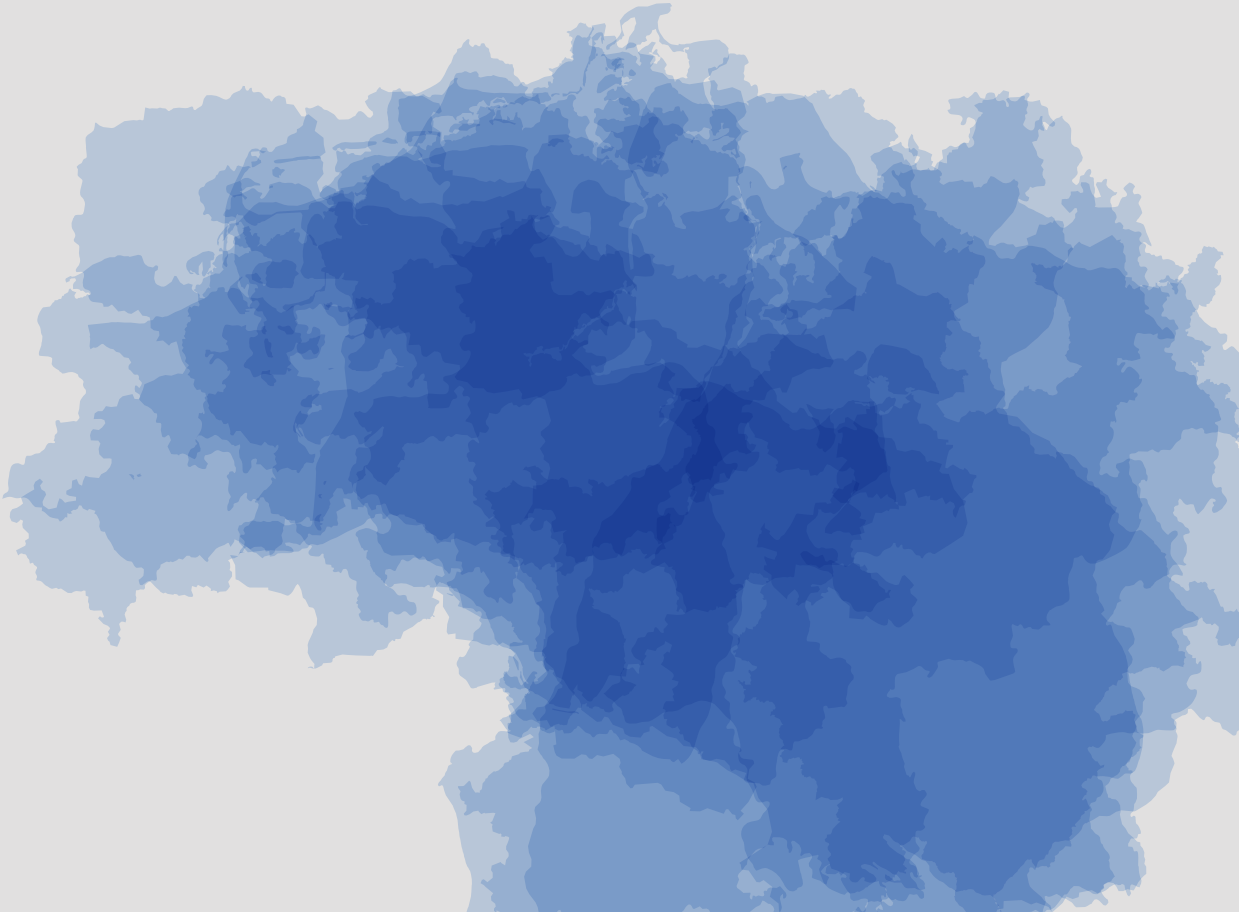




Bundesverband RIAS e.V.
Federal Association of Departments for
Research and Information on Antisemitism



Annual Report

Antisemitic Incidents in Germany 2025

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Introduction

Since October 7, 2023, the ongoing armed conflicts have shaped the global political landscape. Antisemitic incidents continue to occur on a dramatic scale throughout the world. In May 2025, a man with a left-wing anti-imperialist background shot two employees of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D.C.; in December 2025, an Islamist terrorist attack killed 15 people at a Hanukkah celebration in Sydney. In Germany, too, incidents of extreme antisemitic violence have been reported; fortunately, these did not result in any deaths.

The scale of antisemitic incidents in Germany remained at the very high level seen in 2024 into the second year after October 7, with no indication of a reversal in the trend. Once again, it became apparent that the course of the war in the Middle East served as an occasion for many to make antisemitic remarks or attack Jews.

As a result, antisemitism remained a pervasive phenomenon in the daily lives of Jews in Germany in 2025, affecting them in a wide variety of areas. Many antisemitic incidents occurred in everyday settings, such as workplaces, schools, and universities, as well as in recreational spaces such as sports facilities and bars. Antisemitic incidents outside Jewish institutions were reported as well. Furthermore, antisemitism remained highly visible in public spaces, for example in the form of antisemitic graffiti/scrawls or the dissemination of antisemitic content at gatherings. In contrast, broad societal opposition to antisemitic statements, or solidarity with Jews,

were often lacking. Overall, the persistently high number of anti-semitic incidents remains a daily burden for many Jews.

Israel-related antisemitism was particularly prevalent in 2025, but there was no decline in other manifestations of antisemitism either. A look at the political-ideological background shows that the proportion of incidents involving anti-Israel activism declined slightly, while the number of incidents with a right-wing extremist background increased, reaching yet another peak.

The present report *Antisemitic Incidents in Germany 2025* compiles the findings of all RIAS reporting offices. These are run by civil society organizations, universities, or local authorities and form part of the Federal Working Group (Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft, BAG) of the Bundesverband RIAS (see *Appendix* for more details). The chapter *Antisemitic Incidents in 2025* analyzes the number of antisemitic incidents in 2025 and their development year-on-year, broken down by various categories such as incident types, people affected, locations, manifestations of antisemitism, and political-ideological backgrounds. The report focuses on gatherings where antisemitic incidents occurred, antisemitic incidents in public spaces, and online incidents, with the chapter *Statistics at a glance* providing an overview of the key analysis categories. The *Appendix* explains the data basis and civil society documentation of antisemitic incidents. It also describes the conceptual framework and categories used in the analysis and in this report.

Summary

- In 2025, RIAS reporting offices documented a total of 8725 antisemitic incidents, meaning that the high level of incidents seen in 2024 continued. Nearly 24 antisemitic incidents occurred each day, on average.
- Specific developments in the conflict in the Middle East—such as the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas in October 2025—had little impact on the number of antisemitic incidents.
- Antisemitism manifested in 2025 through 4 incidents of extreme violence, 178 assaults, and 257 threats.
- RIAS documented a total of 1744 gatherings involving antisemitic incidents, or roughly 34 per week. 89% of these incidents were classified as manifestations of Israel-related antisemitism.
- RIAS classified 68% of all documented incidents as Israel-related antisemitism; this had also been by far the most common manifestation of antisemitism in 2024.
- The number of incidents of antisemitic othering or post-Shoah antisemitism without a thematic connection to Israel was also significantly higher in 2025 than in the period prior to October 7, 2023.

- Among the antisemitic incidents that RIAS was able to clearly attribute to a political-ideological background, anti-Israel activism was the most common category with almost 23 % of all incidents. This proportion was slightly lower than in 2024 (26 %), while the proportion of antisemitic incidents with a left-wing anti-imperialist background increased from 4 % to 6 %.
- In 2025, 807 antisemitic incidents were linked to right-wing extremism, marking a new record high. In 2024, there had been 562 incidents in this category.
- The number of antisemitic incidents directly targeting Jews or Israelis has remained high since October 7, 2023, with 825 such incidents in 2025.
- The number of antisemitic incidents on the internet was higher than in 2024, rising from 1996 to 2314 incidents. Overall, 27 % of all antisemitic incidents in 2025 were recorded online, compared to 23 % in 2024. 43 % of threats were recorded online in 2025—a particularly high proportion.
- The most common form of entanglement with other ideologies of inequality was that with racism, with RIAS documenting nearly 300 such incidents in 2025.

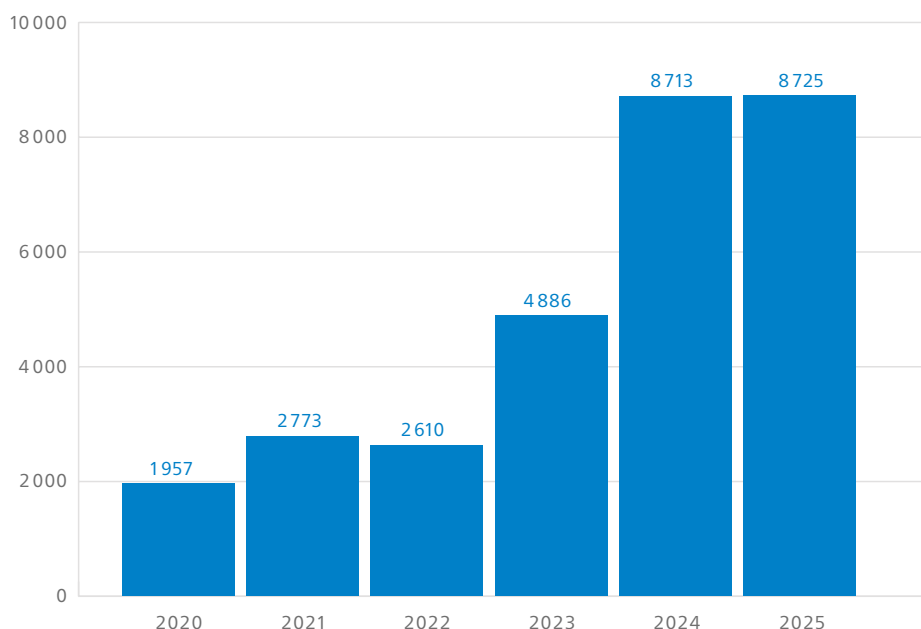
Antisemitic incidents in 2025

Developments over the year

In 2025, RIAS reporting offices documented 8725 antisemitic incidents nationwide. This means that the number of incidents has remained at a consistently high level since October 7, 2023. The number of recorded antisemitic incidents was virtually the same as in the previous year, rising only minimally by 0.2 % from 8713 incidents in 2024. There are also few differences compared to the previous year in terms of the nature and severity of the incidents. Only the political-ideological backgrounds show some shifts.

Thus, 2025 saw the continuation of a trend that began with the massacres carried out in Israel by Hamas and other terrorist groups on October 7, 2023: Following these events, the number of antisemitic incidents documented by Rias reporting offices in Germany rose to a level much higher than in previous years. Between 2020 and 2022, RIAS had documented an average of around 2500 incidents per year. That number has now more than tripled.

Number of antisemitic incidents, 2020–2025¹ (Fig. 1)



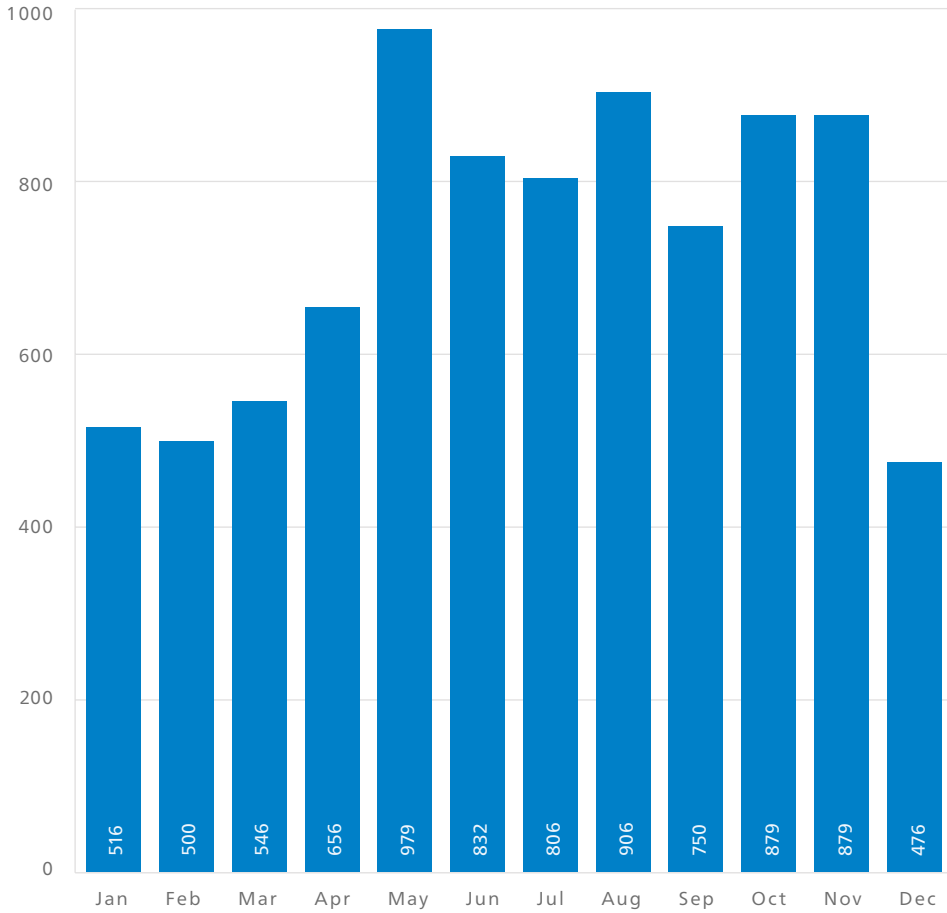
¹ The figures cited in this report for the years 2021 through 2024 also include information collected after the corresponding annual reports and thus not included in them.

In 2025, the proportion of Israel-related antisemitism—that is, antisemitic references to Israel—remained high at 68% of all antisemitic incidents. These often overlapped with other manifestations of antisemitism (see the section on *Manifestations of Antisemitism* for more details). RIAS interprets these figures to mean that the pattern of incidents continues to be influenced by an opportunity structure that has taken hold since October 7, 2023—in Germany, but also nearly worldwide.² RIAS defines an “opportunity structure” as the convergence of several factors that enable antisemitic behavior or increase its likelihood: this includes triggering events, media coverage of certain topics, antisemitic actions or campaigns by political actors, as well as reactions from politicians, police, and the courts, and also everyday social contexts. Such an opportunity structure for antisemitic incidents, established in the wake of October 7 and the subsequent wars, retained its impact in 2025.

This is illustrated by the change in the number of antisemitic incidents over the course of the year. On average, RIAS documented 727 antisemitic incidents per month in 2025: fewer in winter, and particularly many in the months of May, August, October, and November. Overall, the distribution of incident numbers over the course of the year is similar to that of 2024. This suggests that specific developments in the Middle East—such as a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas in February or the war of Israel and the United States against Iran in June (the so-called 12-Day War)—had little impact on the number of incidents per month. Similarly, the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas on October 10 did not lead to a significantly noticeable reduction in the number of antisemitic incidents compared to the previous year. In contrast, a solidarity flotilla for the Gaza Strip and the second anniversary of October 7, 2023, served as two almost simultaneous occasions for a particularly high number of gatherings involving antisemitic incidents, and the debate regarding a looming famine in the Gaza Strip beginning in April can be identified as an occasion for antisemitic incidents to a limited extent. This issue was particularly prominent in the media and political discourse in August.

2 Julius Gruber, Bianca Loy and Daniel Poensgen, Antisemitische Vorfälle nach den Massakern der Hamas am 7. Oktober. Die Rolle von Gelegenheitsstrukturen für das antisemitische Vorgehen in Deutschland, RIAS Working Paper no. 01/23 (Bundesverband RIAS, 2023), https://report-antisemitism.de/documents/2024-05-17_Working-Paper-01-23_Antisemitische-Vorfaelle-nach-den-Massakern-der-Hamas-am-7-Oktober.pdf.

Number of antisemitic incidents over the course of 2025 (Fig. 2)



Incident types

The nature and severity of antisemitic incidents documented by RIAS—whether through direct reports or the analysis of other sources—vary considerably. For this reason, RIAS distinguishes six different types of incidents (for more on this, see the *Conceptual framework and categories* section in the appendix). In 2025, RIAS reporting offices documented a total of 4 cases of extreme violence, 178 assaults, and 413 instances of targeted property damage. In addition, there were 257 antisemitic threats and 103 antisemitic mass mailings. 7770 incidents—and thus the vast majority—involved abusive behavior, including 1744 gatherings where antisemitic incidents occurred.

In 2025, RIAS recorded four cases of extreme violence nationwide. The previous year, there were eight cases. In February, a man attacked a visitor to the Berlin Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe directly on the field of memorial stelae, inflicting a 14-centimeter-long cut to the victim's throat. The victim of the attack was saved by emergency surgery. More than a year after the incident, he still suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder. During the assault, the perpetrator shouted "Allahu Akbar." In court, he claimed that an operative of the so-called Islamic State had urged him to commit the act. The perpetrator, who lives in Leipzig, had specifically sought out the Memorial to the Murdered Jews in the hope of finding Jews there. However, the victim was a non-Jewish tourist who had been visiting the memorial with friends at the time of the incident. The Berlin Court of Appeals sentenced the perpetrator to 13 years in prison for attempted murder, aggravated assault, and attempted membership in a terrorist organization.³ In another case of extreme violence, a refugee in Coburg, Bavaria, attacked another resident of his shelter with a knife, having mistaken him for a Jew. According to a spokesperson, the Coburg public prosecutor's office assumed that the perpetrator suffered from a mental illness and was therefore incapable of being guilty.⁴ The other two cases of extreme violence cannot be published in order to protect the persons affected.

3 Kerstin Gehrke, "Ein Wunder, dass er den Schnitt an der Kehle überlebte' 13 Jahre Haft für Messerattacke an Berliner Holocaust-Mahnmal," *Der Tagesspiegel*, 5 March 2026, <https://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/ein-wunder-dass-er-den-schnitt-an-der-kehle-uberlebte-13-jahre-haft-fur-messerattacke-an-berliner-holocaust-mahnmal-15318018.html>; Kerstin Gehrke, "Auch neun Monate später leidet sein Opfer an den Folgen. Angeklagter schweigt im Prozess um Messerangriff am Holocaust-Mahnmal," *Der Tagesspiegel*, 20 November 2025, <https://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/auch-neun-monate-spaeter-leidet-sein-opfer-an-den-folgen-angeklagter-schweigt-im-prozess-um-messerangriff-am-holocaust-mahnmal-14889764.html>.

4 Kevin Culia, "Dramatische Zuspitzung' – Neue BKA-Zahlen zeigen Ausmaß des Judenhasses," *Die Welt*, 6 August 2024, <https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article68907edf5bfd36554e9e69a9/antisemitische-straftaten-dramatische-zuspitzung-neue-bka-zahlen-zeigen-ausmass-des-judenhasses.html>.

The number of assaults declined only slightly compared to the previous year—from 187 in 2024 to 178 in 2025. Incidents involving physical violence thus remain significantly more frequent than in the period before October 7: In 2022, RIAS had documented 58 assaults nationwide; in 2023, the number had already risen to 127. During an assault in September in Erfurt, a man visibly wearing a Star of David pendant was riding the tram. The attacker boarded the tram, noticed the pendant and confronted the affected man about it. He then began to strike the man and tried to drag him off the tram. The affected person managed to defend himself successfully. After the attacker had left the tram, the affected person continued his journey and eventually also got off. However, a short time later he encountered the attacker again, and was attacked once more. This time, the perpetrator ripped the Star of David from the man's neck. In 2025, RIAS documented a series of incidents in which affected individuals—actual or perceived Jews—were assaulted on the basis of visible Jewish symbols. The example from Erfurt clearly demonstrates that antisemitic assaults can strike affected individuals out of the blue in everyday situations. RIAS is generally unable to attribute such incidents to any political-ideological background. In 2025, this was the case for 58% of all assaults. In terms of content, RIAS classifies incidents such as the one described in Erfurt as antisemitic othering. This manifestation of antisemitic othering played a role in 54% of the assaults. In June, a man and a woman were out walking in Munich at night. The man was wearing a t-shirt with a Star of David printed on it. Two strangers approached them and hurled antisemitic insults at them. When the affected couple tried to escape the situation, the perpetrators punched both of them in the head and back.

During some assaults, perpetrators used the label "Jew" with insulting intent, even when they (presumably) did not assume they were actually facing Jewish people. For instance, this often happens in clashes between different groups of soccer fans. At the end of September in Aachen, Alemannia Aachen fans attacked supporters of FC Erzgebirge Aue after a match whilst they were waiting in their cars at a traffic light. The Aachen fans shouted, among other things, "you Jews!", caused extensive damage to the cars and attempted to pull the affected individuals out of their vehicles. The victims were injured by glass shards and suffered cuts.

Other assaults were specifically directed at people who were clearly recognizable as Jewish. In August, a rabbi in Hesse, identifiable as such by his clothing, was shopping in a supermarket with his children. A man unknown to them spotted them and shouted "Free Palestine!" at them. In a later interview, the victim reported having asked the man: "Why are you yelling at

me? What have I done to you? What does this have to do with me?"⁵

The rabbi took his phone out of his pocket, but the man snatched it from his hand and threw it away. He then shoved the rabbi backward and ran off.

RIAS is often able to assign a political-ideological background when assaults occur within a known political context such as a gathering, when the attackers are known to the affected people, or when the attackers clearly self-identify with a political stance. RIAS was able to attribute a total of 39 of the 178 assaults in 2025 to anti-Israel activism. For example, in March in Kassel, a group began harassing a person. Then someone from the group called out to the others: "Hey, come here, I know this one. He's a Zionist pig." The next moment, someone punched the affected person in the face; further blows followed. One of the attackers said, "You pig, you're in favor of the genocide." The perpetrators eventually left; the affected person was hospitalized.

People committed to commemorating the victims of the Shoah also became victims of antisemitic assaults in 2025. On November 9 in Hamburg, an elderly man assaulted a woman who had lit a memorial candle and was cleaning a Stolperstein. The man approached her, blew out the candle, and threw it away. Then, he struck and choked the woman. In late July, a passerby in Nuremberg attacked a man who was participating in a memorial gathering dedicated to the demolition of the former main synagogue on November 8, 1938. A passerby rode past the rally on an e-bike, spat on one of the participants, and then rode on.

In 2025, RIAS documented 257 threats. This represents a 15% decrease compared to 302 threats in 2024. Still, even for this type of incident, the number remains much higher than in the period before October 7, 2023: In 2022, RIAS had recorded 87 threats nationwide; in 2023, the number was 183. In early October on Yom Kippur, the holiest Jewish holiday, a rabbi was walking to the synagogue when a car suddenly pulled up beside him. A man rolled down the window, formed a gun with his hand, and mimicked a shooting gesture. He then shouted something unintelligible before accelerating and driving away. On June 20, a Jewish person in Löbnitz (Saxony) was threatened with the words: "You filthy Jew, your house will burn soon!" and "You should all be burned!"

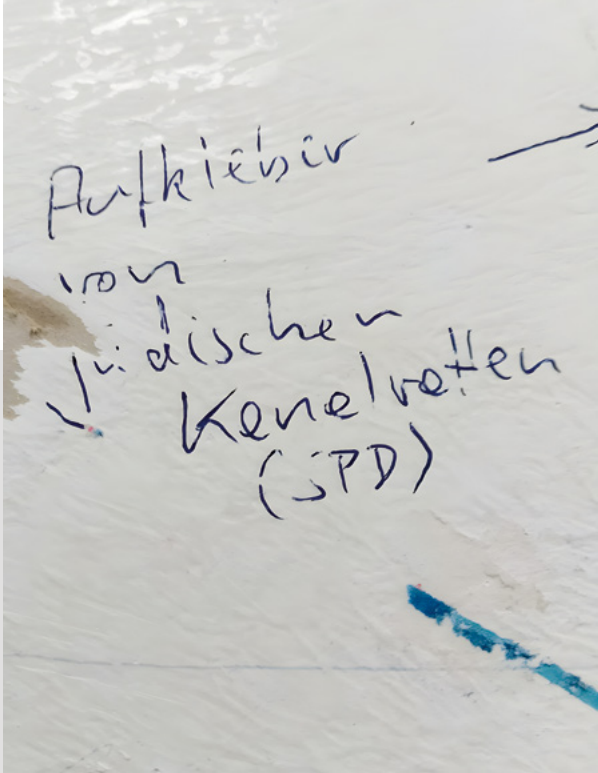
5 Helmut Kuhn, "'Was habe ich Dir getan?' In Bad Homburg wurde der Chabad-Rabbiner Shalom Dovber Rabinowitz in einem Einkaufszentrum angegriffen – vor den Augen seiner Kinder," *Jüdische Allgemeine*, 20 August 2025, <https://www.juedische-allgemeine.de/politik/was-habe-ich-dir-getan>.

Two aspects of the antisemitic threats recorded by RIAS in 2025 are particularly striking: First, 68% of the threats can be classified as antisemitic othering in terms of their manifestation (overall, this applies to only 36% of all incidents). Correspondingly, other manifestations of antisemitism play a less significant role in threats than they do in other incident types. This can be interpreted to mean that in the case of threats (that is, incidents in which perpetrators threaten someone with antisemitic violence) the mere identification of the affected individuals as (presumably) Jewish appears to be a completely sufficient motivation for the act, without the need for an additional antisemitic justification. Second, RIAS was able to attribute a comparatively high number of threats in 2025—12%, more than any other political-ideological background—to right-wing extremism. In Wismar (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), in March, a right-wing extremist participant of a rally under the slogan “Against Left-Wing Extremism and Violence” threatened people who had gathered for a counter-protest with the words: “I hope you get gassed, you Jews!”

In 2025, RIAS recorded a total of 413 incidents of targeted property damage. This number, too, has declined slightly from 447 incidents in 2024 but remains significantly higher than in the period prior to October 7, 2023. In 2022, Rias had recorded 205 instances of targeted property damage; the following year, 333. In 2025, just like before, targeted property damage occurred primarily at four types of locations: memorial sites (239 incidents), synagogues (28), cemeteries (31), and the direct living environment of the affected Jewish individuals (40). In August, unknown perpetrators in Hamburg defaced the memorial “Here and Now—To the Victims of the Nazi Judicial System in Hamburg” with the slogans “Israel is the enemy of humanity” and “Fuck Israel.” In Schwäbisch Gmünd, on the morning of International Holocaust Remembrance Day on January 27, signs of arson were discovered at the former synagogue. According to press reports, the exact time of the incident could not be determined. The police were able to identify a suspect but ruled out a political motive for the act. In Dessau-Roßlau in January, presumably shortly before Holocaust Remembrance Day, the Jewish cemetery was defaced with the letters “SS” and “SA”. At the end of January in Munich, someone scratched a swastika into the icy windshield of a parked car. It is known in the neighborhood that the car owner is Jewish. The category of targeted property damage exhibits a particularly high proportion of incidents that cannot be attributed to any political-ideological background, with 80% of incidents unclassified in 2025.

Antisemitic mass mailings played only a minor role among the incidents documented by RIAS in 2025. With 103 incidents, the number was significantly lower than in the previous year (176). This type of incident usually involves emails that are clearly addressed to a large number of recipients. These are sometimes very extensive and contain numerous explicitly antisemitic statements, which RIAS classifies under various manifestations of antisemitism. Consequently, in mass mailings, almost all manifestations occur more frequently in relative terms than in the total number of antisemitic incidents. The only exception is Israel-related antisemitism. This manifestation plays a role in only 38 % of all antisemitic mass mailings—compared to 68 % across all incidents. RIAS was able to attribute nearly half of the 2025 mass mailings to a conspiracist background, compared to only 2 % of all of that year’s antisemitic incidents. For example, in September 2025, Saxon civil society institutions that critically address antisemitism received an email that, after politely addressing the “esteemed antisemitism researchers” stated, among other things, that “since Jews are indeed impure, antisemitism is unfortunately more or less natural, and it is important to limit it solely to blood- or origin-based antisemitism to avoid misuse.” This was followed by a lengthy discussion on medicine and psychology permeated by antisemitic conspiracy myths.

As before, by far the most common type of incident in 2025 was abusive behavior, which accounted for 7770 of the 8725 incidents. Incidents in this category often involve antisemitic graffiti. For example, in September, a piece of graffiti reading “Kill Jews” was discovered in the restroom of an ICE train traveling from Berlin to Frankfurt am Main. In March, a wall on the campus of the University of Duisburg-Essen bore the words: “Stickers by Jewish sewer rats (SPD).” An arrow pointed downward, but no sticker or similar item was visible anymore. In June, a park bench in Leipzig was defaced with the words “Fuck Jews!!” In July, the mailbox of an apartment building in Erfurt was vandalized with the words: “ZIO PIGS DIE”. “Zio” is an abbreviation for Zionists commonly used in anti-Israel circles as a mark of hostility. In Cologne in February, the words “Jüdde Eck”—“Jew Corner” in the local dialect—was documented on a street sign not far from the synagogue.



Scrawl reading "Stickers by Jewish sewer rats (SPD)" on a wall on the grounds of the University of Duisburg.

Image: RIAS NRW

Scrawl reading "ZIO PIGS DIE" on a private mailbox in Erfurt.

Image: RIAS Thüringen





Traffic sign near the synagogue in Cologne, defaced with the words "Jew Corner".

Image: Fachstelle gegen Antisemitismus, NS-DOK Köln

Scrawl reading "KILL JEWS" on an ICE train.

Image: RIAS Berlin



1219 incidents of abusive behavior occurred face-to-face in 2025. In August, a Jewish person in Cologne told their psychotherapist during a session that global antisemitism was weighing on them. The therapist replied: "Yes, there are certainly good reasons to be concerned about that. Just look at what Netanyahu is doing in the Gaza Strip..." The affected person told RIAS that they immediately felt uneasy after this remark and tried to steer the conversation back to their personal issues. But the therapist continued: "Just think about it: when the war in Ukraine began, stock markets plummeted worldwide. In the Gaza war, on the other hand, the stock market is rising! Stands to reason: after all, who owns the stock market?" The therapist thus confronted a Jewish person in a therapeutic setting with the antisemitic myth that Jews control the stock market. The person affected subsequently switched therapists. In Munich in October, a package delivery driver made antisemitic remarks to two people, one of whom was recognizable as a religious Jew based on his clothing. The two were just leaving a kosher food store when a delivery van pulled up in front of it. The driver pointed at the individual wearing Jewish clothing and shouted "Jew, Jew!" as well as "Free Palestine!" When one of the affected people asked him why he was yelling at them, the driver replied that it was for him to decide, assumed a fighting stance, and made moves to attack. However, several employees of the store had noticed the situation and stepped between the delivery driver and the affected people, thus preventing a possible assault

Gatherings involving antisemitic incidents

In 2025, RIAS documented 1744 gatherings involving antisemitic incidents nationwide. This includes antisemitic content in calls to gather, in speeches as well as in slogans chanted or shouted by the participants, on banners, or on signs visible during a gathering. RIAS counts multiple instances of antisemitic content within the context of a single gathering as one antisemitic incident. The number of gatherings with antisemitic incidents is slightly lower than in 2024. On average, there were 34 such gatherings per week in 2025, compared to 35 per week in 2024.

In 89% of the recorded gatherings involving antisemitic incidents in 2025, RIAS identified stereotypes associated with Israel-related antisemitism. For example, on November 25, 2025, a rally took place in Berlin to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women—one and a half months after the start of the ceasefire between Hamas and Israel in the Gaza Strip. Nearly 450 people attended the gathering. The statements made there are described in the following in some detail to illustrate that gatherings with antisemitic incidents often contain multiple antisemitic statements. The following account also shows that antisemitic remarks must be understood within the context of other problematic statements, such as those glorifying violence and terror without being specifically antisemitic. A mobilization poster distributed by the Alliance of International Feminists on social media, as well as other posters displayed throughout Berlin, featured a person wearing a keffiyeh who was tearing off their handcuffs. In the background of the image, a stylized bulldozer could be seen tearing down a fence. This is clearly a reproduction of a now-famous photo from October 7, 2023. Against this backdrop, the rally's slogan—"No Surrender. Keep the Flame Burning"—can only be understood as an affirmative reference to the genocidal violence of that day. At the rally to which the poster invited, numerous slogans were chanted calling for the end of the State of Israel, for example, "There is only one state, Palestine 48", referring to the year of Israel's founding, 1948. Numerous demands for the "liberation of Palestine" refer to 1948 and not to the year 1967, when Israel occupied the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This means that the demanded "liberation" refers not only to the territories occupied in 1967 but also to the recognized territory of the State of Israel. The slogan "Free Palestine from the river to the sea" chanted at the rally also calls for the "liberation" of Palestine as the entire region between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea, i.e., including the territory on which the State of Israel has existed since 1948. The fact that the demonstrators do not—as is sometimes argued in connection with the slogan—mean a binational state based on legal equality for

different population groups is underscored by the chanting of a similar Arabic slogan “Min il maye lal maye, falastin arabiye” (“From the river to the sea, Palestine is Arab”). Overall, numerous slogans chanted at the gathering fundamentally denied Israel’s statehood. In antisemitism research, this is referred to as the “derealization of Israel.”⁶ For example, demonstrators chanted “1, 2, 3, 4—Zionism will fall—5, 6, 7, 8, there is only one state—Israhell is not a state.” Signs referred to Israel as “Isreal,” a common code intended to question Israel’s legitimacy. In addition to a variety of mottos that delegitimize Israel in an antisemitic manner, other slogans and signs constructed “Zionism” as an enemy in various ways. Chants included, among others, “Say it loud, say it clear, we don’t want no Zionists here” or (rhyming in the original German) “Zionists are fascists, they kill children and civilians. Genocidal murderers, terrorists. Child murderers, terrorists” (for further classification of such slogans, see the *Manifestations of antisemitism* section). As mentioned above, rally participants also openly chanted slogans glorifying violence and terrorism. Referring to Yahya Sinwar, the leader of Hamas in the Gaza Strip until his death in 2024 and probably the mastermind behind the massacres of October 7, the chant went: “Huṭṭ el-ṭalqah bi-bayt el-nār w niḥna rjālak ya Sinwār” (“Load the bullet into the gun, we are Sinwar’s men”). “Sinwar” was chanted repeatedly, as was “Hamas.” The military wing of Hamas was explicitly honored with the chant “Glory to al-Qassam.” Some participants also raised the demand “Death, Death to the IDF.”

At the gathering described above, the documented stereotypes were mostly associated with Israel-related antisemitism. Post-Shoah antisemitism played a role in 33 % of all documented gatherings involving antisemitic incidents in 2025, often in conjunction with Israel-related antisemitism. An example of post-Shoah antisemitism at gatherings is a so-called Monday rally held in Neustrelitz (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania) on January 27, Holocaust Remembrance Day. During the event, a speaker referred to the Alternative for Germany party (AfD) as “Rothschild’s puppets”: the party, the speaker claimed, is controlled by intelligence agencies, including Israel’s Mossad. After another speaker referred to the 80th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz extermination camp, the first speaker criticized corporations for failing to come to terms with history: they commemorate “the Auschwitz types,” he said but do not confront their own history. Referring to Ukrainians, the same speaker later said: “These are the Nazis now, the entire cartel monopoly of this Anglo-Saxon sector. These are the Nazis sitting in the city of London; the whole Rothschild gang is part of that.”

6 Monika Schwarz-Friesel and Jehuda Reinharz, *Die Sprache der Judenfeindschaft im 21. Jahrhundert* (De Gruyter, 2013), 210.

With regard to the political-ideological background, RIAS classified 1210 gatherings—69 % of all documented gatherings with antisemitic incidents—as related to anti-Israel activism in 2025 (significantly fewer than the 1358 gatherings in 2024). To name one example, actors with a background in anti-Israel activism include the Intifada Hannover group. In 2025, it organized numerous gatherings featuring antisemitic incidents. At a rally with about 60 participants, slogans such as “All together against Zionism” and “Zionism is a crime, take your hand off Palestine” were chanted. Speeches rejected the existence of Israel, referring to its founding in 1948, and described all Israelis as “settlers and occupiers” who had no right “to Palestinian land.” Such statements call for the expulsion of Jews from Israel. This is exemplified by a speech at the rally that stated: “And before everyone starts whining again about having to give up their beach house in Haifa, about the occupiers having to pack their bags to leave the land they stole. I can really only tell you one thing; I can only say one thing: Too bad. Too bad. You can’t colonize a country for 76 years and then complain about resistance. [...] So here’s my final message: Too bad, and pack your bags.”

RIAS attributed 43 gatherings involving antisemitic incidents to an Islamic/ Islamist background in 2025. In this category, the number has declined significantly compared to 58 gatherings in 2024. At gatherings with this background, too, stereotypes of Israel-related antisemitism were usually front and center.

In 2025, RIAS attributed 214 gatherings with antisemitic incidents to a left-wing anti-imperialist background. This represented a drastic increase of more than 60 % compared to 131 gatherings in 2024 (see the *Political-ideological backgrounds* section for details).

In 2025, 96 gatherings with antisemitic incidents were attributed to a right-wing extremist background. This figure is nearly double that of 2024. This marks the highest number since the nationwide comparison of antisemitic incidents began in 2020. In clear contrast to gatherings with other political backgrounds, stereotypes of Israel-related antisemitism were identified in only 7 % of these gatherings. Instead, they were dominated (two-thirds of all cases) by modern antisemitism, for example, in form of antisemitic conspiracy myths. 40 % of right-wing extremist gatherings with antisemitic incidents documented by RIAS featured post-Shoah antisemitism.

At gatherings involving antisemitic incidents, antisemitic statements are often entangled with other ideologies of inequality, such as LGBTIQ-enmity. This is exemplified by a rally of about 350 right-wing extremists against

Christopher Street Day (CSD) in Magdeburg in August: The gathering was promoted on social media with a graphic in which the letters “CSD” were rendered in a font intended to resemble Hebrew letters. During the rally, speakers used antisemitic code words. They referred, among other things, to “puppet masters” who were allegedly deliberately destroying a natural order in order to harm Germany. In their speeches, they also perpetuated the antisemitic myth of a supposed Jewish global conspiracy that allegedly seeks to plunge the world into chaos and undermine the German people.

The antisemitic stereotypes at right-wing extremist gatherings are often the same as those at documented gatherings with a conspiracist background. In this category, RIAS recorded a total of 75 gatherings in 2025, significantly fewer than the 109 in 2024. The number of gatherings featuring antisemitic incidents and a conspiracist background had risen sharply during the Covid-19 pandemic and has been steadily declining since.

A pervasive impact on everyday life

Antisemitism in Germany had a pervasive impact on the lives of those affected in 2025. On the way to work, on public transport, while playing sports, taking a walk, and even in their direct living environment, Jews were and are confronted with antisemitism. They are forced to adapt to it in their daily lives.

In Munich, during a game involving a Jewish basketball team, an opposing player was disqualified for making racist remarks. After the game, an official from the opposing team insulted the coach with the words: "Fuck you, you dirty Jew." In December, in Erfurt, a person insulted a Jewish man recognizable by his kippah as a "fucking Jew." These are two examples of antisemitic incidents aimed directly at the affected individuals. In 2025, this was the case in nearly half (46%) of all antisemitic incidents; 1849 incidents were directed against individuals and 2184 against institutions. Affected institutions included memorial sites, civil society organizations, and political parties. In 852 antisemitic incidents in 2025, Jews or Israelis were affected. This figure is slightly lower than in 2024, when 966 incidents were documented. An antisemitic incident can also affect multiple people or even entire groups, for example, when they are addressed in an antisemitic manner, insulted, threatened, or attacked. In the 852 incidents mentioned, a total of 1285 Jews or Israelis were affected. One such incident, for instance, occurred in the summer in Kehl (Baden-Württemberg), where a man insulted and spat on a group of four Jews.

Antisemitism in public spaces

Nearly half of all documented antisemitic incidents (49%) in 2025 occurred in public spaces. In this category, RIAS includes incidents on the streets, on public transport or at train stations, in public buildings, and in public parks. The most commonly documented forms were gatherings (36% of all incidents in public spaces), graffiti/scrawls (25%), and stickers (20%). Antisemitism thus remained highly prevalent in public spaces in Germany in 2025.

Israel-related antisemitism played a central role in the graffiti/scrawls and stickers. The content in question often refers directly to October 7 and the subsequent wars. For example, the words "HOLOCAUST IN GAZA" were scrawled on a wall at Hamburg Central Station. The claim that a holocaust is taking place in the Gaza Strip both trivializes the Shoah and demonizes



Sticker in Berlin showing two identical fenced-in areas. One reads "Auschwitz," with a swastika flag flying from the fence post. The other reads "Gaza," with an Israeli flag on the fence post.

Image: RIAS Berlin



The words "HOLOCAUST IN GAZA" scrawled on a wall at Hamburg Central Station.

Israel's actions. Stickers distributed in 2025 at several locations in Berlin contained an even more explicit antisemitic equation of Israel with the Nazi extermination of Jews: They depict two identical fenced-in areas, one labeled "Auschwitz," with a swastika flag on the fence post—the other labeled "Gaza," with an Israeli flag on the fence post. In 2025, RIAS frequently documented antisemitic denigration of Zionism in scrawls and stickers. In Freiburg im Breisgau, a scrawl reading "Zionism is a death cult" was discovered in October. Other scrawls contained explicit calls for violence. In Leipzig, a scrawl reading "BEAT UP NAZIS" was altered to "BEAT UP Zio-NAZIS." As previously explained, this term is an antisemitic slur.

Some scrawls explicitly targeted Jews: In Lower Franconia, the words “I hate jews”⁷ were written on a path for bikes and pedestrians. In Berlin, a scrawl reading “You fucking Jews and [faggots], fuck you, you sons [and daughters] of bitches” was discovered.

In several cities, right-wing extremist stickers with antisemitic content were observed. A design distributed in Elmshorn (Schleswig-Holstein) and Torgau (Saxony) displays the words “Free yourself from the cult of guilt” next to hands breaking free from handcuffs. “Cult of guilt” is a political battle cry of the far right aimed at ending the remembrance of Nazi crimes and claiming that this remembrance is being forced upon Germans to oppress them. In Erfurt, a right-wing extremist sticker mocking the Shoah was distributed. It features a doctored image of Anne Frank wearing a jersey of the soccer club FC Carl Zeiss Jena. The heading reads: *Mit Vollgas ins Paradies* (“full speed ahead to Paradise”). The text alludes to the Nazi practice of extermination by gassing (*Vollgas*, lit. “full gas,” being German for “full throttle”) and at the same to Paradiespark in Jena, where the FC Carl Zeiss stadium is located. RIAS receives numerous reports of antisemitic incidents during clashes between rival soccer fan groups.



A sticker featuring a doctored image of Anne Frank in a soccer jersey with the inscription “MIT VOLLGAS INS PARADIES” (see above for interpretation) on a streetlight in Erfurt.

Image: RIAS Thüringen

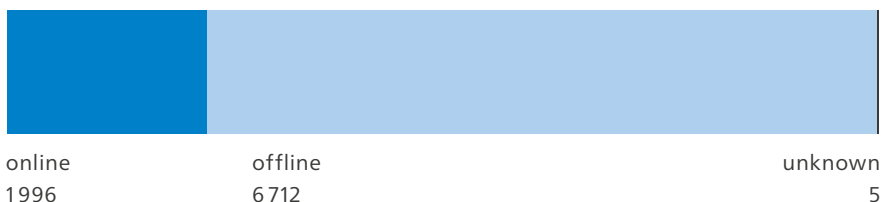
7 RIAS keeps the spelling, grammar, punctuation, and, where applicable, emphasis through capitalization from the original in all cited written statements and refrains from marking any errors. (In this case, the original was in English, with “Jew” not capitalized.)

Online antisemitism

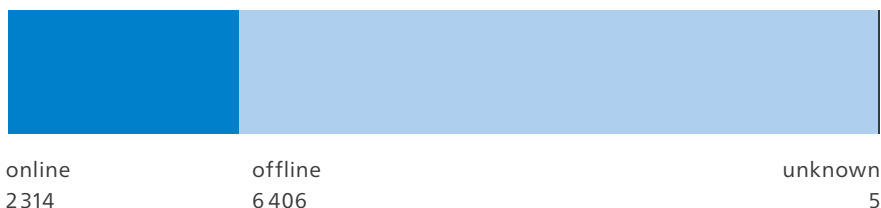
27 % of all incidents documented in 2025 occurred online, compared to 23 % in 2024. It should be noted that RIAS only records antisemitic statements on the internet as antisemitic incidents if they are directed specifically at individuals or institutions. In addition to emails and direct messages via messaging services or social media platforms, this also includes comments on social media, provided they directly mention or tag individuals.

Online incidents and other incidents (Fig. 3)

2024



2025



Nearly two-thirds (64 %) of online incidents were directed against institutions. Of these, 87 % were Jewish or Israeli, or were addressed as such. Individual institutions were repeatedly targeted by antisemitic hostility, for example in the form of antisemitic reviews on the Google Maps platform. In Saxony-Anhalt alone, over 30 incidents were reported in which Jewish communities and synagogues received negative reviews containing antisemitic comments. Many of these referred to the right-wing extremist terrorist attack on October 9, 2019 (Yom Kippur) in Halle (Saale) and Wiedersdorf. RIAS also documented several so-called shitstorms, in which institutions received a large number of antisemitic comments and reactions to their posts within a short period of time.

75% of online incidents documented by RIAS took place on social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, or TikTok. A large portion of the antisemitic incidents on Facebook was directed against the Consulate General of Israel in Munich and against users who were tagged in posts containing antisemitic comments. This included, for example, a post by the consulate commemorating the antisemitic terrorist attack in Sydney in mid-December 2025, in which 15 people were murdered. Users left antisemitic comments on this post, blaming Jews for antisemitism. They also legitimized and glorified this antisemitic act of violence. One user commented, "Karma... you *Untermenschen*" (subhumans, Nazi term).

Antisemitic content on the internet and social media is often disseminated not only textually but also in the form of cartoons, photo montages, memes, and emojis. In the incidents documented by RIAS, emojis of the devil, pigs, showerheads, and wads of dollars were used to convey antisemitic messages. In general, emojis can convey or reinforce antisemitic statements in various manifestations. For example, the showerhead emoji 🚿 symbolizes the gassing of Jews in Nazi extermination camps. The juice box emoji 🥤 serves as a code for Jews because of the near-homophony between "juice" and "Jews." In one incident, a user commented on a social media post by an Israeli organization with a poop emoji 💩 and the juice box emoji 🥤.

Notably, 76% of all online incidents could not be attributed to any political-ideological background: due to the widespread anonymity on the internet, the information required for such an attribution is rarely available. Of the incidents that could be attributed, most (168) had a right-wing extremist background, followed by anti-Israel activism (with 124 cases).

Much of the antisemitic content that victims encounter on the internet or social media also has an impact on their lives overall. For example, RIAS was made aware of students receiving antisemitic messages via a class chat. This directly affected their daily school life.

Many online incidents give the impression that antisemitism is expressed more freely online. For instance, nearly 43% of the antisemitic threats documented by RIAS in 2025 occurred online. This is a significantly higher proportion than for all incident types combined (27%). A user on Facebook sent a private message to a Jewish person from Jena that read: "Every Israeli and every Zionist will be caught and you will never see a trace of him again. This is all because of your crimes in Palestine," along with emojis of a rat 🐀, an Israeli flag 🇮🇱, a coffin 🪦, and a red triangle ▼. The red triangle, used to mark enemy targets by the terrorist organization Hamas, has also been

adopted as a symbol by other actors. The use of the red triangle should therefore be viewed as a violent marking practice, although it also can be an expression of a pro-Palestinian stance.

Another antisemitic threat was directed online at a woman from Bielefeld whose profile picture on the platform X was an Israeli flag. She received a direct message reading: "No problem you little whore—I'll lie in wait for you then you'll get a stab in the back it'll be quick. Too bad the trash cans aren't inside the house. Too bad you have to go out to shop or see a doctor. Too bad for you." The perpetrator thus threatened the woman online with an attack in her direct living environment, suggesting they were familiar with her living situation. The incident clearly demonstrates that antisemitism in the digital space does not exist in isolation from the real world but is interwoven in many ways with the daily lives of those affected. Again and again, antisemitic threats and hostility force Jews to decide, online and offline, whether they want to identify as Jewish or refrain from doing so for safety. This applies, for example, to social media activities, but also to areas of social life such as gaming or dating.

Screenshot of a private message on Facebook containing an antisemitic threat. The message threatens Israelis and Zionists and makes them responsible for alleged crimes in Palestine. This is accompanied by emojis of a rat, an Israeli flag, a coffin, and a red triangle.



Antisemitism in the direct living environment, at work, and in educational institutions

Antisemitic incidents have a particularly strong impact on those affected when they occur in their own direct living environment—in their own apartment, in the stairwell, or in the immediate neighborhood. These incidents can be especially unsettling and limiting, as they undermine the victims' sense of security in a place that should be a safe haven. In 2025, RIAS documented 238 antisemitic incidents in the direct living environments of those affected, slightly more than in 2024, when 225 such cases were documented. In Bonn, an Israeli flag was displayed from an apartment for several months in solidarity; over the course of the year, there were several instances of targeted property damage. Among other things, unknown individuals threw eggs and firecrackers at the apartment, and, during Hanukkah, a rock at a window. In an incident in another city, a man aggressively rang the doorbell of an apartment, hurled antisemitic insults at the affected resident over the intercom, and threatened him with violence.

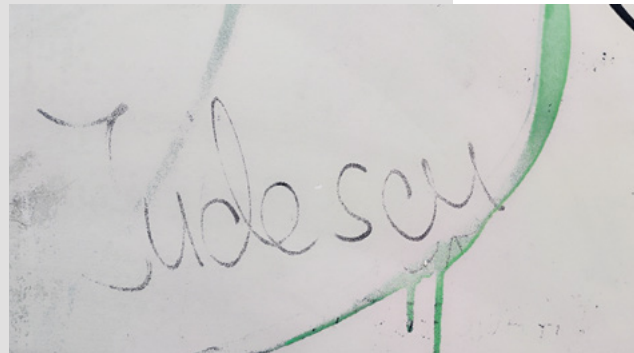
RIAS also documented antisemitic incidents in the workplace in 2025. In the summer, a brief conversation about inflation arose in a Lower Saxony municipality between a service provider and his client. During the conversation, the client said: "And then those Jews drove up gas prices so they could rake in the cash again." In Cologne, a man repeatedly asked his coworker in an aggressive manner whether he was Jewish, citing his supposedly Jewish-sounding last name. Due to his colleague's aggressive behavior, the affected person decided to resign from his position.

In 2025, RIAS recorded 715 antisemitic incidents at educational institutions (a slight decrease compared to 795 documented incidents in 2024). Most of these incidents (410) occurred at universities; another 258, at schools. At universities, the incidents—including events, flyers, scrawls, stickers, and election campaigns for student bodies—often explicitly involved October 7, 2023, and the subsequent wars. In 86 % of the incidents, RIAS identified stereotypes of Israel-related antisemitism. For example, a scrawl reading "Dear Germans don't wash your Holocaust with Palestinian Blood" or "Make Israel Palestine again" was found in several restrooms at the Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf. In Saarbrücken, an event titled "Israel—Genocide and the Apartheid System Against the Palestinians" took place at the university in July. During the discussion, a guest speaker denied that there had been more than one rape on October 7, 2023. RIAS also documented multiple other



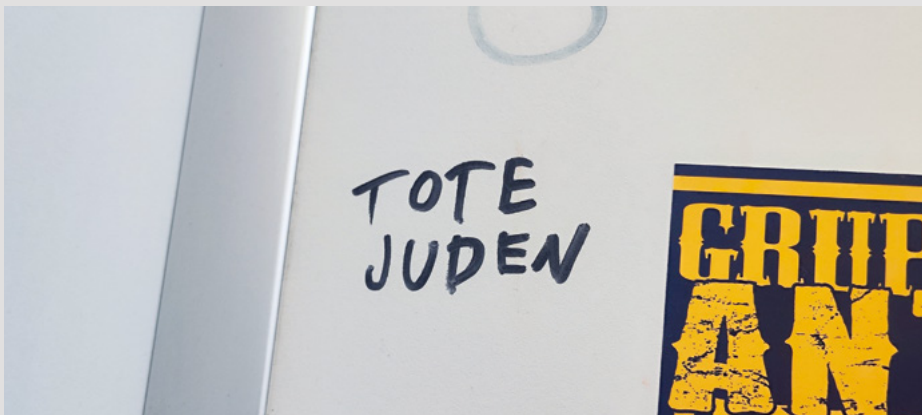
Scrawl reading "Hitleer! Stick me in a gas chamber!" in a seating area in a Cologne school.

Image: Fachstelle gegen Antisemitismus, NS-DOK Köln



Scrawls reading "Jew Pig" and "Dead Jews" on a restroom wall at a school in Braunschweig.

Image: RIAS Niedersachsen



statements denying the sexual violence that occurred on October 7.⁸ At an event at the University of Cologne in May titled “Palestine in the German Education System: Text and Discussion,” the Shoah was relativized: After the Shoah was mentioned, someone from the audience said, “What 6 million?”

In 2025, RIAS also learned of several incidents in which pupils made anti-semitic remarks to their classmates at school.⁹ When a Jewish Israeli student entered the classroom in Konstanz, a classmate said: “Man, here comes that annoying Jew.” In Jena, an altercation between students led to antisemitic insults. A classmate who had drawn attention with her right-wing extremist statements in the past, said to a classmate: “You walk like a Jew!” and “Shut your mouth, Jew-face.” At a school in Hanover, pupils repeatedly made antisemitic remarks, one saying to his Jewish classmate: “What’s happening in Palestine is exactly the same as back when the white Jews were gassed.” RIAS also documented antisemitic scrawls at schools. In Braunschweig, the words “Dead Jews” and “Jew Pig” were scrawled on a bathroom wall. In the common seating area of a school in Cologne, the scrawl “Hitleeer! Stick me in a gas chamber!” was discovered.

8 On the extent of systematic sexual violence on October 7, 2023, see Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, *Mission report. Official visit of the Office of the SRSG-SVC to Israel and the occupied West Bank, January 29–February 14, 2024* (United Nations, 2024), <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/report/mission-report-official-visit-of-the-office-of-the-srsg-svc-to-israel-and-the-occupied-west-bank-29-january-14-february-2024/20240304-Israel-oWB-CRSV-report.pdf>.

9 For information on antisemitism in schools, see the Association for Enlightenment and Democracy e.V. (VAD) and the Research and Information Center on Antisemitism in Bavaria (RIAS Bavaria), *Antisemitismus zwischen Klassenzimmer und Freizeit Jüdische Erfahrungen und Perspektiven in Bayern* (2026), https://report-antisemitism.de/documents/RIAS_Bayern-Antisemitismus_zwischen_Klassenzimmer_und_Freizeit.pdf.

Entanglements with other ideologies of inequality

Antisemitic statements and actions are often accompanied by stereotypes from other ideologies of inequality, defined by RIAS as ways of thinking that oppose the equal rights of all people. Such stereotypes or ideologies of inequality are not only frequently expressed in the same context as antisemitic remarks but often directly entangled on a linguistic level, for example, when an insult is simultaneously antisemitic and homophobic. In 2025, RIAS recorded a total of 750 such entanglements with other ideologies of inequality. Some incidents even featured multiple entanglements.

With 291 incidents, antisemitic incidents were most often entangled with racism. For example, RIAS documented several incidents in which soccer fans labeled opposing clubs or their fans as Jewish with the aim of demeaning them. In August, a scrawl on a junction box that read “Foreigners out” alongside “FCK” (designating a soccer club) and a Star of David was discovered in Eschborn (Hesse). In December, a speaker at a right-wing extremist gathering in Gera called for so-called “remigration,” claiming that “the EU is implementing the globalist agenda of mass migration and the destruction of our peoples.” This is an allusion to the conspiracy myth known as the Great Replacement. This myth posits that Europe’s indigenous population is to be systematically replaced by immigrants from Africa and the Middle East—under the direction of an elite mostly identified as Jewish. The right-wing extremist “remigration” battle cry denotes the demand for the mass expulsion of people who, for racist reasons, are not considered indigenous. In December, several scrawls were discovered on an abandoned military barracks site in Jena, including a crossed-out Star of David, a Star of David with the word “Jew,” and the racist slogan “NEVER MIX Your Race.” RIAS documented entanglements with racism not only in incidents of abusive behavior, but also in one incident of extreme violence, seven assaults, and 13 antisemitic threats.

An antisemitic incident entangled with racism and sexism occurred in May on a bus ride from Schwerin to Grevesmühlen (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania). A group was on its way to a gathering organized by the right-wing extremist group Division Schwerin. On the bus, the group shouted, “Jews against the wall!” and sang several right-wing extremist songs, including the so-called “Subway Song.” The song celebrates the construction of a subway line from the opposing team’s city to Auschwitz. Shortly before a stop near a refugee shelter, several members of the group shouted loudly,

“Set it on fire! Set it on fire!” After two refugees boarded the bus, the group became even more aggressive. After passengers intervened, one person from the group shouted, “You cunt, once you get off, I’ll get you.” During the bus ride, the group also endorsed the Shoah and joked about it: Referring to low gas prices at a gas station, they said that gassing people was cheap now and that “6 million deaths in the Holocaust weren’t enough.”

The number of antisemitic incidents in entanglement with sexism was lower in 2025 than in 2024. Such incidents had peaked after October 7, 2023. RIAS identified three forms of entanglement: first, insults; second, threats of (sexual) violence; and third, mockery, denial, and legitimization of the misogynistic violence on October 7, 2023. In 2025, too, RIAS documented all three forms. At the beginning of the year, a man in Dresden insulted a woman by calling her a “fucking Jewess” while she was waiting at a bus stop. In Frankfurt am Main in March, on the occasion of the so-called Land day,¹⁰ a group with a background in anti-Israel activism organized an information booth. An activist involved in the event denied in an interview that Hamas terrorists had raped women on October 7, 2023.

Entanglements of antisemitic incidents with other ideologies of inequality (Fig. 4)

	2024	2025
Racism	214	291
Sexism	303	244
LGBTIQ-enmity	85	90
Antigypsyism	7	13
Other ideologies ¹¹	128	112

10 The so-called Land Day is an annual day of protest held on March 30 in memory of protests against the state confiscation of land in northern Israel in 1976.

11 The category “other ideologies” includes, among other things, incidents that are both antisemitic and ableist.



Graffiti featuring a Star of David and the word "Jew" as well as the racist slogan "NEVER MIX Your Race" on an abandoned military barracks site in Jena.

Image: RIAS Thüringen



Manifestations of antisemitism

Antisemitic incidents can give expression to various antisemitic stereotypes. In terms of content, RIAS distinguishes five manifestations of antisemitism (for more on this, see the *Conceptual framework and categories* section in the appendix). An antisemitic incident can be assigned to multiple manifestations. In 2025, each incident was assigned an average of 1.6 manifestations; in 2024, the figure was 1.5 assignments per incident.

In 2025, RIAS classified 5902 antisemitic incidents as manifestations of Israel-related antisemitism. This accounts for 68 % of all recorded antisemitic incidents, the same proportion as in 2024. The absolute number was also nearly identical, with 5916 incidents in this category in 2024. Thus, Israel-related antisemitism in Germany remained at the highest level since RIAS began collecting nationwide data. In 2025 many of these incidents remained directly related to October 7, 2023, and the subsequent wars. A quarter of the incidents of Israel-related antisemitism in 2025 were gatherings.

RIAS also classified more than half (54 %) of the antisemitic assaults as falling under this manifestation. In September, the TuS Makkabi Köln soccer team played against Nippes 1978 II in the Cologne district league. Players from the opposing team attacked Makkabi players and hurled antisemitic insults at them.¹² During the game, Nippes players insulted various Makkabi players with the words “fucking Zionists,” “filthy Jewish scum,” “Jewish pig,” and “filthy Jew.” After the game, a Makkabi player was pulled by the hair. A spectator punched another Makkabi player in the face. Another antisemitic assault took place in Berlin. A couple attending a concert asked the Jewish musician during an intermission, based on her name, whether she was Jewish or even Israeli and whether she condemned “the genocide.” The musician replied that if by “genocide” they meant the terrorist assault on Israel and the response to it, she saw things differently. She also said she would like to be left alone during her concert intermission. The couple then hurled insults at her, calling her a “child murderer,” “genocidal maniac,” and “Jewish Nazi.” When the musician tried to escape the situation, the two shoved her violently but at the same time held her down, bruising her upper arm. When colleagues and other concertgoers came to her aid, the couple let go of the musician and fled.

12 The *Jüdische Allgemeine* also reported on the incident; see “Antisemitische Ausschreitungen bei Kreisliga-Spiel,” *Jüdische Allgemeine*, 17 September, 2025, <https://www.juedische-allgemeine.de/politik/antisemitische-ausschreitungen-bei-kreisliga-spiel>.

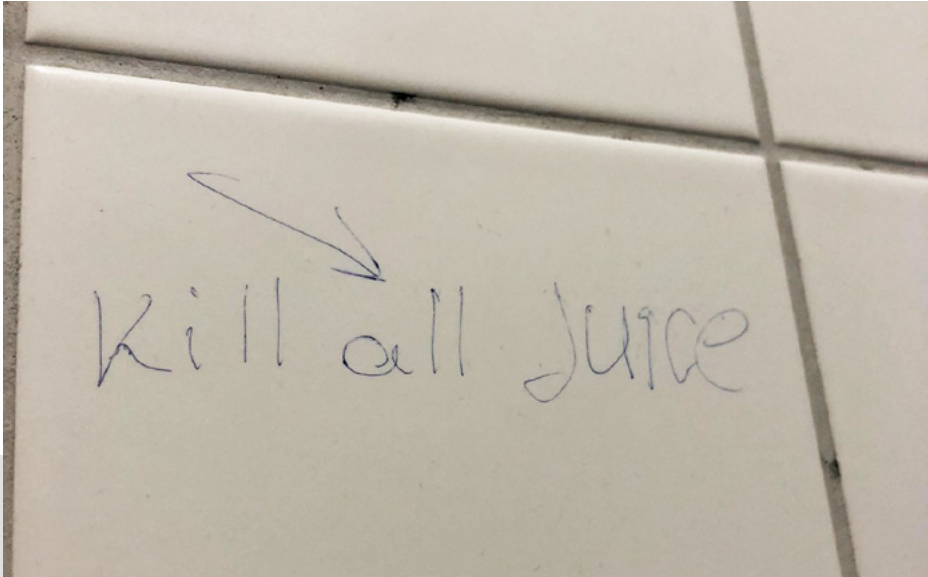


Three Stolpersteine in August defaced with the words: “? Who ? REMEMBERS THE MANY PALESTINIANS WHO ARE KILLED EVERY DAY BY ? ISRAELIS?”

Image: RIAS Bayern

Israel-related antisemitism also played a role in antisemitic threats in 2025, for example when perpetrators linked or identified affected individuals with Israel. A man living in Munich posted a photo of himself and his wife at Ben Gurion Airport near Tel Aviv on Instagram. He then received a direct message that read, among other things: “Fuck you Damn you son of a bitch I swear to you I will kill her and you with my own hands.” The message contained further threats and ended with several emojis, including red triangles ▼ and a raised index finger 🙌. The latter may represent the so-called Tawhid finger, which is shown in Islamic doctrine as part of the profession of faith. In April, in the Ludwigsburg district (Baden-Württemberg), a woman was repainting an Israeli flag on her property after it had been defaced. A car was waiting at a nearby red light. The driver shouted at the woman “are you making a Jewish sign? Stop it!” and threatened to break her legs. After the affected woman announced she would call the police, he continued: “Be glad you’re here. I’d break your legs right now. You wouldn’t be here anymore.” Then he drove away.

Israel-related antisemitism often overlaps with other manifestations of antisemitism, as in the following incident of targeted property damage. In Augsburg in December, three Stolpersteine commemorating Jews murdered in Auschwitz were defaced with the words: “? Who ? REMEMBERS THE MANY PALESTINIANS WHO ARE KILLED EVERY DAY BY ? ISRAELIS?” This statement interferes with and exploits the commemoration of the Shoah. At the same time, it equates the Nazi crimes with the hostilities in the Gaza Strip. In Langenselbold (Hesse), the following was scrawled on the wall of a Jewish cemetery in March: “Palestine free, Jews are shit.” The statement denigrates Jews and holds them collectively responsible for Israel’s actions.



Scrawl on a bathroom wall at the University of Cologne reading "Kill all Juice." Since the words "Juice" and "Jews" sound almost the same, this is often used as antisemitic code.

Image: Fachstelle gegen Antisemitismus, NS-DOK Köln

Graffiti on a building wall reading "KILL NAZIS" was altered to "KILL ZIONAZIS" to incite violence against Zionists.

Image: RIAS Berlin



In 2025, the stereotype of Zionism continued to play a central role in numerous antisemitic incidents. The term “Zionism” generally refers to the idea of political self-determination for Jewish people in their own state. This idea gained significant traction among Jews in Europe, particularly in the 19th century, in the face of antisemitic pogroms and violence. In many documented antisemitic incidents, perpetrators express a fundamental rejection of Zionism. Many also see “Zionists” as an enemy outgroup. This emphasizes the (sometimes presumed) Jewish background of addressed individuals—more strongly and emotionally so than, for instance, the term “Israeli.” At the same time, the blanket rejection of Zionism and Zionists denies Jews the right to political self-determination, a right that is granted to other groups as a matter of course. Further, the use of the terms such as “Zionism” or “Zionist” frequently imagines a homogeneous group that is devalued or marked as an enemy. Such attributions imply a specific attitude or policy toward Palestinians solely on the basis of Jewish political self-determination. The “Zionist” as an enemy outgroup regained immense significance after October 7, 2023. It often also serves as a form of indirect communication: Since the end of Nazism, people made efforts to avoid overtly antisemitic statements, as they anticipate corresponding sanctions—agitation against actual or supposed Zionists avoids explicitly referring to Jews but often targets the (supposedly) Jewish background of the implied group.

In 2025, RIAS documented numerous antisemitic statements that legitimize violence against “Zionists.” For example, in July, “Kill Zionists” was scrawled on a building wall in Leipzig. In August, a scrawl reading “FREE PALESTINE! STILL KILL EVERY ZIONIST! DEATH TO THE IDF!” was discovered in an elevator on the campus of the Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf. In June, at the University of Cologne, unknown individuals scrawled “Zionism = Nazism” in a men’s restroom. Next to it were several expressions of support for Islamist terrorist organizations, such as “I [heart] Hamas” or “I [heart] Hezbollah.” Above these terrorist slogans was written: “Kill all Juice.” In March, a large graffiti on a building wall in Berlin was altered from “Kill Nazis” to “Kill ZIONAZIS” to incite violence against Zionists. Additionally, the graffiti was marked with a red triangle. In addition to such legitimizations of antisemitic violence, in 2025, RIAS also documented antisemitic Zionism-related threats against Jews. A Jewish man from Jena received an antisemitic direct message on Facebook. It read: “Hi benzona zio oinker. Don’t worry you’ll be back in Auschwitz soon.” The statement insults the affected person with terms such as “benzona” (Hebrew for “son of a bitch”) and “oinker” (meaning “pig”). The label “Zionist” (“zio”) is also used to demean the recipient. Furthermore, the message threatens the affected person with extermination, making an explicit reference to the Shoah. In Kiel, a scrawl was reported in March that referred

to a Jewish activist. It read: “[Name] wanted, silence the Zionist activist.” In antisemitic incidents, however, the “Zionist” stereotype refers not only to Jews but also to (supposed) political opponents who are critical of antisemitism or show solidarity with Israel. In October, a flyer circulated in Berlin in the form of a wanted poster for three owners of a bar in Berlin-Neukölln that frequently holds events critical of antisemitism. The flyer read: “Make Zionists afraid again” and “They have names, faces, addresses, and have often been seen in public in Neukölln. We want these three to be silenced forever and to serve as a warning to all Zionists in Berlin and Neukölln.”

Overlaps in manifestations of antisemitic incidents in 2025 (Fig. 5)

Classifications of antisemitic incidents according to manifestations of antisemitism: absolute numbers. The numbers of incidents classified under only one manifestation are highlighted in color.

	Antisemitic othering	Modern antisemitism	Israel-related antisemitism	Post-Shoah antisemitism	Anti-Judaic antisemitism
Antisemitic othering	1 151	298	1 385	835	405
Modern antisemitism	298	177	406	257	176
Israel-related antisemitism	1 385	406	2 628	1 716	982
Post-Shoah antisemitism	835	257	1 716	703	370
Anti-Judaic antisemitism	405	176	982	370	81

As the table illustrates, while Israel-related antisemitism was dominant in 2025, other manifestations also played a role. A third of the incidents recorded by RiaS did not include Israel-related manifestations. For example, a fair for university groups took place at the University of Konstanz in November. A wheel of fortune had been set up at the student council's booth. A person working at the booth told a visitor, who was recognizable as Jewish due to a Star of David pendant, that she was not allowed to spin the wheel (in a jocular tone). When the person in question later returned to the booth, participated in the game anyway, and won a small prize, the same person remarked that she had won because Jews controlled everything. The affected person replied that she no longer wanted to hear such comments. Also in November, a scrawl reading "Fuck the Jews" was discovered in a restroom at the University of Leipzig. In Braunschweig in December, a witness on a tram heard several soccer fans loudly discussing other fans who ran in front of the tram and prevented it from moving. "Just run them over," the fans said, "as long as they're Jews."

In 2025, RIAS classified a total of 2930 antisemitic incidents (34%) as "post-Shoah antisemitism." This includes trivializations and denials of the Shoah or other Nazi mass crimes. 59% of these 2930 incidents were classified as "Israel-related antisemitism" at the same time. In March, a Munich-based institution posted a message on Instagram commemorating the 1943 deportation of 141 Munich-based Sinti and Roma. A user commented: "Fuck that! The Jews Hitler forgot have been destroying Palestine for years and think it's 'their' land. The whole world is being destroyed by Zionists more and more." In Ettersburg (Thuringia), a sticker was discovered in July featuring a logo similar to that of the soccer fan group "Sektion Weimar". Alongside the inscription "Sektion Buchenwald," it displays two so-called Jewish star and the inscription "KZ" (short for "concentration camp").

Political-ideological background

Where possible, RIAS assigns antisemitic incidents to a political-ideological background (in short: political background; more on this in the *Conceptual framework and categories* section in the appendix).

In 2025, such an attribution was not possible for 57 % of the incidents as the perpetrators are often unknown. This is particularly common in cases of property damage, theft, and defacement, as well as in online incidents. In other incidents as well, those affected or witnesses are often unable to attribute the perpetrators to a specific political background. For instance, at a clinic in Schleswig-Holstein that the Wehrmacht had used as a military hospital during World War II, one patient said to another: "Aren't we patients going to be gassed soon, too? But back then, only the Jews were gassed, and that's not so bad." The fact that so many antisemitic incidents cannot be clearly attributed to a specific political background means, from the perspective of the affected, that they must expect them to come from any person. This can sometimes cause Jews great anxiety. They not only face antisemitism from all sides but also have little opportunity to specifically avoid it. Established strategies that Jews derive from experience, such as avoiding certain places, are therefore often no longer sufficient.

Of the 3748 antisemitic incidents that RIAS was able to attribute to a political background in 2025 (43 %), the most common background was anti-Israel activism with 1970 incidents (23% of all cases). This figure is significantly lower than the 2289 incidents recorded in 2024. In relative terms, this political background was the most common in both 2025 and 2024. In 2025, too, many incidents that RIAS attributed to anti-Israel activism were linked to October 7 and the subsequent wars. Some of these incidents were violent. Thus, one in five antisemitic assaults (22 %) was attributed to anti-Israel activism.

While there were fewer incidents motivated by anti-Israel activism in 2025 than in 2024, the number of incidents motivated by left-wing anti-imperialism increased during the same period. In 2025, RIAS classified 501 antisemitic incidents (6 %) into this category. This is nearly 44 % more than the 349 incidents (4 %) in the previous year. One possible explanation for this increase is that the war in the Middle East and the handling of antisemitism in Germany played a greater role for actors with a left-wing anti-imperialist background in 2025. In terms of content, Israel-related antisemitism played a decisive role in such incidents. RIAS attributed 94 % of all antisemitic incidents with a left-wing anti-imperialist background to this manifestation in 2025. In addition, RIAS recorded 214 gatherings with antisemitic incidents of this political

nature—significantly more than in 2024, when 131 such gatherings were documented. These gatherings frequently addressed October 7, 2023, and the subsequent wars. For instance, a rally took place in Constance in November on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. A speech by the “Revolutionary Left Constance” called for the destruction of “capitalism in all its forms—imperialism, fascism, Zionism” and ended with the words: “Fuck Israhell.” In Chemnitz, at a gathering against neo-Nazis, the Israel-delegitimizing slogan “From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” was chanted. In Bremen, a junction box was spray-painted with the phrase “9mm for Zionists” along with a hammer-and-sickle symbol.

A right-wing extremist background was documented by RIAS in 807 antisemitic incidents (9%) in 2025. This marks the second consecutive increase compared to 424 incidents in 2023 and 562 incidents in 2024. In fact, 2025 saw the highest number of right-wing extremist incidents documented since the nationwide documentation began in 2020. Most of the threats that RIAS was able to attribute to a political background in 2025 had a right-wing extremist motive (32 incidents). For example, in August in Baden-Württemberg, an association that provides information about the history of the town and organizes cultural events in a synagogue destroyed by the Nazis received an email containing an antisemitic threat and a positive reference to Nazism. It read: “I am a proud SOLDIER from Austria; tomorrow at 11 am I will visit you; my rifle wants to have a chat with you. Fucking Jews, SIEG HEIL.” In November, a woman was walking by a lake in Berlin. A man suddenly addressed her, saying, among other things: “They’re fucking hippies; I’d gas them! I’d hire Jews to get rid of them all.” Later, he spoke positively about the AfD: “That’s worthless life. With the AfD, all that will end.” The documented antisemitic incidents with a right-wing extremist background also point to a targeted mobilization of young people. In Magdeburg in August, the group “Deutsche Jugend Voran” supported a gathering against the local CSD, with a speaker perpetuating the antisemitic myth of an alleged Jewish global conspiracy seeking to undermine the German people. In Kahla (Thuringia), a concert took place in an alternative cultural space in summer. Two young right-wing extremists insulted and threatened concertgoers standing outside the building. One of the men said: “I hope you end up in the gas chamber.”

RIAS 205 attributed 190 antisemitic incidents (2%) to a conspiracist background. This is 22% fewer than the 243 incidents in 2024. Among other things, RIAS documented significantly fewer mass mailings from senders with a conspiracist background than in the previous year. 75 incidents in this category (39%) were gatherings with antisemitic events. For example, at a so-called “Monday rally” in Neustrelitz (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), a speaker

claimed that George Soros was secretly working to establish centers of power. The philanthropist Soros is a regular subject of antisemitic conspiracy narratives.

RIAS attributed a further 166 antisemitic incidents (2%) to an Islamic/Islamist background in 2025. As in previous years, an above-average number of violent incidents belonged to this background. Among this year's incidents were one incident of extreme violence, four assaults, and 17 threats. In one incident, the Consulate General of Israel in Munich posted on Facebook that a travel warning for Israel had been lifted. A user commented with the words "We will come, Israel, just wait" along with emojis of a Turkish flag 🇹🇷 and a raised index finger 🙌 (for a possible interpretation of this emoji, see page 37). In May, an avowed Islamist attached an antisemitic leaflet to a memorial plaque in Moers honoring the city's persecuted and murdered Jews. It read: "Hitler's invasion of Poland was not a settlement policy, so why are Israeli invasions called settlement policy? A NAZI IS A NAZI! Whether Adolf or Benjamin! Israel kidnaps! Israel tortures! Israel steals! Israel kills! Israel lies!" The text distorts the memory of the Shoah and equates Israeli policy with Nazism.

In 2025, RIAS attributed less than 1% of all antisemitic incidents to a "politically centrist" background (84 incidents) or to Christian fundamentalism (30 incidents).

Statistics at a glance

Antisemitic incidents in 2025 by state¹³ (Fig. 6)



13 The total is higher than the total number of antisemitic incidents because mass mailings with recipients in multiple federal states were counted as one incident for each affected federal state, but only once in the nationwide analysis.

Antisemitic incidents 2020–2025 by type of incident (Fig. 7)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Extreme violence	1	6	9	7	4
Assaults	39	64	58	127	178
Targeted property damage	170	205	203	447	413
Threats	104	107	87	189	257
Mass mailings	160	187	246	84	103
Abusive behavior	1483	2204	2007	4146	7770
Total	1957	2773	2610	8713	8725

Manifestations of antisemitic incidents in 2024 and 2025

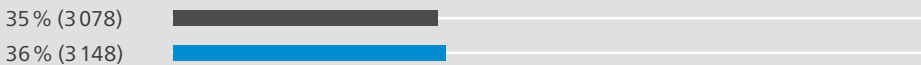
(Fig. 8)

Absolute number of antisemitic incidents assigned to each manifestation, as well as the percentage of assignments relative to the total number of incidents. Antisemitic incidents are often assigned to multiple manifestations. Therefore, the sum of all percentages exceeds 100%.

Israel-related antisemitism



Antisemitic othering



Post-Shoah antisemitism



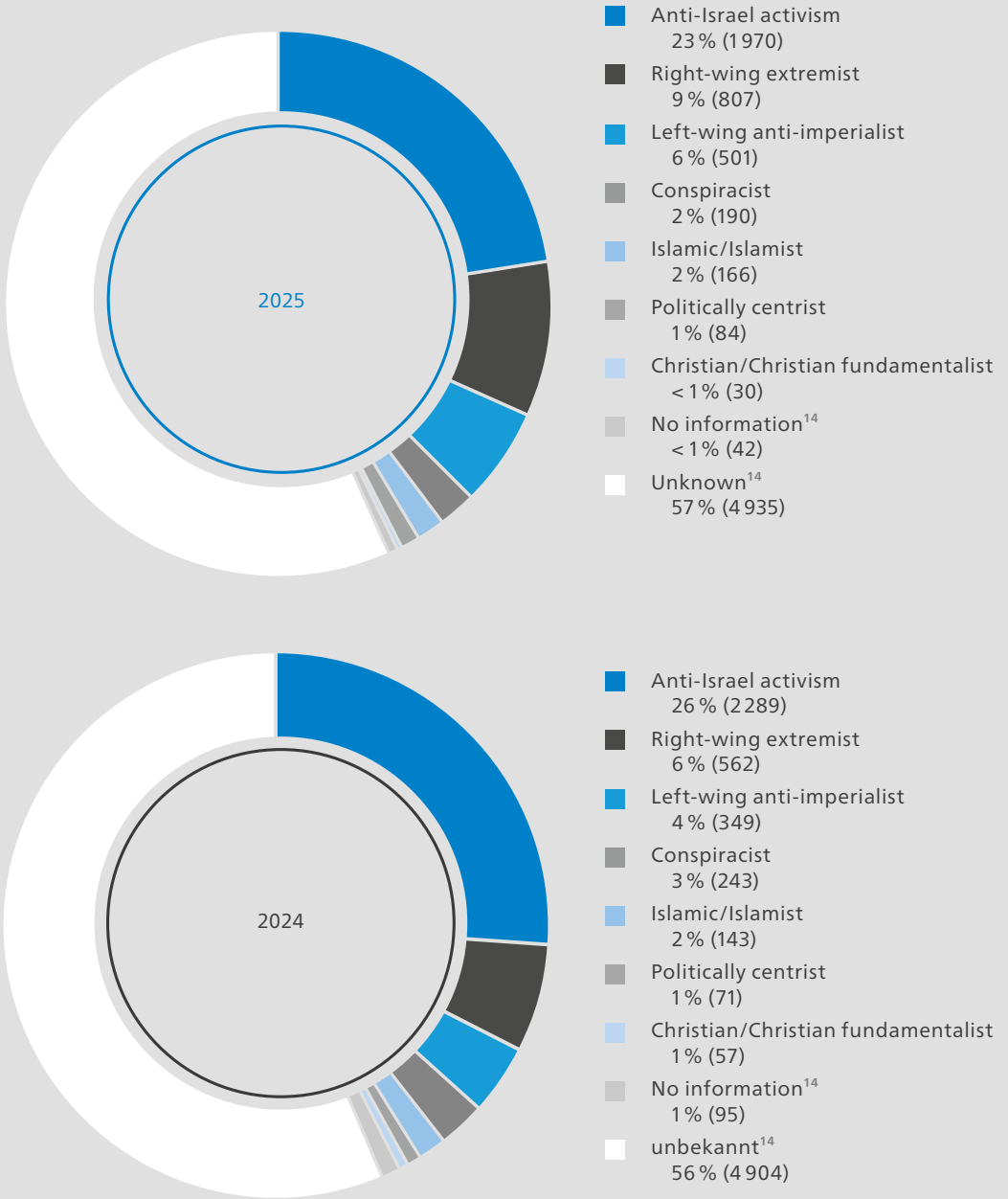
Anti-Judaic antisemitism



Modern antisemitism

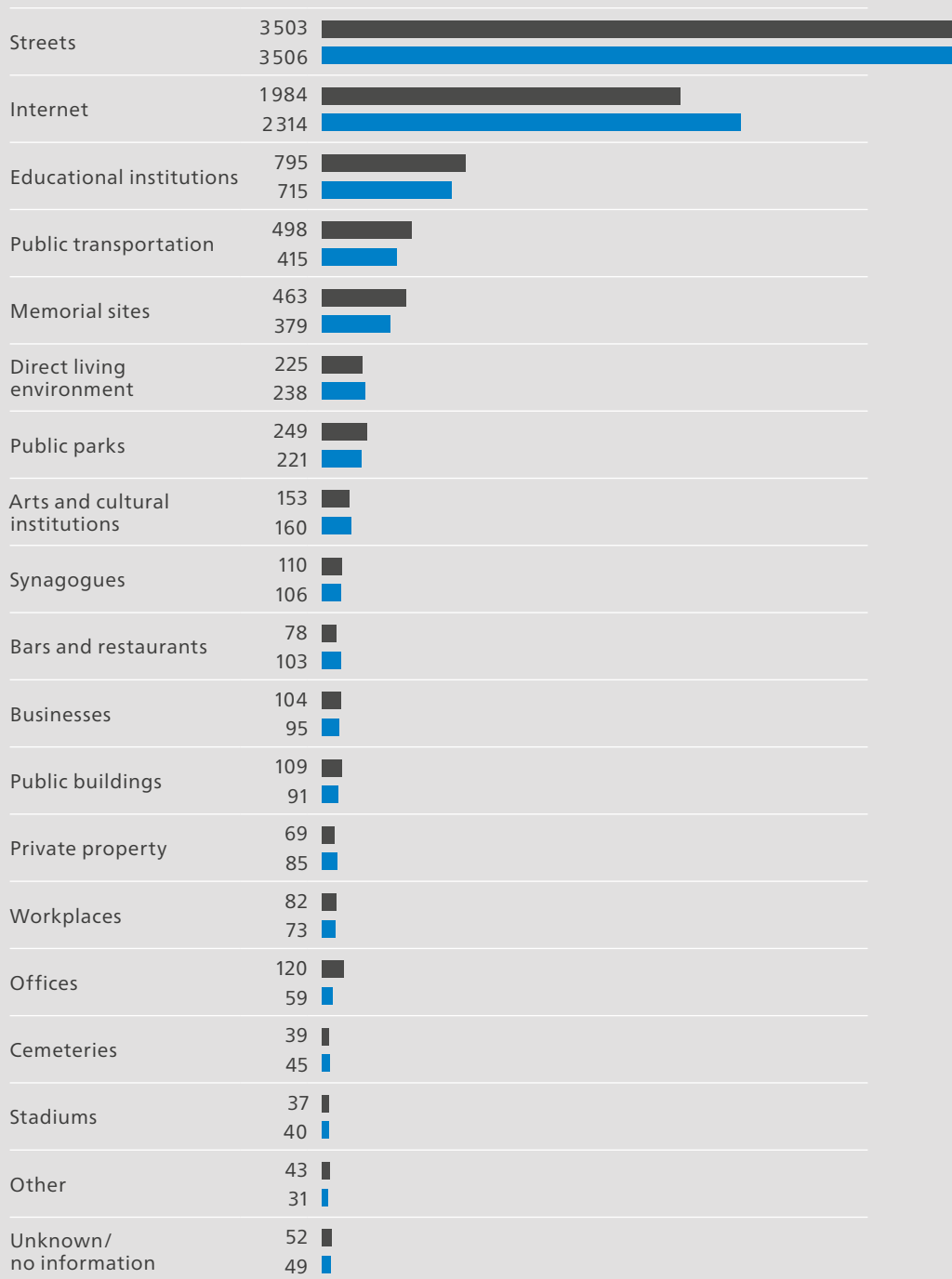


Political-ideological background of antisemitic incidents in 2024 and 2025 (Fig. 9)



14 The category "no information" differs from the category "unknown." "No information" means that there is no information available to classify the incident as having a political-ideological background. "Unknown" means that while information is available, it is insufficient to clearly classify the incident.

Locations of antisemitic incidents (Fig. 10)



Persons affected by antisemitic incidents

Number of antisemitic incidents involving individuals in 2024 and 2025 (Fig. 11)

	2024	2025
Jewish or Israeli individuals	966	852
Individuals addressed as Jewish or Israeli	263	345
Individuals addressed as political opponents	67	46
Representatives of civil society organizations	26	18
Politicians	17	30
Representatives of memorial initiatives (such as memorials to victims of the Nazis)	15	5
Police officers	8	10
Journalists	4	3
Antisemitism prevention actors ¹⁵		31
Other non-Jewish individuals	368	302
Unknown individuals	14	207
Total	1748	1849

Number of antisemitic incidents that affected institutions in 2024 and 2025 (Fig. 12)

	2024	2025
Jewish or Israeli institutions	1 348	1 435
Memorial sites and initiatives	440	62
Civil society institutions	176	428
Institutions addressed as Jewish or Israeli	27	115
Political parties	68	23
Police	9	6
Press	8	5
Antisemitism prevention institutions		3
Other non-Jewish institutions	120	101
Unknown institutions	19	6
Total	2 215	2 184

15 RIAS introduced the “antisemitism prevention actors” category in 2025, for both individuals and institutions.

Appendix

Data sources and civil society documentation of antisemitic incidents

The documentation of antisemitism from the perspective of those affected and its comprehensible communication to the non-Jewish public require regionally based, low-threshold reporting offices and support networks that work closely with Jewish communities. By now such networks exist in twelve federal states, coordinating independent civil society reporting offices run by different bodies. The processing of incident reports and proactive monitoring takes place locally, impartially, confidentially, and in accordance with data protection regulations.

The individual RIAS reporting offices are connected within the Federal Working Group (BAG),¹⁶ which is coordinated by the Bundesverband RIAS. The recording of criminal and non-criminal antisemitic incidents is based on uniformly defined criteria using the reporting and database technology of the Bundesverband RIAS, which continuously reviews the criteria and categories in consultation with both the BAG and an academic advisory board.¹⁷ If necessary, the Bundesverband RIAS further develops the criteria and categories in collaboration with the reporting offices. The annual reports of the regional reporting offices and the nationwide report contribute each year to the first action area of the Federal Government's "National Strategy against Antisemitism and for Jewish Life."¹⁸

RIAS data is based on reports of antisemitic incidents submitted by affected persons and witnesses, as well as on information provided by other organizations. Reports of antisemitic incidents are recorded and processed by the respective regional offices; incidents in Brandenburg, Bremen, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Hamburg are processed by the Bundesverband RIAS. Each report is verified through dialogue with those affected and/or witnesses. The situation is assessed in its entirety, taking into account a wide range of contextual factors as well as the antisemitic character of statements and actions.

16 See the section "Anforderungen an Mitglieder der Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft" in "Arbeitsweisen des Bundesverbands RIAS e. V.," <https://report-antisemitism.de/arbeitsweisen>.

17 The Bundesverband RIAS receives academic advice from the International Institute for Education and Research on Antisemitism (IIBSA) in Berlin as well as from the Emil Julius Gumpel Research Department of the Moses Mendelssohn Center for European-Jewish Studies (MMZ) in Potsdam.

18 Federal Government Commissioner for Jewish Life in Germany and the Fight Against Antisemitism, *Nationale Strategie der Bundesregierung gegen Antisemitismus und für jüdisches Leben* (2022), <https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/publikationen/themen/heimat-integration/BMI22029-nasas.html>.

As a result of the verification process, RIAS frequently decides not to include reports as incidents in the database—for instance, because information relevant to the classification (such as the context of an antisemitic statement) is missing, because the verification process has not been completed, or because the report does not constitute an incident according to the RIAS categories.

Following the verification process, staff members draft anonymized descriptions of the reports for inclusion in the database. These are coded according to a standardized coding manual. As a quality assurance measure, every single incident is reviewed according to the dual-control principle before it is included in the statistics. RIAS generally publishes descriptions of incidents only if the reporting affected persons or witnesses have given their consent. The incidents described in this report serve only as illustrative examples and do not represent the entirety of all documented antisemitic incidents.

The antisemitic incidents documented by RIAS always capture only a fraction of reality as many antisemitic incidents are never reported or recorded.¹⁹ Despite all efforts, a wealth of unreported cases must still be assumed. For these and other reasons, the number of incidents recorded by RIAS is not statistically representative, and the figures cited in this report do not allow for any conclusion as to how many people in Germany as a whole think or act in an antisemitic manner. Rather, the aim of the analyses is to illustrate the everyday dimension of antisemitism in Germany from the perspective of those affected.

Whether an antisemitic incident is reported to an office at all depends on various factors, such as the local visibility of the respective reporting office and the trust that the affected individuals or their communities have in it. This trust can take years to build. The intensity of public debates about antisemitism and sensitivity to antisemitism also influence reporting behavior. Furthermore, the ability to proactively collect data, e.g. by monitoring gatherings where antisemitic incidents can be expected, depends on the staffing resources of the individual reporting offices. In short: The extent to which RIAS reporting offices learn of antisemitic incidents can vary greatly.

19 In the latest survey by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), 35% of Jewish respondents in Germany stated that they had reported the most recent incident of antisemitic harassment to the police or another organization. See European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), *Jewish People's Experiences and Perceptions of Antisemitism – EU Survey of Jewish People* (2024), 84, https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_up-loads/fra-2024-experiences-perceptions-antisemitism-survey_en.pdf.

Access to systematically analyzable sources also affects the data basis. In 2025, as in previous years, the RIAS reporting offices cross-referenced data with other civil society actors, such as the OFEK e.V. counseling center, members of the Association of Counseling Centers for Victims of Right-wing, Racist and Antisemitic Violence in Germany (VBRG e.V.), and various Jewish organizations and institutions. But, as before, there was still no systematic nationwide comparison with police statistics on antisemitic crimes. Such a comparison took place only in some states: Brandenburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, and to some extent in Saxony-Anhalt, as well as for violent incidents in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. Antisemitic crimes from other federal states that were known exclusively to the police were not included in the RIAS statistics, unless they were reported to RIAS by the police. Neither was it possible to comprehensively verify if and how many incidents were recorded by both the police and RIAS offices.

This report is based on data from regional reporting offices in twelve federal states. For the first time, the 2025 report includes incidents reported to Rias Baden-Württemberg. Data from the following RIAS reporting offices went into the 2025 report:

- RIAS Baden-Württemberg, run by the Bundesverband RIAS e.V.
- RIAS Bavaria, run by the Association for Enlightenment and Democracy e.V. (VAD)
- RIAS Berlin, run by the Society for a Democratic Culture in Berlin e.V. (VDK)
- RIAS Hesse, run by the Democracy Center Hesse at the Philipps University in Marburg
- Documentation and Information Centre for Antisemitism Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (DIA.MV), run by State-wide Victim Counselling Support and Information for Victims of Right-Wing Violence in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania e.V. (LOBBI)
- RIAS Lower Saxony, run by the Amadeu Antonio Foundation (AAS)
- RIAS North Rhine-Westphalia, run by the Association for Enlightenment and Democratic Education e.V. (VAdB)
- Specialist Office Against Antisemitism (FgA), run by the NS Documentation Center of the City of Cologne
- RIAS Saarland, run by the Adolf Bender Center e.V.
- RIAS Saxony, run by OFEK e.V.
- RIAS Saxony-Anhalt, run by OFEK e.V.

- Documentation and Information Office on Antisemitism Schleswig-Holstein (LIDA-SH), run by the Center for Victims of Right-Wing Attacks e.V. (ZEBRA)
- RIAS Thuringia, run by the Amadeu Antonio Foundation (AAS)

Conceptual framework and categories

Antisemitic incidents reported to the Bundesverband RIAS or the RIAS reporting offices are verified by staff members of the respective projects in consultation with the reporting individuals and subsequently recorded systematically. In terms of content, the classification of antisemitic incidents is based on the working definition of antisemitism developed by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) and recommended by the German Federal Government. Civil society initiatives in Berlin have adapted and operationalized this definition for the local context. In addition, RIAS uses IHRA's working definition of Holocaust denial and trivialization as a guide.²⁰ When recording antisemitic incidents, RIAS analyzes various categories, including incident types, those affected, manifestations of antisemitism, and political-ideological backgrounds.

Incident types

RIAS distinguishes six different incident types, depending on the nature and severity of the incident. These were originally developed by the Community Security Trust (CST) in the United Kingdom. The Bundesverband RIAS uses a version of these incident types adapted for the German context by RIAS Berlin in 2016.

Extreme violence is defined as physical assaults or attacks (included attempted ones) that result or could result in loss of life or cause serious bodily injury. This category includes cases of kidnapping, knife attacks, and shootings. Physical attacks without a threat to life or serious physical harm are classified as **assaults**. This category also includes attempted physical attacks. RIAS defines **targeted property damage** as the damage to or defacement of Jewish property with antisemitic symbols, posters, or stickers. This also includes the

20 For definitions, see the sections "Arbeitsdefinition Antisemitismus" and "Arbeitsdefinition zur Leugnung und Verharmlosung der Schoa" in "Arbeitsweisen des Bundesverbands RIAS e.V.," <https://report-antisemitism.de/arbeitsweisen>.

damage or defacement of sites of remembrance, such as memorials, commemorative plaques, or Stolpersteine. **A threat** is defined as any explicit written or verbal threat of violence directed at a person or institution. **Abusive behavior** encompasses all antisemitic statements, including statements made or disseminated online, provided they are directly addressed to a specific person or institution. Damage to or the defacement of non-Jewish property with antisemitic symbols (such as posters or stickers) is also included in this category. The category of **mass mailings** covers antisemitic messages that are addressed to a larger circle of people (mostly online). Regional RIAS reporting offices also proactively monitor **gatherings** where antisemitic statements are expected. If they identify antisemitic content in calls to action, speeches, slogans, or on banners or posters carried by participants, they record the entire gathering as an antisemitic incident of the type “abusive behavior—gatherings.” If antisemitic assaults or threats occur during or around of such a gathering, these are documented as separate antisemitic incidents.

People and institutions affected

RIAS distinguishes between individuals and institutions affected by antisemitic incidents. In addition to Jews and Israelis, antisemitism can also affect **individuals** who are perceived or addressed as Jewish, as well as any other persons, such as journalists or politicians. Multiple individuals may be affected by an antisemitic incident at the same time. Affected **institutions** include religious or secular Jewish bodies or associations, as well as Jewish and Israeli institutions. Non-Jewish civil society organizations, political parties, media outlets, or educational institutions, as well as other institutions perceived or addressed as Jewish, can also be affected by antisemitic incidents. Institutions affected by antisemitic incidents are counted as one affected party per incident. Last but not least, there are also incidents to which **no direct victims** can be assigned. This is the case, for example, with antisemitic scrawls, stickers, and posters in public spaces, as well as with gatherings where antisemitic incidents occur.

Manifestations of antisemitism

In terms of content, RIAS distinguishes five different manifestations of antisemitism. In **antisemitic othering**, those affected are (sometimes falsely) labeled as Jewish—for example, through the use of “Jew” as a slur—or addressed as not belonging to an imagined ingroup. **Anti-Judaic antisemitism** encompasses religiously based antisemitic stereotypes and antisemitic resentment toward

Judaism as a religion. **Modern antisemitism** is documented when Jews are attributed special political or economic power, for example in the context of antisemitic conspiracy myths. **Post-Shoah antisemitism** encompasses endorsing, denying, or relativizing references to Nazi mass crimes, as well as rejections of their memory. **Israel-related antisemitism** occurs when statements address the State of Israel in an antisemitic manner, such as when the destruction of Israel is demanded or threatened. In practice, RIAS often assigns multiple categories to an antisemitic incident. Due to these multiple classifications, the number of classifications of manifestations is generally higher than the number of antisemitic incidents.

Political-ideological background

RIAS only classifies antisemitic incidents according to their political-ideological background when this background is sufficiently clear—from the incident itself (such as based on how the perpetrators identify themselves), from the antisemitic stereotypes used (such as when these involve specific religious beliefs), or from the context of the situation (for example, incidents occurring in the context of a specific gathering). Since the relevant information is not always available, RIAS is unable to attribute many antisemitic incidents to any specific background. RIAS distinguishes between seven political-ideological backgrounds, attributing each incident to only one. Antisemitic incidents are categorized as **right-wing extremist** if they are associated with parties or groups characterized by notions of a social order based on a fundamental inequality among different people (or groups), by the pursuit of life in ethnically homogeneous communities (“peoples”), and by the subordination of the individual to this constructed community. RIAS classifies antisemitic incidents as **left-wing anti-imperialist** if they are associated with left-wing positions or connected to left-wing traditions such as (national-liberation-oriented) anti-imperialism. RIAS classifies antisemitic incidents associated with a positive reference to Christian beliefs or symbols, including fundamentalist versions of Christianity, under the **Christian/Christian fundamentalist** category. This classification based on religious beliefs is applied only when no other political-ideological background dominates. The same holds for the **Islamic/Islamist** background, which RIAS assigns to incidents which refer positively to Islamic beliefs or symbols, encompassing various interpretations of Islam, including Islamist ones. RIAS classifies antisemitic incidents as having a **conspiracist background** when the actors’ worldview is shaped by a belief in conspiracy myths, regardless of the specific myths involved. RIAS documents **anti-Israel activism** when antisemitic incidents involve actors whose political actions are dominated by their hostile

stance toward Israel. In this context, elements from various other political-ideological backgrounds may intertwine, such as in secular Palestinian groups or supporters of antisemitic boycott campaigns against the Jewish state of Israel. RIAS classifies antisemitic incidents under the **politically centrist** category when the actors refer positively to the Federal Republic of Germany and its institutions and claim to represent democratic positions.

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Register of associations at Charlottenburg Local Court,
registration no. VR 37013 B
Prinzenstraße 84.1, 10969 Berlin
Phone: +49 30 509 31 19 10
presse@rias-bund.de

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V. i. S. d. P. Benjamin Steinitz,
Bundesverband RIAS

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Editor Dr. Lars Breuer

Translation Dr. Pavel Sirotkin

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