d.html.
- [17] https://www.ansa.it/puglia/notizie/2022/10/27/terrorismo-internazionale-un-arresto-in-puglia.-pronto-a-morire-per-la-razza-bianca_558963a1-6370-43ef-b6dd-b7a52e69cc6d.html.
- [18] A US supremacist terrorist organisation,
<https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounders/the-base>.
- [19] Italian Holocaust survivor and Senator for life in the Parliament.



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