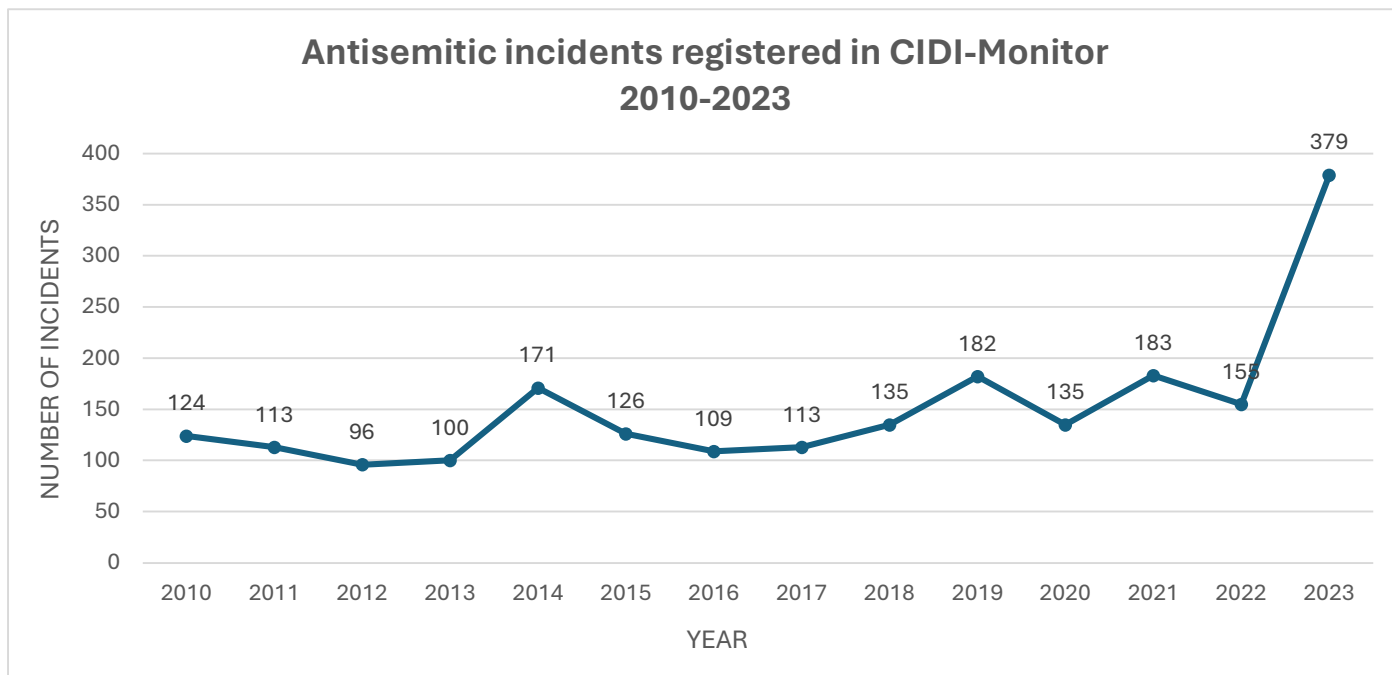


## Summary

In 2023 CIDI registered a total of 379 antisemitic incidents. This means a rise in incidents by 2.5 times compared to 2022, in which 155 incidents were registered. Even in comparison with 2021, when the highest number of incidents so far was registered (183), the amount has more than doubled. This year's increase reaches far outside of the parameters of the trend for the past 13 years. This stresses the urgency of a decisive approach to address this fast rising antisemitism.

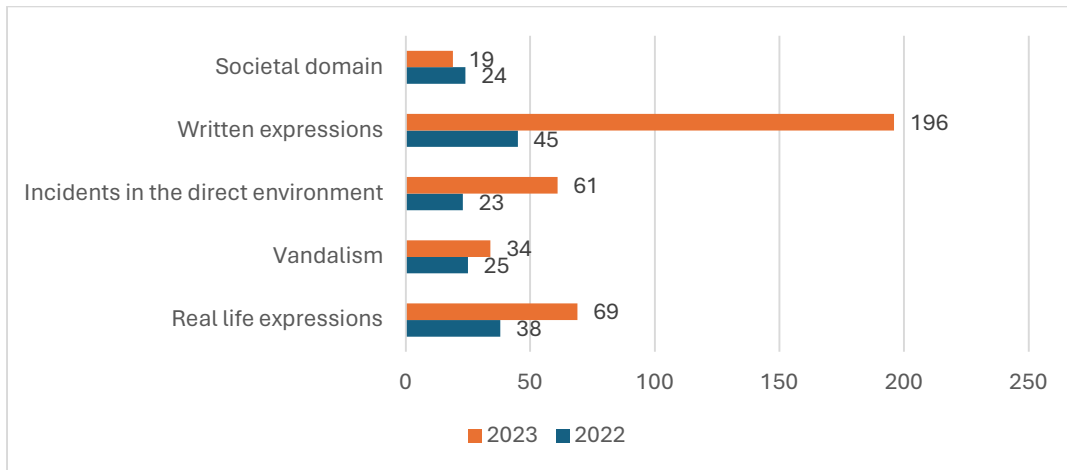


### A closer look at the incidents in 2023 shows the following trends

After October 7th and the subsequent war between Israel and Hamas, the number of reports of antisemitic incidents in the Netherlands strongly increased. Jews in the Netherlands and the Jewish religion were often associated with the policies of the government in Israel which caused Jews to become the target of antisemitic assaults. It is also important to emphasize that the number of antisemitic incidents in 2023 was already nearing the total of 2022 before October 7th.

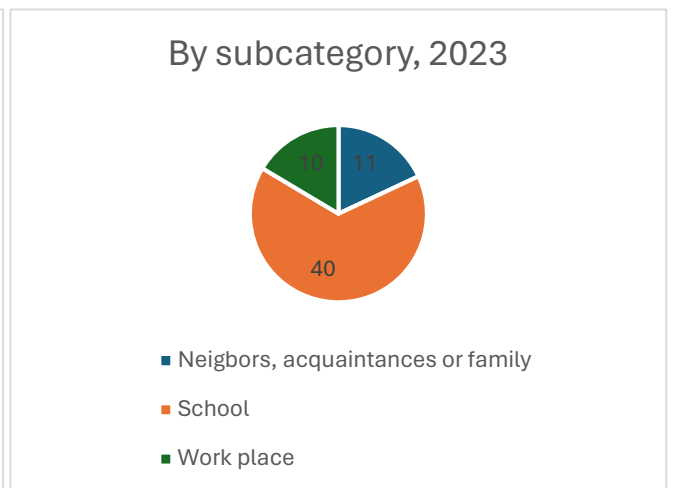
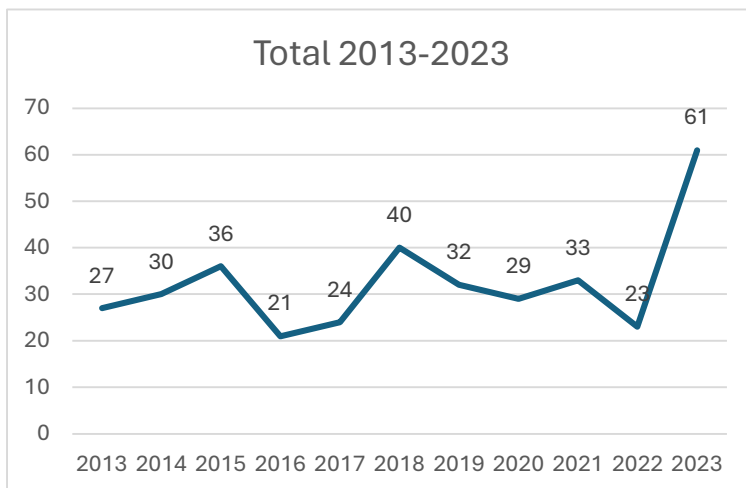
When we look at the different contexts in which antisemitic incidents occurred, we can distinguish between a number of categories. The graph on the following page shows the categories and differentiates between this year and last year's report.

### Incidents by category, 2022-2023

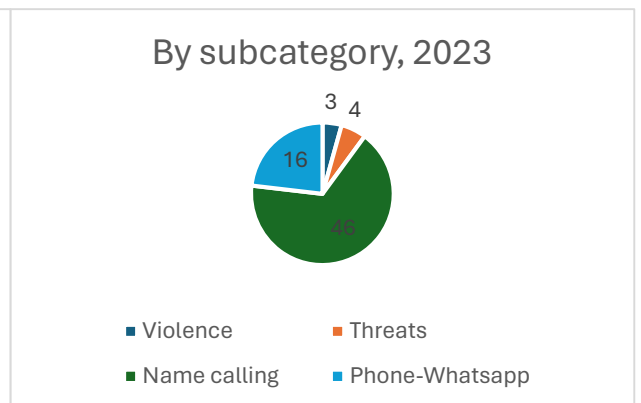
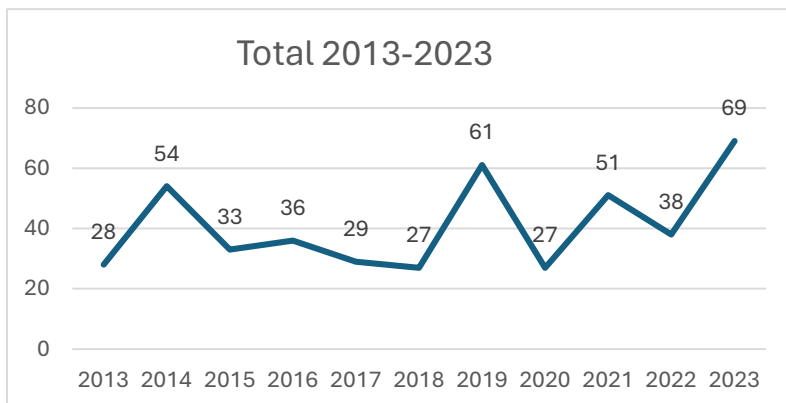


### Incidents in the direct environment

In the category ‘incidents in the direct environment’ we noted an increase of more than 150% in 2023 and the number of incidents in schools was five times higher than in 2022. Jewish students not only at secondary schools, but also at institutes for higher educations and universities, were called names, threatened, and even physically assaulted by classmates. Each of these incidents coincided with antisemitic expressions.



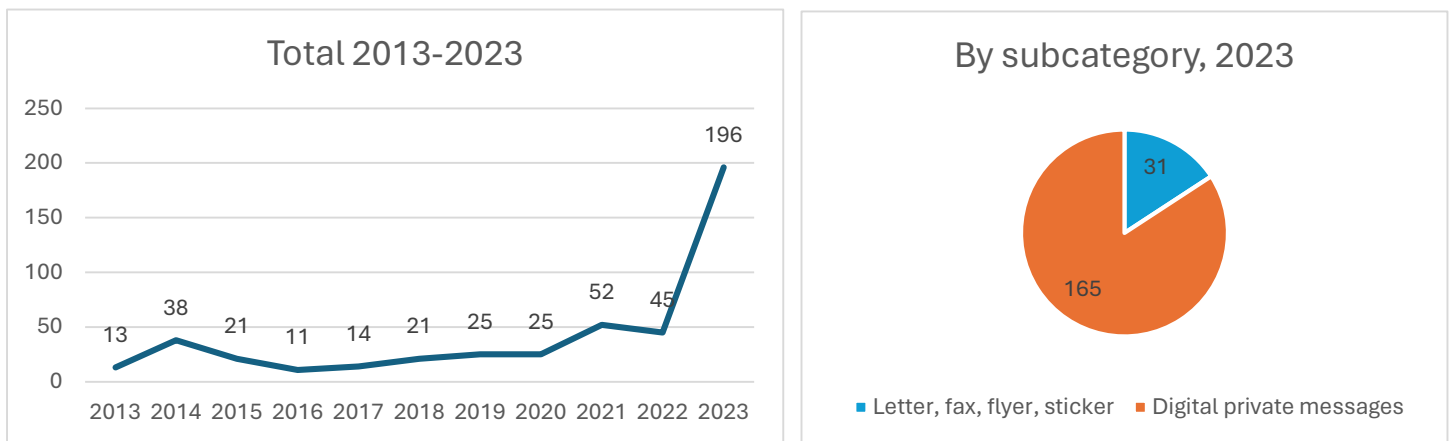
### ‘Real Life’ expressions



The number of antisemitic incidents in the category ‘Real Life’ expressions increased by 82% in 2023. Jewish individuals who are recognizable for being Jewish, for example by wearing a kippah, were often confronted by name calling and intimidation in the past year.

### Written expressions

This year Jewish institutions, organisations, and individuals received a lot of hate mail, both on and offline, and other written expressions of antisemitism. Almost all institutions have received written name callings and (death) threats. The number of these kinds of incidents has increased by 435%.



In the graph with the division in subcategories we see a destructive rise in antisemitic incidents online through digital private messages. This can be either by email or a private message on Instagram, X, and any other social media platform.

### Conclusions and recommendations

In the last decade the Jewish community in The Netherlands has not experienced an explosion of antisemitic incidents of this size. Even more so, the current war between Israel and Gaza sees far more escalation in Dutch society than previous armed conflicts between Israel and terror groups in the Gaza strip.

Therefore, combatting antisemitism requires a concerted approach by governmental and non-governmental groups, organizations, and individuals. Ultimately, antisemitism conflicts with fundamental democratic rights. Jews have the right to be who they are and live in safety in The Netherlands.

The following recommendations can help to counter antisemitism:

1. **Make Holocaust education mandatory.** In the past years we have seen multiple reports about the decreasing knowledge of the Holocaust in Dutch society among young people. A report by the Claims Conference showed that 25% of Dutch inhabitants under 40 did not know anything about the Holocaust or thought that it was being exaggerated. Deepening knowledge about this dark period of the country will help normalize and increase the effect of combatting antisemitism. Visiting historical Holocaust related heritages sites should be a mandatory part of this education, as well as visiting the new Holocaust museum in Amsterdam.

2. **Implement educational programs about Judaism and Jewish history.** Following the aforementioned lack of knowledge on the Holocaust, education about Judaism and Jewish history is needed to improve the average level of knowledge. Normalization of Judaism, the Jewish people, and its history will contribute in a positive changing approach towards Dutch Jews.
3. **Combatting antisemitism in the digital world.** This report also shows a worrying rise in antisemitic incidents in the digital world. Especially social media platforms are showing an explosion of antisemitism that reintroduces old antisemitic blood libels with a modern touch. Therefore, we urge the government and social media platforms to promote the willingness of people to report antisemitism online. Also new research into this problem is highly necessary. Besides that, we urge involved parties to focus more on the education of children in using the internet.
4. **Police and public prosecutors.** Criminal indictments regarding antisemitism often take too much time before they are judged by the public prosecutors office whether or not they are applicable for a court case. Additionally, police forces need an important improvement in how they can investigate and track perpetrators of antisemitic incidents faster. In order to do this in an effective way, attorneys and police officers should be trained in understanding and recognizing antisemitism. Lastly, in order to improve the understanding of perpetrators of the gravity of antisemitism, an incident should function as an aggravating factor for other offenses.
5. **No room for antisemitism.** Sports need a single policy to combat antisemitism. Especially in football stadiums and among football fans, antisemitism is normalized. Chants such as '*Hamas, Hamas, all the Jews killed by gas*' are heard almost every week. The government should work together with the main sports associations in order to develop a particular policy for this branch.