



League for  
Human Rights  
B'nai Brith Canada  
Ligue des droits  
de la personne

ANNUAL AUDIT OF  
**Antisemitic  
Incidents**  
2025

# The Audit

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Established in 1875, B'nai Brith Canada is the country's longest-standing human rights organization. We challenge antisemitism and all forms of hatred with resolve. We provide essential food and housing assistance to communities in need across the country, and we stand firm, without hesitation, wherever human rights are on the line, turning our principles into action every single day. Since 1982, the *Annual Audit of Antisemitic Incidents* has served as the authoritative document on the prevalence of antisemitism in Canada. The Audit is published every spring. It is released in English and French, both in print and online formats.

The data compiled in the Audit, produced each year by B'nai Brith Canada's League for Human Rights, reflects the number of antisemitic incidents reported to B'nai Brith Canada, including through its Anti-Hate App, Anti-Hate Hotline, "Report an Incident" webpage, and data collected from law enforcement agencies and other sources.

B'nai Brith Canada and the League for Human Rights are uniquely positioned to provide a contextual, longitudinal approach to examining antisemitism in Canada. As the definitive study on antisemitism in Canada, the Audit has been cited by a variety of governmental, academic, and advocacy organizations, such as the United States Department of State, the Kantor Centre for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry, and Statistics Canada, among others. The Audit captures both hate crimes as defined by the *Criminal Code of Canada* and incidents that are outside its scope. This is essential to capture the climate of antisemitism in Canada, which requires the identification and assessment of all incidents of antisemitism that occur in the country. As such, the Audit serves as a barometer for the state of antisemitism as a phenomenon in Canada.

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# Introduction

A Message from B'nai Brith Canada's Director of Research and Advocacy

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Despite the October 2025 ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, Canada's Jewish community continued to be the target of hate at a historic rate throughout the year. The 6,800 incidents of antisemitism recorded by B'nai Brith Canada in 2025 demonstrate that although the October 7, 2023 Hamas-led terror attack in Israel (October 7) seemed to open the Pandora's box of anti-Jewish hate in Canada, antisemitism has become so normalized in our society that its incidence can no longer be tied directly to the war in Israel. The rise of antisemitism after October 7, 2023 can no longer be viewed in isolation. Antisemitism is a national crisis and must be treated as such.

In 2025, the systemic nature of the crisis of antisemitism in Canada became even clearer. Anti-Jewish hate, though largely propagated by a virulent and vitriolic subset of our society, metastasized throughout all aspects of Canadian life. Our streets, schools, academic institutions, workplaces, and online platforms were increasingly compromised by nefarious actors who wished to spread and incite hate against the Jewish community. The failure to adequately address the devolving crisis of antisemitism resulted in the occurrence of antisemitism at a historical and disgraceful rate in 2025. The 6,800 incidents of antisemitism recorded in 2025, another record high for our nation, represent a 9.3% increase from 2024. This intolerable statistic translates to an average of 18.6 incidents of hate per day targeting Jewish Canadians. From 2022 to 2025, antisemitism increased 145.6%. The sustained increase in anti-Jewish hate over a period of three years indicates that crisis levels of antisemitism that were previously inconceivable are now the new normal for our nation.

The impact the crisis of antisemitism has had on Jewish Canadians over the last year cannot be conveyed through mere words and statistics. There is no Jewish community in Canada that has not been affected by the soaring rates of anti-Jewish hate. It is hard to imagine that our society would permit any other minority to endure what the Jewish community has been forced to endure, yet antisemitism has become a daily reality for Canadian Jews. Though Jewish life continues to thrive across the country, the sheer magnitude of hate that Jewish Canadians face has left many questioning the community's continued vitality. Without adequate redress, we risk the infliction of irreparable harm.

If it achieves nothing else, I hope that this year's Audit will serve as a lasting testament to the enduring spirit of Canadian Jewry. In spite of the near constant efforts to intimidate, harass, and harm its members, the Jewish community has remained resolute in its resolve. It has endured three years of the unthinkable, and though the incitement of hate and fostering of division have caused deep tears in our national fabric, the Jewish community has remained steadfastly united. As our nation's morals and values were further denigrated, Jewish Canadians continued to epitomize the best of Canada in 2025. Our collective commitment to the advancement of the Canadian dream, the protection of Canada's multicultural mosaic, and the proliferation of human rights across the country is a source of profound pride. In the face of overwhelming adversity, Jewish communities across Canada have and will continue to define what it means to be Canadian.

This Audit, as a comprehensive review of the state of antisemitism in Canada, must also serve as an impetus for immediate action. The sustained year over year rise in antisemitism is not only a threat to the Jewish community, but it also signifies the deterioration of our collective norms. Our inability to confront the spread of antisemitism is a symptom of our societal decay. Mitigating the crisis of antisemitism will require a whole-of-society approach; it will not be achieved through the efforts of the Jewish community alone. Each and every Canadian, as a stakeholder in our democracy, must demand more from our leaders at all levels and better from our fellow citizens. The current state of hate in our country is not the Canada I know and love. I would hazard a guess that it does not reflect the Canada that so many of us hold so dear.

The Jewish community has suffered greatly, but all hope is not yet lost. The time to act, however, is now. Those words may seem hollow in the face of the inadequate responses we have seen thus far. I do believe that, together, we can overcome this crisis. For every negative instance, and there have been many, there has been a counternarrative that compels hope and optimism. If we can eradicate the rampant antisemitism that has infiltrated daily life in this country, the future of our nation remains unquestionably bright.

How we respond to the lessons of the last three years will set the stage for our nation's future. We must chart our own course, and the path is clear. Do we want Canada to be the nation that succumbed to the forces of hate and abandoned its Jewish community in their time of need? Is that the narrative that we want to symbolize this chapter of our collective history?

Frankly, I believe we are better than the sobering figures and harrowing reality disclosed in the following pages: 6,800 instances of hate in a single year targeting your family, your friends, your neighbours, and your colleagues. These numbers indicate a society at its worst, but they need not define us. The choice is yours, Canada. You can remain silent and be part of the problem, or stand up and be part of the solution.



**Richard Robertson**

Director of Research and Advocacy

B'nai Brith Canada



# WE ACT ON EVERY ALERT

Download our Anti-Hate App at  
[bnaibrith.ca/anti-hate](https://bnaibrith.ca/anti-hate)

2:29

B'NAI BRITH CANADA

FR EN

## REPORT AN INCIDENT

REQUIRED FIELD\*

**DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT:**

DATE\* PROVINCE

LOCATION TYPE

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT\*

**YOUR CONTACT DETAILS:**

FIRST NAME\* LAST NAME\*

EMAIL\*

CITY PROVINCE\*

# Defining Antisemitism

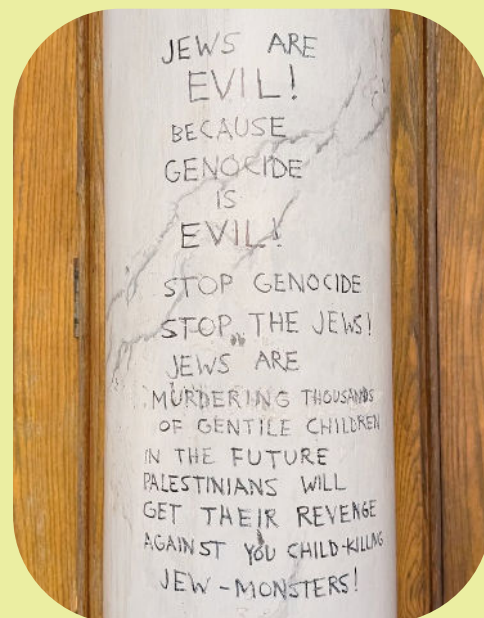
## *A Brief Overview*

For thousands of years, antisemitism has plagued humanity. It occurs wherever there are Jewish people. Although different justifications have been given for antisemitism over time, the underlying features of this age-old hate have remained the same.

Throughout history, Jews have been derided as members of an inferior race or as adherents to a faith perceived to have negative characteristics. Often, these hate-filled views were used to promote conspiracy theories, such as the antisemitic blood libel, or to label Jews as malicious actors advancing a nefarious agenda.

In the second half of the 20th century, new forms of anti-Jewish hatred emerged. This included antisemitism centred around the denial, diminishment, and distortion of the Shoah. After Israel was established in 1948, hatemongers increasingly targeted Jews for the perceived ills of Zionism, holding all Jews responsible for the actions of the State of Israel. This hate-motivated distortion of Zionism often denied Jewish indigeneity to the Land of Israel, holding it to standards not expected of any other nation-state.

Today, this type of antisemitism continues to present itself as Holocaust inversion, in which undue comparisons are made between Nazis and Zionists and between Nazi Germany's crimes and the actions and policies of the Israeli state. This prejudice also involves the denial or distortion of other atrocities against the Jewish people, including the prevalence of sexual violence during Hamas' October 7, 2023, terrorist attacks. The same hateful tropes once used to dehumanize Jews as Jews are increasingly used to target Zionists and/or the Jewish State. This bears resemblance to a "dog whistle" designed to obfuscate antisemitic motivations, disguising them under the cover of mere "anti-Zionism."

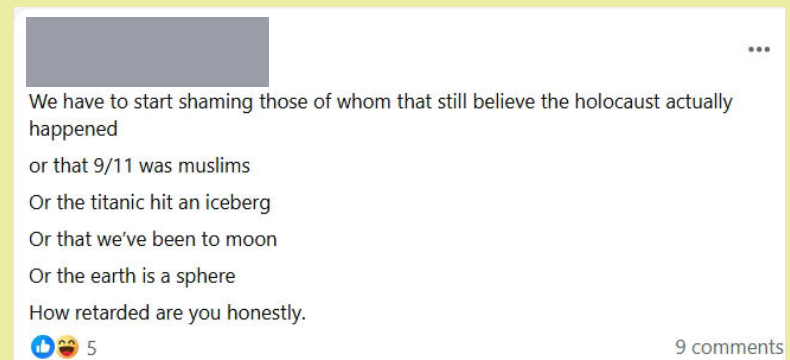
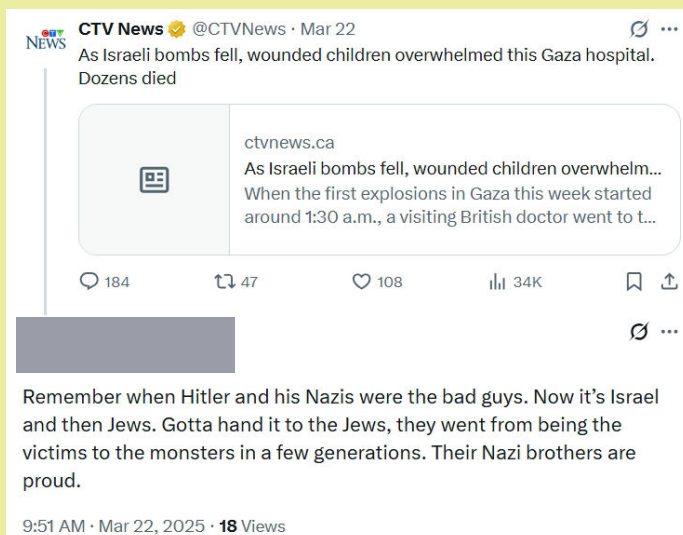


# The IHRA Definition

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism is globally recognized as the most complete, consensus-driven and contemporaneously relevant definition of antisemitism. It was adopted by the Government of Canada in 2019. The majority of Canada's provinces have also adopted the definition, including Ontario (2020); Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan (2022); and Newfoundland and Labrador (2023).

The working definition is used by more than 1,000 entities around the world, including the European Union, the United Nations, and over 40 individual countries. It has been adopted by major universities, police departments, corporations, civil society organizations, and religious groups.

The IHRA defines antisemitism as: "A certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and their property or toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities."

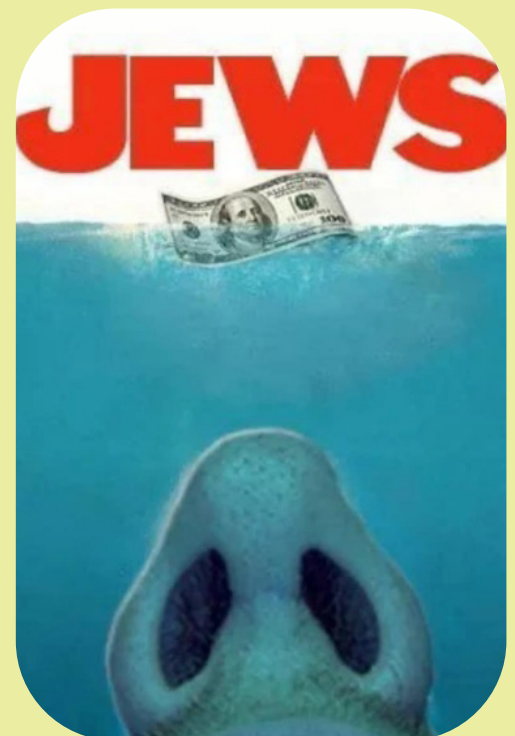


To aid in the application of its definition, the IHRA provides a non-exhaustive list of 11 illustrative examples of how antisemitism can manifest:

1. Calling for, aiding or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion;
2. Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions;
3. Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews;
4. Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g., gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust);
5. Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust;
6. Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations;
7. Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, (e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor);
8. Applying double standards by requiring of the State of Israel behaviour not expected or demanded of any other democratic nations;
9. Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis;
10. Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis and,
11. Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the State of Israel.

**The IHRA further clarifies that:**

- Antisemitic acts are criminal when they are so defined by law (e.g., denial of the Holocaust or distribution of antisemitic materials in some countries);
- Criminal acts are antisemitic when the targets of attacks, whether they are people or property – such as buildings, schools, places of worship and cemeteries are selected because they are, or are perceived to be, Jewish or linked to Jews and,
- Antisemitic discrimination is the denial to Jews of opportunities or services available to others, and is illegal in many countries.



# Audit Methodology

How Incidents Are Collected, Classified, and Verified

## 1. Definition of Antisemitism

B'nai Brith Canada uses the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism to guide the identification and assessment of incidents included in this Audit.

## 2. Incident Data Collection

Incident reports are gathered through multiple channels to ensure comprehensive coverage. These include:

- B'nai Brith Canada's Anti-Hate Hotline, Mobile App, and Webform
- Law enforcement agencies
- Partner organizations
- Media and social media monitoring

## 3. Incident Classification Framework

Incidents are categorized into three primary types:

Harassment

Vandalism

Violence

These categories help ensure consistent classification and analysis across all reported incidents.

## 4. Incident Review and Validation Process

To ensure accuracy, consistency, and methodological rigour, each reported incident undergoes a multistage review:

Every report is assessed independently by two researchers.

A senior researcher reviews these assessments to determine whether the report meets the criteria to be classified as an incident.

The complete set of incidents is then reviewed by members of B'nai Brith Canada's senior management team before being included in the Audit.

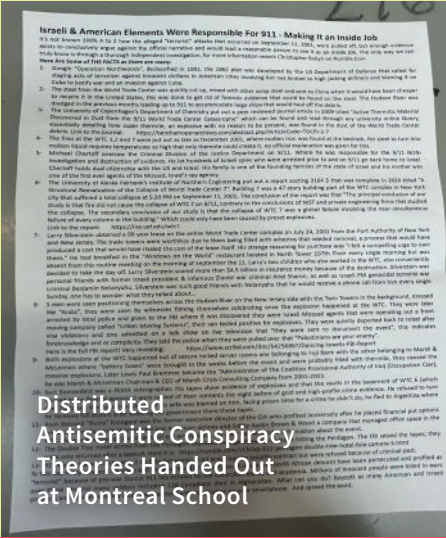
B'nai Brith Canada's Annual Audit records incidents of antisemitism observed in Canada. This includes both criminal and non-criminal incidents of antisemitism. B'nai Brith Canada continues to employ the same methodology for receiving, recording, and analyzing incidents of antisemitism since the Annual Audit was first conceived in the 1980s. We have modified our approach where needed to adapt to changes in the field of contemporary antisemitism.

- 1 As the most authoritative, comprehensive, and representative definition of contemporary antisemitism that exists today, the IHRA definition of antisemitism is the definition B'nai Brith Canada uses to inform its Annual Audit.
- 2 The incidents contained in the Annual Audit are reported to B'nai Brith Canada using our Anti-Hate Hotline, Anti-Hate App, and Anti-Hate Webform, by law enforcement, by partner organizations, and through the media. Most of the incidents of violence, vandalism, and harassment that do not occur online are reported directly to B'nai Brith Canada by the victims or law enforcement. Incidents of antisemitism occurring online are both received through our reporting mechanisms and discovered through the proactive monitoring of social media and other open-source mediums.

We are extremely grateful for the opportunity to work closely with law enforcement across the country to ensure that our annual Audit contains the most up-to-date data on antisemitic hate crimes and hate-motivated occurrences. For the 2025 Annual Audit, we received data from 68 police forces across the country.



**3** The Annual Audit recognizes three separate categories of antisemitic incidents: **harassment, vandalism, and violence**. B'nai Brith Canada uses definitions of harassment, vandalism, and violence that have been uniquely developed within a Canadian context.



**Harassment**

Harassment occurs when a person or group of persons knowingly, or with reckless disregard, interferes with a person or group of persons' well-being. This may involve repeatedly following them, directly or indirectly communicating or attempting to communicate with them, besetting or watching them, and/or engaging in threatening conduct towards them.

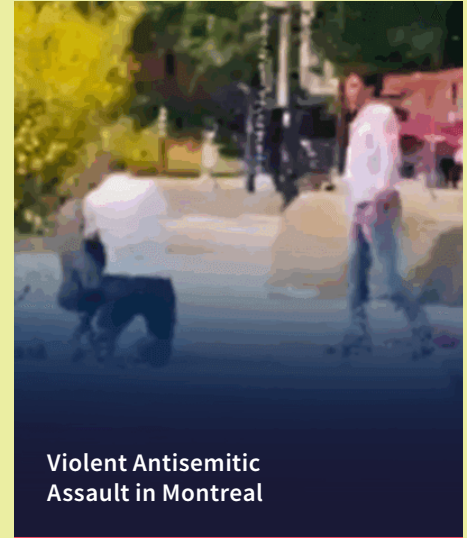
An incident of harassment becomes an antisemitic incident when the harassment is demonstrated to be motivated by the harasser's antisemitic beliefs or by antisemitic animus or when the content of the harassment involved in the harassment is itself antisemitic.



**Vandalism**

Vandalism can occur against private or public property when a person or group of persons, without consent, destroys or damages said property, or renders that property dangerous, useless, inoperative, and/or ineffective. Examples of vandalism include graffitiing, poster, or otherwise defacing or damaging property.

An incident of vandalism becomes an antisemitic incident when the act of vandalism is motivated or inspired by antisemitic animus, when the vandalized property is targeted because of its affiliations with the Jewish faith, or when the vandalism contains antisemitic messaging or iconography.



**Violence**

Violence is the application of force without consent or the creation of a belief on reasonable grounds that force will be applied, directly or indirectly, against another person. Violent acts can occur with or without the use of a weapon. The harm inflicted, or potential harm that may be inflicted, is irrelevant.

An incident of violence becomes an antisemitic incident when the act is motivated by antisemitic animus or the victim is targeted for their affiliations or perceived affiliations with the Jewish faith.

Harmful activity targeting Jewish persons, including instances where Jewish Canadians are the victims of criminal activity, are not included in the Annual Audit unless there is evidence of specific antisemitic animus.

To fall within the scope of the Annual Audit, the incident in question must have taken place in Canada, stem from a dissemination made by a person identifying as Canadian or residing in Canada, or have explicitly targeted a Jewish Canadian, Canada's Jewish community, or an organization or institution because of its affiliations or perceived affiliations with the Jewish faith and/or community.

**4** Every incident of antisemitism recorded in the Annual Audit is rigorously reviewed by B'nai Brith Canada's research team to verify its credibility and confirm that it meets the parameters of the IHRA definition of antisemitism. Whenever possible, incidents are also independently corroborated. Only reports that have been authenticated and properly assessed as falling within the IHRA definition are included in the Annual Audit.

The IHRA definition's 11 illustrative examples are used to inform each assessment. Relevant best practices are employed to mitigate against research and analysis biases. Each report is assessed by two distinct researchers; only those reports which have been independently assessed to be antisemitic by both researchers move on to the next phase of our assessment process. At this stage, a senior researcher reviews the assessment before classifying it as an incident. The totality of incidents is then reviewed by members of our senior management team before they are included in the Annual Audit.

Each antisemitic incident is counted only once, regardless of how many times it has been reported. For online incidents, each post is recorded as one incident, no matter how many times it has been viewed. This is also the case for antisemitic flyers and publications. Each spree of distribution is counted as a singular incident. If the publication is shared at multiple locations or on different dates, each instance is recorded as one incident. Similarly, if multiple expressions of antisemitism take place at a single public event, for example, an antisemitic refrain being chanted repeatedly during a protest, only one incident is recorded.

In accordance with the IHRA definition's illustrative examples, general criticisms of Israel and anti-Israel activism are not considered antisemitic. This includes support for Palestinian rights or expressions of opposition to the Israeli government and its policies. Only anti-Israel or anti-Zionist acts that fall within the parameters of the criteria outlined by the IHRA are included in the Annual Audit.

For example, if B'nai Brith Canada were to receive a report that an anti-Israel protest in Canada featured placards referring to the Prime Minister of Israel as a war criminal, that would not be classified as an incident in our Annual Audit. However if materials at the same protest contained language referring to Jews as war criminals, that would constitute an incident, as it would meet the criteria established in Example 11 of the IHRA definition: "*Holding Jews collectively responsible for the actions of the State of Israel*".

Denying the atrocities perpetrated against Jewish people, such as the 19th–20th century pogroms or the October 7 terrorist attacks, in addition to denying the Holocaust, would all be considered antisemitic. This is within the spirit of IHRA Example 4: "*Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust)*".

Using the *Hakenkreuz* (Nazi Hooked Cross) or other Nazi iconography in a public space, including online, is in the Annual Audit where applicable. The majority of Jewish people consider these symbols to reflect antisemitic hatred. However, these symbols are not included in our Audit when it cannot be demonstrated that the iconography was used with antisemitic animus.

Workplace-based discrimination or analogous forms of discrimination are not included in the Annual Audit unless such discrimination can be shown to have been the result of antisemitic animus. Likewise, expressions of racism and hatred are not included in the Annual Audit unless they were the result of antisemitic animus.

# 2025 Snapshot

# 6,800

total incidents of  
antisemitism in 2025



## +9.3%

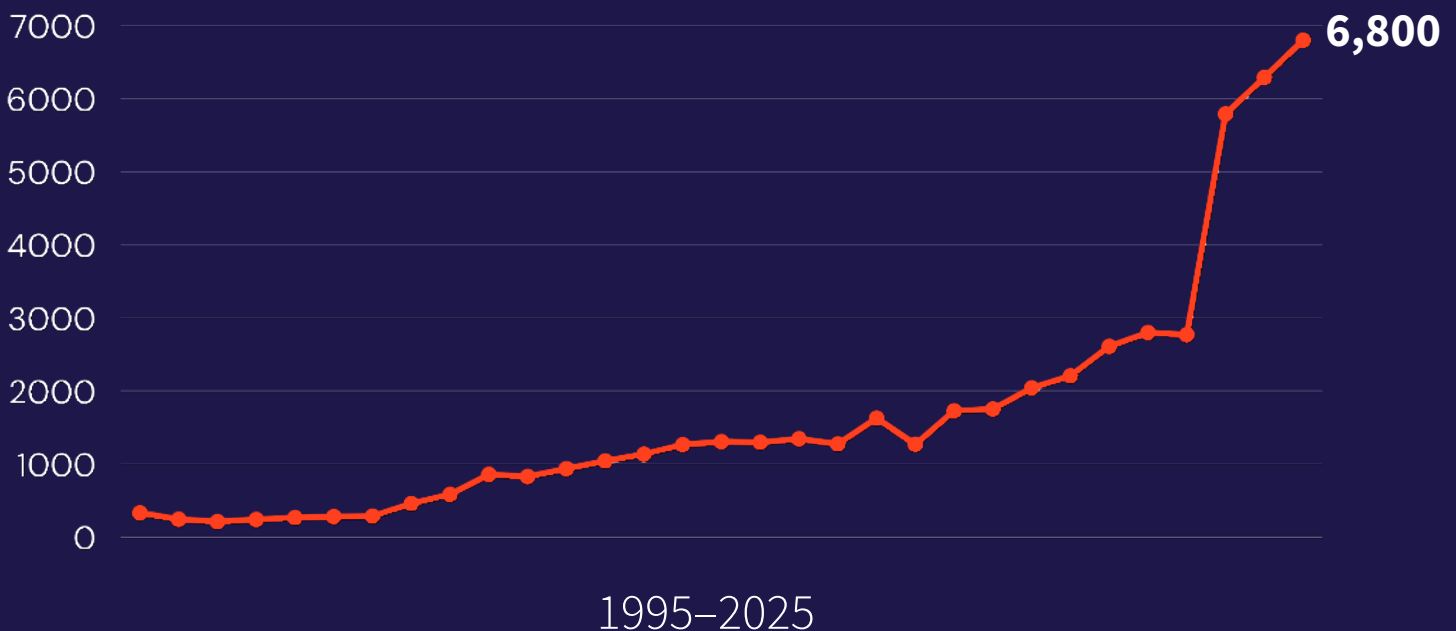
increase in total  
antisemitic incidents  
since 2024

In 2025,  
the average number of  
incidents rose to

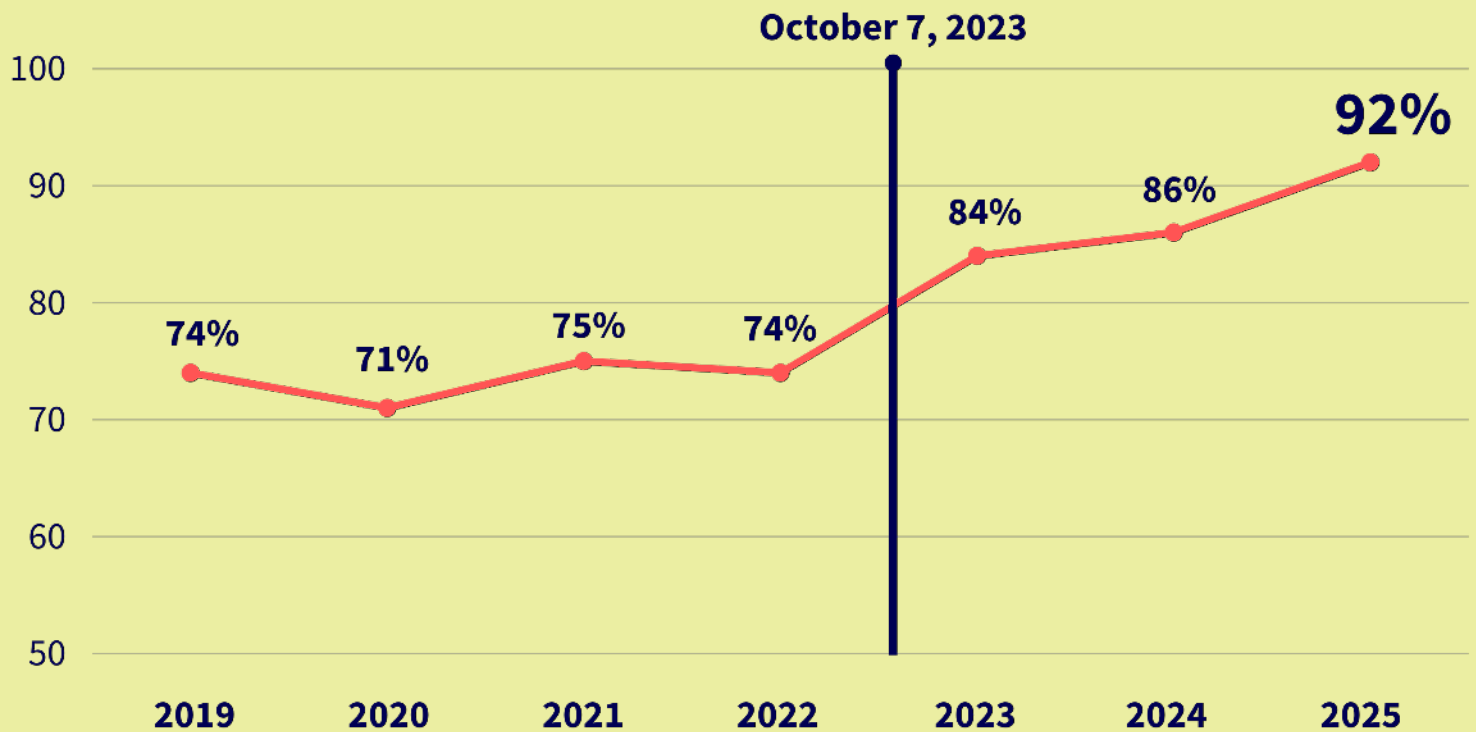
## 18.6

incidents per day,  
up from 8 incidents  
per day in 2022

Total Incidents Reported, 1995–2025



# Online Harassment as a Percentage of Total Incidents, 2019–2025



What this graph captures is a marked change in the character of antisemitic incidents in recent years. From 2019 through 2022, online harassment already represented a substantial majority of reported incidents, generally hovering in the mid-70 per cent range. After October 7, however, that pattern shifts sharply. The proportion rises to 84 per cent in 2023, then continues upward to 86 per cent in 2024 and 92 per cent in 2025. This points to a sustained transformation in where antisemitism is increasingly being expressed and experienced.

The significance of this trend is difficult to overstate. What was already a serious problem in digital spaces has, since October 7, become even more dominant, more concentrated, and more constant. Online platforms are now the principal arena in which antisemitic hostility is circulating, escalating, and reaching people at scale. The consistency of the increase is as significant as the jump itself. It suggests that this is not simply a reactive surge tied to a single moment, but an entrenched post-October 7 reality that demands to be understood, tracked, and addressed accordingly.

**6,491**

incidents of harassment

**299**

incidents of vandalism

**10**

incidents of violence

# Incidents by Region



## Canada-Wide

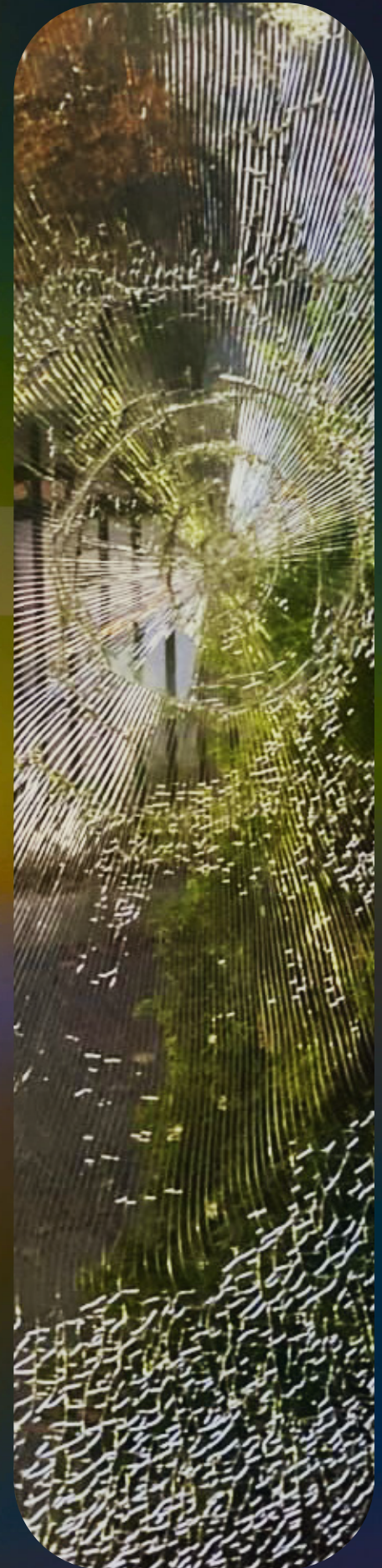
When online incidents cannot be allocated to a specific region, they are identified under the region “Canada-Wide”.

271

**Quebec**  
573

**Atlantic Canada**  
384

**Ontario**  
3,194



# Graphs

Figure 1. Seven-Year National Trend of Antisemitic Incidents



Figure 2. Incident Types, 2022–2025

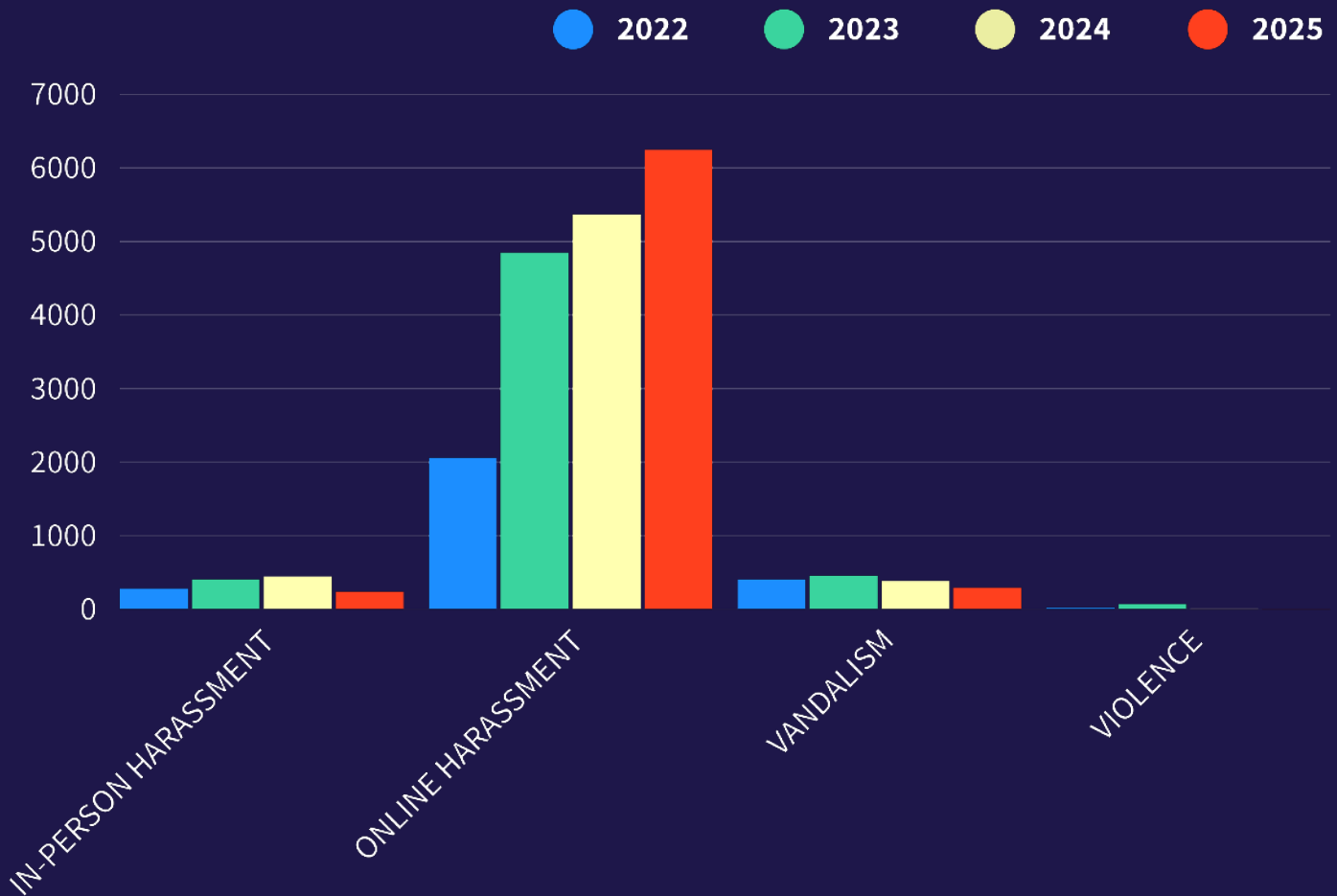


Figure 3. Breakdown by Type, 2025

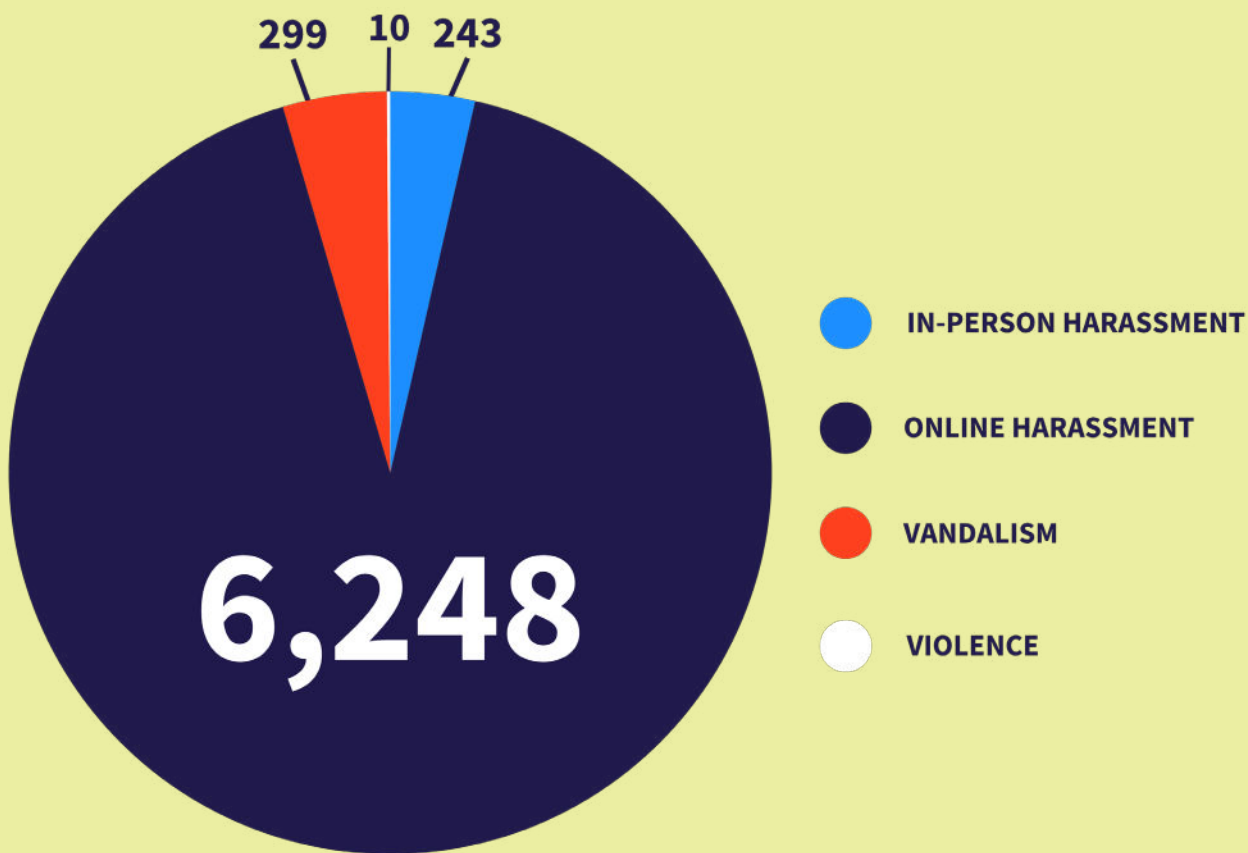


Figure 4. Breakdown by Region, 2025

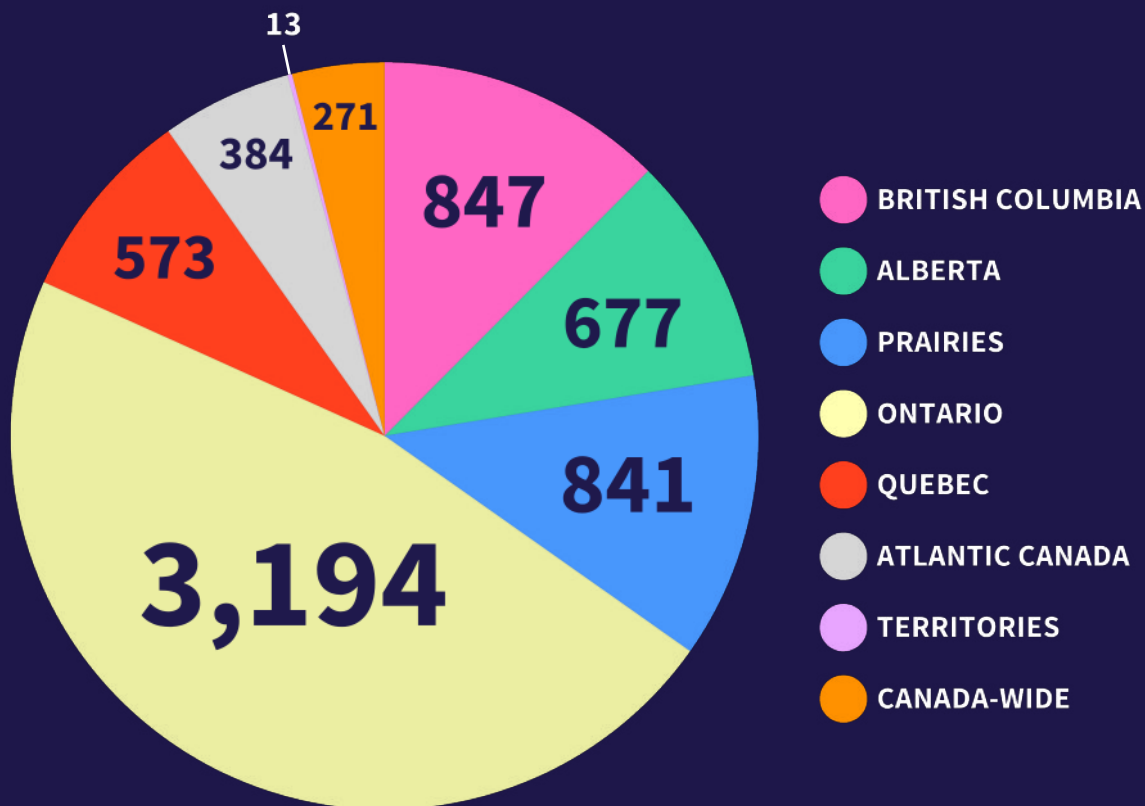


Figure 5. Percentage by Region, 2025

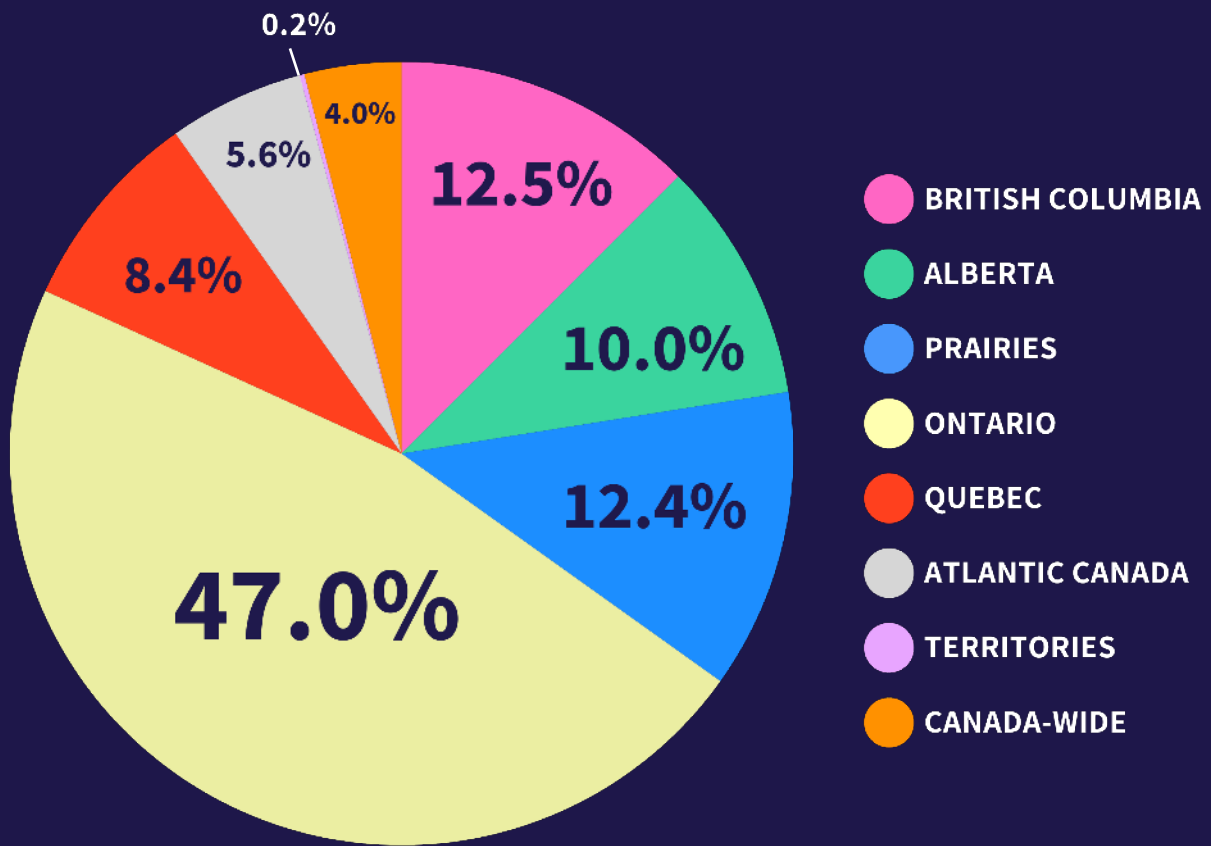


Figure 6. Breakdown by Region, 2024–2025

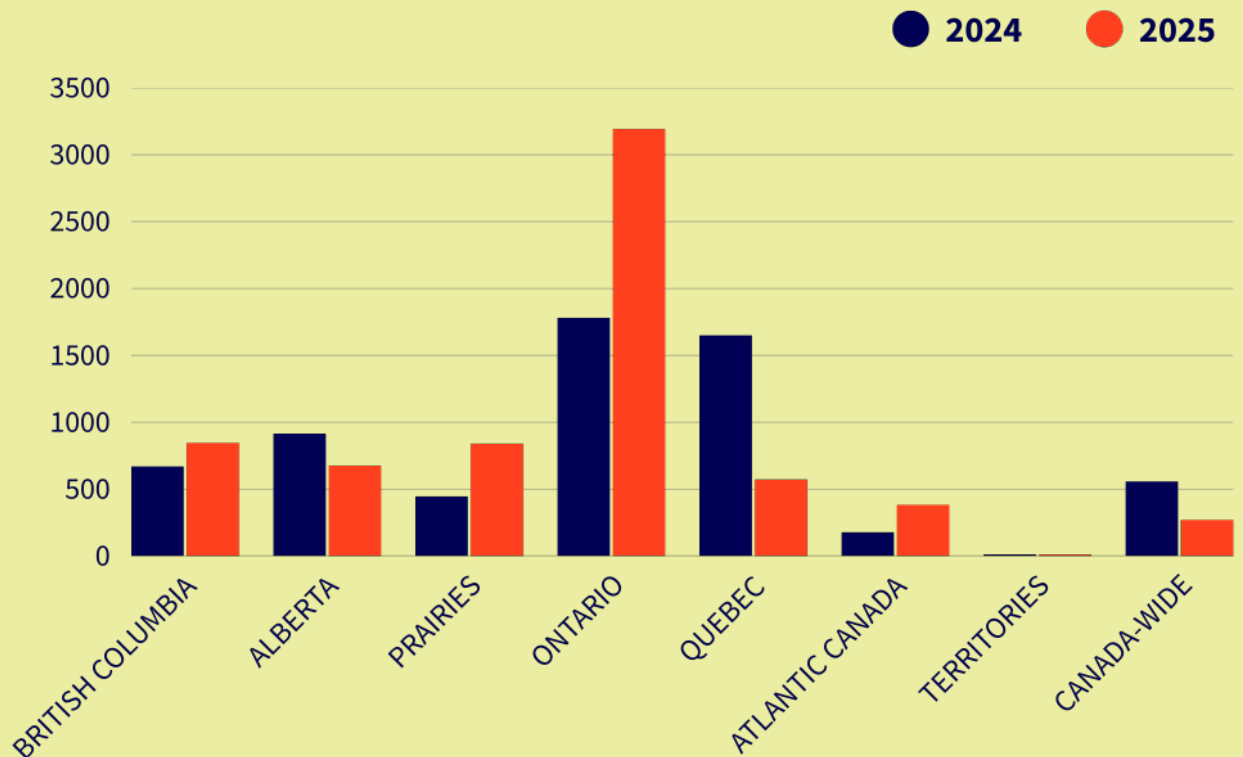
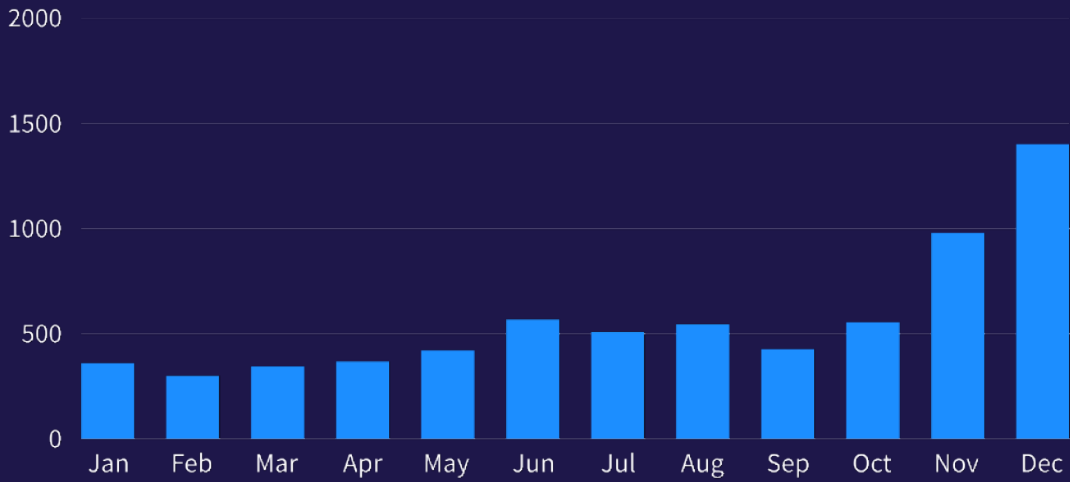
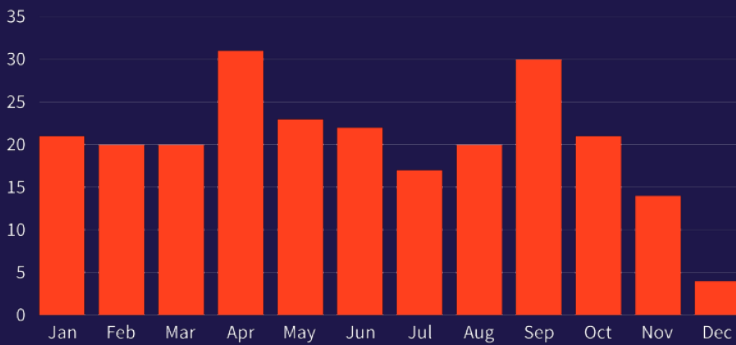


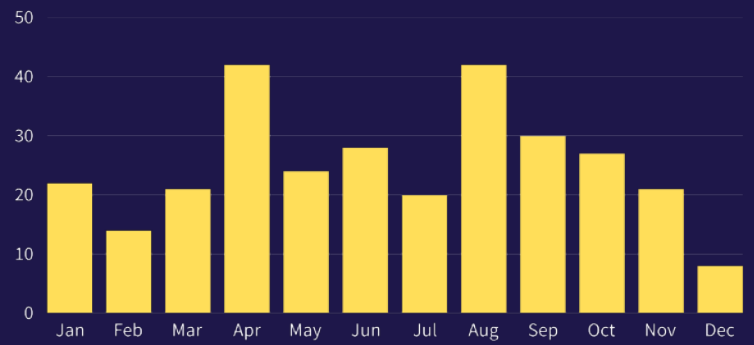
Figure 7. Breakdown by Month, 2025



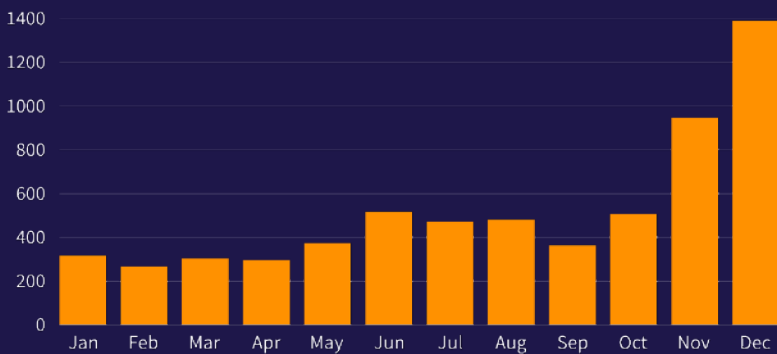
● Total Incidents Per Month



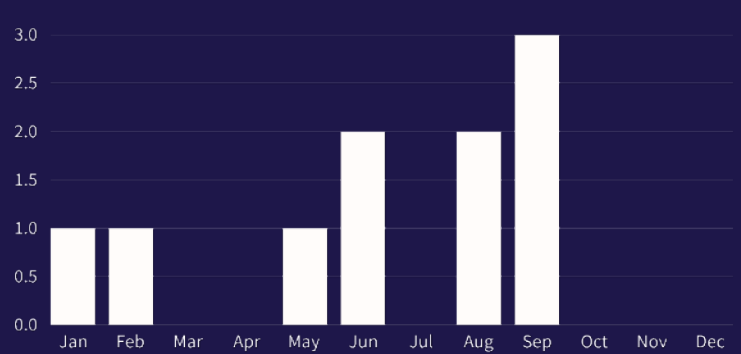
● Harassment



● Vandalism



● Online



● Violence



# Special: *The Demonization of Zionism*

Since the term “Zionism” emerged in the 19th century, myths about Jewish power, wealth, and influence have included fabrications about a Zionist plot for global domination. During 2025, as seismic changes unfolded in global affairs, a similar conspiratorial logic gripped many Canadians engaged in political activism. In spaces such as labour unions, student associations, and civil rights groups, those opposing what they described as “Zionism”, whether by way of ignorance or intent, devolved into peddling antisemitism.

Those propagating anti-Zionist manifestations of antisemitism do not belong to one homogenous group. They range from supporters of leftist ideologies to white supremacists and religious fundamentalists. Their anti-Zionism may be rooted in a misinformed perception that Zionism is analogous to settler colonialism, or it may be based in racially or religiously motivated hatred towards Jewish people and thus Jewish statehood. Whatever the rationale fueling their beliefs, their opposition to the existence of a Jewish state is their great unifier.

The widespread demonization of Zionists has contributed to the spread of outright antisemitism. This trend has been in place since the 1960s, but it has accelerated since October 7, 2023. Jews who identify as Zionists, which studies indicate is the vast majority of Canadian Jews, have increasingly faced broad censure and stigma.

The increase in attacks on Jewish life in Canada during 2025 was, in no small part, related to the demonization of Zionism. Jews who believe in the right of the Jewish people to practice self-determination in their ancestral homeland are, by definition, Zionists. Ideologues who argue that anyone who is a Zionist is responsible for what they perceive to be injustices in the Middle East are, in effect, creating a moral justification for attacks that target the Jewish community. The following is a non-exhaustive overview of some of the ways in which anti-Zionism has impacted both the Jewish community and Canadian society more broadly during 2025.

## Engagement of Student Unions in Anti-Zionist Demonstrations

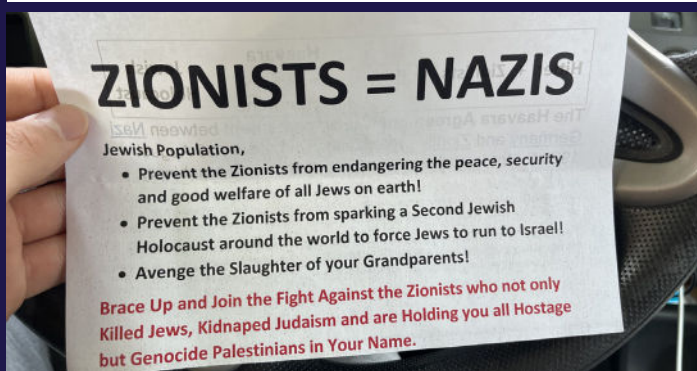
In March 2025, student groups from Montreal to Vancouver participated in a multi-day strike to promote solidarity with Palestine. These nation-wide gatherings included individuals associated with groups such as the Palestine Youth Movement, the Toronto-based Liberate 48, and Montreal for Palestine, all of which have produced material demonizing Zionism and glorifying those who “resist” the Jewish state, thereby justifying the use of violence.

During April, the Students’ Society of McGill University implemented a Policy Against Genocide in Gaza that resulted from a 2024 referendum. The document commits the union to a “strong” and “consistent” stance against “settler-colonial apartheid” in Palestine. This framing implies an antisemitic rejection of Zionism as it depicts Jews as an alien force in Israel.

The University of Toronto Mississauga Students’ Union association permitted events glorifying Palestinian “martyrs”, including one event held on the second anniversary of October 7, sanitizing acts of terror and diminishing atrocities committed against the Jewish people. The solemnity of October 7 was also violated at Concordia University in Montreal. The University’s administration was forced to cancel classes on October 7, 2025, due to the threat of “extreme disruption” posed by anti-Zionist protesters.

## Anarchists and the Militant Left

In 2025, Montreal remained a hotspot for some of the most militant attacks on Zionism. Groups such as Pink Bloc, Montreal Antifascist, and others have taken credit for vandalism targeting companies, banks, universities or other institutions purported to be associated with Israel, Zionism, and imperialism. Similar incidents occurred in Edmonton, Toronto, and elsewhere across the country. In some instances, these attacks were blatantly antisemitic, targeting Jewish-owned businesses, making use of antisemitic tropes and imagery, and postulating antisemitic conspiracy theories, for example, the claim that the media is controlled by “Zionists”, a classic antisemitic conspiracy centred on Jewish control of the media and global power.





## ***Anti-Zionism and 2SLGBTQIA+ Jewish Canadians***

Jewish members of the 2SLGBTQIA+ community who identify as Zionist Jews faced specific forms of ostracization during 2025.

For example, during a so-called “day of vengeance,” ostensibly to bring visibility to the transgender community, a Montreal advocacy group tied its activism to the fight against Israel, urging its followers to bring keffiyehs to a march that included violent confrontations with police. During the annual Pride Month in the spring, Jewish organizations and businesses with ties to Israel were excluded from, or made to feel unwelcome at, Pride festivities across the country because of their Zionist beliefs or links to Israel.



## ***Demonization of Zionism During Elections***

During Canada’s 2025 federal election, candidates’ posters and offices were defaced with pejoratives and hateful imagery directed at their perceived support for Israel and Zionism. Some Jewish candidates had their posters desecrated with the *Hakenkreuz* (Nazi hooked cross) and other antisemitic iconography. Sadly, the demonization of Zionism and weaponization of antisemitism to attack political candidates did not only occur during the federal election, as provincial and municipal elections across the country were tainted by similar incidents.



## ***Social Erasure of Zionists***

During 2025, Jews who identified as Zionists encountered increasing hostility from unexpected sources. Multiple ride-share apps, including Uber, faced scandals after drivers refused to carry Jewish or Israeli passengers due to their Zionist beliefs. Stickers and graffiti found in public places, in multiple cities, condemned and attempted to marginalize those with Zionist beliefs. In one instance, stickers were found in Montreal urging members of the community not to date Zionists. The result has been the attempted systemic erasure of Zionists and, by extension, many Jews.



(Photo by: Sean Kilpatrick/THE CANADIAN PRESS)

## *In Summary*

Problematic framing around Zionism has had dire consequences for the Jewish community. In June, a former City of Ottawa lawyer vandalized the National Holocaust Monument. This was a gut-wrenching crime that deeply impacted Jewish Canadians. The perpetrator justified his grotesque, antisemitic actions as an expression of his anti-Zionist beliefs.

During 2025, the Association for Canadian Jewish Studies (ACJS) published a study demonstrating that many Jews are refraining from using the label “Zionist”. Yet the same research also concluded that most Canadian Jews believe in the right of the Jewish people to practice self-determination in their ancestral homeland. B’nai Brith Canada has heard from many Jewish Canadians across the country who no longer feel comfortable expressing their support for Israel in public. This inability of Jewish Canadians to express what is for many a core tenet of their faith is, in part, due to the external pressure from those demonizing Zionism. This, in turn, has caused many Canadian Jews to suppress a central feature of their Jewish identity.

# How can I help?

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The rise in antisemitic incidents across Canada demands more than concern. It demands participation.

There is a place for everyone in this work. Some people can give time. Some can offer professional skills. Some can support community members directly. Some can help us strengthen advocacy, response, and public action.

What matters is stepping forward.

If this year's *Annual Audit of Antisemitic Incidents* has strengthened your resolve, put that resolve into action.

Visit our **Get Involved** page:  
**[bnaibrith.ca/getinvolved](https://bnaibrith.ca/getinvolved)**

# Trends and Incident Types

This year's Audit documents a continued rise in antisemitic incidents across Canada. A total of 6,800 incidents were recorded in 2025, surpassing the previous record of 6,219 in 2024, which itself exceeded the 5,791 incidents documented in 2023. Since 2022, when 2,769 incidents were reported, the total number of incidents has increased by approximately 145.6%.

The 2025 figures also point to a further acceleration in this trend. The increase from 2024 to 2025 was 9.3%, compared with a 7.4% increase from 2023 to 2024. While modest, this higher rate indicates that the growth of antisemitism did not level off in 2025 but continued to intensify. Indeed, the rise recorded in 2025 was second only to the surge that followed the October 7 Hamas-led terror attacks.

As shown in *Figure 1*, antisemitic incidents have increased in six of the past seven years. This broader upward trend was also accompanied by a corresponding rise in harassment incidents (see *Figure 2*). Online incidents increased by 16.4% in 2025, and incidents of online harassment have risen by 203.9% since 2022.

## Regional Breakdown

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For the purposes of this Audit, antisemitic incidents are broken down by region. The regions are assembled by aggregating Jewish communities of different sizes in provinces within similar geographic domains across Canada.

Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec each comprise their own region. The Atlantic Canada Region includes New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; the Prairies Region includes Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Territories Region includes the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and the Yukon Territory. When online incidents cannot be allocated to a specific region, they are identified under the region "Canada-Wide".

As shown in *Figures 4, 5, and 6*, Ontario again accounted for the highest number of incidents in 2025. The lowest rate of incidents was seen in the Territories.

In terms of incidents based on region, significant increases in total antisemitic incidents in 2025, as compared with 2024, were recorded in all regions except Alberta, Quebec, and the Territories (see *Figure 6*). A decrease was also noted in the “Canada-Wide” region, which is consistent with a year-over-year trend related to the enhanced ability to locate disseminators of antisemitism.

Ontario, the region with the most incidents, logged 3,194 incidents in 2025 a 79.2% increase compared to 2024. The Atlantic region saw an increase of 114.5%; British Columbia an increase of 26.2%; and the Prairies an increase of 88.1%. These increases are indicative of the national crisis of antisemitism plaguing the country and warrant an immediate response from leaders at all levels of government.

## Monthly Breakdown

As indicated in *Figure 7*, levels of antisemitism increased as the year progressed. The last 8 months of the year saw higher monthly totals than the first 4 months. The year concluded with record high figures in November and December, when 982 and 1,404 incidents occurred respectively. The previously unheard-of monthly totals recorded in the final two months of the year are indicative of the upward trend noted throughout the year. In line with the month-to-month increases in total incidents, the number of online incidents increased in six of the last seven months of the year. April and August saw the highest monthly totals for incidents of vandalism, with 42 incidents of antisemitic vandalism occurring each month. April also had the highest monthly total for incidents of in-person harassment, with 31 incidents recorded. September saw the most incidents of antisemitic violence in 2025, with 3 incidents taking place that month. The increasing monthly totals can be linked in part to the 12-day conflict between Israel and Iran that began on June 13, 2025, increased societal division, and the Bondi Beach terror attack in December. However, no one event can be seen as entirely responsible, rather the increasing levels of antisemitism must be viewed as a component of a devolving national crisis.



Prairies  
incidents up  
88.1%

447 incidents in 2024 **vs** 841 incidents in 2025

# Alarming Trends Beyond the Numbers

## Antisemitism on Canadian Campuses

The 2025 academic year was marred by incidents of antisemitism and repeated attempts to push the boundaries of academic freedom in favour of antisemitic rhetoric, leaving Jewish students, faculty, and staff feeling increasingly vulnerable and ostracized. B'nai Brith Canada responded to an alarming number of reports from Jewish members of campus communities across the country who felt unsafe and unwelcome at their institutions.

Sadly, the examples below constitute only a small sample of the multitude of incidents that targeted Jewish attendees and employees of Canadian post-secondary institutions and compromised Jewish life on campus in 2025. Canadian universities, with few exceptions, continued to foster climates adverse to the success and well-being of Jewish faculty, staff, and students.

Faculty and staff played a major role in the development of hostile campus environments. In March 2025, the Canadian Association of University Teachers released a biased report that portrayed efforts to combat antisemitism on campuses as threats to freedom of expression. Similarly, problematic reports and motions were adopted and passed by faculty networks and associations across the country. In November, faculty members at the University of Guelph even endorsed a protest targeting their institution's Jewish students. A *Hakenkreuz* (Nazi Hooked Cross) was graffitied on a student's dorm room door later in the month, underscoring the hostile environment at the university.

Terrorism, marketed as "resistance", remained a popular cliché embraced by student clubs at Canadian universities. Blurring the boundaries of the free exchange of ideas, many held workshops or exhibitions that sanitized acts of terror, condoning them as anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist. Student groups hosted, often without consequence, extremist speakers, some of whom celebrated listed terrorist organizations, called for the annihilation of Jews, and advanced antisemitic conspiracies. In January, the University of Toronto cancelled an event platforming a convicted member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a listed terrorist entity in Canada, only after B'nai Brith Canada intervened.



### Event Platforming Convicted Terrorist at UofT Cancelled



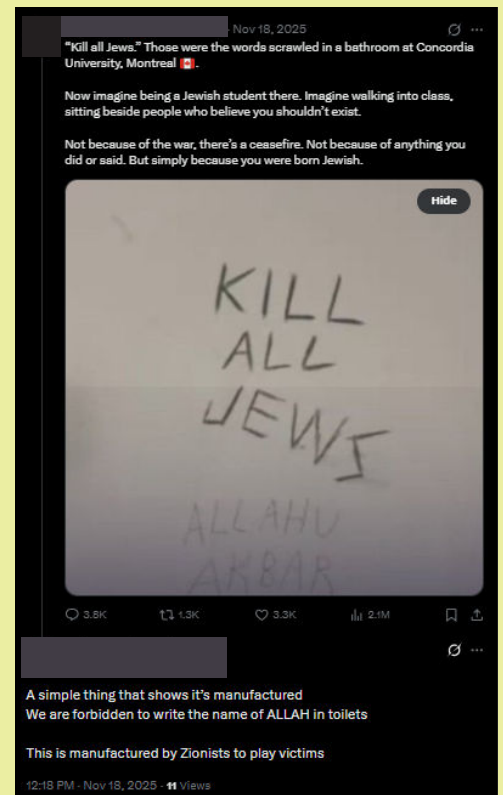
**299**  
incidents of  
vandalism  
in 2025

A June 2025 report commissioned by the then Quebec Minister of Higher Education, Pascale Déry, following an inquiry into “Situations Involving Behaviours That Could Reasonably Raise Fears for the Physical or Psychological Safety of Students,” shed further light on the issue. The report highlighted the lack of guidelines pertaining to the hosting of speakers on campus by student clubs as a major concern. The lack of sufficient oversight from post-secondary administrators enabled hatemongers and extremist ideologues to be platformed at Canadian campuses.

On multiple occasions in 2025, the incitement devolved into violent antisemitism and threats to Jewish students. In November, an off-campus event hosted by a Jewish student group at Toronto Metropolitan University was attacked by a masked mob. In the chaos that ensued, several people were injured and property was damaged. Later that month, the phrase “Kill all Jews” was found scrawled on a bathroom wall at Concordia University.

In May 2025, B’nai Brith Canada exposed the existence of a Discord server used by Quebec medical school applicants and attendees that hosted gross antisemitic, racist, misogynistic, and hateful rhetoric. This forum, which was populated by aspiring medical professionals, some of them actively enrolled in medical programs, was filled with messages containing antisemitic conspiracies, Holocaust diminishment and denial, and threats to kill Jews.

Throughout 2025, as in past years, B’nai Brith Canada remained at the forefront of efforts to protect the rights and well-being of Jewish members of Canadian campus communities. In April, B’nai Brith Canada supported a class action lawsuit launched by a McGill University student. The action, which was brought after the University failed to protect its Jewish students from antisemitism, harassment, and discrimination in the wake of the October 7, 2023, Hamas-led terror attacks in Israel, is seeking financial compensation for the affected students as well as institutional accountability. In December, B’nai Brith Canada launched Break the Hate, a program that empowers university students to become anti-hate ambassadors. Through impactful legal and grassroots actions, B’nai Brith Canada aims to ensure that campus environments remain spaces conducive to the success of all Canadian post-secondary students.



**6,248**  
incidents of  
online harassment  
in 2025

oui c'est pour garder les juifs en  
laisse  
10:56 PM  
J'ai en station MEM pour toi, Une dénommé  
Anne, de son nom de famille Frank est caché  
dans le grenier du voisin, les SS vient frapper à  
ta porte, que leur dis tu?

J'ai en station MEM pour toi, Une  
dénommé Anne, de son nom de famille Frank est ...  
de gazer le rat dans le grenier au plus vite (edited)

*"I have a MEM [question] for you. A woman named Anne, Frank is her last name, is hiding in a neighbour's attic. The SS come knocking at your door. What do you tell them?"*

*"To gas the rat in the attic as fast as possible."*

# The McGill Class Action Lawsuit

Following McGill's failure to protect Jewish students from antisemitism, harassment, and discrimination in the wake of the October 7, 2023, Hamas-led attacks in Israel, the McGill Class Action Lawsuit was brought forward in April 2025 by a Jewish student, with support from B'nai Brith Canada. The lawsuit challenges McGill University's failure to provide Jewish students with a campus environment that is safe, respectful, and free from discrimination: obligations McGill sets out in its own policies and is required to uphold under Canadian law.

A class action is the only legal vehicle capable of addressing harm at this scale, representing the collective experience of students, and demanding institutional change that cannot be ignored. In this case, the lawsuit seeks financial compensation for all affected students, as well as institutional accountability through punitive damages and a binding legal precedent.

Universities shape culture, leadership, and the boundaries of public discourse. When antisemitism is tolerated or excused on campus, it does not stop there—it spreads. However, when a leading academic institution is held to account, every other university pays attention. If universities learn that they can look away, delay, deflect, and leave Jewish students to shoulder the danger alone, nothing changes. However, when a major institution is compelled to take its duties seriously, to uphold the standards it publicly claims to champion and is legally required to do so, it reshapes expectations across the entire higher-education system.

What happens at McGill does not stay at McGill; its policies, its culture, and its responses to internal and external pressures are a model for what is tolerated, what is ignored, and what is enforced across every campus in the province—and across Canada.



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TO LEARN MORE

# Antisemitism in Canadian Schools

In 2025, elementary and high schools across the country, institutions that are meant to provide safe learning environments for all students, continued to be compromised. Throughout the year, Jewish students encountered hate and anti-Zionist sentiments persisted both in classrooms and at the institutional level. The following paragraphs highlight some of the antisemitism they experienced across Canada in 2025.

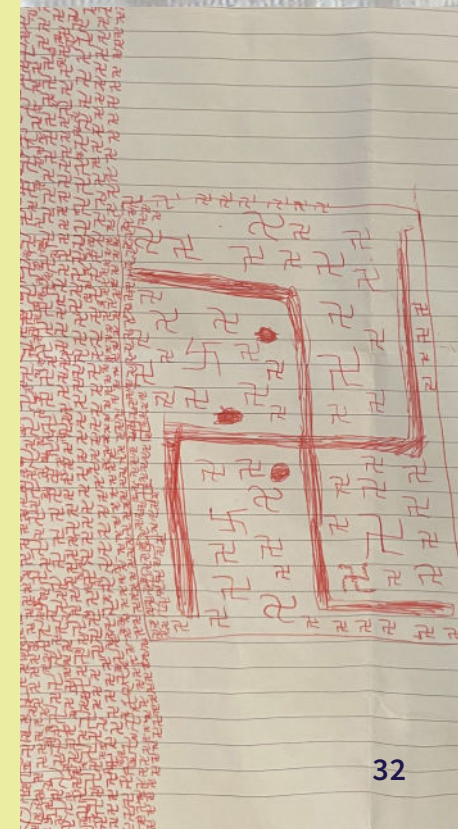
Over the last year, Canadian schools continued to be targets of hateful and antisemitic graffiti. With alarming frequency, schools and school properties were used as a canvas by vandals promoting hate against Jews and other marginalized groups. An incident of graffiti, involving a *Hakenkreuz* (Nazi Hooked Cross) at an Ottawa-area high school in November, was labelled both antisemitic and Islamophobic. In what police described as an antisemitic incident, the same Nazi symbol was spray-painted on the wall adjacent to the playground of a Montreal-area elementary school in April and left on the property of an elementary school in York Region in May. It was not just Nazi iconography that was used to target and intimidate Jewish students; the words “F—k Jews” were scrawled in a bathroom stall at a middle school in Winnipeg.

Jewish elementary and high school students were also the victims of antisemitic attacks and threats, both in-person and online. In an incident from September that resulted in criminal charges, the social media group chat associated with a North Bay-area high school football team became a cesspool for hateful content that included threats to kill and lynch Jewish individuals. Also in September, a hatermonger accosted Jewish middle school students in Toronto as they took public transport home from school. The fellow passenger verbally assaulted the students, using a hateful anti-Jewish slur and telling them to go back to the concentration camps.

Moreover, across the country, antisemitism has permeated the systems that have been put in place to protect our youth. School boards in Canada have repeatedly abdicated their responsibility to take necessary steps to proactively protect Jewish students; they have failed to adequately react to antisemitism festering in their schools and have permitted divisive and inciting rhetoric to be platformed in their meetings. For example, at a Toronto District School Board meeting, during which the Board’s Policy and Planning Committee was to receive a report on antisemitism, instead of allowing grassroots Jewish voices to be heard, speakers were permitted to invoke antisemitic tropes, demonize Zionists, and spread misinformation.

Throughout 2025, B’nai Brith Canada continued to receive reports from parents whose children experienced antisemitism at school. We also repeatedly received reports of teachers, school board employees, and trustees engaging in antisemitic conduct online. For the most part, the response at the Board level has been wholly inadequate.

B’nai Brith Canada continues to raise the alarm and demand more from our Ministers of Education and school boards. To confront the systemic antisemitism rampant in schools across the country, it is paramount that school boards and provincial governments from coast to coast effectively and efficiently address antisemitism within their jurisdictions. All students have the right to attend school without fear and to fully embrace their identity. It is time to ensure that right is upheld for all students, including Jewish students in Canada.



# The Correlation Between Media Bias and Antisemitism

The antisemitic incidents documented in the 2025 Audit developed within an environment that was shaped in part by Canadian legacy media, whose reporting serves as one of the primary interfaces through which the public encounters and interprets complex international conflicts. Canadians do not observe events in Israel and Gaza directly, and their understanding is constructed through a continuous stream of reporting that determines which facts are elevated, which explanations are developed, which voices are granted interpretive authority, and which accounts are used to define events. These editorial decisions do not simply transmit information; they organize it into narratives that assign responsibility, establish legitimacy, and distribute moral weight across the actors involved.

Over time, patterns in Canadian media coverage of the Israel– Hamas conflict have produced a consistent and directional narrative that has shaped how the conflict has been understood by the public. This direction has emerged through the repeated use of terminology that carries moral and legal implications, through the sustained elevation of civilian impact as the central lens through which events are interpreted, and through the concentration of sourcing within a relatively narrow set of perspectives that define how those events are explained. Reporting consistently organizes events around their most emotionally resonant outcomes, while the development of causation, sequence, and competing claims do not carry sufficient weight to meaningfully shape interpretation at the same level.

The consequence of this structure is that meaning is embedded within the reporting itself. Terminology such as “massacre” or “genocide” functions as a classification that communicates a conclusion about intent and moral character at the point of description, establishing how the event is to be understood as it is introduced to the audience. The sustained focus on civilian casualties and humanitarian imagery defines events through their outcomes, shaping how responsibility is perceived by directing attention toward harm as the primary explanatory frame. The presentation of casualty figures without clear and consistent attribution to their originating authority allows those figures to be received as neutral and verified data, rather than as claims produced within the context of an active conflict by a governing authority that is itself a party to that conflict. The concentration of sourcing within one perspective establishes that perspective as the primary interpreter of events, shaping how facts are contextualized and explained.

The August 27, 2025, CBC News article, “Israel is killing journalists and getting away with it, say advocates,” employs terminology that carries a defined moral conclusion, centres the death of journalists as the primary narrative anchor, and relies predominantly on sources with a singular perspective to define the event. The March 18, 2025, Radio Canada International report, “More than 400 dead in Gaza as Israel makes ‘extensive’ strikes, ending ceasefire standoff,” presents casualty figures sourced from the Gaza Health Ministry, which operates under Hamas authority, and incorporates vivid descriptions of destruction, including references to “charred” scenes and the “remains of children,” establishing the humanitarian outcome as the central lens through which the strikes are understood. The November 17, 2024, CBC News article, “Winnipeggers rally to condemn Israel’s attacks on Iran, humanitarian crisis in Gaza,” presents demonstrators’ claims, including assertions framed in highly charged terms such as “genocide,” as the defining narrative, with sourcing drawn disproportionately from a single perspective.

In 2025, B'nai Brith Canada studied these patterns in its investigation “Structural Patterns in CBC Coverage of the Israel-Hamas Conflict,” an empirical analysis of English-language reporting by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). The study analyzes a population of 499 items, with a stratified sample of 299 coded across four dimensions: (1) framing, (2) selection of context, (3) presentation, and (4) sourcing, with each dimension evaluated using fixed thresholds and all classifications following a rule-based system designed to ensure consistency and replicability. The findings demonstrate a clear directional outcome, with most sampled items meeting the threshold for a pro-Palestinian orientation and a comparatively small minority meeting the same threshold for a pro-Israel orientation. This reflects the cumulative effect of repeated, structural patterns in reporting practices.

This phenomenon produces a stable narrative environment in which the public encounters a consistent interpretation of the conflict through repetition across hundreds of reports. The reporting remains factually grounded at the level of individual details, while the structure through which those details are presented determines how they are understood, ensuring that responsibility, legitimacy, and moral weight are assigned in a predictable direction over time. The audience does not encounter isolated accounts of events, but a sustained narrative framework that shapes how new information is interpreted as it is received.

Within the context of the 2025 Audit, these dynamics are directly relevant. The Audit documents incidents targeting Jewish individuals and institutions across Canada, many of which incorporate the same language, imagery, and narrative frameworks that appear within media coverage of the conflict. Terms such as “genocide,” “massacre,” and related classifications appear in antisemitic digital discourse and in antisemitic incidents targeting Jewish communal spaces, reflecting the interpretive vocabulary through which the conflict is understood and expressed.

This establishes a correlation between media narratives and the expression of antisemitism. Interpretive frameworks developed through reporting on international events are applied within domestic contexts, where Jewish individuals and institutions are understood through the same narratives used to interpret the actions of a foreign state. The structure of reporting shapes understanding, that understanding shapes perception, and that perception informs behaviour, creating the conditions in which the incidents documented in the Annual Audit might occur.

The responsibility of journalism within this environment requires a consistent application of balance in framing, depth in contextual development, discipline in terminology, and diversity in sourcing to ensure that reporting presents complex events in their full scope and allows audiences to engage with competing realities rather than a single dominant narrative. Within a publicly-funded media system, this responsibility carries particular weight, as it shapes the shared informational environment through which national discourse and social cohesion are formed.

## Structural Patterns in CBC Coverage of the Israel-Hamas Conflict

English-Language Digital Reporting, Oct. 1, 2024 – Apr. 30, 2025



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# Right-Wing Hate Exposed

The spread of white supremacist ideology continued to become more visible and permeate mainstream Canadian society throughout 2025. White supremacist groups appeared on popular social media platforms, particularly X, in their attempt to infiltrate mainstream media. Platforms such as Telegram, BlueSky, Gab, and Rumble were also used by white supremacists to organize and spread hateful ideology. A key trend in 2025 was the increased frequency of livestream collaborations among key figures from different extremist groups. By investing in these collaborations, white supremacists are attempting to expand their reach, increase recruitment, and normalize their ideologies through shared discussion and debate.

As the online networks of the far right continue to develop, white supremacists have become more prominent in society. Public appearances by white supremacist groups were seen nationally, ranging from Active Club protests and demonstrations to organized, formal events. Active Clubs continue to permeate the Canadian public sphere, with groups like Nationalist-13 and Second Sons Canada regularly venturing into the public realm to intimidate and spread their hateful ideology. These groups were often seen conducting training sessions in conservation areas and public parks. They have also organized protest campaigns such as “White Man Fight Back,” “Mass Deportations Now,” and “Remigration Now.” As a result, many communities are experiencing forced encounters with white supremacists at an alarming rate.

Large-scale organized events such as the “Exiles of the Golden Age,” held in Vancouver in summer 2025, indicate a concerted effort to display the legitimacy of various right-wing groups under the guise of formal events. It also demonstrates the deliberate coordination and collaboration of typically non-affiliated groups within the far right towards a common goal, expanding their individual reach to spread their hateful ideology to a larger audience.





2025 also saw the concerning rise of nihilistic violence across Canada. These violent acts can lack a clear ideological motivation, driven by a misanthropic worldview. However, subcultures can overlap with ideologically motivated extremist groups. The Maniac Murder Cult (MKY) and 764, for instance, made headlines around the world as they became more visible in Canada and engaged in violent crimes. Both groups were officially listed as terrorist entities by the Canadian government in December 2025.

The year also brought a significant increase of youth online radicalization and extremism. Nihilistic extremist groups like MKY and 764 have endeavoured to recruit susceptible Canadian youth online. Perpetrators targeted vulnerable youth, particularly using popular video games and forums, such as Roblox and Fortnite, to coerce children into harming themselves and committing horrific crimes. Arrests of Canadian youth linked to nihilistic extremist groups were made in Edmonton, Winnipeg, and Nova Scotia. Canadian youths have also been seen encountering and engaging with online white supremacist content more broadly, resulting in the normalization of white supremacist ideology among youth.

Cases such as those of Brandon Taylor Moore and Patrick Gordon “Dark Foreigner” MacDonald demonstrate that the alt-right is becoming increasingly influential. Moore, a Saskatoon realtor, was charged in December 2025 with public incitement of hatred targeting the Jewish community and unsafe storage of a firearm. MacDonald, a neo-Nazi propagandist and member of the *Atomwaffen*, a listed terrorist entity, was convicted in April 2025 of participating in the activity of a terrorist group, facilitating terrorist activity, and wilfully promoting hatred for the benefit of a terrorist organization. MacDonald incited hate, fear, and division by calling for violence against Jewish individuals and other groups and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Both cases demonstrate the dangers posed to the Jewish community by the spread of white supremacist content and right-wing ideology in Canada.

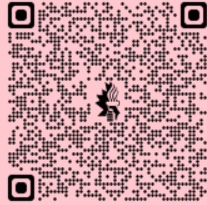


# Timeline: B'nai Brith Advocacy in Action

Scan the QR codes to read our Press Releases & Media

2025

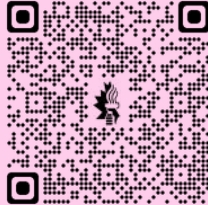
January



University of Toronto event platforming a convicted terrorist is called off



Extremist Hizb ut-Tahrir Khilafah Conference is successfully stopped



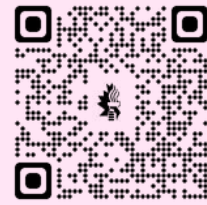
Durham Regional Council formally endorses our call to ban Nazi symbols in Canada



Neo-Nazi Pascal Tribout receives five-year sentence for printing 3D firearms in precedent-setting case

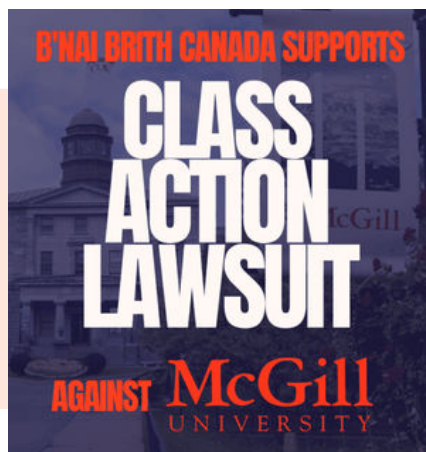


Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain organizations publicly endorse banning Nazi symbols in Canada



Court convicts Quebec man for defying an order to remove Nazi posters from his property

March

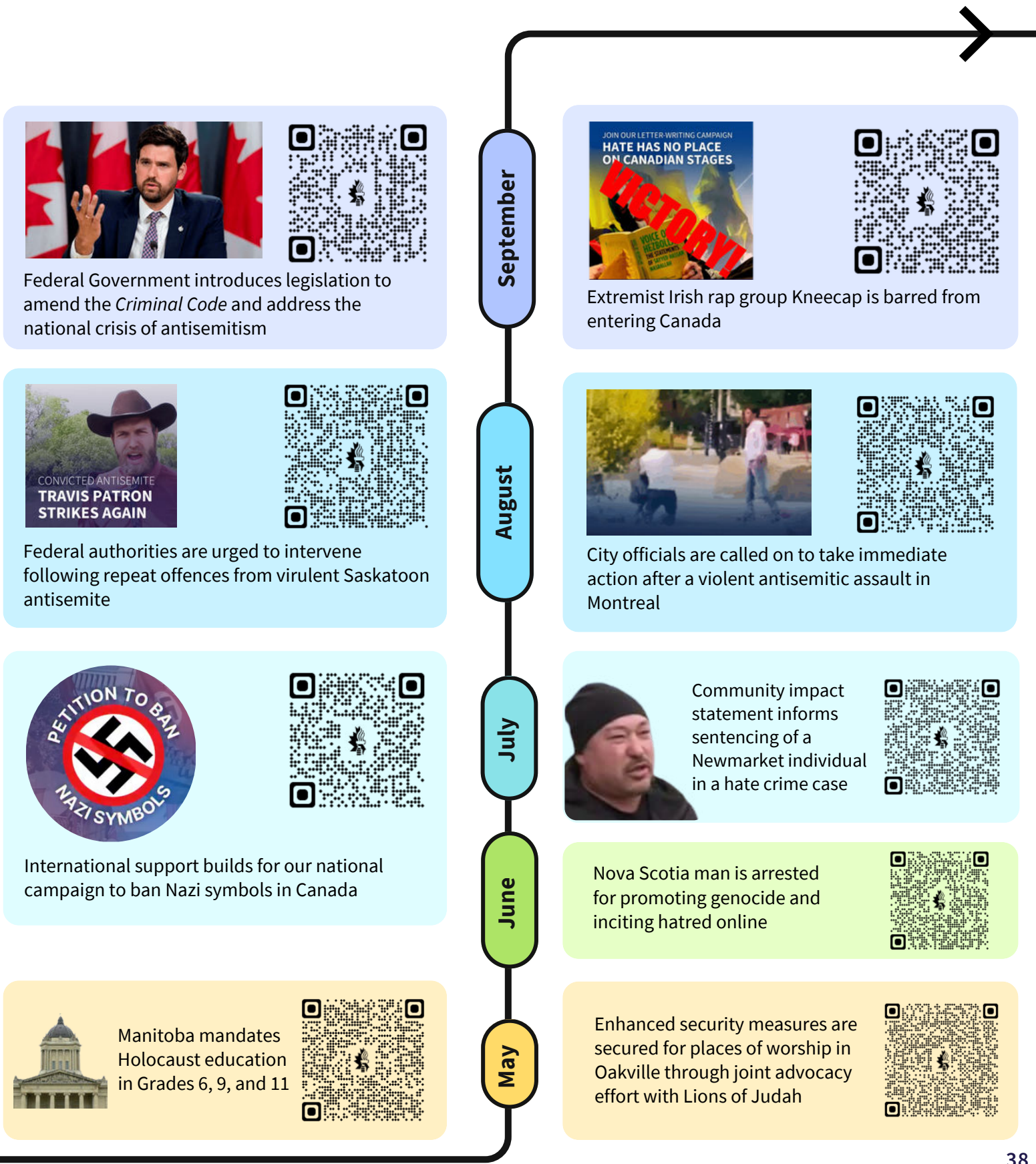


April

Class action lawsuit filed against McGill University for failing to protect Jewish students



In 2025, B'nai Brith Canada continued to fight against the spread of antisemitism across Canada. This timeline illustrates some of our successes in our continued effort to proactively defend Canada's Jewish community and to promote Canadian values.



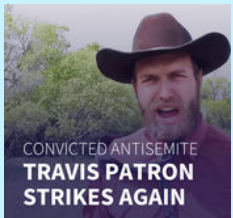
September



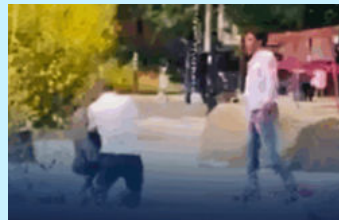
Federal Government introduces legislation to amend the *Criminal Code* and address the national crisis of antisemitism



Extremist Irish rap group Kneecap is barred from entering Canada



Federal authorities are urged to intervene following repeat offences from virulent Saskatoon antisemite



City officials are called on to take immediate action after a violent antisemitic assault in Montreal



International support builds for our national campaign to ban Nazi symbols in Canada



Community impact statement informs sentencing of a Newmarket individual in a hate crime case



August

July

June

May



Manitoba mandates Holocaust education in Grades 6, 9, and 11



Nova Scotia man is arrested for promoting genocide and inciting hatred online



Enhanced security measures are secured for places of worship in Oakville through joint advocacy effort with Lions of Judah





**October**

Comprehensive policy recommendations are submitted to Parliament to combat antisemitism



Federal Government is urged to use Bill C-12 to combat radicalization and deny entry to foreign extremists



**November**



Request is made to the Integrity Commission to investigate Toronto mayor's genocide remarks



York Catholic District School Board teacher is exposed for antisemitic and violent online activity



Saskatoon hatermonger is charged with inciting antisemitic hatred

**December**



Prolific Neo-Nazi propagandist is charged with hate-related and firearms offences



Recommendations on countering youth radicalization are presented before the Parliamentary committee



Violent extremist network "Maniac Murder Cult" is designated a terrorist entity by the Federal Government



# Calling for a Royal Commission on Antisemitism

Jewish people across the country are facing harassment, intimidation, vandalism, threats, and violence in schools, campuses, workplaces, synagogues, and neighbourhoods.

To date, the Government of Canada has failed to adequately address the scale, urgency, and escalating severity of this alarming national crisis.

We urgently call on the Government of Canada to immediately establish a Federal Royal Commission on Antisemitism to investigate the scope, sources, and systemic nature of antisemitism in Canada and to deliver concrete, actionable recommendations to protect Jewish Canadians and uphold Canadian values.

Jewish communities worldwide have already been targeted during their holiest moments. In Manchester, a synagogue was attacked on Yom Kippur, the most solemn day of the Jewish year. In Bondi Beach, two gunmen opened fire during Chanukah, a holiday defined by light and celebration, while in Toronto, a synagogue was attacked with gunfire shortly after Purim ended, yet another moment of joy and communal gathering disrupted by violence. In recent days, Jewish owned businesses, including restaurants, in Toronto and Montreal have been targeted with gunfire and vandalized.

These were not random acts; they reflect a deliberate strategy by extremists to strike when and where Jewish communities gather, pray, and are most visible.

Following the Bondi Beach attack a threat assessment from the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) raised an alarming warning: the same conditions that enabled the Bondi attack are present in Canada. The assessment warned that a violent extremist attack targeting Canada's Jewish community is a "realistic possibility." This is not a theoretical risk. Lives are at stake, Canada faces the same vulnerabilities that have already led to tragedy abroad.

Canada cannot wait for an attack on its own soil before acting. Protecting Jewish communities requires swift, decisive, and proactive measures before lives are lost—not after.

# 11,841

letters sent to date

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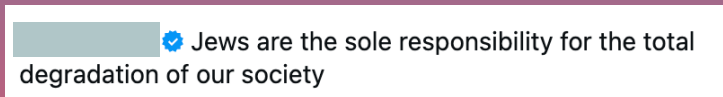
# Youth Digital Literacy

Simply put, the kids are not alright.

Our youth are exposed daily to dangerous content and situations online. Exploitation, sexploitation, indoctrination, explicit content, misinformation, disinformation, and extremism are only some of the dangers our children are routinely exposed to on social media and in the digital realm.

Throughout 2025, B'nai Brith Canada witnessed the increased frequency of antisemitic and hate-based incidents and youth radicalization online. A 2024 report published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) indicated that violent extremists have adopted the internet as an avenue through which to indoctrinate minors and adolescents and recruit them to participate in their activities.

We must accept that Canadian youth, as digital natives, will be exposed to online harms. It is our societal responsibility to prepare them to navigate this new reality. Presently, we have left them to fend for themselves, flying blindly through a storm. That is why B'nai Brith Canada is calling for the development of a national youth digital literacy program. Multiple government agencies, including the RCMP and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), have acknowledged the urgent need for youth digital literacy in Canada, yet little has been done to formally implement a standardized national program. The development and implementation of such a program are an integral part of inculcating Canadian youth against online harms, and we will not stop until the appropriate resources are available across the country.



# Muslim Brotherhood



In 2025, B'nai Brith Canada called on the Government of Canada to designate the Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood, the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, and the Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood as terrorist entities under Canadian law.

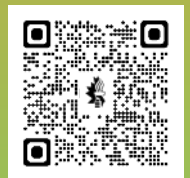
Under the *Criminal Code*, Canada may list an entity as a terrorist organization where there are reasonable grounds to believe that it has knowingly carried out, attempted to carry out, participated in, or facilitated terrorist activity, or knowingly acted on behalf of, at the direction of, or in association with such an entity. The publicly documented conduct of these Muslim Brotherhood chapters meets this threshold.

The Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood has engaged in direct militant activity and alignment with designated terrorist organizations, including Hamas and Hezbollah. The Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood and the Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood have provided material support to Hamas, including financial assistance, logistical coordination, recruitment facilitation, and involvement in weapons manufacturing and fundraising networks.

Canada already recognizes Hamas and Hezbollah as terrorist organizations and criminalizes material support, facilitation, and association under the *Criminal Code*. Designating the Lebanese, Egyptian, and Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood chapters would address upstream entities that have supported, enabled, and coordinated with listed terrorist organizations, strengthening the coherence and effectiveness of Canada's counterterrorism framework.

Listing these chapters under Canadian law would enhance the ability of Canadian authorities to prevent Canada from being used as a permissive environment for terrorist-linked networks. Therefore we are urging the Government of Canada to exercise its existing authority to list the Lebanese Muslim Brotherhood, the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, and the Jordanian Muslim Brotherhood as terrorist entities.

SCAN HERE  
TO LEARN MORE



# 22,505

letters sent to date



# THE 8 ACTIONS Governments Must Take Now

Governments in Canada already know the nature of the threat, the scale of the problem, and the consequences of continued inaction against the escalating crisis of antisemitism. What is needed now is a serious and immediate response commensurate with the gravity of the moment. The safety of Jewish Canadians must be guaranteed, public order must be restored, and those responsible for facilitating antisemitic violence must be brought to justice.

B'nai Brith Canada released eight actions governments in Canada must take to protect the Jewish community. Since then, the Federal Government has announced a \$10M investment to strengthen security for Jewish communities across Canada.

This deployment of national security resources to safeguard Jewish institutions was one of the actions we called for.

It is a step in the right direction. But more must be done.

Below is the complete list of actions governments must take:

## Federal Government

**1**

### Establish a national antisemitism emergency task force

The Federal Government must immediately convene a national task force bringing together federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal authorities, along with security agencies and community stakeholders, to coordinate an integrated response to the antisemitism crisis.

**2**

### Treat violent antisemitic attacks as domestic terrorism

The repeated targeting of Jewish institutions with gunfire must be investigated and prosecuted as acts of domestic terrorism. Federal law enforcement and prosecutors must prioritize these cases and ensure that the appropriate charges are laid to hold those responsible accountable for their actions.

**3**

### Deploy additional national security resources to protect Jewish institutions

Federal security infrastructure and funding must be mobilized to support the protection of synagogues, schools, and Jewish-owned businesses and community institutions facing credible threats.

## Provincial and Territorial Governments

### 4 Fund immediate security protection for Jewish institutions

Provincial and territorial governments must provide emergency funding to ensure that paid-duty police or professional security personnel are deployed to protect synagogues, schools, community centres, camps, and Jewish-owned businesses facing credible threats.

### 5 Establish a special prosecution unit for hate crimes

Provincial and territorial governments must establish dedicated prosecution units with the expertise and mandate to handle antisemitic violence, hate crimes, and ideologically motivated offences. These cases must be prosecuted with urgency, consistency, and the full weight of the law.

## Municipal Governments

### 6 Ban events that incite hate and intimidation

Municipal authorities must act immediately to prevent events that promote hatred or intimidation against Jewish communities.

Al-Quds Day is the most immediate test.

Cities must not permit rallies that glorify violence, celebrate terrorist organizations, or call for the destruction of Israel. These events create a permissive environment for hate and intimidation and cannot be allowed to proceed.

### 7 Enforce zero tolerance for intimidation in public spaces

Municipal police must enforce existing laws against hate speech, incitement, and intimidation at demonstrations and public gatherings.

### 8 Prioritize the protection of Jewish neighbourhoods and institutions

Municipal police services must increase patrols and maintain a visible presence around synagogues, Jewish schools, and community centres.

The attacks we are witnessing did not occur in isolation. They are the consequence of allowing hate to fester unchecked on our streets.

A substantial reward must also be offered immediately for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for targeting Jewish institutions and businesses with gunfire.

Jewish Canadians will not be intimidated, and Jewish life will not be driven underground in this country. Governments must act now, with force, clarity, and conviction, or accept responsibility for allowing this crisis to deepen even further.

# Closing Words

## A Message from B'nai Brith Canada's Chief Executive Officer

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At a time when truth is too often drowned out by noise and moral clarity is tested daily, B'nai Brith Canada's *Annual Audit of Antisemitic Incidents* stands as one of the country's most vital instruments of accountability. This year's findings are not just numbers on a page. They reflect lived reality for Jewish Canadians, our neighbours, colleagues, students, and families, who are increasingly confronting hatred not in the shadows but in plain sight.

Let me be clear: Antisemitism is not only a Jewish problem. It is a Canadian problem. It strikes at the very foundation of a pluralistic, democratic society. When Jewish communities are targeted, the social fabric of this country is weakened for everyone. The data we are releasing confirms what too many have already felt: Antisemitism is not only rising, it is becoming more normalized, more visible, and, in some cases, more brazen. This is unacceptable. But this moment demands more than concern. It demands leadership. We call on all levels of government to move beyond statements and take decisive, measurable action, strengthening enforcement, ensuring accountability, and fully implementing policies that protect vulnerable communities. We call on institutions, academic, corporate, and civic to uphold their responsibilities as stewards of safe and inclusive spaces. And we call on every Canadian to reject indifference, because silence in the face of hate is not neutrality; it is complicity.

At B'nai Brith Canada, we will continue to document, to advocate, and to act. But we cannot, and should not, stand alone in this effort. Canada's promise has always been rooted in dignity, diversity, and mutual respect. That promise is now being tested. The question before us is not whether antisemitism exists; we know that it does. The question is whether we have the collective will to confront it. We believe that we do. And we will not relent until that belief is matched by action. After all, the safety of one community is inseparable from the safety of all.



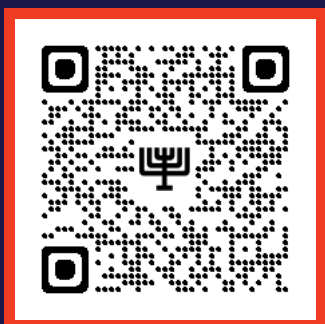
**Simon Wollé**  
Chief Executive Officer  
B'nai Brith Canada

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Keeping you informed about our community and **advocacy** work



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# Report an Incident

If you have experienced or witnessed an online or real-world incident of antisemitism, please contact us using one of the following methods:

## Download our Anti-Hate App

The app anonymously logs your report and allows us to take concrete action.

ANDROID

iOS



Submit a report online by visiting  
[bnaibrith.ca/anti-hate](https://bnaibrith.ca/anti-hate)

Call our toll-free Anti-Hate Hotline at  
1-800-892-BNAI (2624)

Email an anonymous complaint to  
[reportanincident@bnaibrith.ca](mailto:reportanincident@bnaibrith.ca)



League for  
Human Rights  
B'nai Brith Canada  
Ligue des droits  
de la personne

## NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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