

A CSG ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS IN AUSTRALIA IN 2024

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Please note, this publication contains material which may be considered offensive.



**COMMUNITY
SECURITY GROUP**

CSG



*Firebombing of Addas Israel Synagogue in Ripponlea,
Victoria (Melbourne), 6 December 2024.*

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This publication is a specialist analysis by the Community Security Group. It is different in purpose and scope to that of the Annual Report on Antisemitism in Australia which is researched and published by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), the elected national representative body of the Australian Jewish Community. The ECAJ Antisemitism Report is a comprehensive report of antisemitic incidents and public antisemitic discourse in Australia. This publication, authored by the Community Security Group, complements the ECAJ Antisemitism Report and provides additional analysis specifically of antisemitic incidents that have been reported to the various Community Security Groups and other relevant security bodies in Australia for use in the provision of security protection to the Australian Jewish Community. Because they serve different purposes, the ECAJ Antisemitism Report and this publication cover different time periods and apply different collection methods and different classifications of incidents.

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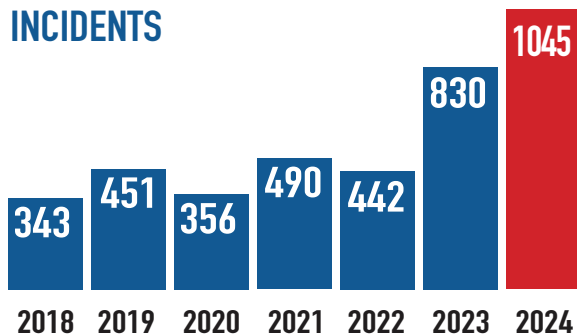
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report will statistically review antisemitic incidents in the 2024 calendar year, reported to the Community Security Groups (CSGs) across Australia.

The Community Security Group (CSG) operates in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Queensland. Each CSG is a separate entity, although they work collaboratively under the National Council for Jewish Community Security. The security of the Jewish community in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and Tasmania is managed by the Community Security Group New South Wales. Note, there is no active Jewish community in the Northern Territory, and therefore no respective CSG presence.

This is the seventh published report by CSG on antisemitic incident statistics, albeit CSG has been recording antisemitic incidents since its inception.

REPORTING OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS



CSG recorded 1045 antisemitic incidents in Australia in 2024. This represents a 26% increase in antisemitic incidents compared to the 830 incidents recorded in 2023. Again, this is the highest number of antisemitic incidents recorded by CSG in a calendar year. This data regrettably reflects the unprecedented surge in antisemitism in Australia in 2024, following the previous 88% increase in incidents recorded in 2023.

Akin to 2023, this increase is attributed to a surge in antisemitic incidents related to the ongoing Israel-Hamas War. However, in a different vein to 2023, the surge in 2024 can also be attributed to an increasing prevalence of antisemitic activity, wherein targeting Jewish interests under the guise of demonstrating criticism of Israel has become increasingly widespread.

In 2024 and currently, the Jewish community in Australia has faced the most serious security environment in its history. This has included the firebombing of a synagogue in Victoria; a foiled plot involving a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device purportedly targeting Jewish locations in New South Wales; a foiled plot by a jihadist terror cell to attack a synagogue in New South Wales; a domestic terror campaign involving the arson and graffiti of Jewish locations; violent protests outside synagogues; and a surge in targeted, antisemitic assaults. Whilst the continued rise in antisemitic incidents in 2024 is attributed to the onshore impact of the Israel-Hamas War, it cannot be labelled as the 'cause'. As was outlined in the 2023 report released by CSG, the cause continues to and will always be the actions of individuals in Australia who seek to target and vilify the Jewish community.

KEY FINDINGS:

■ The single highest category of antisemitic incident reported was abusive behaviour at 804 incidents, followed by 75 acts of damage and desecration of Jewish property, 71 threats, 62 assaults, 27 incidents of literature and 6 acts of extreme violence. Of note, this represents a substantial increase in serious antisemitic incidents (extreme violence, assault and damage / desecration), all of which constitute serious criminal offences.

■ There was an average of 87 antisemitic incidents per month in 2024. The highest number of antisemitic incidents was recorded in October 2024, which comprised 13% of all incidents. This coincided with several Jewish festivals and the beginning of the domestic antisemitic arson and vandalism campaign. Incidents were spread relatively evenly throughout 2024, demonstrating sustained vilification of the Jewish community.

■ Victoria experienced the highest reported number of antisemitic incidents at 499 (48%), closely followed by New South Wales at 406 (39%). There were 82 incidents in Western Australia, 48 incidents in Queensland, 4 incidents in the Australian Capital Territory, 3 incidents in South Australia, 3 incidents in Tasmania and no reported incidents in the Northern Territory.

■ Antisemitic incidents most commonly occurred in public places, with 445 incidents (43%), followed by 181 incidents at synagogues, 151 incidents at Jewish organisations, 109 incidents on private properties, 94 incidents at Jewish private residences, businesses or properties and 65 incidents at Jewish schools.

■ There were 6 acts of extreme violence in 2024. These include two thwarted plots in New South Wales, the firebombing of a synagogue in Victoria and an explosive projectile launched at a Jewish school in Victoria.

■ There were 62 assaults in 2024, which constitutes **a 72% increase to the 36 assaults recorded in 2023**. This is the highest number of antisemitic assaults recorded by CSG in a calendar year. Most assaults occurred in Victoria and targeted identifiably Jewish individuals.

■ There were 71 threats in 2024, which represents a 15% decrease compared to 2023, although this still represents a historically high figure.

■ CSG records when certain types of discourse feature in antisemitic incidents, so as to provide an insight into the nature of incident offending across Australia. Anti-Israel discourse was involved in 492 incidents, representing a 76% increase compared to 2023, whereas 280 incidents involved anti-Israel discourse in 2023. This reflects the enduring impact of the Israel-Hamas War on antisemitism in Australia. Extreme right discourse was involved in 291 incidents, and Islamist discourse was involved in 42 incidents, which mirrors similar figures to 2023.

■ One hundred and eighty-eight (188) incidents occurred on the Jewish Sabbath, whilst 122 incidents occurred on a Jewish festival.

■ Fifty-one (51) incidents involved Jewish schoolchildren as victims, and 35 incidents occurred on university campuses.

■ Police across the country were notified of 370 incidents, which accounts for 35% of all incidents.

■ Offenders were charged by police in relation to 34 incidents.

■ In addition to the 1045 antisemitic incidents reported to CSG in 2024, there were more than 3735 reports of suspicious and non-suspicious security related activity reported to CSG and processed by the CSG workforce, as part of CSG's role in the provision of security to the Australian Jewish community.

For urgent assistance and in an emergency, contact police immediately via 000 and then the CSG National Emergency, Advice and Assistance Hotline via 1300 000 CSG. For non-urgent assistance and reporting, please contact CSG via their website or smartphone application — please refer to page 24 for the appropriate reporting channels.

There remains significant under-reporting of antisemitic incidents to CSG and police in Australia, similar to other forms of hate crime. As a result, the number of antisemitic incidents is likely to be much higher than recorded in this report. As such, the figures presented should be indicative of trends as opposed to nominal values."

ABOUT CSG

The Community Security Group (CSG) oversees the specialised and specific security needs of the Jewish Community in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia. These organisations work closely with their associated Jewish Community Council or Jewish Board of Deputies, under the auspices of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ). In each representative state, CSG works closely with government and law enforcement to ensure oversight of each community's security and emergency management programs and policies.

DEFINITION OF ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS

CSG defines an antisemitic incident as any malicious act aimed at Jewish people, organisations or property, where there is evidence that the act has antisemitic motivation or content, or that the victim was targeted because they are or are believed to be Jewish.¹

Antisemitic motivation, language or targeting must be demonstrated for the incident to be classified as antisemitic. This definition is not dictated by Commonwealth or state legislation, with both non-criminal and criminal incidents included in this report.

The general activities of antisemitic organisations have not been included in this statistical assessment, as these activities are far-ranging, significantly unpublicised and, in some cases, so voluminous that the data would be substantially and improperly skewed.

Antisemitic incidents may occur in a variety of forms, including physical force against people or property, verbal or written abuse and antisemitic posters, leaflets or stickers. A large amount of antisemitic activity also takes place online, particularly on social media platforms. CSG statistically records all formally reported antisemitic online activity but excludes proactively located antisemitic material unless it specifically targets a Jewish site or person in Australia. Antisemitic incidents online are recorded only when the victim and/or the offender is located in Australia.



10 June 2024, Western Australia

An incident involving neo-Nazi symbology, specifically including the swastika, is categorically considered antisemitic where there is an intended public audience or victim. This includes the 'Sieg Heil' gesture, commonly referred to as the 'Nazi salute'.

Incidents that are strictly anti-Israel are not classified as antisemitic. However, incidents containing anti-Israel components are classified as antisemitic where the incident has involved antisemitic discourse, evident antisemitic motivation and/or the targeting of a victim

because they are, or are believed to be, Jewish or associated with the Jewish community.

Of note, hundreds of incidents in 2024 were originally reported to CSG as 'antisemitic' but were later recategorised as reports of activity, as they were not antisemitic but rather strictly anti-Israel or political in nature. These reports have been categorically excluded from this report. Each report of antisemitism made to CSG is evaluated by the professional workforce to verify credibility and accuracy, and to ensure correct categorisation for reliable reporting and data analysis purposes.

EXAMPLE:

■ During a bar mitzvah being held at a function centre, five men began shouting antisemitic abuse outside the building, including yelling "F-cking Jews". The group then attempted to forcibly enter the function centre, with one man throwing a rock at the glass window and another trying to break down the door. Police were called, however the offenders were not located (30 November 2024, New South Wales).

¹ CSG has based this publication on the model of the Community Security Trust's (CST) annual and biannual publication on antisemitic incidents; 'Antisemitic Incidents Report 2024', Community Security Trust, 2025.

REPORTING

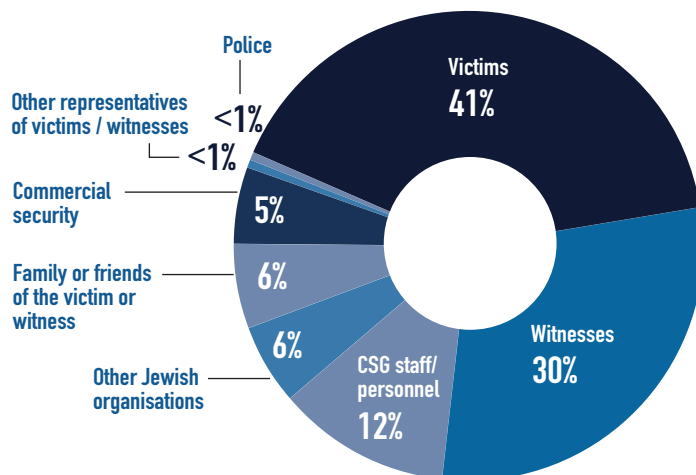
Antisemitic incidents are reported to CSG from an array of sources, including from victims and their family or friends, witnesses, the CSG workforce, commercial security guards operating at Jewish sites, other Jewish organisations and police.

REPORTER TYPE

Incidents were most commonly reported by victims, at 428 incidents (41%), followed by 309 incidents by witnesses, 123 incidents by CSG staff or personnel, 60 incidents by family or friends of victims or witnesses, 60 incidents by other Jewish organisations, 54 incidents by commercial security guards working at Jewish sites, 6 incidents by other representatives of victims or witnesses and 5 incidents by police.

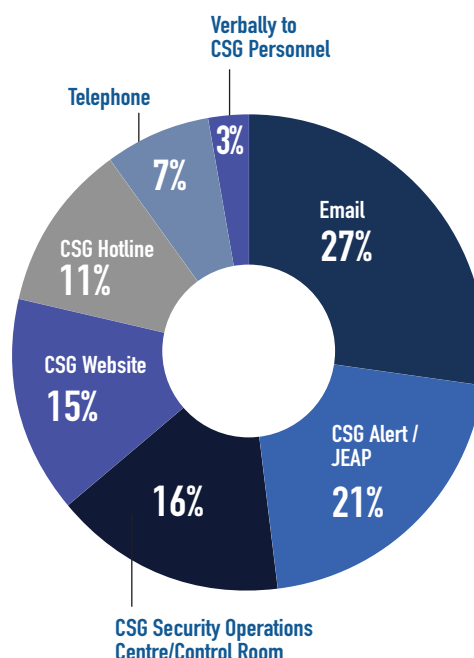
There is significant under-reporting of antisemitic incidents to CSG and police in Australia, particularly by victims, likely making the actual number of antisemitic incidents substantially higher than recorded. This is not confined to Australian or Jewish communities.

CSG notified police of 370 antisemitic incidents. Charges were laid by police in relation to 34 incidents.



METHOD OF REPORTING

Incidents were most commonly reported via email, at 286 incidents (27%), followed by 217 incidents reported via CSG Alert / JEAP (smartphone reporting applications). One hundred and sixty-six (166) incidents were reported to CSG's Security Operations Centre (Control Room), 155 incidents were reported to the CSG website, 119 incidents were reported to the CSG National Emergency, Advice and Assistance Hotline, 75 incidents were reported via telephone call and 27 incidents were reported verbally to CSG personnel.



For urgent reports, contact the CSG National Emergency, Advice and Assistance Hotline (1300 000 CSG). In an emergency, contact 000 and then CSG. Non-urgent reports can be directed to the CSG website or smartphone application.

INCIDENT CATEGORIES

Antisemitic incidents are classified into six categories: extreme violence, assault, threat, damage and desecration, abusive behaviour and literature.

The single highest category of antisemitic incident reported was abusive behaviour at 804 incidents, followed by 75 acts of damage and desecration of Jewish property, 71 threats, 62 assaults, 27 incidents of literature and 6 acts of extreme violence. Abusive behaviour typically constitutes the majority of incidents, representing 77% of all incidents in 2024. There was a distinct increase, however, in extreme violence (by 4), assaults (by 26) and damage and desecration (by 31), all of which are more serious incident types.

EXTREME VIOLENCE

Extreme violence is defined as any attack potentially causing loss of life or grievous bodily harm. It is considered the most severe category of antisemitic incident. An act of extreme violence can include an attempt which is unsuccessful.

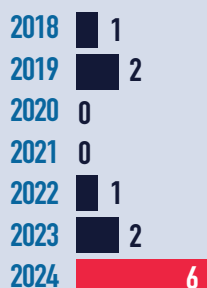
In 2024, there were 6 acts of extreme violence reported to CSG. This is the highest number of acts of extreme violence reported to CSG in a calendar year.

EXAMPLES:

■ A projectile was launched at a Jewish school, before exploding. No injuries or damage were caused, although witnesses described seeing an explosion, hearing a loud bang and smelling smoke. The projectile was suspected to have been thrown by the occupant of a passing vehicle, who was reportedly heard yelling during the incident (27 November 2024, Victoria).

■ Two masked individuals broke into a synagogue and poured accelerant throughout the premises, before setting the building alight. Two Jewish individuals inside the premises managed to escape, with one individual transported to hospital. Police announced that the incident was a “likely terrorist attack” that was “politically motivated”.² The two offenders are yet to be publicly identified or charged by police (6 December 2024, Victoria).

EXTREME VIOLENCE



■ A caravan filled with power gels, a type of mining explosive, was parked on a road in a semi-rural location. The vehicle was purportedly driven there by two individuals who were involved in antisemitic arson attacks in Sydney in 2024. Inside the vehicle was a list of targets, which named The Great Synagogue and the Sydney Jewish Museum. Subsequent media reporting has since suggested that the plot may have been a “set up” by organised criminal networks, where they could have leveraged the information for reduced sentencing for other crimes.³ The matter remains under investigation. (7 December 2024, New South Wales).

■ **Four teenagers, who described themselves as “soldiers of Allah” were arrested by the NSW Joint Counter Terrorism Team after planning to acquire firearms and/or explosives to carry out a terrorist attack at a synagogue.** Police intercepted text messages between the group, who were discussing their plans for the attack. This cell was linked to a terrorist attack on 15 April 2024, where a 16-year-old boy stabbed a priest in the eye during a service at a church in Western Sydney (24 April 2024, New South Wales).

*Note, the remaining two incidents of extreme violence – which both occurred in Victoria – cannot be disclosed due to victim confidentiality.

ASSAULT

Assault is any actual or attempted physical attack against a person that constitutes actual bodily harm or common assault. This includes violent use of force, chasing a target with a perceived intention to cause harm, and projectiles, even when the target is missed.

In 2024, there were 62 antisemitic assaults. This represents a 72% increase compared to 2023 and is the highest number of assaults recorded by CSG in a calendar year. Unsurprisingly, 76% of victims were identifiably Jewish individuals, 78% of whom were assaulted in public places.

Most assaults occurred in public places (69%) at 43, with 13 assaults at synagogues, 3 assaults on private properties, 2 assaults at Jewish private residences, businesses or properties and 1 assault at a Jewish organisation. Security personnel were the victim of 56% of assaults at Jewish sites. Further, most assaults occurred in Victoria (65%) at 40, followed by 15 assaults in New South Wales (25%). CSG holds records of 2 assaults in 2024 resulting in charges by police, both of which were in New South Wales.

² <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-centre/media-release/riponlea-synagogue-fire-investigation-continues>

³ <https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/underworld-crime-gangs-believed-to-be-behind-caravan-packed-with-explosives-police-sources-say-20250214-p5lc4o.html>

EXAMPLES:

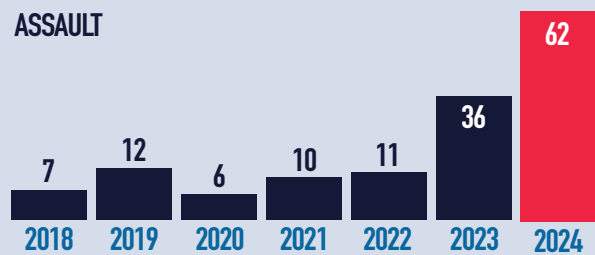
■ An identifiably Jewish individual was walking in a public place when an unknown man approached him and began calling him a “fagg-t Jew”. The man then struck the Jewish individual in the face, knocking him unconscious and inducing a seizure (27 January 2024, New South Wales).

■ Two elderly and identifiably Jewish men were verbally abused and assaulted in public (4 March 2024, Queensland).

■ Whilst enroute to a solidarity rally for the Jewish community in relation to antisemitism, a group of identifiably Jewish individuals were verbally abused and assaulted by individuals who had departed a nearby pro-Palestine rally in the central business district. Approximately 10 men surrounded the group of identifiably Jewish individuals and shouted “You f-cking Jews” at them, with one man kicking a Jewish individual three times in the leg and once on their arm, causing bruising.

In total, there were eight reported antisemitic assaults of Jewish community members attending the solidarity rally that day, predominantly perpetrated by individuals associated with the pro-Palestine rally nearby and predominantly against victims who were identifiably Jewish (19 May 2024, Victoria).

ASSAULT

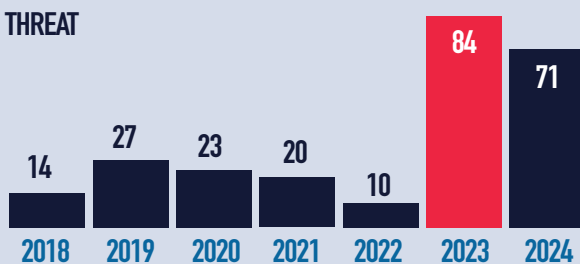


THREAT

A threat is classified as any directly communicated intent to inflict a violent or hostile action. A threat may be verbal, written or physical. A threat is distinct from general abuse in that there is a direct insinuation of future violent or hostile action towards people and/or property.

In 2024, CSG recorded 71 threats. This represents a 15% decrease compared to 2023, although it is still a historically high figure. Prior to 2023, the next highest recorded number of threats was in 2019 at 27.

THREAT



Antisemitic threats in 2024 involved a diverse range of targets, including Jewish students, identifiably Jewish individuals walking to synagogue, synagogues, institutions and Jewish businesses, all with varying motives and rhetoric.

Twenty-five (25) threats occurred in public places, 13 threats targeted Jewish organisations, 13 threats targeted Jewish private residences, businesses or properties, 8 threats targeted synagogues, 8 threats occurred on private properties and 4 threats targeted Jewish schools. Forty-five percent (45%) of threats were directed towards identifiably Jewish individuals. CSG holds records of charges being laid by police in relation to 5 threats.

EXAMPLES:

■ Two men, one of whom had a Nazi swastika tattooed on his body, approached an identifiably Jewish couple and began yelling at them, saying “Free Palestine”, “Baby killers” and “I’ll f-cking kill you” (16 March 2024, New South Wales).

■ A group of identifiably Jewish individuals were confronted by a man on a bicycle who yelled “White Jew c-nts” and held a brick in a threatening manner towards them (28 April 2024, Western Australia).

■ An identifiably Jewish individual was driving when an unknown driver pulled up alongside him and pointed his middle finger towards him. He then said, “You Zionist pig”, “I’m going to slaughter your mum” and “Go back to Vacluse”. The driver then followed the Jewish individual for approximately 20 kilometres, swerving his vehicle and flashing his lights (28 May 2024, New South Wales).

■ A man called a synagogue and made several threats, including “I’m going to burn you”, “I’m going to murder and kill you f-cking Jewish bastards”, “I’m going to shoot you in the head and kill you like they did in Bondi Junction” and “I’m going to murder you all ... I’m going to do another Bondi Junction” (5 October 2024, New South Wales).

■ A threat to blow up a communal facility was posted online. After being detected, the individual was identified and charged by police in another jurisdiction (8 December 2024, Victoria).

DAMAGE AND DESECRATION

Damage and desecration is defined as any adverse material act against Jewish-owned property or property perceived to be associated with Jews. The act must be directed against property, with no potential harm to people. This category includes antisemitic graffiti, vandalism, posterage and hacking.

There were 75 acts of damage and desecration of Jewish property. This represents a 71% increase compared to the 44 incidents recorded in 2023. Such an increase is reflective of the several campaigns of antisemitic vandalism throughout 2024 that targeted the Jewish community across Australia, as well as the overall increase in the severity of antisemitic incidents.

These campaigns include:

- **The identification and desecration of Jewish-owned businesses using pro-Hamas and anti-Israel symbology, reminiscent of that carried out by the Nazi regime in the 1930s.**
- **The ‘doxing’⁴ of prominent Jewish figures by pro-Palestine groups.**
- **The coordinated arson and vandalism of Jewish sites and property in Jewish areas, predominantly in New South Wales. Whilst police have arrested and charged some offenders in relation to these incidents, others remain at large, and police are yet to publicly identify the individual(s) who have coordinated and directed this campaign. Authorities have suggested that criminal networks are likely carrying out these attacks at the behest of another entity, which may be offshore.⁵**

ARSON CAMPAIGN

Since October 2024 and up to the publication of this report, there has been a sustained antisemitic campaign of vandalism targeting Jewish locations, designed to intimidate and terrorise the Jewish community. This has primarily occurred in New South Wales, with NSW Police dedicating specialised and coordinated resources to investigate these offences under Strike Force Pearl. Up to the publication of this report, police have arrested and charged several offenders. Reporting by law enforcement, as well as the profiles of the offenders, have indicated that local criminal networks were being leveraged by an offshore entity to coordinate and carry out these acts.⁶ It appears that the entity was funding local criminal networks to provide the logistics, equipment and personnel to perpetrate these criminal acts. Most offenders appear to not have any ideological connection to the acts, with most appearing to be entirely driven by financial gain, such as to pay off debts owed to organised crime networks. CSG is yet to see any campaign of this nature targeting the Jewish community previously in Australia, and such a campaign represents a distinct shift and escalation in the security environment. Notwithstanding, it is necessary to distinguish this campaign from overall rising levels of antisemitism and the overall nature and pattern of incidents addressed in this report, such as the acts of extreme violence and assault which have surged across Australia throughout 2024.

1. Arson of Jewish business (kosher caterer) on Sunday 20 October 2024

About 4am, two masked men set Lewis’ Continental Kitchen in Bondi alight after pouring accelerant on the premises. The business – which provides kosher catering services – was purportedly targeted because it is considered a ‘Jewish business’. No occupants were inside the business at the time of the fire, and there were no injuries reported.

On Tuesday 14 January 2025, two offenders were charged by police in relation to the incident; Wayne Ogden, aged 40 in Riverstone (northwest Sydney) and Juon Amuoi, aged 26 in Bardia (southwest Sydney).

⁴ Doxing is commonly defined as publishing a person’s private details, including names, addresses, emails and phone numbers with the intent of causing harm, such as harassment (<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-02-13/federal-government-to-criminalise-doxing/103458052>)

⁵ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-centre/media-statement/afp-commissioner-reece-kershaw-antisemitism-statement>

⁶ <https://www.afp.gov.au/news-centre/media-statement/afp-commissioner-reece-kershaw-antisemitism-statement>



As part of the investigation, police identified that two other men attended a nearby business in Bondi approximately three days prior to this arson and attempted to set it alight. The two men, who were masked and armed with a sledgehammer, poured accelerant underneath the front door, causing damage to the premises; however, the fire extinguished after a security guard confronted the men, forcing them to flee. On Thursday 12 December 2024, police arrested Craig Bantoft, aged 37 at a correctional facility and Guy Finnegan, aged 31 at a residence in Jannali (Sutherland Shire). Police have suggested that the business the two men targeted was a case of mistaken identity and they were actually intending to target Lewis' Kitchen, which was ultimately set alight three days later.



Media reporting has indicated that they were being given directions by a criminal handler, referred to as 'James Bond', identified since by media reports as Sayet Erhan Akca.⁷

2. Antisemitic graffiti and arson in a Jewish suburb on Thursday 21 November 2024

About 12:30am, two individuals spray painted anti-Israel graffiti and set a vehicle alight in a targeted antisemitic attack in Woollahra. Court proceedings have revealed that the duo chose Woollahra as it was a Jewish suburb and the offenders had researched the location of Wolper Jewish Hospital in Woollahra prior to the attack.⁸ More than 10 vehicles and three buildings were damaged. Both offenders have since been identified and charged by police. On Monday 25 November 2024, police arrested Mohommed Farhat, aged 20, as he attempted to leave the country. Media reporting has indicated that Farhat had a tattoo of the Hizballah flag on his neck.⁹ Farhat was charged with numerous property offences, including 14 counts of damaging and destroying property. On Thursday 28 November 2024, police arrested Thomas Stojanovski, who was also charged with a slew of property offences. On Thursday 16 January 2025, police arrested Adam Hawi, aged 21 for failing to disclose the identity of a driver or passenger who was involved the incident. Media reporting has indicated that Hawi is connected to organised crime networks.¹⁰



⁷ <https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/wentworth-courier/craig-bantoft-pleads-guilty-guy-finnegan-sentenced-over-fire-at-curlly-lewis-brewing-bondi/news-story/e8ce0527235519df247c4d91c1265e63>

⁸ <https://www.skynews.com.au/australia-news/crime/nsw-police-charge-man-20-after-damaging-cars-and-buildings-with-antiisrael-slurs-in-woollahra-sydneys-east/news-story/cd537945b8b25aafd70b501328f78b68>

⁹ <https://www.smh.com.au/national/nsw/man-targeted-jewish-people-in-sydney-s-east-police-say-20241218-p5kza3.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.smh.com.au/national/texts-reveal-james-bond-fury-after-botched-arson-attack-in-eastern-suburbs-20250123-p5l6mf.html>



3. Firebombing of Addas Israel Synagogue in Ripponlea, Victoria.

Whilst this incident was discussed in the extreme violence section, it will also be included in this section, given the seriousness of the incident, which has been labelled as a 'likely terrorist attack'. About 4.10am, two offenders broke into the Synagogue and spread accelerant throughout the premises using a broomstick. The building was extensively damaged, with several religious items destroyed. Two occupants inside the building were injured. The offenders remain at large and are yet to be publicly identified and charged by authorities. At this stage, it is unknown if there is any link between this incident and the spate of vandalism incidents in New South Wales.

4. Antisemitic graffiti and arson in a Jewish suburb on Wednesday 11 December 2024

About 12.45am, two individuals sprayed anti-Israel graffiti and set a vehicle alight on Magney Street, Woollahra in a targeted antisemitic attack. Police have advised that the location was selected by the offenders as it was considered a Jewish area. On Monday 20 January 2025, police arrested Tammie Farrugia, aged 34, at a residence in Liverpool, where she was charged with participate criminal group contribute criminal activity, accessory before the fact to destroy or damage property and be carried in conveyance taken without consent of owner. The nature of the charges laid by police demonstrates the involvement of organised crime in the offending.



EXAMPLES:

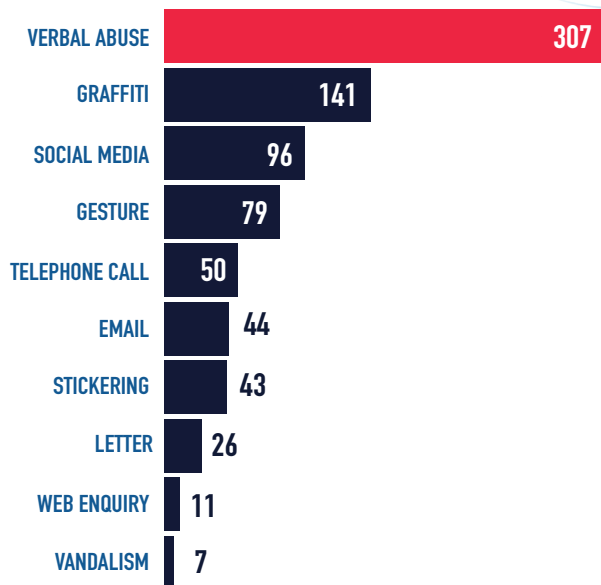
- Two individuals sprayed black paint onto the fence line of a Jewish-owned property, which included "Jew lives here" and "slut, c-nt" (7 April 2024, Victoria).
- A man began shouting abuse towards a synagogue, before spitting towards the building. He then proceeded to spray red liquid from a bottle on the front entrance (29 May 2024, Tasmania).
- At approximately 3.30am, six masked individuals smashed windows, sprayed red paint and lit two fires outside the office of Jewish politician, Josh Burns. Further, the face of the Federal Member of Parliament was vandalised with devil horns. The offenders were identified by police and charged (19 June 2024, Victoria).
- A poster with an inverted red triangle (pro-Hamas symbology) and the words, "F-ck this business in particular", were placed on the front of a Jewish-owned business. A sticker with the words, "Free Palestine" was also placed underneath (24 July 2024, Victoria).
- An advertisement for a Jewish electoral candidate was extensively defaced and vandalised (15 September 2024, Victoria).

ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR

Abusive behaviour is insulting or offensive antisemitic activity. The behaviour may be directed towards a victim or be broadly offensive and may include verbal or written abuse and antisemitic gestures.

In 2024, CSG recorded 804 incidents of abusive behaviour, which comprises 77% of all incidents. This is similar to 2023, where abusive behaviour comprised 78% of all incidents. In both 2023 and 2024, however, abusive behaviour represented a smaller proportion of overall antisemitic incidents, which has historically comprised 81-87% of total antisemitic incidents. This further demonstrates the increased severity of incidents since the outbreak of the Israel-Hamas War and, specifically, the onshore impact of the conflict throughout 2024. More serious incidents, including acts of extreme violence, antisemitic assaults and antisemitic threats, have surged and comprise an increasing proportion of overall antisemitic incidents.

CSG subcategorises acts of antisemitic abuse into the following categories to provide further insight into the nature and pattern of incidents.



6 February 2024, Western Australia



12 March 2024, New South Wales



4 November 2024, New South Wales



14 March 2024, New South Wales



6 December 2024, New South Wales

EXAMPLES:

■ A group of men at a bowling club shouted "F-cking Jews" towards a group of identifiably Jewish individuals. When the group of men left the building, they told staff that they were waiting outside to "bash some Jews" (25 February 2024, Victoria).

■ A man approached a café where several Jewish individuals were sitting and began yelling "F-ck the Jews" and "Kill the Jews" (11 March 2024, New South Wales).

■ An individual was seen with a tattoo of a Nazi flag and Adolf Hitler (8 April 2024, Western Australia).

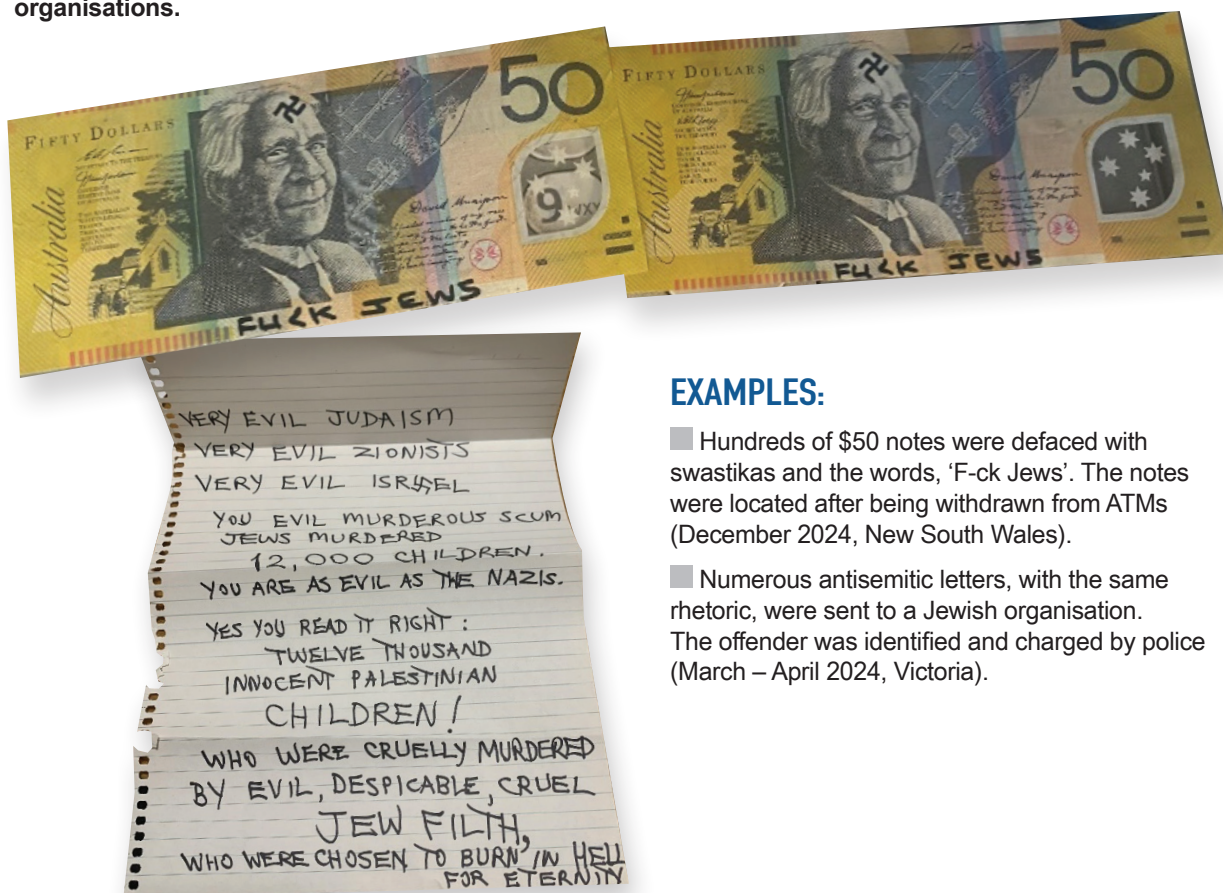
■ The driver of a passing vehicle shouted 'F-cking Jew' and pointed his middle finger towards security personnel outside a synagogue. Approximately 30 minutes later, the male then approached the synagogue on foot and said, 'F-cking Jews, f-cking Jews', 'F-ck the kids, we should be killing their kids' and 'What's going to happen when you are not here, and a big group of angry people show up?', before spitting towards the synagogue (5 May 2024, South Australia).



LITERATURE

Literature is antisemitic material that is distributed in multiple quantities, with each piece identical in content. It is often applicable in incidents of mass-produced antisemitic posters and stickers that are widely distributed over a geographic area, or identical antisemitic emails or letters sent to multiple recipients. Such a distribution would count as one incident to reflect that it is one act by one offender or group. This also avoids inflating the overall statistics. In addition, CSG excludes from statistical review proactively sought antisemitic literature that reflects the general activities of antisemitic organisations.

In 2024, there were 27 incidents of literature recorded by CSG. Akin to historical trends, extreme right discourse was involved in most incidents of literature (55%), reflecting the ongoing efforts by extreme right groups to distribute propaganda and intimidate Jewish interests by disseminating offensive material. Incidents of literature disproportionately occurred in Western Australia.



EXAMPLES:

- Hundreds of \$50 notes were defaced with swastikas and the words, 'F-ck Jews'. The notes were located after being withdrawn from ATMs (December 2024, New South Wales).
- Numerous antisemitic letters, with the same rhetoric, were sent to a Jewish organisation. The offender was identified and charged by police (March – April 2024, Victoria).

CSG staff have undergone specialist training to professionally respond to, assess, record and triage antisemitic and other security incidents, and provide specific security and incident advice to victims and witnesses. CSG respects the wishes and needs of incident victims including victim confidentiality and liaison with law enforcement.”

ANALYSIS

ISRAEL–HAMAS WAR

In 2024, the Israel-Hamas War continued to have an enduring impact on the local security environment. The distribution and nature of incidents in 2024 reflects the degree to which offshore developments can have an onshore effect. CSG predominantly attributes the 26% increase in incidents in 2024 to the onshore impact of the conflict, including the domestic arson campaign and acts of extreme violence. Again, whilst the increase can be attributed to the conflict, the cause is and always will be the offenders who seek to perpetrate acts of hate against the local Jewish community.

Some of the changes in the pattern of incidents in 2023, that were attributed to the Israel-Hamas War, persisted throughout 2024. These include that offenders who perpetrated serious antisemitic incidents with an anti-Israel dimension held a range of motives and adhered to varying ideologies, some of which are mixed or unclear. Additionally, the domestic arson campaign, as well as other incidents, demonstrates that some incidents may be perpetrated by offenders who are motivated by financial benefits where they are being coordinated by organised crime networks, or personal grievances, although in most cases these incidents are ultimately underpinned by an ideological motivation. The other key theme was the ongoing targeting of Jewish private residences, businesses and properties, which has remained above trend since October 2023.

In 2024, there were several anti-Israel protests outside synagogues in New South Wales and Victoria. These protests intimidated and vilified the Jewish community, and – in some cases – they were violent. As a result of these protests, some legislatures have proposed legislative reform to prohibit protests outside places of worship.¹²

■ A pro-Palestine rally was held outside The Great Synagogue to protest a speaker at an event inside the premises. Attendees at the event were required to avoid identifying themselves as affiliated with the synagogue and leave the premises discreetly (4 December 2024, New South Wales).

EXAMPLES:

■ During a comedy show hosted by a Jewish comedian, members of the crowd repeatedly interrupted and abused the comedian, which included calling him a “F-cking Jew” on at least five occasions. In one instance, the group stood up and made an inverted triangle symbol with their hands, likely referring to a pro-Hamas symbol. After this abuse, an identifiably Jewish individual in the audience said, “Settle down” and “Stop being racist”, to which the group responded by saying, “When this performance finishes, we are going to smash your head in” and “Let’s get this f-cking Jew”. The Jewish members of the audience ended up leaving the show early due to safety concerns, at which point the same group in the crowd said, “Leaving already, you guys can’t handle it”, “F-cking Jews”, “Go commit genocide” and “I’ll see you outside” (1 June 2024, New South Wales).

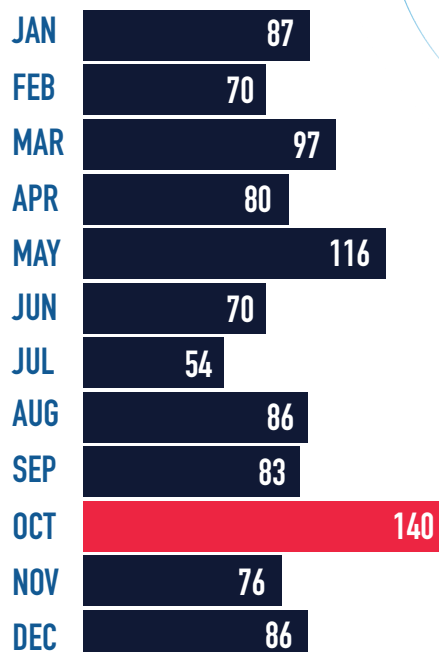
■ Whilst at a shopping centre, an identifiably Jewish individual was verbally abused by several groups of people. At one point, a woman approached the Jewish individual and pointed to his Jewish skullcap (kippah), saying “Don’t wear that around here” and “You people are baby killers” (9 November 2024, New South Wales).

¹² <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-12-08/nsw-vows-law-change-to-ban-protests-outside-worship-places/104699392>

MONTHLY BREAKDOWN

There was an average of 87 antisemitic incidents per month in 2024. This equates to 2.86 incidents per day.

The highest number of antisemitic incidents occurred in October 2024, which comprises 13% of all incidents, at 140. This coincides with several Jewish festivals and the beginning of the domestic arson and vandalism campaign. The next highest peak was in May 2024 at 116 incidents. This may be due to the Israeli military offensive in Rafah, Gaza, which generated widespread media attention. Another contributing factor may be that several rallies to promote awareness about rising antisemitism were held in May and were targeted by antisemites. Overall, however, incidents were spread relatively evenly throughout 2024, demonstrating a sustained vilification of the Jewish community.



INCIDENT VICTIMS

Antisemitic incidents in 2024 targeted a cross-section of the Jewish community across Australia.

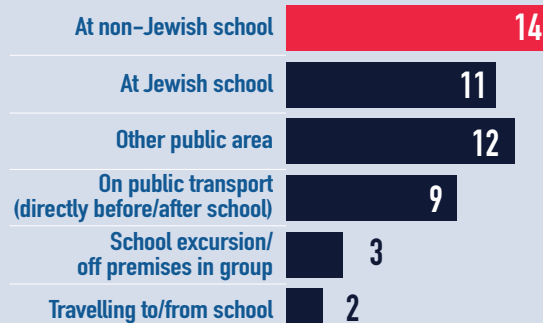
Identifiably Jewish individuals were the victims of 323 incidents, comprising 31% of all incidents. This is the highest percentage of incidents with identifiably Jewish victims recorded by CSG, reflecting that identifiably individuals are increasingly being targeted, mainly in public places.

EXAMPLES:

■ As an identifiably Jewish man walked through a pro-Palestine rally in a central business district, he was spat on and verbally abused by members of the public. Police intervened, however the Jewish man was then issued with a move-on direction. Social media footage was then uploaded to pro-Palestine social media pages, where the man was repeatedly vilified for being Jewish (10 March 2024, New South Wales).

■ Two identifiably Jewish individuals were on public transport when a woman approached them and said to them, "You are killing kids and babies" and "You belong in a gas chamber" (14 August 2024, Victoria).

Schoolchildren were the victim of 51 incidents. These included 6 assaults. Almost half of these incidents (47%) involved adult offenders. Schoolchildren were targeted across a range of locations:



EXAMPLES:

■ Approximately 30 students from a Jewish school were alighting from a train when a group of men began spitting on the students whilst shouting "F-ck you stinky Jews" and "Free Palestine" (16 February 2024, New South Wales).

■ A group of students at a non-Jewish school displayed a Palestinian flag and began verbally abusing a Jewish student, saying that they wanted to "kill them". They also used water pistols to shoot water at the Jewish student as they were verbally abused. In a separate incident on the same day and at the same school, a group of students dressed in Islamic garb, displayed a piece of paper that said, "Free Palestine" and said that they "f-cking hate the Jews" and "want to kill them" (1 March 2024, Queensland).

Thirty-five (35) incidents occurred on university campuses, including two assaults and 48% of which occurred in Victoria. This represents a 150% increase compared to 2023 and qualifies reporting about the surge in antisemitic incidents on university campuses in 2024.¹³

CSG attributes this increase to an overall increase in antisemitic activity on university campuses, including during the pro-Palestine encampments where identifiably Jewish students were vilified by participants in the encampments. Other contributing factors likely include implied tolerance of this activity by universities and an illegitimate obfuscation of antisemitic activity as political activism. Note, it is likely that these figures substantially underestimate the number of antisemitic incidents actually occurring on university campuses. In a submission relating to antisemitism at universities across Australia, Dr Marjorie O'Neil MP submitted that "these incidents often go unreported or are inadequately addressed by university authorities, leading to a climate of fear and further marginalisation for Jewish students."¹⁴

EXAMPLES:

■ An identifiably Jewish individual was walking past a library on campus when an unknown individual approached them from behind and spat on them whilst saying "F-ck off Zio" (15 April 2024, Victoria).

■ During a pro-Palestine rally at a university, a former lecturer at the university spoke and said that "Jews should be made to feel uncomfortable on campus" and implored for others to "make them feel uncomfortable", as a result of the Israel-Hamas War. Members of the rally also shouted "Go back to Europe" towards Jewish students. (25 September 2024, New South Wales).



■ Graffiti was located at a university reading, "From the river to the sea, USYD will be Jew free". (21 August 2024, New South Wales).



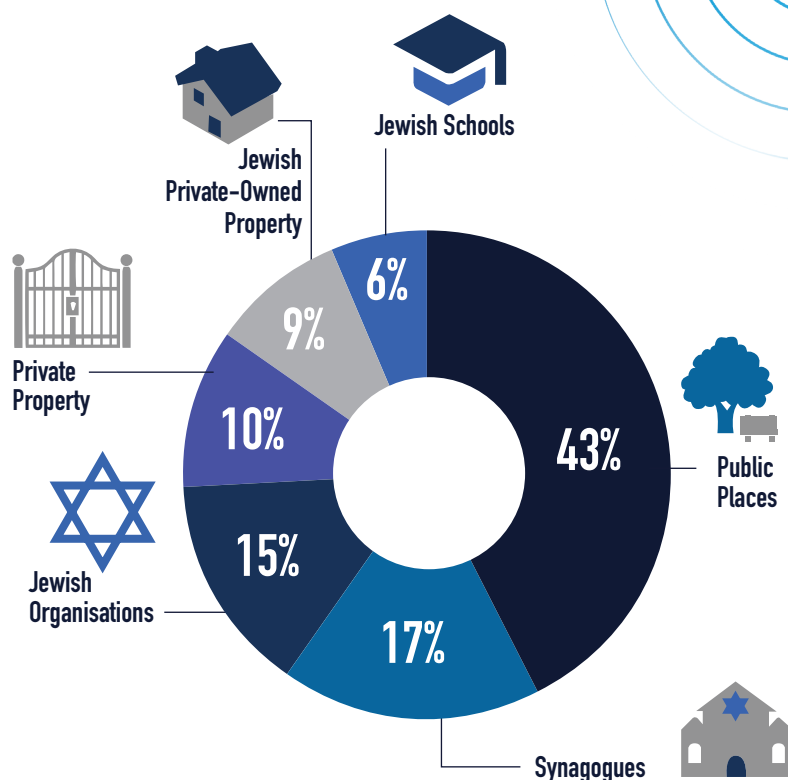
CSG encourages the Australian Jewish Community to report all incidents through the CSG Hotline (1300 000 CSG) or app (CSG Alert for New South Wales and Western Australia, JEAP for Victoria) as preferred reporting methods".

¹³ <https://ministers.ag.gov.au/media-centre/antisemitism-australian-universities-referred-parliamentary-joint-committee-human-rights-29-10-2024>

¹⁴ <https://www.aph.gov.au/DocumentStore.ashx?id=41db901c-35f7-4137-9187-64bbcd1612ee&subId=761736>

SITES TARGETED

Incidents most commonly occurred in public places at 445 incidents, comprising 43% of all incidents, followed by 181 incidents at synagogues, 151 incidents at Jewish organisations, 109 incidents on private properties, 94 incidents at Jewish private residences, businesses or properties and 65 incidents at Jewish schools.



INCIDENT OFFENDERS

Where possible, CSG has recorded the age, gender and appearance of incident offenders. In 460 incidents (44%), the age of the offender was recorded – 90% were adults, whilst 42 recorded offenders were minors.

A physical description of the offender was recorded in 353 incidents (34%), noting that a large number of incidents are not physical in nature (i.e. phone calls, emails, social media, graffiti, etc).

Offenders were described as Caucasian in 218 incidents, Middle Eastern in 92 incidents, African in 16 incidents, Asian in 10 incidents, South Asian in 9 incidents, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander in 3 incidents, Pacific Islander in 3 incidents and South American in 1 incident.

SOCIAL MEDIA

One hundred and five (105) incidents involved social media, comprising 10% of all incidents.

This is similar to historic data and reflects that most reported incidents are not actually occurring online. Seventy percent (70%) of incidents involved anti-Israel discourse, reflecting the impact of the Israel-Hamas War on antisemitic rhetoric in the online space. No charges were laid by police in relation to incidents that occurred online, which supports commentary that social media lacks the necessary legislative regime and regulatory oversight to prevent and sanction hate speech.

These figures marginally reflect the volume and scope of antisemitism on social media and other online platforms. A large amount of antisemitic content is frequently posted indiscriminately and anonymously by diverse social media users worldwide. CSG only statistically records formally reported antisemitic online activity where the victim and/or the offender is located in Australia. Proactively located antisemitic material hosted online is excluded unless it specifically targets a Jewish site or person in Australia.

DISCOURSE

CSG records the type of discourse which may be present in antisemitic incidents, so as to provide an insight into the motives of incident offenders and patterns in extremism. Incidents may be classified as having Islamist, extreme right and/or anti-Israel discourse.

In 2024, there were 492 incidents which involved anti-Israel discourse, comprising 47% of total incidents. These incidents are all categorically antisemitic, where they contain antisemitic language and motivation, in addition to discourse which is anti-Israel in nature. This finding represents the highest number and percentage of incidents involving anti-Israel discourse recorded by CSG, reflecting the extent of the impact of the Israel-Hamas War on the onshore environment. It demonstrates how its impact is enduring and will likely continue to impact antisemitism in Australia. Note, CSG receives a high volume of incidents which are anti-Israel or anti-Zionist in nature. These incidents are categorically excluded from this dataset and report, unless there is evidence of antisemitic discourse or motivation.

EXAMPLES:

■ A woman approached students from a Jewish school on a tram and said, "I can't believe how ridiculous and stupid it is that you go to a school that teaches you lies that Israel exists. I support Palestine and I will not stand here while you f-cking c-nts are wearing a uniform of a Jewish school. You are committing genocide. I don't f-cking care how old you are, I will come and find you and cut off your head". Fearing for their safety, the students alighted from the tram at the next stop (14 August 2024, Victoria).

Extreme right discourse featured in 291 incidents, constituting 28% of all antisemitic incidents. This is both nominally and comparatively lower than the 321 incidents involving extreme right discourse in 2023, which constituted 39% of the total incident tally then. This decrease reverses the recent upwards trend of a steady increase in incidents involving extreme right discourse since 2018. Such a reversal most likely reflects the enduring onshore impact of the Israel-Hamas War, although the 291 incidents involving extreme right discourse in 2024 represents the second highest number of incidents of this kind recorded by CSG and therefore is still historically high.

EXAMPLE:

■ Approximately 20 members of a neo-Nazi group, dressed in all black clothing and balaclavas, gathered outside a government building and displayed a banner saying, "Jews hate freedom" (21 December 2024, Victoria).



Islamist discourse featured in 42 incidents, comprising 4% of all incidents, which is similar to historical levels.

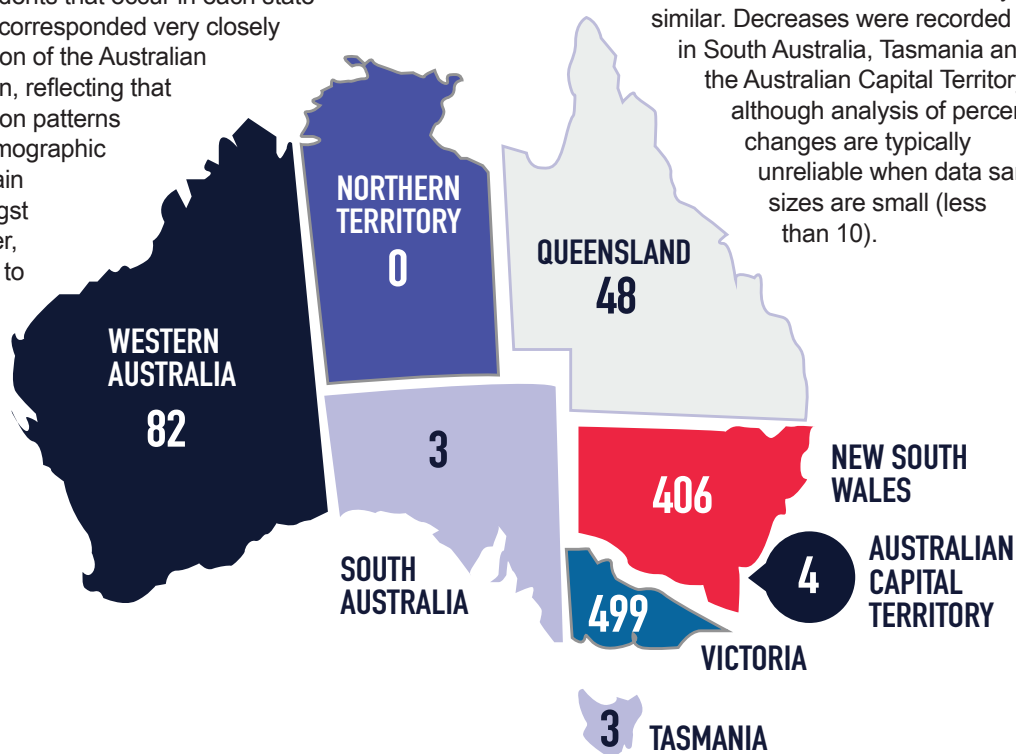
EXAMPLE:

■ The driver of a passing vehicle yelled 'Allahu Akbar' towards an identifiably Jewish family walking on a footpath (14 September 2024, Western Australia).

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Victoria experienced the highest reported number of incidents at 499 (48%), followed by New South Wales at 406 (39%). There were 82 incidents in Western Australia, 48 incidents in Queensland, 4 incidents in the Australian Capital Territory, 3 incidents in South Australia, 3 incidents in Tasmania and no reported incidents in the Northern Territory.

Of the 1045 incidents recorded by CSG in 2024, 87% occurred in Victoria and New South Wales. This precisely mirrors the distribution of Australian Jewry residing across the country, with 87% residing in either New South Wales or Victoria. The proportion of incidents that occur in each state have historically corresponded very closely with the distribution of the Australian Jewish population, reflecting that incident distribution patterns have a direct demographic correlation. Certain disparities amongst the data, however, may also be due to varying reporting levels as well as the varying size, dominion and reach of the CSG workforce and other representative organisations.



Across New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Queensland, there were all increases in the number of antisemitic incidents, to varying degrees.

The highest percentage increase was in Victoria, from 303 to 499 incidents, constituting a 65% increase. Compared to the 103 incidents recorded in 2022, this represents 194% increase over two years.

Although these increases are likely due to a range of reasons, it undoubtedly accords with media reporting about surging levels of antisemitism in Victoria, predominantly Melbourne, and mainly in relation to the Israel-Hamas War.¹⁵ Increases in New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland were relatively similar. Decreases were recorded in South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, although analysis of percentage changes are typically unreliable when data sample sizes are small (less than 10).

Incidents were generally confined to certain suburbs and areas most heavily populated by the Jewish community, predominantly in metropolitan capital cities.

- In New South Wales, 98% of incidents occurred in metropolitan Sydney, 47% of which occurred in the Eastern Suburbs.¹⁶
- In Victoria, 99% of incidents occurred in metropolitan Melbourne, 21% of which occurred in the Caulfield area.¹⁷
- In Western Australia, all incidents occurred in Perth, 50% of which occurred in Yokine.
- In Queensland, 71% of incidents occurred in Brisbane, with 21% of incidents occurring on the Gold Coast.

¹⁵ <https://www.abc.net.au/religion/does-australia-really-have-an-antisemitism-crisis/104813484>

¹⁶ This refers to the geographic area managed by Eastern Suburbs Police Area Command.

¹⁷ This refers to the suburbs of Caulfield, Caulfield North, Caulfield South and Caulfield East.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTION

An offender was charged in relation to 37 incidents in 2024. This represents an 32% increase compared to 2023.

Of the 37 incidents where charges were laid, 16 (43%) were in New South Wales, whilst 12 (33%) were in Victoria, 7 (19%) were in Western Australia and 2 were in Queensland. Note, these records are incomplete, as they are the incidents in which CSG has been involved in and/or notified of charges. A significant amount of antisemitic activity does not qualify as a criminal offence and not all victims wish to report incidents to law enforcement and/or provide statements for prosecution. CSG works alongside law enforcement, victims and key stakeholders to assist with the prosecution of antisemitic hate crimes.

EXAMPLES:

■ A man walked past a museum and placed a note under the front door which read, “We will put you in gas chambers and furnaces, just like we did in World War II ... If you remain in this country, I will crash a police helicopter into this building”. The offender was identified and charged by police (3 March 2024, New South Wales).

■ A man approached an unidentifiably Jewish individual and began recording him on a mobile phone, saying “Good goy”, “Say I’m a good little goyim” and said, “Come on, let’s go for a walk”. The offender was identified by police and subsequently raided by counter terrorism authorities. Inside his residence, police located neo-Nazi material, including a Nazi flag, and established that he was linked to several neo-Nazi graffiti offences at a nearby university campus. The man was charged with several offences, including stalk and intimidate with intent to cause physical or mental harm in relation to the verbal abuse of the identifiably Jewish individual (22 May 2024, New South Wales).

The most common charge laid by police was ‘use carriage service to menace, harass or offend’, at 12. This offence exists in each state jurisdiction and is a type of telecommunications offence. In six incidents, offender(s) were charged with stalk and intimidate with intent to cause physical or mental harm, all of which were in New South Wales. Charges laid in Western Australia were predominantly either ‘conduct intended to racially harass’ or ‘conduct likely to racially harass’. One incident resulted in inchoate terrorism offences.

In each representative state, CSG works closely with government and law enforcement agencies to ensure oversight of each Jewish community’s security and emergency management programs and policies. A key function of CSG is providing law enforcement with information relating to antisemitic incidents as well as evidence of hate crimes to assist with prosecutions. Police were notified in relation to 370 antisemitic incidents (35%) in 2023.

Hate crime statistics are actively recorded by law enforcement across Australia. In New South Wales, the New South Wales Police Force Engagement and Hate Crime Unit classified over 80% of all incidents that were referred by CSG as ‘Hate Crime Related’. This includes both criminal and noncriminal incidents reported to both CSG and NSW Police. CSG also records the number of incidents that allow for prosecution under the newly enacted section 93ZA of the Crimes Act 1900 (NSW), which proscribes the public display of the Nazi swastika. In 2024, there were 58 reports which likely constitute an offence under section 93ZA in New South Wales, noting that prosecutions are difficult to pursue as most incidents of this kind are acts of graffiti in public places; and identifying offenders for these offences is therefore challenging.

The distribution of the Australian Jewish population in particular areas of metropolitan cities across Australia has also meant that antisemitic incidents are generally confined to a select number of police jurisdictions.

¹⁸ NSW Police have not validated the data contained in this publication, nor CSG’s interpretation of the data.

NEW SOUTH WALES Police Area Command (PAC) / Police District (PD)

Auburn PAC	6	Newcastle City PD.....	2
Bankstown PAC.....	1	North Shore PAC.....	10
Blue Mountains PAC	2	Northern Beaches PAC	3
Brisbane Water PD.....	1	Orana Mid-Western PD.....	2
Burwood PAC	1	Ryde PAC	3
Campbelltown City PAC	1	South Sydney PAC	5
Eastern Beaches PAC.....	46	St George PAC	2
Eastern Suburbs PAC.....	192	Surry Hills PAC.....	7
Inner West PAC.....	12	Sydney City PAC	35
Kings Cross PAC.....	50	The Hills PAC.....	2
Ku-Ring-Gai PAC	12	Tuggerah Lakes PD	1
Leichhardt PAC.....	3	Tweed Byron PD.....	3
Mid North Coast PD	2	Wollongong PD	1

VICTORIA Police Service Areas

Ballarat	1	Melbourne	96
Bass Coast.....	1	Melton.....	1
Bayside.....	3	Merri-bek	14
Bentleigh	1	Monash.....	7
Boroondara	5	Moonee Valley	1
Cardinia	1	Mornington Peninsula.....	1
Glen Eira.....	217	Nillumbik.....	1
Greater Geelong	2	Port Phillip	81
Hobsons Bay	2	Stonnington.....	29
Hume.....	1	Strathbogie	1
Kingston	4	Wangaratta.....	1
Knox.....	2	Whitehorse.....	11
Manningham	1	Yarra	9
Maribyrnong.....	2	Yarra Ranges	1
Maroondah.....	2		

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Police Districts

Ballajura	1
Bayswater	3
Cannington	2
Fremantle	3
Hillarys.....	2
Joondalup	1
Kensington.....	1
Mirrabooka	2
Morley	47
Mundijong	2
Perth	11
Wembley.....	6

QUEENSLAND

Police Districts

Darling Downs	1
Gold Coast	10
North Brisbane	10
South Brisbane.....	23
Sunshine Coast.....	2
Townsville	1

SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTS

A critical function of CSG is to identify, respond and assess incidents of suspicious activity. This forms a vital part of CSG's role in overseeing the specialised and specific security needs of the Jewish community. Detecting and reporting potential hostile reconnaissance is critical in thwarting violent and/or planned terror activity. Individuals or groups seeking to perpetrate harm will often visit their target prior to carrying out their intended action.

Antisemitic terror attacks continue to occur globally, perpetrated by terror actors across the ideological spectrum. Plots were foiled and successfully carried out, including in Australia – two purportedly disrupted plots in New South Wales and a “likely terrorist act”¹⁸ in Victoria, all referred to in the ‘Extreme Violence’ section of this report. Other plots were foiled in Argentina¹⁹, Azerbaijan²⁰, France²¹, Germany²², the United Kingdom²³ and the United States²⁴. According to media reports, offenders were predominantly motivated to carry out acts of violence in relation to the ongoing Israel-Hamas War, typically at the directive of Shia entities, such as Hizballah or Iran, or as a result of adherence to Salafi jihadist ideology. Plots by white supremacist or far-right extremist groups were comparatively less prevalent in 2024. Across Australia, there were 1458 reports of suspicious activity and 2277 reports of activity which were neither suspicious nor antisemitic. These reports include suspected incidents of hostile reconnaissance, which were referred to law enforcement.

The CSG workforce has undergone specialist training in identifying suspicious indicators, enacting emergency procedures and response, collecting and assessing threat intelligence and providing law enforcement with specific detail and evidence to assist in their identification and investigative efforts, including closed-circuit television (CCTV). CSG encourages community awareness and resilience, and provides training to staff at Jewish sites to recognise and report suspicious activity to law enforcement and CSG.

¹⁸ <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/crmn74m1jkpo>

¹⁹ <https://www.batimes.com.ar/news/argentina/police-in-argentina-arrest-seven-members-of-radical-islamic-terrorist-group.phtml>

²⁰ <https://www.i24news.tv/en/news/middle-east/iran-eastern-states/artc-another-iranian-terrorist-attempt-foiled-in-azerbaijan>

²¹ <https://www.timesofisrael.com/two-french-teens-charged-over-plot-to-attack-jewish-targets/>

²² https://www.timesofisrael.com/liveblog_entry/iranian-terror-plots-against-jewish-sites-thwarted-in-france-and-germany-report/

²³ <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/article/2024/may/14/men-accused-plot-attack-jews-with-machine-guns-north-west-england>

²⁴ <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/pr/pakistani-national-charged-plotting-terrorist-attack-new-york-city-support-isis>

CONCLUSION

In 2024, CSG recorded yet another increase in antisemitic incidents and regrettably broke yet another record of reported antisemitic incidents across the country in a calendar year. The 1045 incidents, which constitutes a 26% increase compared to 2023, reflects the current state of the security environment for the Jewish community in 2024, including the ongoing and persistent levels of vilification which they face. In addition to the increase in the volume of incidents throughout 2024, incidents, overall, were more serious, as demonstrated by a rise in the number of acts of extreme violence, assaults and acts of damage and desecration. This was typified by the two plots in New South Wales, a successful terror act in Victoria and the ongoing domestic campaign of antisemitic arson

and vandalism. Whilst many questions remain as to who directed, planned and carried out many of these serious incidents, the nature of these incidents reflects the enduring onshore impact of the Israel-Hamas War. As the local environment undoubtedly remains volatile and heightened, CSG welcomes the ongoing policing resources dedicated to the safety and security of the Jewish community as well as the suite of legislative and policy reforms which governments across the country are proposing in an attempt to reduce and sanction hate crime. Until this time, and the ongoing situation in the Middle East stabilises, it is likely that the Jewish community will continue to face similar, heightened levels of vilification.

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**Australian Capital Territory / South Australia
Tasmania / Northern Territory**

1300 000 274
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